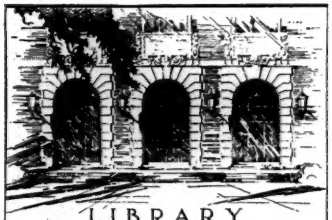
Volume 22

1944



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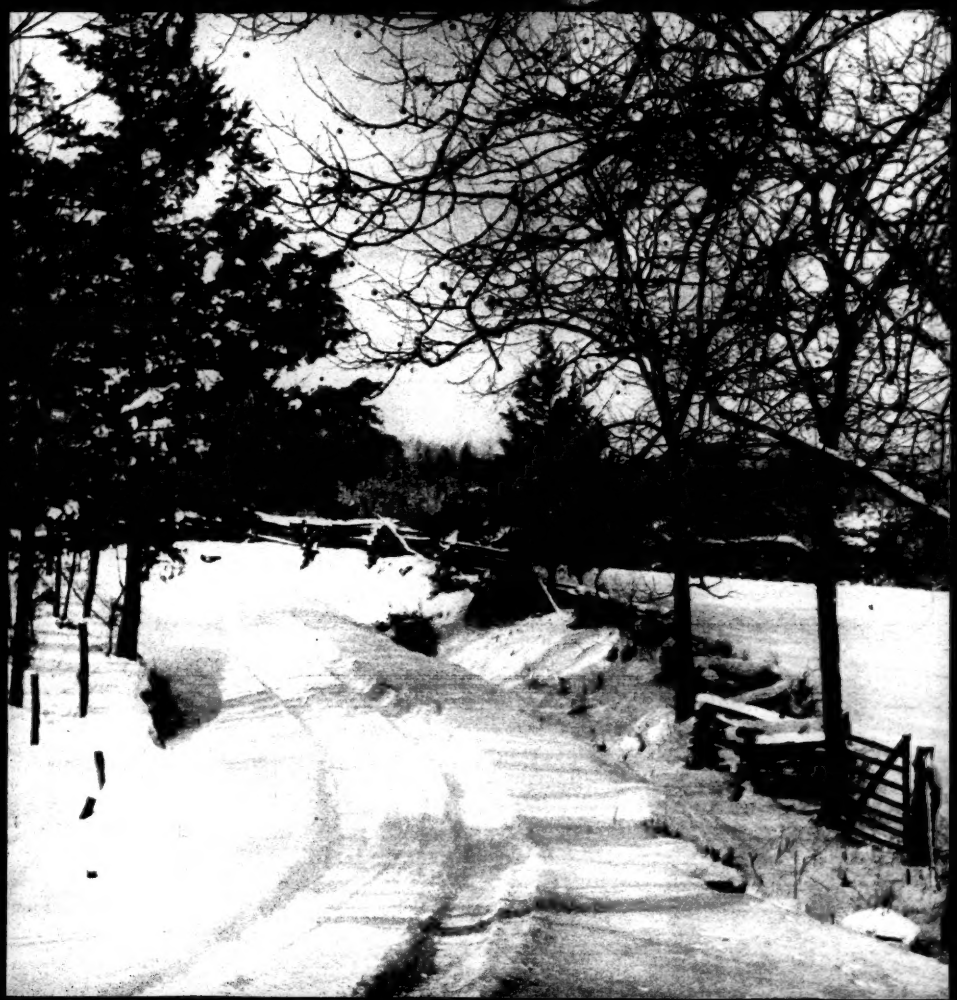
Record



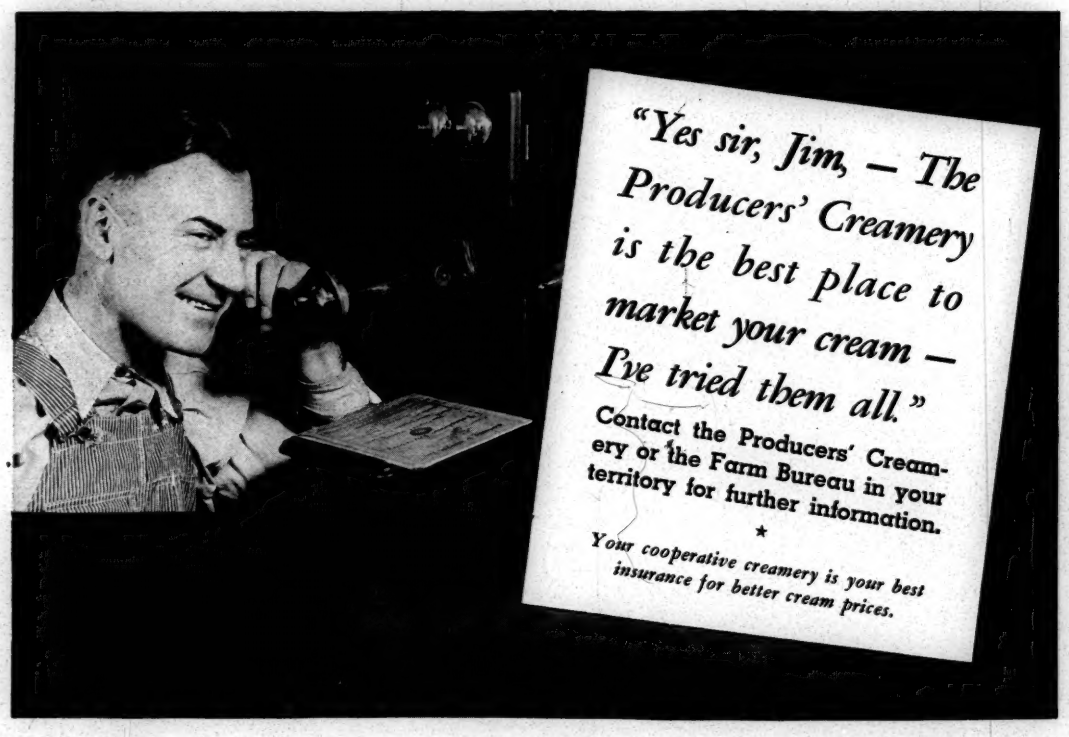
GOOD LUCK TO YOU IN '44!

We wish you the BEST O' LUCK in your hog raising this year. Hope you get GOOD PRICES and suffer NO GREAT LOSS. Speaking of LUCK, however, don't depend TOO MUCH on it ALONE. Use FRESH, POTENT FARM BUREAU SERUM TO CLINCH IT!

Remember: *The smaller the shoat*
The cheaper the shot

PS-ST! MAKE IT MORE OF A SURE THING BY USING THIS!

See Your County Farm Bureau



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The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

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Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

JANUARY, 1944 VOLUME 22 - NUMBER 1

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An Editorial

RECENT ACTION by government agencies in removing the restrictions on farm slaughter of hogs for resale and the reduction in ration point values on retail cuts of pork were steps in the right direction toward relief of the glutted hog market. However, the action did not go far enough to be of any great practical value. Farmers still have to collect ration points on meat sales, and nobody has enough ration points to take any appreciable amount of pork off the farmer's hands.

What is really needed to help prevent congestion of hogs in the terminal markets, and avert a possible collapse of the government's support program, is removal of all ration points from pork until the glut in hog marketings is over.

Such action would do at least four things:

First, it would encourage more home and community butchering throughout the corn belt and thus prevent top heavy shipments of hogs from jamming the terminal markets.

Second, it would help the government to make good on its hog support program. The price floor under the hog market is only for hogs of 200 to 270 pounds. Farmers with hogs ready for market within these range weights have been forced to hold them over to heavier weights because the the terminal facilities were overtaxed. Others have received prices below the support level when their hogs were sold in "mixed lots" (hogs of various weights thrown together), a practice which has served to circumvent the support price.

Third, it would strengthen the producers' confidence in government officials because farmers would recognize the removal of ration points on pork as an honest attempt to alleviate a tight situation. It would further demonstrate that OPA is not holding back because of fear of losing some control over our domestic economy. Producer and consumer alike cannot understand why more pork cannot be made available to consumers when such surpluses exist.

Fourth, by enabling many farmers to market their hogs when they are ready it would conserve feed supplies.

Farmers were encouraged by their government to produce more hogs; a deliberately held down price on corn at below parity, together with the price support program on hogs resulted in the present record volume of hog marketings. Now corn ceilings have been boosted to put the brakes on hog production and the government is looking for all available means to bolster its support program. If further steps are not taken to straighten out the chaos hog producers face in trying to market their hogs, farmers will lose confidence and we may face a much larger curtailment of hog production in 1944 than the government is asking. The sound and logical move at this time is to temporarily remove all ration points on pork.

CHICAGO FAT STOCK SHOW SCENE OF

REPEAT PERFORMANCES

BY EXHIBITORS OF LAST YEAR

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Karl and George Hoffman, Ida Grove, Ia., also Chicago Producers patrons, repeated their outstanding performance of a year ago. Karl showed a load of 910-pound Herefords that finally won in keen competition with 43 other entries to be declared grand champions of the show. They were the lightest load to ever win this carload event. They sold on auction at $35 per cwt., highest price since 1937. Karl also had a load that won first prize in the medium weight Hereford class and George took fifth in the same class.

Then Karl and George showed a load of Berkshire hogs and here again took the top honor for the second consecutive year. This grand champion load of hogs brought $14.75 per cwt. (ceiling price). They also had another load of Berkshire hogs that secured first prize in the heavyweight class.

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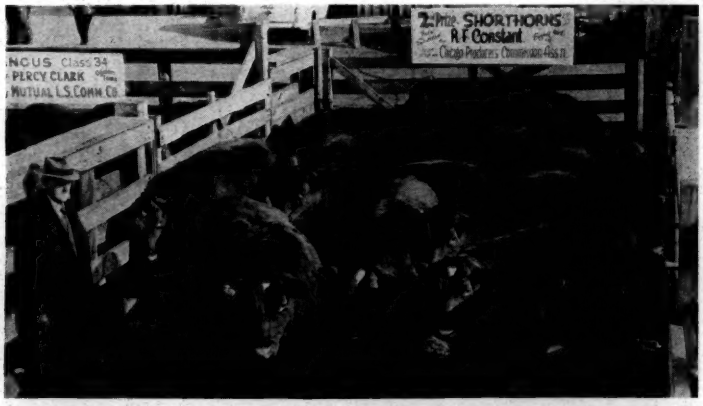

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Of the 140 acres production, the corn from 90 acres was delivered in the ear to the Bourbon elevator within one mile of the field and the rest was stored in the corn crib on the Jensen farm.

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The action was taken by the OPA, with the concurrence of the WFA and embodied in a directive from the director of economic stabilization.

The Chicago No. 2 ceiling price is a formula price and the maximum price at which corn may be sold at a country point is computed on this basis with deductions for freight, handling charges, grade discounts and moisture content. White corn is worth a premium of just 15 cents per bushel over yellow.

The deductions for moisture content in excess of 15½ per cent are as follows: ½ cent per bushel for each ½ per cent of moisture content over 15½ and under 17½; ¾ cent for each ½ per cent over 17½ and under 20 per cent; 1 cent for each ½ per cent over 20 per cent.

It will be noted that corn containing moisture in the bracket 15½ to 17½ per cent will have the same discount under the new order as the old. From 17½ up there is a gradual increase in the discount under the new order so that at 28 per cent of moisture the entire increase in the base price if offset by the higher discount provided.

If a producer sells to a trucker, to another farmer, to an elevator, or any other buyer f.o.b. his crib, the ceiling price is 4 cents less than the on-track ceiling price at the nearest elevator, or 1½ cents less than the price delivered at the elevator.

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If a country elevator operates as a wholesaler, he may sell in less than carload lots to a trucker or any other buyer other than a feeder for a 4 cent markup over what the corn cost, or 1½ cents over the on-track price, provided the corn is unloaded into the elevator and loaded out.

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FARMERS' NUMBER ONE PLEDGE:

HELP WIN THE WAR!

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

TO discharge his full responsibility to his country and to the men and women on the fighting front in the face of obstacles which may beset his path — this is the creed of the typical Farm Bureau member as he looks ahead to his job in 1944.

This is no mere slogan designed to catch the public fancy; it is the general sentiment that any honest observer could have recorded at the open forum for delegates held during the 25th annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

As one delegate from each state rose to contribute his part to the overall picture of American agriculture in 1943 and the outlook for 1944, it was apparent that not a single section of the country was without major problems in the second year of World War II, but the farmer wasn't licked as he prepared to meet the coming year. It was unmistakably clear that many of these problems were created by ill-advised and poorly conceived Government agricultural policies, but there was no talk of a letup in general production. Regardless of personal setbacks and sacrifices, the farmer demonstrated again that he is first of all a patriot.

Illinois farmers could be certain that their thoughts were properly reflected by Talmage Defrees, IAA vice-president, when he declared, "I think the Illinois farmer is more interested in winning the war and bringing our boys back home than he is in anything else.

AFBF Gathers in Annual Meeting and Dedicates Itself Anew to Task of Feeding Nation in Wartime

☆

I am sure of that . . . We are going to produce and we are going to sacrifice; we are going to do everything that is possible to further the cause of winning the war. . ."

To enable them to contribute their full share toward winning the war, there are certain things that farmers need, delegates asserted. First of all they need to have programs announced well in advance so that producers can plan their operations. Equally important, said Allen B. Kline, Iowa Farm Bureau president, is for the government to stick to its proposition once it is made.

Delegates also reported that farmers in the corn belt were particularly concerned about the government's hog program. An Indiana hog grower suggested that if the OPA would remove ration points on pork for at least a few weeks it would ease the glutted market. Such a move, he said, would permit literally hundreds of thousands of hogs to be butchered and distributed in local communities throughout the corn belt, thus removing the congestion in the terminal markets.

Delegation of more authority and responsibility in local OPA boards was recommended by George Ogilvie, president of the Nevada Farm Bureau. This, he said, would avoid much delay and confusion, since the local boards understood the problems of the area better. Other spokesmen reaffirmed the need for speeding up OPA operations. A Missouri delegate reported that his people were not opposed to the OPA because they knew they had to have some control of this type, "but for six weeks or two months in my own county we have been trying to find out definitely what the ceiling price on corn is."

The universal appeal at the forum was for a coordination of policies and programs affecting food production, "so that farmers would know what they are supposed to do."

Inflation control was strongly urged by various state leaders. Rollback subsidies were opposed as highly inflationary.

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FARMERS' NUMBER ONE PLEDGE:

HELP WIN THE WAR!

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TO discharge his full responsibility to his country and to the men and women on the fighting front in the face of obstacles which may beset his path — this is the creed of the typical Farm Bureau member as he looks ahead to his job in 1944.

This is no mere slogan designed to catch the public fancy; it is the general sentiment that any honest observer could have recorded at the open forum for delegates held during the 25th annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

As one delegate from each state rose to contribute his part to the overall picture of American agriculture in 1943 and the outlook for 1944, it was apparent that not a single section of the country was without major problems in the second year of World War II, but the farmer wasn't licked as he prepared to meet the coming year. It was unmistakably clear that many of these problems were created by ill-advised and poorly conceived Government agricultural policies, but there was no talk of a letup in general production. Regardless of personal setbacks and sacrifices, the farmer demonstrated again that he is first of all a patriot.

Illinois farmers could be certain that their thoughts were properly reflected by Talmage Defrees, IAA vice-president, when he declared, "I think the Illinois farmer is more interested in winning the war and bringing our boys back home than he is in anything else. I am sure of that . . . We are going to produce and we are going to sacrifice; we are going to do everything that is possible to further the cause of winning the war. . ."

AFBF Gathers in Annual Meeting and Dedicates Itself Anew to Task of Feeding Nation in Wartime

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To enable them to contribute their full share toward winning the war, there are certain things that farmers need, delegates asserted. First of all they need to have programs announced well in advance so that producers can plan their operations. Equally important, said Allen B. Kline, Iowa Farm Bureau president, is for the government to stick to its proposition once it is made.

Delegates also reported that farmers in the corn belt were particularly concerned about the government's hog program. An Indiana hog grower suggested that if the OPA would remove ration points on pork for at least a few weeks it would ease the glutted market. Such a move, he said, would permit literally hundreds of thousands of hogs to be butchered and distributed in local communities throughout the corn belt, thus removing the congestion in the terminal markets.

Delegation of more authority and responsibility in local OPA boards was recommended by George Ogilvie, president of the Nevada Farm Bureau. This, he said, would avoid much delay and confusion, since the local boards understood the problems of the area better. Other spokesmen reaffirmed the need for speeding up OPA operations. A Missouri delegate reported that his people were not opposed to the OPA because they knew they had to have some control of this type, "but for six weeks or two months in my own county we have been trying to find out definitely what the ceiling price on corn is."

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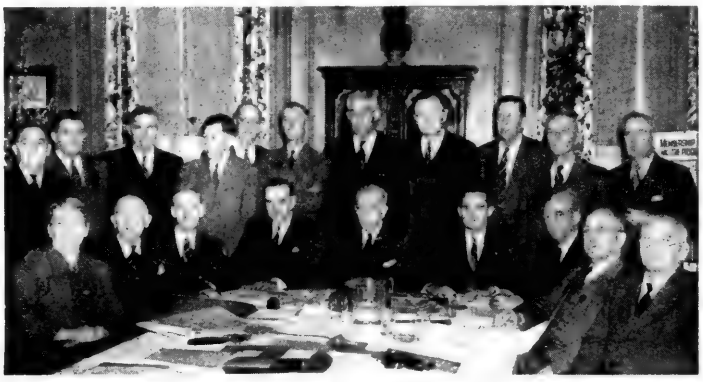

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FOOD SUBSIDY FACTS

from

YOUR RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

What are food subsidies?

Food subsidies, or consumer subsidies as they are sometimes called, are grants or expenditures of public funds in order to provide artificially low retail food prices.

Do consumers need food subsidies?

Most consumers do not need food subsidies because their incomes have increased far more than has the cost of living. This is shown by virtually all of the official government reports, as well as by reports from private research organizations.

How much has the cost of living increased?

About 24 per cent, as compared with the five years 1935-39, according to the United States Department of Labor. Some items, like food and clothing, have gone up more than 24 per cent, and others, such as rent and fuel, have increased less. The increase up to September 1943 for each item is as follows:

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How about the income of "white collar" workers?

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Should general consumer subsidies be provided on account of the fixed income families?

Consider these facts — Total wages and salaries have increased 141 per cent since 1935-39. To the exact extent that the incomes of some families have increased less than this, *the incomes of others have increased more.* It is foolish to attempt to help the relatively few fixed income families by attempting to provide subsidies for all families, most of which have had increases in income of from two to five times as great as the increase in the cost of living.

What can be done to help the fixed income families?

They can be helped in three ways: (1) by taking positive steps to control the basic causes of inflation, (2) by increasing their wages, or (3) by providing subsidies or relief especially for this group alone.

Are food subsidies necessary for inflation control?

Economists have studied and discussed the subjects of prices and inflation for many years, but there is virtually no basis in economic literature for the claim that food subsidies are either essential to, or effective in, inflation control. For example, in 1940 Dr. C. O. Hardy, of the highly respected Brookings Institution, made and published in book form a comprehensive price control study, "Wartime Control of Prices" at the request of the War Department. Although Dr. Hardy listed and discussed seven steps necessary to control prices, he did not include food subsidies among them.

Another outstanding authority, Professor E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, in his recent book, "The ABC of Inflation," lists six basic types of inflation controls, but he does not include food or consumer subsidies. Professor Kemmerer does recommend retail sales taxes, which are the exact opposites of consumer subsidies.

Food subsidies are neither necessary nor helpful in inflation control. On the contrary, they are inflationary in themselves, since they increase the national debt, increase the amount of money in circulation, and put more money into people's pockets to be used for bidding up prices in legitimate stores and in black markets.

Will food subsidies prevent labor from asking for, and getting, large wage increases?

As shown above, wages have already increased a great deal. This trend will certainly continue. The spokesmen for organized labor have supported food subsidies primarily as a means of obtaining wage increases. *Not one labor union spokesman has promised to drop demands for higher wages if food subsidies are continued.* On the contrary, the demands for wage increases have greatly increased since last spring, when the administration began its subsidy program.

What are the principle reasons for farmers' opposition to food subsidies?

Farmers are opposed to general food subsidies because:

(1) They increase the national debt,
(2) They are inflationary in effect,
(3) They are unjustified from the consumer standpoint,
(4) They will increase the burden of taxes in postwar years,
(5) They are subject to the most undesirable political abuses,
(6) They tend to establish low standards of values for farm products,
(7) They lead to the socialization of agriculture and other industries, and
(8) They deny to farmers the right to receive the full value of their products in the market places.

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Consider these facts -- Total wages and salaries have increased 141 per cent since 1935-39. To the exact extent that the incomes of some families have increased less than this, *the incomes of others have increased more.* It is foolish to attempt to help the relatively few fixed income families by attempting to provide subsidies for all families, most of which have had increases in income of from two to five times as great as the increase in the cost of living.

What can be done to help the fixed income families?

They can be helped in three ways, (1) by taking positive steps to control the basic causes of inflation, (2) by increasing their wages, or (3) by providing subsidies or relief especially for this group alone.

Are food subsidies necessary for inflation control?

Economists have studied and discussed the subjects of prices and inflation for many years, but there is virtually no basis in economic literature for the claim that food subsidies are either essential to, or effective in, inflation control. For example, in 1940 Dr. C. O. Hardy, of the highly respected Brookings Institution, made and published in book form a comprehensive price control study, "Wartime Control of Prices" at the request of the War Department. Although Dr. Hardy listed and discussed seven steps necessary to control prices, he did not include food subsidies among them.

Another outstanding authority, Professor E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, in his recent book, "The ABC of Inflation," lists six basic types of inflation controls, but he does not include food or consumer subsidies. Professor Kemmerer does recommend retail sales taxes, which are the exact opposites of consumer subsidies.

Food subsidies are neither necessary nor helpful in inflation control. On the contrary, they are inflationary in themselves, since they increase the national debt, increase the amount of money in circulation, and put more money into people's pockets to be used for bidding up prices in legitimate stores and in black markets.

Will food subsidies prevent labor from asking for, and getting, large wage increases?

As shown above, wages have already increased a great deal. This trend will certainly continue. The spokesmen for organized labor have supported food subsidies primarily as a means of obtaining wage increases. *Not one labor spokesman has promised to drop demands for higher wages if food subsidies are continued.* On the contrary, the demands for wage increases have greatly increased since last spring, when the administration began its subsidy program.

What are the principle reasons for farmers' opposition to food subsidies?

Farmers are opposed to general food subsidies because:

(1) They increase the national debt.
(2) They are inflationary in effect.
(3) They are unjustified from the consumer standpoint.
(4) They will increase the burden of taxes in postwar years.
(5) They are subject to the most undesirable political abuses.
(6) They tend to establish low standards of values for farm products.
(7) They lead to the socialization of agriculture and other industries, and
(8) They deny to farmers the right to receive the full value of their products in the market places.

The FARM FRONT ROUNDUP

CORN LOAN RATE — As of Dec. 1, 1943, Commodity Credit Corporation was authorized to lend farmers, who have met 90 per cent of their war crop goals in designated corn belt counties, 81 to 97 cents per bushel on 1943-crop corn. Last year the loan rate was 73 to 89 cents a bushel conditioned upon compliance with acreage allotments. The rate is based on 85 per cent of parity as of Sept. 15, 1943, U. S. parity on that date was $1.06 a bushel as compared with 98.2 cents on that date last year. Loan rates in the corn belt counties are based upon freight differentials from average shipping points within the area to the terminal markets to which corn would normally flow.

OPA MEAT RULES — According to the Chicago office of the OPA, a farmer who produces livestock and slaughters for his own use may lend to a neighbor meat-producer not to exceed more than 400 pounds of beef and veal together, and 150 pounds of any other meat in any one calendar year. Farmers are not required to surrender points when such loans are made and repaid. The borrower must return the loan of meat within six months, or an amount of meat of equal point value. This same office also has explained that a consumer may surrender stamps that are not yet valid when acquiring meat from a farm slaughterer. WFA has temporarily lifted all restrictions on the amount of pork which a farmer may deliver to persons living off his farm, but he must collect ration points for such pork sold. All points collected are to be surrendered to the ration board.

DRAFT REGULATION — According to State Selective Service headquarters, pre-Pearl Harbor fathers with agricultural experience or background, but not now employed in agricultural work, may be classified III-C if they begin work before their induction notice is mailed to them. Selective Service recently made a recommendation that local draft boards permit men with agricultural background to move to agricultural employment with a sufficient number of war units and defer them because of this type of work.

SUBSIDY EXTENSION — Congress, just before it recessed until Jan. 10, voted a temporary continuance of food subsidies and the Commodity Credit Corporation until Feb. 17. Debate on this vital issue will be resumed at that time.

COPPER SULPHATE — WFA has been assured by the WPB that sufficient copper for producing copper sulphate to protect 1944 food crops from bacterial and fungus diseases will be available. It is further pointed out that consumers and distributors should order and accept delivery as soon as possible.

FERTILIZER PRICES — To simplify its fertilizer price regulation, OPA has set dollars-and-cents maximum prices for every grade of mixed fertilizer, superphosphate and potash whose manufacture and sale is permitted by WFA. Ceilings are maintained approximately at the same average level as those which prevailed during the base pricing period in February, 1942.

FLOUR SUBSIDY — A subsidy program to enable wheat flour millers to pay as high as parity prices

Prices of Farm Products

PRODUCT	Average U.S. farm price Nov. 15, 1943	Parity price Nov. 15, 1943	Highest price Jan. 1 to Sept. 15, 1942
Wheat (bu.)	$ 1.37	$ 1.48	$ 1.06
Corn (bu.)	1.05	1.07	.83
Oats (bu.)	.75	.67	.52
Soybeans (bu.)	1.80	1.60	1.79
Eggs (doz.)	.47	.50	.35
Chickens (lb.)	.24	.19	.20
Butterfat (lb.)	.51	.47	.43
Milk (100 lb.)	3.37	2.94	2.64
Wool, av. all grades (lb.)	.41	.31	.40
Lambs (cwt.)	11.90	9.82	12.07
Hogs (cwt.)	12.90	12.10	14.13
Veal calves (cwt.)	12.70	11.30	13.00
Beef cattle, av. all grades (cwt.)	11.30	9.05	11.30
(Below are Chicago market prices)			
Choice and prime steers	$15.93	$16.92	$15.82
Good steers (cwt.)	14.83	14.66	14.92
Medium steers (cwt.) 9	12.61	12.13	13.42
Common steers (cwt.)	10.40	9.77	11.45
Heifers, good and choice (cwt.)	14.52	13.67	14.16

Notes concerning price ceilings: The Emergency Price Control Act as amended October 2, 1942, provides that "no maximum price shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity . . . below a price which will reflect to producers . . . the higher of the following prices — (1) the parity price . . . or (2) the highest price received . . . between January 1, 1942 and September 15, 1942." Under this law no legal price ceiling can be established which will prevent farmers as a whole from receiving an average return as high as the higher of the prices in the two columns at the right above. Price ceilings have been established for many farm products. Your County or Local Price and Rationing Board should be able to furnish accurate information regarding local price ceilings on these products.

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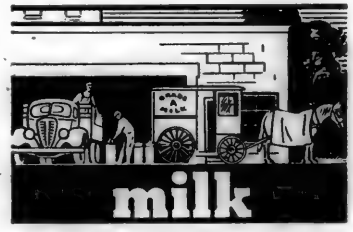
for wheat should the market reach that level and at the same time continue to sell flour for no more than the ceiling prices now in effect has been announced by the Office of Economic Stabilization. Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been requested to provide the funds and administer the program.

PULPWOOD CEILING OFF — Wood delivered to mills producing roof felt by the defibrator process does not come under the pulpwood ceiling, according to a new interpretation by the OPA of the pulpwood ceiling regulation, RMPR 464, reported by H. D. MacCall, pulp and paper branch, OPA, Washington. This means that woodland owners can again afford to produce cordwood for sale at prices in effect before Oct. 14, 1943, providing these prices were permitted under the log and bolt ceiling price regulation, MPR 348, according to J. E. Davis, extension forester.

FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES — WPB has directed manufacturers of flashlight batteries to distribute approximately 20 per cent of their production to farmers. The purpose is to make flashlight batteries available to assist farmers in the care of young stock in the winter.

ALFALFA SEED CONTROL — OPA has announced that all alfalfa seeds, including all state certified improved varieties, have been made subject to control of the price regulation governing legume and grass seeds.



By Wilfred Shaw

U. of I. College of Agriculture in cooperation with the Illinois Dairy Industry will hold and conduct a series of milk production conferences thruout the state during January and in early February.

These conferences are for the purpose of discussing and presenting the suggestions and information which the College is in a position to offer, that will be helpful to dairymen in increasing or maintaining milk production during 1944.

These schools are open to anyone who is interested in this important subject. Dairymen, dairy plant operators, field men and extension workers are invited to attend. There will be no charge.

The program of the conference will include the following general subjects: A survey of the dairy situation and its needs for additional production; the feeding problems in 1944; the feed supply situation; balancing rations with feeds available; providing for adequate pasture in 1944; herd management problems as they affect production and quality; the seed situation; health measures and nutritional deficiency problems in dairy cattle; production problems from the farm point of view; an explanation and discussion of the Dairy Industry Committee's Eight Point Program of increasing milk production.

The subject matter at the conference will be presented by specialists of the College of Agriculture in each of the departments of dairy husbandry and animal pathology; soils and crops. Opportunity for questions and discussion will be given to those in attendance.

The first conference is to be held at the U. of I. College of Agriculture, Urbana, Jan. 20 and 21. This will be a two day conference, starting at 9:30 a.m., and will be the only two day conference of the series.

The one day conferences will be held at the following places, starting at 9:00 a.m.:

Monday, Jan. 24 — Mt. Vernon, Hotel Emerson

Wednesday, Jan. 26 — Galesburg, Hotel Custer

Friday, Jan. 28 — Rockford, Hotel Nelson

Tuesday, Feb. 1 — East St. Louis, Broadview Hotel

Currently milk production nationally is below that of a year ago and is far inadequate to meet the current needs or to equal the 1944 goal of 121 billion pounds.

To increase or to maintain milk production as needed for the war and civilian needs is an important and serious problem. In order to increase or maintain milk production during 1944 will require better utilization of feed, pasture and management of herds. Realizing this important and vital problem, the U. of I. College of Agriculture is conducting these conferences which in conjunction with the joint Dairy Industry of Illinois.

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities thruout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for October unless otherwise noted:

Boston	$3.80
Chicago (70 mile zone) (Nov.)	3.24
Detroit	3.46
Milwaukee	3.00
New York (201-210 mile zone)	3.78
Pittsburgh	3.60
Seattle	3.10
St. Louis (Nov.)	3.70
St. Paul & Minn.	3.06
Washington	4.05

The annual meeting of the McLean County Milk Producers will be held Saturday, Jan. 8 in the McLean County Farm Bureau building, according to Forrest Fairchild, manager. The principal speaker will be Prof. Peterson of the Dairy Department, University of Minnesota. A dinner will be served at noon by the Home Bureau.

Sanitary Milk Producers will hold its annual meeting Thursday, Jan. 27, in the Community Hall at St. Jacob, Ill., reports A. D. Lynch, general manager. Dinner will be served to those in attendance by various church organizations. Announcement of the detailed program will be released later.

The following prices are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are October and November prices for 3.5% milk f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

	Oct.	Nov.
Bloomington	$2.48	$2.48
Canton	2.55	2.55
Champaign	2.55	2.80
Chicago	3.20	3.24
Danville	2.275	2.275
Decatur	2.70	
DeKalb	2.74	2.74
Freeport	2.79	2.81
Galesburg	2.65	2.65
Harrisburg	2.40	2.60
Jacksonville	2.40	2.40
Kewanee	2.55	2.55
LaSalle	2.50	2.50
Moline	3.17	3.24
Peoria	2.89	2.89
Pontiac	2.406	
Quincy	2.39	2.40
Rockford	3.17	3.16
Springfield	2.60	2.60
St. Louis	3.66	3.70
Streator	2.40	2.45

By G. H. Iftner

The Lee County Grain Association paid out $28,000 in patronage dividends at the annual meeting Dec. 10. The business of the county-wide cooperative was contributed by farmers living in areas served by five small county elevators, which would have all been in old-line hands except for the foresight of farm adviser, C. E. Yale, and the Farm Bureau board of directors.

Eighteen managers of member elevators of Illinois Grain Corporation attended the annual meeting at Chicago. They are as follows:

George Besore, Lenzburg Farmers Cooperative Grain Co.; P. W. Ehrlich, LaPlace Cooperative Grain Co.; Otto Krenz, West Brooklyn Farmers Cooperative Co.; R. E. Phalen, Sublette Farmers Elevator Co.; Walter F. Reichert, Columbia Farmers Cooperative Grain Co.; F. W. Jordan, Savoy Grain and Coal Co.; A. B. Scheeler, Graymont Cooperative Association; C. H. Willke, Anchor Grain Company; Eugene C. Hoerner, Ludlow Cooperative Elevator Co.; Roy N. Phillips, Nokomis Equity Elevator Co.; Andrew Homann, Farmers Grain Company of Dorans; Leo F. Drew, Walton Cooperative Company; C. B. Kenney, Cruger Farmers Cooperative Ass'n.; Sam B. Baer, Summerfield Farmers Cooperative Grain Co.; H. C. Morel, Cooperative Grain & Supply Co. of Serena; A. D. Goers, Cissna Park Cooperative Grain & Coal Co.; E. S. Apple, Alhambra Grain & Feed Co.; Harry Carrell, Tuscola Cooperative Grain Co.

"Some Day This War Will End. THEN..."

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"SOME day this war will end. Then the demand for farm products will be radically changed. Then we will have millions more men to employ than ever worked in peacetime before; we will have the greatest endowment of natural and mechanical resources known to the world; and we will have the monetary basis for expanded productive activity far greater than ever existed heretofore. And we will have an almost unlimited gap of unfilled human wants and needs.

That is the outlook I want you to keep in mind as background for my talk, while I try to throw a flashlight on two parts of the general picture which seem to me to be points that are very important.

Point No. 1: I want to talk plainly about some problems and dangers which, unless you overcome them, may seriously weaken the usefulness of farm leadership to the nation in the years ahead. The American Farm Bureau Federation must not only make sure that its policies are foursquare with the broad national interest; it must do a better job than it has been doing to convince the rest of the country that this is the case.

Point No. 2: We have seen how a nation fighting for its life can employ all of its human and material resources in high and sustained production. We know that this all-out effort has meant a high and widely distributed national income. The problem that confronts us is to continue high levels of production and income after the nation has turned from war to peace.

. . . . Returning now for a closer look at Point No. 1: What you and other farm organizations do now to fit agricultural policy into national policy will affect decisively your influence in the postwar years. You need to take a stand on wartime prices for farm products, and to make your position clear. As I discuss that question, and the accompanying one of food subsidies that has gripped the nation's attention, I expect that some of you will not like everything I say.

The general public believes the American Farm Bureau is opposing the administration's program of general food subsidies because you want a chance to raise the level of farm prices. If that is not your position — and I do not believe that it is — then you have failed in getting across to the nonfarming public and to press and radio just what your position is.

I am not trying to settle the argument over whether the advanced prices of farm products has exceeded the rise in factory workers' income that has taken place, or vice versa. A lot depends on the date at which you start your comparison.

Personally, I am convinced that a degree of improvement in farm prices over those prevailing in the pre-war years 1935-39 should have been permitted without assuming that the adjustment called for wage increases. Bear in mind that the rates of pay of factory workers for the period 1935-39 were the highest in history up to that time and 14 per cent above the level of 1929. In contrast, farm prices were still at depression levels and 27 per cent below 1929.

The point I want to make tonight, however, is that the general level of farm prices in 1943 has been high enough to yield a cash farm income between 19 and 20 billion dollars as against 8.7 billions in 1939 and 11.3 billions in 1929.

. . . For 1910-14 the average net (not *gross*, not *cash*, but *net*) income is estimated at $3.6 billions, for 1935-39 $4.7 billions, for 1941 $6.3 billions, for 1942 $9.5 billions, and for 1943 $12.5 billions.

. . . . In the interest of long-time farm welfare any further marked increase in the general level of farm prices is undesirable. Unless their production costs materially increase, farmers for their own and general welfare should join wholeheartedly to hold their prices in check. For one thing, further increases would add to the danger of inflation in farm real estate prices that already is on the horizon.

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The best protection the consumer can have is an ample supply of essential foods. Some of the support price subsidies have, in my opinion, contributed substantially to expanded production. They ought to be continued, and similar moves should not be outlawed in the future if they become desirable. On the other hand, the impulsively and poorly planned 'rollback' subsidies on meat and butter were not intended to increase the food supply; they were aimed to bring about a slight statistical lowering of the cost-of-living index, but they were not well chosen from the standpoint of wartime food management.

Subsidies are not justified as an end of themselves. A general subsidy of consumer costs contradicts the basic principle of inflation control, which is that consumer buying power must be brought down by taxes and firm savings until it is in balance with the goods that are for sale. Neither are subsidies the only alternative to runaway food prices. But a large part of the general public is being led to believe they are. The farm groups which are classified by the public in the present struggle as 'opposed to subsidies' have a real job on their hands. Consumers are worried; as you listen to the hysterics of radio commentators and read the editorials, you understand why.

Organized agriculture, if it is to keep its hold on public confidence, must throw its weight positively on the side of assuring them that in opposing broad, general subsidies you do not advocate, but on the other hand are determined to prevent, a general rise in the nation's food costs. To utter a pious hope isn't enough; you must have a program, and convince a large part of the consumer public that it will work.

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. . . . A large and important part of our city population is highly emotional on this subject, and more or less believes that the Farm Bureau is on the other side of the fence. . . . This great organization cannot afford to hold a negative position; it must not only have a positive program for tenant purchase and rehabilitation, but it must also be able to sell the public on its sincerity and effectiveness.

. . . . I find myself talking of reaction, a drop from present prices and returns, as if it is inevitable. One condition that could do much to avert or temper it materially would be a sustained high rate of industrial employment at good wages. And that brings me to Point No. 2.

. . . . I repeat here tonight that the problem will be largely solved if industry and labor will use their factories and their hours as fully as the farmer have always done. The men and women on the American farms will fit comfortably into any national program of full production.

. . . . All my life I have preached what you have preached, the wholesome effect which a prosperous farm population has on factory employment and wages. Now I want to preach its corollary to this audience. I want to emphasize the effect which high wages and sustained industrial production have on farm income. The fact that our employable population is now working regularly, most of it at good wages, has been the principal factor in building up a high and mainly profitable demand for the products of the farmer.

The challenge that confronts leadership in this country as we approach the postwar period is to find a way to use our factories and our manpower for the maximum production of peacetime goods . . . Our national economy must be expansive, not restrictive. That condition cannot be had by striving for the highest possible return for the lowest possible output, as both business management and labor leadership have done too often in the past.

. . . . I submit that this challenge to use our resources in peace as fully as we are now using them for war will become, after all, the nation's economic problem No. 1. Work it out, and many of the difficulties of the farmer will tend to shrink and disappear. Of one thing we can be perfectly sure: Sooner or later the American people are going to lose patience with an economy that can only function fully under the whip of a desperate war; which in peace tolerates unemployment and poverty in the midst of potential abundance."

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. . I submit that this challenge to use our resources in peace as fully as we are now using them for war will become, after all, the nation's economic problem No. 1. Work it out, and many of the difficulties of the farmer will tend to shrink and disappear. One thing we can be perfectly sure: Sooner or later the American people are going to lose patience with an economy that can only function fully under the whip of a desperate war; which in peace tolerates unemployment and poverty in the midst of potential abundance."

. . . . Farm

Here is a complete protection pro

Developed *by farmers* during the past 20 years to me
of farmers, this comprehensive insurance service is tod
thousands of Illinois farmers, their families, their fa
sonal property. Country Life Insurance Company ha
$200,000,000 of life insurance in force—Illinois Agricu
has more than 120 thousand auto, employers' liabi

Life Insurance

1. Protection for the Family
2. Mortgage Insurance
3. Investment

Accident Insurance

1. Loss of Time
2. Medical Expense Reimbursement
3. Accidental Death

General Property Insurance

1. Fire Coverage on Buildings and Personal Property
2. Wind
3. Extended Coverage
4. Growing Crop Hail

Check the insurance coverages you are interested i
the general agent at your Farm Bureau office or th

FARM BUREAU INSU

rm Bureau Members

on program to meet your needs

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ance service is today protecting
families, their farms and per-
ance Company has more than
rce—Illinois Agricultural Mutual
o, employers' liability and 4-H calf club policies in force and Farmers Mutual Reinsurance has $225,000,000 of fire, wind and extended coverage on its books and wrote $50,000,000 of growing crop hail insurance in 1943. These companies are your companies, owned, controlled and operated by the Farm Bureau members of Illinois, with one purpose in mind—to give you the best insurance service possible at the lowest net cost.

Auto Insurance

1. Collision
2. Liability
3. Property Damage
4. Fire and Theft
5. Medical Expense Reimbursement
6. Cargo

4-H Calf Club Insurance

Farm Liability Insurance

1. Employers' Liability
2. Premise and General Liability

e interested in and for further details check with
u office or the special agent in your community.

NSURANCE SERVICE

..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

By O. D. Brissenden, Organization Director

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M. H. Austin, Whiteside COD, reports that a final checkup shows his county had 9 members over its quota in the 100,000 campaign. "Our total membership now stands at 1741, which is 298 more than one year ago."

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Every Farmer in This Township a Member!

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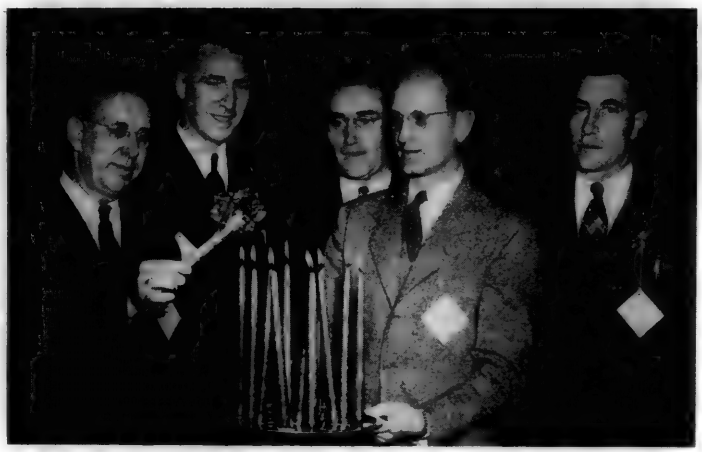
Township Chairman Harold (Bud) Stewart says, "Our quota now is, 'Hold That Line.'"



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Partly because of the suggestion made by Tom, and partly because of the general agreement among leaders in the state, it was decided to go "all out" during 1943 and attempt to reach the goal before IAA annual meeting time. As a preparatory "buildup" step, an "On Toward 100,000 Campaign" was launched, in which county organization directors were asked to make personal efforts to reinstate and to sign as many new members as possible, so as to bring the attainment of the balance needed within practical limits. The period of Aug. 15 to Sept. 11 was set aside for this purpose.

Tom Drummond, one of the instigators of the effort, proved his mettle by taking first place in that event. Other winners were Walter Specht, Clay county; John Pyle, Marion county; Frank Rathbun, Mercer county; J. Clint Miller, Winnebago county; L. R. Lee, Greene county; Verne Campbell, Randolph county; and Gerald Spencer, Washington county. Drummond went on to sign his full new member quota during September and came back with more in the final push during the week of Nov. 8.

Thus the ground was cleared for the major drive. July 31 membership had stood at 93,415. Quotas were set for each county which would bring a total of slightly over 100,000, if made. Since this required an increase of 7½ per cent for the state as a whole, each county was asked to increase its membership by that percentage. A "dream map" published in THE BUILDER was the means used of making county quotas vivid.

First big thrill of the 100,000 campaign came when John Pyles and Walter Specht, COD's of Marion and Clay counties, respectively, presented George Metzger notice that their quotas were attained, during the state leaders' meeting in Springfield, on Sept. 10. Every leader present was impressed. "The job can be done: here are the early birds, both of them from counties which had suffered devastating floods and droughts through the year, yet they have made their quotas within a week."

These 100,000-quotas seemed extremely heavy. In some instances, in view of previous net gains made by counties, they seemed even unfair, but there was little if any quibbling. County leaders saw that there was a job to do. It was tackled in good spirit. Some counties found it impossible to reach their goals but they gave their best. Seventy-one counties achieved or surpassed the figure set. District quotas were in all three cases exceeded.

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RUST IN PEACE!

REST

Outdoor Farm Machinery Storage Now Safely Possible Due to New Rust Preventive Compound Spawned by War Experience

(Reprinted by Courtesy Farm Implement News)

By R. I. SHAWL

University of Illinois College of Agriculture

PREVENTION of the rusting and corrosion of mechanical equipment is one of the grave threats to the prosecution of the war both with our armed forces and on the home front.

The farmer who suddenly remembers that he left his tractor plow in the field three months before with its shiny moldboards protected only by a coat of cylinder oil and returned to find it completely rusted could have saved all this trouble by using one of the new rust preventive compounds. This experience is not uncommon, because most any farmer you question will acknowledge that he has spent many hours scouring rusty plow bottoms with a soft brick or replacing broken machine parts that were weakened by rust.

The great need for a farm machinery rust preventive is revealed in surveys of the annual use of farm machinery in Iowa, Indiana, and Kentucky where it was found that the most important farm machines are only used from 9 to 15 days per year. During the remaining eleven and one half months of the year, some of this machinery will stand outside several months between crops, some of it will be housed in open sheds and some of it will stand outside the entire year because of the lack of shed room or because the machinery is too large for housing.

This new rust preventive weapon which increases the efficiency of farm machinery and labor by eliminating lost time and broken equipment due to rust has just been released for retail sale the last few months by several of the large oil companies. These new rust preventive compounds are not paints but are usually petroleum greases or liquids to which chemicals have been added to prevent the rusting of bright or unpainted metal parts while not in use. These compounds are easily applied by brushing or sometimes by spraying and are readily removed with kerosene or any petroleum fuel when the machine is to be put into use again.

Rust preventive compounds prevent the rusting of machinery because they adhere firmly to the metal, which prevents their being washed off, and form a nonporous elastic film through which air and moisture cannot penetrate. These compounds will prevent rusting when applied over wet surfaces because they absorb the small amount of moisture present. They also stop further rusting when applied over rusted surfaces and will loosen up rust already present.

When using axle grease, transmission oil, or crankcase oils to prevent rusting of machinery surfaces, the amount of protection against rust depends largely upon the viscosity and thickness of the coating. The reverse is true of rust preventive compounds, because thin films of these compounds when properly applied will give protection for quite a long period.

A good rustproof compound for farm machinery should meet the following requirements:

1. Provide a protective film over the metal surface that will not crack, peel, or slip under extreme ranges of temperature and long periods of exposure to the elements.
2. Prevent rusting when applied to surfaces containing moisture and stop further rusting when applied over rusted surfaces.
3. Be easily applied by brushing or diluted for spraying.
4. Contain some lubricating properties if it is to be used to prevent rusting in bearings or moving parts.
5. Be easily removed preferably with petroleum fuels.
6. Be easily removed from hands and clothing.

Tests run by the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Urbana during the past year and a half have shown the superiority of the new rust preventive compounds in preventing the rusting of machinery as compared with the common farm oils and greases now used for this purpose.

Results of Tests

Two sets of tests were run under outside exposed conditions in which the rust preventive samples were applied to polished black metal strips 3 inches by 12 inches, and to plow bottoms, Fig. 1. Three inches of the top of each metal strip was left untreated as a check, and the lower 9 inches of each

Machinery being prepared for safe outside storage with a rust preventive grease which will give rust-free protection for a year or more.

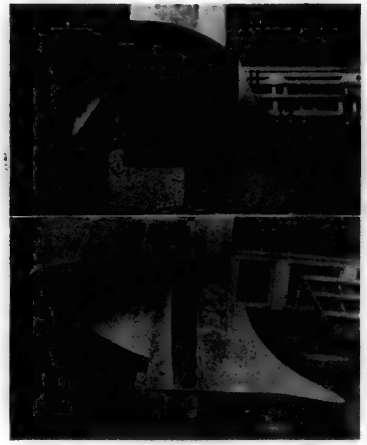

Fig. No. 1—Plow bottom used in test showing the vertical strips of rust preventatives. Sample 1, 11, 13, 14, and 17 have given perfect protection for 526 days. Samples that cracked or slipped allowed early rusting.

strip was covered with one of the various rust preventive materials being tested. The backs of the strips were treated with the same materials except that the surface was thoroughly wet with water before the material was applied. A second test was made by painting vertical strips of the rust preventive compounds on the front surfaces of plow bottoms. Twenty-eight of the thirty-six samples tested on the metal strips under outside, exposed conditions were special rust preventive compounds; the other eight samples were crankcase oils, transmission oils, chassis lubes, water pump grease, and axle grease.

These tests were started in March 1942 during a period of heavy rainfall, which soon washed most of the common oils and greases off the metal test strips, allowing rusting to start within a few days. The following observations were made on the front or exposed sides of the metal test strips:

Crankcase and transmission oil prevented rusting for seven to thirty days.

Axle and pressure gun grease prevented rusting for thirty to ninety days.

Five samples of rust preventive compounds prevented rusting for 360 days.

One sample of rust preventive compound prevented rusting for 453 days.

On the back or protected side of the metal strips twenty-two of the twenty-eight rust preventive compounds tested still show no rusting after 551 days.

Observations made on the plow bottoms, Fig. 1, showed that five of the same rust preventives which were tested on the metal strips were still giving perfect protection on the plow bottoms after 526 days of direct exposure. Quite a number of the rust preventive samples submitted for testing were not suitable for outside use.

The following recommendations are made on the basis of this series of tests:

1. That suitable types of grease rust preventive compounds when brushed on metal surfaces will prevent their rusting from ten to twelve months or more on machinery stored outside and for an indefinite period on machinery stored under cover. The same grease which contains some lubricating properties can be applied to roller and ball bearings with a grease gun where there is danger of rusting while machinery is in storage.

2. That liquid rust preventives when sprayed or brushed on directly exposed metal parts, will prevent rusting from three to six months on machinery standing outside, and for a year or more on the unexposed parts of machinery left outside or on all parts of machinery stored under cover.

Adding kerosene or one of the other diluents mentioned to the grease will thin it down to a spray mixture. The small hand spray is suitable for very small areas, but for the inside of a combine or other large machines the bucket type of sprayer or the paint spray gun is more satisfactory.

The use of a special rust preventive compound will stop the tremendous losses in machinery rusting now taking place and will save many hours of farm labor spent in getting rusted machinery back into operating condition.

4-H Member Killed In Action

Word has been received of the death of a Menard county 4-H member who was killed in the South Pacific during the last part of October. The youth who gave his life for his country is James Ashton, a member of the Rock Creek 4-H club. He enlisted in the Navy on June 5, 1943, immediately after his 17th birthday.

After completing his naval base training, he was assigned to his initial cruise in the Pacific. It was on this cruise that the enemy was met and James was critically wounded. He died on Oct. 26.

NOTICE

Illinois Agricultural Association Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of January and February, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During January, annual meetings will be held in Carroll, Champaign, Clark, DeWitt, Edgar, Fulton, Greene, Grundy, Iroquois, Kendall, Knox, McDonough, Mason, Mercer, Ogle, Rock Island, Sangamon, Winnebago and Woodford counties.

During February, annual meetings will be held in Coles, DeKalb, Douglas, Lake, McHenry, Monroe, Wayne, Whiteside and Will counties.

PAUL E. MATHIAS,
Corporate Secretary.

December 20, 1943

Ready to Fight Rust

Rust is the biggest enemy of 186 million dollars worth of implements and farm machinery on Illinois farms. Rust can be prevented and controlled.

Blue Seal Anti-Rust offers the protection your farm machinery needs whether it is under roof or "in the shade of the old apple tree." Here's why:

1. Blue Seal Anti-Rust gives a protective coating over metal surfaces. It adheres tightly without cracking, peeling, or slipping. It holds in extreme hot or cold weather, and resists rain, snow, and sleet.
2. Blue Seal Anti-Rust can be brushed over surfaces already wet and stops further rusting.
3. Blue Seal Anti-Rust is soft and smooth, and can be applied easily with a brush or with a spray if diluted.
4. Blue Seal Anti-Rust may be removed easily with gasoline or kerosene.

Get a supply today. Available in 10 and 25 pound containers. For further information call your Blue Seal Serviceman or contact your local service company office.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Illinois

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By R. I. SHAWL

University of Illinois College of Agriculture

PREVENTION of the rusting and corrosion of mechanical equipment is one of the grave threats to the prosecution of the war both with our armed forces and on the home front.

The farmer who suddenly remembers that he left his tractor plow in the field three months before with its shiny moldboards protected only by a coat of cylinder oil and returned to find it completely rusted could have saved all this trouble by using one of the new rust preventive compounds. This experience is not uncommon, because most any farmer you question will acknowledge that he has spent many hours scouring rusty plow bottoms with a soft brick or replacing broken machine parts that were weakened by rust.

The great need for a farm machinery rust preventive is revealed in surveys of the annual use of farm machinery in Iowa, Indiana, and Kentucky where it was found that the most important farm machines are only used from 9 to 15 days per year. During the remaining eleven and one half months of the year, some of this machinery will stand outside several months between crops, some of it will be housed in open sheds and some of it will stand outside the entire year because of the lack of shed room or because the machinery is too large for housing.

This new rust preventive weapon which increases the efficiency of farm machinery and labor by eliminating lost time and broken equipment due to rust has just been released for retail sale the last few months by several of the large oil companies. These new rust preventive compounds are not paints but are usually petroleum greases or liquids to which chemicals have been added to prevent the rusting of bright or unpainted metal parts while not in use. These compounds are easily applied by brushing or sometimes by spraying and are readily removed with kerosene or any petroleum fuel when the machine is to be put into use again.

Rust preventive compounds prevent the rusting of machinery because they adhere firmly to the metal, which prevents their being washed off, and form a nonporous elastic film through which air and moisture cannot penetrate. These compounds will prevent rusting when applied over wet surfaces because they absorb the small amount of moisture present. They also stop further rusting when applied over rusted surfaces and will loosen up rust already present.

When using axle grease, transmission oil, or crankcase oils to prevent rusting of machinery surfaces, the amount of protection against rust depends largely upon the viscosity and thickness of the coating. The reverse is true of rust preventive compounds, because thin films of these compounds when properly applied will give protection for quite a long period.

A good rustproof compound for farm machinery should meet the following requirements:

1. Provide a protective film over the metal surface that will not crack, peel, or slip under extreme ranges of temperature and long periods of exposure to the elements.
2. Prevent rusting when applied to surfaces containing moisture and stop further rusting when applied over rusted surfaces.
3. Be easily applied by brushing or diluted for spraying.
4. Contain some lubricating properties if it is to be used to prevent rusting in bearings or moving parts.
5. Be easily removed preferably with petroleum fuels.
6. Be easily removed from hands and clothing.

Tests run by the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Urbana during the past year and a half have shown the superiority of the new rust preventive compounds in preventing the rusting of machinery as compared with the common farm oils and greases now used for this purpose.

Results of Tests

Two sets of tests were run under outside exposed conditions in which the rust preventive samples were applied to polished black metal strips 3 inches by 12 inches, and to plow bottoms, Fig. 1. Three inches of the top of each metal strip was left untreated as a check, and the lower 9 inches of each

Machinery being prepared for safe outside storage with a rust preventive grease which will give rust-free protection for a year or more.

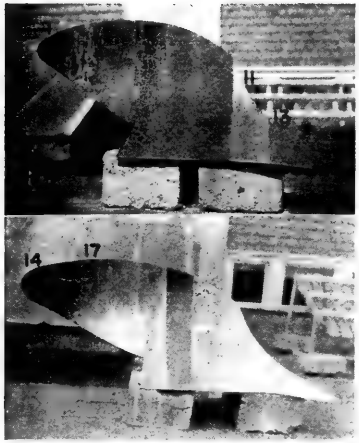

Fig. No. 1—Plow bottom used in test showing the vertical strips of rust preventatives. Sample 1, 11, 13, 14, and 17 have given perfect protection for 526 days. Samples that cracked or slipped allowed early rusting.

strip was covered with one of the various rust preventive materials being tested. The backs of the strips were treated with the same materials except that the surface was thoroughly wet with water before the material was applied. A second test was made by painting vertical strips of the rust preventive compounds on the front surfaces of plow bottoms. Twenty-eight of the thirty-six samples tested on the metal strips under outside, exposed conditions were special rust preventive compounds; the other eight samples were crankcase oils, transmission oils, chassis lubes, water pump grease, and axle grease.

These tests were started in March 1942 during a period of heavy rainfall, which soon washed most of the common oils and greases off the metal test strips, allowing rusting to start within a few days. The following observations were made on the front or exposed sides of the metal test strips:

Crankcase and transmission oil prevented rusting for seven to thirty days.

Axle and pressure gun grease prevented rusting for thirty to ninety days.

Five samples of rust preventive compounds prevented rusting for 360 days.

One sample of rust preventive compound prevented rusting for 453 days.

On the back or protected side of the metal strips twenty-two of the twenty-eight rust preventive compounds tested still show no rusting after 551 days.

Observations made on the plow bottoms, Fig. 1, showed that five of the same rust preventives which were tested on the metal strips were still giving perfect protection on the plow bottoms after 526 days of direct exposure. Quite a number of the rust preventive samples submitted for testing were not suitable for outside use.

The following recommendations are made on the basis of this series of tests:

1. That suitable types of grease rust preventive compounds when brushed on metal surfaces will prevent their rusting from ten to twelve months or more on machinery stored outside and for an indefinite period on machinery stored under cover. The same grease which contains some lubricating properties can be applied to roller and ball bearings with a grease gun where there is danger of rusting while machinery is in storage.

2. That liquid rust preventives when sprayed or brushed on directly exposed metal parts, will prevent rusting from three to six months on machinery standing outside, and for a year or more on the unexposed parts of machinery left outside or on all parts of machinery stored under cover.

Adding kerosene or one of the other diluents mentioned to the grease will thin it down to a spray mixture. The small hand spray is suitable for very small areas, but for the inside of a combine or other large machines the bucket type of sprayer or the paint spray gun is more satisfactory.

The use of a special rust preventive compound will stop the tremendous losses in machinery rusting now taking place and will save many hours of farm labor spent in getting rusted machinery back into operating condition.

4-H Member Killed In Action

Word has been received of the death of a Menard county 4-H member who was killed in the South Pacific during the last part of October. The youth who gave his life for his country is James Ashton, a member of the Rock Creek 4-H club. He enlisted in the Navy on June 5, 1943, immediately after his 17th birthday.

After completing his naval base training, he was assigned to his initial cruise in the Pacific. It was on this cruise that the enemy was met and James was critically wounded. He died on Oct. 26.

NOTICE

Illinois Agricultural Association
Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of January and February, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During January, annual meetings will be held in Carroll, Champaign, Clark, DeWitt, Edgar, Fulton, Greene, Grundy, Iroquois, Kendall, Knox, McDonough, Mason, Mercer, Ogle, Rock Island, Sangamon, Winnebago and Woodford counties.

During February, annual meetings will be held in Coles, DeKalb, Douglas, Lake, McHenry, Monroe, Wayne, Whiteside and Will counties.

PAUL E. MATHIAS,
Corporate Secretary.

December 20, 1943

Ready to Fight Rust

Rust is the biggest enemy of 186 million dollars worth of implements and farm machinery on Illinois farms. Rust can be prevented and controlled.

Blue Seal Anti-Rust offers the protection your farm machinery needs whether it is under roof or "in the shade of the old apple tree." Here's why:

1. Blue Seal Anti-Rust gives a protective coating over metal surfaces. It adheres tightly without cracking, peeling, or slipping. It holds in extreme hot or cold weather, and resists rain, snow, and sleet.
2. Blue Seal Anti-Rust can be brushed over surfaces already wet and stops further rusting
3. Blue Seal Anti-Rust is soft and smooth, and can be applied easily with a brush or with a spray if diluted.
4. Blue Seal Anti-Rust may be removed easily with gasoline or kerosene.

Get a supply today. Available in 10 and 25 pound containers. For further information call your Blue Seal Serviceman or contact your local service company office

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Illinois

LIVESTOCK LIQUIDATION?

DEAN RUSK WARNS CORN-HOG RATIO MAY FORCE IT

A word of warning that there is real danger that liquidation of livestock might very rapidly go too far if the delicate balance of price relationships becomes too unfavorable, and especially if such unfavorable relationships are maintained too long, was issued by Dean H. P. Rusk of the U. of I. College of Agriculture at the livestock conference of the American Farm Bureau Federation annual meeting.

Dean Rusk sounded this note of caution as he concluded his discussion of the present livestock and feed situation in which he covered the new ceiling price on corn, longtime hog-corn ratios and the general feed situation.

Referring to current hog-corn ratios, Dean Rusk said, "The new ceiling of $1.16 on corn, Chicago basis, and the current support price of $13.75 on hogs gives a hog-corn price ratio slightly above the long-time average," Dean Rusk reported. "On the other hand," he added, "this ratio will apply mainly to hogs now on hand. The bulk of next year's pig crop will come to market after Oct. 1, 1944, when the announced support price of $12.50 becomes effective. On the basis of this support price and $1.16 corn, the hog-corn price ratio may be as low as 10.77 which is considerably below the 11.39 long-time average.

"Farmers who continue maximum hog production under such conditions would be gambling on wartime prices considerably above support prices. The more efficient producer would probably find this a good gamble, especially if the ceiling on hogs is not lowered."

Earlier in his speech, Dean Rusk reported that "many farmers believe that hog prices will advance, probably to the ceiling, after the heavy runs are over and before another hog crop is finished. However, the large number of sows coming to market, and reports from many heavy hog-producing areas indicate that growers are responding to appeals for a reduction in numbers."

Dean Rusk also asserted that if "we could be assured that the present ceilings on hogs will not be lowered we would probably get a better distribution of marketings and be less likely to discourage efficient producers who should stay in the business."

Dean Rusk pointed out that with the hog ceiling now at $14.75, it is only $1 above the present market floor of $13.75. This is entirely too narrow a spread, he said, since the normal seasonal spread is about 20 per cent. Such a normal spread with a $13.75 floor would mean the spread should be $2.75 instead of $1.

"If we had a $2.75 spread we would have pulled more of these hogs into market earlier," he said, "instead of letting them come in at the end of the season.

"The price floor under the market is to be $12.50 after Oct. 1, 1944. Now if they leave the ceiling where it is, ($14.75) they would have about the usual spread in price, encouraging better distribution of marketing next fall."

Some reduction in the livestock numbers is imperative because the total feed supply is limited, Dean Rusk explained. He pointed out that price relationships established by government agencies encourage a very rapid expansion of livestock numbers. Relatively low corn price ceilings have prevented the normal swing in the hog-corn price ratio and have encouraged an overexpansion in hog production.

"I presume it may be just as logical to argue that the support price of hogs has been too high as it is to contend that the ceiling price of corn is too low. The support price of hogs was placed higher than at least one state war board recommended. In view of this support price commitment, the only honorable way to readjust the hog-corn ratio was to allow corn prices to rise," Dean Rusk declared.

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Current attempts to encourage the production of milk by payment of subsidies will tend to make a more favorable net income showing for the dairy farmer if he can get the feed," he said. "But so long as price relationships encourage the farmers in the areas that normally produce surplus grain to feed it to other classes of livestock rather than sell at ceiling prices, payment of subsidies to the dairy farmer will not help him to get the feed. Increases in the price of corn and in returns for products are both needed to put dairymen in a more favorable competitive position with producers of hogs and other classes of livestock."

A poll of the cattle feeders, lamb feeders and hog producers present at the livestock conference was taken to find out their intentions for 1944 for producing meat animals. This poll represented a cross section of the entire United States. Here are the results of the poll:

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It was the general opinion of the entire group that the livestock committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation should become more effective and active in 1944, and that the committee should serve as a clearing house, through which the livestock producers' problems could be solved and coordinated for the livestock producers of the entire country.

Edwin Bay, Sangamon county farm adviser, president of Illinois Association of Farm Advisers, center, chats with L. V. Toyne, Greeley, Colo., president of National Association of County Agricultural Agents, left, and W. H. Sill, Parkersburg, W. Va., secretary, right.

Horticultural Groups Hold Annual Session

THERE was a general note of optimism at the Illinois State Horticultural Society annual meeting Dec. 13 to 15 in St. Louis as growers seemed to be fairly well satisfied with the general prices of fruits and vegetables.

Along with this note of optimism, however, there was also some apprehension because of numerous problems of the fruit growers which are not yet solved. Everyone realized that labor would be difficult to get next year. There also is developing an extremely serious package shortage and the outlook for transportation is far from good. Ceiling prices now in effect are causing some concern especially because there is no provision for financial reward to the grower who puts up a fine pack.

The State Horticultural Society meeting this year was really a central states' horticultural conference as the state Horticultural Societies of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Tennessee held their state society meetings in connection with it. Also the American Pomological Society held its annual meeting jointly with the state groups.

Perhaps the highlight of the convention was the talk by F. A. Motz, principal marketing specialist, USDA, who discussed "The National and International Fruit Situation."

One point emphasized by Motz was: South America may be potentially a good customer, but we must remember that at present only about 10 per cent of her population is financially able to buy fruit.

Other speakers at the meeting were C. C. Chapelle, tax consultant, Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, who discussed figuring federal income tax returns for orchards, and Ben Kilgore, assistant to the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who gave the main address at the banquet, Dec. 14, and at which A. O. Eckert, IAA director, and president of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, presided.

All directors of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, with the exception of Nelson Cummins, who is serving in the U.S. Navy, attended the meeting and held their monthly board meeting in connection with it.

New officers of the Illinois State Horticultural Society are as follows: president, Hugh Hale, Carmi; first vice-president, Frank Penstone, Pittsfield; second vice-president, Dave Perrine, Centralia; secretary, C. C. Mast, Quincy, and treasurer, L. M. Smith, Ozark.

Soil Improvement

By John A. Spencer

Fertilizers sold in Illinois during the first six months of 1943 increased 33% over the same period in 1942, according to the agronomy department of the University of Illinois, which reports a sale of more than 77,000 tons. Ninety-seven per cent of the mixed goods sold was covered by 15 analyses or combinations. In single unit materials, nearly 60 per cent was in the 18 and 20 per cent superphosphates. The reduction in numbers of different combinations is due in large part to governmental orders but this change is regarded favorably by both fertilizer manufacturers and college agronomists. Fewer combinations increase factory efficiency and reduce confusion among purchasers, with no loss in effectiveness on crops.

A limestone property at Cordova in Rock Island county has been purchased by operators of the Milan quarry. This change is expected to result in considerably increased output for the Cordova area as the Milan operators produced and sold nearly 100,000 tons of agricultural limestone from the Milan plant in 1942.

Another limestone quarry change in western Illinois is from a site immediately west of Morrison in Whiteside county to the Frank Norrish place, north of town. Increased crushing capacity and output is being planned by the operator.

There are also rumors of two additional quarries starting in Whiteside county for the production of agricultural limestone, which would tend to indicate more adequate supply even with one "mortality" or loss of quarry at the point near Ideal. Whiteside county in 1942 used 44,000 tons of limestone.

No farmer should pay the so-called "sales tax" on agricultural limestone, since it was defined as a "fertilizer" back in 1942. This Retailers' Occupation Tax Act rule No. 33 states, "Fertilizer . . . . means a commodity which contains one or more substances to increase the available plant food content of the soil and which becomes a part of the products grown therein . . . . Persons who sell fertilizer to purchasers who are regularly engaged in the business of producing agricultural products for sale are considered to be making sales for purposes of resale because in such cases the fertilizer becomes a part of products which are subsequently sold." Believe it or not, four different limestone producers were found recently by this department to be charging this tax. (Do not confuse this, however, with the present and valid 3% transportation tax — Federal).

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Three Illinois youth named national 4-H champions at recent Club Congress are left to right, Calvin C. Meyer, Will county, dairy; Glenn Eisenbrandt, Will, electrification, and Wallace Deeke, Cook, 4-H victory garden. Next in line are Leslie M. Parker, chairman at luncheon given for Illinois delegation by Chicago Association of Commerce, Ruth Jacques, Peoria, Girls' 4-H luncheon speaker, and Ray Thompson, Kendall, boys' representative.

By Frank Gougler

Producers' Creamery of Olney is planning to increase its outstanding capital stock so that additional facilities can be added for handling increased volume of milk. During November, 1943, 41.2% more butter was manufactured than the same month last year. This increase is due largely to increased volume of milk received, rather than cream.

It appears that in this area there is a general trend on the part of producers to sell milk in preference to cream. This condition at the present time is being augmented because of the fact that the federal subsidy for milk is 35c per 100 pounds to the producer and only 4c per pound butterfat for cream sold.

The expansion program provides for replacing the present small roller dryer with one double its capacity. A larger roller makes it necessary to provide more boiler capacity, as well as additional receiving and storage milk equipment.

Producers' Creamery of Carlinville, Dec. 4, held its sixth annual meeting with the largest attendance in history. Rev. A. R. Grummon, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Springfield, discussed "We Can Build for A Permanent Peace."

Patronage dividends amounting to $10,000 were distributed at the close of the meeting and a like amount was added to surplus. Manager Gourley reported that the Creamery at the time of the meeting was serving 400 milk producers and 800 cream partons. Harold Enns, president of Illinois Producers' Creameries, attended the meeting and brought greetings from the state association and the other nine associated companies.

Farmers Creamery Company of Bloomington held its annual meeting Nov. 13 with four hundred patrons in attendance. Manager Fairchild reported the Creamery manufactured 1,250,757 pounds of butter during the year. President Harold Enns reported, "that the two financial highlights of the year were the fact that the Creamery was able to pay a patronage dividend of 2c per pound to patrons and that the mortgage indebtedness on the new building was reduced from $44,700 to $10,200.11."

Producers Creamery of Champaign held its annual meeting Nov. 9. This plant is also managed by Forrest Fairchild. Highlights accomplished at this creamery were the liquidation of the creamery's mortgage and the payment of two year's dividends on company stock.

Producers' Creamery of Carbondale made slightly less butter than a year ago, but net profits were much greater, being more than $12,000. At the present time, volume has increased 10.11% over last year. New improvements are being completed which will provide additional cooler space for storing as much as three cars of butter and additional refrigeration equipment is being added to take care of the expanded cooler room.

In his annual report, Manager Cliff Huppert of Producers' Creamery of Moline showed that during the year just closed 383,236 pounds of butter and 210,752 pounds of cheese were produced. The cheese output represented 44.24% of total milk receipts.

Fieldman Kenneth Shields reported to the annual meeting that during the year creamery trucks traveled 160,171 miles and that truck maintenance costs were 2c per pound butterfat hauled over a year earlier. He said, "Our trucks are old and costly to operate."

Producers' Creamery of Mt. Sterling chalked up its best year in history. The new venture of investing about $30,000 additional capital so that powdered milk could be processed proved profitable. The year's operation resulted in a net profit of $15,775.69. Present volume shows a slight gain over a year ago, but it is expected that more milk will be received during 1944 than 1943.

Union County Farm Bureau at its annual meeting Dec. 10, discussed the promotion of a cooperative locker plant. Local leaders are of the opinion that Anna and surrounding territory will support a 500 to 700 locker plant. An organization is being projected to sell $30,000 worth of stock to finance the project.

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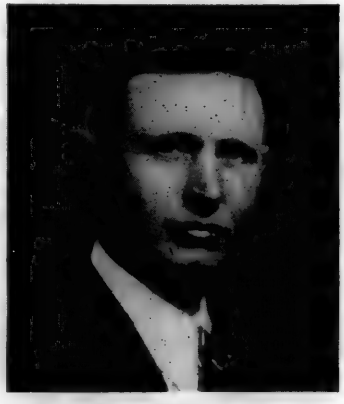

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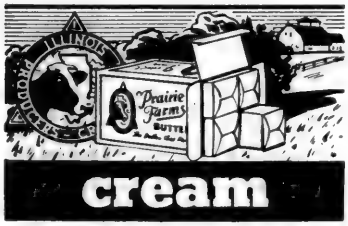
Three Illinois youth named national 4-H champions at recent Club Congress are left to right, Calvin C. Meyer, Will county, dairy; Glenn Eisenbrandt, Will, electrification, and Wallace Deeke, Cook, 4-H victory garden. Next in line are Leslie M. Parker, chairman at luncheon given for Illinois delegation by Chicago Association of Commerce, Ruth Jacques, Peoria, Girls' 4-H luncheon speaker, and Ray Thompson, Kendall, boys' representative.



By Frank Gougler

Producers' Creamery of Olney is planning to increase its outstanding capital stock so that additional facilities can be added for handling increased volume of milk. During November, 1943, 41.2% more butter was manufactured than the same month last year. This increase is due largely to increased volume of milk received, rather than cream.

It appears that in this area there is a general trend on the part of producers to sell milk in preference to cream. This condition at the present time is being augmented because of the fact that the federal subsidy for milk is 35c per 100 pounds to the producer and only 4c per pound butterfat for cream sold.

The expansion program provides for replacing the present small roller dryer with one double its capacity. A larger roller makes it necessary to provide more boiler capacity, as well as additional receiving and storage milk equipment.

Producers' Creamery of Carlinville, Dec. 4, held its sixth annual meeting with the largest attendance in history. Rev. A. R. Grummon, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Springfield, discussed "We Can Build for A Permanent Peace."

Patronage dividends amounting to $10,000 were distributed at the close of the meeting and a like amount was added to surplus. Manager Gourley reported that the Creamery at the time of the meeting was serving 400 milk producers and 800 cream partons. Harold Enns, president of Illinois Producers' Creameries, attended the meeting and brought greetings from the state association and the other nine associated companies.

Farmers Creamery Company of Bloomington held its annual meeting Nov. 13 with four hundred patrons in attendance. Manager Fairchild reported the Creamery manufactured 1,250,757 pounds of butter during the year. President Harold Enns reported, "that the two financial highlights of the year were the fact that the Creamery was able to pay a patronage dividend of 2c per pound to patrons and that the mortgage indebtedness on the new building was reduced from $44,700 to $10,200.11."

Producers Creamery of Champaign held its annual meeting Nov. 9. This plant is also managed by Forrest Fairchild. Highlights accomplished at this creamery were the liquidation of the creamery's mortgage and the payment of two year's dividends on company stock.

Producers' Creamery of Carbondale made slightly less butter than a year ago, but net profits were much greater, being more than $12,000. At the present time, volume has increased 10.11% over last year. New improvements are being completed which will provide additional cooler space for storing as much as three cars of butter and additional refrigeration equipment is being added to take care of the expanded cooler room.

In his annual report, Manager Cliff Huppert of Producers' Creamery of Moline showed that during the year just closed 383,236 pounds of butter and 210,752 pounds of cheese were produced. The cheese output represented 44.24% of total milk receipts.

Fieldman Kenneth Shields reported to the annual meeting that during the year creamery trucks traveled 160,171 miles and that truck maintenance costs were 2c per pound butterfat hauled over a year earlier. He said, "Our trucks are old and costly to operate."

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(Pantagraph Photo)

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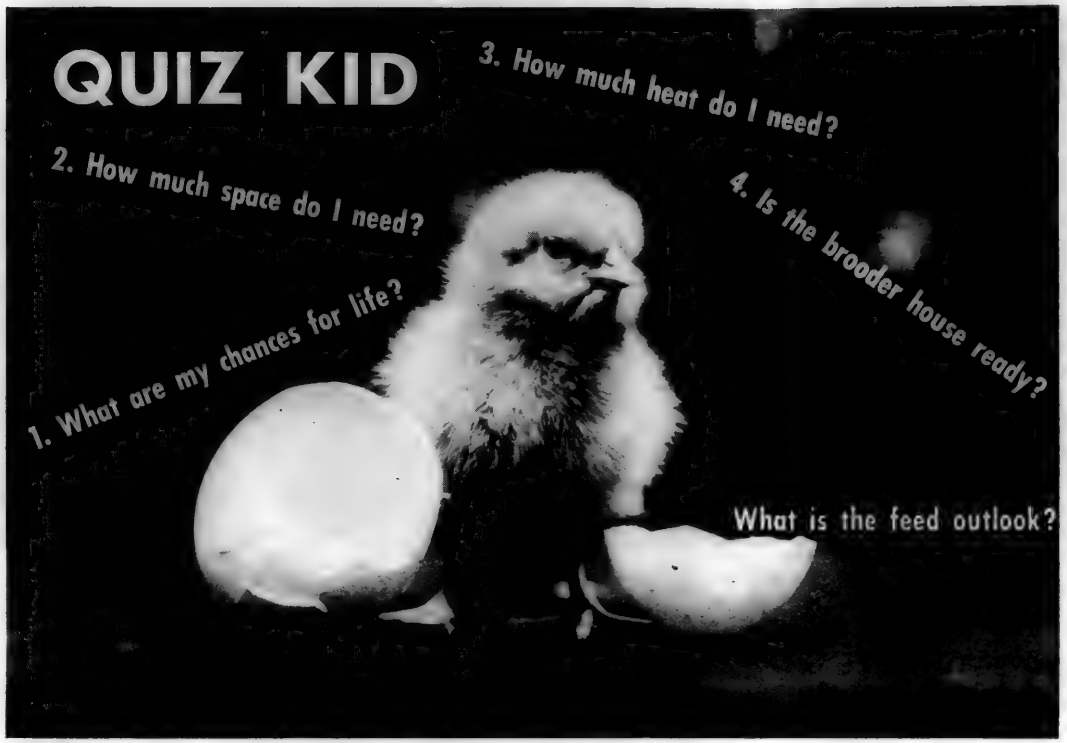

ANSWERS

1. Eight out of 10 will live.
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608 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILL.

WILL THERE BE PLENTY OF BLUE SEAL CHICK STARTER?

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PRE-SEASON REQUEST

Your Name.....

Address.....

(1) I plan to raise.....baby chicks in 1944;

(2) Please reserve.....pounds of Blue Seal Chick Starter
(2 pounds per chick for the first six weeks)

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(circle one)

NOTE: No price or discount can be stated at this time as both will be governed by ceilings and regulations of O.P.A. then in effect.

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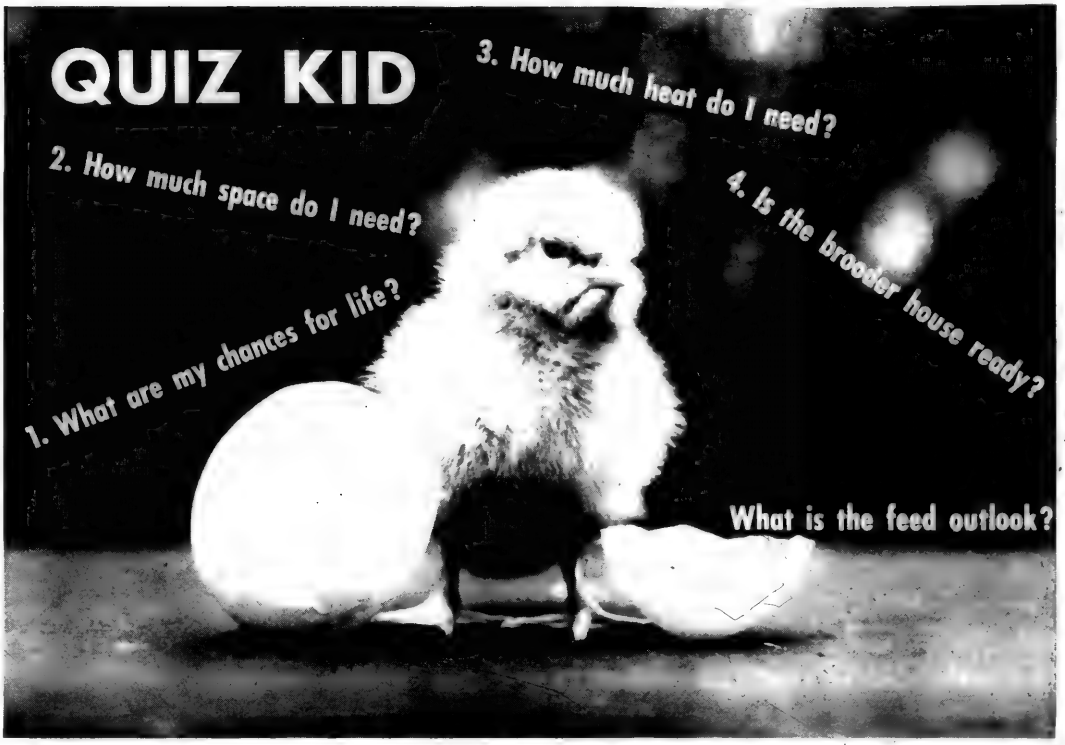

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This is 1944!

WHAT WILL YOU DO TO MAKE IT THE VICTORY YEAR?

The Goal–VICTORY

The Place–EUROPE

The Time–THIS YEAR

The Responsibility–YOURS

ORGANIZED agriculture, 100,000 strong in Illinois, pledges maximum production in 1944 . . . maximum effort . . . maximum sacrifice . . . for VICTORY.

FIRST on its list for the new year is UNSTINTED, ALL-OUT PARTICIPATION in the 4TH WAR LOAN CAMPAIGN. Organized agriculture knows that every war bond bought now protects the farm home of tomorrow . . . and brings Victory nearer!

By buying our quota and more of bonds, we fulfill the wartime pledge adopted by delegates from all parts of the state at the IAA convention last November.

"We pledge to the nation, to its Commander-in-Chief, and to our honored allies, the best that we have in thought, in labor, in wealth, and in our manhood and womanhood, to the great objectives of our day: the final and decisive victory of arms, and the preservation in America and in the world of the hard-won freedoms which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which, God willing, we will pass on to generations yet unborn."

Let's *All* BACK THE ATTACK!

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record

In This Issue

- New Day For Schools?
- 1,000,000 Bushels!
- IAA School Progress Report
- More Farm Machinery?
- And Others

FOR VICTORY
BUY WAR BONDS
AND STAMPS

February
1944

"Mother and I like to have our cream hauled by the Prairie Farms' truck" . . . . .

Why use your family car to deliver cream when your IPC Creamery will have its insulated truck stop at your farm twice a week? It will mean less wear and tear on your car and your cream will reach the creamery while it is in tip top shape.

Your Cooperative Creamery is Your Best Insurance for Better Cream Prices

Illinois Producers' Creameries

Bloomington Carbondale Carlinville Champaign Galesburg Moline Mt. Carroll Mt. Sterling Olney Peoria

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD is published monthly by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 1501 W. Washington Road, Mendota, Ill. Editorial Offices, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Entered as second class matter at post office, Mendota, Illinois, September 11, 1936. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 412, Act of Feb. 28, 1925, authorized Oct. 27, 1935. Address all communications for publication to Editorial Offices, Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago. The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. The fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD. Postmaster: Send notices on Form 3578 and undeliverable copies returned under Form 3579 to editorial offices, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

FEBRUARY, 1944 **VOLUME 22 - NUMBER 2**

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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This Month

THE failure of the government to make fully effective its assurance to farmers that a floor of $13.75 per hundred, Chicago basis, would be maintained for hogs reaching market until October of 1944 has resulted in a loss to hog producers and feeders of many millions of dollars, to say nothing of the confusion and delay farmers have been forced to encounter in marketing their hogs.

Farm Bureau members are entitled to know of the activities of their organization in anticipating present day conditions, in the efforts made to forestall these losses and the steps taken to establish the confidence that is always necessary for the orderly marketing of any important farm commodity or product.

Early last year when insisting that ceiling prices on corn should not be established at less than parity levels, the Illinois Agricultural Association recognized: (1) that in justice to corn producers the ceiling should not be set at less than parity levels, and (2) that a ceiling price on corn below parity would ultimately result in the production of a larger supply of pork tonnage than had been anticipated by the government.

Late in October it was relatively easy to foresee the necessity of the government taking definite action if its announced price support for hogs was to be made effective. At that time the Illinois Agricultural Association recommended to the War Food Administrator that the following steps be taken:

1. Assist packers in securing additional experienced help so that all packing houses could operate to the full extent of their facilities for such a time as the supply of hogs warranted.

2. Call the packers together and inform them that for each 10 cents their average daily purchases were below the floor of $13.75 that double that amount would be deducted from the subsidy then being paid to packers.

3. Complete removal of all restrictions then in effect upon country killing of hogs — this to include both farmers and local butchers.

4. Complete removal of all point requirements for the purchase of pork by consumers for the emergency period.

5. That if necessary to spread the marketings of hogs there be an increase in the weights at which the government would make the support prices effective.

When making these recommendations it was recognized that the Office of Price Administration apparently had sole authority for determining all point requirements for the purchase of food. Any fair appraisal of conditions existing during recent weeks will disclose that the War Food Administrator has taken steps to put all of these recommendations and possibly others into effect, with the sole exception of removing point requirements for the purchase of pork by consumers.

We are forced to conclude, therefore, that the responsibility for the confusion of farmers, the delay in the marketing of hogs, and the millions of dollars lost by producers and feeders rests with the Office of Price Administration.

It is also interesting to note even at this late date that it was the Office of Price Administration which refused to deal fairly in determining corn price ceilings last spring.

These experiences are increasingly convincing that fair treatment of farmers, the production of adequate food for the nation and its orderly distribution should be centered wholly within the War Food Administration.

Curtail Hemp Program In Illinois for 1944

ILLINOIS hemp production program for 1944 calls for the planting of 17,000 to 18,000 acres in the areas of four mills in the state as compared with the planting of approximately 44,000 acres in 11 mill areas in 1943, according to Fred E. Butcher, Chicago, president of the War Hemp Industries, Inc.

Hemp mills in Illinois for which acreage will be planted in 1944 include Kirkland and Shabbona in DeKalb county; Polo in Ogle county, and Earlville in La Salle county. The Polo plant is the only one that has started operations.

The other 7 mills during 1944 will process the 1943 crop as soon as the plants are completed and will be kept in operating condition for possible use in 1945. These 7 mills are located at Wyoming, Stark county; Lexington, McLean; Muncie, Vermilion; Galva, Henry; Ladd, Bureau; Galesburg, Knox, and Minonk, Woodford.

Reduction in the hemp program came after the War Production Board reviewed the fiber situation in the light of the progress of the war. It is now possible to import sisal fiber from East Africa and North Africa; jute from India, hennequin and sisal from Yucatan and other Central American points. The net result has been that the reserve supply of fiber in this country has not disappeared at the rate expected when the present hemp program was initiated. In addition the War Food Administration has announced substantially increased acreage goals for the canning crops, corn, soybeans and wheat.

The 1943 production in the 11 Illinois mill areas will amount to between 90,000 and 100,000 tons of straw of which approximately 18 per cent will mill out as fiber, Butcher estimates.

Of the more than 44,000 acres planted in Illinois in 1943, there was approximately 4200 acres abandoned because of weather and crop conditions. The abandonment ran from 100 acres to as much as 1200 acres in some areas. Production ran from 6500 tons of straw to 11,500 tons in the 11 various mill areas. Kirkland and Shabbona were reported to be the highest production areas in 1943.

Returns for the average grower ran in the neighborhood of $75 per acre for the 1943 crop with some realizing as much as $200 per acre. On the H. T. and Lowell Marshall farm, La Salle county, 16 miles from the Earlville plant, 40 acres produced 196 tons of No. 1 hemp worth $50 per ton. His hauling costs amounted to $4 a ton or $784; machinery for harvesting, $5 per acre or $200, and $14 an acre for seed or $560 to make total costs $1544. Taking the costs from the gross returns of $9800 leaves $8256, or an average of approximately $206 per acre.

Hemp plants outside of Illinois which will contract for plantings in 1944 are: Britt, Eagle Grove, Hampton and Grundy Center in Iowa; New Richland, Mapleton and Blooming Prairie in Minnesota; and Cuba City, Darien and DeForest in Wisconsin. This makes 14 plants in the country calling for contracts of 60,000 acres of hemp to be planted in their areas in 1944 as compared with the program calling for 42 plants with contracts for 185,000 acres in 1943.

On or about Sept. 1, 1944, the War Production Board will again review the fiber situation and determine the quantity of fiber required from the crop planting of 1945. If, for any reason, an expanded program is found necessary, the 11 plants in Illinois and the ones in other states will be available to meet that need, Butcher reported.

Lyon New Director For Young People's Activities

Ellsworth D. Lyon, 44, who has served as a rural pastor in Iroquois, Ford, Pulaski, Winnebago, and Madison counties, and whose primary interest has been with young folks and 4-H groups, started work Feb. 1 as director of young people's activities for the Illinois Agricultural Association. He succeeds Frank Gingrich who resigned May 31, 1943, to work as district supervisor in the Emergency Farm Labor program of the U. of I. College of Agriculture Extension.

Mr. Lyon was graduated from the Chicago Theological Seminary in 1929 and after serving on a home missionary project for 11 months in Kentucky and after spending the summer of 1930 at the Seminary, he began work as a pastor in Illinois. From September, 1930, to July, 1933, he served as pastor of the Loda Congregational Church in Iroquois county, and the Clarence Presbyterian Church in Ford county. From this dual position he went as pastor to the Villa Ridge Union Church and the Mound City Congregational Church in Pulaski county. In the latter county he helped in 4-H club work and served as a leader and member of the county 4-H committee as well as helping in Farm Bureau organization work.

Ellsworth D. Lyon

After the 1937 flood at Mound City, Mr. Lyon went to Pecatonica in Winnebago county where he served as pastor of the Congregational Church until April, 1941. From April to December of 1941 he was in the CCC district of Sparta, Wis. serving as chaplain to camps in northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Since February, 1942, he has been pastor of the Godfrey Congregational Church in Madison county.

Mr. Lyon has had an interest in the Farm Bureau for a number of years. When he wrote his thesis for graduation from the Seminary he went out to Homer township in Will county and studied rural organizations, including the Farm Bureau, to find out what they were contributing to rural life.

"I found the Farm Bureau there to be a live organization and a constructive force in the lives of the people," Mr. Lyon said.

Mr. Lyon is married and has four children, two boys and two girls. His hobbies are folk games, leather-craft, gardening and fishing. He was born in West Virginia and grew up on a cattle farm.

Patronage to Co-op Shippers

Champaign County Livestock Marketing Association paid $5700 back to its patrons on 1943 business, according to a report made by Harold Davis, manager, at the annual meeting of the Association Jan. 20 held in conjunction with the annual session of the Champaign County Farm Bureau. This patronage was in addition to 7 per cent interest paid on preferred stock.

Outlook for 1944 is not as favorable as 1943, Davis reports, because of the glut in hog marketings. The Association has 2500 hogs listed ahead to be marketed.

Plan Co-op Marketing Meetings for February

A series of district meetings for the purpose of discussing all phases of the co-operative marketing program is being sponsored throughout the state by the Illinois Agricultural Association during February. Purpose of the meetings is to discover, if possible, ways and means through which the co-operative marketing program can be improved or strengthened.

The meetings are scheduled as follows:

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Jones Reorganizes WFA; Sets Up Office of Price

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Curtail Hemp Program In Illinois for 1944

ILLINOIS hemp production program for 1944 calls for the planting of 17,000 to 18,000 acres in the areas of four mills in the state as compared with the planting of approximately 44,000 acres in 11 mill areas in 1943, according to Fred E. Butcher, Chicago, president of the War Hemp Industries, Inc.

Hemp mills in Illinois for which acreage will be planted in 1944 include Kirkland and Shabbona in DeKalb county; Polo in Ogle county, and Earlville in La Salle county. The Polo plant is the only one that has started operations.

The other 7 mills during 1944 will process the 1943 crop as soon as the plants are completed and will be kept in operating condition for possible use in 1945. These 7 mills are located at Wyoming, Stark county; Lexington, McLean; Muncie, Vermilion; Galva, Henry; Ladd, Bureau; Galesburg, Knox, and Minonk, Woodford.

Reduction in the hemp program came after the War Production Board reviewed the fiber situation in the light of the progress of the war. It is now possible to import sisal fiber from East Africa and North Africa; jute from India, hennequin and sisal from Yucatan and other Central American points. The net result has been that the reserve supply of fiber in this country has not disappeared at the rate expected when the present hemp program was initiated. In addition the War Food Administration has announced substantially increased acreage goals for the canning crops, corn, soybeans and wheat.

The 1943 production in the 11 Illinois mill areas will amount to between 90,000 and 100,000 tons of straw of which approximately 18 per cent will mill out as fiber, Butcher estimates.

Of the more than 44,000 acres planted in Illinois in 1943, there was approximately 4200 acres abandoned because of weather and crop conditions. The abandonment ran from 100 acres to as much as 1200 acres in some areas. Production ran from 6500 tons of straw to 11,500 tons in the 11 various mill areas. Kirkland and Shabbona were reported to be the highest production areas in 1943.

Returns for the average grower ran in the neighborhood of $75 per acre for the 1943 crop with some realizing as much as $200 per acre. On the H. T. and Lowell Marshall farm, La Salle county, 16 miles from the Earlville plant, 40 acres produced 196 tons of No. 1 hemp worth $50 per ton. His hauling costs amounted to $4 a ton or $784; machinery for harvesting, $5 per acre or $200, and $14 an acre for seed or $560 to make total costs $1544. Taking the costs from the gross returns of $9800 leaves $8256, or an average of approximately $206 per acre.

Hemp plants outside of Illinois which will contract for plantings in 1944 are: Britt, Eagle Grove, Hampton and Grundy Center in Iowa; New Richland, Mapleton and Blooming Prairie in Minnesota; and Cuba City, Darien and DeForest in Wisconsin. This makes 14 plants in the country calling for contracts of 60,000 acres of hemp to be planted in their areas in 1944 as compared with the program calling for 42 plants with contracts for 185,000 acres in 1943.

On or about Sept. 1, 1944, the War Production Board will again review the fiber situation and determine the quantity of fiber required from the crop planting of 1945. If, for any reason, an expanded program is found necessary, the 11 plants in Illinois and the ones in other states will be available to meet that need, Butcher reported.

Lyon New Director For Young People's Activities

Ellsworth D. Lyon, 44, who has served as a rural pastor in Iroquois, Ford, Pulaski, Winnebago, and Madison counties, and whose primary interest has been with young folks and 4-H groups, started work Feb. 1 as director of young people's activities for the Illinois Agricultural Association. He succeeds Frank Gingrich who resigned May 31, 1943, to work as district supervisor in the Emergency Farm Labor program of the U. of I. College of Agriculture Extension.

Mr. Lyon was graduated from the Chicago Theological Seminary in 1929 and after serving on a home missionary project for 11 months in Kentucky and after spending the summer of 1930 at the Seminary, he began work as a pastor in Illinois. From September, 1930, to July, 1933, he served as pastor of the Loda Congregational Church in Iroquois county, and the Clarence Presbyterian Church in Ford county. From this dual position he went as pastor to the Villa Ridge Union Church and the Mound City Congregational Church in Pulaski county. In the latter county he helped in 4-H club work and served as a leader and member of the county 4-H committee as well as helping in Farm Bureau organization work.

Ellsworth D. Lyon

After the 1937 flood at Mound City, Mr. Lyon went to Pecatonica in Winnebago county where he served as pastor of the Congregational Church until April, 1941. From April to December of 1941 he was in the CCC district of Sparta, Wis. serving as chaplain to camps in northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Since February, 1942, he has been pastor of the Godfrey Congregational Church in Madison county.

Mr. Lyon has had an interest in the Farm Bureau for a number of years. When he wrote his thesis for graduation from the Seminary he went out to Homer township in Will county and studied rural organizations, including the Farm Bureau, to find out what they were contributing to rural life.

"I found the Farm Bureau there to be a live organization and a constructive force in the lives of the people," Mr. Lyon said.

Mr. Lyon is married and has four children, two boys and two girls. His hobbies are folk games, leather-craft, gardening and fishing. He was born in West Virginia and grew up on a cattle farm.

Patronage to Co-op Shippers

Champaign County Livestock Marketing Association paid $5700 back to its patrons on 1943 business, according to a report made by Harold Davis, manager, at the annual meeting of the Association Jan. 20 held in conjunction with the annual session of the Champaign County Farm Bureau. This patronage was in addition to 7 per cent interest paid on preferred stock.

Outlook for 1944 is not as favorable as 1943, Davis reports, because of the glut in hog marketings. The Association has 2500 hogs listed ahead to be marketed.

Plan Co-op Marketing Meetings for February

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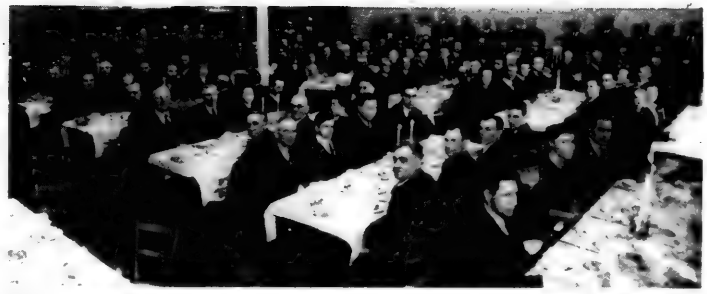

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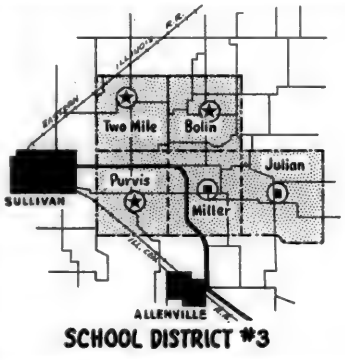

SCHOOL DISTRICT #3

FIVE DISTRICTS REORGANIZE INTO THREE, MAINTAINING MODERN AND WELL-EQUIPPED SCHOOLS; PARENTS AND STUDENTS LIKE NEW PLAN

★ ★ ★ Stars designate the three schools that serve the five former districts in the newly reorganized district No. 3 of Moultrie county. The three former districts at the bottom are in East Nelson township, and the top two former districts are in Jonathan Creek township.

By CRESTON FOSTER

TEN-YEAR-OLD Peggy goes to the Bolin school, one of the three schools of the newly reorganized district No. 3 in Moultrie county and she "likes it fine." She rides to school in a limousine converted to a school bus and she doesn't have to trudge down snowy or muddy roads; she has a hot lunch in the schoolhouse at noon, and throughout the day she enjoys competing with children of her own age in the classroom and on the playground.

Peggy Freese is typical of the children who attend the three one-room schools of the district No. 3. This district serves the same area formerly served by five separate one-room school districts. The Bolin school houses 20 pupils of the middle grades — the third, fourth and fifth. Twenty pupils of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades attend the Purvis school, and 23 first and second-graders go to the Two Mile school.

Before district No. 3 was organized in the fall of 1942, some of the five one-room schools, each housing eight grades, had been experiencing rapidly decreasing enrollments. In the 1940-41 school year, the Julian district had an average daily attendance of 8.71, Miller, 7.20, and Purvis, 9.98. In 1939-40, the Miller school didn't operate and pupils were sent to other nearby schools. The other two of the five districts had good attendance in 1940-41 with Bolin having an average of 17.30, and Two Mile, 18.03.

That was the picture confronting the directors of the Purvis district as they met during the summer vacation period of 1941. They came to the conclusion that one approach to the problem would be to merge some of the districts. This idea was suggested to the directors of the Julian and Miller districts. They thought the plan had merit, but since the time was short, the five districts started the 1941-42 school year as separate units. In the fall of 1941, however, the boards of the five districts and the directors of a sixth district, Business Knoll, located in the north section of the area, got together to talk over the problem. It was decided to hold public meetings in each of the six districts to present the merger plan to the people. A favorable response was received in each of the districts and as a result petitions were circulated calling for an election on the proposition in the spring of 1942 ahead of the general school election. Election results showed the people to be in favor of reorganizing the six districts into one.

The way then seemed clear to reorganizing the schools of the new district,

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In the first year of operation of the new district, 1942-43, the first four grades were housed in the Two Mile school, and the upper four grades in the Bolin school, with one teacher for each. Routes were worked up to pick up the children and bring them home from school with one large sedan used as the school bus.

At the close of the 1942-43 school year, attendance in the two schools of district No. 3 was on the increase and the prospects for the 1943-44 school year indicated a fairly large number of beginners. With this outlook, the school directors decided to bring one more school into operation, and the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades were placed in the Purvis school at the start of the present school year. It also was necessary to increase the number of buses from one to two. Here's the current enrollment by grades of the Purvis school: 6th grade, 8; 7th grade, 5; and 8th grade, 7; in the Bolin school; 3rd grade, 6; 4th grade, 8; and 5th grade, 6; in the Two Mile school, 1st grade, 13, and second grade, 10.

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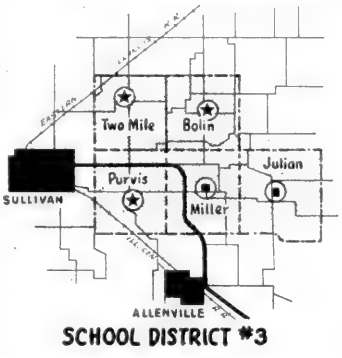

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IAA School Committee Makes Progress Report

AFTER studying the problems of rural education since August of 1943, the Illinois Agricultural Association School Committee has put forth a summary of findings and suggestions in the form of a progress report.

THIS REPORT IS NOT INTENDED TO INDICATE THE FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE. RATHER, IT IS INTENDED TO PRESENT SOME OF THE FACTS ABOUT THE SCHOOLS SERVING THE RURAL PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS, AND TO STIMULATE THE STUDY AND DISCUSSION OF EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS IN THE VARIOUS COMMUNITIES.

It is hoped that the suggestions may serve as guideposts in the community discussions and thus aid local people in solving their local problems.

The studies and discussions in local communities are expected to aid the Committee in making its final report in November 1944. To this end suggestions and contributions are invited from all those who are interested in the education of rural children and in the maintenance of rural schools.

THE COMMITTEE WOULD ESPECIALLY LIKE TO HEAR FROM PARENTS WHOSE CHILDREN ARE ATTENDING OR WILL ATTEND SCHOOLS IN RURAL AREAS.

The Committee making this report is composed of two persons from each of the 15 Congressional districts of the state, plus the four members of the IAA public relations committee. To select this committee, each of the 15 members of the IAA board of directors, (each elected by the Farm Bureau members in his Congressional district) after conferring with the leaders in his district, selected and recommended two persons from his district who were well qualified to serve on a committee of this character.

The Committee progress report makes the following summary:

1. The rural people of Illinois want good schools — the best they can afford.

2. There are many good schools in Illinois, but many of the children attend schools which are definitely below the standards the Committee believes to be desirable.

3. The Committee urges the rural people of each county and community to study their school problems, try to agree on what kind of schools they want, and then get together with other interested groups to make their desires a reality.

4. No "ready-made" system of education will meet the needs of all localities; the school system of each community should be "tailor-made" to meet the needs and desires of the people which it serves.

5. All teachers serving rural elementary and high schools should be especially trained for the particular grades and subjects they are expected to teach. Teachers' compensation should be adequate to attract and retain teachers of the highest caliber.

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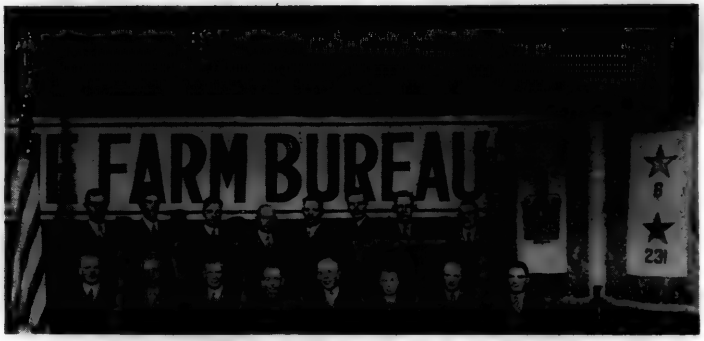

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IAA School Committee Makes Progress Report

AFTER studying the problems of rural education since August of 1943, the Illinois Agricultural Association School Committee has put forth a summary of findings and suggestions in the form of a progress report.

THIS REPORT IS NOT INTENDED TO INDICATE THE FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE. RATHER, IT IS INTENDED TO PRESENT SOME OF THE FACTS ABOUT THE SCHOOLS SERVING THE RURAL PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS, AND TO STIMULATE THE STUDY AND DISCUSSION OF EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS IN THE VARIOUS COMMUNITIES.

It is hoped that the suggestions may serve as guideposts in the community discussions and thus aid local people in solving their local problems.

The studies and discussions in local communities are expected to aid the Committee in making its final report in November 1944. To this end suggestions and contributions are invited from all those who are interested in the education of rural children and in the maintenance of rural schools.

THE COMMITTEE WOULD ESPECIALLY LIKE TO HEAR FROM PARENTS WHOSE CHILDREN ARE ATTENDING OR WILL ATTEND SCHOOLS IN RURAL AREAS.

The Committee making this report is composed of two persons from each of the 15 Congressional districts of the state, plus the four members of the IAA public relations committee. To select this committee, each of the 15 members of the IAA board of directors, (each elected by the Farm Bureau members in his Congressional district) after conferring with the leaders in his district, selected and recommended two persons from his district who were well qualified to serve on a committee of this character.

The Committee progress report makes the following summary:

1. The rural people of Illinois want good schools — the best they can afford.

2. There are many good schools in Illinois, but many of the children attend schools which are definitely below the standards the Committee believes to be desirable.

3. The Committee urges the rural people of each county and community to study their school problems, try to agree on what kind of schools they want, and then get together with other interested groups to make their desires a reality.

4. No "ready-made" system of education will meet the needs of all localities; the school system of each community should be "tailor-made" to meet the needs and desires of the people which it serves.

5. All teachers serving rural elementary and high schools should be especially trained for the particular grades and subjects they are expected to teach. Teachers' compensation should be adequate to attract and retain teachers of the highest caliber.

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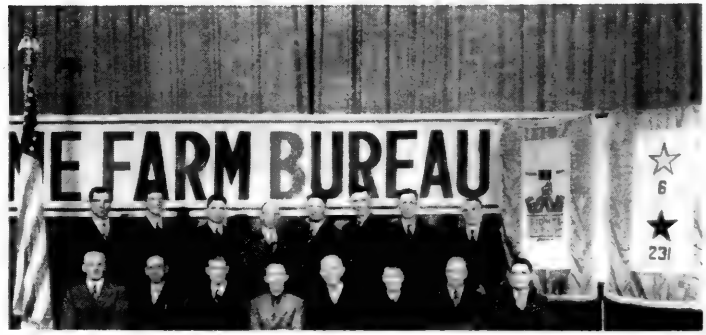

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They'll remember it as a time when record marketings glutted the terminal markets; when they had to hold their shipments back from the market while the hogs ate more corn, and added pounds that often carried them outside the government-supported weight ranges; when in spite of surplus pork supplies the OPA refused to declare a temporary removal of pork ration points. They'll remember it as a time when consumer income was at an all time high and the government rolled back the retail prices of pork and paid the packers a subsidy of $1.30 per hundred.

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During the last days of January several steps were taken to ease the hog market situation. The WFA temporarily extended the government's price support program to include choice butcher hogs weighing up to 330 pounds. This was the second extension during the month as the price floor of $13.75 at Chicago originally was for 200 to 270 pound hogs, and the first extension boosted it to 300 pounds.

A permit system also was inaugurated on the Chicago terminal market on Jan. 24 and receipts on that day were 40,000 as compared with 54,000 on Jan. 17. Under the permit plan about 100,000 salable hogs were to be permitted to come into the Chicago market each week.

It was hoped that this system would reduce the holdovers on the Chicago market that had been running as high as 25,000 on some days. On Jan. 17, it was estimated that 300,000 hogs were held over in all the markets. On Jan. 18, it was estimated that on the Chicago market 25,000 government weight hogs, 200 to 300 pounds, were held over. Hogs below 200 pounds and over 300 moved well at prices between $11.75 and $13.

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Out of the marketing chaos of the past several months some predicted there would come a considerable reduction in the 1944 spring pig crop. R. C. Ashby, department of agricultural economics, U. of I. College of Agriculture, said a 22 per cent cut in the spring pig crop was expected by buyers at local packing plants and concentration yards throughout the state, according to an average of estimates he secured from these sources.

"This reduction," Ashby said, "is 2½ times as high as the 9 per cent cut requested for Illinois by the WFA and is above the expected U.S. reduction of 16 per cent as reported by the December pig survey.

"It is believed that producers who have ample feed should not cut hog production unduly. By closely watching market developments of the next six weeks, producers may see encouragement to increase the production of summer pigs. Since production needs have been carefully considered, producers will do well to keep in mind the goals set for their own counties," he stated.

IAA Insurance Service Agency Roundup Set for Feb. 22-23

Members of the Agency Force of the Illinois Agricultural Association's Insurance Service will gather in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Feb. 22 and 23 for a streamlined annual "Round-Up."

Speakers have been selected from the Agency Force, the IAA staff, and its affiliated companies, and from among the outstanding men in the insurance field.

Those on Tuesday morning's program are: A. E. Richardson, manager of IA Mutual Insurance; L. V. Drake, claims superintendent, IA Mutual Insurance; Walter Acker, director of Kansas Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Co.; and Wilbur Gibbs, general agent, Sangamon county. Tuesday afternoon speakers: Vern Holland, manager, Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co.; R. C. Graham, general agent, Vermilion county; J. H. Kelker, manager, Farmers Mutual Reinsurance; John D. Bryant, general agent, DeKalb county, and A. R. Jaqua, editor, Agents' Diamond Life Bulletin.

Tuesday night, Donald Kirkpatrick, IAA legal counsel, and Harvey McNaughton, general agent, Adams county, will be the speakers.

Wednesday morning's program will include talks by D. C. Mieher, sales director, IAA Insurance Service; Bruce

(Continued on page 23)

MORE FARM EQUIPMENT

BUT NOT ENOUGH FOR DEMAND

(above)

Machinery shortages boom farm sales as evidenced here where bidders crowd around a 1927 model tractor that sold for $475 at a McLean county sale.

(Pantagraph Photo)

WHAT'S the farm machinery picture for 1944? That's one of the biggest questions on the farm front today.

Here's the overall picture as received from W. F. Heesch, deputy director, farm machinery and equipment division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., who visited the IAA offices in mid-January.

As a whole there will be more new machinery available in 1944 than in 1943. But there still will be a minimum number of implements available to do the job of maximum production, and the new equipment will go only to those who have the most urgent need for its use in food production.

Because of the realization that every piece of used equipment will have to be utilized to the fullest extent in 1944, the farm implement industry is marshalling its resources on the production of repair parts. WPB is placing special stress on this part of the machinery program and farmers are advised that they should be persistent in seeing to it that dealers follow through on getting the repair parts from the manufacturer. In filling orders for repair parts on implements that have been out of production for some time, it may mean that manufacturers will have to dig out old patterns to make the parts, but the industry is ready to do this, according to the WPB.

Manufacturers are allotted twice as much raw materials in 1944 for making new machinery and repair parts as in 1943, and what's more important they are actually getting the materials. The only bottleneck this year will come from labor shortages and the difficulty of getting certain parts to complete a farm implement such as bearings, bushings, magnetos, forgings, or any other items in which there is also a heavy military demand. These are the very components required by Army tanks, the Navy's landing craft, airplanes, trucks and other war equipment.

David Meeker, chief farm machinery and supplies division, WFA, says "As an example, engine blocks and heads have been a critical problem in making tractors. This is because some of the foundries are supplying castings for fighting machines. These same plants were supplying engine block and head castings for tractor engines. This resulted in a collision between orders for tractor components and landing craft components. However, tractor companies who make their own castings or get them from companies not working on military orders are not being interfered with. Those who are involved can only overcome that difficulty by reopening unused facilities, or shifting their orders to a plant that can deliver."

A tractor corn planter brings $587 at a McLean county farm sale.

(Pantagraph Photo)

However, Meeker reports that the farm machinery program, as a whole, is in good shape. The production of new farm machinery has been speeding up in the last two months, and except for a few items, is not in serious direct competition with the manufacture of mechanical war equipment.

Anyone who doubts the scarcity of farm equipment in Illinois only has to attend a farm sale. At one sale in December a four row corn planter sold for $840. At another a 17-year-old four section peg tooth harrow bought for $45 and used for 17 years was sold for $99.50. A manure spreader bought for $160 a year ago sold for $240.

At that kind of prices, it's a safe bet that the machinery situation is tight in the corn belt. A farmer who wants to be sure of maintaining full operation during the heavy seasons will have to get his equipment in shape during the winter months. There can be no letup in the "Care, Repair and Share" campaign.

Farmers Petition to Retain Carrollton Branch Line

Some 150 Calhoun and Greene county farmers attended the hearing Jan. 10 and 11 in the Carrollton courthouse held by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the petition of the Alton railroad to abandon the Carrollton-East Hardin branch line of 19.4 miles. The line is the only adequate rail outlet for the produce of 200,000 tillable acres situated between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers.

Representing the farmers' interests at the hearing was Guy W. Baxter, director of transportation for the Illinois Agricultural Association, who called 13 witnesses to furnish evidence in support of continuing the line in service. A decision on the hearing is expected in the near future.

Disastrous spring floods covered the branch line until about Sept. 1, and on Sept. 24, 1943 action to secure resumption of service was started by the farmers of the two counties when Baxter filed a complaint with the Illinois Commerce Commission on behalf of the Calhoun and Greene County Farm Bureaus. The complaint charged that the Alton railroad had abandoned service without authorization of the Illinois Commerce Commission or the Interstate Commerce Commission.

On Oct. 20, Alton railroad attorneys notified Baxter that work had been started on rebuilding the line, and shortly afterward it was returned to service. However, the Alton railroad filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking permission to abandon service, and the hearing in January was on this petition.

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As producers looked into the month of February they were in hopes that the worst of the marketing jam was over, but they couldn't be sure.

Out of the marketing chaos of the past several months some predicted there would come a considerable reduction in the 1944 spring pig crop. R. C. Ashby, department of agricultural economics, U. of I. College of Agriculture, said a 22 per cent cut in the spring pig crop was expected by buyers at local packing plants and concentration yards throughout the state, according to an average of estimates he secured from these sources.

"This reduction," Ashby said, "is 2½ times as high as the 9 per cent cut requested for Illinois by the WFA and is above the expected U.S. reduction of 16 per cent as reported by the December pig survey.

"It is believed that producers who have ample feed should not cut hog production unduly. By closely watching market developments of the next six weeks, producers may see encouragement to increase the production of summer pigs. Since production needs have been carefully considered, producers will do well to keep in mind the goals set for their own counties," he stated.

IAA Insurance Service Agency Roundup Set for Feb. 22-23

Members of the Agency Force of the Illinois Agricultural Association's Insurance Service will gather in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Feb. 22 and 23 for a streamlined annual "Round-Up."

Speakers have been selected from the Agency Force, the IAA staff, and its affiliated companies, and from among the outstanding men in the insurance field.

Those on Tuesday morning's program are: A. E. Richardson, manager of IA Mutual Insurance; L. V. Drake, claims superintendent, IA Mutual Insurance; Walter Acker, director of Kansas Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Co.; and Wilbur Gibbs, general agent, Sangamon county. Tuesday afternoon speakers: Vern Holland, manager, Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co.; R. C. Graham, general agent, Vermilion county; J. H. Kelker, manager, Farmers Mutual Reinsurance; John D. Bryant, general agent, DeKalb county, and A. R. Jaqua, editor, Agents' Diamond Life Bulletin.

Tuesday night, Donald Kirkpatrick, IAA legal counsel, and Harvey McNaughton, general agent, Adams county, will be the speakers.

Wednesday morning's program will include talks by D. C. Mieher, sales director, IAA Insurance Service; Bruce

(Continued on page 23)

MORE FARM EQUIPMENT

BUT NOT ENOUGH FOR DEMAND

(above)

Machinery shortages boom farm sales as evidenced here where bidders crowd around a 1927 model tractor that sold for $475 at a McLean county sale.

(Pantagraph Photo)

WHAT'S the farm machinery picture for 1944? That's one of the biggest questions on the farm front today.

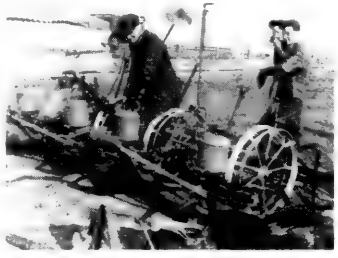
Here's the overall picture as received from W. F. Heesch, deputy director, farm machinery and equipment division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., who visited the IAA offices in mid-January.

As a whole there will be more new machinery available in 1944 than in 1943. But there still will be a minimum number of implements available to do the job of maximum production, and the new equipment will go only to those who have the most urgent need for its use in food production.

Because of the realization that every piece of used equipment will have to be utilized to the fullest extent in 1944, the farm implement industry is marshalling its resources on the production of repair parts. WPB is placing special stress on this part of the machinery program and farmers are advised that they should be persistent in seeing to it that dealers follow through on getting the repair parts from the manufacturer. In filling orders for repair parts on implements that have been out of production for some time, it may mean that manufacturers will have to dig out old patterns to make the parts, but the industry is ready to do this, according to the WPB.

Manufacturers are allotted twice as much raw materials in 1944 for making new machinery and repair parts as in 1943, and what's more important they are actually getting the materials. The only bottleneck this year will come from labor shortages and the difficulty of getting certain parts to complete a farm implement such as bearings, bushings, magnetos, forgings, or any other items in which there is also a heavy military demand. These are the very components required by Army tanks, the Navy's landing craft, airplanes, trucks and other war equipment.

David Meeker, chief farm machinery and supplies division, WFA, says "As an example, engine blocks and heads have been a critical problem in making tractors. This is because some of the foundries are supplying castings for fighting machines. These same plants were supplying engine block and head castings for tractor engines. This resulted in a collision between orders for tractor components and landing craft components. However, tractor companies who make their own castings or get them from companies not working on military orders are not being interfered with. Those who are involved can only overcome that difficulty by reopening unused facilities, or shifting their orders to a plant that can deliver."



A tractor corn planter brings $587 at a McLean county farm sale.

(Pantagraph Photo)

However, Meeker reports that the farm machinery program, as a whole, is in good shape. The production of new farm machinery has been speeding up in the last two months, and except for a few items, is not in serious direct competition with the manufacture of mechanical war equipment.

Anyone who doubts the scarcity of farm equipment in Illinois only has to attend a farm sale. At one sale in December a four row corn planter sold for $840. At another a 17-year-old four section peg tooth harrow bought for $45 and used for 17 years was sold for $99.50. A manure spreader bought for $160 a year ago sold for $240.

At that kind of prices, it's a safe bet that the machinery situation is tight in the corn belt. A farmer who wants to be sure of maintaining full operation during the heavy seasons will have to get his equipment in shape during the winter months. There can be no letup in the "Care, Repair and Share" campaign.

Farmers Petition to Retain Carrollton Branch Line

Some 150 Calhoun and Greene county farmers attended the hearing Jan 10 and 11 in the Carrollton courthouse held by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the petition of the Alton railroad to abandon the Carrollton-East Hardin branch line of 19.1 miles. The line is the only adequate rail outlet for the produce of 200,000 tillable acres situated between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers.

Representing the farmers' interests at the hearing was Guy W. Baxter, director of transportation for the Illinois Agricultural Association, who called 15 witnesses to furnish evidence in support of continuing the line in service. A decision on the hearing is expected in the near future.

Disastrous spring floods covered the branch line until about Sept. 1, and on Sept. 24, 1943 action to secure resumption of service was started by the farmers of the two counties when Baxter filed a complaint with the Illinois Commerce Commission on behalf of the Calhoun and Greene County Farm Bureaus. The complaint charged that the Alton railroad had abandoned service without authorization of the Illinois Commerce Commission or the Interstate Commerce Commission.

On Oct. 20, Alton railroad attorneys notified Baxter that work had been started on rebuilding the line, and shortly afterward it was returned to service. However, the Alton railroad filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking permission to abandon service, and the hearing in January was on this petition.

The FARM FRONT ROUNDUP

MEAL SET ASIDE — Processors have been ordered to set aside 20 per cent of their February production of oilseed meal for direct distribution to areas designated by the WFA. Mixed feed manufacturers can use no more protein meal for mixed feed than the average used during the calendar years 1942 and 1943. Distribution of meal in critical areas is in the hands of state and county AAA committees. County committees will take requests for meal, but will not be able to take any action at the time. It is not expected that the Illinois allocation will be large enough to permit individual feeders or small feed mixers to obtain carload lots. Most county allocations will be divided among feeders.

RATIONING CONTROL — Farm rationing and distribution functions have been placed under the jurisdiction of the state AAA committee at state levels and county AAA committee at county levels. Jurisdiction was formerly under the state and county USDA war boards. While the county AAA committee assumes the general supervision over the rationing of farm equipment, the actual rationing will be done by county farm rationing committees as in the past.

FARM WAGES — Marvin Jones, WFA administrator, Jan. 22, announced plans for extending government control over farm wage rates. State agricultural wage boards will be appointed, he said, where necessary to hold public hearings and assist in establishing specific wage ceilings. The boards will function for agricultural workers in a manner similar to the War Labor Board control over industrial wages. Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson has frozen wages and salaries of agricultural labor which are $2400 per year or more, and ruled that they cannot be increased over this figure without prior approval of Jones, or the commissioner of Internal Revenue where such salaries are above $5000 per year. Wages and salaries which are below $2400 per year may be increased without prior approval, unless the WFA administrator has established specific ceilings for such labor. However, no reduction can be made in the wages or salaries for any particular work below the highest wages or salaries paid for that work between Jan. 1, 1942, and Sept. 15, 1942.

CUSTOM WORK CEILING — Peoria district office of the OPA has issued a reminder that operators doing custom work may not charge more than the prices charged in March, 1942. Regulations required all persons performing custom services to file their prices with local OPA boards in March, 1942, and those prices are still ceiling prices for that type of service. Regulations which fix prices at March, 1942, levels include shelling, grinding or mixing, cleaning, cracking, crushing, drying, elevating, hulling when done on a custom basis.

DAIRY PAYMENTS — WFA continued its dairy payment program through January. John F. Bickett, member of the Illinois AAA committee, reports that figures on October dairy feed payments indicated that 72,277 farmers have made application for this payment in Illinois. These applications totalled $773,682.83 or an average of $10.70 per payment. To save gas and tires, Bickett said, most counties will mail applications to farmers, and most evidence for payment will be submitted to county AAA offices by mail. January rate for Illinois is 35 cents per hundredweight for milk delivered and 5 cents per pound for butterfat delivered.

CONTAINER SHORTAGE — WFA has repeated its warning to growers and shippers of fruits and vegetables that new wooden containers will be scarce in 1944. If fruit and vegetable yields are normal, wooden container materials will be short of demand by 10 to 20 per cent, WFA reports.

PARITY FOR WHEAT — Ceiling prices for sales of all classes of wheat by producers and all other distributors have been established by OPA at levels that reflect at least 100 per cent of parity, without taking into consideration AAA payments.

CHEESE SET ASIDE — Manufacturers of cheddar cheese will be required to set aside 30 per cent of their output for government purchases in February, a 5 per cent increase over November and December. January set aside was 30 per cent.

NO MARKETING QUOTA — In view of the great amount of corn needed to sustain the high rate of livestock production called for in 1944 production goals, there will be no marketing quotas on the 1944 corn crop, says the WFA.

FEED GRINDERS — WFA has announced removal of rationing restrictions on feed grinders and crushers, and pressure cookers for food preservation uses. Hammer and burr mills are also released from rationing controls.

MEAL DISTRIBUTION — Illinois Feed Advisory Committee, cooperating with the Illinois AAA committee, has worked out a schedule of distribution of oilseed meals for the deficit areas of the state from the January allocation of meal set aside under Food Production Order No. 9. Some 3356 tons of oilseed meal were allotted to Illinois and have been distributed to feed mixers and to farmers throughout the state.

Representing farmers on the feed Advisory Committee are Lee M. Gentry, state AAA chairman, and chairman of the feed committee; J. S. Bumgarner, McNabb; Joe Boyd, Taylorville, and B. J. Schumacker, Altamont.

J. J. Lanter of the Illinois Farm Supply Company is also a member of the committee.

..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES

The accomplishments of 1943 are now history. The Farm Bureau was materially strengthened and its responsibilities and opportunity for service to agriculture increased accordingly. We are proud of having attained the 100,000 goal.

We now have the responsibility of maintaining an organization of members exceeding that number. This means careful planning and hard work.

Right now County Farm Bureaus are holding "MM" meetings. These membership maintenance sessions have already been held in 12 counties. If your county has not been scheduled for one of these double-barrelled sessions, get in touch with your district organization director immediately. It will not be possible to serve every county and it will be more or less "first come, first served."

"MM" meetings consist of two sessions: 1. An afternoon conference with your board or organization committee, officers, and key men: farm adviser, Service Company manager, general agent, and COD. At this meeting the topic of discussion is, "What program can this county adopt that will help to maintain 100,000 Farm Bureau members?"

2. An evening session for heads of departments and all employees of Farm Bureaus and subsidiaries. At this meeting W. P. "Bill" Sandford, director of sales service for the IAA, talks to employees on their responsibility and opportunity in maintaining membership.

Here's a 1944 resolution adopted by the Greene County Farm Bureau that sets the pace for the year ahead: "Resolved that the 883 reached Jan. 1 in Greene county shall be THE MEMBERSHIP FLOOR now henceforth and forever. Help us reach the 1000 goal in 1944." Incidentally, Greene county Farm Bureau had 840 at its annual meeting. The membership of 883 on Jan. 1 compares with 480 on Jan. 1, 1940 for the county.

From Grundy County Farm Bureau comes word that the board of directors have set a goal of 1000 members for the county by Jan. 1, 1945. In their campaign plans they intend to start the program off following the annual meeting with a five-day drive from Jan. 31 through Feb. 4. At the IAA annual meeting Grundy county went over its quota in the 100,000 campaign to reach a membership of 828. Directors, members and employees all did their part. The high man in the campaign was Director Adolph J. Burk, who single handed signed eight new members.

Writes Harold Neal, Peoria COD, "Peoria county has 800 members who have paid their 1944 dues on or before Jan. 1. This is 55 per cent of the membership. In 1942, which was the year this practice was started in the county, approximately 400 members paid before Jan. 1. In 1943, approximately paid before the first of the year. We believe that this increase will continue and that 1945 will be even larger than the 800 for 1944."

Madison County Farm Bureau Jan. 26 entertained new members and their wives at a dinner with 300 in attendance. Volunteer drive Jan. 19 brought a 105 new members into Farm Bureau. This gives Madison County Farm Bureau a total of 1280 members. The goal now is 1500.

Special Safety Awards To Be Given Counties

One of the highlights of the 43rd annual Farm and Home Week, Feb. 8-10 at the U. of I., will be the presentation of two special safe home awards at the Wednesday afternoon session, Feb. 9, in Lincoln Hall Theatre.

Prepared by the National Safety Council, one award will go to the county having the largest number of enrolled families reporting no home accidents, and the other to the county having the lowest per cent of accidents among the families enrolled.

During the past year more than 5000 families from 60 counties in the state have been participating in the program, according to Miss Gladys J. Ward, home management specialist.

Enrollment for 1944 is now under way and will continue through February. Any family in Illinois is eligible to participate, and information about the plan of the program may be secured from county home advisers, and from farm advisers in counties having no Home Bureau organization.

Fruit Exchange Supply Has Record Year In '43

Fruit Exchange Supply Company has just finished a record year's business, according to L. L. Colvis, manager, and director of fruit and vegetable marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association. Total sales almost doubled those for 1942 and more than doubled those for 1941. Since the general price level for insecticides and other materials has not changed much during the past two years, most of this increase was due to additional business.

The savings on the 1943 business will amount to thousands of dollars. This money is already "earmarked" to be turned back to growers entitled to it on a patronage dividend basis. Since the last annual meeting of the cooperative, every Farm Bureau member who makes any purchase from the Supply Company is a member of it, entitled to all the rights and privileges of a member—including that of sharing in patronage dividends.

Prices of Farm Products

PRODUCT	Average U.S. farm price Dec. 15, 1943	Parity price Dec. 15, 1943	Highest price Jan. 1 to Sept. 15, 1942
Wheat (bu.)	$ 1.43	$ 1.49	$ 1.06
Corn (bu.)	1.11	1.08	.83
Oats (bu.)	.76	.67	.52
Soybeans (bu.)	1.81	1.61	1.79
Eggs (doz.)	.45	.44	.35
Chickens (lb.)	.24	.19	.20
Butterfat (lb.)	.51	.48	.43
Milk (100 lb.)	3.40	2.94	2.64
Wool, av. all grades (lb.)	.41	.31	.40
Lambs (cwt.)	12.10	9.88	12.07
Hogs (cwt.)	12.80	12.20	14.13
Veal calves (cwt.)	12.70	11.30	13.00
Beef cattle, av. all grades (cwt.)	11.40	9.11	11.30
(Below are Chicago market prices)			
Choice and prime steers (cwt.)	$16.26	$16.94	$15.82
Good steers (cwt.)	14.98	14.58	14.92
Medium steers (cwt.)	12.81	12.30	13.42
Common steers (cwt.)	10.73	10.11	11.45
Heifers, good and choice (cwt.)	14.94	13.39	14.16

Notes concerning price ceilings: The Emergency Price Control Act as amended October 2, 1942, provides that "no maximum price shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity . . . below a price which will reflect to producers . . . the higher of the following prices — (1) the parity price . . . or (2) the highest price received . . . between January 1, 1942 and September 15, 1942." Under this law no legal price ceiling can be established which will prevent farmers as a whole from receiving an average return as high as the higher of the prices in the two columns at the right above. Price ceilings have been established for many farm products. Your County and Local Price and Rationing Board should be able to furnish accurate information regarding local price ceilings on these products.

IAA, Department of Research and Taxation
January 19, 1944

For Fam
CHECK the insurance coverages you are interested in
FAMILY INCOME INSURANCE
MORTGAGE PROTECTION INSURANCE
RETIREMENT INCOME INSURANCE
EDUCATIONAL INSURANCE
ACCIDENT INSURANCE
FIRE AND WIND INSURANCE
GROWING CROP HAIL INSURANCE
AUTO INSURANCE
4-H CALF CLUB INSURANCE
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE
GENERAL LIABILITY INSURANCE
See the General Agent at your Farm Bureau office, or the Special Agent in your community for further information.

FARM BURE

The Farm Bureau members of Illinois have established their own modern, comprehensive insurance service to protect their homes, their families, and their property. To provide their life insurance service they have built Country Life Insurance Company. They have established the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company to supply casualty protection. The Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company supplies property insurance protection.

To make this service available to each Farm Bureau member, there is a county general agent of insurance in each Farm Bureau office. Under his supervision are local special agents in the various communities. These agents understand the problems confronting farmers and are prepared at all times to assist in solving individual insurance problems.

These are Farm Bureau folk. These are your companies, owned, controlled, and operated by the Farm Bureau members of Illinois, with one purpose in mind — to give you the best insurance possible, at the lowest net cost.

BUREAU INSURANCE SERVICE

A MILLION BUSHELS OF GRAIN

MARKETED IN 1943 BY LEE COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

By CRESTON FOSTER

IN THE fall of 1932 a group of Farm Bureau members launched the Lee County Grain Association to provide a cooperative outlet for grain products in the northeastern section of the county. The co-operative started in practically a minus financial position. Today its farmer-members have a co-operative with total net assets of $120,000, including a surplus of $96,000. In 1943 it did over a million dollars in business, paid a patronage dividend of $27,440, and added $22,000 to surplus. Is it any wonder that folks say, "it pays to cooperate?"

Lee County Grain boosted its marketings from 395,000 bushels in 1933 to more than one million bushels in 1943. Merchandise sales alone amounted to $185,868 in 1943. It would only take about one and one-half days of the 1943 merchandise business to equal the total merchandise business in 1933.

Another way of looking at the co-operative's 1943 business statement is to report that it established an average daily volume of 3600 bushels of grain and $620 in merchandise sales in the 12-month fiscal period. Regardless of how the accomplishments of the Lee County Grain Association are estimated, they all point to one conclusion: there are no limits to what co-operative-minded farmers with an able board of directors and good management can do in the field of marketing.

Glenn Gonnerman, patron, and Joy Sandrock, secretary-treasurer, examine a grain sample with Manager Nathan Sword of the Ashton elevator.

Like many other successful co-operatives, Lee County Grain had one important asset when it opened for business and that was a group of farmers who believed in co-operation. In the northeastern part of the county there were five idle elevators with a short line railroad running through the heart of the territory, the Lee County Central Electric which connected with the C. B. & Q. at Amboy. This line hadn't been used for a number of years. Other co-operatives in the county had been successfully launched, so a group of farmers and Farm Adviser C. E. Yale decided to see what could be done about aiding producers in marketing their grain. The co-operative was organized with the Lee County Farm Bureau holding "B" stock. Lee County Grain was to originate the grain under contract with the Lee County Elevator Company, a privately owned company which was to serve as the operating unit leasing the elevators and railroad. Lee County Grain, as a member of the Illinois Grain Corporation, would receive patronage dividends on its grain marketings. Under this setup, Lee County Grain was able to organize practically without an investment.

Organization was completed Oct. 14, 1932, and Glen Hart, who served as president until three years ago, recalls that on the day operations were begun farmers were offered a full cent more per bushel for their grain by other private elevators in the adjacent territory than they had previously been offering. The co-operative had already exerted an influence on the market. In those days, Hart remembers, corn was selling as low as 12 cents a bushel. There were some pretty hard times and in 1935 Lee County Elevator Company was unable to secure capital to complete operations and Lee County Grain took over all debts and leases on the elevators from the private operator. Some $1600 of preferred stock was sold by Lee County Grain and a loyal group of farmer-members who had faith in their co-operative pledged their efforts toward maintaining a grain marketing service in their community.

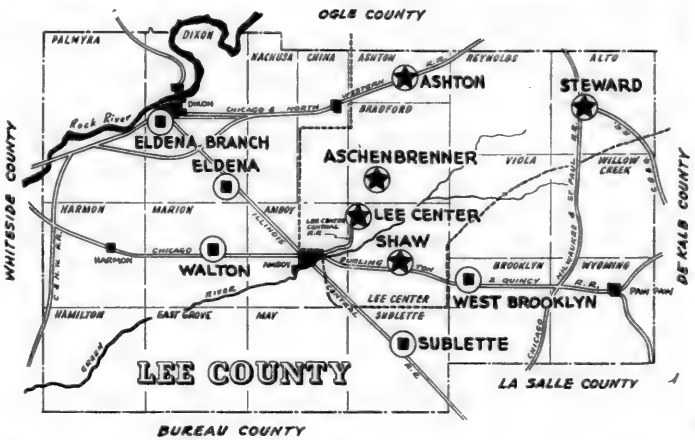
From 1935 to 1938, members didn't get any patronage dividends from their co-operative because it was concentrating on building its financial structure soundly. But from the beginning, member patrons increased in number because of the service offered and because they were made to feel they were a part of the organization. Annual meetings were well attended as invitations were extended not only to the Mr. and Mrs. of the family, but to the children. Each family brought a bas-

Directors of the Lee County Grain Association gather at the home of Frank Mynard, (center) retiring director, for their organization meeting and present him with an end table. Standing, left to right, Wesley Attig, president; Holly Smith, Roy McCracken, Clarence Hart, vice-president, and Glenn Pfouts. Absent are Joy Sandrock, secretary-treasurer, and Arthur Burkhardt, director.

Ashton Elevator

Steward Elevator

Aschenbrenner Elevator



Here's a sketch of the territory served by the Lee County Grain Association. The broken line approximates the area which takes in part of Ogle county. Stars designate Lee County Grain elevators, and the squares designate other member elevators of the Illinois Grain Corporation in Lee county.

Lee Center Elevator

Shaw Elevator

ket lunch and the annual meeting was a social event of the year. Some of the older boys who attended the first annual meetings with their parents are today the best customers of the Lee County Grain.

In 1938 the first patronage dividend was paid. It covered the period from Oct. 1, 1935 to Sept. 30, and amounted to $12,163. It was paid on the basis of 1 per cent on grain and 4 per cent on merchandise. Patronage dividends have been paid every year since 1938. Patronage dividends paid in 1943 were based on 1½ per cent on grain and 8 per cent on merchandise sales. Patronage dividends are paid to all customers. Method of payment is as follows: Those who hold a share of class A preferred stock receive their patronage dividend in cash. Those who do not hold stock shares have their patronage credited to subscription of a share of stock with a par value of $25 per share. Today patrons hold 780 shares of class A preferred stock with a total par value of $19,500, and other patrons have credit on partially paid-up shares of $4,516.48.

What did Lee County Grain have after it took over the operating end of the business in 1935? The leased elevators taken over included the Lee Center, Ashton, Aschenbrenner, a storage elevator, Kersten, and the Middlebury elevator. With the exception of the Ashton elevator on the Northwestern railroad, the remaining operating elevators depended on the Lee County Electric for rail outlet.

Robert Hoyle, general manager of Lee County Grain, shows Farm Adviser C. E. Yale the cooperative's progress for the year.

Today, Lee County Grain leases the Lee Center elevator where the co-operative has its central offices. The elevator has a capacity of 23,000 bushels. It also leases the Aschenbrenner elevator for storage, and last year 12,000 bushels of soybeans were stored there. It owns the Ashton elevator of 16,000 bushels capacity, the Steward with 35,000 bushel capacity on the Milwaukee, and the Shaw with 8,000 bushels capacity on the C. B. & Q. The Lee Center elevator is the only operating elevator that is on the Lee County Electric.

The Shaw elevator represents the co-operative's first purchase as it was acquired in 1937. In 1940, the Steward Co-op Elevator was in financial straits and the Lee County Grain operated it

(Continued on page 22)

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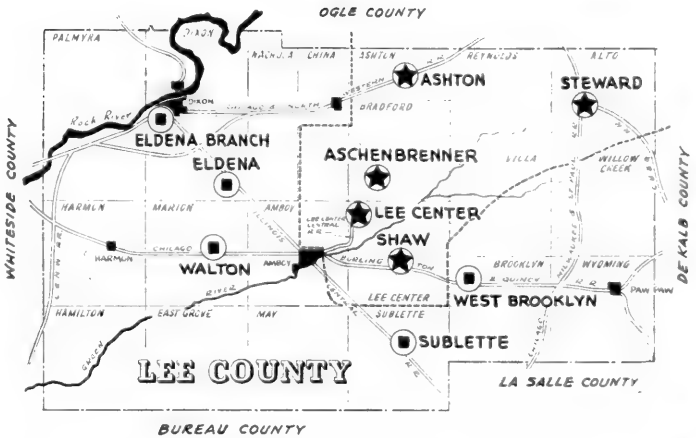

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Robert Hoyle, general manager of Lee County Grain, shows Farm Adviser C. E. Yale the cooperative's progress for the year.

Today, Lee County Grain leases the Lee Center elevator where the co-operative has its central offices. The elevator has a capacity of 23,000 bushels. It also leases the Aschenbrenner elevator for storage, and last year 12,000 bushels of soybeans were stored there. It owns the Ashton elevator of 16,000 bushels capacity, the Steward with 35,000 bushel capacity on the Milwaukee, and the Shaw with 8,000 bushels capacity on the C. B. & Q. The Lee Center elevator is the only operating elevator that is on the Lee County Electric.

The Shaw elevator represents the co-operative's first purchase as it was acquired in 1937. In 1940, the Steward Co-op Elevator was in financial straits and the Lee County Grain operated it

(Continued on page 22)

How Soybean Growers Can

SAVE 30%
ON INOCULANTS

PLACE YOUR ORDER IN FEBRUARY

If you place your order in February, a 25-bushel size of Soybean Inoculant which usually sells for $2.50 can be had for $1.75. This is a saving of 75 cents on a $2.50 purchase — or 30%. Proportionate savings can be made on 5-bushel sizes also. This material will be delivered **fresh** and will be made available to you when you are ready to plant.

BLUE SEAL "GROW CROP" INOCULANTS ARE UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY

The purpose of inoculation is to cover the seed with those tiny microscopic "nitrogen-gathering" bacteria which ultimately fix themselves to the roots in the form of "nodules." Because of these nodules the plant transforms nitrogen from the air into valuable proteins which are stored in the plant.

Blue Seal "Grow Crop" inoculants have been tested in nationally known and reliable laboratories. These tests have demonstrated that Blue Seal contains adequate numbers of these nitrogen-gathering bacteria of the proper strains to give the desired results. Each 25-bushel package of Soybean Inoculant is packed with a minimum of 187 billion bacteria of pre-determined strains.

A humus base is used to carry these bacteria — a base that has been carefully selected and properly processed to assure adequate moisture and aeration. In this base the bacteria will live and grow from the time they are packaged until they are applied to the seed up to the time of the expiration date on the package.

No better proof of Blue Seal "Grow Crop" Inoculant's results can be found than the satisfaction of the thousands of users all over Illinois who had excellent results last year. In 1943, our second year, Blue Seal "Grow Crop" Inoculants were used on soybeans sufficient to plant 364,000 acres.

Here is Why You Save Money

This 30% saving is made possible through large volume cooperative buying and by the elimination of the wasteful practice of holding unsalable, shelf-worn packages, or the return of unsold merchandise to the manufacturer.

For example, in past years retailers of inoculants failed to sell and returned as out-dated and therefore worthless, 25 to 37 packages out of every 100. This represented an expense which was borne by the user, as this cost was included in the original price. In contrast to this, the average Blue Seal "Grow Crop" distributor in 1943 had less than 4 packages left out of each 100. By further use and extension of this pre-season offer, even this record can and will be improved.

Additional savings are made through Patronage Dividends payable to Farm Bureau members who use this service.

See opposite page for Authorized Blue Seal Grow-Crop Inoculant Distributor list

(Continued from page 7)

of the district No. 3 setup. "I believe we are headed in the right direction, and after the war I would be in favor of establishing a central school. My sister-in-law has a child in a one-room rural school in Illinois where there are only four in attendance. She wishes they had a school setup like we have in Moultrie county."

Conversations with the pupils of the upper grades in the Purvis school reveals a 100 per cent endorsement of the present school plan of the district. Said one, "We used to be in with a bunch of little kids. This is better." Another said, "The first graders were noisy." A third reported, "I like to see if I can beat some of the others in my grade in spelling and other subjects. It's better than having all the grades in one school." None said that he or she would rather walk to school.

The three teachers in district No. 3 all have had long experience in rural schools. Mrs. Margaret Gilmer, at Bolin school, studied for three years at Teachers College in Charleston, and has been a rural school teacher for 7 years. Born and reared on a farm, she has attended country schools and is very much interested in her present job. She lives in Coles county and has three children in school. "I wish they had experienced the advantages of this school system," she said.

Miss Helen Turner at the Two Mile school is another teacher who attended a country school. She also attended the Charleston Teachers College and has been teaching for seven years.

Mrs. Vera Slover at the Purvis school also studied at Charleston and has been teaching for 14 years.

Other employees of the school district are the cooks who prepare the noon meals at Two Mile, Bolin, and Purvis. They are Mrs. Alan Bozell, Mrs. Fred Seelo, and Miss Gladys Mosby. Each child pays 10 cents for his hot meal, and the War Food Administration allows 9 cents for the type "A" menu that is being served in the district No. 3 schools. A typical meal for example consists of scrambled eggs, half an orange, lettuce, green beans, and a half-pint of pasteurized milk. Nutritionists outline the menus so that the one meal will contain one-third of nutrients in one day of a properly balanced diet.

Bus drivers for the district are Mrs. Blaine Erhardt, a farm girl of the neighborhood whose husband is overseas with the armed forces, and A. O. Perrine, one of the directors on the school board who has a daughter attending one of the schools of the district.

Until recently the district had a music teacher, Kenneth Wooley, but he is now in the U. S. Navy. The teachers report that his music instruction is missed very much, and they would like to be able to secure someone to fill the vacancy.

One of the natural questions that arises is that of the cost of operating the new school district. In the first year of operation, 1942-43, net expenditures of district No. 3 amounted to $4,662.29 as compared with total net expenditures of the five districts in the 1940-41 school year of $5,480.95. Tax rate for district No. 3's first year of operation was 71 cents for the educational fund and 3 cents for the building fund. Average rate for the previous year for the five school districts was approximately 79 cents for educational and 14 cents for building.

District No. 3 finished its first year of operation with a balance of $3,762.43 as compared with the five districts' balance for the previous year of $3,039.75.

For the 1942-43 school year, district No. 3 received $742.50 from the state department of education for transportation of pupils. This is based on an allowance of $15 per pupil.

President of district No. 3 board of directors is Clark Lowe, with Walter Jenkins as clerk. Other directors are Reuben Johnson, Guy S. Bolin, Francis Waggoner, Emery Righter, and A. O. Perrine. Other directors who served during the first year of the district's operation are Charles B. Shuman, a member of the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and O. W. Powell, who is a member of the Illinois Agricultural Association's school committee.

Tractor Course Offered At University Feb. 14-19

Annual tractor short course will be held by the department of agricultural engineering, U. of I. College of Agriculture, Feb. 14 to 19, inclusive, at Urbana. The course is open to anyone over 16 years of age.

Four hours each day of lecture and demonstration are provided in which explanations will be made of the operation of engine valves, valve timing, high compression, ignition, fuels, carburetors, lubrication, lubricating oil, greases and engine troubles. Speakers and movies will be used to cover some of the most interesting phases of power farming not covered during the lecture and laboratory periods.

A registration fee of $2.50 is charged by the engineering department. Men wishing to attend will be able to find board ranging from $8 to $10 a week in Urbana or Champaign. The number that can be accommodated is not over 35.

DISTRIBUTORS OF BLUE SEAL

GROW-CROP

INOCULANT

Adams Service Company

Bond County Service Company
Brown County Farm Bureau
Bureau Producers Supplies
Bureau Service Company

Cass County Producers Supplies
Champaign Producers Supplies
Clark Service Company
Coles County Cooperative Service
Crawford County Farm Bureau
Cumberland County Farm Bureau

Douglas County Service Company

Edgar County Farm Bureau
Edwards County Producers Supplies
Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange

Farmers Grain Company of Dorans
Fayette Producers Supplies
Ford County Producers Supplies
Franklin-Hamilton County Farm Bureau
Fruit Belt Service Company
Fulton Service Company

Gallatin County Farm Bureau
Greene County Service Company
Grundy County Farm Bureau

Hancock Producers Supplies, Inc.
Henderson County Producers Supplies

Jackson-Perry Cooperative
Jasper County Farm Bureau
Jefferson County Farm Bureau
JoDaviess Producers Supplies
Johnson County Farm Bureau

Kankakee Service Company
Kendall County Farm Bureau
Knox County Supply Company

Lake-Cook Farm Supply Company
(5 locations)
La Salle County Farm Supply Company
Lee County Service Company
Lawrence County Farm Bureau
Livingston County Producers Supplies
Logan Producers Supplies

Macon County Cooperative Supply Company
Macoupin Cooperative, Inc.
Madison Service Company
Marshall-Putnam Cooperative, Inc.
Mason County Producers Supplies
Massac County Farm Bureau
McDonough Producers Supplies
McHenry County Farm Supply
McLean County Supplies, Inc.
Menard Farm Bureau Seed Company
Mercer Producers Supplies
Mid-State Supply Company
Monroe County Producers Supplies
Montgomery County Producers Supplies
Morgan Producers Supplies
Moultrie County Farm Bureau

Ogle County Farm Bureau

Piatt County Farm Bureau
Pike County Farm Supply Company

Randolph Farm Bureau Cooperative
Richland County Supply & Shipping Ass'n.
Rock Island Service Company

Schuyler Producers Supply Company
Scott County Farm Bureau
Shelby-Effingham Service Company
Stark Supply Company
Stephenson Seed & Supplies
Summerfield Farmers Cooperative Grain Company

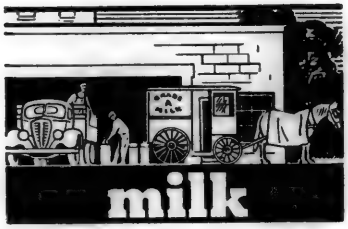
Twin County Service Company

Union County Farm Bureau

Vermilion County Producers Supply Company

Wabash County Farm Bureau
Warren Producers Supplies
Washington County Producers Supplies
Wayne Producers Supply Company
Will County Cooperatives, Inc.
Winnebago Service Company
Woodford County Seed Company

(See Preceding Page for Full Particulars)



By Wilfred Shaw

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Prof. N. E. Peterson of the dairy department of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, discussed, "What Makes the Dairy Cow Tick."

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Clarence Ropp, Normal and Dwight Hemenover, Shirley, were re-elected to the board for three year terms and Ross Wills, Saybrook, was elected to succeed Roy Gilmore, Arrowsmith.

William Mays, Bloomington, was re-elected president; George Pitts, McLean, vice-president; Elmer Orendorff, Randolph, secretary; and Frank Mason, Bloomington, as treasurer.

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The following were elected members of the executive committee: Ryland Capron, Peoria; B. J. Schumacher, St. Louis; W. J. Swayer, Chicago; Arthur Meyer, Quad Cities; Glen Tombaugh, Streator; Edwin Gumm, Galesburg; and O. H. Ryan, LaSalle-Peru.

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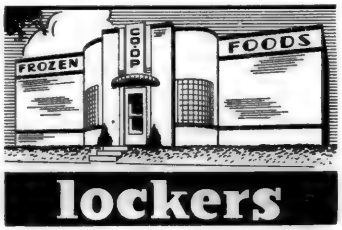
Chicago (70 mile Zone) Dec.	3.19
Detroit	3.46
Milwaukee	3.00
New York (201-210 mile zone)	4.05
Pittsburgh	3.67
Seattle (Dec.)	3.10
St. Louis (Dec.)	3.49
St. Paul, Minn.	3.00
Washington	4.06

The following prices are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are December prices for 3.5% milk f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.45
Canton	2.55
Champaign	2.80
Chicago	3.19
Danville	2.275
Decatur	2.70
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.83
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.55
Jacksonville	2.40
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle-Peru	2.50
Moline	3.21
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.40
Rockford	3.13
Springfield	2.60
St. Louis	3.49
Streator	2.40



By Frank Gougler

Board of directors of the Illinois Cooperative Locker Service is again making available to member locker companies the services of John L. Bodine as consulting engineer. Every locker company that used his services last year has again subscribed for his services during 1944.

Most of the organizations that have plans for building new plants are contracting for his services to aid them in developing plans, in securing priorities, and in the installation of equipment.

During December three communities have started to raise funds for locker plants. They are Anna, Paris, and Saybrook. The total number of new cooperative plants now being promoted in Illinois is 16.

A new ruling issued by government officials in regard to new locker plant construction still requires that first year rentals be paid in advance by 60 per cent of the prospective locker renters. Those who may be counted are as follows: (1) Farm operators who reside on their farms; (2) A city owner who operates his farm with tenant, hired help, and (3) Those not classified above, but who grow food of the type normally stored in lockers in sufficient quantities to justify the use of a locker. In general this shall mean at least 200 pounds of meat or poultry, or 150 pounds of fruits or vegetables which would be stored in the locker.

Homer England, an operator of a 359-locker plant, and a branch plant with 125 lockers, and who does curing and smoking for five other plants, lists the following factors as essential for successful plant operation:

"A man's personality, the convenience of his plant, plant sanitation, and the appreciation shown to patrons will always be the big factors involved in weathering storms which we are bound to have."

OPA Announces Plan To Mail Gasoline Coupons

A new plan of mailing gasoline ration coupons to individual motorists from carefully guarded central issuing stations located in population centers throughout the country is now being established, the OPA has announced.

Elimination of thefts of ration coupons from local rationing boards, which last year cost the nation 142 million gallons of gasoline, is an important purpose of the plan. Another is to eliminate a great load from local boards and increase the efficiency of gasoline ration coupon issuance.

NOTICE

Illinois Agricultural Association Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of February and March, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During February, annual meetings will be held in Coles, DeKalb, Douglas, Lake, McHenry, Wayne, Whiteside and Will Counties.

During March, annual meetings will be held in Boone and Monroe Counties.

PAUL E. MATHIAS,
Corporate Secretary

January 22, 1944

Rural YOUTH

Illinois Rural Youth have gone over the top again! Latest reports show that the $75,000 War Bond goal equalling the purchase price of a pursuit plane has been passed. And what's more that isn't a complete report on all the purchases for the campaign. There are still some more figures to come in and we hope that county officers will see to it that they are all sent in soon. The figure compiled on bond purchases as the Record goes to press is $75,130.10. In 1943, Illinois Rural Youth bought $183,913 in the "Bonds for Bombers" campaign. This total more than equals the cost of a medium bomber. The campaign for the purchase of a pursuit ship was held during the last three months of 1943. Rural Youthers can take pride in launching two fighting ships for the country's Air Force, a bomber and a pursuit ship.

Now that Macoupin County Rural Youth's membership contest is over, (with a swell increase of from 15 to 50) they plan to give a Valentine's dance at Chesterfield to acquaint young people in that district with their program. And that's not all — there's a big carnival coming up the latter part of February. Look's like these Rural Youthers are in for some fun!

Patriotism isn't lacking in Tazewell and Washington County Rural Youth groups. Both are busy with drives for paper scrap. Tazewell President Franklin Allen also reports a 30-minute panel discussion over WMBD in Peoria on "Patriotic Spending Of Wartime Farm Income".

We agree with Rural Youth President Wanda Kenshalo when she says "jewelers were certainly busy a few days before leap year" when we look at the list from Wayne County. Here are the couples to be congratulated: Bernice Winters and Kenneth Stephens; Wanda Kenshalo and Paul Trapp; Ruby Cox and Pvt. Orlen Brach; Esther Simpson and Seaman 2/c Earl Meeks; Eleanor Finley and Pvt. Leonard Morris; and Grace Cockrum and A/Seaman George Book.

The party committee in Peoria County Rural Youth saw to it that everyone had a real good time at the dance held at Orange Grange Hall Jan. 25. Admission was 25c to cut rugs and waltz to Ruth Eslinger's orchestra. The committee also has tentative plans for a roller skating party.

HELP! HELP! Ogle County Rural Youthers were disappointed in the small attendance at their recent dance. Looks like they need some new members to swell the crowd. What's keeping the rest of the crowd away from all the fine dances and skating parties?

President Everett Sturm reports that White county held a box supper for their New Year's Eve celebration. They had a very impressive ceremony for making resolutions. Each of the 101 members present lit a candle for one of the four freedoms as he made his resolution.

"Our slogan is, 'Remember—a new member'", says Theron Summers, Edwards County Rural Youth president. They are sponsoring a membership drive extending over a two-month period. During the month of January the drive brought in 22 new young people.

Brown County Rural Youth held a talent night recently attended by 125 parents and Rural Youth members. The program consisted of songs, readings, blackface and comic dialogues, a talk by Farm Adviser E. H. Garlich on the history of Brown County Rural Youth, PLUS a peppy recreation session to top off the meeting.

Former Moultrie 4-H Club Member Missing In Action

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Smith of Lake City, Moultrie County Farm Bureau family, recently received word from the War Department that their son, T/Sgt. Charles E. Smith, had been missing in action since Dec. 22 over German territory. He was a radio operator in a B-24 heavy bomber.

Charles is a former member of the Sunnyside Flea Flicker 4-H club and of the Lovington FFA. He was graduated from the Lovington Township High school in 1941 and was a leader in school activities. Charles, who has passed his 20th birthday, has a brother, Leonard, who is stationed at Camp Crowder, Missouri.

U. of I. Issues Booklet "Self-Feeders For Hogs"

To help swine producers conserve the limited amounts of feed available for 1944, a circular, "Self-Feeders for Hogs," has been prepared by D. G. Carter, professor of farm structures, and W. E. Carroll, professor of swine husbandry, U. of I. College of Agriculture.

Plans for self-feeders for shelled corn and mixed feed, ear corn, legume hay and mineral supplement are shown in the circular together with formulas for rations for fattening hogs, young pigs and brood sows.

Copies of the circular No. 562 may be obtained from the county farm adviser or upon request to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

Junior Vegetable Group Announce 1944 Contest

Some $6000 in scholarships for farm youths will be offered in the 1944 National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association Production and Marketing contest.

Those who wish to enter the contest and become a member of the National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association may write to Prof. Grant Snyder, 103 French Hall, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.

Requirements for membership and entrance in the contest are:

1. You are at least 14 years of age at the time of registration and you will not have passed your 22nd birthday by Dec. 31, 1944.

2. You have completed at least two years of garden work or vegetable project work, including the current year.

3. You were not the national or a regional champion in the 1943 contest.

Those who become members will receive the official insignia of the organization and the monthly newsletter of the association.

George Whitman Resigns As Adams Farm Adviser

George B. Whitman, Adams county farm adviser for the past six years, has resigned his position effective March 1 to work as field representative of the Illinois Chain Store Council with headquarters in Chicago. His work with the Council will be to secure closer cooperation between rural and urban citizens and with farm and city organizations and the 45 chain store manager groups.

Prior to his period of service in Adams county, Whitman was farm adviser in Henderson county for four years, and he has been active in Extension work since graduating from the University of Illinois in 1920. During World War I he was an ensign in the Navy.

In Adams county, Whitman developed the 4-H "Little Fair," promoted an extensive reforestation project that resulted in the planting of 600,000 saplings on the sub-marginal lands of the county, was instrumental in organizing the Adams county soil conservation district of 458,000 acres and many other projects of great benefit to the farmers of the area.

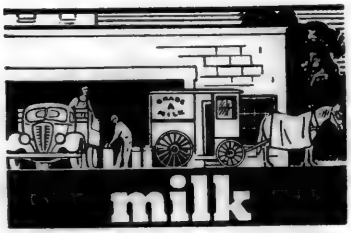
'43 Production Sets New Record, Wickard Reports

Food production in the United States attained another high record in 1943, for the seventh year in succession, according to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in his annual report just issued.

This record was made, he said, primarily because farm people applied their skill, resourcefulness, and energy to the job as never before, and secondly because they tackled it cooperatively on plans worked out farm by farm with federal and state help from one end of the country to the other.

Total food production, he reported, was about 5 per cent greater than in 1942, and about 32 per cent above the average for the period 1935-39. This achievement, says the report, should be viewed against the background of 1942's much more favorable weather conditions.

Crop production in 1943 was 6 per cent less than in 1942, but nearly 5 per cent more than in any previous year.



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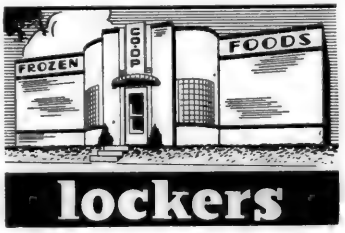
Freeport	2.83
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.55
Jacksonville	2.40
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle-Peru	2.50
Moline	3.21
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.40
Rockford	3.13
Springfield	2.60
St. Louis	3.49
Streator	2.40



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During December three communities have started to raise funds for locker plants. They are Anna, Paris, and Saybrook. The total number of new cooperative plants now being promoted in Illinois is 16.

A new ruling issued by government officials in regard to new locker plant construction still requires that first year rentals be paid in advance by 60 per cent of the prospective locker renters. Those who may be counted are as follows: (1) Farm operators who reside on their farms; (2) A city owner who operates his farm with tenant, hired help, and (3) Those not classified above, but who grow food of the type normally stored in lockers in sufficient quantities to justify the use of a locker. In general this shall mean at least 200 pounds of meat or poultry, or 150 pounds of fruits or vegetables which would be stored in the locker.

Homer England, an operator of a 359-locker plant, and a branch plant with 125 lockers, and who does curing and smoking for five other plants, lists the following factors as essential for successful plant operation:

"A man's personality, the convenience of his plant, plant sanitation, and the appreciation shown to patrons will always be the big factors involved in weathering storms which we are bound to have."

OPA Announces Plan To Mail Gasoline Coupons

A new plan of mailing gasoline ration coupons to individual motorists from carefully guarded central issuing stations located in population centers throughout the country is now being established, the OPA has announced.

Elimination of thefts of ration coupons from local rationing boards, which last year cost the nation 142 million gallons of gasoline, is an important purpose of the plan. Another is to eliminate a great load from local boards and increase the efficiency of gasoline ration coupon issuance.

NOTICE

Illinois Agricultural Association Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of February and March, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During February, annual meetings will be held in Coles, DeKalb, Douglas, Lake, McHenry, Wayne, Whiteside and Will Counties.

During March, annual meetings will be held in Boone and Monroe Counties.

PAUL E. MATHIAS,
Corporate Secretary

January 22, 1944

Rural YOUTH

Illinois Rural Youth have gone over the top again! Latest reports show that the $75,000 War Bond goal equalling the purchase price of a pursuit plane has been passed. And what's more that isn't a complete report on all the purchases for the campaign. There are still some more figures to come in and we hope that county officers will see to it that they are all sent in soon. The figure compiled on bond purchases as the Record goes to press is $75,130.10. In 1943, Illinois Rural Youth bought $183,913 in the "Bonds for Bombers" campaign. This total more than equals the cost of a medium bomber. The campaign for the purchase of a pursuit ship was held during the last three months of 1943. Rural Youthers can take pride in launching two fighting ships for the country's Air Force, a bomber and a pursuit ship.

Now that Macoupin County Rural Youth's membership contest is over, (with a swell increase of from 15 to 50) they plan to give a Valentine's dance at Chesterfield to acquaint young people in that district with their program. And that's not all — there's a big carnival coming up the latter part of February. Look's like these Rural Youthers are in for some fun!

Patriotism isn't lacking in Tazewell and Washington County Rural Youth groups. Both are busy with drives for paper scrap. Tazewell President Franklin Allen also reports a 30-minute panel discussion over WMBD in Peoria on "Patriotic Spending Of Wartime Farm Income".

We agree with Rural Youth President Wanda Kenshalo when she says "jewelers were certainly busy a few days before leap year" when we look at the list from Wayne County. Here are the couples to be congratulated: Bernice Winters and Kenneth Stephens; Wanda Kenshalo and Paul Trapp; Ruby Cox and Pvt. Orlen Brach; Esther Simpson and Seaman 2/c Earl Meeks; Eleanor Finley and Pvt. Leonard Morris; and Grace Cockrum and A/Seaman George Book.

The party committee in Peoria County Rural Youth saw to it that everyone had a real good time at the dance held at Orange Grange Hall Jan. 25. Admission was 25c to cut rugs and waltz to Ruth Eslinger's orchestra. The committee also has tentative plans for a roller skating party.

HELP! HELP! Ogle County Rural Youthers were disappointed in the small attendance at their recent dance. Looks like they need some new members to swell the crowd. What's keeping the rest of the crowd away from all the fine dances and skating parties?

President Everett Sturm reports that White county held a box supper for their New Year's Eve celebration. They had a very impressive ceremony for making resolutions. Each of the 101 members present lit a candle for one of the four freedoms as he made his resolution.

"Our slogan is, 'Remember—a new member'", says Theron Summers, Edwards County Rural Youth president. They are sponsoring a membership drive extending over a two-month period. During the month of January the drive brought in 22 new young people.

Brown County Rural Youth held a talent night recently attended by 125 parents and Rural Youth members. The program consisted of songs, readings, blackface and comic dialogues, a talk by Farm Adviser E. H. Garlich on the history of Brown County Rural Youth, PLUS a peppy recreation session to top off the meeting.

Former Moultrie 4-H Club Member Missing In Action

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Smith of Lake City, Moultrie County Farm Bureau family, recently received word from the War Department that their son, T/Sgt. Charles E. Smith, had been missing in action since Dec. 22 over German territory. He was a radio operator in a B-24 heavy bomber.

Charles is a former member of the Sunnyside Flea Flicker 4-H club and of the Lovington FFA. He was graduated from the Lovington Township High school in 1941 and was a leader in school activities. Charles, who has passed his 20th birthday, has a brother, Leonard, who is stationed at Camp Crowder, Missouri.

U. of I. Issues Booklet "Self-Feeders For Hogs"

To help swine producers conserve the limited amounts of feed available for 1944, a circular, "Self-Feeders for Hogs," has been prepared by D. G. Carter, professor of farm structures, and W. E. Carroll, professor of swine husbandry, U. of I. College of Agriculture.

Plans for self-feeders for shelled corn and mixed feed, ear corn, legume hay and mineral supplement are shown in the circular together with formulas for rations for fattening hogs, young pigs and brood sows.

Copies of the circular No. 562 may be obtained from the county farm adviser or upon request to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

Junior Vegetable Group Announce 1944 Contest

Some $6000 in scholarships for farm youths will be offered in the 1944 National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association Production and Marketing contest.

Those who wish to enter the contest and become a member of the National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association may write to Prof. Grant Snyder, 103 French Hall, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.

Requirements for membership and entrance in the contest are:

1. You are at least 14 years of age at the time of registration and you will not have passed your 22nd birthday by Dec. 31, 1944.

2. You have completed at least two years of garden work or vegetable project work, including the current year.

3. You were not the national or a regional champion in the 1943 contest.

Those who become members will receive the official insignia of the organization and the monthly newsletter of the association.

George Whitman Resigns As Adams Farm Adviser

George B. Whitman, Adams county farm adviser for the past six years, has resigned his position effective March 1 to work as field representative of the Illinois Chain Store Council with headquarters in Chicago. His work with the Council will be to secure closer cooperation between rural and urban citizens and with farm and city organizations and the 45 chain store manager groups.

Prior to his period of service in Adams county, Whitman was farm adviser in Henderson county for four years, and he has been active in Extension work since graduating from the University of Illinois in 1920. During World War I he was an ensign in the Navy.

In Adams county, Whitman developed the 4-H "Little Fair," promoted an extensive reforestation project that resulted in the planting of 600,000 saplings on the sub-marginal lands of the county, was instrumental in organizing the Adams county soil conservation district of 458,000 acres and many other projects of great benefit to the farmers of the area.

'43 Production Sets New Record, Wickard Reports

Food production in the United States attained another high record in 1943, for the seventh year in succession, according to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in his annual report just issued.

This record was made, he said, primarily because farm people applied their skill, resourcefulness, and energy to the job as never before, and secondly because they tackled it cooperatively on plans worked out farm by farm with federal and state help from one end of the country to the other.

Total food production, he reported, was about 5 per cent greater than in 1942, and about 32 per cent above the average for the period 1935-39. This achievement, says the report, should be viewed against the background of 1942's much more favorable weather conditions.

Crop production in 1943 was 6 per cent less than in 1942, but nearly 5 per cent more than in any previous year.

LEE COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE

(Continued from page 17)

for a year while the Steward Co-op attempted to get back on its feet. Unable to do this, Lee County Grain purchased the elevator at a bankruptcy sale in February, 1941. This purchase necessitated borrowing $5000 from the St. Louis Bank for Co-operatives, but the loan was repaid in less than a year's time.

The Ashton elevator was purchased in the spring of 1941. This included the elevator structure and a feed mill. The grinding equipment was moved from the mill to the elevator soon after the purchase was completed and the mill is now used for storing supplies.

There you have the Lee County Grain's physical setup—four operating elevators and one storage elevator. At the Lee Center and Ashton elevators there are facilities for grinding and mixing feed. Since the outbreak of the war, farmers of the territory have found their co-operative of increasing value in supplying them with protein feeds. A carload of soybean meal is shipped in every month and the co-operative also mixes supplement feeds. Gross feed sales income for 1943 amounted to $96,161, and the grinding and mixing income totaled $4680, or almost double that of 1942. The co-operative also does considerable seed business as well as selling coal, lumber, and other supplies.

Since the Lee County Grain started business it has maintained good working relationships with other Illinois Grain Corporation member elevators in the area. These include the Eldena Co-operative, the Sublette Farmers' Elevator, the Walton Co-operative, and West Brooklyn. Lee county ranked sixth among the counties in the state for volume of grain marketed through the Illinois Grain Corporation for the period July 1 to Nov. 30, 1943.

The men who are entitled to the major share of credit in the success of the Lee County Grain are the board members. At the 1943 annual meeting in December, two men who have served continuously since the first organization meeting were reelected. They are Wesley Attig, president, who represents district 1 of the co-operative's territory, and Glenn Pfoutz, district 2. Pfoutz served continuosly as secretary for nine years until he was succeeded in this office two years ago. Frank Mynard, who also served on the board since the cooperative was organized, retired as director at the 1943 annual meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Mynard recently celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. Other present directors are Arthur Burkhardt, district 3, starting his second year of service; Holly Smith, district 4, starting his second year; Roy McCracken, district 5, starting his first year; Joy Sandrock, secretary-treasurer, district 6, starting his second year. Clarence Hart, vice-president, is the member at large on the board nominated by the Lee County Farm Bureau board. The co-operative's board of directors was set up by district in 1941 to give a better representation over the territory.

According to Glen Hart, who served as president from the beginning of the organization until he retired three years ago, most of the board lived in the Lee Center territory when the co-operative was launched, and the district setup was finally decided on to give representation from other territories.

Charles Kersten, Lee County Grain patron, gets a ticket from Manager Harry Andes at the Steward elevator.

Glen Hart, first president of the Lee County Grain, gets his hog supplement feed from his co-operative.

Richard Sondgeroth is the manager of the Lee Center elevator.

Other directors on the first board at the organization meeting in October, 1932, in addition to Glen Hart, Pfoutz, Mynard, and Attig, were Carl Sartorius, William E. Taylor, and the late Wiliam Degner. Taylor retired from the board about four years ago. Other early directors elected at the first annual meeting in 1934 who contributed to the early building of the cooperative include Vernon Pomeroy and Robert Ramsdell.

Robert J. Hoyle, general manager of the Lee County Grain, is another man who has been with the cooperative since its early days, having been employed in 1933. He ably interprets the policy of the board of directors and sees to it that the co-operative is run on a business-like basis. For example, a daily report is required from each of the elevators so that an accurate check can be kept of sales, grain movement, etc. There are 10 employees handling this million-dollar business in addition to the general manager. Elevator managers are Richard Sondgeroth at Lee Center, Nathan Sword at Ashton, Harry Andes at Steward, and Kenneth Gentry at Shaw. Employees in service include Oliver Dickinson and Adin Rounds, U. S. Navy; Harry Lambert, Reuben McBride, and Lawrence Chesley, U. S. Army.

What are the future plans of the Lee County Grain? That will depend largely on future conditions. This much, however, is certain. The board is seeing to it that the co-operative is prepared financially to safeguard the producers' grain marketing interests. This safeguard is not confined to the territory of the co-operative, but includes any part of the county where producers may be in danger of losing their grain marketing facilities as the result of an elevator going out of business.

Country Life Insurance Establishes New Record

Country Life Insurance Company has set up another record. This time it's the biggest year's business in its 15 years of operation.

For the calendar year of 1943, Country Life had a paid business of $25,836,917, making a net gain of business in force for the year of $20,853,042. At the close of 1943, business in force totalled $202,958,977, according to Dave C. Mieher, manager.

The previous largest year in the company's history was in 1936 when paid business amounted to $25,244,832; net gain of business in force, $20,124,312, and total in force at the end of the year, $100,133,614.

cream

By Frank Gougler

The question of expansion of plant operations in order to handle both separated cream and fluid milk was discussed at the annual meeting of the Producers Creamery of Peoria in January. This would involve the establishment of two or more plants to adequately serve the producers of the entire territory. One of the proposals advanced was the establishment of a new creamery to serve the north territory, and a new creamery to serve the south territory. Following the discussion, stockholders and patrons voted unanimously in favor of such an expansion program. In the event that the two or more creameries were established, it is possible that the operations in Peoria might be discontinued, and that both milk and cream would be processed at the new plants.

Producers Creamery of Mt. Carroll hopes to have a new home some time during 1944. Recently the board of directors voted to undertake an expansion program which would provide for a milk dryer, new boiler, additional milk equipment, and a new home to house the equipment. A goal was established for raising more than $40,000 through the sale of stock to finance the project. Reports indicate that this goal is nearly reached.

Manager Frank Mleynek of Olney reports that the stock selling program under way in the Olney district is going successfully and it appears that the additional capital needed for the expansion program will be raised entirely through mail subscriptions. The additional capital is to be used for the purchase of a larger milk dryer, a larger boiler, and additional milk equipment. This program is necessary because 41 per cent more volume is being received than a year ago and 1000 per cent more milk powder is being produced.

Creamery butter production in the United States during November, 1943, is reported to be 14 million pounds less than in November, 1942. The total make for the month was 93 million pounds, which is the smallest November make since 1915. The reduction is reported to be due to diversion, insufficient help, and shortage of protein feeds.

IAA INSURANCE ROUNDUP

(Continued from page 10)

Batho, actuary, Country Life Insurance Co.; Dr. Duane Propst, medical director, Country Life; R. W. Hilgedag, legal editor, Insurance Research & Review, and C. W. Homann, general agent, Edgar county.

Following the Wednesday afternoon luncheon there will be presentation of awards and addresses by President Earl C. Smith of the IAA, and Dr. George M. Gibson, Chicago pastor.

PRE-SEASON REQUEST

Your Name .....

Address ..... baby chicks in 1944

(1) I plan to raise ..... pounds of Blue Seal Chick Starter (2 pounds per chick for the first six weeks)

(2) Please reserve .....

(3) I will get my chicks in February, March, April, May. (circle one)

NOTE: No price or discount can be stated at this time as both will be governed by ceilings and regulations of O.P.A. then in effect.

★ We believe that authorized Blue Seal distributors will be able to supply their patrons with their Blue Seal Chick starter needs — each patron should make his needs known in ADVANCE of the season.

★ Our first responsibility is to maintain highest quality standards — to select and use only best ingredients — to formulate and manufacture Blue Seal Chick Starter so that it is in complete balance, containing adequate proteins, minerals, and vitamins — so that it is palatable, has proper texture, that chicks will be sure to grow, feather evenly, and stay strong and healthy.

★ To be sure that you get yours FRESH and ON TIME, fill out the coupon above and give it to your Blue Seal feed serviceman, or mail it to the office of your authorized Blue Seal distributor.

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 S. Dearborn St., • Chicago 5, Illinois

Home advisers get some pointers on sewing machine maintenance from Frank Andrew, Macoupin county farmer, who is best known for his invention of a robot control for circular plowing. Seated are Mrs. Leona J. Calvin, Ford county; Mrs. Helen Turner, Edgar, and Miss Lorennie Berry, Piatt. Standing are Miss Marian Simpson, Tazewell; Miss Clara Brian, McLean; Mrs. Ila Wells, Woodford; and Miss Lola Antisdell, Peoria.

Home Sewing Solution to Clothing Problems

Because children's garments and work clothes have been hard to buy many homemakers are bringing their sewing machines back into use. With the return of more home sewing came the discovery that some sewing machines were in need of adjustment and repairs. As a result many requests were received by home economics Extension leaders for sewing machine clinics from county Home Bureaus.

In answer to this demand, five sewing machine clinics have been held in Jacksonville, Monmouth, Amboy, Bloomington and Pickneyville. Attending the clinics were the home advisers and one leader from each county. Cooperating with the home economics Extension, the department of agricultural engineering at the U. of I. College of Agriculture furnished Frank Andrew of Palmyra as instructor. Andrew will be remembered as the U. of I. graduate farmer who developed the circular method of mechanical plowing.

With the completion of the clinics, the home adviser and county leaders are now holding clinics in their respective areas, and are reporting large attendance and high interest.

There are two bulletins available which may be of great aid in keeping sewing machines in operation. One of these is "Sewing Machine Cleaning and Adjusting," Farmer Bulletin No. 1944, which may be secured by writing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Another bulletin is available at the U. of I. Home economics Extension, "Aids to Home Sewing."

Conservation Keynotes Clothing Project Work

Conservation is the keynote of the clothing work being done this year throughout the state by Home Bureau units. Programs have been planned and set up to meet the needs of the various counties and women are doing their best to make what they have last, and to buy new clothing only when absolutely necessary.

Edgar county women feel that a great deal can be accomplished by working in small groups. Last year, in response to requests for special work in clothing construction, Mrs. Helen D. Turner, home adviser, planned short courses or classes for groups of interested women. They met one day or evening each week for a period of 6 or 8 weeks.

Each member decided on a garment she wished to make and Mrs. Turner assisted in selecting patterns and materials as well as with construction problems. Leaders of 4-H clubs formed a special group and met with Mrs. Turner once every two weeks for training in clothing construction.

This year clothing is the major program for Edgar county. Interest in the county-wide program developed as a result of the splendid work done by women and 4-H club leaders working in small groups.

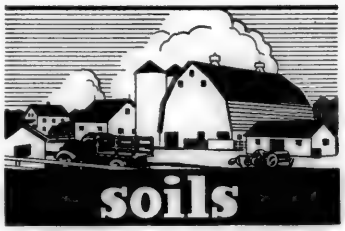
Postwar Readjustment Women's Program Theme

Looking Forward to the postwar world is the theme of the homemakers' program for the 43rd annual Farm and Home Week, at the U. of I., Feb. 8-10. Two of the special sessions will be devoted to rehabilitation, a problem of vital concern to every citizen today.

On Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 8, Dr. T. R. Sarbin of Northwestern University, will discuss, "Psychological Rehabilitation of the Returning Soldier."

Miss Beatrice Wade, associate professor and director of occupational therapy, U. of I., will discuss the "Relation of Occupational Therapy to Rehabilitation" Thursday afternoon, Feb. 10.

Women of the Paris unit of the Edgar County Home Bureau model the garments in their project study. Left to right are Mrs. Earl Mathews, Mrs. J. E. Russell, Mrs. L. O. DuBois, and Mrs. B. A. Kinnedy. Mrs. Kinnedy is demonstrating the practical use of the inexpensive clothes form which the women made.



By John R. Spencer

Illinois limestone producers met with the state AAA committee recently in Decatur to discuss arrangements for contracts for limestone under the conservation material program in 1944.

AAA is again attempting to furnish as much limestone as possible in lieu of payments, but payment will be made to farmers for application of limestone purchased from any source they wish. Limestone purchased through the AAA conservation materials program or by individual farmers through regular commercial channels will receive the same credit for application in 1944. It appears that the limestone program will operate in a similar manner to that of 1943. Details will soon be available at county AAA offices.

The labor manpower shortage both in production and distribution of this material is a real problem in most areas. The favorable though somewhat dry weather of December and January in the north half of the state has been a helpful factor in limestone field operations.

Several quarry operators report that they have produced and sold more limestone in 1943 then any past year while others report less production due largely to labor shortage. It's anyone's guess now whether the total tonnage applied last year will exceed the record amount of 1942.

A ton of average farm manure contains about 500 pounds of organic matter, 10 pounds of nitrogen, two pounds of phosphorus and eight pounds of potassium. The U. of I. and other experiment stations have found that a ton of manure will produce crop increases on the average worth about $3 at pre-war prices. At present wartime prices the value is about $6.

The war does not change the principles of soil fertility. There is only one way to increase the total production of crops, meat and milk and that is to put into the soil more of "what it takes" to produce high crop yields.

At least it's good weather for spreading lime. Here are 29 trucks lined up at a La Salle county quarry on a busy day in December.

There is an increasing trend by the U. of I. College of Agriculture agronomy department to recommend crop varieties according to the soils productive capacity. At the recent Kane County War Committee meeting, Prof. J. C. Hackleman suggested for grade one soils (top) in that area, Vicland oats; for grade two soils (emidum capacity) Boone oats, and for grade three, Tama or Marion oats. A similar list according to soil production capacities was given for several varieties of soybeans: Richland on grade one, then Illini and Dunfield on the third level of fertility.

Sometimes soils are "tested" (for sourness) by attempting to grow alfalfa or red clover. These seeds are entirely too scarce and high priced this spring for this type of experimentation. For best growth both require liberal quantities of phosphorus in addition to a neutral soil. "The most effective place to use rock phosphate is ahead of clover or alfalfa . . . . we don't lose these phosphates (by leaching etc.) unless the soil washes away." Prof. A. L. Lang.

Youth Gets Safety Award

Fourteen-year-old Kasper Richter, Breese, Clinton county, has been named Illinois' most outstanding 4-H club member in safety work for 1943 by the state club office and will receive a $100 War Bond donated by Mennen Company.

Richter's achievements in the current national 4-H farm safety activity include filling holes in the yard, removing nails from boards on the ground, hanging rake, fork and scythe in a safe place, and repairing extension cords. He also riveted weak spots in harness traces, nailed loose boards in hay loft steps and built a railing at the loft opening. He persuaded his parents to have their automobile brakes tightened and to replace the worn rope on a hay fork.

FARM AND HOME WEEK

(Continued from page 5)

general session will be Jessie W. Harris, representative of WFA and director of University of Tennessee school of home economics. She will discuss "The People's Choice and Goals for 1944."

PRODUCTION PROGRAM

Here is the general outline of the "Production Program" sessions: Tuesday Feb. 8, morning session, "Adjustments for Livestock Efficiency and Profits in 1944"; afternoon session, "Conservation of Feeds in Swine Production."

Wednesday, Feb. 9, morning session and afternoon sessions, "Crop Production and Soil Maintenance in 1944."

Thursday, Feb. 10, morning and afternoon sessions, "Dairy and Poultry Problems."

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Schedule of sessions and topics for the "Agricultural Economics and Rural Life Program" are: Tuesday, Feb. 8, morning session, Rural Youth program in 112 Gregory Hall, and afternoon session in 108 Woman's Building. Tuesday afternoon, sessions for 4-H club leaders, "Adjusting the 1944 Program for 4-H Club Work to Reach the Maximum Number of Boys and Girls."

Wednesday, Feb. 9, morning session, and afternoon sessions "Educating for Rural Community Life," in 112 Gregory Hall.

Thursday, Feb. 10, morning session, "Current Farm Economic Problems"; afternoon session, "Farm Labor and Equipment Problems."

SPECIAL GROUPS

Programs for special groups include: "Farm Machinery Conference," Tuesday, Feb. 8, morning and afternoon, 201 Agricultural Engineering Building.

"Rural Electrification Conference," Wednesday, Feb. 9, morning and afternoon sessions, 201 Agricultural Engineering Building.

"Farm Building Conference," Thursday, Feb. 10, morning and afternoon sessions, 201 Agricultural Engineering.

Seventh Annual Rural Pastors' Short Course, Tuesday, Feb. 8, and Thursday, Feb. 10, Latzer Hall, University YMCA.

First Annual Farm Bureau Organization Directors' Conference, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 103 New Agriculture; Thursday, Feb. 10, 103 New Agriculture, morning session, joint conference with Grange Leaders.

Second Annual Grange Officers' conference, Thursday, Feb. 10, afternoon session, 103 New Agriculture.

HOMEMAKERS' PROGRAM

Homemakers' program will be held Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in Lincoln Hall Theatre on the campus.

Illinois Home Bureau Federation annual meeting will open at 9 a. m. Tuesday in Smith Memorial Hall. A new president and secretary and three directors are to be elected. Tuesday evening a presidents' dinner will be held and past state presidents will be honored on the 20th anniversary of the Federation. An organization discussion for county and unit Home Bureau officers will be held at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday, Feb. 9, in 112 Gregory Hall.

STATE GROUPS

Conferences of state organizations are as follows:

ILLINOIS BROWN SWISS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Thursday, Feb. 10, 10 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., 314 Illini Union.

ILLINOIS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 4 to 6 p. m., 103 New Agriculture Building.

ILLINOIS FARM MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION, Thursday, Feb. 10, 8 a. m. (program with agricultural economics); afternoon program, 314 Illini Union.

ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE, conference of delegates, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 4:15 p. m., 302 Old Agricultural Building.

ILLINOIS GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 10 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., 314 Illini Union.

ILLINOIS SWINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 4 p. m., 316 New Agricultural Building.

ILLINOIS TURKEY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, Thursday, Feb. 10, and Friday, Feb. 11, 406 Old Agricultural Building.

BANQUETS

Banquets scheduled are as follows:

ILLINOIS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 6:30 p. m., First Methodist Church, Urbana.

ILLINOIS TURKEY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, Thursday, Feb. 10, 6:30 p. m., Latzer Hall, University YMCA.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CONFERENCE, University YMCA, room 3, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 5:45 p. m.

RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE, 5:45 p. m., Wednesday, Feb. 9, Latzer Hall, YMCA.

RURAL YOUTH BANQUET, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 6 p. m., University Christian Church, Champaign.

STOCKMEN'S BANQUET, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 6 p. m., University Place Christian Church, Champaign.

EDITORIAL

For the New Member Only

ARE you one of the several thousands who became Farm Bureau members during the latter half of 1943? If so this editorial is for you.

Have you visited your Farm Bureau office when in town? It's there to serve you as your headquarters. *You own a share of it.* You'll be welcome at any time, even if it is only to say "Hello."

What Services of Farm Bureau Are You Using?

Your organization, with its membership of 100,000, grew to that size (the largest of any state farm organization) largely because it does render needed services to its members. One of the ways in which you can benefit from your membership is to inform yourself of what services are available, and to use those which meet your needs.

In the county Farm Bureau office you will find the farm adviser, who represents the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the agricultural extension service of the University of Illinois. His job is to serve farmers generally with useful information on farming methods, as proved and tested in the laboratories and demonstration plots. He or his assistant can help you solve difficult farm problems. Their work is so varied and extensive that most of the informational service must of necessity be carried on with groups rather than individuals, but even personal consultation is available. Space does not permit listing of the many projects sponsored by your county Farm Bureau, but whether you have a soil, crop, or livestock problem — if you are interested in 4-H, Rural Youth, farm management, or any other project related to your farming operations, contact your Farm Bureau office to see what information or service is available.

Provides Cooperative Marketing

Co-operative marketing agencies through which you are invited to market your milk, cream, grain, livestock, wool, fruits and vegetables have been established throughout the state and today are serving thousands of Farm Bureau members.

Business Services

Farmers working together — co-operatively — have also developed a great many business services which are available to you. Many of the services are exclusively for Farm Bureau members. You can get the greatest return out of your investment in Farm Bureau membership by learning what these services are and by using them according to your needs.

Insurance

A complete line of insurance designed to meet the needs of Illinois farmers is offered by the three Farm Bureau insurance companies. The general agent, located in the Farm Bureau office, or the special agent in your community, will gladly go over your life, casualty and property insurance needs with you without obligation on your part.

Farm Supplies

Your county service company was developed to provide farmers with high quality farm supplies, better service and savings which result from volume purchasing and sound management. The manager of your county service company or the Blue Seal petroleum or feed serviceman will be glad to discuss the complete line of farm supplies they have to offer.

Hog Cholera Serum

The Producer Supply Company, also a subsidiary of the Farm Bureau, handles hog cholera serum and virus, and other supplies. You'll find many, many other useful services in the office.

In the development of the many business services by Farm Bureau members of the state, the aim and purpose has always been to provide high quality products, and the best possible service, at the lowest net cost. These associated companies are owned, controlled and operated by the Farm Bureau members of Illinois.

Farm Bureau Folks are Friendly

You'll find Farm Bureau folks friendly, and willing and glad to serve you. Won't you help them and help yourself by getting acquainted, and by taking part in local activities? Farmers can do a lot if they'll work together.

By attending meetings as they are called, by getting acquainted with the personnel of your Farm Bureau, and by taking part as the opportunity affords, you will soon find that there are tremendous satisfactions to be gained in your organization.

Don't Be Hesitant About Asking Questions

As a new member, you are fully entitled to all the information you want. You have joined a large, successful educational and service organization. If you utilize even a part of the benefits which it is anxious to give you, you will find that the investment you have made will be repaid many fold.

Farm Bureau Works For You

In everyday ways, as well as in taking a strong part in the discussion and settlement of great legislative programs affecting agriculture, Farm Bureau works day and night for the welfare of its members, and of the country as a whole. You can bear a part of the responsibilty for its future by becoming thoroughly informed about its many activities.

Information and participation will pay you the greatest dividends of all.

To Help You Get Your Crop in *On Time* This Spring, Here Are — 3 timely Suggestions

Keep Your Gasoline Storage Full

Because of the splendid cooperation of service company patrons last year, our statewide "Keep Filled" Program proved to be very effective in the Spring peak emergency. The 1944 planting season is but sixty days away. The need for keeping your fuel storage full at all times now is even greater than a year ago. There are three reasons:

1. Selective service inductions are making deep inroads among our service company petroleum tank truck servicemen. Many are scheduled to leave just about the time Spring work begins. These men will have to be replaced by men who will be strange to the work and unfamiliar to the territory.
2. Our fighting forces are now taking 40% of all petroleum products produced in this country. The balance will be apportioned between agriculture and civilian needs. We have been assured that agriculture will be given top priority; however, it appears that both civilian and agricultural fuels will be extremely short with the advent of the farm work season. Remember that this tremendous volume must be refined, allocated, transported, dispatched, and delivered. Manpower and transport truck deliveries will interfere all along the way.
3. Other petroleum marketers are experiencing similar difficulties. We do not believe that it is safe to rely on the thought, "In a pinch I can call on the other fellow." Your best protection is to have ample storage space for fuels and permit your Blue Seal Serviceman to keep this storage filled on every regular route call.

Build a Reserve of Motor Oil Now

How much lubricating oil do you have on hand? Do you have enough to carry through the heavy work of Spring, Summer, and Fall of 1944? Ample oil reserves behind an army is an essential part of victory. A goodly supply of lubricating oil on farms today is also an important part of safety. Anything can happen at either place, and it is the army or the farm that has plenty of lubricating oil that will come through with a margin of safety.

Blue Seal, "Master," and Penn Bond are today the same top quality lubricants that thousands of progressive tractor farmers have preferred for the past seventeen years. In this family of motor oils we have the correct type and grade to meet the needs of heavy duty service on Illinois farms.

Have your Blue Seal Serviceman deliver your requirements on his next regular call.

In addition to motor oils, check your supply of greases. Be sure that you have ample Luco Lube, Aluminate Gun, Aluminate Cup, Hi-Temp Bearing, Harvester, and other Blue Seal grease specialties.

Get Your Tractor in Shape Early

Have you checked over your tractor? Does it need an over-haul, or just a a few replacement parts? How are your spark plugs?

Get your bid in early. Most repair shops are heavily loaded with work — and they're short-handed too.

And another thing — use Blue Seal Anti-Rust on machinery after each operation during Spring work. Anti-Rust protects plowshares, disks, grain drills, cultivator shovels, chains, V-type pulleys, and many other parts of machinery whose effectiveness is destroyed by rust. See your Blue Seal Serviceman today for special introductory package.

For further help on these timely suggestions, see your Blue Seal Petroleum Serviceman or contact your local service company office.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

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THAT EXTRA EFFORT

. . . . is producing the food, guns, ships, planes, tanks, and supplies to bring about an early victory.

As farmers approach another planting season they do so with quiet determination and a stern realization that their job of continuing to produce food on a scale unequaled in the history of our country is a task that can only be accomplished by an all-out effort in the truest sense of the term. Intelligent planning — long hours for months on end — sacrifice — hard manual labor — these are the sinews of production — they are the price of victory — the price we must pay to bring about the final and decisive defeat of the Axis at the earliest possible moment.

Shortages in labor, equipment, and supplies, uncertainties of weather, government programs and prices are obstacles which are very real to farmers. Although they are perplexed and sometimes discouraged at seemingly needless barriers thrown in their way, they face their task with the spirit and patriotism traditional of American farmers, knowing that victory is the great goal.

In this they ask and expect that every other group in the nation do likewise in prosecuting the war on the home front to the fullest possible extent — giving that EXTRA EFFORT which may mean the difference between an early victory or one that is delayed at the cost of many American lives.

These things we will do. As individuals, we will work for every wartime objective, without stint or delay or shirking. As an organization, we will promote and fight for those principles, policies, and practical programs that make it possible to achieve a maximum production.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

and 97 County Farm Bureaus

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record

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This Issue

- nalyze Vote Records
- Equal '43 Production?
- Home Bureau 20 Years Old
- Insurance Round-Up
- And Others

March
1944

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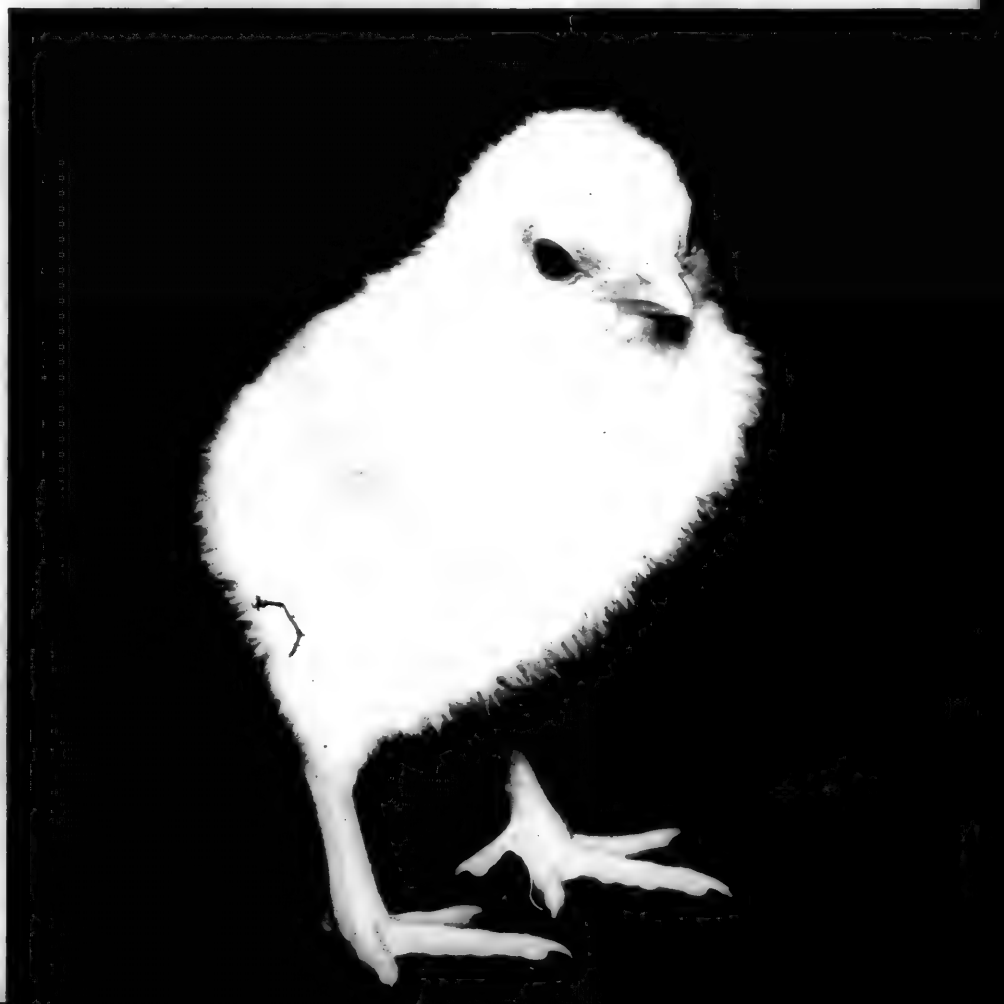

Announcing
A NEW LIABILITY INSURANCE POLICY!

FOR FARM BUREAU MEMBERS ONLY

FARMERS EMPLOYERS LIABILITY — Protection up to $5,000 for claims made against the insured by injured farm laborers, including domestic servants. Up to $10,000 where more than one is injured in the same accident. Higher limits if desired.

GENERAL LIABILITY — Protects against claims of persons not employed by the insured who sustain injury by reason of the insured's negligence. Covers all farming operations including the use of farm tractors, personal activities of the insured and liability for injuries sustained around the home of the insured. Limits are $5,000 one person — $10,000 one accident. Property damage limits $2,000. Higher limits if desired. (A typical farm accident covered by this policy is an animal getting out on the highway and injuring some person or damaging a motor vehicle.)

MEDICAL EXPENSE COVERAGE — Policy pays to or for injured employees reasonable and necessary medical, hospital, dental, surgical, ambulance, registered nurse service and medical supplies up to $250.00 for one accident and up to $500.00 in case of death of the employee. This coverage also available to certain members of the family, for a small extra charge.

POLICY NON-ASSESSABLE

DON'T TAKE CHANCES ANY LONGER

FOR FULL PARTICULARS ON COST SEE SPECIAL AGENT IN YOUR COMMUNITY OR GENERAL AGENT AT COUNTY FARM BUREAU OFFICE OR WRITE

608 S. DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

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Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and education interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

MARCH, 1944 **VOLUME 22 - NUMBER 3**

Here's A Way To Cooperate

THE thousands of farmers who have joined the ranks of organized agriculture recently have done so, presumably, because they realize the need for organized effort.

There is no field in which organized effort can accomplish more than in the marketing of farm products. Farm Bureau offers you many valuable services.

Do you feed cattle and hogs, and perhaps some sheep? The Illinois Agricultural Association sponsors a statewide program of cooperative livestock marketing. At its foundation are the livestock marketing committees in each county. They cooperate with a field staff in holding educational programs. Get acquainted with them. Attend the meetings they sponsor.

Farmer-owned Producer agencies are located at terminal markets to sell your livestock, and the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association operates seven concentration points in the central part of the state.

In grain marketing, 107 farmer-owned cooperative elevators are members of the Illinois Grain Corporation, your statewide cooperative agency.

In milk marketing, there are 17 local bargaining associations and six cooperative dairies. In cream marketing, there are the ten Producers' Creameries manufacturing butter, dried milk and cheese.

For wool marketing, there is the Illinois Wool Marketing Association.

In the field of fruit and vegetable marketing, there is the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange at Carbondale, and its subsidiary which deals in orchard supplies.

All of these concerns are owned and directed by farmers. They are affiliated with Farm Bureau. When you patronize them, you are not only helping yourself but you are helping the cause of cooperative marketing in general.

It can be shown that every one of them has been responsible for definite gains to producers — in getting better prices, in acting as a "yardstick" to regulate market abuses or undesirable practices, and in giving farmers greater bargaining power. Taken together, they have benefited farmers in Illinois to the extent of many thousands of dollars.

Of any one of them, it can be said, "This is YOUR marketing agency. It works for you. Your patronage of it means that you appreciate the need of farmers standing together."

Greater volume of livestock, grain, milk and cream, wool, fruits and vegetables, passing to market through cooperative channels, will spell greater influence for farmers in determining the prices they receive.

One of the best things that a Farm Bureau member, old or new, can do is to use his own marketing agencies.

Get detailed information on the cooperative marketing program for your products at your county Farm Bureau office.

PLANS SET ON FARM LABOR

THE 1944 farm labor program in Illinois is ready to move ahead at full speed, according to H. P. Rusk, Director of the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Illinois. The Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act 1944, passed Feb. 14, provides funds to continue the farm labor program started April 29, 1943, by the passage of Public Law 45.

The new legislation provides that funds shall be apportioned among the several states on the basis of need to be expended by the agricultural extension services of the land-grant colleges in such states.

It is anticipated that ample funds will be allotted to Illinois to carry on a vigorous farm labor recruitment and placement program in 1944, Director Rusk said.

The most serious farm labor problem is the shortage of experienced year-round farm hands. Latest reports from farm advisers indicate unfilled orders for 796 married men and 525 single men with only 291 married men available and 78 single men available.

A vigorous recruitment campaign will be launched immediately in an attempt to find men to fill these positions. All men with agricultural background and experience now in nonessential industries are urged by Director Rusk to apply to farm advisers for farm work.

There will not be enough experienced workers to fill all the year-round jobs open this spring as thousands of farm boys volunteered for induction into the armed forces since the end of the 1943 crop season.

The following staff will be responsible for the farm labor program at the state level: P. E. Johnston, state supervisor; W. D. Murphy, assistant state supervisor; Mrs. Madge L. Little, assistant state supervisor, Women's Land Army; Frank Gingrich, assistant state supervisor, Victory Farm Volunteers. H. W. Gilbert will serve as district supervisor in central Illinois, E. H. Regnier in western Illinois, and T. L. Davis in the southern part of the state.

District meetings attended by farm advisers and farm labor assistants were held throughout Illinois during February to make plans for the 1944 farm labor program and agree on county budgets to provide funds for the employment of field and office personnel to carry on the recruitment and placement of farm workers under the supervision of the county farm adviser.

It is estimated that 102,000 farm jobs will be filled in Illinois this year as compared with 76,147 jobs filled during the last eight months of 1943. Since there are less men available this year than last year, it is expected that over 50,000 of the farm jobs will have to be filled by women and youth.

All women who are placed on farm jobs will be known as members of the Women's Land Army. All boys and girls under 18 years of age who do farm work will be Victory Farm Volunteers. A majority of these workers will come from our towns and cities.

Plans are being developed to place more than 1,000 town and city boys on farms by arranging with farmers for weekend trials for the boys during March and April.

Such tryouts will give the farmers and the boys a chance to get acquainted and find out whether or not they can work together. A new College of Agriculture publication, Circular 571, "Mr. Farmer, Can You Use This Boy?" explains this Victory Farm Volunteer program and also gives some valuable hints on how to use inexperienced labor for best results. A total of 40,000 farm jobs will probably be done by boys and girls this year.

Through the distribution of 200,000 copies of a new pamphlet, "More Food With Less Labor," farmers will be given help on where to find workers and how to keep them. Emphasis is placed upon more efficient use of labor available by training inexperienced workers, by more neighborhood cooperation, by the use of labor-saving devices, and by job simplification.

The purpose for which farm labor funds may be expended includes, in part: (1) the recruiting, placement, and training of workers; (2) transportation and housing of workers to meet emergencies; (3) operation of labor supply centers; (4) employment of field and office personnel; (5) supplying information to Selective Service Boards regarding agricultural registrants.

The act also provides that if the Administrator finds that there is inadequate farm labor in any area, the Administrator and the agricultural extension service of the land-grant college in the respective states are authorized to negotiate directly with the War Department for the utilization of prisoners of war and the emergency use of members of military services for the production and harvesting of agricultural commodities.

The War Food Administration will administer the farm labor act at the national level and will be responsible for the recruitment of foreign workers and for the transportation and housing of foreign and interstate workers.

American Red Cross Drive Is Launched

Because of outstanding past performance, the American farmer and the rural community are being counted on to maintain their record in the 1944 Red Cross War Fund drive which opened March 1.

Rural America, represented by 2902 Red Cross chapters communities of less than 10,000 population, raised 128.5 per cent of its 1943 War Fund quota, Red Cross national headquarters revealed. Impressive figures, just released, disclose that rural sections also are giving much of their time to Red Cross service.

Brig. Gen. Earl Maxwell

Sparta Young Man is Made Brigadier General

THERE are quite a few folks around Sparta in Randolph county who can now say they personally know a general. He is Brigadier General Earl Maxwell who grew up on a farm four miles south of Sparta and graduated from high school there in 1922.

News that a home-town boy had just been elevated to this high military rank was told in a banner headline across the front page of the Sparta News Plaindealer when the announcement came from the War Department recently.

General Maxwell has held the rank of colonel since last fall. He is now chief surgeon at headquarters for U. S. Army forces in the South Pacific and senior flight surgeon for the South Pacific area. At last reports he was located in New Caledonia.

The new general is the son of R. J. Maxwell, Randolph County Farm Bureau member, who retired several years ago, and a brother of J. Rupert Maxwell, former truck service man for the Randolph County Service Company. Rupert has been a Farm Bureau member since 1926 and now farms 750 acres of land. General Maxwell's wife, the former Miss Margaret Hopkins, is living in Sparta with her two children, Robert, 10, and Ann, 8.

When the war started, General Maxwell was a major in the medical corps at Savannah, Ga. He was sent overseas about 18 months ago and in March, 1942, was promoted to lieutenant colonel. Last fall he became a colonel. He received his medical degree at Washington University in St. Louis and shortly afterward he entered the Army as a first lieutenant at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. In the

next year he was graduated from the Army Medical School at Washington, D. C.; in 1930 from the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and in 1931 from the School of Aviation Medicine at Randolph Field, Tex., qualifying as a flight surgeon.

Since going overseas, General Maxwell has had charge of a number of hospitals in the fighting zone and base hospitals on the South Pacific Islands.

According to the Sparta News Plaindealer, General Maxwell is the first native son to reach the rank of general, although Brig. Gen. Harry J. Collins, now in charge of the Rainbow Division at Camp Gruber, Okla., gives his home address as Sparta, having lived there for several years before entering the Army at the start of World War I.

Myers Succeeds Whitman As Adams County Adviser

Sterling Myers, of the Adams Soil Conservation District, and a graduate of the U. of I. College of Agriculture in 1931, has been hired as farm adviser in Adams county. He succeeds George B. Whitman who is now employed with the Illinois Chain Store Council.

The new farm adviser is the son of C. F. Myers, who lives east of Augusta in Hancock county, and who for a number of years has been active in promoting the Augusta Live Stock Show.

Myers has long been interested in soil conservation programs supervising CCC forces in such projects and more recently working with the Adams district.

HONOR AGENTS AT ROUND-UP

EVERINGHAM HEADS CLIPPER CLUB

WHEN the agents of the three insurance companies of the Illinois Agricultural Association met at the Hotel Sherman Feb. 22-23 for their annual Round-Up sales conference, the meeting was unexpectedly turned into a celebration of the outstanding record of Country Life Insurance Company. This company is the Farm Bureau's life insurance company and has made life insurance history by attaining $200,000,000 of life insurance in force in less than 15 years.

The three companies making up the IAA Insurance Service are the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, and Country Life.

Recognition was given to G. O. Chenoweth, Pontiac, Livingston county; D. P. Robinson, Cambridge, Henry county; L. R. Welk, Peoria; and Homer Hitchcock of Rockford, Winnebago county, for the outstanding service they have given on the agency force of Country Life. Each of these men has represented the company since it started and has attained his annual quota of new business. They were presented with rings bearing the company's seal.

Pins were presented to C. R. Hays, Normal, McLean county, Clifton Stoops, Monmouth, Warren county, and Charles Homann, Paris, Edgar county, in recognition of ten successive years of outstanding service.

At the banquet held the evening of Feb. 22, presidents of the two insurance honor clubs, Ray Brown, Joliet, Will county, and A. C. Everingham, Toledo, Cumberland county, were installed.

A drive for new life insurance business had been staged during the first 21 days of February prior to the meeting and the effort had been dedicated to Manager Dave Mieher. The total production during the 21-day period of the drive amounted to better than $3,800,000 of new business. A scroll was presented to Mieher bearing the signatures of all the agents participating in the drive. A silver punch bowl was also presented to Mieher by President Earl C. Smith on behalf of the board of directors, in appreciation of his leadership.

Donald Kirkpatrick and Earl C. Smith, legal counsel and president, respectively, of the IAA, give a hand to A. C. Everingham, new president of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual's Clippers' Club, as he tries on the new hat presented to him by fellow agents of his district.

J. E. Stine, Carmi, White county, welcomes Ray Brown, Joliet, Will county, new president of Country Life's General Agents' Club.

Highlight of the Round-Up banquet was the scholarly and thought-provoking Washington Day address of Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel of the IAA and ABFF. Quoting from the many writings of Washington and particularly Washington's farewell address on leaving office, Kirkpatrick declared, "It is time that we become fundamentalists. It is time for us to set our own house in order. It is time to read again the farewell address of Washington, America's prophet, America's seer, America's oracle.

"The question in everyone's mind is what we can do to speed the winning of this terrible war. . . I am wondering as to whether or not the reading and the re-reading of the Farewell Address by our elder statesmen, by the members of Congress, yes, and even the Commander-in-Chief himself, might not be helpful. I am sure that if the advice of the address were followed it would be helpful."

On post-war adjustment Kirkpatrick also recommended Washington's message. "I am for a cooling off period long enough to allow our elder statesmen to read and follow the advice of the Farewell message and in this respect I do not want you to think that I am speaking facetiously. Some world order will evolve. Some world order must evolve."

Donald McAllister Leaves To Manage Corporate Farm

Donald G. McAllister resigned his position as farm adviser at De Kalb county effective March 1 to take a job as farm superintendent for the Seabrook Corporation of Bridgeton, N. J., who can and process the truck crops from some 30,000 acres.

McAllister has been employed in De Kalb county for four years as assistant farm adviser and farm adviser.

Carroll Mummert, now assistant farm adviser in De Kalb county, will take over McAllister's work as acting farm adviser. Mummert has been working as assistant since last summer, coming from Big Rock, where he taught agriculture for seven years.

Exterior paint may be slightly poorer in quality after present stocks are exhausted. The new paint will use more thinner and linseed, by government specification.

Farm and Home Week visitors found their cars buried under snow when they came from the last day sessions. Many were snowbound until Friday.

CAN '43 PRODUCTION BE MATCHED IN '44?

FARMERS SEEK WAYS OF GETTING MOST OUT OF ALL RESOURCES

CAN the farmer equal his 1943 production record in 1944?

His machinery is a year older, which increases the liability of breakdowns, and although some moves have been made toward easing the machinery and repair parts situation, the problem isn't licked yet.

Labor will be harder to get. In addition, some of the older men with years of "know how" experience worked last year although they were past retirement age. Some of them tried to do too much and they were forced to retire this year. Whether production drops on these farms will depend on the efficiency of the operator who takes over the land.

But there's one bright spot in this picture which helps to whittle the big problems down to man-size proportions. That's the fact that farmers don't quit when the going gets tough. They have proved this to be true time after time. Look at the record of 1943.

These were some of the things folks talked about at Farm and Home Week in February. That's what brought most of the 2329 visitors to the 43rd annual sessions — they wanted all the pointers they could get to help them do the best job in 1944. They know it's going to take a lot of figuring to meet the staggering production goals, and that in spite of the most carefully laid plans, weather will tip the scales one way or another.

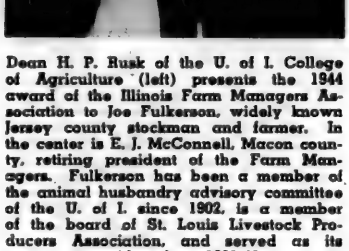
Speaking of the weather, the 11-inch record snowfall and blizzard that kept a number of Farm and Home week visitors snowbound in Champaign-Urbana after the final sessions Thursday was a mighty welcome sight in spite of the stalled cars and wet feet. As one said, "A person ought to know better than to come to Farm and Home Week without overshoes." When some of them had left home they had been doing spring plowing and some had been carrying water for their stock because wells had gone dry.

One of the many questions brought to the front at Urbana was whether the soybean goal would be met in 1944. R. F. Fuelleman, assistant professor of crop production, suggested that if every acre of soybeans in the state could be made to yield one extra bushel of beans in 1944, the state's total yield would be increased by approximately 4 million bushels.

With a support price of $1.94 announced for 1944 on beans there is a reluctance on the part of some feeders to increase bean acreage in view of the difficulty they had getting bean meal last year. Others feel that the discount rates on beans are unfair.

During the last month a shortage of soybeans developed on the markets in Illinois and processors were hard pressed to find beans. The price was upped 6 cents a bushel by processors, making No. 2 yellow beans of 14 per cent moisture $1.86 to the farmer.

The shortage is believed to have developed in Illinois because so many



Dean H. P. Rusk of the U. of I. College of Agriculture (left) presents the 1944 award of the Illinois Farm Managers Association to Joe Fulkerson, widely known Jersey county stockman and farmer. In the center is E. J. McConnell, Macon county, retiring president of the Farm Managers. Fulkerson has been a member of the animal husbandry advisory committee of the U. of I. since 1902, is a member of the board of St. Louis Livestock Producers Association, and served as its president from 1928-40.

Participants in a panel discussion at the organization dinner meeting during Farm and Home Week, left to right, C. L. Mast, Jr., IAA director of publicity; August Eggerding, IAA board member; L. B. Hornbeck, and John C. Moore, assistant directors of organization; Otto Steffey, IAA board member; Harry Claar, assistant director of organization, and W. P. Sandiford, IAA director of sales service.

By CRESTON FOSTER

beans of the 1943 crop were shipped out of the state for processing.

Expectations of larger soybean yields in 1945 are pinned on a new variety of soybeans for Illinois, the Lincoln. C. M. Woodworth, professor of plant genetics, reported that the Lincoln variety is being increased for wide distribution in 1945. Trials during the past five years indicate important yield increases.

J. L. Trisler, Vermilion county, winner in the state soybean 10-acre contest, had an average yield of 39.36 bushels per acre at a cost of 59 cents per bushel. His beans were grown on good black land with no special soil treatment other than fertilizer with drilling. Soybeans on this land followed corn after sweet clover.

Corn King Clarke M. Howard, Tazewell county, had a yield of 136.21 bushels per acre in the 10-acre corn contest produced at a cost of 22 cents per bushel. The corn was planted May 20. Manure was applied last winter, but no commercial fertilizer had been added to the land. The field was on a rotation of oats, corn, clover. Corn was drilled in rows 36 inches apart with one foot between the hills. It was cultivated twice.

It was interesting to note in the 10-acre corn contest results that many 100-bushel yields were obtained from corn planted June 1 to 7 and some as late as June 13 and 14. J. H. Bigger, State Natural History Survey, pointed out that delayed planting proved its value as a corn borer control measure in 1943.

Prof. G. H. Dungan gave some valuable information on tests of commercial hybrid corn conducted in 1943 in six locations of the state. Complete report of these tests can be obtained by writing the College of Agriculture at Urbana for Bulletin 500.

Prof. Benjamin Koehler, chief crop pathology, reported that Arasan, a superior and entirely new seed corn disinfectant, has been placed on the market and is highly recommended by agricultural experiment stations. Average increase in yield of 8.5 bushels per acre was recorded from using Arasan in the last two years.

Koehler also stressed treatment of spring oats, especially the older varieties with new improved Ceresan. Treat now, he said, or at least two weeks before sowing with ¼ ounce per bushel. If treatment is delayed until shortly before sowing, ½ ounce per bushel will be needed.

Koehler recommended the new smut and rust resistant oat varieties, Marion, Tama and Vicland. "You can treat the older varieties to prevent smut, but you can't do anything about rust," he pointed out. These new varieties practically eliminate the loss from rust.

"There is no danger of producing too much oats," he said. "Every pound is needed and we should make every acre do its best." At the present time the price situation on oats is very favorable.

Livestock producers and feeders were told by Prof. L. F. Stice, agricultural economics department, that present livestock production threatens to outrun feed supplies.

Price relationships between hogs and corn is less favorable than at any time since 1941, but is not below the average, he said, and a reduction in hog numbers is expected.

Conversation with producers at Urbana during the sessions indicated that their experience with the marketing jam in the last few months is likely to cause some curtailment in 1944 pig production. Those who have expanded considerably during the last few years are expected to cut down, but the large producers and feeders who have been maintaining about the same level will not change their plans in 1944. The latter believe that the liquidation may go far enough to bring the markets to the $14.75 ceiling in October, 1944, when the floor will be $12.50.

Figures presented by R. C. Ashby, professor of livestock marketing, for drylot feeding of balanced rations show that in a hog's gain from 180 to 200 pounds, the feed cost to produce a 100 pounds of pork increased 22 cents, but the overhead cost was reduced 44 cents, leaving a net advantage of 22 cents hundredweight.

In the next 40 pounds, from 200 to 240, there was a net disadvantage of 45 cents per 100 pounds, but in going from 240 to 280 pounds, the net dis-

(Continued on page 22)

Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the Committee for Economic Development and president of the Studebaker Corporation who spoke at one of the Farm and Home Week general sessions, chats with Prof. Robert R. Hudelson, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, left, and Prof. W. L. Burlison, head of the department of agronomy.

Here are the four champions of the Farm and Home Week grain show. Left to right: Clark M. Howard, Tazewell county, "Corn king", got 136.21 bushels in 10-acre corn yield contest; Jesse Riley, Macon, won the Pillsbury award for wheat with a yield of 34 bushels; J. L. Trisler, Vermilion, "soybean king", got 39.36 bushels in 10-acre contest, and H. L. Stiegelmeier, McLean, won the Pillsbury award with Richland beans which ran 40 bushels per acre. (Courier Photo.)

Voting Records *on Farm Issues*

CHECK IAA LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS BEFORE VOTING

IN ACCORDANCE with action taken by the voting delegates of Illinois Agricultural Association at an annual meeting several years ago, the Board of Directors has authorized and directed the publication of the following statement, together with the records of the members of the General Assembly as determined by their votes and general attitude on matters of important legislation directly affecting farmers, as supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association. In the 1943 regular session, the Association did not sponsor an ambitious program but endeavored to avoid highly controversial issues. However, there were numerous legislative matters of considerable interest to agriculture upon which the Association took a position. The Association regarded the Gateway Amendment to the Constitution and the companion Party Circle bills as the most important agricultural legislation in the session. The Association believes the adoption of these measures is necessary and fundamental if needed changes in our State Constitution are to be made. The Association informed members of the legislature of its position on these measures and stressed their importance. The voting record of downstate legislators on the amendment issue was given in the August 1943 issue of the Record. In view of the fundamental importance of the Gateway Amendment and the so-called Party circle bills, this report is weighted heavily by the vote and attitude of members on these measures.

Basis of Report

This report is based entirely upon the legislator's record and attitude as observed in Springfield. The Association has not given and obviously cannot be aware of, or give consideration to, the record or attitude upon local problems which may affect the voters' decision.

The first column of the report tabulated below lists the number of regular sessions of the General Assembly during which the respective members have served. The second column carries the legislative record of the legislators as determined by their votes on agricultural legislation during the last regular session, together with their general attitude on legislation supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association throughout their terms of service.

Ratings Used

A member, to receive a rating of "Excellent" must have not only a satisfactory voting record, but his general attitude throughout his legislative service must have been generally recognized as actively supporting the Illinois Agricultural Association's legislative program. To achieve an "Excellent" record, a member must also have served more than one two-year legislative period and must have taken a favorable position on highly controversial legislative proposals.

First term members, to secure a "Very Good" rating, must have a satisfactory voting record and must have actively supported the Illinois Agricultural Association's legislative program. This rating is the highest given any first term member.

In compliance with the directions given by the delegates of the Illinois Agricultural Association, members of the Association are advised that all members of the present General Assembly seeking reelection who are rated as "Excellent" or "Very Good" are entitled to support by all members and friends of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the coming primary and general elections.

The records of members rated as "Good" are worthy of careful consideration in comparison with the qualifications of new candidates seeking office.

VOTE IN THE PRIMARIES APRIL 11

In line with its long-established policy, the Illinois Agricultural Association publishes herewith the voting records of members of Congress and of the Illinois General Assembly.

Many of these legislators are candidates for office in the primaries on April 11. The Association urges its members to study carefully the information published in this issue of the RECORD and to actively support for nomination and election those representatives and Congressmen who, by their records, have proved themselves worthy of confidence of farmers.

Farm people represent only a minority of the population. Only through their united action at the polls, wherein they place the interests of agriculture above parties and personalities, can they hope to maintain fair representation in lawmaking bodies.

Record of our Legislators in Washington

PROBABLY the most far-reaching and serious issue of domestic policy considered by the present Congress had to do with the so-called roll-back consumer food subsidies. The Association did not believe these subsidies to be warranted or justified and consistently opposed them. The ban on the continuation of these consumer food subsidies was carried in a bill to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation. In addition to continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation, this bill prohibited subsidies to consumers of agricultural commodities and provided for the termination of the subsidy programs now in effect. The bill permitted and proposed to continue the price support programs. The Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation supported this measure. The opposition to consumer food subsidies was on the ground that these subsidies were unnecessary and placed a huge burden on the Federal treasury at a time when consumers generally were able to pay their food bills. The Association was opposed to passing these costs on to future generations. Further, it pointed out that subsidies would not increase or tend to increase production of needed agricultural products. The bill passed the House by a vote of 278 to 117 and passed the Senate by a vote of 43 to 28. It was vetoed by the President and his veto was sustained. The vote of members of Congress from Illinois upon this subsidy measure is given below.

Another far-reaching measure con-

sidered by the present Congress was the Smith-Connally Act or anti-strike bill. This legislation, which was supported by the Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation, provided a thirty day cooling off period before strikes were voted, provided criminal penalties for strikes in government operated plants and forbade labor unions to make political contributions. The bill passed the House and Senate and was vetoed by the President. The President's veto was overridden and the measure became law. The vote of the members of Congress from Illinois upon the proposal to override the President's veto is given below.

Upon each of these measures a "Yea" vote is in support of the Association's position and a "Nay" vote is against the Association's position. The Illinois vote follows:

☆ ☆ How Illinois Congressmen Voted

	Proposal to Ban Subsidies	Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Bill
Senator Lucas	Nay	N.V.
Senator Brooks	N.V.	Yea
Congressional District No.		
1 Dawson	Nay	Nay
2 Rowan	Nay	Nay
3 Busbey	Yea	Nay
4 Gorski	Nay	Nay
5 Sabath	Nay	Nay
6 O'Brien	Nay	Nay
7 Schuetz (Deceased)	Nay	Nay
8 Gordon	Nay	Nay
9 Dewey	G.P.	Yea
10 Church	Yea	Yea
11 Reed	Yea	Nay
12 Mason	P.F.	Yea
13 Allen	Yea	P.F.
14 Johnson, A. J.	Yea	Yea
15 Chiperfield	Yea	Yea
16 Dirksen	P.F.	Yea
17 Arends	Yea	Yea
18 Sumner	Yea	Yea
19 Wheat (Deceased)	Yea	G.P.
20 Simpson	Yea	Yea
21 Howell	Yea	Yea
22 Johnson, C. D.	Yea	G.P.
23 Vursell	Yea	Yea
24 Heidinger	Yea	G.P
25 Bishop	Yea	Nay
A.L. Day	Yea	Nay

The abbreviation "N.V." means not voting; the abbreviation "G.P." means general pair, that is, position not made known, and the abbreviation "P.F." means paired for, that is, in support of the measure.

☆ ☆ ☆ Records of Members of the Illinois General Assembly

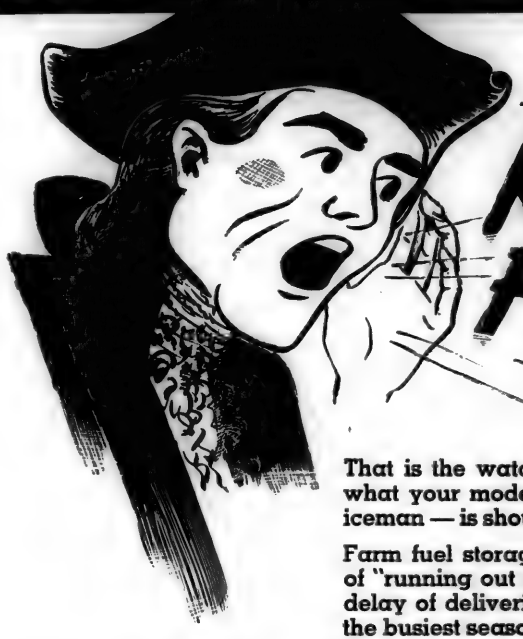
Members by Senatorial Districts	No. of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record on Important Agricultural Measures
7th District (Outlying Cook County)		
Senator Bidwell	3	Good
Rep. McGrath	7	Good
Rep. Van der Vries	5	Good
Rep. Virkus	1	Fair
8th District (Boone, Lake and McHenry Counties)		
Sen. Paddock	8	Good
Rep. Bolger	7	Excellent
Rep. Keller	4	Excellent
Rep. Kelsey	3	Excellent
10th District (Ogle and Winnebago Counties)		
Sen. Baker	13	Good
Rep. David Hunter, Jr.	11	Excellent
Rep. Edward C. Hunter	3	Excellent
Rep. James M. White	1	Very Good
12th District (Carroll, JoDaviess and Stephenson Counties)		
Sen. Laughlin	5	Good
Rep. Bingham	7	Good
Rep. Franz	11	Excellent
Rep. Stransky	4	Good
14th District (Kane and Kendall Counties)		
Sen. A. P. Benson	6	Good
Rep. Friedland	4	Excellent
Rep. Peffers	3	Good
Rep. Schuler	3	Excellent
16th District (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam and Woodford Counties)		
Sen. Lantz	15	Excellent
Rep. Bruer	10	Excellent
Rep. Carpenter	3	Good
Rep. Vicars	5	Excellent
18th District (Peoria County)		
Sen. Madden	4	Excellent
Rep. Crowley	7	Very Good
Rep. Gorman	5	Very Good
Rep. Grebe	3	Very Good
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois and Kankakee Counties)		
Sen. Beckman	6	Good
Rep. Alpiner	7	Excellent
Rep. McBroom	2	Excellent
Rep. Topping	5	Excellent
22nd District (Edgar and Vermilion Counties)		
Sen. Luckey	8	Good
Rep. Edwards	6	Excellent
Rep. Lavezzi	1	Very Good
Rep. Walker	1	Good
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie and Piatt Counties)		
Sen. Peters	5	Good
Rep. Clabaugh	3	Fair
Rep. Dillavou	2	Very Good
Rep. Garman	4	Excellent
26th District (Ford and McLean Counties)		
Sen. Cash	2	Good
Rep. Caton	4	Excellent
Rep. Rhodes	3	Excellent
Rep. Russell	6	Excellent
28th District (DeWitt, Logan and Macon Counties)		
Sen. Hubbard	5	Excellent
Rep. Dinneen	5	Excellent
Rep. H. B. Harris	1	Good
Rep. Wilson	1	Very Good

(Concluded on Page 9)

RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Continued from Page 9)

Members by Senatorial Districts	No. of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record on Important Agricultural Measures
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler and Tazewell Counties)		
Sen. Lohmann	11	Excellent
Rep. Allison	5	Excellent
Rep. Flowerree	4	Excellent
Rep. Burnsmier	1	Good
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough and Warren Counties)		
Sen. Downing	5	Good
Rep. Robbins	10	Excellent
Rep. Salisbury	2	Excellent
Rep. Schaumleffel	3	Very Good
33rd District (Henderson, Mercer and Rock Island Counties)		
Sen. Carpentier	3	Good
Rep. Schuemann	1	Very Good
Rep. Searle	8	Excellent
Rep. Ora Smith	4	Excellent
34th District (Clark, Coles and Douglas Counties)		
Sen. Lyons	2	Good
Rep. Lewis	2	Excellent
Rep. Mundy	4	Good
Rep. Strohm (Deceased)		
35th District (DeKalb, Lee and Whiteside Counties)		
Sen. Collins	7	Good
Rep. Brydia	3	Excellent
Rep. Prescott	1	Very Good
Rep. Henry J. White	4	Excellent
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike and Scott Counties)		
Sen. Dick	1	Good
Rep. Donohoo	2	Excellent
Rep. Gibbs	4	Excellent
Rep. Scarborough	8	Good
37th District (Bureau, Henry and Stark Counties)		
Sen. Gunning (Deceased)		
Rep. Knauf	5	Excellent
Rep. Nowlan	1	Very Good
Rep. Rennick	11	Excellent
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin and Montgomery Counties)		
Sen Miller	1	Very Good
Rep. Donnelly	2	Excellent
Rep. Fellis	1	Very Good
Rep. Robison	2	Excellent
39th District (LaSalle County)		
Sen. O. E. Benson	12	Excellent
Rep. Hart	1	Very Good
Rep. Hayne	5	Very Good
Rep. J. Ward Smith	3	Excellent
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette and Shelby Counties)		
Sen. Fribley	5	Excellent
Rep. Lorton	6	Very Good
Rep. Sparks	9	Excellent
Rep. Welker	2	Good
41st District (DuPage and Will Counties)		
Sen. Barr	21	Very Good
Rep. Maloney (Deceased)		
Rep. L. H. O'Neill	10	Good
Rep. Wood	5	Good
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham and Marion Counties)		
Sen. Parish	3	Excellent
Rep. Branson	10	Excellent
Rep. McMackin	5	Very Good
Rep. Taylor	1	Very Good
43rd District (Fulton and Knox Counties)		
Sen. Thompson	1	Very Good
Rep. Cutler	9	Good
Rep. Davis	4	Good
Rep. Ray	2	Excellent
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph and Washington Counties)		
Sen. Crisenberry	5	Good
Rep. Brands	5	Excellent
Rep. McDonald	2	Excellent
Rep. Thornton	4	Excellent
45th District (Morgan and Sangamon Counties)		
Sen. Searcy	11	Good
Rep. Green	6	Excellent
Rep. Lawler	7	Excellent
Rep. Sullivan	5	Excellent
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland and Wayne Counties)		
Sen. Lee	3	Excellent
Rep. Broyles	1	Good
Rep. Creighton	1	Good
Rep. Samford	1	Very Good
47th District (Bond and Madison Counties)		
Sen. Flagg	14	Excellent
Rep. Lloyd Harris	4	Good
Rep. Mueller	2	Good
Rep. Schaefer O'Neill	6	Good
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash and White Counties)		
Sen. Armstrong	2	Good
Rep. Higgins	2	Excellent
Rep. Stanley	1	Very Good
Rep. Thompson	6	Excellent
49th District (St. Clair County)		
Sen. Menges (succeeded by Sen. Thomas as close of session)	5	Excellent
Rep. Holton (succeeded by Rep. Huschle at close of session)	14	Good
Rep. Miller	1	Very Good
Rep. Wellinghoff	3	Very Good
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union and Williamson Counties)		
Sen. Howell	3	Excellent
Rep. Butler	1	Good
Rep. Gulley	1	Good
Rep. Upchurch	2	Excellent
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope and Saline Counties)		
Sen. Van Hooser	2	Good
Rep. Field	4	Excellent
Rep. Powell	5	Excellent
Rep. Westbrook	1	Very Good

If Paul Revere Were Your Serviceman He Would Ride Through the Country Shouting—



KEEP FILLED!

That is the watchword of modern American farmers. That is what your modern Paul Revere — your own Blue Seal Serviceman — is shouting.

Farm fuel storage should be kept full to avoid the possibility of "running out of gas." Transportation difficulties may cause delay of deliveries and a consequent loss of valuable time at the busiest season.

Provide extra storage facilities for fuels and arrange with your Blue Seal Serviceman to keep your reserve tanks filled on his regular route calls.

Specify "MAGIC ALADDIN" or "KLEER MOTOR" gasoline or "T-40" tractor fuel, whichever your needs require. Each is "tops" in its particular field.

BUILD A RESERVE OF MOTOR OIL

Many of the conditions affecting fuels also apply to motor oil. Be sure you have enough on hand to carry you through the season. "BLUE SEAL," "MASTER," and "PENN BOND" are today the same top quality lubricants that tractor farmers have preferred for years. In this family of motor oils we have the correct type and grade to meet the needs of heavy duty service on Illinois farms.

In addition to motor oils, check your supply of greases. Be sure that you have ample LUCO LUBE, ALUMINATE GUN, ALUMINATE CUP, HI-TEMP BEARING, HARVESTER, and other Blue Seal grease specialties.

BLUE SEAL ANTI-RUST

This is a new product which will save you hours of labor in conditioning your equipment and save many dollars in repair and replacement of machinery. Use Blue Seal Anti-Rust on machinery after each operation during Spring work. Anti-Rust protects plowshares, disks, grain drills, cultivator shovels, chains, V-type pulleys, and many other parts of machinery whose effectiveness is destroyed by rust. See your Blue Seal Serviceman today for special introductory package.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

The FARM FRONT ROUNDUP

DRAFT ORDER — Draft boards Feb. 17 were ordered to review immediately cases of deferred farm workers to determine if they are still eligible for deferment. Local boards are expected to first go through the list of registrants in 2-C, the classification for men deferred solely because of farm work. Next to be reviewed by the boards is class 3-C which consists of men deferred not only for agriculture but also because of having dependents. This classification is being changed to 2-C because dependency is no longer a ground for deferment. Those in 3-C who can still qualify for a farm deferment will be put in 2-C.

USDA county war boards may request the deferment of registrants whom the war board considers necessary to and regularly engaged in agricultural occupations or endeavors essential to the war effort. Also, the war boards may appeal from local board decisions denying registrants classifications in Class II-C in cases in which the war board has filed a request for the deferment of a registrant. Such appeals would be made to the Selective Service appeal boards.

TRACTOR TIRES — Farmers can no longer get tires to convert tractors and other steel-tired farm equipment to rubber, according to an announcement by the OPA.

TIRE ELIGIBILITY — Purpose for which a person drives his automobile, rather than the mileage he drives in a given month, will be the determining factor used by ration boards in issuing purchase certificates for passenger tires. Farmers transporting farm products and supplies are entitled to consideration by ration boards for grade I tires even if they drive less than 601 miles per month, according to this new ruling. The tire situation is tight and quotas are extremely limited, OPA reports.

TIRE EXCHANGE — Essential truck operators in areas where tire recapping facilities are inadequate or unavailable may now obtain a ration certificate permitting them to exchange with dealers a tire which needs recapping for a used tire or a new "war" tire, OPA announces. A "war" tire is one made from reclaimed rubber.

PORK SALES — WFA has extended until March 17 the period in which farmers can slaughter hogs without a permit or license and deliver any quantity of pork to persons not living on the farm. Farmers still have to collect ration points for the pork sold. Twelve red stamps in War Ration Book Four with a total value of 120 points can be used by consumers to buy pork or other meat from farmers.

FEED GRAIN MAXIMUMS — OPA has established maximum prices of oats, barley, and grain sorghums at the levels of the prices set by the temporary freeze order which was in effect Dec. 6, 1943, to Feb. 4, 1944.

MACHINERY RATIONING — WFA has removed moldboard plows, one way disc plows or tillers, cultivators, stationary threshers, and stationary pea and bean threshers from the list of machinery items over which the government maintains distribution control. The order leaves the distribution of items named entirely in the hands of manufacturers.

CHEESE PROGRAM — Effective Feb. 1, the WFA issued an order restricting the total production in 1944 of all types of cheese other than cheddar, cottage, pot, and bakers' to the quantity produced in 1942. So far as war use is concerned cheddar is the most valuable cheese type, WFA officials explained.

BUTTER PROGRAM — Production of butter during 1944 is expected to be sufficient to allow each U.S. civilian slightly more than a pound of butter a month, the WFA announces. Civilians will get about 76 out of every 100 pounds of farm and creamery butter estimated as available for use in 1944. U.S. military and war services have been allocated almost 18 out of every 100 pounds. Five pounds out of every 100 have been tentatively allocated for lend-lease.

CANNING SUGAR — Housewives who wish to can early fruit may now obtain five pounds of sugar from their retailers for this purpose by using sugar stamp No. 40 in War Ration Book Four, the OPA announced. The stamp will be valid from Feb. 1, 1944, through Feb. 28, 1945. Additional amounts will be made available later on application to local boards.

VEGETABLE PRICES — WFA has announced a price support program for vegetables grown for canning during the 1944 season to apply to growers who contract with canners certified by state agricultural committees. Price schedule per ton follows: green peas, $71 to $91 with Illinois and southeast Wisconsin $85; tomatoes, $24 to $28, with all central states $24; sweet corn, $17 to $28, with all central states $17; beets, $19 in all states except East and West Coast; lima beans, $95 to $120, with all central states $95; beans, $80 to $110, central states $80.

TRACTOR FUEL APPLICATIONS — Under a new plan this year farmers are filing application for their tractor fuel needs for 1944 with county AAA committees. These applications are to be approved by the county committees and turned over to local ration boards for making allotments. Maximum allotments are 9 gallons per cultivated acre for the year if the farmer has a combine or corn picker, and 6 gallons if he does not have these machines, according to OPA. These are the general rules subject to interpretation and application by the various district OPA offices in the state.

Framework of 1944 Farm Price Structure Shown by Support Rates

WAR Food Administrator Marvin Jones has given farmers some idea of what farm prices will be in 1944 through his announcement of proposed government support prices for various commodities in the coming year.

Jones pointed out in making his announcement that the proposal is subject to action by the Congress making provisions for carrying out the support price program, and will not be effective unless provision is made.

It is planned to carry out the support price programs through loans, purchases of commodities for military, lend-lease, and other governmental uses, and, for some commodities, direct payments to farmers or processors.

Here are the support prices on the major crops of the Illinois area:

CORN — 85 per cent of the parity price of corn as of Oct. 1, 1944. Support price on the 1943 crop ranges from 81 to 97 cents in the commercial corn area. The 1944 price is expected to be higher because parity probably will be higher in October, 1944, than it was in October, 1943.

WHEAT — 85 per cent of parity as of July 1, 1944. The 1943 support price averages $1.23 a bushel at the farm. As in the case of corn the 1944 support price is expected to be higher because of the rise in parity.

SOYBEANS — $1.94 a bushel for green and yellow beans grading No. 2 or better with a 14 per cent moisture content. The 1943 support price was $1.80.

EGGS — 90 per cent of parity, but in no event less than specified prices which will be announced from time to time, and which will reflect not less than a U.S. average farm price of 30 cents per dozen in the spring and early summer, and an annual average U.S. farm price of 34 cents.

CHICKENS AND TURKEYS — 90 per cent of parity. The support price does not apply to broilers and to chickens weighing less than three pounds live weight. Specified prices to be announced at a later date, together with methods of support.

MILK & BUTTERFAT — During period ending Dec. 31, 1944, WFA will support returns to producers for milk and butterfat at levels of not less than 30 cents per 100 for whole milk or 4 cents a pound butterfat above the returns which will be reflected by the following prices for butter, cheese, and skim milk powder:

Butter, U.S. Grade A or 92 score, 46 cents a pound, Chicago basis.

American Cheddar cheese — U.S. Grade A or No. 1, 27 cents a pound, Plymouth, Wis., basis.

Skim Milk Powder, U.S. Extra Grade, spray 14½ cents and roller 12½ cents a pound, f.o.b. midwest plant basis.

HOGS — Good to choice butcher hogs of designated weights, at $13.75, Chicago basis, until Oct. 1, 1944. From October, 1944, to March 31, 1945, the price will be $12.50 for hogs weighing from 200 to 240 pounds.

FRUITS — WFA will support prices to producers and processors for peaches and pears for canning, and for the following dried fruits: apples, apricots, clingstone and freestone peaches, pears, prunes, raisins. Details of the program will be announced before the marketing season.

VEGETABLES FOR CANNING — Prices to growers for snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, beets, carrots, lima beans, and spinach grown in 1944 for canning will be supported by the WFA through price supporting contracts by canners who are certified by the state AAA committees as agreeing to contract with producers for at least the support levels. WFA stands ready to accept all offers of such canners to sell specified products. Growers must contract with certified canners to assure themselves of the support prices.

WOOL — WFA will offer to purchase the 1944 domestic production of wool at the present support price (which is the current ceiling price less specified marketing costs).

Winners of the grand championship trophy in the dressed turkey show and contest of the Illinois Turkey Growers' Association were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keene, Dixon, Lee county. Prof. H. H. Alp (right) presents the award.

Barbed wire and woven wire are being produced in quantities equal to the highest level of production prior to the war. The supply situation is better than during 1942 and the first few months of 1943 and should continue to improve.

Supplies for mixed fertilizers are expected to be ample, although potash will be about 10 per cent short of last year.

Directors and officers of the Illinois Crop Improvement Association named during Farm and Home Week, left to right, seated, are: Richard Ferris, Princeton; Lawrence L. Lowe, Aroma Park, president; George Pfeifer, Arcola. Back row, Oscar Mountjoy, Atlanta, retiring board member; Roy Burrus, Aroaville, vice-president; Merle Morgan, Galva; Porter Fox, Elburn; Charles Shuman, Sullivan, secretary-treasurer. Absent from the picture are Harold E. Lesser, Rochelle, new director, and Berniece B. Michael, Urbana, assistant secretary-treasurer and office manager.

(Courier Photo)

What are the life insurance needs of Illinois farm people? What type of insurance policy will best take care of those needs? . . . . . Country Life Insurance Company issues only those types of insurance adapted to the special needs of farmers. It is owned and operated by the farmers of Illinois. Its local representatives are Farm Bureau members. They understand the problems of farmers and are trained to help solve those problems. . . . . If you have a question in regard to insurance, feel free to call upon the insurance man in your county Farm Bureau. Avail yourself of this Farm Bureau service.

Country Life Insu

1. SETTLING YOUR ESTATE — To pay off debts, expenses connected with last illness, and to carry your family through the adjustment period, is the purpose of Country Life's "ordinary life" policy.

2. PAYING OFF A MORTGAGE — To guarantee to a farmer that in case of his death before his mortgage is paid off, the payments will be completed, is the purpose of Country Life's Mortgage policy.

3. SUPPLYING A FAMILY INCOME — Country Life's "family protector" policy provides that, in case of the death of the father, an income will be paid to his family for the balance of a twenty-year period.

4. PROVIDING A RETIRING INCOME — After paying premiums on a Country Life endowment policy for a specified number of years, a policyowner receives the amount of his policy either in one cash payment, or as an income.

5. GUARANTEEING AN EDUCATION — A Country Life policy will help guarantee that money will be available for educating the children, even in case of the father's death.

6. TEACHING THRIFT — There is no better way to educate children in the responsibility of regular savings than through the use of Country Life's juvenile insurance.

Insurance Company

SMP Sets New Record Sales Volume In 1943

Total sales of the Sanitary Milk Producers for 1943 amounted to more than $11 million and there was an increase in the average price over 1942 of 65 cents per cwt, according to the report made by A. D. Lynch, secretary-manager, at the annual meeting held in St. Jacob.

More than 700 attended the meeting and heard the reports of their officers and guest speakers. President J. King Eaton urged a membership program to increase bargaining power, emphasized the necessity for adequate reserve and a study of milk transportation. Treasurer H. P. Wicklein reported that the net worth of the association had increased and that the association was in good financial shape. Total assets were reported at $108,689.57.

Addresses were given by Roger B. Corbett, AFBF secretary; George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary; Owen Richards, manager of American Dairy Association; Marie Harrington, educational director, St. Louis Dairy Council; W. C. Eckles, market administrator, and Rev. George J. Hildner, Villa Ridge, Mo.

Directors from the following districts were re-elected: (1) J. King Eaton, Edwardsville; (2) Orville Plocher, Highland; (3) John Voss, Breese; (4) Aug. Dieckman, Lebanon; (6) H. P. Wicklein, Evansville, Ill.; (7) Summer Wilson, Butler; (8) Frank Traty, Jerseyville; (9) C. Monte Craft, Pevely, Mo.; (11) B. J. Schumacher, Altamont; (13) R. D. Pennewell, Palmyra, Mo.; (14) Tom Creech, Troy, Mo.; (15) Anthony Boland, New Haven, Mo., and (16) Arthur Kelpe, Cape Giradeau, Mo.

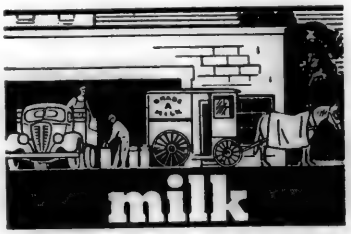
Emil Klingenberg, (5) Okawville; Julian D. Ray, (10) Vandalia, and Clem Bierman (12) Wheeler, are three new members on the board.

Some 283 new members joined the association during 1943.

Christianson To Address PMA Meeting on March 14

Dr. J. O. Christianson of the University of Minnesota will be the guest speaker at the 19th annual meeting of Pure Milk Association March 14 in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago. His subject will be "Get Your House in Order for the Depression."

This is election year for directors of the even-numbered districts in the PMA and the following are scheduled for election to 2-year terms on the board: district 2, Lee Cartier, Whitewater, Wis.; district 4, John Voelkering, Burlington, Wis.; district 6, Walter Winn, Richmond; district 8, Harvey Norem, Newark; district 10, John P. Case, Naperville; district 14, W. M. Kimmelshue, Manteno; district 16, Fred Hiigli, Union Mills, Ind.; district 18, Whitney E. Kline, Culver, Ind., and Earl Whitaker, Elkhart, Ind., to fill the term of Albert P. Brucker who died in December.



By Wilfred Shaw

The 22nd annual meeting of the Producers Cooperative Dairy of Quincy held Feb. 14 revealed the past year to have been one of the largest in volume of sales ever experienced as well as in net income. In addition to the current year's dividend payments upon capital stock a patronage dividend to members of 4% upon producers' patronage for the year and an additional dividend of 5% upon patronage of producers for October, November and December were declared. Total dividends paid out amounted to $8500. All capital stock held by non-members of the cooperative were called in during the year and redeemed.

The following were re-elected directors for a three year period: Lawrence Brinkman and Wilmer Cornwell. Alfred Dedert was elected a director succeeding Charles M. Eaton, and Henry Summers was elected a director for the unexpired term of Albert Heckle, who resigned because of his retirement from the farm. At a directors' meeting after the annual meeting the following were elected officers for the coming year: Anton Grawe, president; Wilbur Coe, secretary; Lawrence Brinkman, vice president; and Ben Putnam, treasurer.

"The dairy industry could well take a leaf from the automobile industry and eliminate its protection of inefficient dealers and leave in business only those who can meet competition," R. W. Bartlett, professor of agricultural economics, declared during Farm and Home Week.

Hope for reduction in the milk loss from mastitis in Illinois lies in an effective control program such as the one being carried on through cooperation of the state department of agriculture and the U. of I. department of animal pathology, Dr. Robert Graham, head of the latter department, reports.

A recent bovine mastitis survey in 121 herds in 11 Illinois counties showed six herds free from the disease while 108 were infected. Seven herds were classified as "suspicious." Figures in this survey indicate that production of 539 cows in every county of the state would be required to offset the milk loss resulting from this disease.

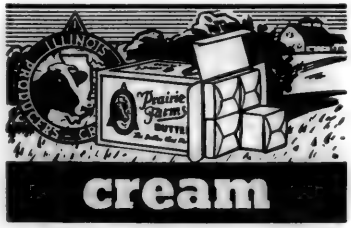
George A. Fox of the state department of agriculture reports that 34 Illinois counties are now qualified and are doing area work in Bang's disease control. Twelve other counties are making plans to carry on this work.

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for December unless otherwise noted:

Baltimore	$3.85
Boston	3.93
Chicago (70 mile zone) (Jan.)	3.14
Milwaukee (Jan.)	3.00
New York (201-210 mile zone) (Jan.)	3.98
Pittsburg	3.60
Seattle (Jan.)	3.10
St. Louis (Jan.)	3.49
St. Paul (Jan.)	2.96

The following prices are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are January prices for 3.5% milk f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.44
Canton	2.55
Champaign	2.75
Chicago	3.14
Danville	2.28
Decatur	2.70
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.79
Galesburg	2.63
Harrisburg	2.60
Jacksonville	2.38
Kewanee	2.55
La Salle-Peru	2.50
Moline Rock Island-Davenport	3.14
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.41
Quincy	2.58
Rockford	3.10
Springfield	2.60
St. Louis	3.49
Streator	2.40



Frank Gougler

The dairy industry in cooperation with U. of I. Extension specialists recently completed a series of meetings intended to stimulate increased milk production. This program is nationwide in scope. It is recognized that there are three serious handicaps to increased milk production — namely, insufficient suitable labor, insufficient equipment, and inadequate suitable dairy feeds.

In spite of these handicaps, it is believed milk production can still be increased through good management. Throughout these meetings, an eight point program was stressed as follows:

1. Grow more legumes, both hay and grain. Prof. C. S. Rhode stressed the importance of balancing rations according to quality of roughage available and to feed each cow in relation to the amount of milk produced.
2. Fertilizers applied to pasture lands have proven profitable. Prof. J. C. Hackleman discussed this subject ably.
3. Avoid summer slump in milk production. Summer pasture of sudan grass and silage are very helpful during the usual dry

season of July, August and September.
4. Feed cows liberally while cows are dry.
5. Keep as many cows as feed will permit.
6. Market whole milk whenever possible.
7. Avoid waste by producing good milk.
8. Breed for better herd replacement.

Manager Forrest Fairchild, Farmers' Creamery Company of Bloomington, reports that his cream salesman, Geo. Mitchell, who worked in Livingston county, is stationed at Camp Wolters, Tex.

Also, Otto Schreiter, formerly field representative of the Creamery and Milk Producers' Association, who was inducted into the Army Feb. 17, 1943, is now in England.

David W. Smith, plant superintendent of the IPC central butter cutting plant, is recovering from injuries sustained in a fall at the plant. While working one Saturday near the elevator shaft, he fell down the shaft and suffered ankle fractures and serious bruises.

Financing Expansion Programs: Producers' Creamery of Olney is being expanded so that the increased volume of milk can be handled more efficiently. From 25 to 30 thousand dollars is needed for the additional equipment. Nearly all of this has been secured through the sale of stock by mail. This additional money will be used to install a larger dryer, a larger boiler, can washer, build a garage and storage room and to enlarge the milk handling department.

The Producers' Creamery of Carlinville through action of its board of directors recently authorized its Manager F. A. Gourley to solicit from patrons some $10,000 for additional capital. The letter brought in more than $21,000. The excess will very likely be returned.

Producers' Creamery of Mt. Carroll is now considering bids for building a new plant for its expansion program. The new building will probably be 60x100 feet.

lockers

By Frank Gougler

At a recent meeting of the business service committee of the IAA, the board of directors of Illinois Cooperative Locker Service and locker managers, policy matters relative to county cooperative locker associations were discussed and the following policies agreed upon:

1. **That Farm Bureau members be given preference in renting lockers.**
2. **That County Farm Bureaus in promoting cooperative locker plants within a county if more than one plant or branch plant is established, then all shall be under one county board of directors and one management.**
3. **That a county locker board should have at least two board members nominated from the Farm Bureau board, and in order to be eligible as a director of the locker board, that said members from the County Farm Bureau board must at all times be a regularly elected member of the County Farm Bureau board.**
4. **That all locker companies should provide class "B" stock to the County Farm Bureau. Before a locker company can become a member of state company, it should have County Farm Bureau approval and continued Farm Bureau approval.**
5. **That class "A" preferred stock shall be cumulative and the rate of dividends shall be not less than five percent (5%) nor more than seven percent (7%).**
6. **That Farm Bureau members in good standing who move from one county to another county shall have the same consideration with reference to renting a locker in his new county as extended to other Farm Bureau members of the new county.**

Construction of a $30,000 cooperative locker plant at Paris in Edgar county seems well assured with 450 Farm Bureau members having rented lockers at $15 each and 720 shares of class "A" preferred stock sold by mid-February. At a meeting Jan. 31 of more than 100 township leaders in the Edgar County Farm Bureau, the following were selected to serve on the locker board: Leo Swinford, president; O. W. Winans, vice-president; John M. Tate, treasurer; David Long, secretary; O. N. Brothers, Otto Davis and Roy Henry. The new board has adopted the policy of giving all Farm Bureau members an opportunity to rent a locker before making them available to nonmembers.

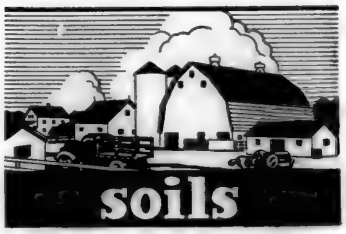
Contract has been let for a new $15,000 cooperative locker plant in Sibley, Ford county. The plant will be equipped with modern curing and smoke ovens operated by steam. There will be 312 lockers in the plant and lard rendering services will be made available. Directors of the Sibley Cooperative Locker Service are Gene Radliff, chairman; John Lanz, vice-chairman; Donald Gentes, secretary and treasurer; Ray Ward and H. J. Branz, Sibley.

Co-op Locker of Champaign reports stock sales of $13,500 for the building of a unit in Sidney, and the locker signup goal was just about completed in mid-February. Application for remodelling of a building in Fisher for another locker unit has been approved in Washington.

Prospects Still Good For State Peach Crop

Prospects are still bright for an Illinois peach crop despite some injury to fruit buds from the sub-zero wave of Feb. 10, reports L. L. Colvis, director of fruit and vegetable marketing for the IAA, and manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange at Carbondale.

Colvis said that at a meeting of fruit growers held during the week of Feb. 14 at Newton, Jasper county, growers reported that the percentage of buds killed ranged from 1 per cent on Red Bird variety to 53 per cent on Elbertas. At Centralia, growers said that 20 to 30 per cent of the buds were killed. At Carbondale it was found that the kill ranged from about 33 per cent down to nothing.



By John R. Spencer

The AAA program again made substantial contributions to the soil fertility of Illinois farm land by furnishing large tonnages of limestone and phosphates to their cooperators during 1943. The total tonnages are 1,078,363 tons of limestone, 46,656 tons of rock phosphate and 10,990 tons of superphosphate.

According to Lee Gentry, chairman of the state committee, these amounts were furnished during the calendar year of 1943 including, however, a very small portion during November and December of 1942.

Jefferson county received the largest amount of limestone of any county in the state, over 43,000 tons. Wayne co. 42,000; Marion co. 37,000; Randolph 31,500 and Jasper 30,000 tons, all in southern Illinois.

In central Illinois, Vermilion and Kankakee counties received approximately 40,000 tons each.

In rock phosphate, McLean county farmers were furnished 3,680 tons, LaSalle 3,040 tons, Livingston 2,000 tons, Marshall-Putnam 1,830 and Ford 1,520 tons. In superphosphate, DeKalb county farmers were furnished 1,080 tons, Johnson 730 tons, Pope Hardin 700 tons, Stephenson 600 tons and Lake 460 tons.

"Many years ago it had been theorized (not believed) that since nearly all Illinois soils contained large amounts of total potash, the return of potash containing materials or fertilizer would not be necessary. . . Testing this theory on the Illinois experiment fields over a period of 20 years has completely overthrown it. This theory has been discarded.

"Our first attack at the problem was to study the replaceable potassium in the soil and its need for potash. In general, soils containing less than 100 pounds per acre (two million pounds of soil) of replaceable potassium (by the new test) gave good responses to potash; soils testing between 100 and 150 pounds gave medium responses, mostly for corn and legumes; and soils between 150 and 200 pounds gave some response with corn but not with other crops."

From the Potash Problem in Illinois by Dr. R. H. Bray.

Three of the rock phosphate sales companies state their same prices will continue in 1944 while the fourth company's price increased 15c per ton.

"In Illinois the use of limestone has been emphasized by more than 30 years and its need is understood by most farmers. As a matter of fact, the liming program is getting ahead of the use of legumes, phosphate and potash. Limestone will not take the place of phosphate or potash for clovers and alfalfa." A. L. Lang.

WHAT IS INOCULATION

The purpose of inoculation is to cover the seed with tiny microscopic "nitrogen-gathering" bacteria which fix themselves to the roots in the form of "nodules." Because of these nodules the plant transforms nitrogen from the air into valuable proteins which are stored in the plant.

HOW MUCH IS NEEDED?

Each 25-bushel package of Soybean Inoculant is packed with a minimum of 187 billion bacteria of pre-determined strains. This is considered by nationally known testing laboratories as adequate for the best results.

SAVE MONEY ON INOCULANTS

Order Now!

Patrons who can estimate NOW their season's requirements of inoculants for legume crops can save 50c on each $2.50 package (the 25-bushel soybean size). Proportionate savings can be made on 5-bushel sizes also. This pre-season 50c discount applies only to orders placed during the month of March.

A QUALITY PRODUCT

Blue Seal "Grow Crop" Inoculants have been tested in nationally known and reliable laboratories. These tests have demonstrated that Blue Seal contains adequate numbers of these nitrogen-gathering bacteria of the proper strains to give the desired results.

A humus base is used to carry these bacteria — a base that has been carefully selected and properly processed to assure adequate moisture and aeriation. In this base the bacteria will live and grow and be ready for work when applied to the seed.

WHY THE SAVING?

This saving is made possible through large volume cooperative buying of the correct amount of material for this season's planting.

The old practice of returning unused and unsalable material to the manufacturer has been eliminated because, included in the manufacturer's price was the cost of accepting returned material.

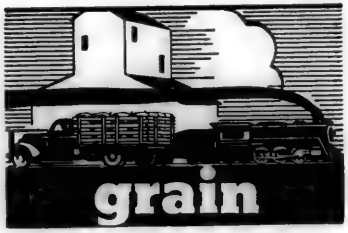
By our pre-season plan, your inoculant requirements are "tailor-made" to fit your crop needs with the least possible waste and a consequent saving to you. See your dealer today.*

*If you do not know who your dealer is, refer to page 19 of your January issue of the I.A.A. Record.

BLUE SEAL GROW-CROP INOCULANTS

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO

Sold only by authorized distributors approved by County Farm Bureaus.



By G. H. Iffner

This department is devoting time and study to the possibilities of soybean processing cooperatives. Ten counties have indicated their interest in the project. Farm Bureau and local elevator plants have been under observation both in Indiana and Iowa.

A grain marketing conference was scheduled to be held March 3 in the Champaign County Farm Bureau with the following counties participating: Iroquois, Ford, Livingston, McLean, Champaign, Vermilion, Edgar, Douglas, Macon, DeWitt, Logan, Christian, Coles, Moultrie and Piatt. Three things are sought in this conference: (1) renewed interest in cooperative grain marketing on the part of the Farm Bureau and farmers' elevator leaders, (2) an increase volume of grain marketed through member elevators and the Illinois Grain Corporation, and (3) new member elevators in Illinois Grain Corporation.

Farm advisers in the Jacksonville area will meet March 10 in the Dunlop Hotel to study ways and means of improving cooperative grain marketing in that area.

There will be a few new managers at farmers elevators soon. O. J. Schwarzentraub, president of the Morton Farmers' Grain and Coal Company, reports that M. D. Rich, Morton, will succeed Henry Gunther. Rich has served on the board of directors of the Tazewell County Farm Bureau and as chairman of the county AAA.

Because of ill health, Paul Ehrlich is retiring at LaPlace, Piatt county, and the directors are looking for a successor.

Conditions of the times are causing more non-cooperative farmers' elevators to become interested in shifting to a cooperative setup as outlined in the Cooperative Act of 1923. It has been reported that elevator officials seeking information on how to get on a cooperative basis have been misinformed. To get the right information it is suggested that interested parties, (1) go to the County Farm Bureau and request advice from the legal department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and (2) follow the outlined regulations carefully. It is not difficult to change over to a cooperative type of organization.

There were only two old line grain men in attendance at the annual meeting of the Farmers' Grain Dealers Association of Iowa at Ft. Dodge last month.

Bushnell Resumes Operations

Bushnell Producers, a unit of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, which ceased operations during the marketing jam in January, resumed operations Feb. 7.

All shipments are being accepted at the Bushnell unit and hogs are moving very well.

DeKalb Tops Shipments To Chicago Producers

Seventy Illinois counties shipped the equivalent of 16,294 single deck rail cars of livestock through the Chicago Producers during 1943, according to a report of D. L. Swanson, manager.

De Kalb county led all counties with 1110 cars and in second place was La Salle county with 1063, followed by Henry with 767 cars.

Other counties shipping more than 500 cars to the Chicago Producers were as follows: Lee, 634; Knox, 616; Bureau, 606; Iroquois, 592; Ogle, 547; McLean, 530; Stephenson, 530; Whiteside, 526, and Livingston, 525.

Livestock Leaders Hit Current Market Setup

OPA ceiling prices and WFA floor prices favor packers over livestock producers and their cooperatives, speakers declared at the annual meeting of the Bloomington Producers held in mid-February at the McLean County Farm Bureau.

H. W. Trautman, manager of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, pointed out that these price formulas have disturbed the market considerably. OPA retail prices, he said, were high enough so packers could pay more for hogs than they had been paying in the usual flow to market.

One reaction was that those packers interested in country buying, bought more hogs at country points and less in the terminals before the big flow of 1943 spring pigs jammed the markets. Since the support price now prevails, he said, it encourages packers to buy either at their own country buying points or in the terminals.

In addition, Trautman explained, the support price does not take into consideration the shrinkage, yardage and feed. The support price is $13.75 at Chicago and $13.45 for Bloomington, or a difference of 30 cents. Truck charges are 25 cents, insurance 5 cents, yardage 7 cents, commission 8 cents, feed 5 cents, and there is always a 1 or 2 per cent shrink.

L. E. Henninger, manager of the Bloomington Producers, reported a $2,500,000 business for 1943 with the cooperative handling 45,900 hogs, and a total of 60,519 head of all livestock, an increase of 10,140 head over 1942.

Board members re-elected were Carl A. Lage, Walter Risser, Burditt C. Kraft, Frank Hubert, Alden Sutter, W. F. Satterfield, Chris Warsaw, Byron Cline and Charles Disher.

February 21, 1944

NOTICE

Illinois Agricultural Association

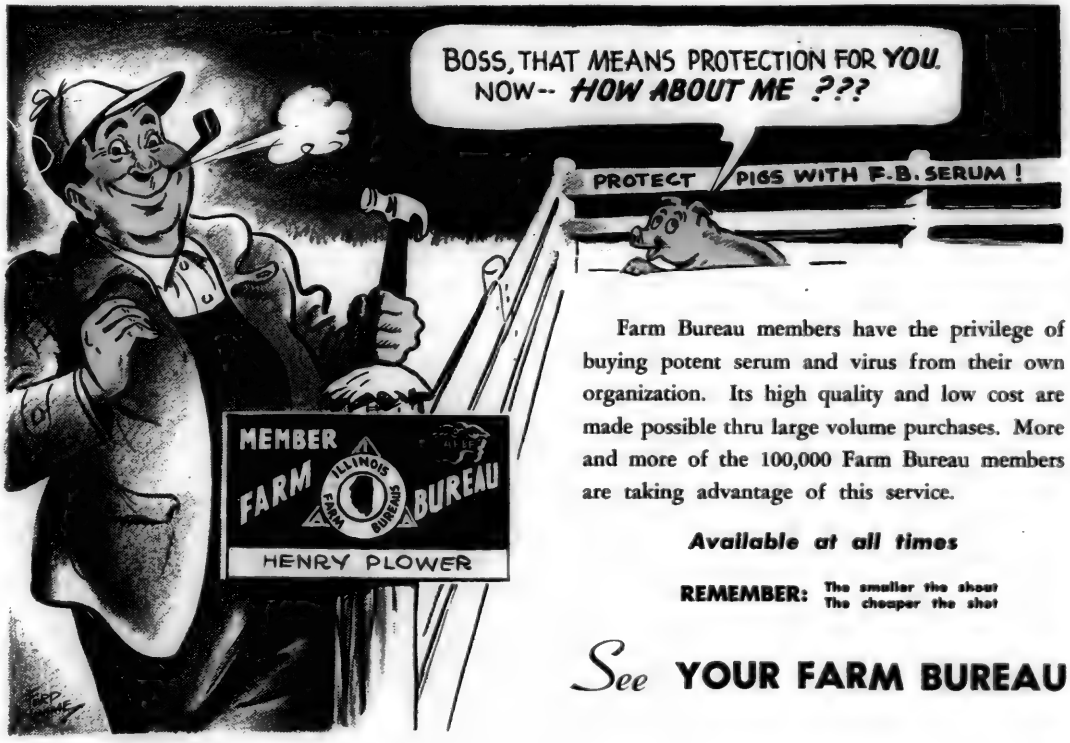
Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of March and April, 1944, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During March, an annual meeting will be held in Boone County.

During April, the annual meeting of the Calhoun County Farm Bureau will be held.

PAUL E. MATHIAS,
Corporate Secretary



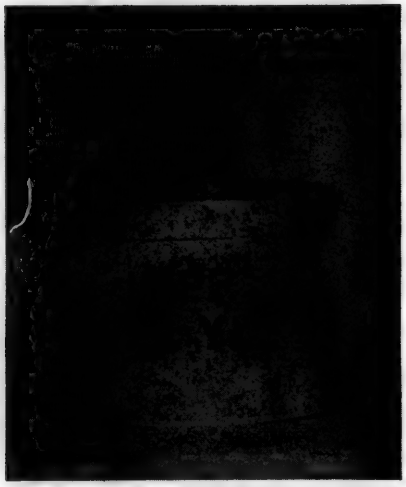
Farm Bureau members have the privilege of buying potent serum and virus from their own organization. Its high quality and low cost are made possible thru large volume purchases. More and more of the 100,000 Farm Bureau members are taking advantage of this service.

Available at all times

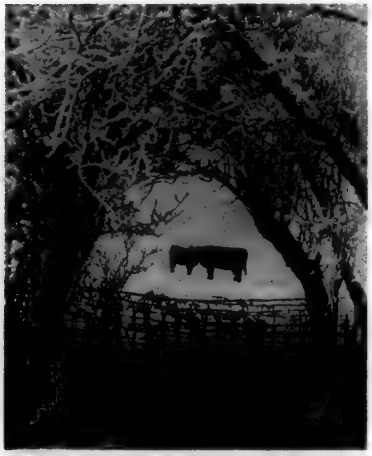
REMEMBER: **The smaller the shoat The cheaper the shot**

See **YOUR FARM BUREAU**

A new approach to boosting the sale of War Bonds is used by Bill Burton, Madison county, a Farm Bureau member since 1924. This farm and sign are on route 157, five miles southwest of Edwardsville.



Mabel Colcord, Bond county, is the photographer submitting this New Year's picture of Alan Keith, jr., of Macon county.



Nicely framed by snow trees are these two black cows on the farm of Mrs. E. S. Carlson, Bureau county.

An aristocratic kitten of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Kirkwood, Cass county, poses haughtily for his picture.

Rita Alice and Ralph Anthony, twins of Woodford County Farm Bureau Director John J. Kunkel and wife, have new insurance policies making the family 100 per cent Country Life insured.

This quartet, all under 15, shocked 20 acres of oats in six hours. The two on the right are children of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer York, Will county; two girls at left are Mrs. York's neices.

"Christmas in America, 1943" would be an appropriate title for this photo of Lynraye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond G. Tejeck, of Lake County Farm Bureau.

FARM BUREAU NEWS *in Pictures*

George A. Drucker, Lake County Farm Bureau member, demonstrates the docility of his 2-year-old Hereford bull, Star Domino 9th.

These 13 pigs owned by Ralph Hunter, Bond county 4-H member, averaged 216 pounds each when 180 days old, for a total of 2910 pounds. Feed costs were $183.24.

$5 PICTURE of the MONTH

An engaging picture of Billy Sanders, grandson of J. E. Kimber, LaSalle County Farm Bureau member, feeding his pet lamb wins the $5 award for the best photo of the month. All other pictures appearing on the page earn awards of $1 each.

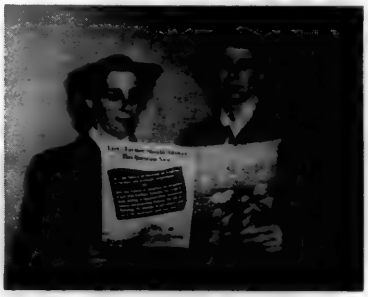
Men and women, young and old, turned out to harvest the bean crop in Pulaski and Alexander counties. The field pictured here was under six feet of water in mid-summer.

Margaret Sue, Charles and Howard, children of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hinners, Champaign County Farm Bureau family, make the most of their pony.

H. C. Doll, Stephenson county, rides herd on 155 head of Sandhill feeder heifers.

Philip Schlesinger, Lee county, reports a good yield from his 10-acre hemp field.

Two WAVES, former Jackson-Perry County Farm Bureau employees, who visited the IAA offices recently are Storekeeper 3rd Class Rosalia Born, and Yeoman 3rd Class Irma Pautler.



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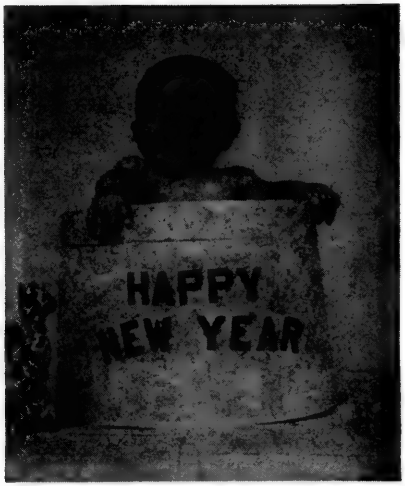

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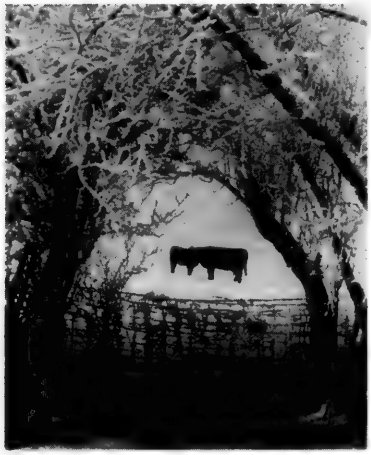

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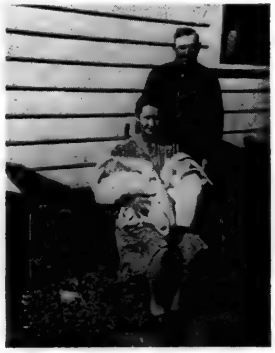

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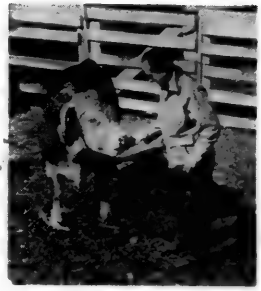
FARM BUREAU NEWS *in Pictures*

George A. Drucker, Lake County Farm Bureau member, demonstrates the docility of his 2-year-old Hereford bull, Star Domino 9th.



These 13 pigs owned by Ralph Hunter, Bond county 4-H member, averaged 216 pounds each when 180 days old, for a total of 2910 pounds. Feed costs were $183.24.

$5 PICTURE of the MONTH

An engaging picture of Billy Sanders, grandson of J. E. Kimber, LaSalle County Farm Bureau member, feeding his pet lamb wins the $5 award for the best photo of the month. All other pictures appearing on the page earn awards of $1 each.

Men and women, young and old, turned out to harvest the bean crop in Pulaski and Alexander counties. The field pictured here was under six feet of water in mid-summer.

Margaret Sue, Charles and Howard, children of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hinners, Champaign County Farm Bureau family, make the most of their pony.

H. C. Doll, Stephenson county, rides herd on 155 head of Sandhill feeder heifers.

Philip Schlesinger, Lee county, reports a good yield from his 10-acre hemp field.

Two WAVES, former Jackson-Perry County Farm Bureau employees, who visited the IAA offices recently are Storekeeper 3rd Class Rosalia Born, and Yeoman 3rd Class Irma Pautler.

Farm and Home Week

(Continued from page 7)

advantage was reduced to 2 cents per hundredweight.

Ceilings on live cattle and carcass beef are at levels discouraging production of beef grading higher than good, Prof. W. E. Carroll, head of the department of animal husbandry, reported.

"War" beef, he said, can be produced for from 20 to 35 bushels of

Paul K. Perkins, secretary of the Edgar County Farm Bureau, looks over the timber exhibit at Farm and Home Week.

corn per head of cattle on feed as compared with the 50 bushels necessary to bring cattle to "choice" finish U. of I. studies show. He defined "war" beef as the meat from animals carrying the degree of finish required on carcasses that grade "good."

In the Farm and Home Week the panel discussions and sessions outside of the production field farmers revealed that they were giving considerable thought to post-war readjustments. Debates occurred in the panels on this subject. With most farm families having a son, daughter or some relative in the armed services, they are vitally concerned about making adequate provisions for the returning service men and women. Interest also was evidenced in improving rural schools and in the continued improvement in the standard of farm living.

Many voiced approval of the address of Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the committee of economic development, and president of the Studebaker corporation. Hoffman declared that if we are to have full employment after the war two things are necessary: (1) bold plans with bold action by individual employers, and (2) policies of government, business, labor and agriculture that promote rather than restrict production.

Supplies of bale ties, nails, staples and pipe should be ample during 1944.

..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES

By O. D. Brissenden

FIFTY-FOUR county organization directors attended the first conference for organization directors to be held during Farm and Home Week. Other Farm Bureau leaders attended the conference and the organization dinners held during the week.

Panel discussion on the subject, "Getting the Member to See a Little Responsibility" centered largely around expressions that the member must be given an opportunity to express himself and given a job to do commensurate with his ability and experience in the organization.

C. L. Mast, Jr., IAA director of publicity, in discussing public relations declared that the job is probably no bigger today than in the past. The important thing is that we now recognize it, he pointed out. He added that good public relations must start at the grass roots and a good job must be done locally.

Otto Steffey, IAA board member and member of the public relations and organization committee of the IAA board, reported that farmers today are concerned about three things: They want (1) To win the war in the shortest possible time and with the least possible bloodshed. (2) To avoid the post-war depression. (3) To win the peace. "Farm organizations will have a tremendous influence in the early realization of the above objectives," he declared.

L. B. Hornbeck, district director of organization, asserted that the COD's job is to help every member to (1) know his organization; (2) participate in his organization, and (3) boost his organization.

Dr. D. E. Lindstrom, professor of rural sociology, U. of I., gave organization directors some valuable pointers on "What Makes An Organization Go."

Frank L. Rathbun, Mercer COD, reported success on keeping delinquents at a low point in telling of his experiences at one of the organization banquets during Farm and Home Week. By saving his gas coupons he was able to make a swing around his county of 121 miles and establish a record of 100 per cent paying membership. There were no delinquents on the rolls for a period of five days.

H. H. Glick, Wayne COD, reports an attendance of approximately 1100 at a new member meeting. All Farm Bureau members and their families were invited to attend to hear George Metzger, IAA field secretary. Glick also claims the distinction of being the first COD in the state to make his 105% dues income quota. He states that he is confident that the report for the last week in January carried him well over the total required.

Frank Augustus, seated at left, becomes Clark County Farm Bureau's 1000th member on Jan. 6. Thomas Drummond, organization director, is seated at the right. Standing, left to right, are J. M. Maxwell, president of the Clark Service Company, and Frank Welsh, Clark County Farm Bureau President.

Duane Kuntz, Warren COD and assistant farm adviser, has reported for duty at New York City as ensign in the U. S. Navy. A go-getting worker, Duane was very active in Rural Youth activities in Warren county. Always ready to carry his full share of the load, he will be missed from the COD ranks while he is working for Uncle Sam.

Madison County Farm Bureau under the leadership of Walton H. Faires, new COD, completed a membership campaign recently with 105 new members added to the rolls.

Al Merwin, Christian COD, reports 69 new members signed on their drive.

William Steinbeck of Grundy county reports 64 new members in a 4-day drive.

Coles and Montgomery counties reported splendid attendance at recent new member meetings.

This column leans heavily on contributions. Let's hear from you.

Lt. Eugene Stadel, former COD in Marshall-Putnam County Farm Bureau, and former assistant adviser and 4-H leader in Winnebago county, attended one of the organization sessions during Farm and Home Week. He congratulated the group on the attainment of the 100,000 goal and said that the accomplishment gave him added confidence in the future. Lt. Stadel is now stationed at Camp Ellis.

Unless apple growers order ahead now, fewer boxes can be put out. The total supply of new baskets and boxes is not equal to the anticipated demand of the large crop expected. Growers and packers should buy every available basket and box, beginning now.

A record of outstanding service was rounded out last month by B. B. Goodin, who resigned after 20 years as director of the DeWitt County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Give Them a Strong Grip on Life

When that box of pert, peeping, potential poultry personality arrives from the hatchery, one thing you can do to assure their rapid growth into healthy pullets and fryers is to feed them Blue Seal Chick Starter.

By starting them on Blue Seal, you really give them a strong grip on life, because they are getting only the best.

Blue Seal Chick Starter contains high quality ingredients only. The combination of proteins, minerals, and vitamins is in just the right proportions to do the most good. These high quality standards are maintained despite war-time conditions.

If you have not already done so, place your order now, so that your feed will be ready when your chicks arrive and you can give them a strong grip on life.

BLUE SEAL

Illinois Farm Supply Co.

608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Illinois

Illinois Home Bureau Federation past presidents cut a 20th anniversary cake. Left to right, Mrs. A. R. Rohlfing, Mrs. Homer Johnson, Mrs. Elsie W. Mies, Mrs. John Clifton, and Mrs. Will Parks. Mrs. Spencer Ewing, McLean county, the first president, was unable to attend. Mrs. Johnson was the third president.

Twentieth Anniversary

A SPECIAL and intensive study of rural schools in every county of the state was recommended by the Illinois Home Bureau Federation in its 20th annual meeting at Farm and Home Week. Such action was urged in resolutions "in order that the people may understand the problems confronting rural schools today and follow that understanding with legislation that is needed and desired. . ."

The Federation recommended that the work be done through cooperation with county Farm Bureaus and other county groups interested in rural educational problems.

Attendance at the 20th annual meeting was beyond expectations in consideration of transportation difficulties and the busy schedules of many of the homemakers. All but three Home Bureaus were represented and there were 126 voting delegates present. More than 350 attended the sessions.

Other points stressed in the resolution on "Our Community Assignment" included encouraging the schools to become centers of recreation for both youth and adults, particularly in a "save-our-youth" program.

"Realization of the present problems of juvenile delinquency should invoke the cooperation of our members in such recreation programs, working with church and school to supply leadership," Home Bureau women declared.

In the "Home Assignment" resolution emphasis was placed on gardening, elimination of food waste, home preservation and storage of food, home sewing and conservation of clothing.

In the field of national achievement, Illinois Home Bureau women pledged their work toward food production and the total war effort; their money in support of the war and the service branches; their time for such work as canning centers, surgical dressings, service centers, nurses aides, rehabilitation of returned veterans, and their straight thinking in the body politic.

New officers of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, left to right, seated, Mrs. E. G. Eilers, secretary, and Mrs. Stanly Castle, president, both of Madison county. New directors, standing, left to right, Mrs. Arthur P. Gundlach, St. Clair county; Mrs. A. P. McIntosh, Macon county, and Mrs. Albert Klever, Stephenson county.

In another resolution, the Illinois Home Bureau Federation stated, "We declare our confidence in and shall give our support to the Illinois Agricultural Association, its leadership, its policies, its practices, all of which are as vital to us as are the policies and practices of our own organization."

Other projects on the 1944 Home Bureau program in addition to the school study include the Blue Cross hospitalization plan, which will enable any Home Bureau member in the state to enroll for this form of insurance; donation of funds for China relief, and supporting a campaign to purchase a Red Cross Clubmobile.

Incidentally, Illinois Home Bureau led all the other states in the China Relief fund in 1943. A total of $1977.45 was collected in Illinois with $1805.61 of this from County Home Bureaus, according to Mrs. R. W. Stamey's report.

President Earl C. Smith of the IAA, addressing an afternoon session of the Federation meeting, stressed the fine working relationship that has existed between the Farm and Home Bureau in Illinois and pledged continued cooperation of the IAA with the Federation. Smith briefly outlined the Farm Bureau's position on current legislative issues and gave particular attention to the current discussion of consumer subsidies. He also emphasized the need for localizing post-war planning and pointed out that people in the local communities could do much toward re-establishing the returning service man in peace time life.

Continued growth of Home Bureau membership was reported for Illinois with the Jan. 1, 1944 enrollment of 22,029, representing a net gain of 873 since July 1, 1943.

A 20th anniversary dinner was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Urbana, following the afternoon program and was attended by past and present Federation and County Home Bureau presidents, officers and guests. State presidents reviewed the early days of the organization and brought the story up to the present date. Mrs. Charles Sewell, administrative director of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was guest speaker and praised the work of the state organization.

Illinois Home Bureau presidents from 1924 to 1944 are: Mrs. Spencer Ewing, McLean county, 1924-26; Mrs. Sabin, 1927; Mrs. Homer Johnson, McLean, 1928-30; Mrs. Elsie W. Mies, Champaign, 1930-34; Mrs. Leonard J. Killey, Warren, 1934-36; Mrs. J. V. Stevenson, La Salle, 1936-38; Mrs. John Clifton, Iroquois, 1938-40; Mrs. Will Parks, Rock Island, 1940-42; Mrs. A. R. Rohlfing, Fulton, 1942-44.

Mrs. Stanley Castle, Alton, was elected

president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation for the coming year, succeeding Mrs. A. R. Rohlfing, Farmington. Mrs. Edwin G. Eilers, Edwardsville, was elected secretary, succeeding Mrs. Vivian Toncray. Both new officers are members of the Madison County Home Bureau.

Mrs. Castle served as vice-president of the Federation in 1941-42. She has been active in Home Bureau since 1935 when she served as organization chairman of Madison county. In 1936 she was elected the first president when the county formed a Home Bureau organization. Mrs. Castle is a member of the Illinois Rural Education Committee, the IAA Schools Committee, and for 22 years has been president of the board of the rural school in her district.

Mrs. Eilers is also a charter member of the Madison County Home Bureau and in her Edwardsville Unit A has held the offices of secretary, vice-president, recreational leader, and president — each for two years. She has been a leader of a girls 4-H club for seven years, teaching clothing and foods to an average membership of 14 girls. She is also active in Red Cross and church work.

Three new directors were elected at the annual meeting: Mrs. Albert Klever, Stephenson county, northwest district, succeeding Miss Pearl Barnes; Mrs. Arthur P. Gundlach, St. Clair county, southwest district, succeeding Mrs. A. R. McConathy; Mrs. A. P. McIntosh, Macon county, east central district, succeeding Mrs. Ralph Emel.

Rural YOUTH

By Ellsworth D. Lyon

Greetings, Illinois Rural Youth! This is my first appearance in the Rural Youth column. I shall look forward to meeting you in each issue of the Record in this way.

You have my deepest interest. The organization is yours and I am here to serve you.

As I have been finding my way around among you during this first month, I have been impressed more and more by the high importance of the work of the Rural Youth. It forms a most important link in the chain of activities which are effective in our life today.

You are standing with our nation and allies and backing other Rural Youth and their buddies who are in the various branches of the Armed Services. Through your serious purposes and joyful fun, you are keeping up home morale. By producing food, by doing other necessary work in the local community, by "buying bonds for bombers," and by writing thousands of letters to service men, you are making a most substantial contribution to the Nation.

We shall go forward together.

Wayne County Rural Youthers pitched in and helped the Farm Bureau with its new member meeting held in Fairfield Feb. 3. Rural Youth members served as ushers and provided courtesies for more than 1100 in attendance.

Four Rural Youth groups — DuPage, Clark, Brown, and Marshall-Putnam, during February reported War Bond and Stamp sales totalling $3314.50. In all but one of these reports, the purchases were for January. It is hoped that all groups will send in reports on January and February purchases by early March.

Program planning meetings were held during February in many of the counties by Rural Youthers. Planned programs mean better meetings. Better meetings mean active groups.

Herman Pierson, president of the Bureau County Rural Youth reports, "Six of our members gave a broadcast over WMBD, Peoria, on 'Post-War Agriculture.' Congratulations! The voice of youth is truly a part of the voice of our country.

Adams county had a good attendance for the January meeting, according to the report received from President Harold McConnell. "We graduated 11 couples who were married during the last year," he added. Were they with the June class, Harold?

Everyone at the annual Rural Youth banquet at Farm and Home Week seemed pleased with the name "Illinois Farm Youth" given to the pursuit ship in recognition of $75,000 in War Bond purchases. As one Rural Youther remarked, "The name certainly describes the source."

A warm greeting comes from A. E. Green, president of the Wabash County Rural Youth, with an invitation to attend one of their meetings. He writes, "We also wish you success in your new position and to assure you that we will do all we can to make your work pleasant."

Fulton County Rural Youth held their annual banquet and dance Feb. 3 at Fairview. Bernard H. Taylor was the principal speaker. Committee members responsible for the banquet were: recreation, Eldon Logan, Jerry Leeper, and Gordon Peabody; program, Joyce Wolf, Pearl Rusch, Verle Jackson, and Ralph Malmgren; decoration, Pauline Leonard, Mildred McMillan, Eleanor George Overcash, and Maralee Denny; menu, Hazel Ketcham, Betty Juricich, Berniece Sprecher and Mada Romine.

This medium B-25 bomber, similar to the one that blasted Tokyo and Rommell, has been named "Illinois Rural Youth," in recognition of the Rural Youth bond campaign carried on from April 1 to Sept. 30, 1943 by Illinois members which amounted to more than $180,000 in purchases. The goal for 1944 is $300,000.

In recognition of $75,000 War Bond purchases made by Illinois Rural Youth since Oct. 1, 1943, a pursuit ship will bear the name, "Illinois Farm Youth." Bond county delegation gave the winning title. Delegates, left to right, Duane Wise, Marian Britt, Delafern Durr, Lois Wise. Back row, Forrest Marcoot, who submitted the name, Lester Kleiner, Hubert Gruner, and Thomas Paine.

Visits with Farmers of S. America

By JOHN STROHM

Managing Editor, Prairie Farmer, and author of the new book, "I Lived with Latin Americans"

A Chilean housewife does her baking in an outside mud oven. A fire is built inside the oven to heat it up, and then coals are raked out and the dough is put into it to bake.

There may be a corn and feed shortage in the Middle West, but not in Argentina. Incidentally, their corn cribs are made from stalks of cane as you can see by this picture.

VISITS with farm families who live in South and Central America would make any Illinois Farm Bureau member swear that there's no place like "Home Sweet Home."

Down in Mexico, I visited Pablo's home. He called his hut a "rancho", although I'm afraid an Illinois farmer wouldn't have used it as a hog house. He had rolled rocks together for the walls and, with a few poles, attached a roof of straw. Windows and chimneys were conspicuous by their absence; the floor was of dirt. Pablo and Maria, his wife, and their five children lived in this one-room house. Frequently, the chickens and pigs wandered in through the open hole that served as a door.

In the 20 republics of Latin America, I found millions of homes like Pablo's.

The Latin American housewife has a hard time. In Ecuador, I visited another farm home — typical of that country — and saw the housewife cooking over an open fire at one end of the one-room house. There was no chimney so the smoke was so thick that it reminded me of the smokehouse back on the farm. She cooked in utensils of stone or iron, and a few were made from common gourds.

The housewife works in the field when there's work to do and she does much of the marketing. I've seen women pile 65 pounds of fruits or grain in baskets, balance the baskets on their heads, and then stride five to fifteen miles, barefooted, to the village market. Many of these women spin cotton into thread and weave their own cloth on crude, homemade looms. In the humblest hut, I've seen women weaving gorgeous fabrics which are sold in such exclusive department stores as Marshall Field's in Chicago.

The wooden plow is standard equipment, and the only iron part about it is the point. Oxen furnish horsepower. Cattle are expected to be triple-threat breeds — to furnish meat, milk, and power. (Only Argentina has many horses, and there a farmer with 160 crop acres will have 40 horses. They use eight where we would use four, and they turn them out at noon for eight more — primarily, because about the only feed a horse has is what it picks up along the road.)

Farm Bureau? No, with three or four exceptions, there are no farm organizations in these countries. And there are no 4-H Club or Future Farmers chapters. In many of the countries, if the boys and girls get to go to school three or four years, they are lucky.

Of course, some countries are progressive. Argentina, for instance. Because of a fine climate and soil, cattlemen can put 1100 pound prime steers on the market in from 24 to 30 months. And these steers do not get a pound of grain. They graze outside 12 months of the year. They run on alfalfa pasture, and are fattened on rye pasture and sorghum. Incidentally, prime beef in 1941 was selling for about 3½ cents a pound.

Argentina knows how to grow grain, too. I saw corn fields that had grown 25 crops in succession without a speck of fertilizer. And it was producing 50 bushels to the acre from open pollinated seed. But, all is not well on the pampas. Corn and wheat, because of the shipping shortage, has backed up on the farms. The Argentines are now burning wheat and corn for fuel. They have to import all of their coal in Argentina, but they have corn and wheat to burn.

Certain sections of other countries are progressive agriculturally, but, in the main, methods are pretty primitive. Of course, these farming cousins of ours south of the border are working under tremendous handicaps: Their ancestors came over looking for gold and glory, looked down upon farming, and, as a result, set a bad example. They have mountains and jungles which make transportation difficult. In certain sections of the Amazon jungle, Indians still use blowguns to shoot poison darts. And mountains, four miles high, make road building extremely difficult. Several of these countries have a great many more Indians than whites, and, finally, many of these countries lack the size and wealth to push programs of education, health and road building.

Any sound policy towards Latin America must be based on a sympathetic but realistic analysis of farm people and their agricultural resources. This is the foundation on which their progress must be built.

Yes, after seeing Latin America, I've decided that we don't quite realize just how good God is to Illinois.

Unless you're covered against windstorm loss!

TOTAL loss resulting from a windstorm costs as much to replace as a total loss from any other cause. Your windstorm insurance should equal your fire insurance for your own protection. Farmers Mutual is a safe and economical place to purchase windstorm insurance. It is a truly mutual company providing participating and non-assessable policies with state-wide distribution of risks.

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HARD BLOW—

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Ask your Insurance Agent at the Farm Bureau office about our combined Fire, Windstorm and Extended Coverage policy for all farm property and the special fire protection available for standing grain.

MARCH 1 *is moving day*

All over rural Illinois, thousands of families will move March 1 to new farm homes, many in new communities. It's a fine time for OLD-FASHIONED FARM BUREAU NEIGHBORLINESS. Check these opportunities to be helpful.

1. When new folks move into your neighborhood, WELCOME THEM! If they are Farm Bureau members ask whether they've notified their county Farm Bureau of change of address. If they have moved from another county, ask if they have transferred their membership. If they haven't, assist them in doing so.

2. Invite ALL new neighbors — members or not — to visit your community gatherings, and to get acquainted with your Farm Bureau office and personnel. They'll appreciate your thoughtfulness.

3. If YOU move to a new county, notify your Farm Bureau of your desire to transfer membership. If only changing addresses in your present county, let your Farm Bureau know, so that mail will reach you promptly.

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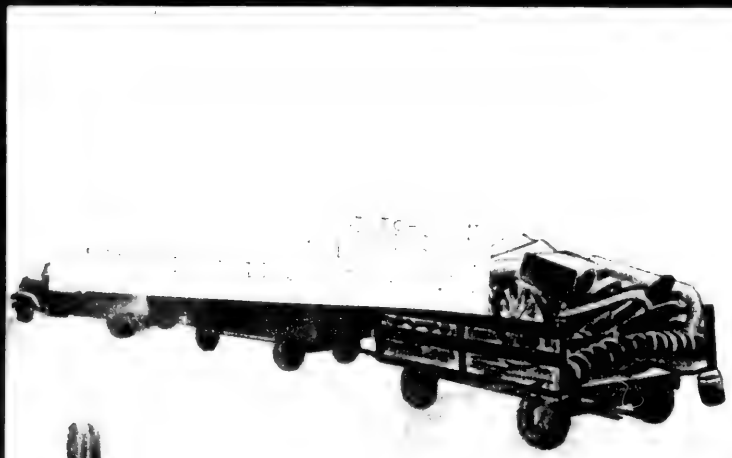

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AND STAMPS

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The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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Comptroller, R. G. Ely.....Chicago
General Counsel, Donald Kirkpatrick... Chicago

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(By Congressional Districts)

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Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....L. L. Colvis
Grain Marketing.....George H. Ittner
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Soil Improvement.....John R. Spencer
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Country Life Ins. Co.....Dave Mieher, Mgr.
Farmers' Mutual Reinsur. Co...J. H. Kolker, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Auditing Assn.....C. E. Strand, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Mutual Ins. Co.....A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Service Co.....Earl C. Smith, Pres. Donald Kirkpatrick, Sec.
Ill. Co-op Locker Service.....Dana Cryder, Pres.
Ill. F. Bur. Serum Assn.....S. F. Russell, Sec.-Mgr.
Ill. Farm Supply Co.....C. H. Becker, Mgr.
Ill. Fruit Growers' Exchange.....L. L. Colvis, Mgr.
Ill. Grain Corporation.....Frank Haines, Mgr.
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Ill. Producers' Creameries.....J. B. Countiss, Mgr.
Ill. Wool Mktg. Assn.....S. F. Russell, Sec.-Mgr.

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and education interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

APRIL, 1944 **VOLUME 22 - NUMBER 4**

This Month

By Earl C. Smith

THE March issue of the IAA RECORD carried the voting records of those in public life representing the people of Illinois in the state legislature and in the Congress of the United States. Publication of this legislative analysis was in accordance with action taken by voting delegates of the Illinois Agricultural Association at an annual meeting several years ago.

This record of representatives, of course, does not cover all of the numerous bills which have come before the lawmakers of interest to agriculture. However, it does cover the main issues which measure the courage, statesmanship and non-partisan approach with which the representatives have discharged their responsibilities.

The men and women who are nominated in the April 11th primaries and who subsequently are elected to office next November will, in my opinion, carry a responsibility never before placed on the shoulders of the representatives of a free people. Problems yet to be solved in the successful prosecution of the war — determination of America's position at the peace table — our post-war foreign policy — reconversion to a peacetime economy — the great problems which lie ahead in maintaining a solvent government, without which we cannot hope to maintain our democracy — to say nothing of the fundamental and vital issues which challenge our very form of government and call for an early decision — these are some of the issues which will face the men and women seeking nomination at the April primaries. Upon their wisdom, devotion to their country, and their courage of convictions, in the deliberations and decisions they reach will largely depend the economic and political course this nation will take for many years to come. The making of these decisions calls for a measure of independent thinking, courage and statesmanship as never experienced heretofore in the legislative history of our country.

With the realization of the grave responsibility resting in the hands of our elected representatives, every citizen of voting age can well see how important it is that he exercise his right of ballot. The ballot is the foundation of democracy. Only to the extent that individual citizens exercise this privilege to the best of their judgment and ability after carefully considering the issues, the position taken on the issues by candidates for public office, and with little if any emphasis on party affiliation, can we hope to maintain constitutional government and secure legislation which will truly reflect the desires and wishes of the majority of United States citizens.

Throughout the years of my leadership in representing farmers' interests and rights, I have never suggested or implied how any individual might or should vote on individual candidacies; but I do make the broad appeal that support be given only those seeking office in these critical days who have openly and definitely committed themselves to the vigorous support and protection of the various independent branches of government as set forth in the fundamental laws and organic structure of the country.

A popular Reynolds saxophone trio rehearses under the direction of Miss Betty Kelly, music instructor. Left to right are Wayne Mueller, Irene Johnson, and William Stetson, son of the Rock Island Farm Bureau president.

"THE CITY KIDS HAVE NOTHING ON US AT REYNOLDS SCHOOL"

By CRESTON FOSTER

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Today, in Reynolds, a community of 310, there is a four-year high school with 90 per cent of its average daily attendance of 209 coming from farm homes. They have a chance to enroll in classes ranging from soils and crops to Latin. A farm boy can learn how to repair a tractor motor or keep books. A farm girl can learn how to be a homemaker or a secretary. If a farm boy or girl wants to continue his education beyond high school, he has an opportunity to make such preparations. In short, students in this rural high school can learn how to earn a livelihood and become good citizens and leaders in their community. The tools for acquiring an education are available — it's up to the student to make use of them.

Like many other districts, Reynolds didn't build its system over night. There was just as much difference of opinion and feeling as exists in the organization of any district, and there were probably just as many mistakes made as in other similar ventures. But by working and planning and adding each year, a good school and equipment have come about without any undue hardships or burdensome tax on anyone.

For example, in 1934 when it was decided to put in an agricultural department, the district purchased a former sale barn located about four blocks from the school for $700. This building has proved to be ideal for farm shop work and classes. It is a modern one-story, concrete block structure, 36 by 120 feet, with concrete floors.

Drop in at this shop any school day of the week and you'll find farm boys making good use of their time. Some will be working on hog house construction, others will be painting and repairing farm machinery, overhauling motors, or building a four-wheel trailer. During other periods of the day you will find freshmen and sophomore students making soil test or studying soils and crops and animal husbandry. In addition to their class work, these boys also have production projects at home.

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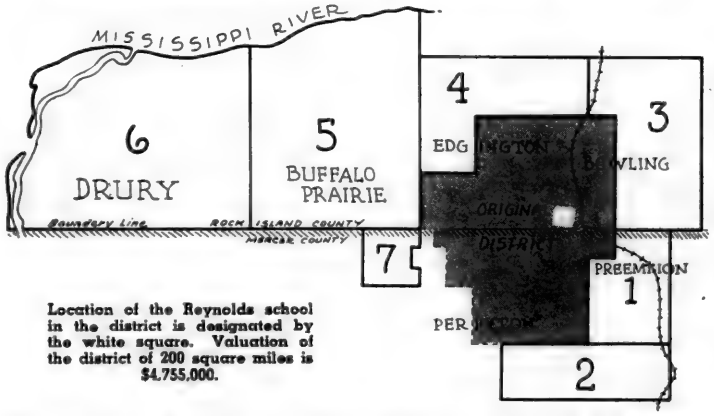

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A STORY OF PROGRESS IN RURAL EDUCATION

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As enrollment continued to move upward it became necessary in 1937 to build a $50,000 addition to the new auditorium and gym. This gave the high school a complete and modern building. In 1938, enrollment was over 170 and the faculty was composed of eight teachers as compared with four in 1935.

Increase in enrollment during this period of growth came largely from non-high territory so that it was not surprising that in 1940, these districts petitioned to come into the Reynolds district and were accepted. These non-high students had been coming to the Reynolds school so that the people felt at home in the newly enlarged district.

Have school costs increased in the Reynolds system? The answer is yes. However, it is interesting to note that the increase in per capita cost from 1933 to 1943 is not as great as the increase in the cost of things farmers buy during the same period. In addition, the taxpayer is getting considerably more for his money now than he did in 1943. Reynolds has a new school building completely equipped to offer courses in homemaking, commercial studies and other subjects, not to mention the shop and classroom facilities in the former sale barn. The faculty has been increased from 4 to 12 teachers.

It must also be remembered that school costs in Reynolds were at rock bottom in 1933. Since that time teachers salaries' and transportation costs have increased. The school began to operate buses in 1934. However, the school's financial condition is good. The $16,000 bonds on the auditorium and gym have been paid off and $8000 has been paid off on the $50,000 building bonds.

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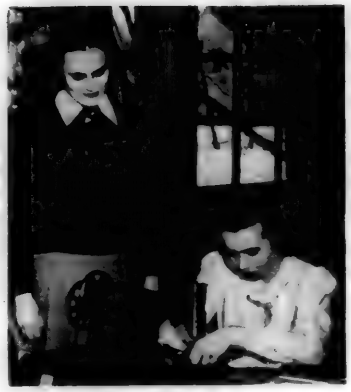

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(Continued on page 25)

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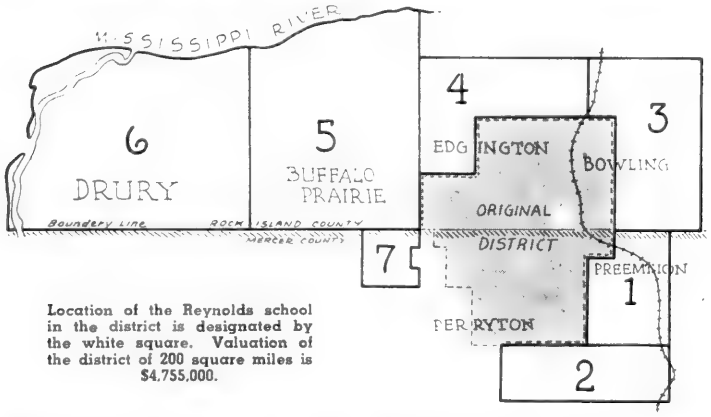

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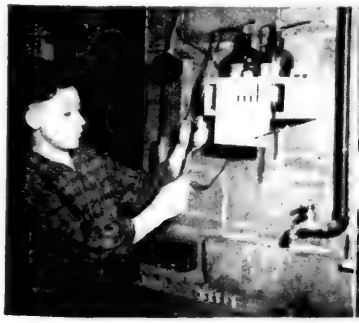

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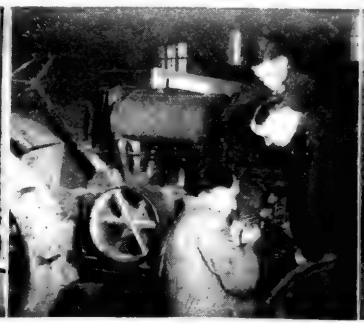

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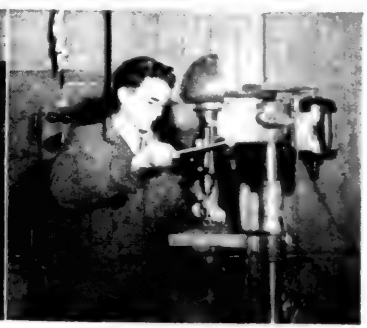


Parks, son of Mrs. Will Parks, of the IAA school committee, works a drill press.

SAVE FARM PROGRAM... AFBF URGES

AAA IS SAFEGUARD FOR POST-WAR FUTURE, THEIR BELIEF

TO COUNTERACT a growing sentiment in Congress favoring the suspension or junking of AAA as an unneeded aid to agriculture in wartime, AFBF officials went before the House appropriations committee early in March to urge retention of the farm program to promote soil conservation now and to insure an effective agricultural safeguard for the uncertain postwar future.

"The American Farm Bureau Federation," President Edward A. O'Neal told the committee, "led the long fight for equality for agriculture culminating in the enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and allied legislation, which form the basis of the so-called national farm program.

"We have defended this program against its enemies and have sponsored numerous measures which have been enacted to perfect this legislation. We have fought aggressively for the necessary appropriations to make this program fully effective. We must now maintain this basic legislation and continue to perfect it in the light of experience and changing conditions."

AFBF recommendations to the committee were summarized by President O'Neal as follows:

Agricultural Adjustment Administration

1. That $300,000,000 be provided for soil-building and soil and water conservation practices for the 1944 farm program, including expenses, with a similar provision for 1945. (This is $10,000,000 more than recommended in the budget.)

2. Because of great national importance of soil building and soil and water conservation, we urge that every consideration be given in the farm program to obtain the maximum results in real conservation.

3. That duplication between the various programs be eliminated.

4. That all controls for all crops except tobacco continue to be suspended this year and the program, with this exception, be devoted entirely to soil building and soil and water conservation and to encouraging maximum output of the food and fiber required for the war effort.

5. That a payment be provided on a bushel basis with a minimum payment per acre for the production and harvesting of seed for soil-building crops, pastures and hay designed to produce an adequate supply.

6. Farmers now being familiar with these procedures, there is no need to maintain large staffs of employees at Federal, State and county levels for purposes of education and promotion. With the acute manpower shortage and the enormous volume of Federal expenditures coupled with the mounting Federal debt, it is vitally important to eliminate unnecessary government employees and needless expenditures in order to conserve our manpower and financial resources. In the interest of economy and efficiency and the conservation of manpower, and in the interest of maintaining public support for the farm program, therefore, we recommend:

(a) That the educational, informational and promotional work in connection with the conservation program be assigned to the agricultural Extension Services of the States and counties.

(b) That a provision be inserted in the Appropriations Act prohibiting use of funds for the employment of AAA of "Program Specialists" and "State Committee field men."

(c) That provision in the present appropriation law prohibiting the employment of State and county information employees, be continued and made effective.

7. That a provision be inserted in the Appropriations bill requiring the discontinuance by Government employees of all political activities, lobbying activities, and all other activities except those specifically authorized by Congress. Further, in order to enforce this provision, that this Act prohibit the payment of salaries to any full-time employees who engage in political or lobbying activities, and also provide additional penalties.

8. That the AAA be directed to discontinue distribution of fertilizer, limestone, seed and other commodities, and to arrange for the distribution of these commodities in connection with the grant-in-aid program, through bonafide farmer cooperatives and other established trade channels.

9. That the budget for administrative expense be reduced proportionately to the reduction in the work resulting from the above and other changes in the program. (AFBF pointed out that previous retrenchments ordered by Congress have been made almost entirely at the county and community levels without corresponding reductions at State and national levels, and that this was contrary to the intent of Congress. As a result, expense at the higher levels is now approximately one-half of that at the county and community levels where the real work and functions of AAA are carried out).

Reorganization of Farm Program

The AFBF witnesses, on instructions from the Board of Directors, reaffirmed their recommendation for a reorganization of the farm program originally adopted at the 1940 Baltimore convention. This resolution called for elimination of duplication and overlapping and for the coordinating and unification of AAA agencies in the hands of a five-man non-partisan board within the Department of Agriculture.

Crop Insurance

That crop insurance be reinstated on wheat and cotton with provisions requiring greater economy and improvements to make this program actuarily sound within a three-year period.

Food Distribution Administration

Expenditures of this agency are excessive and should be reduced to a reasonable amount.

Section 32 Funds

We favor the use temporarily of Section 32 funds to help finance the school lunch program, but oppose legislation for the permanent diversion of these funds for this purpose. (Basic purpose of this 30 per cent of custom receipts allocated to agriculture is to relieve agricultural surpluses).

Farm Wage Regulation

That we oppose the appropriation for this purpose and recommend provisions be inserted prohibiting use of any government funds to regulate farm wages.

Tenant Loans and Rehabilitation

We recommend that appropriations to the extent of justifiable need be provided for the fiscal year 1945 for the continuation of farm tenant loans and rural rehabilitation loans, pending the enactment of legislation reorganizing the entire farm credit structure, including both cooperative credit and direct government loans.

We believe that provisions should be made to effect further savings in administrative costs, eliminate unnecessary offices and personnel, and get rid of bureaucratic regimentation of clients.

We recommend that the Committee insert in the appropriation the same limitations as last year to prevent the use of these funds for promoting collective farming, cooperative farming, land colonies, cooperative loans, or purchase of stock in cooperative or membership in farm organizations.

REA Awards Received By 3 Farm Bureau Families

The first public presentation of national rural electrification awards for increased wartime food production through the use of electrical equipment was made during March to three Illinois farm families.

Awards were presented at a ceremony in Carlinville in early March to William H. Moore, Jersey county; Adolph Monke, Macoupin county, and Arthur Grassel, Montgomery county, all Farm Bureau members.

New Law Requires Coops To File Annual Reports

Cooperatives associations will be required to file informational returns with the commissioner of internal revenue by May 15, 1944, according to C. C. Chapelle, tax consultant for the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association. This is required by the new tax law.

The May 15 deadline applies to cooperatives whose business year ends on Dec. 31. The returns for cooperatives whose business year ends on a date other than Dec. 31 are required to be filed on the 15th of the fifth month following the close of the fiscal period. Cooperatives whose business year ended before Dec. 31, 1943, will not have to file their first return until 1945.

Forms for the preparation of these returns are not yet available, but associations will no doubt be required to furnish the following information:

1. Balance sheet at the close of the period.
2. Income and expense accounts for the last fiscal period.
3. A copy of their original letter of exemption.
4. Amendments to the articles of incorporation and to by-laws since the date of granting of the letter of exemption.

The following information may be required:

1. Statement as to the payment of patronage refunds if the association is a purchasing or marketing organization.
2. Statement as to the necessity for the maintenance of reserves.

Name IAA Delegation To Country Life Conference

Three IAA board members and two staff members have been named to attend the American Country Life Conference to be held April 11-13 in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

From the IAA board will be Talmage Defrees, vice-president, and Albert Hayes, director from the 16th district. Staff members attending will be John C. Watson and L. H. Simerl of the research department.

Theme of the conference will be "Farm and Rural Life After the War." Special attention will be paid to the following problems: kind of farms after the war, living standards for rural people, educational standards for rural people, cooperative activities of farm people and world relationships that affect the American farmer.

Plans for the program have been formulated by a committee appointed by Dr. D. E. Lindstrom, U. of I. College of Agriculture. Members of the committee are Paul V. Maris, FSA, chairman; Carroll Streeter, vice-president of the association, and associate editor of the Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, and Rev. Fr. George Nell, director of Co-op Parish Activities, Effingham.

Assistant Adviser Resigns

James C. Hoyt has resigned as assistant farm adviser in McDonough county. He had served as assistant farm adviser and organization director from June, 1938, to June, 1943, when he was employed as full-time assistant adviser.

The American Dental Association reports that less than 10 out of every 100 American children and less than 2 out of every 100 American adults have normally healthy mouths.

FARM BUREAU members have the privilege of merchandising their wool through their own organization. The Illinois Wool Marketing Association is one of 21 state and regional members of the National Wool Marketing Corporation. The National handled over 60,000,000 pounds of wool in 1943. This makes it the largest single handler of wool in the United States and gives it the necessary bargaining power for higher prices.

Make it possible for your organization to render still greater service. See your Farm Bureau and be a cooperator in 1944.

Market wool cooperatively—help your own organization to help you to better farm living

ILLINOIS WOOL MARKETING ASSOCIATION

Some of these board members are sons and relatives of former directors of the Varna elevator. Left to right, first row, Fred Arndt, W. A. Schwanke, president; Carol O. Johnson, secretary, and Mauritz Stromgren, manager. Back row, Jay Meyers, R. H. Petrich, vice-president, William Koch, and Willis Shanklin.

Varna Elevator Serves Community For 50 Years

THIS year marks the 100th anniversary of the cooperative movement. It was just a century ago that 28 flannel weavers got together in Rochdale, England, and formed a cooperative society to better their lot in life. These were practical men who drafted a practical program.

This year of 1944 also marks the 50th anniversary of another cooperative venture — the Farmers' Cooperative Association of Varna in Marshall county. It has established a record of the longest continuous service of any cooperative grain elevator in Illinois.

Thus as the founders of the Rochdale society were pioneers in the development of the cooperative movement itself, the first Varna elevator board members were pioneers in the grain marketing movement in Illinois. The 50-year history of the elevator covers all of the ups and downs that farmers experienced during the period of trying to get a fair return for their products.

On the first board of directors in 1894 — the board then numbered nine — were William Koch, Sr., president; C. F. Wright, secretary, father of A. R. Wright, assistant treasurer of the IAA; George Ball, J. W. Whetzal, L. Beckwith, Fred Kaatz, John McCuskey, Jacob Lenz, and John Shields. None of the first directors is living, but William Koch II, now serving on the board, is a grandson of the late William Koch, Sr., the first president.

When the Varna elevator first opened for business it had difficulty in getting bids from commission firms. It met and solved this problem and went on to solve others that were even more difficult. These pioneers learned the hard way.

Probably one of the things that kept Varna elevator going all these years is that successive board members were always ready to adapt the organization to changing times. In the period of 50 years there have been three changes made. In 1921, it was voted to change the name from Farmers Grain & Coal Company to the Farmers' Cooperative Association. The charter was amended and the capital stock increased to $25,000.

In 1931, action was taken to reorganize under the Capper-Volstead Act. In the fall of 1936, the by-laws were amended and it was voted to pay back to the patrons one-half cent per bushel on all grain sold through the elevator. Under the new setup, any patron who did not hold common stock at the time the patronage was declared received credit toward earning one share of common stock par value $10. After one share of stock was paid for the holder received his patronage refund in cash.

The determination to keep a cooperative elevator in the community to serve the farmers was demonstrated in 1935. On June 15 of that year the elevator at Varna burned to the ground. The next day the directors met and voted unanimously to carry on the business of the association. The board decided to continue to buy grain and ship it through a neighbor elevator, and a new $11,400 elevator was built in time to handle the new crop of corn that fall. During the summer of 1935, the board held 17 special meetings and two regular sessions to plan their operations. Board members have always evidenced their interest in managing the affairs of the cooperative by the outstanding records of attendance at regular sessions. In 1940 there was only one director absent from one meeting.

One board director also pointed out that the Varna cooperative has succeeded in its operations through adhering to the policies outlined by the Illinois Agricultural Association through its grain marketing department, and by observing what made other elevators succeed or fail. As a member of Illinois Grain Corporation, the Varna elevator marketed 65,000 bushels through it for the 7 months period ending in January 1944. The cooperative spirit that has made the elevator a success is also reflected in the Varna community. Not far from the elevator is one of the most modern high school buildings that is to be found in Illinois. Upon inquiry you will find that the people built this school with their own tax monies. When the village decided to install a water system, $4000 was raised at the first meeting. In the same progressive spirit all of the streets of the village have been asphalted. In the recent War Bond drive, the community went

(Continued on page 25)

Farmers' Cooperative Association of Varna built this structure after fire destroyed its elevator in 1935.

Country Plant Ownership Advocated by PMA Manager

PROGRESSIVE cooperatives are giving considerable thought these days on how they can improve their marketing machinery so that members can have a more stable market when the war ends.

At the annual meeting of the Pure Milk Association, which has a membership of 12,500 farmers in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin supplying milk to the Chicago milk shed, Arthur Lauterbach, manager, recommended that the cooperative build up its reserves so that it could own country cooling plant facilities and have control of the country end of the milk business.

Lauterbach also pointed out that the cooperative should have enough money put aside so that it could have spray powder units to handle the surplus milk, especially if there is a demand for whole powdered milk in the post-war period. Milk powder, he said, might become a real competitor with fluid milk unless the distribution cost on fluid milk is reduced.

"We don't want to own plants just to have something to play with," the PMA manager said, "but to handle our own surplus in the country." He pointed out that the Kansasville roller plant saved $40,000 by running a short time last year and making milk powder out of the surplus. "And if we had handled all our surplus last summer we could have saved $700,000," he added.

Main value of such facilities, Lauterbach said, is their worth as standby equipment. "When we can make more money by selling fluid milk in the Chicago milk shed, then we want to sell fluid milk, and that is what we are doing today."

PMA has already taken some steps in the direction of owning its marketing facilities. During the last year, the association operated six milk receiving plants, a small milk bottling plant in Chicago which supplies one-wagon distributors, and the skim milk powder plant at Kansasville.

As another means of providing market stability for producers in the post-war period, Lauterbach urged serious consideration of the surplus holding plan long advocated by the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation — a combination of the practical principles of the old McNary-Haugen bills and of the ever-normal granary theory of the AAA.

"We must not be fooled into believing that Europe will need food long after the war is over; we will face an oversupply of food, possibly within two years after the war, and then prices will again decline unless there are rigid controls," he said.

"It is with deep regret," he added, "that I see Number One Post-War Planner Barney Baruch — whose post-war plans in World War I forgot about agriculture — has again come out with a report which ignores the need for understanding and planning for agriculture. This is discouraging to farmers."

Treasurer Walter Winn reported a new high in savings in the operations of PMA for 1943. Nearly $300,000 savings were made in plant operations, in sales of excess milk, skim milk powder manufacture, and in central office administration. The result is a year-end figure of $972,252 for the Association's net worth, after patronage refunds of $181,921 for the years 1929, 1930, and 1931.

Secretary Charles M. Cosgrove reported that Pure Milk members produced 1,439,353,827 pounds of milk duing 1943, for which they received net returns, after association deductions for marketing fee and plant investment — of $44,359,888.83, or an average of $3.082 per cwt. for milk containing 3.65% butterfat. This was an increase of $9,210,437.36 over returns for 1942.

Two resolutions calling for specific action to increase membership services were approved by delegates at the business session: (1) study of group medical and hospitalization insurance; and (2) study of revised membership agreement and of revised by-laws to simplify accounting procedure and to make possible accumulation of greater association reserves.

Other resolutions called for:

Release of protein concentrates to permit farmers to mix dairy rations on their own farms; removal of impediments to obtaining fertilizers; opposition to nationwide subsidies for consumers, and calling for public assistance for low income groups only upon basis of need; reduction of ration points for butter; opposition to efforts to destroy safeguards against fraud in marketing of butter substitutes; continuance of federal milk marketing orders to stabilize large fluid milk markets.

The following directors were unanimously elected to serve on the association board for the 1944-46 term: Lee Cartier, Whitewater, Wis., district 2; John Voelkering, Burlington, Wis., district 4; Walter Winn, Richmond, Ill., district 6; Harvey Norem, Newark, Ill., district 8; John P. Case, Naperville, Ill., district 10; W. M. Kimmelshue, Manteno, Ill., district 14; Fred Hiigli, Union Mills, Ind., district 16; Earl Whitaker, Elkhart, Ind., district 17; and W. E. Kline, Culver, Ind., district 18.

When Pure Milk Association members' wives came to the annual meeting they brought cake and cookies for the Chicago USO and Service Men centers. Three service men sample the wares before loading them for delivery to the centers. They are Pfc. Harry Tilbury, Pvt. Rudy E. Barton, and S 2/C Alvin H. Behrer. Cutting the cake is Mrs. Archie Crichton, Kane county PMA member, who originated the idea.

Junior Market Lamb Show Set For June 16, Chicago

Illinois and midwest farm boys and girls will exhibit market lambs, raised as 4-H and FFA projects, in the sixth annual Chicago Junior Market Lamb Show and Sale, Friday, June 16, at the Chicago Stock Yards.

The competition will be open to any boy or girl who is a member of a 4-H club or enrolled in vocational agricultural work in the rural schools.

Sixty cash pizes, totaling $250, are offered by the Union Stock & Transit Company.

Entry cards and prize lists may be secured by writing the Chicago Junior Market Lamb Show, Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Entries will be accepted up to June 12.

The FARM FRONT ROUNDUP

DRAFT FORMS — All farmers and farm laborers subject to the draft are being required to fill out a new agricultural deferment form and file it with the selective service board. The new form is AQ44, which replaces the old form 401B used last year to list agricultural production units per man on the farm. The new forms will be mailed to registrants as soon as they are available to the selective service boards.

DRAFT MEETINGS — Ten regional meetings of draft boards and USDA war boards to discuss agricultural deferments were held in Illinois from March 21 through April 5. The meetings were called by Col. Paul G. Armstrong, state director of Selective Service.

FARM UNITS — A 50 per cent increase in the unit value of soybeans and an 18 per cent decrease in the unit value of corn for selective service deferment purposes has been authorized by selective service officials. The unit value on corn has been changed from .22 units per acre to .18 units per acre. The unit value on soybeans has been changed from .08 to .12 units per acre.

SOYBEAN PRICES — In order to insure greater production of soybeans, OPA has announced that the support price on the 1944 crop will be on the basis of $2.04 for No. 2 beans with moisture content not exceeding 14 per cent. This is a 10-cent increase over the previously announced support price. A ceiling price also has been set on 1943 beans on the basis of $1.86 for No. 2, 14 per cent moisture beans. The ceiling for the 1942 crop remains at $1.66 per bushel. Soybeans sold for seed for the 1944 crop, or for human consumption, or exported, are not covered by the new ceiling.

SOYBEAN DECREASES — According to a March report of the USDA, in Illinois, the largest producing soybean state, farmers' 1944 plans indicate a decrease of 3 per cent from the soybean acreage planted last year. Iowa plans an increase of about 10 per cent over last year, Indiana 1 per cent, and Ohio 4 per cent. Farmers in the North Central states, where about 78 per cent of the total soybean acreage is grown, expect to plant 11,391,000 acres, an increase of less than 1 per cent over last year.

MILK PRICES — WFA announced March 21 that it has suspended portions of the federal milk marketing orders which would have decreased producer returns for Class I fluid milk in the Chicago milkshed during the spring and summer months. The portion of the Chicago order which WFA suspended called for a drop of 20 cents a hundredweight during May and June.

DAIRY SUBSIDIES — Increase in subsidy rates in the "dairy feed payment program" has been announced by the WFA to cover the months of March and April. The new rate for whole milk is 50 cents per 100 pounds, a boost of 15 cents, and 8 cents per pound of butterfat, a raise of 3 cents.

FARM SLAUGHTERING — WFA has extended indefinitely the period in which farmers can slaughter hogs and deliver pork to others without a permit or license. Ration points still have to be collected. WFA's restrictions on farm slaughter of hogs and delivery of pork were first suspended for 3 months from Nov. 17, 1943 to Feb. 17, 1944. This period was then extended to March 17. Amendment 12 to Food Distribution Order No. 75, places no termination date on the suspension.

HOG SUPPORT PRICES — WFA announced March 18 that from April 15 to Oct. 1, the hog support price of $13.75 Chicago would apply only to hogs weighing 200 to 270 pounds. The price support is scheduled to drop to $12.50 on Oct. 1, and will apply only to hogs weighing 200 to 240 pounds.

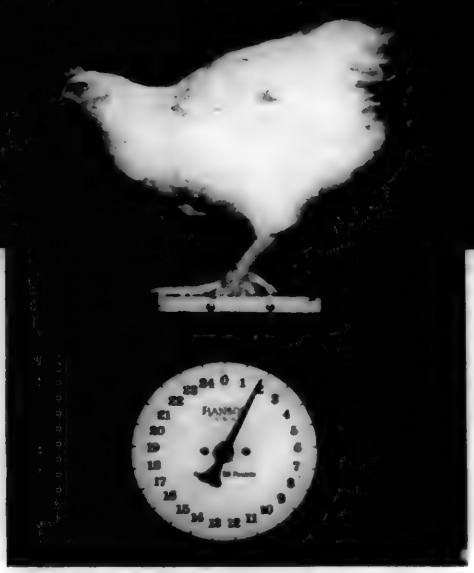
GASOLINE COUPONS — Starting April 1, five-gallon "R" coupons issued to farmers and other non-highway users will not be valid for buying gasoline at filling stations or other retail establishments. This means that after April 1 only those who buy their gasoline at bulk plants or authorized stations, or who have gasoline delivered into storage tanks on their own premises will use the "R" coupons. Non-highway users who get their gasoline at other retail outlets will use the one-gallon "E" coupons. Users of "E" and "R" coupons will be required to endorse the coupons. The name and address need be written only once on each strip or block turned in as a unit. Coupons presented separately have to be endorsed separately.

A GAS COUPONS — The eight A-11 gasoline coupons which became valid March 22 will still be worth three gallons each, but the period they cover has been extended until June 21 instead of May 21, according to OPA.

FARM TRANSPORTATION — Hauling of farm products and supplies this year will present critical problems, reports the WFA. Farmers are urged to keep their trucks, pickups, trailers and automobiles going by rigid maintenance of engines, transmissions and axle assemblies. Rubber tires will be one of the tight spots, not only for hauling vehicles, but also for tractors and other farm equipment. Recapping of tires must be employed extensively, WFA says.

NEW CAR ELIGIBILITY — OPA has issued three new rules on eligibility for new cars: (1) Raised from 40,000 to 60,000 miles the minimum milage an applicant's present car must have been driven before it can be considered unserviceable; (2) Made salesmen ineligible for new cars, and (3) Requested local boards to issue a purchase permit for a new car only to an applicant showing an immediate need for one.

Feed your chickens for Growth



SAVE MORE CHICKS

Your baby chicks are worth saving today. You need them and so does Uncle Sam. Give them a good start with Blue Seal Chick Starter. They will get the much needed vitamins, minerals, and proteins, to assure good health, rapid growth, and economical feed cost.

PRODUCE MORE EGGS

To keep your hens busy on a "full time" basis, feed them Blue Seal Laying Mash. This is a rich egg-producing feed that should be kept before your birds at all times. Scratch grains should be fed at the rate of 10 to 12 lbs. daily per 100 birds.

Grow them Sturdy

Balanced feeding during the growing period is particularly urgent this year. Failure to provide good growing feed has a "slow down" effect usually resulting in under-developed, poorly feathered birds with low resistance to disease and worms. Blue Seal Grow Mash is formulated to build strong frames, rugged bodies, good health, and vigor.

USE BLUE SEAL GROW MASH.

Grow them Quickly

Time is important too! We can translate time into pounds of meat and dozens of eggs by feeding Blue Seal Grow Mash. Start when chicks are six weeks old, changing from Chick Starter to Grow Mash gradually. Hand-feed scratch grains and maintain a good supply of grit and clean, fresh water.

Grow them Economically

Grow Mash cannot really be called an expense; it is actually an investment. Make an investment in plump, well finished cockerels and sturdy, healthy pullets that will be ready for egg production early and will be able to carry on at high levels throughout the season. Blue Seal Grow Mash will help you do this. To assure further economy, provide a good range where pullets can get ample green feed and sunshine. Another method—you can use Blue Seal 26% Poultry Balancer as a Growing Mash, fed either "cafeteria style" or by mixing 100 lbs. of Balancer with 150 lbs. of ground yellow corn and 50 lbs. of ground heavy oats.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

KERNAN, LASALLE COUNTY, HAS

COMMUNITY CLUB

They Have Good Times and Accomplish a Lot of Good

A RURAL community club claiming to be the oldest in Illinois will have to meet the challenge of the Community Boosters of Kernan, La Salle county. The Community Boosters organized in 1913, so that makes it just a little bit older than the La Salle County Farm Bureau, but don't get the idea that it's an old-timers club. The age range starts with the toddlers, who usually get restless during the business session of the program, and goes beyond the "life begins at 40" mark.

Refreshments are a major item on any Boosters' program and here are members of the committee in this division for one evening: Mrs. Irvin Funk, Mrs. Howard Smith, and Mrs. John Fekon.

In case you want to meet some of the prominent Farm Bureau leaders of La Salle county, your best bet is to attend one of the Boosters' regular meetings. You'll find E. E. Stevenson, who served as president of the La Salle County Farm Bureau for 21 years, and who is now president of the Illinois Grain Corporation, leading the songs. He was the first president of the Boosters and is still going strong. You'll find Mrs. Lucile Needham Stevenson, his daughter-in-law, in charge of the business meeting. She is a former president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

Other notables to be found on the membership roster are G. R. Birtwell, treasurer of the La Salle County Farm Bureau; J. Ward Smith, charter Farm Bureau member and second president of the Boosters, and now a member of the state legislature; J. V. Stevenson, who served as president of the University of Illinois Dads Association; Elgy Birtwell, who for some years was president of the Ransom Farmers Elevator, one of the oldest cooperatives in the state, and many others. You'll find that most of the Boosters are either Farm or Home Bureau members.

How the Community Boosters happened to organize in the little crossroads center of Kernan, six miles east of Streator, is a story in itself. The late Clifford Vogelsang, a country school teacher who became state senator, had a lot to do with it. He was teaching the Maple Grove school and put on a program for the folks of the community. There were spelling bees and other events that proved popular with young and old and as a result they asked for more such meetings. As time went on the meeting place was shifted to the Kernan town hall. The next step was the purchase of a piano. After acquiring a piano, the members thought they ought to have a place of their own to house the piano. An abandoned church was purchased and renovated and the Community Boosters had a home. This seemed like an important chapter in the club's history as it meant considerable planning and work to pay for their home, but the Boosters felt they were well established.

Calamity visited the Boosters and their well-organized existence in 1931. Fire destroyed the remodelled church and members were forced to return to the Kernan town hall for their meetings. However, within a few months, work was started on a new Community Boosters club building on the church site. Members contributed work and materials, and soon a modern, fireproof, brick building was ready for occupancy. At the 30th anniversary in March, 1942, the last of the indebtedness on the building was cleared.

In the new building there is a large

(Continued on page 25)

Entertainers for a typical Boosters' meeting are Wayne Koetz, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Koetz, and at right, Margaret Birtwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Galan Birtwell.

Parents and grandparents with boys in the service group about the Kernan Community Boosters' service flag. Left to right are Mrs. Will Chatham, Mrs. John Voigts, Mrs. J. V. Stevenson, Mrs. Irvin Funk, Mrs. and Mr. Elmer Brandes, and Mrs. and Mr. E. E. Stevenson.

Chicago Producers Fear Livestock Price Control Aids Processors, Hurts Farmers

NOBODY wants to deny a reasonable amount of profit to the processing industry or to the retail industry. That's why agriculture did not oppose the McKellar amendment to the Price Control Act which, in brief, assured fair and equitable profit margins to the processors.

But in actual practice, and under the direction of the OPA, the amendment has been taken to mean that even the most inefficient processor can buy livestock cheap enough to assure him a profit.

This point was brought home to livestock men attending the 22nd annual meeting of the Chicago Producers Commission Association by P. O. Wilson, secretary-manager of the National Livestock Producers Association.

"That is exactly the way it has been handled — selling your livestock cheap enough so that all processors will get a profit," Wilson told his audience.

Under such a setup, he continued, the only way that livestock producers can protect themselves is to see that the amendment is remedied when bills are drafted in the coming months to extend the life of the Price Control Act.

Wilson further pointed out that the financial statements of the packers for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31 showed that they did well enough even though they had to pay tremendously increased taxes.

"It is true," he added, "that some of them indicated that they did not do so well on hogs or cattle, but I have only one comment to make on that. If they did not do so well on hogs and cattle, they sure had a good year on lambs, and poultry and dairy products!"

Livestock producers talk over the year's business between sessions of the Chicago Producers' annual meeting.. Center is William Stockley, LaSalle county, and right, L. J. Quasey, Commerce Counsel for the Producers.

Wilson also gave the answer to the whole subsidy question — the same one that he gave to Mayor LaGuardia of New York in a recent conference.

. . . "If you can prove to me," he told the New York City mayor, "that the consumers of your city are not in a financial position to pay their grocery bill, I believe American farmers will join with their leaders and go with you to Congress and ask for a subsidy or a dole for your people; but we want it labeled what it is, a subsidy to the consumer, not a subsidy to the American farmer! That ended our subsidy discussion."

Questions popped up at a rapid rate during the afternoon discussion period of the annual meeting.

Here was a typical one put to H. M. Conway, director of research for the National Live Stock Producers Association: "Do you think the price of hogs will be lower this fall like the government says it is going to be?"

Conway answered, "It is impossible to make any definite forecast as to what action will be taken on the part of OPA. Frankly speaking, I do not consider that the lower floor will be effective even if it goes in. It is only a matter of time until the price ceiling will dominate the hog market, and I expect that to be true even next fall and winter."

Another question, "What can I afford to pay for 100-pound feeding pigs?"

Prof. E. T. Robbins' answer to this was, "A dime, and I expect you could pay 12 cents."

P. O. Wilson reported that in the first week of March the hogs not moving on the market were feeder pigs, particularly the light ones weighing from 70 to 80 pounds. The lighter ones were selling in the neighborhood of 8 cents, and on up to a dime. All of the marginal territory is very bad as far as feed is concerned, such as Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, Wilson said.

One of the problems of immediate concern to livestock producers and feeders of Illinois is truck transportation, L. J. Quasey, commerce counsel, National Live Stock Producers Association, declared.

There is need, he said, for more intensive conservation of equipment during the coming months than at any time since Pearl Harbor. National tire quotas have been cut from 550,000 tires per month to 300,000 or less. There will be only about 81,000 new trucks available for civilian use in the whole country during 1944. The repair part situation is

Henry Wieland, secretary-treasurer, left, Beloit, Wis., and Henry Parke, DeKalb county, president of the Chicago Producers, report another year of successful business in cooperative marketing.

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generally somewhat better than it was, but inability to locate parts and delay in securing them is still quite frequent. ODT district offices are ready to offer assistance on locating parts.

Quasey also cited the problem of keeping enough truckers to maintain transportation for livestock and other farm products and at the same time of meeting draft quotas. He said that livestock committees, ODT livestock advisory committees, the Farm Bureau, and the USDA war board in each county can help in this matter by cooperating with draft boards in seeing that proper information is compiled on truckers. He pointed out that not infrequently truckers are reluctant to seek deferment, notwithstanding the fact that the community might be left without any adequate livestock truck service.

R. C. Pollock, secretary-general manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, reported to producers on the work his organization has been doing for the armed services in the last three years in how to cut and cook meat. He showed a map of 200 to 300 Army camps where representatives of the Meat Board are working in the present fiscal year in cooperation with the Quartermaster Corps. This year the work is also being carried to 180 air bases and a program has been launched to include naval bases at the request of Army and Navy officials.

Annual reports of President H. H. Parke and Manager Dave L. Swanson showed that the Chicago Producers maintained a good record in 1943 despite many regulations which had an upsetting effect on the market. Although the Producers volume decreased from 22,294 cars in 1942 to 21,401 in 1943, a decline of 893 cars, the Producers handled 1/7 of all livestock on sale at the Chicago market.

When the Farm Bur

share in America,

families in the

Illinois farm

Insurance Co

For instance,

being used to

off mortgages

It is providing these farm folks with a

Premiums paid to Country Life are now being

United States Government Bonds, **Public Utilities and F. H. A. M**

are helping to make our country a better place to live in. Isn't that pr

America"? ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ **The folks who bought $25,500,000 of Country**

year, know it was a safe place to put their increased farm income.

would get a reasonable return on their investment. In 1943 Country Li

policyowners $363,904 in dividends. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ **Farmers are nat**

economical. They are leery of war-inflated land costs.

In Count

they are finding a chance, through their own life insurance company, to he

and control inflation, while they diversify their investments and put thei

program on a sound basis. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ **Buy War Bonds to make you**

Buy life insurance to make your family secure. See your local Farm Bu

representative. COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 608 South Dearb

he Farm Bureau folks in Illinois buy a Country Life policy, they are buying a

e in America, *They are staking a claim for themselves and their*

milies in the future of this country ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ On December 31, 1943,

llinois farm people had $202,957,123 of protection in force in Country Life

nsurance Company. This protection means future financial security.

For instance, in 1943, Country Life paid $494,582 in claims—money which is

being used to provide widows and children with homes, food and clothing to pay

off mortgages; *and to provide older farm people with incomes.*

n folks with a "share in America" today.

e now being invested principally in

nd F. H. A. Mortgages—all of which

Isn't that providing a "share in

0 of Country Life Insurance last

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Country Life paid back to its

ers are naturally thrifty and

In Country Life Insurance

mpany, to help the war effort

nd put their own financial

to make your country safe.

al Farm Bureau insurance

South Dearborn Chicago 5, Illinois

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Statement of Condition

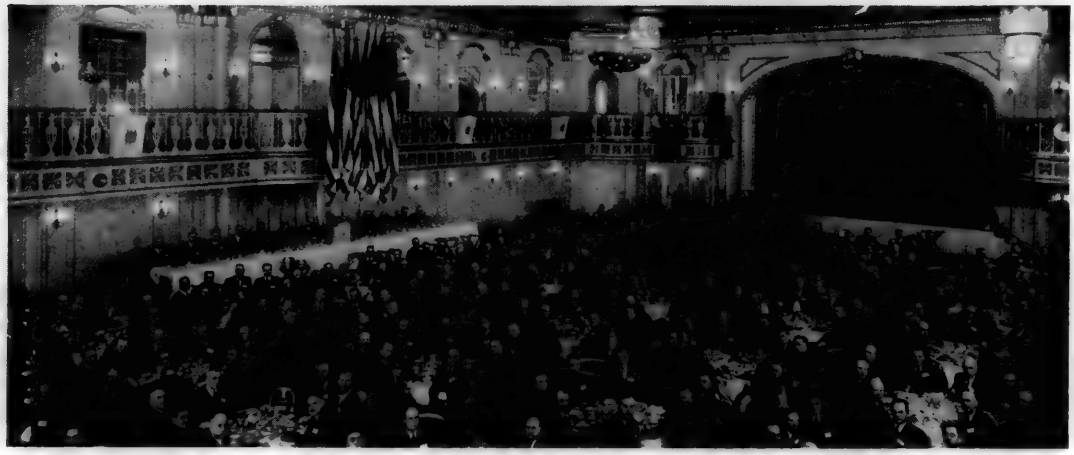
ASSETS

	December 31 1942	December 31 1943
United States Government Bonds	$ 5,076,917.78	$ 6,671,521.66
State, County and Municipal Bonds	2,950,119.87	2,900,979.32
Public Utility Bonds	3,520,385.82	4,530,258.87
Railroad Bonds	1,453,894.25	1,427,996.50
Industrial and Miscellaneous Bonds	876,073.16	952,745.59
F. H. A. Mortgage Loans	2,010,162.89	2,577,814.36
Loans Secured by Policy Cash Values	1,141,338.17	1,083,101.95
Cash	441,323.72	377,356.67
Interest on Investments Accrued but not due	111,130.11	129,394.88
Net Premiums Due and Deferred	641,240.09	652,391.21
Miscellaneous	323.24	583.01
TOTAL	$ 18,222,909.10	$ 21,304,144.02

LIABILITIES and SURPLUS

Policy Reserves	$ 13,046,109.45	$ 15,278,565.70
Policy Proceeds left on deposit	535,738.00	683,843.00
Policy Dividends left on deposit	687,908.42	835,397.20
Premiums and Interest paid in advance	505,707.12	650,520.64
Policy Dividends declared	367,556.62	410,628.17
Reserve for Investment and Interest Losses and Mortality Fluctuations	500,000.00	575,000.00
Claims Reported but pending proof	33,731.76	47,018.77
Reserve for unreported claims	16,850.00	46,850.00
All other liabilities including taxes	73,142.07	100,201.35
TOTAL LIABILITIES EXCEPT CAPITAL	$ 15,766,743.44	$ 18,628,024.83
Capital Stock	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00
Unassigned Surplus	2,256,165.66	2,476,119.19
TOTAL	$ 18,222,909.10	$ 21,304,144.02
Insurance in force	$182,127,435.00	$202,957,123.00

PRODUCERS HAVE THEIR BIGGEST YEAR



More than 300 members and farm leaders attended the 22nd annual meeting of the Producers in St. Louis, March 8. This picture was taken during the luncheon in the Gold Room of the Jefferson Hotel. During 1943, the St. Louis Producers transacted the largest volume of business in its 22 years of cooperative marketing. Cars handled increased 1368 over 1942.

MORE than two decades of successful cooperative live stock marketing at National Stock Yards, Ill., were signalized by the St. Louis Producers in its 22nd annual meeting March 8. More then 300 stockmen and farm leaders from 50 Illinois and Missouri counties were in attendance.

In welcoming members of the association, President Roy Burrus, Cass county, pointed out that the St. Louis Producers and its members were happy to contribute to the war effort in 1943 through the production and marketing of more than 900,000 head of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep valued at $37,000,000. The Producers last year, he said, handled the equivalent of 17,473 cars of stock, or the greatest volume in its history.

"If there is one thing that we have learned in these trying months for the live stock producer," Burrus said, "it is the need for still greater organization and maximum use of our resources. As producers we pledge continued support of the war effort; as a marketing agency we pledge efficient service and renewed vigor in our fight for 'fair play' for live stock growers and feeders. Your continued support will help us obtain these objectives."

In his annual report, H. D. Wright, manager, pointed to the splendid production job performed by farmers and stockmen in 1943 who succeeded in turning out an all-time high number of meat animals in the face of shortages of farm machinery and manpower.

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"While the year will be remembered as one of record live stock production," Wright said, "it was also marked by increasing discouragement because of frequent government orders, regulations, etc. that resulted in a great liquidation of herds and flocks, particularly during the latter part of the year. The peak of agricultural production is probably past, inasmuch as we have had seven successive years of record crops which piled up feed and provided pasture for the nation's largest live stock production.

"Two great tasks face the country this year. The first is to devote to the winning of the war every effort and every resource that can be employed. The second is to make all possible preparations to facilitate reconversion to peace time work which will come as war demands on industry decline."

P. O. Wilson, secretary-manager of the National Live Stock Producers Association, who addressed the meeting, warned that this spring and summer will find the country faced with the most serious meat shortage in its history. This situation, he said, is a culmination of ill-advised government price control regulations. The effect in the live stock field has gone so far now that only special effort will assure adequate supplies of beef and pork next year.

"For some time," Wilson declared, "an apparent adequate supply of beef has been produced by liquidation and premature slaughter of cattle, but this year approximately 25 per cent to 30 per cent fewer cattle were put in corn belt feedlots. Also about 45 per cent to 50 per cent of these reduced numbers were put in only for a short turn and will be marketed by the end of this month. In areas outside the corn belt, comparatively few cattle are being fed this year.

As to hogs, Wilson said the general live stock liquidation is most marked in this class. This industry was encouraged into over-production primarily at the expense of cheap corn. Now it is being forced to a level of production that will be far short of producing the necessary pork requirements.

Other speakers included Prof. J. O. Christianson of the University of Minnesota, D. Howard Doane, of the Doane Agricultural Service, Inc., St. Louis, and Lt. Col. Stanley DenHerder of Scott Field, Ill.

Two Directors Named

Roy Burrus was re-elected director from Illinois and Tom Douglass of McBaine, was the director elected from Missouri to succeed J. Henry Brayton of Holliday. Remaining directors are: J. D. Fehsenfeld, Troy, Mo.; J. R. Fulkerson, Jerseyville, Ill.; W. E. Williams, Garland City, Ark.; Arthur Weber, Sparta, Ill.; Theodore Anderson, Montreal, Mo.

The board of directors named Burrus as president for another term. Theodore Anderson was named vice president and Fehsenfeld continues as secretary-treasurer.

THE OUTLOOK:

HOGS SAME NUMBER BUT FEWER CATTLE

C. H. Jackson, prominent Mercer county livestock feeder, is keeping his pork production plans about the same as 1943 and reducing his cattle operations this year. Here are some of his 95 sows that will farrow in June.

THE old-timers in the hog producing and feeding business are going to produce just about as much pork in 1944 as they did in 1943.

That's the way C. H. Jackson, well-known Mercer county livestock man, sees the picture for the coming year.

Jackson markets about 800 to 1000 hogs a year and he expects to carry on his plans about the same way this year. However, he has cut down his cattle feeding operations.

In mid-March Jackson had 102 heifers in his feed lot as compared with 500 he would normally be feeding. He also has about 78 head of steers which he brought in during the last of February to clean up silage that won't be used up by the heifers.

The 102 heifers are those left from 207 he bought last October through the Chicago Producers at $11.25 per hundredweight. They weighed around 700 pounds when he got them, and he marketed 105 of them during the first of March for $14.25 at an average weight of 938 pounds. He doesn't know how he will come out on this operation until he markets the remainder of the lot.

Jackson pointed out the only reason he is in the cattle business this year is to use up the roughage on his acreage. He plans to get about 250 500-pound steers June 1 and will grass part of them.

Before the present market situation developed Jackson used to feed calves, but under current margins he has turned to yearlings. He is still buying a good grade of feeders, however, as he believes that they make the most economical gains.

On his hog operations, Jackson hasn't altered his plans much from other years. He had 22 sows farrowing from Jan. 3 to 5 with 195 pigs, and 11 sows farrowing during the first of March with 104. There were 23 sows still to farrow in March and 95 sows are to farrow in June.

Jackson figures on having most of his pigs ready for market in six to eight months. Pigs farrowed last June went to market seven months later at average weights of 270 to 285 pounds. He usually has his pigs feeding in from three to four weeks, starting them in on hulled oats. He is using oats sparingly now, however, because they are too expensive a feed even for a pig starter.

At the present time Jackson is operating about 600 acres in Mercer county, having started out with 160 acres before the first world war. Through his livestock operations and the application of limestone and fertilizer he has built his corn yield up to more than 100 bushels per acre. Last year he had 180 acres in corn and 75 acres of Boone oats. Some of his land should go into oats this year, but with the demand for more corn, he probably will not increase his oats acreage this year. All of last year's oats crop was sold for seed. His rotation is two years corn, one year oats, and one year clover.

All of his land has been limed, even his pasture, and he has used 2-12-6 fertilizer on his corn.

"I've found that it pays to put back into the land what you take out," Jackson says.

Operations of C. H. Jackson's cattle feeding plant near Joy in Mercer county are reduced in 1944, but he is still making a substantial contribution to the country's meat supply. Loading up the feed bunks are Victor Eckert and Claude Duncan.

Farm Labor Tightens With Spring Season

Indications that the farm labor situation is becoming tighter as the spring season draws near are found in the reports coming to the emergency farm labor office of the agricultural extension service of the U. of I.

G. T. Swain, Kankakee county farm adviser, reported early in March that "the demand for farm help has taken a decided increase in the past week. The situation would be better if more farmers would obtain a house and order married men. We have now 11 openings for married men and 21 for single men, with just 3 married men available."

"Our supply of farm help seems to be exhausted and with orders for hired labor coming in daily, it appears our only available source of supply will be the victory farm volunteer workers," says D. M. Chalcraft, Boone county farm adviser.

Commission Takes Steps To Enforce Pension Act

LAST November the Illinois Public Aid Commission announced that it would take positive steps in enforcing those provisions of the Illinois Old Age Pension Act which make children responsible for the support of their parents. In other words, the Commission took the position that it would not continue to furnish allowances to old persons whose children were able to care for them.

The need for such a positive action by the Commission becomes evident in a comparison of Old Age Pension rolls in Illinois with those of other states. The Commission became responsible for the administration of this program last July. During that month, 146,563 persons received old age pension allowances. During that same month only 113,259 persons received such allowances in New York, where the children's responsibility provision of the state law is enforced.

In Pennsylvania, another state where children's responsibility was required, 89,786 persons received old age pension allowances last July. In Texas, on the other hand, where the law forbids inquiries concerning children's ability or willingness to assist parents, there were 181,898 persons on the old age pension rolls.

The Commission started this program the latter part of November on a test basis in six downstate counties and a district in Chicago. On the basis of its experiences in these areas, it introduced the program on a statewide basis on January 1, of this year. As the program involves the review of the needs of each recipient who has a child, it is not possible to state what its final results will be at this time.

Nevertheless, there are a number of indications that it is having a substantial effect on the state's Old Age Pension rolls. Of 2,553 cases on which reinvestigation is completed, allowances were discontinued for 1,205, or 47 per cent, because children were able to assume the full support of their parents. In addition, among those who were continued on the rolls, increased contributions toward their support were received in many cases.

In considering these figures, it must, however, be borne in mind that they represent the findings from the first cases covered in the review, which, generally speaking, were those in which there was most likelihood that the children were able to assume all or part of the cost of caring for their parents.

On the other hand the Commission reports there is evidence to indicate that this program has made many people aware of their responsibilities toward their parents with the result that they are assuming this obligation in advance of any action of the Commission. Thus, the Old Age Pension rolls in Illinois decreased by 1,022 in December, the first time in the history of the program that there was a decrease of more than 1,000 cases in a single month. According to the Commission, during January the number of persons on these rolls decreased by 1,789, and in February by 2,376.

There has also been a complementary drop in the number of applications for Old Age Pension allowances since this program was announced. Last October, 1,430 persons applied for these allowances. In November, the month in which the program was announced, the applications totalled 1,064. By December, when the program was being operated on a test basis, the number of applications had decreased to 974. Applications during January totalled 980, and by February they had dropped to 793.

The Commission states that their experience indicates children are ready to accept this responsibility. With individual and family incomes at an all time peak there should be fewer applications and certainly in many cases children who previously were not financially able to take care of their parents are now in a position to do so.

In a Commission study of 840 Old Age Pension cases cancelled because children of recipients were able to support their parents, it was found that in sixty per cent of the cases children willingly assumed this responsibility.

In twenty-six per cent of the cases cancelled, recipients failed to supply County Departments of Public Assistance with any information, indicating that they were not in need of help from the state. In only nine per cent of the cases cancelled did children refuse to accept their obligation for support of their parents.

SAVE MONEY

on INOCULANTS

Order Now!

Patrons who can estimate NOW their season's requirements of inoculants for legume crops can save 25c on each $2.50 package (the 25-bushel soybean size). Proportionate savings can be made on 5-bushel sizes also. This pre-season 25c discount applies only to orders placed during the month of April.

A QUALITY PRODUCT

Blue Seal "Grow Crop" Inoculants have been tested in nationally known and reliable laboratories. These tests have demonstrated that Blue Seal contains adequate numbers of these nitrogen-gathering bacteria of the proper strains for desired results.

WHY THE SAVING?

By our pre-season plan, your inoculant requirements are "tailor-made" to fit your crop needs with the least possible waste and a consequent saving to you. See your dealer today.*

BLUE SEAL GROW-CROP INOCULANTS

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO

*Sold only by authorized distributors approved by County Farm Bureaus.

Vote for Home Bureau

At a dinner meeting Feb. 3, a group of 21 representative women of Bond county voted unanimously in favor of establishing a Home Bureau in their county. A request has been sent to the U. of I. home economics department for the services of Mrs. Madge Little, home adviser at large, to help organize a unit.

14.3% of all Hog Feed IS WASTED!

The United States Department of Agriculture made a five year study on a typical hog farm and found that 14.3% of the total feed used was consumed by pigs that failed to reach market.

A pig farrowed dead represents a loss of 140 pounds of feed consumed by the sow. A hog lost by disease or accident at market time represents a cumulative loss of 970 pounds of feed.

Protect your pocketbook and your pigs against the most dreaded and costly hog disease, CHOLERA. Vaccinate at an early age with fresh, potent Farm Bureau serum and virus.

See Your Farm Bureau

REMEMBER:

The smaller the shoat
The cheaper the shot

Commission Takes Steps To Enforce Pension Act

SAVE MONEY on INOCULANTS

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REMEMBER:

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..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES

By O. D. Brissenden

"LIFE has afforded me no greater satisfaction than the joy I have derived from the slow, steady, and sustained gain in prestige which agriculture has made as our farm organizations have grown and developed.

"Yet, anyone who studies modern trends must be impressed with the fact that as the country grows, farmers are destined to become a smaller and smaller segment of the total population.

"That must inevitably mean that the impact of the pressure of other organized groups upon agriculture will be intensified. That pressure may not be by design, or out of hostility, but it will be there, nevertheless. Let us never forget the lessons of history which show that the downfall of many a nation was begun when the rulers yielded to the demands of consumers for cheap food.

"Farmers can protect agriculture's historic tradition of freedom and independence, and they can bring about national farm policies that will preserve the Nation's greatest source of wealth, the soil, for the welfare of future generations — they can do these things, I say, if they will join together to form organizations as strong, relatively, as the organization of other groups. There is no other way." (Statement by Edward A. O'Neal, AFBF president, in the pamphlet, "Will A Million Members Be Enough?")

After 45 sessions, serving 65 counties, the series of M-M meetings neared its scheduled close March 31.

However, counties where meetings had to be postponed, or in which they were not scheduled, may get some April or May dates. Contact Claar, Hornbeck or Moore.

Results are beginning to be apparent as counties set out on the programs adopted at M-M meetings. One outstanding fact is that county directors or organization committees have set challenging membership goals — higher than estimated in advance by IAA fieldmen in many instances. This indicates that farmers realize keenly that now is the time to build their organizations strong to meet the problems of war and post-war.

Employees, both of Farm Bureaus and the subsidiaries, have had excellent attendance records and have shown by their discussions that they fully realize their opportunity and responsibility in maintaining IAA membership above the 100,000 mark.

Braving icy winds on one of the worst nights this winter, the workers of Kankakee County Farm Bureau assembled 165 strong for an enthusiastic organization school. Membership reports from that county since that date indicate a most successful drive. Forty-nine new members were reported during the week the meeting was held.

Livingston County Farm Bureau held its new member meeting March 14 with 310 in attendance. Lee Fillingham Seaman 1/C, who has been in the Navy for two years, was present. He has continued to pay his membership dues during that time, and expects to return to the farm as an enthusiastic Farm Bureau member at the close of the war. G. H. Iftner, director of grain marketing for the IAA, was the speaker at the meeting.

Early reports from Richland County Farm Bureau's membership drive indicate 46 new members signed.

Lt. Gene Stadel, right, former COD in Marshall-Putnam county, attended the organization conference at Farm and Home Week. At left is J. Clint Miller, Winnebago COD.

Emmett Keim, St. Clair COD, completed his 105% dues income quota during the first week of February. St. Clair county can be proud of this attainment and the splendid increase in membership experienced in recent months.

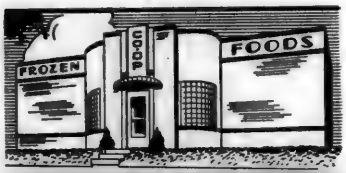
J. Walker Robbins, Champaign COD, reports that during the first 10 work days of March, 20 new members were signed and paid the full $15 in every case. Full dues were collected from 128 old members, and one-half dues from three others.

Greene, Macoupin, Randolph, Clinton, Washington, Coles, Kane, White, Lawrence, and many other counties staged special membership activity during March.

Will County Farm Bureau membership has increased more than 250% during the past 10 years, and now stands at more than 2000.

Negotiations have been completed by the board of directors of the Rock Island County Farm Bureau to purchase a two-story, red brick building in Moline as a new home for the Farm Bureau and its affiliates.

Board of the Ford County Farm Bureau also has bought a building four doors west of its present location in Melvin.



lockers

By Frank Gougler

THE COOPERATIVE LOCKER SERVICE OF MT. CARMEL has recently let the contract for the construction of a new locker building 35 x 60 feet, to be constructed of glazed hollow tile. This building will accommodate 726 lockers and provide ample chill room space and a special room for lard rendering and curing and smoking of meat. The cost of the building will be approximately $15,000 and a like amount will be expended for equipment. On a locker basis this will be approximately $45 per locker when completed.

KENDALL COUNTY COLD STORAGE LOCKER COMPANY has completed its expansion program and patrons now have the use of their lockers. This expansion program has provided for enlarging the plant at Yorkville, so that additional lockers could be installed, and provides for a larger chill room, as well as a larger and more complete room for rendering lard, curing and smoking meat.

Another unit of the association has been established at Oswego which provides for 250 lockers. This small county of nine townships has two complete plants, one at Yorkville and one at Newark, with branch plants at Plattville, Plano and Oswego. Total number of lockers in all plants now exceeds 1200.

RICHLAND AND COLES COUNTY FARM BUREAUS have under consideration the setting up of a locker plant in each county. If there is sufficient interest in Coles county, a plant will be located at Charleston. A committee of the Farm Bureau board has been named to make a survey of membership interest in this project. Richland county's interest centers around Noble. Here, too, the Farm Bureau has named a committee to work with local leaders in carrying the project forward.

STARK COUNTY operates three complete locker plants at Bradford, Wyoming and Toulon. Because of the great demand for lockers, the plants at Toulon and Wyoming have been enlarged and approval has been had from WPB for enlarging the Bradford plant. After expanding, each plant has over 600 lockers, making a total of more than 1800 for the county. All three plants are complete plants, including lard rendering and curing and smoking. All plants are governed by a board of directors of nine members, all of whom are Farm Bureau members, and Miss Kathryn Craig is county manager and bookkeeper. The locker association has issued 2000 shares of "B" stock to the Stark County Farm Bureau.

About 65 leaders from Illinois cooperative locker plants met in Chicago in March to discuss problems confronting locker boards and managers. The following major subjects were discussed:

George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary, outlined relationship policies which had

been worked out by the IAA business service committee and which were approved by the board of directors of Illinois Cooperative Locker Service. All present were in accord with these policies.

Price ceilings as applied to locker plant operations brought out considerable discussion. Locker plants had locker rentals and service charges frozen as of March 1942. The effective date for such ceiling prices went into effect on August 19, 1942. Most of our locker plants, because of higher costs of supplies and labor raised their charges before March 1942. Those that failed to do so now find it difficult to operate on a profitable basis and are interested in the procedure for increasing service charges and locker rentals.

Jay Simon of the Chicago OPA office and A. L. Frankel, district representative of the same office, addressed the meeting on the subject and outlined the procedure for securing price adjustments as follows:

1. Outline clearly and fully information showing for what services increased charges are desired and the amount of each increase.
2. Support such request with income and expense statements, profit and loss statements and balance sheets for the years 1941, 1942, and 1943.
3. Furnish information in regard to service charges and locker rentals made for like services by nearby competitors.
4. Prepare all supporting evidence in duplicate and outline fully by letter just what is desired.
5. File application for adjustment with nearest district office. The officers in charge and location of Illinois district offices are as follows:
   R. Biggert, 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago; J. L. Hirschfield, Moline; A. W. Offill, Peoria; C. R. Davis, Springfield. These offices will furnish instructions as to method of procedure.

By L. L. Colvis

Annual meeting of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and the Fruit Exchange Supply Company will be held April 18 in Carbondale.

As of March 18, the prospects for a 1944 fruit crop in the United States look favorable. This is the "on" year for apples. Tree numbers have gone down to less than 80 million in the U.S. These, however, could produce from 40 to 50 million more bushels than the short 1943 crop.

None of the principal peach producing sections of the country have been seriously hurt by low winter temperatures, and there is a possibility of a bumper peach crop. Early blooming, however, is increasing the danger of injury from spring frosts. Growers feel that the crop at present is hanging in the balance and will be determined largely by temperatures from now on.

The picture in Illinois is quite similar to that for the country as a whole. We should have a much better crop of apples than in 1943 and with favorable weather almost a full crop of peaches. It is true that peach buds have been killed in Pike, Calhoun, and Jersey county areas, but from Belleville and Centralia south in Illinois there has been no damage to date. Peach trees in the extreme southern Illinois are blooming now. This is somewhat earlier than normal.

We are informed by the OPA that price ceilings are planned for all fruits and vegetables for 1944. At just what point this ceiling will be established and how it will work has not yet been determined. At present there is a tendency on the part of OPA to use a system whereby the price of peaches to consumers will be at the same level regardless of the section of the country. This is assuming, of course, that fruit will actually sell at ceiling prices. If there is a full crop this may not actually happen because in that event the law of supply and demand will set the price probably somewhere below ceiling unless the ceiling price is established at too low a figure.

The container situation continues to look extremely unfavorable. Very few growers have been able to lay in a supply of wooden bushel baskets and in all probability there will not be enough made this year to pack a normal crop of fruit. Ceiling prices on baskets were raised effective March 13. The price is now $2.73 per dozen to the manufacturer f.o.b. his plant on trucklots or carlots of three hoop tub bottom baskets with star crown covers. This will mean that growers will be paying 25 cents or slightly more per basket by the time they get them to their farms.

Timber Pools Active

Considerable activity in marketing black walnut logs has been carried on during the last month by cooperative groups in various counties of the state to meet the need of material for gunstocks.

Champaign county is starting on its second pool after winding up operations on its first pool in which 47 farmers listed 1,097 trees for sale, measuring 97,000 board feet. This amount of lumber will be enough for 30,000 gunstocks. The high bid on this was $7652.

Under the arrangement used in the Champaign pool, all owners of walnut trees sign up to sell the standing trees, the buyer to send cutting crews, the county pool getting the cash for the entire pool before any cutting is done, the farmers getting their cash before logs are removed from their premises. The total expense of the pool is confined to mail and office work, as the extension foresters do not charge for their services to the pool.

McLean County Farm Bureau is now working on a walnut pool, and Piatt County Farm Bureau has approved a similar project. In DeWitt county, farmers are signing up in a third pool.

Three farmers in the Peoria area have sold enough walnut logs to stock about 3000 rifles, according to C. S. Walters, project forester for the eight-county Peoria area. No trees under 16 inches in diameter were cut, unless they were defective, Walters said, since the men are allowing the small sound trees to grow for future use.

In the Randolph Farm Bureau Co-op, during the six weeks ending in February, 18 members sold enough ash logs for handle stock to make more than $3000 for themselves. Of the 18 owners represented in the sales, only four called in any outside labor. The largest volume of logs was produced by Ernest and Dwight Fulton of over 17,000 board feet.

Ash logs, coming from some of the 60,000 acres of timber lands in Randolph county, are moving to market as a project of the Randolph Farm Bureau Cooperative. At left is Guy W. Hawkins, co-op manager, and at right Farm Adviser E. C. Secor.

(Sparta News Plain Dealer Photo.)

By G. H. Iffner

H. D. Berger, manager for many years of the Farmers Grain Company at Bluffs, Scott county, died Feb. 26 at Our Savior's Hospital in Jacksonville. Cooperative grain marketing lost a faithful supporter for Mr. Berger believed in giving Illinois Grain Corporation all of his patronage. Producers around Bluffs hope that the man who succeeds Mr. Berger will honor him by keeping the cooperative links unbroken in the chain of grain marketing.

Henry Birr, former manager of the Cissna Park Cooperative Grain & Coal Company, Iroquois county, recently assumed managership of the Blackstone Farmers' Grain Company, Livingston county.

Joseph A. Daniels, former chairman of Bond county AAA, will manage the Greenville Equity Union Exchange, Bond county.

The Godfrey Elevator Company, Madison county, is combing the area for a manager to relieve pinch-hitting H. B. Koeller, president, who is anxious to get back to his farm work.

The Alhambra Grain and Feed Company, Madison county, will be the first farmers' elevator in Illinois to operate a soybean processing plant. It has the priorities and the equipment is in order. Manager E. S. Apple has worked on the project for more than a year.

Twenty-one Illinois Farmers' Elevators celebrated their 25th anniversary during 1943 at Alhambra, Atwood, Bentley, Boody, Elmwood, Elwin, Foosland, Grand Ridge, Guthrie, Hammond, LaPlace, Maquon, Nokomis, Patoka, Paxton, Pierson, Piper City, Randolph, Seymour, Staley and Woodson. Not all of the above are truly cooperative organizations. However, a majority of the stockholders are farmers. Sixteen other farmers' companies organized during 1918 are no longer in existence. These elevators were located at Aledo, Atwater, Bongard, Brockton, Dundee, Fidelity, Heyworth, Huntley, Kankakee, Metcalf, Midway, Rumpler, Sharpsburg, Sciota, Thawville and Weldon.

The director of a southern farmers' elevator attended a district IAA marketing conference. He returned home and went into action. His elevator is changing from an old line type to a true cooperative type of organization. In the future, the patrons will get their share of earnings on a patronage basis.

Illinois Grain Corporation employees like to remember Dec. 31, 1943 as the day when farmers' elevators in Iowa booked 150 cars with them. That set a record for Illinois elevators to shoot at. In what year will they tie or exceed Iowa's record? An electric clock to the person who guesses the month and the year.

Illinois grain producers can help celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the cooperative movement (Rochdale Society in England) by patronizing their local farmers' elevators. Farmers' elevators can celebrate the centennial by voting to become true cooperatives and showing appreciation to patrons via the patronage refund route.

"I would not mind my elevator becoming a true co-op if I did not have to keep those records," a manager said recently. That is not the way Roy Phillips at Nokomis sees it. "Those records are worth keeping," said Phillips, "and we can afford to hire a girl to keep them. See this ledger? — a complete record for every one of my patrons." Phillips has managed the Nokomis Equity Elevator to an enviable position by giving unequalled service and by creating opportunities for service.

Herbert A. Graham, honorably discharged from the Army, has been hired to work in the St. Louis office of the Illinois Grain Corporation. He was inducted into the Army June 7, 1941, and served in the Army Engineer Corps. In March, 1942, he was in Belfast, North Ireland, and after service in the British Isles, landed at Oran, Nov. 8, 1942 and saw service in some of the Tunisian campaign. He was hospitalized and returned to the United States on account of disability and honorably discharged Oct. 3, 1943.

A patronage dividend of $19,600 was approved at the 40th annual meeting of the Savoy Grain and Coal Company. This equals $1 an acre for the acreage represented by the co-op membership. The co-op handled 626,805 bushels of grain for the year and merchandise business amounted to $98,196. L. G. Johnston was re-elected president and Edwin Smalley was re-elected to the board. Holdover directors are A. E. Burwash, Henry Grein, Walter Fisher, Clark Wise and F. W. Jordan.

By Frank Gougler

Director D. L. Garber of PRODUCERS' CREAMERY of MT. CARROLL reports that his board has decided on the size and kind of new creamery to construct. It will be a brick-tile, one story structure, 35 x 105 feet. It will be built along the side of the present building and present operations will not be disrupted during construction. After the new plant is ready for operation, whole milk will be received and processed in it, while cream will continue to be received and processed in the old building. New equipment for the new building will consist of a boiler and stoker, a can washer, a plate cooler, receiving equipment, holding trucks and a large roller dryer for drying skimmilk. This dryer will have a capacity of 400 to 500 pounds of powdered skimmilk per hour.

John Sterchi, president of PRODUCERS' CREAMERY of OLNEY, reports that the stock selling campaign has practically been completed. Their expansion program contemplates the building of an addition to the plant 40 x 80 feet to provide additional storage space and serve as a garage for creamery-owned trucks. Manager Frank Mleynek states that additional space is needed in the milk department to handle the increased volume of milk. This will be provided through the enlargement of the present milk department by rearranging partitions and converting excess office space to the milk department. New equipment to be added consists of a new air-tight cream separator of 7000 pounds per hour capacity, 150 H. P. boiler and stoker, heat reclaimer system, can washer, receiving room equipment, milk storage tanks, and a 400 pound per hour roller dryer. This additional equipment will cost approximately $25,000.

In February, Manager Robert Erickson put out his first issue of "Producers News," a monthly publication which goes to patrons of the creamery. According to Manager Erickson the volume of butter manufactured at present well exceeds that of last year. Recently 11 new cream patrons and 25 new milk patrons have been secured. According to the "News", one of the best investments the board has made recently has been the renting of a garage. The creamery operates a fleet of 12 trucks which are stored and serviced in the garage. A mechanic is employed on a full-time basis and works from noon until 11:00 p.m. In this manner, when trucks start out in the morning, they are in tip-top shape and by being stored in a heated garage through the winter, they are not subject to mistreatment experienced by trucks that have to remain out in the cold.

Old-timer "Doc" Harland, who started as manager of the cooperative cream station in McDonough county years ago and has been a cream salesman for Producers' Creamery of Mt. Sterling since it began operations in 1936, has been confined to his home for two months due to an attack of pneumonia. Other drivers are taking care of his routes during his illness.

During January and February of this year, reports Manager Gourley, the PRODUCERS CREAMERY of CARLINVILLE handled more milk and cream than during the flush months of May and June last year. Because of this increased volume, it has been necessary to purchase a new 300 gallon stainless steel pasteurizing vat, a stainless steel pre-heater and a larger stoker for the boiler. During January, 24 new patrons were secured and 35% more patrons were served than during January of last year.

PRODUCERS CREAMERY OF PEORIA is moving ahead with its plans for the building of a plant at Henry and at Havana. Stock is being sold to finance the project and sites are being considered. The Henry plant will serve Marshall-Putnam, Stark, Bureau, Woodford counties. La Salle may be included, depending on the action taken by producers of that area. The Havana plant will serve Mason, Menard, Cass, Fulton and Tazewell counties. Both plants will afford diversified outlets for producers' output as they will be equipped with roller dryers for the making of skim milk powder.

The zero hour for invasion could, in all likelihood, be the same zero hour for getting the crops in the ground this Spring . . . these crops which will feed our victorious armies in 1944-45.

At the zero hour, our men, munitions, and supplies must be at the right place—at the right time—in the right amount. On the farm it's the same story with gasoline, tractor fuels, motor oils, and greases.

WHEN the weather man gives the signal, 158,000 tractors will rush into farm fields in Illinois, and in so doing, will consume 3,160,000 gallons of fuels daily. One big bombing raid over Berlin will consume about the same amount. Surely our demands for petroleum this Spring will be terrific. Military needs come first; Agriculture's requirements are second; and civilian needs come last. We are told there will not be enough to go around.

It is, therefore, our suggestion that you keep your farm fuel storage filled at all times on the regular route call of your serviceman so that you can keep an adequate supply on hand during your farm work season.

Specify "Magic Aladdin" or "Kleer Motor" gasoline or "T-40" tractor fuel, whichever your needs require. Each is "tops" in its particular field.

Ask your BLUE SEAL SERVICEMAN or any of the 66 County Service Companies affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

MOTOR OIL

Be sure you have enough on hand to carry you through the season. "Blue Seal," "Master," and "Penn Bond" are today the same top quality lubricants that tractor farmers have preferred for years.

BLUE SEAL GREASES

Check your supply of greases. Your serviceman has the correct types of grease for all farm equipment requirements.

BLUE SEAL ANTI-RUST

We suggest that you become acquainted with the advantages of using Blue Seal Anti-Rust after each field operation this Spring. Blue Seal servicemen can now supply you with this new product which will assist in keeping your equipment rust-free and ready for use.

Food Program Stresses Home Canning For 1944

BECAUSE the OPA has credited Victory gardeners and home canners for the sharp point reductions in March on three of the most popular canned vegetables, more emphasis is placed now on plans for home food preservation this summer.

Homemakers who follow recommendations given recently at the National Home Food Preservation Conference will find help in canning better quality products, reducing food spoilage and preventing accidents.

Homemakers are warned against oven canning because of danger from explosions and danger of underprocessing due to the slow rate of heat transfer from air and uneven heat distribution in the oven.

The steam pressure canner correctly used is recommended for processing of all low-acid vegetables and for such products as meat, poultry and fish.

The boiling water bath method, in which jars are completely covered with boiling water throughout the processing time, is recommended for home canning of tomatoes, tomato juice, rhubarb, fruits and fruit juices. It is not recommended for vegetables, other than tomatoes, nor for meat, fish and poultry products because of the danger of spoilage and possible food poisoning.

The open kettle method, in which the food is completely cooked in an ordinary kettle and then packed into hot sterilized jars and sealed immediately, is not recommended for tomatoes, fruits, nonacid vegetables, meat, poultry and fish. This method is generally satisfactory for jams, jellies and preserves. It is disapproved for fruits and vegetables because of the danger of contamination before the jar is sealed. It is disapproved for low-acid products because the heat treatment is insufficient to guard aginst spoilage and possible food poisoning.

Canning is but one of several satisfactory methods of food preservation, and should be undertaken only where proper equipment for recommended canning methods is available. Otherwise, reliance should be placed entirely on other methods of preservation, including storing, freezing, dehydration, brining or pickling. These methods, too, must be properly carried out in order to be effective and safe.

Here are the present indications for home canning supplies for 1944.

Glass jars and closures — all the types of home canning jars and closures available on the retail market last summer will again be manufactured for 1944 canning. In addition permission to make the standard size Mason size zinc lid with porcelain lining has been granted.

Rubber rings — in 1944 they will be made of reclaimed rubber and synthetics. No crude rubber will be available for this purpose this year. The wartime rings require somewhat different handling from those available in pre-war years, and manufacturer's directions should be followed carefully.

Here are the 1944 officers of the Illinois Home Advisers' association. Front row, left to right, Miss Marian Sympson, Tazewell county, president; Miss Elizabeth French, Bureau, secretary. Back row, left to right, Miss Mildred McBride, Vermilion, treasurer; Mrs. Helen Volk, Lee, first vice-president; Miss Mary Strubinger, Madison, second vice-president.

(U. of I. Photo.)

Mrs. Scott Hardy, Macon county, reupholsters a 100-year old chair which she brought to a recent leader training school in the Macon County Farm Bureau building. This chair is the fifth piece of the suite which she has reupholstered.

(U. of I. Photo.)

Women Learn How to Make New Furniture From Old

Reupholstery is taught step-by-step in the leader training schools conducted in various sections of the state by Miss Dorothy J. Iwig, specialist in home furnishings, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The reupholstering is only one of many projects in the home furnishing program. This program is being carried on this year in more than 60 Illinois counties.

Women who attend the training schools assist later with similar work in their local communities.

A combination of discussion, demonstration and workshop methods is used in the reupholstering school. Leaders are asked to bring furniture for reupholstering and the tools needed for the job. Materials such as webbing, padding and twine are estimated in advance and the order placed with the home adviser. Each leader pays for the material used. An effort is made to have several types of furniture brought to the schools so that varied problems will be brought to the attention of the leaders.

Usually every piece of furniture is completed by the end of the class with the exception of the upholstery fabric covering which can easily be put on at home.

New Home Adviser

Miss Evelyn White of Monmouth, a former Warren county 4-H member and a graduate of Bradley Polytechnic Institute in home economics, is the new home adviser in Jo Daviess county. She succeeds Miss Erlene Barron who resigned because of ill health.

Fifty Years of Service

(Continued from page 8)

over its quota. The elevator cooperated in all these community projects with work, donations and loans.

Right now the Varna elevator board is thinking about the future of its cooperative. Some of the members are talking about ways and means of getting more young people interested in the business. Some members are also talking about having terminal facilities on the river. They would like to see other cooperative elevators in the area work with them on the grain marketing problems that may arise in the future.

In 1943, the Varna elevator marketed 339,804 bushels of grain for $362,588.49, and did more than $18,000 worth of business in merchandise and coal. Net operating income for the year was $8,435.08. A one-cent per bushel patronage refund was declared on 1943 business as has been the practice since 1938.

Community Club

(Continued from page 12)

auditorium with regular theater seats and a stage that is fully equipped to accomodate any play or dramatic presentation. The basement serves as a large recreation room with facilities for the preparation of refreshments, which always climax an eventful social program.

Perhaps one of the major reasons that the club has progressed is because it has maintained a well-balanced program, meeting both the educational and recreational needs of the people.

Overall the program of the Boosters is devoted to all progressive movements for the good of community life. The building serves as a natural community center with many of the rural schools holding their programs in the large auditorium. The Boosters sponsor 4-H clubs, hold harvest festivals, promote church affairs and encourage activities in the interests of the war effort. A Red Cross unit meets once a week and members contribute liberally of their time, effort, and money to USO, bond and scrap drives. A service flag occupying a prominent place on the auditorium stage, shows 50 boys and girls from the community in the services of their country. A World War I service flag has 17 stars. Much of the neighborly discussion consists of the exchange of news about sons and daughters who are serving on the fighting fronts.

Here in the Kernan community, substantial citizens are keeping alive the best of American traditions for future generations.

REYNOLDS COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL

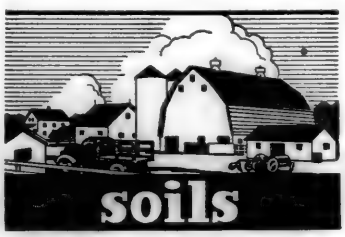
(Continued from page 5)

This is the former sale barn bought for $700 and used as a farm shop and vocational agriculture classroom. The shop is located only four blocks from school.

Buses line up in front of the Reynolds school as classes are dismissed. Part of the new building can be seen at the left.

The old building which the high school shared with the grade school hides the front of the new building.

grew up in Mercer county. He studied at Knox College and the state University of Iowa and has done considerable graduate work.



By John R. Spencer

If all farmers in Illinois who want rock phosphate could get it this year, the tonnage would set a new high record. The production of both rock phosphate and superphosphate will be larger this year with demand still far in the lead.

During February, many of the northern Illinois quarries were not in operation due to necessary repair work and others for installation of additional crushing equipment to increase agricultural limestone output.

At the annual meeting of the Midwest Limestone Institute all of the quarry operators attending were concerned about (1) the increasing labor shortage, (2) the mounting demand for agricultural limestone, and (3) how they could obtain maximum production at each of their plants.

"During World War I, the emphasis was on the production of cereals. Today in World War II, the emphasis is on meats, dairy products, eggs, fats and oil. . . To meet the present emergency, farmers should make every effort to provide their soils with all the plant food that present limited supplies will permit." Middle West Soil Improvement Committee.

The new quarry set-up at Cordova in Rock Island county is now in operation and has been producing agricultural limestone since early in March.

"The year 1943 (when all figures are assembled) will probably show the greatest production of food, feed and fibre in the history of the State." J. B. Andrews, U. of I. College of Agriculture.

EDITORIAL

What Do You Think?

CONCLUSIVE proof that farmers must be fully organized if they are to have equal representation with industry and labor is to be found in the report on post-war adjustment policies filed by Bernard Baruch, New York banker, with War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes.

As far as farmers are concerned, the most startling fact about Baruch's report is that agriculture is given no consideration in the government's first official survey of post-war policies for America.

The Baruch report is quite comprehensive in dealing with industry. It recommends fulfillment of all government contracts for war materials, payment for all goods, allocation of all materials on hands, and financing for re-conversion to peace-time production.

Labor is given similar consideration in the report. Recommendation of plans for providing jobs for workers is contained in the survey.

These plans are laudable as every thinking citizen realizes that full employment and prosperous industry are necessary to post-war re-adjustment if a repetition of the aftermath of the first world war is to be averted.

But what are the post-war plans for agriculture? Are farmers going to have to sit back and see farm commodity prices plunge to bankruptcy levels as they did after the first world war? Farmers can well remember those years after 1918. While they suffered staggering losses, war industries had their contracts protected and labor shared in the benefits.

Farmers, although better organized at the outbreak of the second world war than in the '20's, still found themselves in a secondary position as compared with industry and labor. When America entered the second world war, industry secured cost-plus contracts and organized labor was given maintenance of membership guarantees.

On the other hand, farmers were shoved around between the OPA and the government food agencies. Rules were changed in the middle of the game. Some even called farmers war profiteers because they sought to establish parity prices for their commodities. While ceilings were withheld from soaring wages, price levels on farm commodities in some instances were established at below parity. While consumer income was at an all time high the farmer was told he could not have parity in the market place because it would lead to inflation. At the same time a program of consumer subsidies was inaugurated by the government to reduce the price of food at the retail counter. The farmer could well see what such a policy would mean in a post-war period. If producers of agricultural commodities could not receive parity when consumer income was at an all-time high, what chance would he have to receive a fair price when payrolls declined.

Manufacturers of war materials received consideration for their essential workers through draft deferments, but agriculture was not considered an essential industry until many skilled workers had left the farm for war factories and the armed forces. With less labor available, farmers were further told that they would have to get along with less new farm equipment and repair parts.

Some of these inequities have been altered, but action was taken only after organized agriculture had made a concerted attack to secure their correction.

That's the record to date. Possibly in consideration of these facts, farmers should not be surprised at the failure of the Baruch report to consider agriculture in any post-war plans. Some might say that the government support programs for various agricultural products, which are supposed to continue for a certain period after the war is ended, are sufficient guarantee for the farmers. However, there is this undeniable fact — any overall post-war plan that ignores as an important segment of our economy as agriculture, is doomed to failure. Industry and labor cannot prosper and our whole economy cannot be stable if agriculture is forced to beg for crumbs at the post-war conference table.

There is only one way that agriculture can maintain its self-respect. Agriculture must become fully organized so that it can have an equal voice with industry and labor. Attainment of this objective is even more vital to the future welfare of America than it is to the farmer as an individual.

Fruits of Cooperation

YOUR Farm Bureau membership entitles you to participate in the many valuable business services provided through the cooperative Farm Bureau subsidiaries. Quality products — better service — and substantial savings are the direct, tangible fruits of cooperation which are being realized by thousands of Farm Bureau members throughout Illinois.

These business services have been set up to meet the needs of Illinois farmers. Farm Bureau members built them — Farm Bureau members own, control and operate them. They all have one common aim and that is to provide Farm Bureau members quality products at the lowest possible cost.

Your county service company has a complete line of farm supplies including petroleum products, paints, feeds and other items. Your general and special insurance agents have a complete insurance program of life, casualty and property insurance to offer you. Hog cholera serum and virus and other biologics are available at the Farm Bureau office.

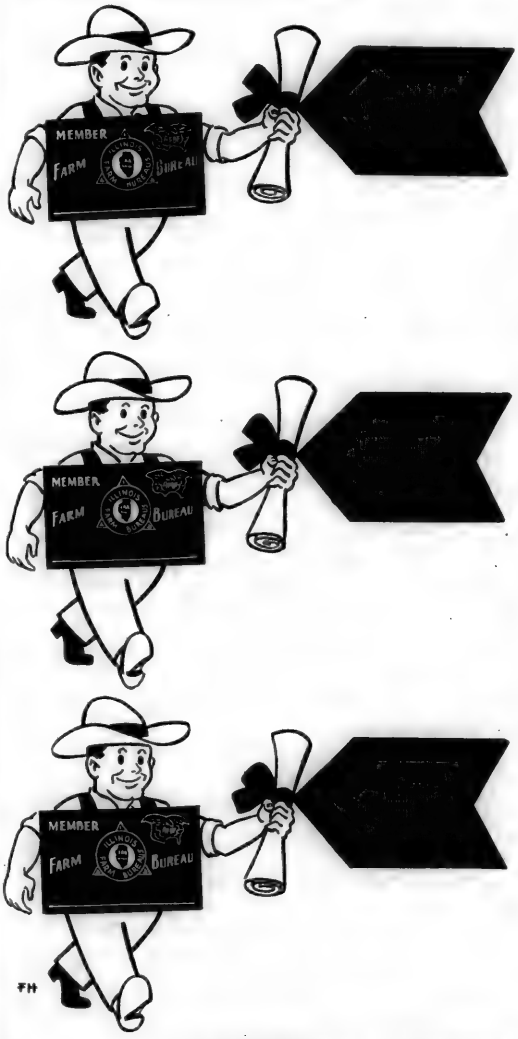
Volume purchasing — efficient management — and loyal Farm Bureau membership support have combined to build strong, substantial state and county cooperatives capable of serving the needs of the farm people of Illinois. Profits of these business services are returned to the Farm Bureau members of Illinois in proportion to their patronage.

You may secure further information about these services and the savings they will bring you from your county Farm Bureau office — you will find that it *pays to be a Farm Bureau member.*

Mr. Farm Bureau Member:

ONLY YOU CAN HAVE THIS LOW COST PROTECTION!

SPONSORED and controlled by and for the Farm Bureau members in Illinois, Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company is truly mutual, providing participating and non-assessable policies with statewide distribution of risks.



108 MILLIONS of fire insurance throughout the 102 counties of Illinois signifies the faith of the members in this cooperative company.

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109 MILLIONS of windstorm insurance and 18 millions of extended insurance coverage are other milestones in the development of this strong financial structure which provides participating and non-assessable policies.

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16 THOUSAND Farm Bureau members purchased 50 millions of hail insurance on growing crops during 1943. On March 15, 1944 over 363 thousand dollars was returned to these 16 thousand Farm Bureau members as a result of the participating feature of this company's policies.

★ ★ ★

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

608 S. Dearborn Street **Chicago 5, Illinois**

EDITORIAL

What Do You Think?

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Mr. Farm Bureau Member:

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The Row Ahead..

Close to the good earth, he handles it well, with faith that hard work and the aid of a good growing season will produce an abundant crop to sustain his nation at war.

The row ahead is straight and well marked. He can see the end, and at the same time view the heights and depressions on the way. He is confident of his ability to keep the rows straight, and gives his effort, time and attention to that end. They will serve as evidence of a job well done when viewed through the eyes of his neighbor.

But he thinks of a bigger job, a job of winning the war, of winning the peace, of establishing the kind of a post-war social and economic order to which he wants his son to return and in which he will live, and of avoiding a post-war depression. In this job the way is not so well marked, and the end is not in sight. But, again, he believes that the way can be found with the cooperation, the best thought and the hard work of he and his neighbors, and in that belief he has joined hands with 100,000 and more in the Farm Bureau movement in Illinois.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

and 97 County Farm Bureaus

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

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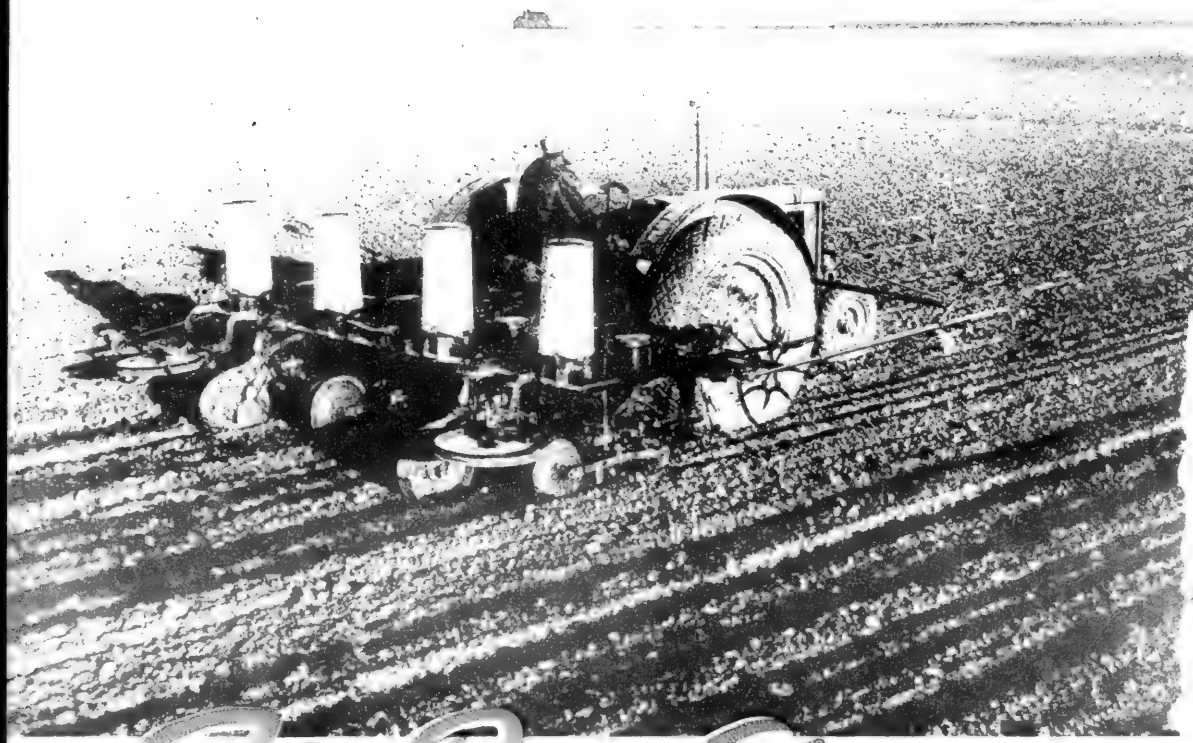

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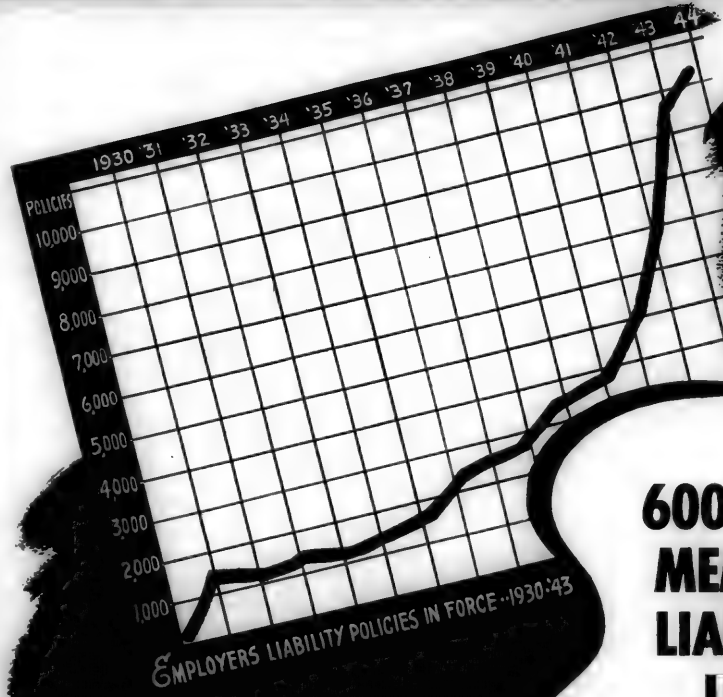

600 FARM BUREAU MEMBERS BOUGHT LIABILITY POLICIES LAST MONTH!

NO WONDER FARMERS BUY IT—

Look at the protection they get!

1 *General Liability Protection* — The policy provides protection against claims of persons not employed by the insured who sustain injury by reason of the insured's negligence. It covers all farming operations, including the use of farm tractors, personal activities of the insured, and liability for injuries sustained around the home of the insured. Limits are $5000 for one person — $10,000 for one accident. Property damage limits, $2000. Higher limits if desired. (A typical farm accident covered by this policy is an animal getting out on the highway and injuring some person, or damaging a motor vehicle.)

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3 *Medical Expense Payment* — If an employe is injured, the policy pays for reasonable and necessary medical, hospital, dental, surgical, ambulance, registered nurse service and medical supplies — up to $250 for one accident, and up to $500 in case of death of the employe. This coverage is also available to certain members of the family, for a small extra charge.

See your local Farm Bureau insurance agent for further details.

This policy is for FARM BUREAU MEMBERS ONLY

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608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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MAY, 1944 **VOLUME 22 - NUMBER 5**

Report Findings of IAA Studies On Soybean and Fertilizer Plants

REPORTS of studies on soybean processing plants, fertilizer mixing plants, and livestock marketing featured the annual spring meeting of Illinois Farm Bureau leaders April 7 at Springfield.

Because of the inability of farmers to get soybean meal in adequate quantities, county Farm Bureaus have been seeking assistance from the IAA in gathering information on the possibilities of setting up local soybean processing plants, George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary, said in making a report on studies conducted by an IAA committee on this subject.

Problems to be faced in entering the soybean processing field were cited in the report as follows:

The marketing of oil is a major problem. If several plants are erected, it is possible that the quality of oil coming from the respective plants will not be uniform in quality. It is also possible that the quality produced by any one plant would not be sufficient to enable it to market the oil efficiently after the war, when foreign oils will most likely come into competition with locally produced oils.

It is therefore recommended, in the event local processing units are built, that a statewide overhead corporation be set up, financed in part by local processing companies, which would be responsible for the sale of oil, possibly the refining of oil, and to provide an outlet for any excess meal that might be manufactured by local plants. These local and state cooperatives would be set up on a patronage basis, with dividends eventually flowing back to the grower of beans and the user of meal.

Study also reveals that the solvent type of processing unit appears to be the most efficient. The small unit solvent plant is still in the experimental stage and it is quite certain that few, if any, priorities will be granted for the building of such units until they have been perfected to the point where they may be considered outside of the experimental stage.

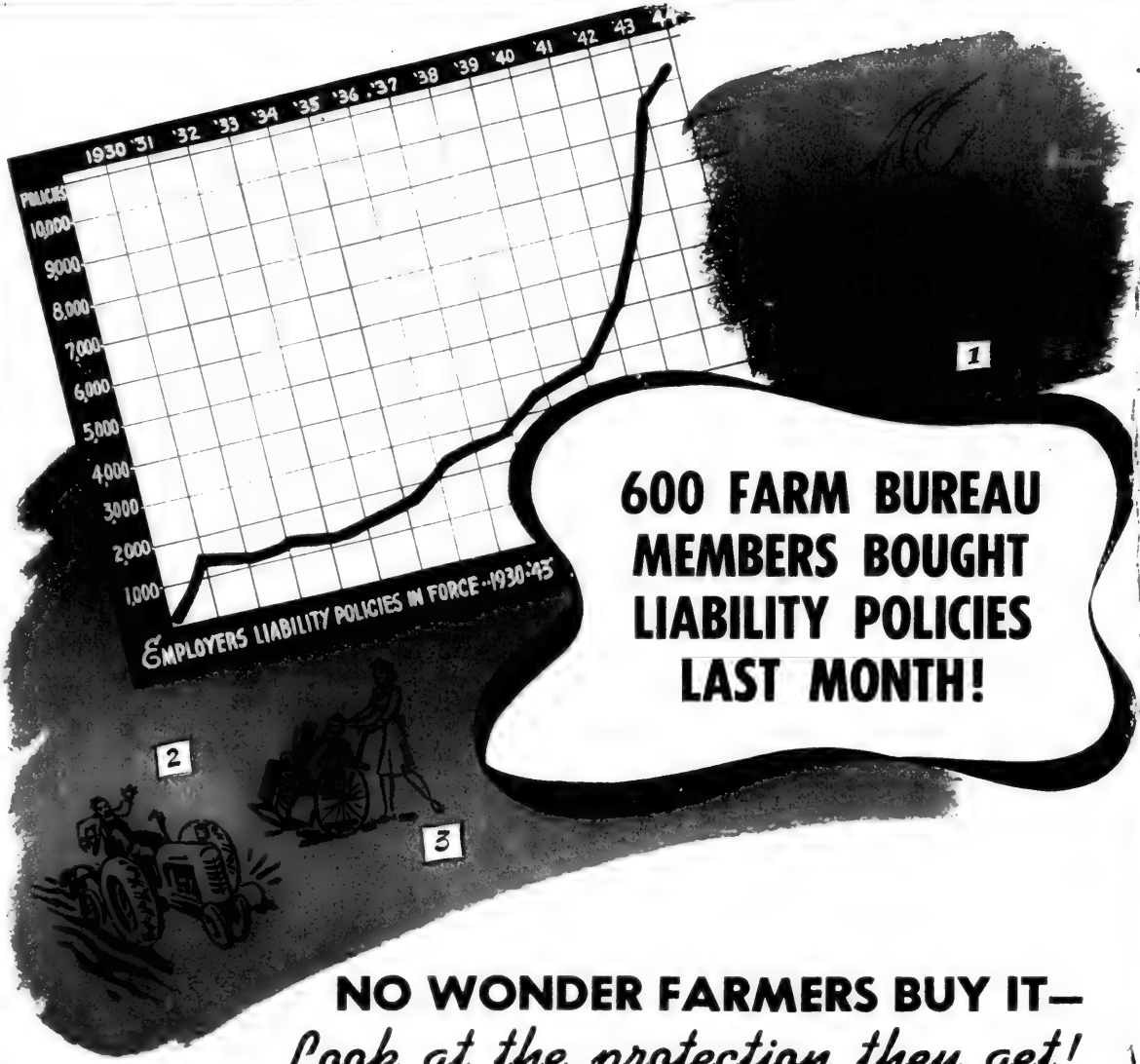
Other recommendations of the report were that such plants should be owned locally and financed by the sale of stock widely distributed among farmers and that in most cases they be operated under a separate corporation. It was also recommended that such corporations should be tied in with the usual controls, including "B" stock, etc., and that plants be located where there is sufficient bean acreage to justify soybean processing units and sufficient livestock to utilize a large per cent of the bean meal produced.

Entering the processing field should only be done after a careful study and surveys of local conditions, the report stated, so that the County Farm Bureaus, which might promote the project, would have full information concerning the possibilities of success in this venture.

The report presented to the leaders on the fertilizer situation indicated that rather substantial savings might be made with mixing plants properly located and connected with an economical and dependable distribution service.

Studies which have already been made by the IAA indicate that a fertilizer mixing plant should be located near a reliable source of superphosphate. There are two areas in the state which seem to be proper places for fertilizer plants. In these two areas, the freight rate structure is favorable, and water transportation is available, truck lines and livestock trucks going from these areas to the country are available. Through the Illinois Farm Supply Company, a splendid distribution outlet is available. Fertilizer should be distributed by truck as nearly direct from the fertilizer plant to the farm as is possible.

The cost of a fertilizer mixing plant



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MAY, 1944 VOLUME 22 - NUMBER 5

Report Findings of IAA Studies On Soybean and Fertilizer Plants

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will vary from $7 to $10 per ton of yearly output. Priorities are possible at the present time for sufficient steel for the construction of modern fertilizer plants.

There is a pretty fair opportunity of securing necessary machinery for such plants. Supplies of superphosphate can probably be secured and a supply of nitrogen is available. Potash will probably be a scarce material for the coming year and possibly for a longer period.

A report on the six district marketing meetings sponsored by the IAA this spring revealed that four general recommendations came out of the sessions:

1. Complete a study of the possibility and feasibility of establishing local meat slaughtering and packing plants.

2. Study the possibility and feasibility of extending our cooperative livestock marketing agencies, or coordinating them, in such a way as to exercise greater bargaining power in the sale of livestock through the control and distribution of volume.

3. To study the possibility of securing stocker and feeder livestock through agencies already established, or agencies to be established, that would put the buyer of such feeder livestock in a better bargaining position than he seems to possess now, buying his feeders through established sales agencies.

4. That the foregoing studies be made and conducted by a committee selected and established in a manner similar to the IAA school committee, and that these studies should be gotten under way promptly.

The leaders adopted a motion at the Springfield meeting favoring a resolution of Jo Daviess County Farm Bureau asking for the discontinuance of daylight saving time. The motion was adopted with the provision that abandonment of daylight saving time would not be sought if facts showed that such action would hamper the war effort in any way. It was pointed out that Congressman Cannon had already introduced a bill seeking the return of standard time.

IAA Livestock Marketing Fieldman Added to Staff

Merle S. Koch 46, Adams county, has been hired as a fieldman in the Illinois Agricultural Association's livestock marketing department to work in district No. 3 which covers 18 counties in west central Illinois. He takes the place of Guy W. Hawkins who resigned in December, 1943.

Koch has been a farmer-stockman in Adams county for a number of years and has been active in Farm Bureau work. He is a former member of the board of the Adams County Shipping Association.

AFBF Gives Views to GOP

FARM BUREAU recommendations on a basic farm program were presented before an agricultural committee of the Republican party April 3 in Chicago, along with the suggested plans of other major farm organizations.

Presentation of the Farm Bureau recommendations was made by Earl C. Smith, president of the IAA, and vice-president of the AFBF.

Here are a few of the major suggestions regarding essential national farm policies:

1. Maintenance of adequate reserve supplies of basic soil crops, with price supports, including mandatory commodity loans.

2. Improvement and extension of the Marketing Agreements program to do as much for non-basic crops as is done for basic crops.

3. International trade policies designed to restore and maintain a fair share of the world market for exportable farm surpluses.

4. A soil conservation program, to be guided and administered by the Land Grant Colleges.

It was further suggested that full administrative responsibility for all types of agricultural commodity programs be vested in a national bi-partisan board, members to be appointed by the President, with advice and consent of the Senate.

The Farm Bureau statement also asked for the preservation of the cooperative features of the Farm Credit System with more authority and responsibility given to local associations, and relief and rehabilitation and emergency credit consolidated in one division of the Farm Credit System, the whole to be administered by a bi-partisan board.

It was also strongly recommended that complete responsibility for price control over food and fiber be placed in the hands of a single agency, the War Food Administration.

It was recommended that price ceilings should be established at levels that will encourage maximum production. Consumer food subsidies and roll-backs were condemned.

Other recommendations included:

That adequate funds should be included in federal aid legislation for the development of secondary and feeder farm-to-market roads. Any program for federal highways should not be developed at the sacrifice of rural roads, and should be so routed as to serve existing market centers and not disrupt established farm markets.

That land suitable for farming which has been purchased by the government should be sold as soon as possible after the war. This land should be offered to the original owner, and then if not purchased in a reasonable time, it should be put up for public sale and sold to private individuals in units suitable for the operation of family size farms.

The AFBF "Guide to Postwar Planning" was attached to and made part of the statement of the Farm Bureau to present the AFBF policy as to postwar affairs.

CCC Made Sole Buyer of Corn in 125 Counties

In a move to secure 80 million bushels of corn currently needed by plants manufacturing war products, the WFA announced April 25 that for the following 60 days the Commodity Credit Corporation would be the only legal buyer of corn from 125 counties in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota.

Only exception to this rule in the designated counties will be where feeders are able to present evidence of emergency and immediate need for corn. They may apply to county AAA committees for authorization from WFA to purchase and transport an amount necessary to make his inventory equal to a 30-day supply.

At the same time, WFA announced that county and community AAA committeemen would begin an immediate check on farms in the designated counties to determine the amount of corn available for purchase by the CCC and to arrange for shelling and transportation services.

Farmers who offer their corn for sale in the designated counties will receive ceiling prices with the government standing the cost of shelling and hauling.

On April 24, a meeting of county AAA committeemen of Illinois and Indiana was called in Bloomington. Addressing this meeting Maj. Walter C. Power of the Army service forces appealed to farmers to provide more corn needed for war materials. Corn products are needed, he said, for making ammunition, food, clothing and medical supplies. Glucose made from corn is used in intravenous feeding of badly wounded soldiers and the supply is threatened because of the corn shortage.

Purchasers of corn made by the CCC

will be handled through local elevators.

Corn owned by feed mixers can be used by them in the manufacture of mixed feeds in an amount not in excess of that used during the corresponding period in 1942-43. This provision was scheduled to become effective May 1.

Economic Stabilization Director Vinson, Price Administrator Bowles and WFA Administrator Jones jointly stated on April 24 that there would be no increase in the selling price of corn from the 1943 crop.

Illinois counties affected by the order are: Bureau, Cass, Champaign, Christian, DeWitt, Douglas, Edgar, Ford, Fulton, Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, LaSalle, Lee, Livingston, Logan, McLean, Macon, Marshall, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Moultrie, Peoria, Piatt, Putnam, Sangamon, Scott, Stark, Tazewell, Vermilion, Will and Woodford. These are the same counties that were affected by previous 35 and 60 per cent set aside orders.

Labor Shortage Liable to Cut Farm Production

With the shortage of farm equipment, feed and agricultural labor, it will be extremely difficult to maintain 1944 agricultural production at the levels of 1943, in the opinion of the research department of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

As labor grows scarcer, the production of livestock, milk, poultry, eggs, fruits and vegetables will be cut most.

The shortage of labor or feed may force farmers to market large numbers of livestock during 1944 and 1945. Such a movement would increase the supplies of meat available for civilian and military consumption. This would be a desirable situation if the sale of livestock coincides with the greatest need for meats. On the other hand, it would be a very unfortunate occurrence if a greater need for meats should develop at a later date.

The production of primary agricultural products appears to have reached a peak in 1942. It is true that government figures show that agricultural production in 1943 was slightly greater than in 1942.

However, a large part of the so-called 1943 "production" was in reality sales of farm products produced in previous years. It represented sales of livestock, poultry and dairy products produced from feed raised in 1942 and previous years.

In 1943 the production of food grains in the United States was 22 per cent below the 1935-39 average.

In 1943 the production of truck crops and fruits was 9 per cent below the average of the same five prewar years, while the production of sugar crops was 20 per cent below the 1935-39 figure. The only significant increase in food crop production in 1943 was in potatoes.

The production of feed and of food crops requiring relatively small amounts of labor is not likely to be greatly reduced by a shortage of labor in 1944. Unfavorable weather conditions, however, would cut the production of such crops severely.

The attitude of the military agencies and of the highest civilian officials in the government seems to be that although the need for food and industrial products is very great, the need for man power for the armed forces is even greater. It is likely, therefore, that both agriculture and industry will be forced to release some of its manpower to the military forces.

Eleven members of the Tazewell County Rural Youth brought more than two tons of waste paper to the Farm Bureau in their January drive. Paschal Allen furnished the truck and Rural Youthers sorted, tied and loaded the paper.

S.I.N.U. President Dies; Had Outstanding Record

An outstanding citizen and educator was lost to Illinois with the death March 27 of Dr. Roscoe Pulliam, president of Southern Illinois Normal University.

Death was attributed to kidney and heart complications said to have been caused by a shrapnel wound received in World War I when Dr. Pulliam served as a private in France with the famed Rainbow Division of the AEF.

Dr. Pulliam had been greatly interested in the work of the Illinois Agricultural Association's school committee in studying rural school problems and some months ago had appeared before the committee to give it the benefit of his experiences in the field of education.

Born on a farm in St. Clair county, Dr. Pulliam knew all the problems of farm boys in Southern Illinois attempting to get an education.

One of the major achievements of Dr. Pulliam's career was the fostering and planning of legislation which gave Southern Illinois Normal University a 25-year building and expansion program. Plans have been drawn for a new university layout of buildings and land purchased for the expansion.

He carried on a determined fight in the legislature to make the Normal a liberal arts college. This work advanced the Normal from a Teachers College to a University.

Decker Joins Survey

Dr. George C. Decker, new entomologist of the State Natural History Survey and the Illinois agricultural experiment station, began work in March.

Dr. Decker, replaces the late Dr. W. P. Flint who died last June 3.

Dr. Decker formerly was associate professor of entomology in the Iowa agricultural experiment station, Iowa State College, Ames. At one time he was with the state board of entomology of Georgia and was regional supervisor for the U.S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the grasshopper control program involving several Central states.

Timber Co-op Buys Mill

Randolph county timber cooperative recently purchased a small portable sawmill from an operator in Effingham county. The mill has a capacity of about 5000 board feet of lumber per day.

TRI-CITY HIGH

THREE DISTRICTS COMBINE TO IMPROVE STANDARDS

"...I WAS recommended for radio and sound man at my Navy interview. My schooling in science, mathematics and music was the best help."

Behind these few words from a letter written by a high school graduate to his former classmates is the story of an outstanding educational program developed by a rural high school in a reorganized district.

The writer of the letter is a graduate of Tri-City High School located in Buffalo, a community of 400 near Springfield in Sangamon county. Buffalo is within approximately one mile of the geographical center of a reorganized school district which comprises 93 square miles.

Before the reorganization seven years ago there were three high schools serving the same area. Buffalo had a four-year high school with an enrollment of 44; the village of Dawson had a small three-year school with an enrollment of 33, and the Mechanicsburg community had a three-year school with 31 students.

Faced with a problem of declining enrollments, progressive leaders of the three communities decided it would be logical to merge and build a modern school plant at Buffalo as the center of the new district.

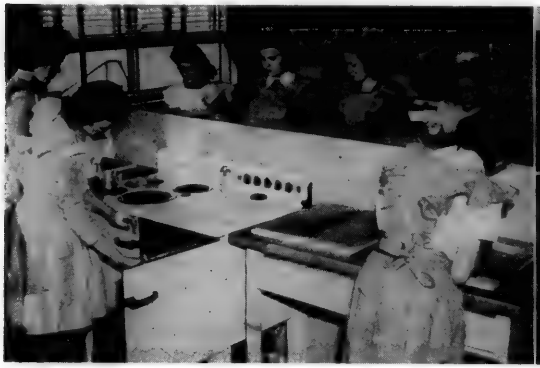
The new district was organized in the spring of 1937 and the old high school buildings were used until the fall of 1938 when the new building at Buffalo was opened with an enrollment of 150. The three former high school buildings then became available for the elementary schools of the three villages and provided additional and much needed space.

Three buses provide transportation for the students, one each for Buffalo, Mechanicsburg and Dawson. The district has owned its own buses since 1940 and finds it much more satisfactory than contracting for such services. Per pupil cost of transportation is $29.26 which includes the $15 reimbursement from the state. Ninety per cent of the students are on the bus less than an hour. There are good concrete and improved roads serving the district.

Before the formation of the Tri-City district, all three of the schools were offering English, Latin, algebra, geometry, history and general science; two were offering commercial subjects and biology and only one was offering physics and a unit in agriculture.

Today the boys and girls attending Tri-High have considerably more educational opportunities and all the advantages afforded in any four-year high school of similar size in the state. The school has nine teachers, including the principal.

Of particular value to farm boys is the school's agricultural department. Three units are offered in this field. At the annual meeting of the Illinois Association of Future Farmers of America in April at Urbana, the Tri-City chapter was selected as the outstanding in section 12. This section includes 20 chapters in Cass, Logan, Menard and Sangamon counties.



Girls of Tri-City High School find their homemaking laboratory a pleasant place in which to work. At the right above Miss Rosemary Holm trains future contest winners Wesley Veach, Betty Schnirring, Eileen Mohan, and Ann Ayers.

A MODERN RURAL SCHOOL PLANT

By CRESTON FOSTER

Body-building exercises are an important part in the Tri-City physical education program. They are supplemented by the study of hygiene, physiology, and first aid.

☆

Here are just a few of this year's activities of the FFA chapter at Tri-City: testing 50 cows monthly for a dairy herd improvement association of the county; planted a 600-tree windbreak on the school grounds; tested, mapped and recommended treatment on 700 acres of soil; maintained 6 test plots on pasture improvement; collected 47 field seed samples for test during January; tested home water supply in cooperation with state sanitary laboratories; ordered cooperatively 50 bags of certified northern grown seed potatoes and 60 fruit trees; bought a $100 War Bond and conducted a 35-ton scrap drive. The boys themselves own $3900 in War Bonds and Stamps.

The 37 boys in the agricultural classes have 47 projects with a March 1 value of $4900. During 1944, these FFA boys will produce more than 40 tons of pork.

Adult classes also were sponsored by the Tri-City High School during the winter months and more than 70 farmers were reached in the discussions and studies.

Tri-City is also noted for its music activities, having won the Sangamon county music contest in three years out of six. It has had representatives and winners in district, state and national music meets and the students are also proud of their band.

Tri-City has placed high in the county speech contests and recently tied for first place in the county freshman speech competition.

An outstanding physical education program is being carried on for boys and girls. Boys have classes five days a week, three of which are devoted to gym work and the other two to hygiene, physiology, and first aid. Pre-induction physical conditioning exercises have been stressed the last few years. There is also keen competition for places on the school's baseball, basketball and track teams.

In the girls' physical education program, emphasis is given to hygiene and folk dancing as well as the regular body building exercises.

One of the advantages afforded in a

(*Continued on page 25*)

Tri-City's farm shop is a busy place as these pictures indicate. In picture No. 1 the "mighty man" at the anvil is Murl Tyron. Picture No. 2 shows Howard Thompson making tests for a Sangamon county dairy herd improvement association. Picture No. 3 finds Donald Kirby and Charles Carpenter applying clamps to a wagon bed built by Kirby.

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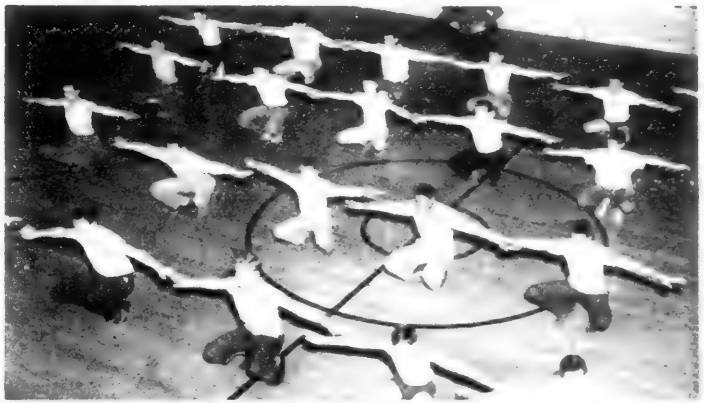

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Frank Lambrich, left, Wayne County Farm Bureau member, and Farm Adviser L. B. Kimmel, discuss the current egg market. Lambrich has been selling to a hatchery.

30c Dozen "Minimum For Production" — Poultrymen

IT TAKES at least 30 cents a dozen to stay in the egg production business with feeds at their current price levels.

That's the general opinion expressed by Wayne county producers and they ought to know because the county ranks in second place in the state in egg production and first in the number of chickens on farms.

There are not so many large laying flocks in Wayne county, but every farm has some chickens and the receipts from poultry and eggs represents an important part of the farm income. With some of the land unproductive for corn, wheat, clover, etc., Wayne county farmers turn to eggs, chickens, milk and cream for increased income.

It is not surprising therefore that the recent collapse in the egg market hit farmers in Wayne county harder than in some other areas of the state. Eggs dropped as low as 18 to 20 cents a dozen during the last week in March as compared with 32 and 35 cents a year ago when feed prices were lower.

Here are a few reactions of Wayne county farmers and their wives received in interviews during early April:

"When prices go below 30 cents that's ridiculous," said Mrs. Homer Fleenor who has a laying flock of 250 Barred Rock-New Hampshire Reds hybrids. "Our price went as low as 20 cents on March 28, and you can't feed chickens at that level. If egg prices stay down there are going to be a lot of flocks going to market. I don't know what agency is to blame, but it's a bad situation."

Mrs. Fleenor also reported that she paid $2 per 100 more for her pullets this year than she did last year when egg prices were higher. She had contracted ahead for her chickens and the drop in the egg market didn't affect the price.

The price of pullet chicks didn't drop as much in Wayne county as in other counties because one large hatchery failed to open this season due to the labor shortages, and this reduced the supply. However, the price on roosters dropped as low as $2 when the egg market declined.

Mrs. Jerome Molt expressed a pretty general sentiment of her neighbors when she said. "We were promised 30 cents a dozen by the government, but we haven't got it." Mrs. Molt and her daughter, Ellen, handle the poultry business on the farm and keep pretty good records on their income and expenses. Ellen reported that currently they are doing little better than breaking even on the cost of feed and other production items.

This is the experience of the Molts even though they received a premium of 8 cents a dozen over the local market price by selling eggs to a hatchery. Since the middle of March a number of hatcheries have discontinued buying eggs. The Molts have a laying flock of 215 Barred Rocks and production has been running around 10 to 11 dozen per day.

Mrs. Ernest Gregory who has a laying flock of 150 also believes that it takes at least 30-cent eggs to break even. "Laying mash is high and so are other feeds when you compare them with egg prices. I know because we had to buy some corn the other day."

Frank Lambrich, who has a fine flock of 265 Minorcas, has been able to get a premium by selling his eggs to a Decatur hatchery, but even with that he finds the outlook discouraging. However, he points out that after a producer has set up equipment and spent some years in the poultry business, he can hardly afford to sell his flock.

Other Wayne county producers, however, who haven't bought their chicks indicated that they would cancel their orders unless the market improved. None were impressed with the government support price of 26 cents a dozen announced early in April. When this announcement was made, egg prices in Wayne county rallied to 24 and 25 cents.

One suggested that it might have been better if the government had stayed out of the egg and poultry market altogether.

Mrs. Jerome Molt, Wayne county, says, "We were promised 30 cents a dozen by the government for our eggs, but we haven't received it on our local markets." Helping her mother prepare a shipment of eggs is Ellen Molt.

Producers Dairy Worker Dies After Plant Blast

One person was fatally injured and four were hurt by an explosion of undetermined origin in the basement of the Producers Dairy Company plant in Springfield April 18.

Mrs. Evelyn Tarr, 37, a laboratory worker, and wife of the Producers plant manager, received severe body burns and died several days after the accident.

Four others who were injured by the blast included Mrs. Virginia Cryder, Ezra May, Fred Blakely, and Carl De Frates. May and De Frates suffered serious burns to their eyes caused by releasing of ammonia gas in a condensing machine.

FRUIT GROWERS PLAN COLD STORAGE

IF CURRENT plans materialize, the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange at Carbondale will have a modern cold storage building of 60,000 bushel capacity in which patrons can store apples this season.

Proposal to construct such a plant adjacent to the present Fruit Exchange building was made at the annual meeting of the cooperative April 17 at Carbondale by the board of directors. It received the hearty approval of the 200 growers present as it was pointed out that adequate storage facilities were not available in that area of the state.

Work is being started immediately on the preliminaries to construction. Realization of the project, as A. O. Eckert, president of the Exchange pointed out, depends on the support and participation of growers in financing the building. "That is the cooperative way," Eckert declared. "Without actual grower participation, the building will not be constructed."

Since non-critical materials are expected to be used in the construction, it is believed that priorities can be secured for the building.

Cost of the building was estimated at $80,000 and the board expressed the opinion that it could be made to pay for itself in 10 to 12 years. The concrete and brick structure is being designed so that new units can be added later. After initial costs and reserves are taken care of, provisions would be made for patronage refunds.

Construction of a cold storage plant would mean an expansion of services to members and would be in line with anticipated future developments in the marketing of fruits and vegetables.

This is an architect's sketch of the proposed cold storage building which the Illinois Fruit Exchange is considering for apple storage at Carbondale.

Of immediate value to apple growers, the storage facilities would also offer future possibilities in the pre-cooling of peaches and might well be an initial step in the sharp freezing of fruits in Southern Illinois.

Proposed plans for the new structure call for completely modern equipment. Modern conveyor belts would take the baskets of apples from trucks or railroad cars and transport them to storage rooms on the first and second floors of the 46 by 160-foot building. This would be labor-saving, in that the grower or trucker would not need to bring extra help to unload, and Exchange employees inside the building could handle the actual stacking of baskets. Ceilings would be of such a height that overstacking could not occur. Temperature controls would insure the correct coolness of the storage room at all times so that the apples would have the best preservation.

Space is provided in the tentative plans for offices and for a cooling room. Loading platforms for trucks are provided at the front of the building and for railroad cars at the rear. The building would face the hard road just west and south of the present building.

Manager L. L. Colvis and President Eckert explained that the Fruit Exchange board had made a considerable study of the proposed project and had visited some of the best modern storage plants

Some 200 attended the annual meeting of the Exchange. In picture No. 1 are C. L. Cope, charter member of the Exchange, and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Biggs, Union county. In picture No. 2 are Mrs. A. O. Eckert, Exchange President Eckert, Mrs. Talmage Defrees, and Vice-President Defrees. In picture No. 3 are Les Broom, Pulaski-Alexander farm adviser; Ted Davis, and P. E. Johnston, U. of I. labor staff, and Arthur Foreman, Pike county grower.

in the Michigan fruit belt. These observations and studies revealed the successful operation of storage facilities by other cooperatives.

Reports of F. G. Anderson, secretary-treasurer; Colvis, and Howard Swartz, sales manager, presented at the annual meeting showed excellent progress in all departments, both of the Exchange and its subsidiary, the Fruit Exchange Supply Company.

The balance sheet as presented by Anderson revealed a net income for the Exchange in 1943 of $11,716.42. New worth increased to $45,301.06.

The Fruit Exchange handled 238,083 packages of fruit and vegetables during 1943 as compared with 161,000 in 1942. This Illinois produce was sold in 25 states and gross returns amounted to $788,441.36. Volume goals set up at the beginning of 1943 were surpassed or equalled in every case except strawberries, where a short crop occurred. One of the developments of the year was the increase in miscellaneous items, such as spinach, green beans and pears.

As an additional service to fruit and vegetable growers, the Fruit Exchange has obtained the services of Fred Culp of Mound City who will serve as field man. He is a native of Southern Illinois and has spent nearly all of his life in the area. Recently he has traveled several states for a food products company.

Fred Culp

Volume of business handled by the Exchange Supply Company amounted to $152,000 in 1943 as compared with $81,000 in 1942 and $61,000 in 1941. Business already transacted this year indicates that a new high volume will be attained in 1944. Patronage dividends distributed at the annual meeting amounted to $8000, almost double the patronage of $4200 in 1942.

Growth in the volume handled by the Fruit Exchange in 1943 is accounted for by the increasing number of growers who have decided to use its facilities and to market their fruit cooperatively.

In addition the entire crop of the Edgar County Strawberry Growers Association was marketed through the Exchange, the Tri-County Association has actively cooperated with the Exchange, and a close relationship has been established with the Murphysboro Fruit Growers Association.

Lawrence Drake, director of the research marketing department of the Kroger Company and guest speaker, predicted that one of the postwar trends in fruit marketing would be consumer packaging, with the grower packing his fruit at the orchard or packing shed, and the consumer buying the fruit in that same package.

"Have a brand, and sell it to the consumer as a hallmark of quality," he urged. "Make grading pay you by following it through to the consumer."

Drake also reported on the experiments conducted in cooperation with the Exchange, and the U. of I. on the marketing of tree ripened peaches last year. He reported that tests showed that consumers wanted riper peaches and were willing to pay more for them than less ripe fruit.

Alvin O. Eckert, Belleville, was re-elected president of the Exchange; Talmage Defrees, IAA vice-president, was re-elected vice-president of the Exchange; F. G. Anderson, Anna, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Three directors were elected at the annual meeting: Arthur Foreman, Pittsfield, and H. E. Hartley, Centralia, were elected to succeed themselves for three-year terms, while Trevor Jeffries, Texico, was elected to succeed Nelson Cummins, Dix, who has been in the U. S. Navy for two years. Other directors of the Exchange are Chester R. Boland, Paris; Robert Endicott, Villa Ridge, and F. D. McGuire, Makanda.

Fred Blackburn, Marion county, was named to the board as farm advisers' representative succeeding E. A. Bierbaum, Union county farm adviser. A new farm advisers' representative is named each year.

Farmers Favor Plans For Health Facilities

Rural people generally are in favor of the establishment of a plan for medical care whereby persons of moderate incomes can budget their health expenses.

This was the opinion voiced by the majority of those in attendance at the National Rural Health Conference sponsored by the Farm Foundation April 11 to 13 in Chicago.

Attending the conference were representatives of the major farm organizations who met with representatives of the hospitals, medical profession and government agencies. Dr. Henry C. Taylor, director of the Farm Foundation, stated that the first request for such a conference was received from the American Farm Bureau Federation.

It was generally agreed at the conference that the health facilities for rural areas are not equal to those available in the cities. This is partly due to the low income of the people in many rural areas and in part to the sparseness of population in other areas. Both of these factors make it difficult for farm people to obtain adequate hospital and medical services.

It was recognized by the majority at the conference that it appeared that some form of governmental aid, or equalization was necessary to provide proper medical and hospital care for people in the low income classes, and also for those in moderate circumstances in the areas of sparse population.

Farm organizations' representatives generally held that the local governmental units, rather than national government, should provide the necessary public assistance.

A large scale federal program was opposed on the basis that the controls would be in Washington rather than with the people concerned, and that too much of the money would be lost during its journey from the local tax payers to Washington and back to the local communities.

Among the Farm and Home Bureau representatives attending the conference were Mrs. Stanley Castle, Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Paul Mathias, and L. H. Simerl.

OPA Announces 1944 Canning Sugar Setup

Sugar for home canning will be made available to consumers at the same rate as last year and in much the same way, according to OPA.

As previously announced, five pounds of sugar for home canning may be bought with sugar stamp 40 in Ration Book Four. The remainder — a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person — will be granted on application to local ration boards.

Ration boards will mail upon request application Form R-323. In some communities these applications may be secured at the post office. The application must supply the names of the persons for whom sugar is requested, including the name of the person who is making the application, and the number of pounds of sugar the family needs for canning and making fruit spreads.

Spare stamp 37 from Ration Book Four must be attached to the application form for each person applying for sugar. After the ration board approves the application, it will mail coupons or certificates for the amount of sugar requested.

While there is a limit of 25 pounds per person for canning, no restrictions are put on the amount of sugar that may be used for each quart of finished fruit as in former years.

PREVIEWS

Based on the forthcoming production by the
ILLINOIS SWINE FEEDING PLAN

War-time shortages have affected the normal distribution of Blue Seal Hog Supplements. There is still need for conservation and allocation. Despite shortages, our Land Grant Colleges have continued their investigations and research. Present war-time difficulties have given them an opportunity to re-emphasize the fundamentals of good nutrition and modern feeding practices.

The "Illinois Plan" described in another part of this publication is a forward looking program developed from findings at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Blue Seal feed distribution program is a project sponsored by farmers through their own cooperative agencies. It is quite natural, therefore, that we follow the leadership of our College of Agriculture in formulating our swine feeding program for the future.

BLUE SEAL SOW SUPPLEMENT

This will be a 35% protein supplement to be fed to sows when they are "with pig" (gestation period) and all through the nursing period. Although only ½ to ¾ of a pound of this supplement per sow per day is required during gestation and only 1 to 1½ pounds per day during nursing period, the beneficial effects will be shown in fewer runts and stronger litters.

BLUE SEAL PIG SUPPLEMENT

Good, rich mother's milk in ample quantities is, of course, best for young pigs. Yet, as the pigs get older, their requirements increase, while the mother's milk production decreases. This is the most critical period. As many as 1 out of 3 pigs die during this period because their ration does not help them to get a firm grip on life. That is why it is important to have the pig well started on Blue Seal Pig Supplement. This supplement is rich in proteins, vitamins, and the essential minerals. When pigs are two weeks old, a creep should be provided where they can go at will to satisfy their needs until they reach 75 pounds.

BLUE SEAL HOG SUPPLEMENT

This supplement will replace the present Blue Seal Hog Balancer. There will be some minor changes in formulation. It is intended for self-feeding in dry lot to be fed to hogs from 75 pounds to 225 pounds, or market weight. This is an excellent, well-formulated protein mixture with simple minerals added. The vitamin concentrates are omitted because they are not needed during the fattening period.

BLUE SEAL PASTURE SUPPLEMENT

This supplement won many friends when it was first introduced in 1942. It is a high protein mixture of 44% and contains no alfalfa meal. It is intended to be self-fed on pasture. Obviously, this feed cannot be available until tankage and soybean meal become more abundant.

As stated above, these supplements in the new Blue Seal Swine Feeding Program are not yet available. However, we suggest that you have your Blue Seal serviceman keep you informed.

BLUE SEAL — ILLINOIS FARM SERVICE FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY • CHICAGO

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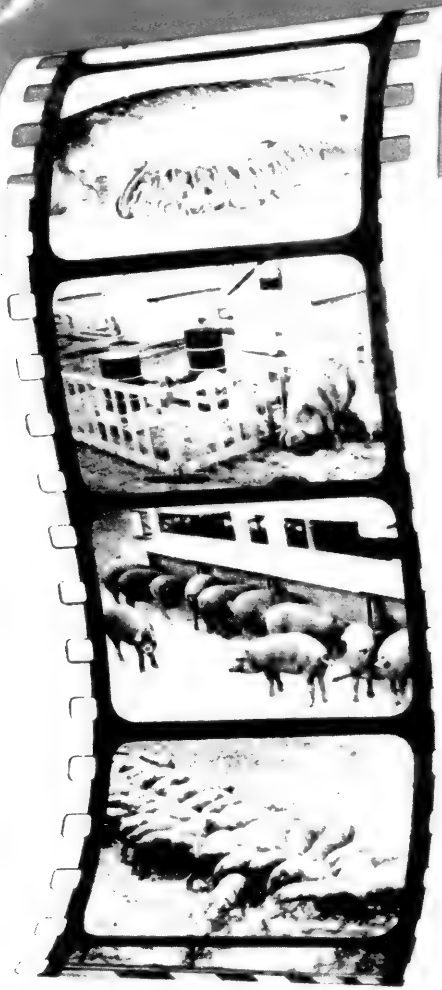
PREVIEWS *of* COMING EVENTS



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BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY • CHICAGO

MAY, 1944

The FARM FRONT ROUNDUP

TRACTOR TIRES — Only when rear wheel tractor tires are worn beyond the recapping stage can ration boards issue a farmer a certificate to purchase a new tire. According to information received by OPA from the Rubber Director, requirements for rear wheel tractor tires and for other farm implements will far exceed the best production estimates until September or October. Building large tires for tractors, bombers, trucks, etc., requires high grade manpower of which there is a shortage. A second factor contributing to the tractor tire shortage is that while the synthetic rubber program is well underway there have been months when it was behind schedule. This has necessitated setting up a priority schedule for available supplies. On this priority schedule, bomber tires come first, truck tires second, and farm tires third. In view of this situation, the WFA has also urged farmers to withhold appeals for conversion of tractors from steel wheels to rubber tires.

TIRE INSPECTIONS — O P A abandoned its passenger tire inspection program April 20. Only tire inspection now required is when a motorist makes application for permission to buy a new tire. Motorists are advised, however, to keep tire inspection records to submit with renewal applications for gasoline rations.

FACTORY TIRE "SECONDS" — New Passenger tire "factory seconds" were reclassified into Grade III effective April 17. New passenger tube "factory seconds" at the same time were made available without ration certificates. "Factory seconds" have a price ceiling 25 per cent less than that for perfect new passenger tires.

GRAIN STOCKS — State and federal departments of agriculture reported 180 million bushels of corn on farms in Illinois as of April 1, compared with 209 million bushels on that date a year ago. Current stocks of corn amount to 44 per cent of the 1943 production, indicating that since Jan. 1 farmers have sent 134 million bushels of corn to market or used it in the feedlot. Corn consumed in the last three months amounts to a third of the 1943 crop and represents "the largest disappearance for this period on record." Farm stocks of soybeans, at 12 million bushels, were smaller than a year ago but the third largest quantity in seven years of record.

POWDERED MILK — As of May 1 the WFA reduced the set aside on roller-drier skim milk from 75 to 50 per cent of the monthly production for government purchase. Government stocks of this product, in relation to war needs, are now sufficient to permit a larger percentage to be sold commercially for U.S. civilian use.

MILK CONSERVATION PROGRAM — Quotas limiting the sales of fluid cream and fluid milk by-products will be adjusted during May and June to help assure the utilization of milk produced during these two months of peak production, says the WFA. Milk dealers affected will be permitted to sell 100 per cent as much cream and milk by-products as they sold in June 1943. Prior to May these sales were limited to 75 per cent.

DAIRY EQUIPMENT — No relaxation of restrictions on dairy equipment and machinery manufacture can be anticipated until military requirements are on the decline, according to a recent announcement by the WPB.

CATTLE ON FEED — According to a recent government release, the number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt states on April 1 this year was about 23 per cent smaller than a year earlier. Number of cattle on feed in Illinois was reported at 80 per cent of April 1, 1943.

FARM LABOR — A BAE report reveals people working on farms April 1 numbered 9,080,000 — or about 3 per cent lower than for the same date last year; and the general level of farm wage rates was at an all-time high.

GASOLINE RATIONS — OPA April 6 amended its ration order 50, effective April 11, to permit preferred mileage for representatives of farm organizations operating to increase the production of food. Travel of representatives which was previously subject to the B ceiling will be limited only by the mileage they need to carry out the purposes of their organizations. These purposes are: (1) Assisting farmers in increasing their production of food; (2) Organizing or assisting farmers' cooperatives engaged in cooperative marketing of the products of their farms or cooperative buying of supplies, livestock or equipment necessary for the operation of their farms; (3) Organizing or assisting farmers in the cooperative use of farm livestock, machinery or equipment.

6 Million Dollar Borer Damage In State for '43

The European corn borer caused a loss of 33 million dollars to the 1943 corn crop grown in the northeastern part of the United States, according to estimates of the USDA from a survey conducted in cooperation with state agricultural experiment stations.

Of this amount, more than 27 million dollars loss occurred in corn harvested for grain, and 5½ million dollars in sweet corn. The estimate of borer damage is almost double that of 1942.

Greatest damage in any state occurred in Indiana where the loss was chiefly in field corn and totalled about 11½ million dollars. The second largest loss was in Illinois and amounted to about 6½ million dollars.

Meal Allocation

Seventy-five per cent of Illinois' April allocation of 7248 tons of oilseed meal was scheduled for distribution to county AAA committees for small feed mixers and dealers, and 25 per cent for larger feed mixers, according to Lee M. Gentry, state AAA chairman.

Here is just a small portion of the 107 workers who turned out for the Fulton County Farm Bureau membership drive and later signed 173 members.

..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES

By O. D. Brissenden

EVERY FARM BUREAU member will be pleased to know that the membership in the Illinois Agricultural Association stood at approximately 105,000 members as of April 1, 1944. This represents a most gratifying increase since November 18 when it was announced that we had climaxed our 100,000 campaign by exceeding that goal.

Many individuals and many county Farm Bureaus have made outstanding contributions that have gone unmentioned in this column. It is regrettable that such recognition cannot be given in every instance, and information as to such accomplishments will always be appreciated. Send it in!

The American Farm Bureau Federation is now inaugurating a program with a Million Farm Bureau members in the United States as a long time goal. The immediate goal is "100,000 more in '44", which should be exceeded by a good margin. County Farm Bureaus in Illinois will be given their individual goals in the Million Member program in the immediate future. It can be predicted now with the splendid increase above indicated that Illinois can be expected to do its part.

Annual AFBF Midwest Training School will be held June 19, 20, and 21 in the Wisconsin Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

The committee of 65 made a record in membership acquisition during March in Greene county when 82 members were signed, according to L. R. Lee, COD. The membership, according to the latest report, stands at 969—only 31 short of the goal of 1000. By the time this issue of the RECORD is off the press, the goal may be reached. On April 1, a year ago, the membership was 758.

Our hats are off to Fulton county! In a recent membership campaign some 173 new contracts were secured. During the last of March the membership figure was reported at 1378 and Fulton County Farm Bureau expects to reach 1400 at an early date. J. S. ("Scott") Rowley, Canton, was top man in the drive with 24 memberships.

Miss Helen Coughlin of Highland township, Grundy county, is the daughter of one of the early members of the Farm Bureau and in a recent membership campaign served as chairman in her township. She not only drove one of the cars, but helped to sign six new members in one day.

Leo Sharp, Macoupin COD, reports a successful March drive with 100 new members signed. A system similar to that used in the Madison county campaign was used with prospect letters mailed to 300 persons. In several of the townships, the organization workers signed all of the prospects who had received letters.

Kankakee County Farm Bureau's recent campaign brought in 87 paid-up memberships, five post-dated, and seven signed with the promise to pay at the office, according to W. W. Holmes, COD.

Bureau County Farm Bureau's recent membership drive brought the total number of new members signed since Nov. 1, to 252. This is 188 per cent of the county's new membership quota. C. A. Markman, COD, reports that letters sent to prospects prior to the campaign were of considerable aid. At Bureau's recent "MM" meeting the following goals were set: 1800 members by Oct. 1, 1944, and a membership of 2168 by Oct. 1, 1945. The latter represents 75 per cent of all potential members in the county.

Moultrie county closed a week's effort recently with 33 new members, reports Tom Wright, COD.

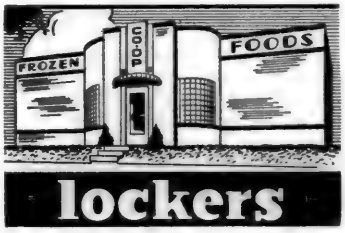
Clay, Richland, Shelby, Champaign, Jasper, Macon and Crawford counties have conducted new member meetings on an area basis with reported attendance from 300 to 1400.

Recently receiving the title of "Stem Winders", are the following who have reported one new member for each working day since Oct. 1: J. Walker Robbins, Champaign county; Thomas Drummond, Clark; C. H. Mills, Cook; Lee Mosher, DeKalb; William Steinbeck, Grundy; Clarence Johnston, Iroquois; W. W. Holmes, Kankakee; Earl J. Hays, LaSalle; L. R. Culp, Livingston; A. B. Culp, Macon, and Frank R. Loucks, Will.

Edgar county scores again! H. Zeiss Gumm, COD, reports more than 900 in attendance at a recent reception for new members.

Richland county closed a well-organized campaign March 23 with 83 new members.

At the right is J. S. Rowley, Canton, who signed 24 of the 173 new members in the recent membership drive in Fulton county. Left is Kenneth L. Flake, COD.



By Frank Gougler

President G. A. Lichtenwalter of the Shelby Locker Service recently announced that his association is going to expand its locker plant from its present capacity of 458 lockers to 746.

Manager Clarence Veech reports that he has sufficient names on the waiting list to more than fill the added 288 lockers.

In addition to providing space for the new lockers, another room of 12 by 13 feet is being prepared for a curing room. This will facilitate the handling of cured meats and lard rendering.

Monday night, April 17, more than 75 farmers and their wives met in the Mowea-

Explain "Illinois Plan" For Efficient Feeding of Swine

By Dr. B. W. Fairbanks*

(Editor's Note: Dr. Fairbanks, in this article, does not give any formulas. However, it can be assumed that each of these supplements will have a protein level of at least 35 per cent, with a satisfactory apportionment of concentrates made up of animal and vegetable proteins, sources of which should be determined by availability, quality and price. These supplements will also contain simple minerals and the essential vitamins needed for growth.)

HERE in Illinois the use of home-grown corn supplemented with protein supplements is the fundamental principle of economical pork production. Any time a pork producer or feeder has to buy any appreciable amount of his carbohydrate feeds in sacks, his program cannot be said to conform to the most profitable practices.

When all phases of the swine feeding program are examined, it is evident that only four protein supplements are required. This series of four supplements make up the *"Illinois Plan"* which meets the requirements of the Corn Belt farmer. Moreover, it is in agreement with the most recent findings of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

SUPPLEMENT NO. I

A protein supplement to be fed during the *gestation* and *lactation* periods. While the same supplement is formulated for both periods, the feeding instructions will be somewhat different for each period.

Feeding Instructions:

During the *gestation* period, feed ½ to ¾ pounds of protein supplement per head per day. If the sows are self-fed during the gestation period, grind and mix corn, oats, and legume hay to which is added 10 per cent of Supplement No. I. If sows get too fat, the legume hay should be increased; if they are not maintaining satisfactory flesh, reduce the amount of legume hay.

During the *lactation* period, feed about 20 per cent of Supplement No. I. This amount should be adequate under all conditions by either the hand-feeding or the self-feeding method.

Approximately 125 pounds of Supplement No. I will be required per sow during *gestation*. During the *lactation* period, a sow will require approximately 100 pounds of this Supplement.

SUPPLEMENT NO. II

A protein supplement to be fed in the *creep* to pigs from two weeks of age until they weigh 75 pounds. This is a very critical time, and such a protein supplement should be formulated with great care.

Feeding Instructions:

Self-fed Supplement No. II *free-choice* with shelled corn in a pig creep beginning when the pigs are two weeks of age. If hand-feeding is followed, mix 100 pounds of Supplement No. II with 150 pounds of coarsely ground cereal grains. Continue feeding Supplement No. II until pigs weigh 75 pounds.

Using Supplement No. II, 100 pounds will take care of four pigs during this period on pasture. If the pigs are in drylot, they will require 100 pounds for each three pigs.

SUPPLEMENT NO. III

A protein supplement for *growing-fattening* pigs (drylot feeding) to be fed from weights of 75 pounds to market. If the pigs have been properly fed up to 75 pounds, the finishing out to a market weight of 225 pounds is, comparatively speaking, a non-critical period.

Feeding Instructions:

After pigs have reached 75 pounds in weight, change to Supplement No. III. Self-feed this supplement *free-choice* with shelled corn.

With hand-feeding, feed one pound of Supplement No. III per head per day if they are in drylot. It will require approximately 100 pounds of Supplement No. III for each pig for this feeding period, if fed in drylot. If fed on pasture, it will require 400 pounds for each five pigs.

SUPPLEMENT NO. IV

A protein supplement to be fed to growing fattening pigs *on pasture*. Such a supplement would not contain alfalfa meal. It is, at the present time, commercially impracticable because of the protein shortage. The protein content of such a mixture would *exceed* 35 *per cent*, which has been currently set for protein supplements for swine under the Government Industry Voluntary Agreement.

This pasture supplement is mentioned now to make this program complete in any swine feeding plans for post-war days. Until such time, Supplement No. III can be used in its stead, hand-feeding under pasture conditions at the rate of 100 pounds of Supplement No. III to 600 pounds of grain for the period when pigs weigh between 75 and 125 pounds. After this, the ratio can be reduced to 100 pounds of Supplement No. III to each 12,000 pounds of grain. This amount will suffice for the weight period of from 125 to 225 pounds.

*Professor of Swine Husbandry, U. of I. College of Agriculture.

Supplement No. 4 in the Illinois Plan is designed to be fed to growing-fattening on pasture. Such a supplement would not contain alfalfa meal.

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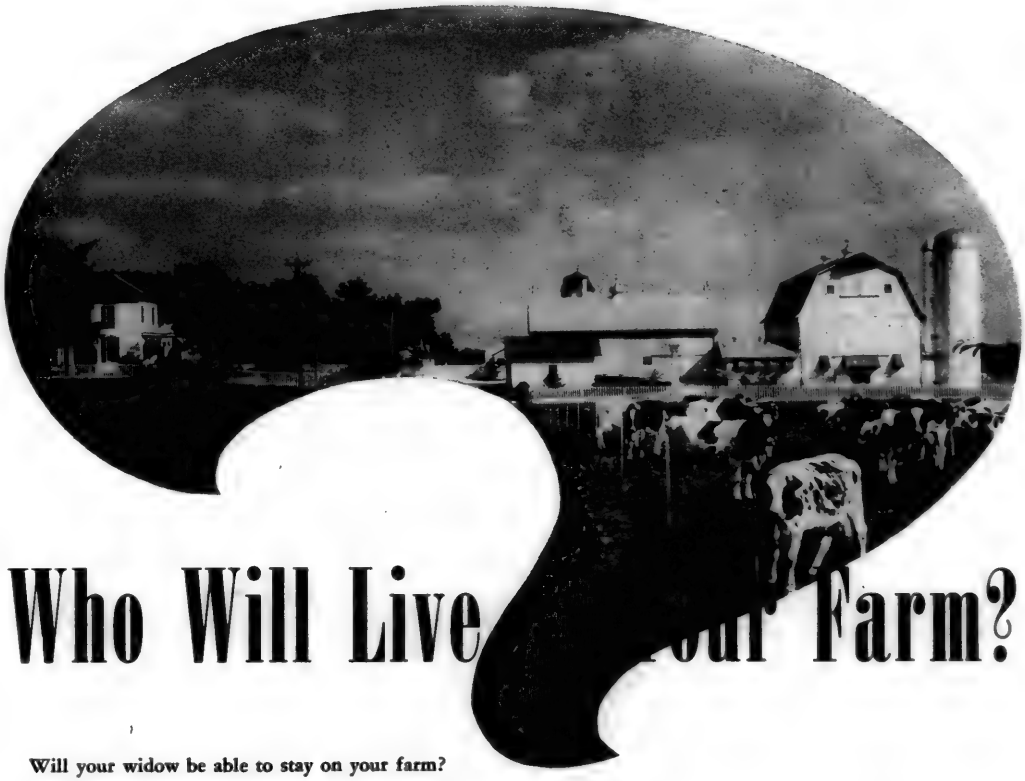
Macoupin Locker Service has priorities to build its third locker plant at Shipman. An existing building has been secured and contracts have been let to equip it with 350 lockers. Construction of the Shipman unit will make three complete plants in Macoupin county.

Satisfactory reports on the sale of stock and locker rentals for a plant to be located at Charleston are being received from Coles county. The Farm Bureau hopes to secure at least 500 applications.

Jackson County Locker Service has approval for a 725-locker plant to be located in a large, unused room of the Producers Creamery of Carbondale.

Pulaski-Alexander Locker Company has let a contract for a building which will accommodate more than 500 lockers, according to L. E. Lingenfelter, president.



Who Will Live on Your Farm?

Will your widow be able to stay on your farm?

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Have you made certain that these things will not happen to your family? Will they have your farm land to provide them with a living?

A Country Life Home and Family Protector policy is a guarantee that your farm will be left to your family, mortgage free. Through life insurance you can provide an income for your widow, or ready cash for emergencies. Why don't you find out how you can provide this protection? You will be surprised at the low cost. Get in touch with the insurance agent in your county Farm Bureau office, or fill out and mail the attached coupon. This information will be supplied to you free and without obligation.

Country Life Insurance Company

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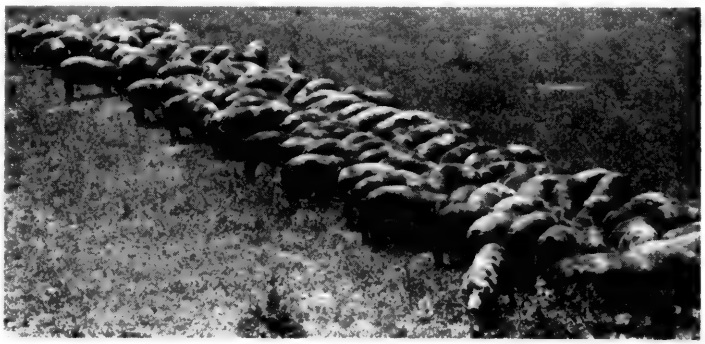

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One-third of all the farm homes in Illinois are mortgaged. When their owners die, some of these farms are going to be sold — because the widow and her children won't have the money to finish paying off the mortgage. Many another farm will be sold because the only way the widow could raise cash for taxes and debts was through the sale of land and equipment.

Have you made certain that these things will not happen to your family? Will they have your farm land to provide them with a living?

A Country Life Home and Family Protector policy can guarantee that your farm will be left to your family, mortgage free. Through life insurance you can provide an income for your widow, or ready cash for emergencies. Why don't you find out how you can provide this protection? You will be surprised at the low cost. Get in touch with the insurance agent in your county Farm Bureau office, or fill out and mail the attached coupon. This information will be supplied to you free and without obligation.

Country Life Insurance Company

Country Life Insurance Co.
608 So. Dearborn Street
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Please send me FREE information in regard to your

_____Mortgage Payment Policy.

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Name _____ Age _____

Address _____

Town _____ County _____

NEWARK FARMERS GRAIN COMPANY

Operates Own Railroad

Newark elevator's own locomotive moves a car up for loading. It's pretty convenient to have your own engine available for switching at any time of the day.

William Thorsen, operator of the "one-man railroad" is probably one of the busiest engineers on any rail line as he is the switchman, fireman, brakeman, etc.

With great puffs of smoke and steam, No. 4 moves out of its exclusive "roundhouse" ready for a day's work.

IT ISN'T very often that you find a grain elevator with postwar plans for rebuilding railroad tracks and roadbed. That's because there are few elevators like the Newark Farmers Grain Company of Kendall county owning and operating a rail system complete with a 42-ton locomotive.

The Newark elevator has received nationwide publicity on its "one-man" railroad, but it's no longer a novelty to the farmers of the neighborhood. Old No. 4, as the stubby switch engine is known, is a familiar sight as it runs over a two-mile route through creek bottom lands between Newark and Millington.

At the century old village of Millington on the Fox river, cars of grain from the Newark elevator are switched on to the main line of the Burlington. On the return trip to Newark, No. 4 brings back cars of coal and lumber.

The man in the cab of No. 4 is Bill Thorsen who is engineer, fireman, freight agent, brakeman, switchman, maintenance and section crew, all in one. Manpower shortages have yet to be a worry to this railroad.

Thorsen always has a "clear track" as his is the only locomotive running on this exclusive railroad, but operates at a conservative speed — about 10 miles an hour — because he doesn't want to take a chance on a wreck.

During the early spring thaws the roadbed is inclined to be soft and occasionally there has been an unavoidable derailment. However, with the aid of a hand jack, Thorsen has always managed to get his iron horse back on the rails. Between runs Thorsen travels over the line in an old Model T Ford equipped with handcar wheels and makes any necessary repairs.

After the war Thorsen may be able to step up the speed of his locomotive because at the last annual meeting of the Newark elevator in February the board decided to set aside $5000 for rebuilding the roadbed. Over the years the board has found rail transportation to be a highly satisfactory method of handling grain and it plans to keep the line in operation.

While the railroad has brought considerable attention to the Newark elevator outside of the immediate territory, the grain producers of the area know the cooperative for the service it has given them for more than a score of years.

At the close of 1943 the Newark elevator had a net profit of $25,000. Of this amount, $15,000 was returned to farmers in the form of patronage dividends and the remainder was set up in reserves to further strengthen the cooperative's financial position. Capital stock of the elevator now amounts to $27,300. During 1943 the elevator paid back $36,300

in patronage dividends, $25,000 of which was in cash and $11,300 in stock. This covered a six-year period 1937-1942 inclusive. The elevator reorganized on a strictly cooperative basis in 1934 and has long been a member of Illinois Grain Corporation.

There were some interesting reactions from a few patrons when the first patronage dividend was declared. They wanted to know why they were getting dividend checks. After the cooperative setup was explained to them they naturally were enthusiastic about this type of marketing.

When some of the first patronage dividends were paid in the form of capital stock credits to those who did not hold a share of stock, there were some who were a little skeptical about owning such stock. They thought it might make them liable in case the elevator needed money. Their reluctance disappeared when they received the second patronage dividend in the form of cash, and interest on their capital stock.

These few and isolated examples were not at all typical of the general membership, but they do demonstrate that the story of cooperative marketing still needs to be told over and over again.

It also demonstrates that a successful cooperative like the Newark elevator doesn't bloom over night, or that large groups of farmers suddenly decide they want to market their products cooperatively. It usually starts with a few men who have an idea. These pioneers then have to sell the idea to their neighbors. In many cases this turns out to be a hard selling job. In addition the pioneers often have to dig down into their own pockets even after the original stock is sold to keep the venture going during the early years.

The Newark elevator was started in 1916, shortly after the Illinois-Midland railroad built the two-mile line from Newark to Millington. Some $9000 in stock was sold to build an elevator and during the early years the elevator paid the railroad $15 per car for hauling grain.

In 1922 the elevator signed a 20-year lease on the railroad. About a year or so ago the elevator bought out the stock of the railroad and became sole owner. It is undoubtedly one of the few rail systems owned by farmers. Used to trading horses, these farmer board members have learned considerably about the business of railroading and selling and trading locomotives.

Along in 1923 the Newark elevator bought an adjacent lumber and coal yard for $9000. Some $6000 additional stock was sold at that time.

Today the Newark elevator board can look back on the lean years and be thankful they were not easily discouraged. Volume of grain handled has been increasing every year and the list of patrons has been growing steadily. The 754,836 bushels of grain handled in 1943 represents a gain over 1942 of 110,370 bushels. Merchandise sales of lumber, fencing, coal, feed, salt, and seed amounted to nearly $62,000 in 1943. This was a slight decrease from 1942 and is accounted for by a drop of $19,000 in the sale of lumber and fencing due to wartime conditions. All other merchandise departments showed gains.

Here are the men who not only run an elevator, but a railroad as well. Left to right are: Harvey Norem, H. B. Peterson, Oscar Thompson, Vernie Anderson, Arthur Hanson, Clair Johnson, E. E. Anderson, and Manager Roy Holverson.

President of the Newark cooperative is Harvey Norem, who has served on the board for 24 years and as president for 15. He is also on the board of the Pure Milk Association. E. E. Anderson, secretary, has served since 1926; H. B. Peterson, vice-president, since 1933; Oscar Thompson since 1931; Arthur Hanson since 1939, and Vernie Anderson for the last several years. Roy Holverson has served as an able and efficient manager since 1926.

Farm Earnings Up 2 Percent But Trail Factory Wages

LATEST official government reports show that prices paid to farmers for farm products advanced 2 per cent during the twelve months ending with March 1944, according to the research department of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

During the same time prices paid by farmers for farm and home supplies increased 8 per cent. Farm wage rates increased about 22 per cent in the last 12 months for which figures are available.

The cost of living in urban areas advanced about one per cent during the 12 month period, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Notwithstanding the fact that many inexperienced workers were added to factory pay rolls during the year, the average weekly earnings of factory workers increased by 11 per cent. During the same time the total non-agricultural income increased by 17 per cent.

This indicates that the incomes of the non-factory worker groups, which includes many white collar workers, have had income increases in excess of those granted to factory workers during the last year.

Pay rolls in bituminous (soft) coal mining show an increase of 25 per cent, and pay rolls in anthracite (hard) coal mining an increased 22 per cent. Coal output, as indicated by coal car loadings, increased 11 per cent during the same time.

It is interesting to compare recent prices and cost with those prevailing in 1929, the most prosperous year on record for industry and labor generally.

The cost of living in urban areas is now about one per cent higher than in 1929. The index of retail food prices is also up one per cent. Factory employment, however, is 57 per cent greater and factory pay rolls are 172 per cent greater than in 1929.

The total income of all industrial workers (including railroad, mine and factory workers) is about 136 per cent higher than in 1929.

Prices paid by farmers for farm and home supplies are 13 per cent above 1929 levels while prices received by farmers for agricultural products are 32 per cent above the 1929 figure. Agricultural production in 1943 was 29 per cent higher than in 1929.

Braham Resigns As Farm Adviser in Will County

Leonard W. Braham, farm adviser in Will county for 16 years, has resigned his position in order to accept a new post of general manager of the Will County Cooperatives, according to H. J. Schroeder, president of the Will County Farm Bureau and also of the Will County Cooperatives.

John H. Brock, McHenry county farm adviser for the past nine years, has been hired to succeed Braham. He is expected to start his new job in Will county about June 15. Brock, a native of Kankakee county, was graduated from the U. of I. College of Agriculture in 1926, was a member of the dairy extension staff at the University for four years, and farm adviser in Bond county for four and one-half years.

Farmers Have To Dec. 15 To File '44 Tax Returns

Although many farmers have received declaration forms for income and victory tax for 1944, they are not required to file their declarations until Dec. 15, unless more than 20 per cent of their gross income is from sources other than farming, reports J. B. Cunningham, associate professor of farm management, U. of I. College of Agriculture.

A mistaken estimate does not make the farmer subject to penalty unless he underestimates his tax by more than 33-1/3 per cent and unless this remains uncorrected as of Dec. 15.

New Farm Adviser

Leslie B. Broom, former Williamson county farm adviser, has been employed in the same capacity in Pulaski-Alexander counties. He succeeds T. L. Davis who is now a district supervisor in the Farm Labor Program.

A graduate of the Missouri College of Agriculture, Broom farmed for one year after graduation and then taught school for five years. He later entered extension work in Missouri and came to Williamson county in 1941.

New Assistant Adviser

Kankakee Farm Bureau has hired H. Martin Hopps, Bureau county, as assistant farm adviser and to help with the farm labor program.

A graduate of the University of Illinois in 1940, Hopps spent two and one-half years in the Army Air Corps before receiving a medical discharge.

Dried beans are an inexpensive source of iron for the body.

Kansas Farm Bureau Head Dies After Heart Attack

Dr. O. O. Wolf, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau Federation, and a member of the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation, died suddenly April 7 following a heart attack.

Dr. Wolf became president of the Kansas Farm Bureau in January, 1934, and in December of the same year was elected to the AFBF board. He served continuously in both positions since that date. For many years he was secretary-treasurer of the Producers Commission Association at Kansas City, and secretary of the Midwest wool Marketing Association. He was a member of the board of the Central Bank for Cooperatives at the time of his death.

He was a charter member of his county Farm Bureau and served for 13 years as president. A graduate veterinarian, Dr. Wolf started farming soon after graduation from the Chicago Veterinary College and practiced his profession only as a sideline to farming activities.

To produce 100 bushels of corn, the soil must deliver 150 pounds of nitrogen, 23 pounds of phosphorus, 72 pounds of potassium and 5,000,000 pounds of water.

"WONDER IF I CAN CALL ON HIM *this year?"*

THE year you neglect safeguarding your pigs is the only one in which you will ever suffer any real loss thru hog cholera.

Farm Bureau serum is fresh, potent, and if used on every litter while still young, will save your profits.

See Your Farm Bureau

REMEMBER: THE SMALLER THE SHOAT THE CHEAPER THE SHOT

KEEP FUEL STORAGE FILLED

When the weatherman gives the signal, 158,000 tractors will be working in farm fields in Illinois and consuming 3,160,000 gallons of fuels daily. It takes a lot of men, trucks, and time to satisfy the critical fuel needs on farms. Your best protection, therefore, is to keep your fuel storage filled at all times. Let your petroleum serviceman fill your tanks or drums on each regular route call.

BLUE SEAL "MASTER" MOTOR OIL

BLUE SEAL "Master" Motor Oil is best suited for heavy duty service in farm tractors. This oil is top quality, gives safe lubrication, contains an additive which gives it the ability to keep a motor clean, dissolves motor sludge, gum, and carbon. For a clean, well lubricated motor, insist on BLUE SEAL "Master."

BLUE SEAL GREASES

BLUE SEAL greases are popular with the Illinois power farmer. LUCO LUBE and ALUMINATE GUN have been the pacemakers for a decade and now the new HI-TEMP BEARING and HARVESTER GUN GREASE are available to round out this excellent line of quality farm greases.

EDISON SPARK PLUGS

Save gas, time, and money. Check your spark plugs before you start the season. Be sure you have the proper heat range for your tractor model and the fuel you use. Clean the plugs and adjust their gaps. If you need replacements, ask for EDISON's. They are engineered for modern motors.

BLUE SEAL BATTERIES

Before your present battery fails, arrange to obtain a new BLUE SEAL "Magic Power" battery. Here you get high quality, modern construction, and long battery life, with economy.

BLUE SEAL ANTI-RUST

Farm machinery is surely worth saving today, and BLUE SEAL ANTI-RUST will help you in the battle against rust. This product is easy to apply, gives a protective coating over metal surfaces, resists heat, cold, rain, snow, and sleet and is easily removed. Protect your plow shares, discs, etc., between jobs. Available in 10-pound, 25-pound, and 100-pound containers.

SOYOIL PAINT

Bring Spring inside, too—use SOYOIL SEMI-GLOSS enamels for interior walls, woodwork, and ceilings and SOY-NAMEL for your kitchen and bathroom. You have an excellent choice of colors in these high quality paints at reasonable prices.

BLUE SEAL FLY SPRAY

Guard against disease and discomfort among your cows. Use Blue Seal Fly Spray regularly. It repels and kills flies and other insects, thus enabling the cows to produce more milk.

for sanitation and disease control:

BLUE SEAL Dry Dip
BLUE SEAL Mange Oil
BLUE SEAL Liquid Dip

BLUE SEAL — ILLINOIS FARM SERVICE SUPPLY COMPANY

Ask your BLUE SEAL SERVICEMAN or any of the 66 County Service Companies affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

Braham Resigns As Farm Adviser in Will County

[illegible] W. Braham farm adviser [illegible] has resigned [illegible] to accept a new post [illegible] of the Will County [illegible] to H [illegible] Congress [illegible] W [illegible] M [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] W [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SPRINGTIME SPECIALS

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

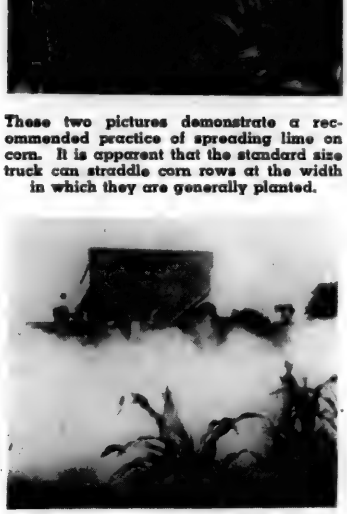
633 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO

By John R. Spencer

The practice of spreading agricultural limestone on growing corn is one which should be more generally followed. Most trucks are built so that two rows of corn can be straddled without injury to the corn plants unless they have attained sufficient growth to be harmed by the truck chassis. The soil packing action by the tires is only temporary and is broken by the next cultivation.

The application of limestone on growing corn (1) receives a good mixing with the surface soil by cultivation and (2) will have nearly a year's time for neutralizing acid soil before clover is seeded in small grain following corn. "Limestone should be applied six months, and preferably a year, before clover is seeded. . ." U. of I. agronomy department. Also (3) it lengthens to some extent the time available for getting in limestone during the crop season.

A limestone distributor in Christian county is enthusiastic over this cornfield practice and has good results. Last year this concern distributed more than 20,000 tons of limestone in eight months after their unloading facilities and storage bins were erected at Taylorville. The goal for 1944 is a 40,000-ton total.



These two pictures demonstrate a recommended practice of spreading lime on corn. It is apparent that the standard size truck can straddle corn rows at the width in which they are generally planted.

A limestone company in Kendall county has installed a new jaw crusher in the pit for the primary breaking with conveyor to the mill house for secondary crushing and screening as in past operations. The production of agricultural limestone was expected to start in April. It was reported that sufficient trucks for hauling and spreading are available in the area.

Price increases allowed recently by OPA to the six quarries in Cook county bring the price of agricultural limestone, with one exception, to $1 per ton. The exception is 90c price at one quarry.

A recent meeting at Chicago attended by college agronomists from ten middle western states, fertilizer manufacturers, and government officials recommended the continuance of the grade reduction program for the 1944-1945 season starting July 1. This is a reduction in numbers of analyses or combinations of mixed fertilizer to about 15 for Illinois from the 60 odd available before the war period. This, however, is not new to Illinois farmers as there were only a limited number of analyses available in the spring and summer of 1943. The fewer numbers of grades or combinations results in less confusion to the grower with no impairment of field results on crops and increases fertilizer factory output by better utilizing the short labor supply.

"A few of the commonest causes of infertility may be briefly reviewed. There can be no doubt that the principal one throughout Great Britain is shortage of lime or, what comes to the same thing, soil acidity. . . Few new developments will do more to improve the fertility of our soils than the general use of relatively coarse ground limestone on acid soils." E. M. Crowther, Rothamstead Experimental Station, Rothamstead, England.

Women drivers on limestone spreading trucks are making their appearance in Whiteside and Lee counties to aid in this essential work.

By Frank Gougler

Manager Virgil Johnson of Producers Creamery of Galesburg reported that during the first four months of the present fiscal year — October, November, December, and January — 44 per cent more milk was handled than in the same period a year ago.

During the winter months some of the milk received was sold to local markets for the bottle trade, but as production increases less is being sold in this manner and more is being separated. The sweet cream is churned into Prairie Farms butter and the skim milk is made into powder.

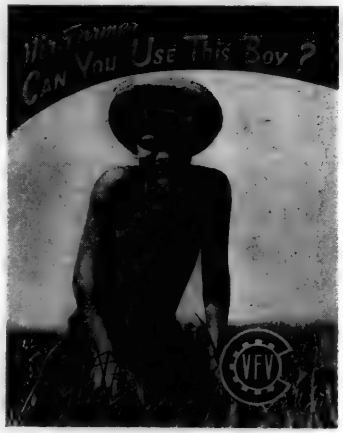
Recent new members secured by the Galesburg Producers number as follows: Knox county, 14; Henry county, 11; Warren county, 7, and Mercer county, 2, making a total of 34.

Expansion program of the Producers Creamery of Peoria is well under way in the north area of the territory covered in the project. During April, a stock selling campaign has been underway in five counties, and in all but one the sales are far in excess of the original quotas.

Sufficient capital has been raised, in the opinion of the board, that the management has been authorized to secure the services of an architect to make plans and draw up specifications for the new plant.

The board of directors has taken an option on a piece of property in Henry in Putnam county as a site for the building. Tentative plans call for a two-story brick building, 50 by 100 feet.

One of the requirements necessary for securing priorities to build and equip such a plant is to assure WPB that sufficient milk can be secured in the territory to make a million pounds of skim milk powder annually. This requires 12½ million pounds of milk. Milk production in the area is approximately 200 million pounds. Herds in this area average five cows per farm with a production of 25,000 pounds of milk.



This picture appears on the cover of the bulletin put out by the emergency farm labor program staff telling Illinois farmers of the Victory Farm Volunteer program.

BECAUSE of the increasing shortage of experienced farm help, it is estimated by officials of the Illinois emergency farm labor program that 12,000 more farm jobs will be filled by boys and girls from the Victory Farm Volunteer ranks in 1944 than in 1943.

An April report of the farm labor staff for Illinois showed unfilled orders for 1699 year round workers. Of this number, 770 were for married men, and 929 for single men.

On the basis of these figures, it is expected that more than 36,000 farm jobs will be filled during the year by approximately 30,000 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18.

Rural YOUTH

By Ellsworth D. Lyon

Reports from 24 counties show Rural Youth bond purchases as of April 20 to total $49,461.90. If all reports could be obtained, the total undoubtedly would be considerably larger.

Knox county ranks first in bond purchases reported with $5,468.75; Warren is second with $3,755.75; McLean is third with $3,675, and Tazewell is fourth with $3,381.25.

Plans for May activities in Kankakee county include a bowling party. The theme, "War-Time Marriages" was presented in April by a Rural Youth member and the home adviser.

McLean county recently featured a panel discussion on a theme dealing with marriages and the choice of residence.

President Lucille Denby of Macoupin county writes of their carnival: "We took in $370 and gave $275 to the Red Cross. It was fun and good activity for the club." Washington county reports a contribution of $50 to the Red Cross — the result of a waste paper collection project in which 16-2/5 tons of paper was collected. Brown county has contributed $20 and Wayne and Randolph each $25 to the Red Cross.

Mac Shauman of Warren county says, "We are having very good attendance at our meetings. We had about a dozen new members enrolled last meeting." Included in the program was a "very interesting discussion on 'Marriage in War-Time'".

"March Winds" was the theme of the March meeting for White county. Everett Strum, president, says that some interesting tall stories blew out of the meeting. Wayne county has put on a similar program with success.

Norman Rickenberg, president of Randolph County Rural Youth, reports an interesting talk at the last meeting by a former missionary, Rev. Muehl, his theme being "Ramblings in China".

Clark county set a bond quota which was double that of last year and has already gone beyond the half-way mark. This group is now making a drive for new members.

Tazewell county is finding ways of presenting Rural Youth to the people of their county. President Franklin Allen said recently, "We have led recreation for the Peoria Youth Rally and gave a demonstration of square and folk dances before the Delavan Rotary Club, and lead the recreation in the 4-H Rally in Morton.

Adams County Rural Youth has a steady attendance of 40 to 45 each month according to President Harold McConnell. Circuit Judge Fred Wolfe addressed a recent meeting. The May 23rd meeting is to be a hay ride party at Columbus.

Fulton county Rural Youth members recently enjoyed a costume party in "Sadie Hawkins" style. There are approximately 60 active members in the group.

Several members of Rural Youth groups of Edgar and Livingston counties have become blood donors to the Red Cross.

Members of Rural Youth groups of the following counties have taken part in radio broadcasts during recent weeks: Woodford, Bureau, Peoria, Livingston, Fulton and Tazewell.

Homer Blunier, president of Woodford County Rural Youth, states that on April 13 "a box social was held with a grand time by all". This was guest night with all county seniors as guests. Mr. Ralthe, from the Regional Research Laboratory in Peoria, discussed the work that the Research Laboratories are doing to help win the war.

The Rural Youth of Warren county is getting behind the salvage, paper and tin can drive which is being sponsored throughout the county in May.

Knox county had an attendance of 240 at its annual banquet. Was it the main course — oysters — which attracted such a large attendance? At the regular April business meeting Dr. Raye Ragan of the First Methodist Church in Galesburg, spoke to the group on "Racial Problems".

Winnebago county held its annual banquet March 31. Farm Adviser Henry Brunnemeyer was present as were Everett Phelps (with Mrs. Phelps) and Clint Miller, Farm Bureau members and leaders as well as "perpetual" Rural Youthers. They spoke briefly and brought the greetings of the Farm Bureau.

The two Rural Youth clubs of Ogle county held a county-wide banquet March 30. The attendance was good in spite of the snow drifts. Good-natured bantering and pleasantries by the various speakers from the two groups inspired witty replies which caused much laughter and developed an attitude of good will.

Other counties reporting well attended annual banquets are: Pulaski-Alexander (with pot-luck style and an abundance of food), Saline (many parents present), Christian (various Farm Bureau leaders attending), Wabash (with visitors from Wayne and White counties).

Montgomery County Rural Youth is planning its annual dinner for May.

DeKalb Rural Youthers are able to attract large numbers to their meetings by sending out "snappy" cards with appropriate drawings and messages calling all members. Also, those who are able to do so, provide "rides for gasless gals and guys."

Brown county is mailing out "The Little Brindle Breeze", a monthly newspaper, to members who are serving in the armed forces — 51 at present. Mamie Spiers, president, reports: "Our April meeting was one of the smallest on record, but the weather man was playing tricks and kept many of our members away. Mr. Price, agricultural teacher at the local high school, was present and gave an instructive talk on "Sanitation in the Raising of Livestock".

Cook county is to be congratulated on a new project — the publication of the "Ruralite," a news letter of the Cook County Rural Youth. The reason for the "Ruralite" is stated in the first issue: "To keep in touch with the members in the armed forces." This group recently held its fifth annual banquet with W. B. Peterson, director of distribution, Illinois Farm Supply Company, as speaker of the occasion.

Agnes Morton, president of Macon County Rural Youth, writes that plans are under way for the annual banquet to be held in June. She says that since Decatur is the Soybean Capitol, their banquet is to be held there and is to be built around the soybean. Plans are also developing for a May breakfast.

Draft Plans for Annual 4-H Camp June 25 to 28

Plans have been made to take care of 300 4-H club members at the East Bay camp at Lake Bloomington, June 25 to 28.

Room will be provided for 300 members of 4-H clubs in 12 central Illinois counties.

L. J. Hager, Marshall-Putnam farm adviser, has been named camp director; H. D. Van Matre, Iroquois farm adviser, dean of boys; Miss Marian Sympson, Tazewell home adviser, dean of girls, and Miss Jesse Campbell, Livingston home adviser, secretary.

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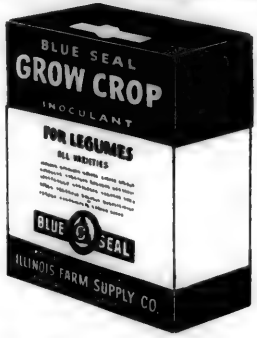

BLUE SEAL GROW CROP

INOCULANT

Blue Seal Inoculants are distributed only by Cooperative Associations approved by local county Farm Bureaus and that are affiliated with

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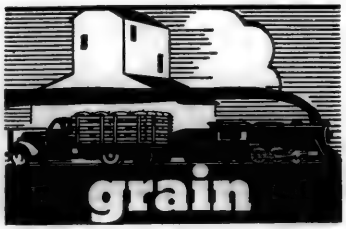


By G. H. Iftner

Anton Powers, formerly manager at Covell Farmers Grain Company, McLean county, has accepted managership at the LaPlace, Co-Op Grain Company, Piatt county. Paul Erlich, former manager at LaPlace, has retired to Bloomington because of his health Powers was succeeded at Covell by W. P. Gittinger, formerly an assistant at Meadows Elevator, McLean county.

There are a number of vacancies among farmers' elevators and prospective managers can help out in this manpower problem by contacting the director of grain marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

J. C. Kennedy, manager of the Sciota Farmers Elevator, McDonough county, reports that his elevator is "very much in existence." It paid a 10 per cent dividend last year and right now the feed volume is approximately $4000 per month. This column made an error when it reported the elevator not in operation.

Cliff E. Bray, elevator manager at Trenton, Clinton county, was scheduled to enter the Navy early in April.

Ralph Allen, Tazewell county, former board member of the Illinois Grain Corporation, says that the primary objective effort is to get things done in the home, on the farm, in the community, and in the nation that will promote the general welfare. Degree of success in reaching the ultimate objective, according to Allen, depends on the amount and quality of member participation. This, to us, sounds like a fundamental cooperative principle.

The addition of new members is possible in any farmers' elevator that wants to give new members a chance to participate in earnings as a reward for patronage. The Ferrin Equity Exchange, Clinton county, each year sends out several paid-up stock certificates of $100 representing accrued earnings of patrons. A little extra work? Yes. Worth it? Ask Manager Hugo. The elevator has 142 members, many of them having earned a second share of stock through the patronage dividend plan.

Twelve years before the Savoy Grain and Coal Company of Champaign county became a true cooperative the board of directors recommended reorganization. Stockholders voted against the proposal because the stock was worth more than two for one. It took 12 years of effort on the part of the directors to bring about reorganization on a cooperative basis. Stockholders now feel as though they get more money — stock dividends plus patronage — than they received formerly on stock alone.

Farm Bureaus have an increasing responsibility in the promotion of cooperative marketing in view of changing conditions.

There are many reasons. Here are some of them:

1. Farm Bureau members who now furnish from 60 to 80 per cent of all the grain flowing through farmers' elevators have a right to share in the earnings of the local marketing agency. They have a right to expect efficient management and operation so that there will be earnings to share.

2. There is a net profit in every transaction that takes place from the time the grain leaves the local elevator until it reaches the consumer. Producers have a right to share in these net savings. The only way they can share in them is for the local elevator to become affiliated with the state-wide marketing agencies which are in a position to collect these earnings. The state-wide agency passes the dividends back to the local elevators and the local elevator passes them on down the line to the producer, providing it operates as a cooperative.

3. Farm Bureaus are more or less obligated to see that the members who sell grain get more of the consumer's dollar. This can be done only through cooperative channels. Farm Bureaus are further obligated to see that members have the opportunity to buy feed and supplies at the low dollar, quality considered. The experience of cooperatives has proved that the patronage refund route is the right direction to pursue.

In return cooperative elevators have a right to expect cooperation, patronage and loyalty from Farm Bureaus and from the 105,000 Farm Bureau members in the state.

One reason for inoculation of seed to insure top production is demonstrated here. The dark area to the left shows soybeans grown from inoculated seed, and at the right from uninoculated seed.

A downstate report says, "The manager now owns 50 per cent of the stock of our 'Farmers' Elevator', and therefore it cannot be considered a farmers' elevator any more."

Another report states, "The independent operator at our station now owns close to half the stock of the 'farmers' elevator'. It is natural to suppose that he would block any attempt to reorganize under the cooperative laws."

Our conclusions in the above cases are: the men who cornered the stock were wide awake; directors and stockholders were off duty, and farmers in the two instances have lost their cooperative elevators for all practical purposes.

A cover crop for every acre means good soil longer, and good soil means greater production.

Predicts Few Changes in Wool Program for 1944

Illinois Wool Marketing Association's program for handling 1944 wool will be about the same as last year's, according to S. F. Russell, secretary-manager.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has been made the sole purchaser of domestic wool for 1944 as in 1943 at ceiling prices.

Advances to be paid by county wool pools will be: 35 cents per pound on clean medium wools, 25 cents on fine and fed wools and 20 cents on rejects.

Wool is to be assembled through county pools, controlled by the county Farm Bureaus and handled through their subsidiaries, such as Producers Supplies, marketing organizations, etc.

County wool pools will receive, weigh, make cash advances, and store wool until it is shipped to the warehouses of the National Wool Marketing Corporation in Boston.

Illinois Wool Marketing Association has contracted for its supply of bags and twine and these will be available for purchase by county wool pools.

CCC has raised the commission rates that wool handlers, dealers and buyers can charge on the 1944 wool clip, but the Illinois Wool Marketing Association is keeping its commission charges at the same rate as last year.

By marketing wool through their own cooperative, producers will be assured of accurate weights and grades and top prices for respective marketings.

YMCA Observes Its 100th Anniversary During 1944

A service organization that has grown step by step with the development of American industrial communities until today it is the world's oldest and largest agency working for the welfare of youth has this year reached its 100th anniversary.

The Young Men's Christian Association, whose familiar red triangle has become a symbol of service in 66 countries and throughout every state of the union, observes its centennial year in 1944.

Today during World War I, the YMCA is finding one of its greatest fields of service among soldiers, sailors, and marines wherever they may be in this world at war.

The YMCA is one of the six national agencies comprising the USO, operating in every battle area around the globe.

A man who maintains a protected woods is making his contribution to water conservation in his neighborhood.

A THREE-WAY BENEFIT!

MARKET WOOL CO-OPERATIVELY

1. Get 35c per lb. for clean medium wool.
2. Accurate grades and weights.
3. Your wool will be graded and sold by National Wool Marketing Association, the largest handler of wool in the United States.
4. You will be sure to get ceiling prices under CCC through your Co-op.
5. Your Co-op. is working for you.

Illinois Wool Marketing Association

See Your County Farm Bureau

Approved Distributors of Blue Seal Grow Crop Inoculant:

Adams Service Company
Bond County Service Company
Brown County Farm Bureau
Bureau Producers Supplies
Bureau Service Company
Carroll Producers Supplies
Cass County Producers Supplies
Champaign Producers Supplies
Clark Service Company
Clinton County Producers Supplies
Coles County Cooperative Service
Crawford County Farm Bureau
Cumberland County Farm Bureau
Douglas County Service Company
Edgar County Farm Bureau
Edwards County Producers Supplies
Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange
Farmers Grain Company of Dorans
Fayette Producers Supplies
Ford County Producers Supplies
Franklin-Hamilton County Farm Bureau
Fruit Belt Service Company
Fulton Service Company
Gallatin County Farm Bureau
Greene County Service Company
Grundy County Farm Bureau
Hancock Producers Supplies, Inc.
Henderson County Producers Supplies
Iroquois Service Company
Jackson-Perry Cooperative
Jasper County Farm Bureau
Jefferson County Farm Bureau
JoDaviess Producers Supplies
Johnson County Farm Bureau
Kankakee Service Company
Kendall County Farm Bureau
Knox County Supply Company
Lake Coor Farm Supply Company
LaSalle County Farm Supply Company
Lee County Service Company
Lawrence County Farm Bureau
Livingston County Producers Supplies
Logan Producers Supplies
Macon County Cooperative Supply Co.
Macoupin Cooperative, Inc.
Madison Service Company
Marion County Lvstk. Shipping Assn.
Marshall Putnam Cooperative, Inc.
Massac County Producers Supplies
Mason County Farm Bureau
McDonough Producers Supplies
McHenry County Farm Supply
McLean County Supplies, Inc.
Menard Farm Bureau Seed Company
Mercer Producers Supplies
Mid-State Supply Company
Monroe County Producers Supplies
Montgomery County Producers Supplies
Morgan Producers Supplies
Moultrie County Farm Bureau
Ogle County Farm Bureau
Piatt County Farm Bureau
Pike County Farm Supply Company
Pope-Hardin Farm Bureau
Randolph Farm Bureau Cooperative
Richland County Supply & Shipping Association
Rock Island Service Company
Schuyler Producers Supply Company
Scott County Farm Bureau
Shelby-Effingham Service Company
Stark Supply Company
Stephenson Seed & Supplies
Summerfield Farmers Cooperative Grain Company
Twin County Service Company
Union County Farm Bureau
Vermilion County Producers Supply Co.
Wabash County Farm Bureau
Warren Producers Supplies
Washington County Producers Supplies
Wayne Producers Supply Company
Will County Cooperatives, Inc.
Winnebago Service Company
Whiteside Service Company
Woodford County Seed Company

BLUE SEAL GROW CROP INOCULANT

Blue Seal, Inc. inoculants are distributed only by Cooperative Associations approved by local, county Farm Bureaus and that are affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, Chicago

By G. H. Iffner

Anton Powers, formerly manager at Co

J. C. Kennedy, manager of the Sciota

Cliff E. Bray, elevator manager at Trer

Ralph Allen, Tazewell county, former

The addition of new members is possible

Farm Bureaus have an increasing respon

Predicts Few Changes in Wool Program for 1944

One reason for inoculation of seed to insure top production is demonstrated here. The dark area to the left shows soybeans grown from inoculated seed, and at the right from uninoculated seed

A cover crop for corn can prevent soil loss, get and save soil moisture, greater production

YMCA Observes Its 100th Anniversary During 1944

A THREE-WAY BENEFIT!

MARKET WOOL CO-OPERATIVELY

See Your County Farm Bureau

Home Bureau Asks Funds For Two War Projects

AN APPEAL was made during April to all County Home Bureaus in Illinois by Mrs. R. W. Stamey of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation to place the full support of their membership behind the 1944 campaigns for United China Relief and the Red Cross Clubmobile. Mrs. Stamey is Federation chairman for these two projects in the state which are sponsored by the Home Bureau's national organization, the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"Our County Home Bureaus were very generous in contributing to China Relief in 1942 and 1943, but there is still a great need for relief to the gallant people of China," Mrs. Stamey reports.

"Our money gives aid to the women and children in China by supplying medical care in hospitals equipped by us. Our support has a very substantial monetary value and means much in the relief of suffering in China.

"Another project this year is the Red Cross clubmobile. It is a vehicle outfitted with a doughnut machine, coffee urn, newspapers, magazines, writing materials, and in many instances a victrola with records or a 16 mm moving picture outfit.

"It is operated by three American Red Cross girls and a trained mechanic. These clubmobiles are driven to isolated spots where service men are on duty far from the club centers in the largest cities. They also go to many air fields where they serve doughnuts to returning bomber crews. They drive as close to the fighting front as is possible and are a link to home for the boys. They have proven to be a big boost to morale.

"Yes, they do come high — $3,500 original cost and $21,000 a year to operate, but home makers all over the United States will have an opportunity to cooperate in this undertaking. Clubmobiles are now operating in Great Britain, Australia, North Africa, Italy, Sicily and India and will no doubt be operating in other outposts by the time our contributions are made.

"Will you get this information to your units asking their cooperation in these two worthy projects? As your contributions come to me I will send them immediately to Mrs. Charles Sewell, administrative director of the Associated Women of the AFBF.

"A full report of each county's contribution will be given at the 1945 annual meeting of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation."

Mrs. Stamey's address is rural route No. 1, Urbana, Ill.

Safe Home Program Draws 7758 Families In State

There are 7,758 families in 41 Illinois countries enrolled in the 1944 safe homes program sponsored to reduce home accidents which last year killed 33,000 Americans.

Miss Gladys J. Ward, home management specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reports that this year's enrollment is a good increase over last year, when some 5,000 families in 60 counties were registered. Awards based on county safety reports will be made at the end of the year.

McLean county with 739 families registered leads in 1944 enrollment figures. LaSalle county with 550 is second.

Last year — the first for the program — Mason county won the award for having the largest number of enrolled families reporting no accidents. Lake county was honored for having the lowest per cent of accidents among families enrolled.

The program is sponsored by the extension service, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, the Illinois Home Bureau Federation and the National Safety Council.

Eggs poached in milk are delicious. The use of milk not only increases the food value, but it also adds to the flavor and delicacy of the eggs.

Vegetables should always be scalded before packaging for freezer locker storage. Scalding destroys enzymes and aids in retaining flavor, color, and nutritive value.

Cases for storing silver should be red, gray, green or tan in color rather than white. The sulphur in bleached material may cause tarnish.

Here is the board of the Wayne County Home Bureau that is carrying without the aid of a home adviser. Left to right are Mrs. Edgar Koontz, Mrs. Raymond Lyons, treasurer; Mrs. Roy Fearn, vice-president; Mrs. Mabel C. Brock, president; Mrs. Guy McKibben, secretary; Mrs. Alonzo Bowyer, Mrs. L. B. Kimmel, and organized in April, 1942. Absent is Mrs. Geo. Felix.

Wayne Home Bureau Keeps Going Without Adviser

Wayne County Home Bureau is looking for a home adviser, but until it finds one the board of directors is performing an oustanding job in keeping the organization intact and in maintaining a real program.

At the annual meeting April 6 in the Fairfield High School, Home Bureau members of the county re-elected the board to continue the supervision of activities.

The Wayne County Home Bureau was organized April 1, 1942, and Miss Ruby Elliot, now Mrs. Lowell Young, was secured as home adviser. Mrs. Young left Dec. 1, 1943, to join her husband who is in the Army and stationed in Texas. Since that time the Home Bureau Federation and the Nawithout a home adviser.

The women who have on the excutive board of the Home Bureau ever since it was organized are Mrs. Mabel C. Brock, president; Mrs. Guy McKibben, secretary; Mrs. Alonzo Bowyer and Mrs. O. A. Towns. Other board members are Mrs. Raymond Lyons, treasurer; Mrs. Roy Fearn, vice-president; Mrs. George Felix, Mrs. L. B. Kimmel and Mrs. Edgar Koontz.

Tri-City High

(*Continued from page 7*)

high school the size of Tri-City that is not available in smaller schools is the grouping of students in classes according to their abilities. For example, all freshmen have an opportunity to enroll in elementary algebra. At the end of the first semester, those who fail are placed in a class of practical mathematics. If they pass the second semester of this course they receive credit for the first semester's work in algebra.

Larger enrollment also makes it possible to teach home making, commercial subjects and sciences and to sponsor extra-curricular activities such as art, dramatics, public speaking and other cultural subjects.

The new school building, situated on 17.2 acres of land, is well adapted to the modern needs of a rural high school. It contains a combination library-study hall, well-equipped classrooms, science laboratories, special laboratories for agricultural and home making, a room in which students may eat their lunches and which is equipped to serve as a cafeteria some time in the future, commercial room, clinic room, shower and locker rooms, and gymnasium-auditorium for athletics, physical education, dramatics and community meetings.

Cost of the building was $138,000 and equipment cost was $15,000.

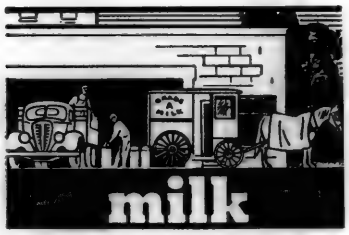
People of the district formerly served by three separate schools now look upon the Tri-City school as a real community center. Various organizations use its facilities for a meeting place including the Farm Bureau, women's clubs, Red Cross, etc. The school has been host to the Sangamon county literary, music and track meets and basketball tournaments.

Of the seven directors on the board, there are two each from Buffalo, Dawson and Mechanicsburg, and one from Buffalo Hart. All are farmers.

Per capita cost of operation for the last school year was $144.12, about the same cost as experienced in the three smaller districts. Educational fund rate is $1 and building fund 50 cents. Assessed valuation of the district is $2,684,231.

Homemakers who are planning to brighten their homes for the coming of spring will be interested in a pamphlet "Refinishing Furniture" prepared by Miss Dorothy J. Iwig, home furnishings specialist, U. of I. College of Agriculture.

Detailed instructions are given for the three main steps needed in the refinishing process — removal of old finish, preparation of surface for new finish and application of new finish. The pamphlet may be secured from the home adviser or by writing the College of Agriculture.



By Wilfred Shaw

The recent death March 21 of Alex P. "Archie" McPhedran of Ogelsby removed a pioneer Illinois advocate of cooperative milk marketing.

Mr. McPhedran was one of the most sincere and capable leaders in cooperative milk marketing activities in Illinois over the past 20 years. He was one of the original organizers of the La Salle-Peru Milk Producers in the early twenties and served continuously as its president until his health required less active participation.

Mr. McPhedran was also one of the organizers of the Illinois Milk Producers Association and served as its president from its original organization date in 1933 until his health prevented his continuance in this office. While he had not been active in either organization for a few years his interest had remained as keenly in this movement as ever.

Mr. McPhedran's whole-hearted belief and devotion to farm organization was not confined to milk marketing but was also exemplified in his support and membership in the Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association. The development and accomplishments of cooperative milk marketing and the Farm Bureau in Illinois were always a source of great pride and satisfaction to Mr. McPhedran.

Illinois cooperative milk marketing associations and the Farm Bureau will miss the kindly, energetic, and able "Archie" McPhedran.

Pure Milk Association of Chicago in April purchased the milk receiving and cooling plant at Sharon, Wis., formerly operated by a local cooperative group. The milk received at this plant is Grade A milk produced by PMA members. Acquisition of this plant is in keeping with PMA's program of expanding its country plant operations in the Chicago milk shed. PMA now owns and operates the following country milk receiving plants in Illinois — Lisle, Hinchley, Chicago, and St. Charles (leased). In Wisconsin — Kansasville Sharon and Salem. The Kansasville plant is equipped with a dryer. A portion of the operations of the Chicago plant is the bottling and sale of milk in Chicago.

The Sangamon Farmers Milk Cooperative of Springfield recently employed George Cantrall as manager of that association. Cantrall was born and reared on a farm in Sangamon county and recently has been engaged in dairy work in Springfield. The Sangamon Farmers Milk Cooperative is the milk bargaining association for producers supplying the Springfield market.

An eight-county meeting was held March 22 in the Public Library at Carmi, attended by the county farm advisers, representative milk producers, and milk distributors of eight southeastern Illinois counties. This meeting was called to discuss the serious milk price situation in that section of the state and to plan a way and means of correcting the inadequacy and inequities in milk prices to its producers and also of retail character between the counties and cities in this area as compared with adjacent areas in Indiana and southwestern Illinois. A committee was elected composed of county farm advisers, milk producers and milk distributors from the area who have been meeting and who are preparing an area petition for milk price changes and relief, for submission to the Chicago O. P. A. Regional Office for their action.

A hearing was scheduled at 10 a. m., April 28 in the City Hall in Rock Island by the dairy & poultry section of the WFA to consider proposed amendments to the Quad Cities milk marketing order which have been submitted jointly by the Quality Milk Association and the I & I Milk Association. The amendments proposed have to do with the present order method of pricing Class IV milk and also procedures in the classification of milk purchases.

The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are March prices for 3.5% milk f.o.b. dealers platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.41
Canton	2.55
Champaign	3.00
Chicago	3.09
Danville	2.27
Decatur	2.70
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.77
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.60
Jacksonville	2.40
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle	2.68
Moline	3.08
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.40
Quincy	2.36
Rockford	3.07
Springfield	2.60
St. Louis	3.44
Streator	

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis delivered f.o.b. dealers platforms (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for February unless otherwise noted:

Baltimore	$3.85
Boston	3.84
Chicago (70 mile zone) (March)	3.09
Denver	2.87
Detroit	3.57
Evansville	2.98
Indianapolis	3.31
Kansas City	3.59
Milwaukee	3.00
New York (201-210 mile zone)	3.89
Pittsburgh	3.58
Seattle (March)	3.10
St. Louis (March)	3.44
St. Paul (March)	2.97
Washington, D. C. (Dec.)	4.06

EDITORIAL

A Case of Cooperation

ILLINOIS Fruit Growers Exchange, an IAA affiliate, is an interesting case in point for the farmer who is considering cooperative marketing. It is interesting not because the Exchange handles fruit and vegetables, but because the benefits it is bringing fruit growers are comparable to the potential benefits of cooperation in every branch of agriculture.

Efficient Selling

Consider briefly a few facts: the Exchange finds a market for Illinois fruit in 25 states, selling each lot for its members at the *time* and *place* where price is best. Its volume has grown nearly three times in two years since reorganization. It earned a $12,000 profit for its members in 1943 in addition to rendering all this service.

Volume Buying

The Fruit Exchange Supply Company, a subsidiary, was able, by utilizing early planning and volume buying, to furnish fertilizers, insecticides, and orchard supplies *as needed* to over 500 growers, in spite of wartime shortages. And it paid out $8,000 in patronage dividends last year. Volume of business grew from $61,000 in 1941 to $152,000 in 1943.

Earns Confidence

A nation-wide market, full current information, instant service, assurance of getting needed supplies: these are some of the things achieved cooperatively by the farmers of the Illinois fruit belt. *Could the individual, working alone, do as well?*

Today the Fruit Exchange, with the confidence and support of individual growers and county and local associations of fruit men, faces the problems of the future.

Apple Storage

One of them is adequate cold storage, especially for apples. Facilities of that kind, in truly modern form, are scarce. The Exchange, with the approval of its membership, expects to build such facilities at Carbondale. This will pave the way for future processing of peaches and strawberries, as well as meet the apple growers' immediate need.

Consumer Demand

Another problem is postwar selling of fruit. Consumers will be demanding riper fruit, better packaging, and other improvements. A market research expert said at the annual meeting April 18, "The housewife wants fresh peaches, in consumer-size packages. She is ready and willing to pay for them. How to give her what she wants is up to you."

Cooperation Pays

What can the individual grower do about such problems? Little enough, usually — but in cooperation with his fellow-orchardists, working through a strong, well-managed organization, he can find the answers. It is not extravagant to predict that the solution to these and other questions of today and tomorrow will be found by the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange.

Applies to You

"But I'm a livestock man . . a dairy man . . or a grain man," you say.

Yes, but *cooperation is a way of doing business, and what it demonstrates in one branch of agriculture it can show in every other commodity field.*

Working together is the means by which farmers earn more, save more, and prepare to meet their problems.

Plan Your Postwar Future

NOW is the time for far-thinking farmers to plan their individual postwar future. It is a time to reduce debts and get rid of mortgages, so that postwar operations will be less affected by "overhead."

It is a time to accumulate liquid reserves of cash and war bonds. The money in banks to farmers' credit is not all profit — it represents depreciation that cannot be made up now because of wartime shortages.

It is a time to outline plans for building, improving and conserving the soil.

It is a time to set aside ample funds to repair and reconstruct depreciated buildings, fences, tile lines, and other farm improvements, and to replace worn-out machinery.

Thoughtful farmers, remembering the debacle of 1921, are not going into debt to buy land. They are not anticipating that current price levels "will last forever." They are getting their financial houses in order, to meet whatever the postwar period may bring.

In so doing, they are also laying definite plans for the boys who will return from the armed forces. They will be in a position to constructively use this manpower which will be necessary if we are to avoid mass unemployment and disastrous breaks in farm commodity prices.

Leaders in Safety

COOK county has been named by the state club office as reporting the most outstanding 4-H safety work in Illinois during 1943. Congratulations are in order.

In a period of destruction, it is heartening to see that Illinois farm girls and boys, not only in Cook, but in many counties, have carried on projects on this vital subject.

Safety is rightly a topic of primary concern, even in wartime. More so, perhaps, in wartime, because of the heavy losses that accidents impose, not only in terms of human suffering, but in lost time, lost production, and delayed victory.

Safety First is a challenge to every farm family!

YOU CAN'T STOP HAIL-

BUT YOU CAN PROTECT YOURSELF FROM *crop income loss!*

Hailstorms never give advance warnings. They can strike anytime . . . anywhere. There is no guarantee that hail will not level your fields — ruin your growing crops.

Don't Take a Chance!

The only way for you to be on the safe side — every minute — is to insure your crop income against shrinkage or total loss due to hailstorm destruction. This is the kind of protection Farmers Mutual offers you — at low cost! Safeguard the investment of your time, money and labor by protecting your crop income with hailstorm loss insurance.

★ ★ ★

Participating Policy— Non-Assessable!

The cooperative principle on which the Farmers Mutual operates provides extra savings through dividends. Yet you never pay more than the one low guaranteed premium. The resulting low cost makes it possible for you to economically purchase ample protection for your crops. The Farmers Mutual is a legal reserve mutual, owned and operated for the sole benefit of its policyholders. It is an Associated Company of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and its insurance coverage is available only to Farm Bureau members. There is a local representative in your county Farm Bureau office.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Illinois

FIRE, WIND, GROWING CROP HAIL INSURANCE

PROTECTING YOUR PROPERTY IS PROTECTING YOUR SHARE IN AMERICA

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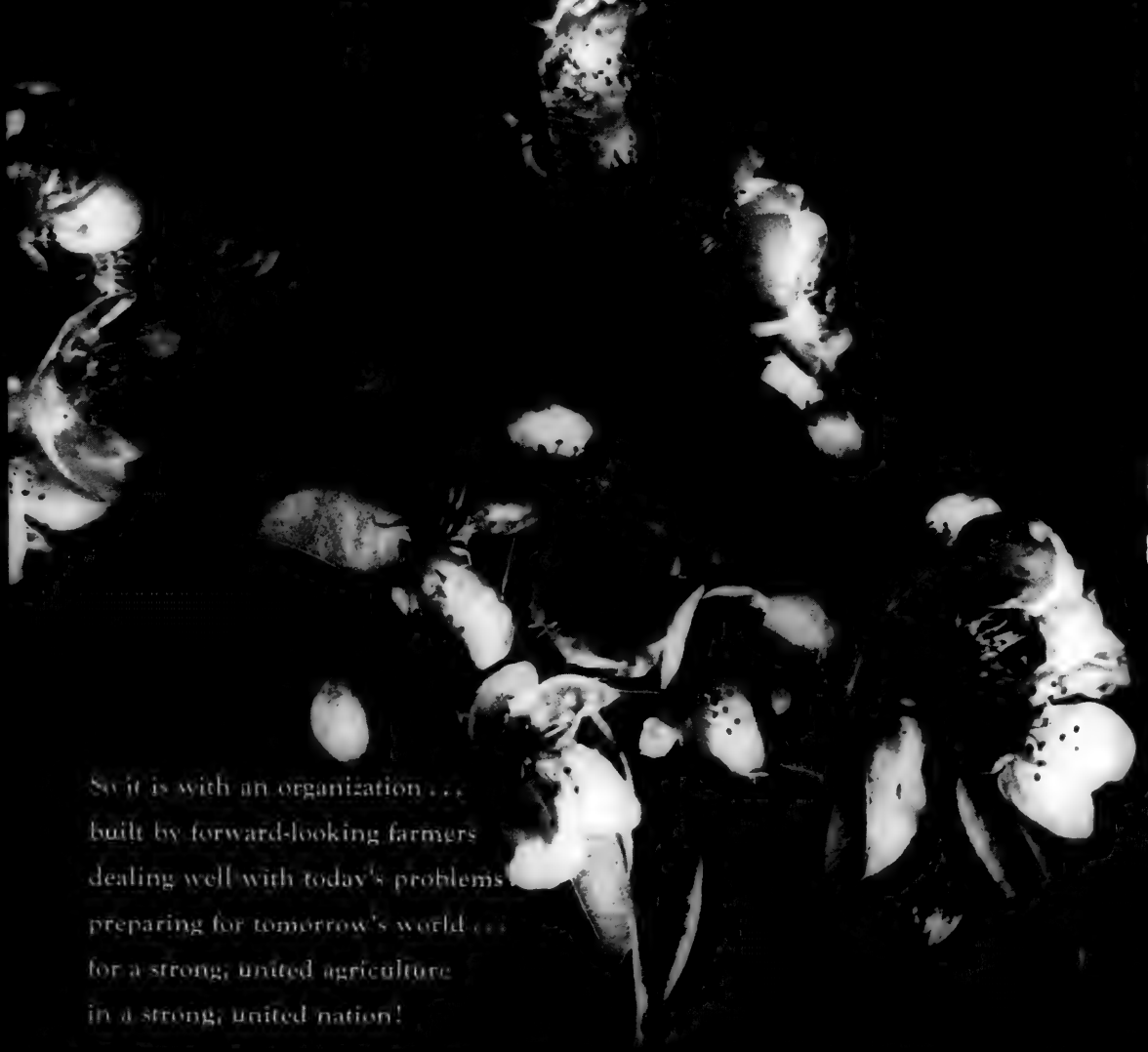
S BLOSSOMS

bring forth tomorrow's fruit



So it is with an organization . . .
built by forward-looking farmers
dealing well with today's problems
preparing for tomorrow's world . . .
for a strong, united agriculture
in a strong, united nation!

Illinois Agricultural Association

and 97 County Farm Bureaus

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

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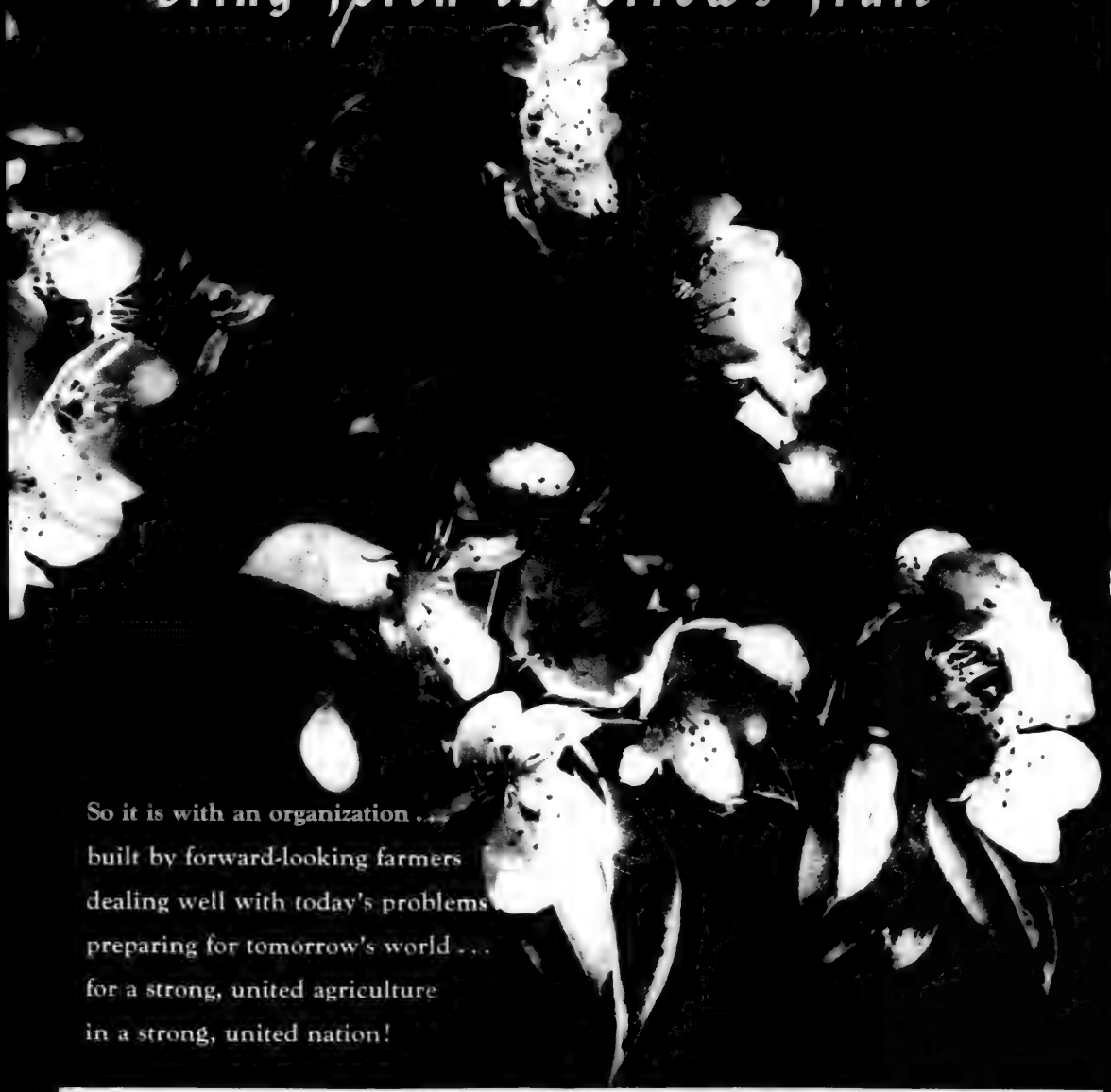

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

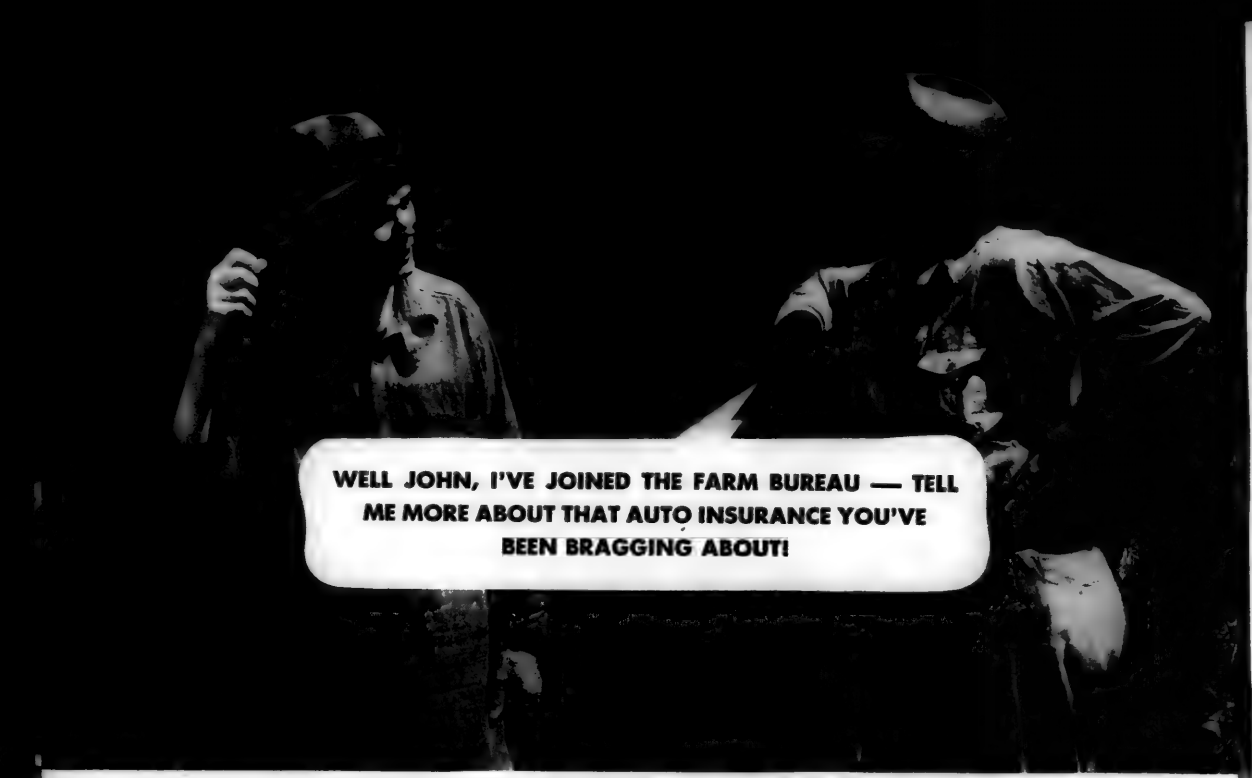
Record

In This Issue

- Feed — Livestock Confusion
- AFBF Farm Policy
- Farm Bureau Rebukes OPA
- Henry-Stark Mixes Feed
- And Others

FOR VICTORY
BUY WAR BONDS
AND STAMPS

June
1944



"BILL, you should get full coverage insurance on your car. It will cost you about $10 or $12 each six months — of course there's a small policy fee, but you only pay that once in a lifetime.

"Like I've told you — the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company belongs to Farm Bureau members. We own it and we control it. Its only purpose is to give us the best possible casualty insurance at the lowest net cost. That's why we policyholders have been getting some pretty big special dividends which substantially reduce the cost during these times when we aren't driving so many miles.

"Another thing I like about the company is that you know the fellows who do the adjusting. When I had my accident last summer I wasn't afraid of getting skinned.

"Why don't you call our General Agent at the Farm Bureau office or see the special agent in our township. They've got the blanks and can fix you up in a hurry. Ask about the employer's liability policy too — I wouldn't be without it."

See your local Farm Bureau Insurance agent for further details

This service is for **FARM BUREAU MEMBERS ONLY**

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET **CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS**

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and education interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

JUNE, 1944 **VOLUME 22 - NUMBER 6**

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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13th.....Homer Curtiss, Stockton
14th.....Otto Steffey, Stronghurst
15th.....Ronald A. Holt, Galva
16th.....Albert Hayes, Chilicothe
17th.....Charles Lauritzen, Reddick
18th.....W. A. Dennis, Paris
19th.....Charles B. Shuman, Sullivan
20th.....K. T. Smith, Greenfield
21st.....Dwight Hart, Taylorville
22nd.....Alvin O. Eckert, Belleville
23rd.....Chester McCord, Newton
24th.....Lyman Bunting, Ellery
25th.....August G. Eggerding, Red Bud

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

Dairy Marketing.....Wilfred Shaw
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....L. L. Colvis
Grain Marketing.....George H. Ritner
Live Stock Marketing.....S. F. Russell
Office.....C. E. Johnston
Organization.....O. D. Brissenden
Produce Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Publicity.....C. L. Mast, Jr.
Research and Taxation.....L. H. Simerl
Safety.....C. M. Seagraves (on leave, U.S.N.)
Sales Service.....W. P. Sandford
Soil Improvement.....John R. Spencer
Transportation-Claims.....G. W. Baxter
Young People's Activities.....Ellsworth D. Lyon

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Country Life Ins. Co.....Dave Mieher, Mgr.
Farmers' Mutual Reinsur. Co.....J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Auditing Assn. .....C. E. Strand, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Mutual Ins. Co.....A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Service Co.....Earl C. Smith, Pres.
Donald Kirkpatrick, Sec.
Ill. Co-op Locker Service.....Dana Cryder, Pres.
Ill. F. Bur. Serum Assn.....S. F. Russell, Sec.-Mgr.
Ill. Farm Supply Co.....C. H. Becker, Mgr.
Ill. Fruit Growers' Exchange.....L. L. Colvis, Mgr.
Ill. Grain Corporation.....Frank Haines, Mgr.
Ill. Livestock Mktg. Assn..H. W. Trautmann, Mgr.
Ill. Producers', Assn. .....Wilfred Shaw, Mgr.
Ill. Producers' Creameries.....J. B. Countiss, Mgr.
Ill Wool Mktg. Assn.....S. F. Russell, Sec.-Mgr.

This Month

By Earl C. Smith

WE ARE entering a presidential campaign year during a period of war. This naturally makes it more than usually important that calm, clear and independent thinking be exercised by farmers generally and by those representing their interests.

Historic political prejudices must be left in the background. American ideals and American interests must have first place in our attitudes and considerations.

Political platforms, and more particularly the statements of candidates for high positions of public trust in the months ahead must be analyzed carefully.

One of the major purposes and responsibilities of a farm organization is to see that farmers' interests are properly represented at all council tables where matters of public policy affecting agriculture both directly and indirectly are in the making.

Farmers of the nation have a big stake in the agricultural platforms which will be adopted by the two major political parties at their respective national conventions within the next few weeks.

History has a way of repeating itself. As in other years in advance of political conventions some political leaders, and particularly those outside the farm belt, appear to minimize the importance of adopting clean-cut and understandable agricultural planks or promises necessary to maintain policies of government essential to sustain agriculture on a satisfactory basis.

Following a policy of many years standing, your leaders will be present at both national party conventions to present the Farm Bureau's position on national issues which affect agriculture, and will make definite recommendations in keeping with the policies laid down by Farm Bureau delegates at annual meetings of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Upon invitation from the Preliminary Republican Platform Committee, officers of the American Farm Bureau Federation presented a detailed statement of recommendations on April 3. On page 6 of this issue of the RECORD is printed a full text of this statement, which embodies the fundamentals of the recommendations which will be made to the official platform committees of the Republican and Democratic parties at their respective forthcoming national conventions.

It is recommended that Farm Bureau members study this statement so that they may become thoroughly familiar with the position of their organization on basic agricultural policies.

It is important that the rank and file of Farm Bureau members in Illinois use their influence in urging representatives of the respective parties to fight aggressively for the adoption of sound agricultural planks by their convention delegates.

When opportunity affords, it becomes the responsibility of leadership to see that the official position of the Farm Bureau is properly presented on the state as well as the national level to both political parties at the same time their platforms are being planned or drafted.

On Friday, May 12, in response to an invitation of the Illinois Republican Platform Committee, I presented the official position of the Illinois Agricultural Association regarding major agricultural issues, and urged that these recommendations be adopted by the State Republican Platform Committee. I emphasized the importance of Illinois delegates to the national convention, as representing a great agricultural state, of becoming particularly aggressive in using their influence to secure a national agricultural plank which truly represented the desires of farm people and which would meet the needs of the nation in looking forward to a stabilized agriculture in the difficult postwar period.

I also urged that the Illinois Republican platform endorse the "Gateway

Amendment" to the state constitution and pointed out that if a constructive attitude were not taken to allow for a classification of property for taxing purposes, which is not possible under the present revenue article of the constitution, we may find ourselves in a very serious position in trying to meet the tremendous financial obligations in the years ahead.

Township Honors Youth In Service of Country

Dix township in Ford county had one of the biggest turn-outs of farm people in many years at a program May 8 in Elliott honoring 120 young men and women who are in the military services.

The Farm Bureau units of Guthrie and Elliott in Dix township decided early in the year that they wanted to pay tribute to farm and village young people who are serving their country around the world. Arthur Noland, chairman of the Elliott unit, and Arthur Berck of the Guthrie unit, started in January to make plans for recognizing the unselfish service and devotion of the personnel in uniform.

As the result of hard committee work and thoughtful planning by the officers, the parents and friends of all the young people assembled at the Village Hall in Elliott, 300 strong in a beautiful tribute to the memory of the men who had made the supreme sacrifice, Howard Noland, and Billy Burdette, and to the two prisoners of war from the group, Fred Zander and Edward Freise.

The stage setting for this occasion was one of beauty with the service flag of 120 stars forming the background and spring flowers and the American flag in the foreground. The program participants sat in "V" lines from the service flag.

High point of the program was the dedicatory address of Rev. R. M. Luedde of Gibson City, who called attention to the five points of the service stars on the flag, indicating that they stood for the service man's affection for home, friends, community, country, and God.

The service flag was purchased with funds contributed by friends of the young people represented by the stars.

Illinois Farmers Ship Corn to War Industries

According to a report made by AAA officials on May 18, midwestern farmers have pledged nearly 50 million bushels of corn for use in war industries.

On that date state AAA officials showed 49,250,068 bushels had been offered for sale in the 125 designated counties since the government purchase plan went into effect April 26.

Illinois has pledged 20,465,000, Iowa, 21,937,035, Nebraska, 3,852,680, Minnesota, 2,094,053, and Indiana, 901,000.

Leroy M. Smith, north central regional AAA director, said that as soon as sufficient corn is delivered, or put under contract to meet essential needs of processors until the 1944 crop comes in, the freeze order can be lifted.

Sangamon Principal is Hired on Staff of IAA

John K. Cox, principal since 1938 of the Tri-City High School, Buffalo, Sangamon county, has been employed by the Illinois Agricultural Association to be in general charge of studies of rural schools and rural school problems. He was scheduled to begin work June 1.

John K. Cox

Mr. Cox for the immediate future will devote most of his attention to the problems of rural schools and will carry a large part of the responsibility for research and field contacts relating to these school problems.

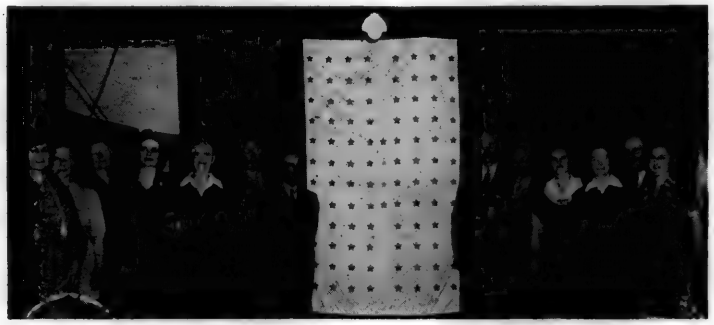
Mr. Cox was reared on a farm having been born July 8, 1905 at Burgin, Ky., 30 miles south of Lexington. He received his bachelor and master degrees at the University of Kentucky, and attended summer school at Northwestern University.

His teaching career started at the Crab Orchard High School, Ky., where he served as an instructor and coached athletics for one year, 1928-29. He held a similar position in the high school at Kenney from 1929 to 1933, and then was hired as principal of the high school and superintendent of grades at Buffalo. When the district was reorganized in 1938 he became principal of the Tri-City High School in Buffalo.

For two years prior to January, 1944, Mr. Cox was president of the Sangamon County Principals' Association and now is president of the Sangamon County Teachers' Association of 800 members.

Mr. Cox has been a Farm Bureau member for 11 years and has had his life, household and car insurance with the Farm Bureau insurance companies during that period. He has served on committees of the Mechanicsburg unit of the Sangamon County Farm Bureau, and has played on unit and County Farm Bureau all-star softball teams. He was on the team for men over 35 years of age which went to the finals of the Sports Festival the last year that the event was held.

He is a member of Phi Delta Kappa, honorary educational fraternity, and other church and professional organ-



Here are the members of the committee planning the recognition ceremony for the young service people of Dix township, Ford county. Left to right: Mrs. F. A. Farmer, Mrs. C. E. Colwell, Mrs. Arthur Noland, Mrs. Mildred Anderson, Mrs. Grotis McGuire, Mr. McGuire, Arthur Berck, Arthur Noland, Eugene Fisher, Mrs. Arthur Berck, Mrs. Homer Johnson, H. D. Triplett, farm adviser, and Mrs. Delmar Underwood.

izations. His hobbies are gardening and athletics.

The new IAA staff member is married and has two children, John Lewis, 7, and Marian, 9. Mrs. Cox was formerly Caroline Schafer of St. Clair county.

Illinois Republicans Announce Farm Plank

Editor's Note

As the RECORD *goes to press we have received the 1944 Illinois State Republican Platform. Following is the Agricultural Plank. It follows closely the recommendations of the Illinois Agricultural Association on basic agricultural policies.*

"We recognize that an efficient prosperous agriculture is essential in the building of a better America in the postwar years. Agriculture must be free from all unnecessary restraints. All production is for the general welfare and for all consumers.

"Agriculture is a basic industry; its prosperity is inseparably linked with national prosperity. In order to have an adequate national income, it is necessary that agricultural income be maintained at a parity with industry and labor in order that new wealth that agriculture provides each year shall go into the channels of trade at a profit to its producers.

"The Republican Party of Illinois will continue an aggressive support of the principles and policies necessary to provide for a sustained and prosperous agriculture in both the state and nation.

"We favor a program to assure the nation of adequate supplies of food and fiber to meet normal demands and any emergency and to assure the farmers of policies that will keep excess supplies from depressing the current price levels of commodities below a point necessary to give farmers their fair share of the national income; commodity loans on a sufficient number of basic farm commodities necessary to keep excess supplies from depressing current agricultural prices or lowering substantially the total value of agricultural production; a segregation of our surplus raw material production, above proper reserves, for use in trade with other nations, in emergency relief and for the development of new industries; encouragement for the increased industrial use of agricultural products and for continuous development of new and different uses; constant search for new crops adaptable to supplant at least a portion of present crop production where unusable surpluses are produced; the extension of plans for the conservation and development of our land resources by the practice of soil erosion control and improved soil building practices; the encouragement of all sound measures for improving the marketing, processing and transporting of farm products into the channels of consumption; the creation and development of credit agencies under cooperative farmer control, rather than under bureaucratic direction."

Farm Advisers Didn't Always Travel by Car

Observance of the 30th anniversary of the agricultural extension service this year is bringing back old memories to Illinois farm advisers.

One of these is C. A. Hughes, Cook county farm adviser, who is rounding out 28 years of service. It was back in 1916, two years after the Smith-Lever Act was passed, that Hughes began work as a county agent in a little mountain county of West Virginia.

C. A. Hughes, Cook County farm adviser, has these old saddle bags to prove that he started in extension work before autos became popular.

Hughes recalls that for three years he rode a horse from Monday morning until Friday evening over the county, and he still has the old saddle bags and leather leggings that were a integral part of his equipment.

In these saddle bags, Hughes used to carry a couple of clean shirts, a soil tester, and some bulletins. He called on the farmers in the day and had a meeting in some school house at night.

One of the biggest meetings that Hughes held in a mountain community was the result of someone spreading the word that Charles Evan Hughes from the Supreme Court was to be the speaker.

Reared in Mattoon, Coles county, Hughes was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1914 and after serving as a county agent in West Virginia came to Illinois in 1919 as farm adviser in Menard county. In 1925 he went to Monroe county, and in 1938 to Cook county. In the latter county, Hughes probably has the widest variation in kinds of farming. The agricultural area of the county is divided in two sections with a width of a county between. While the two main interests are in dairy and vegetables, the farm adviser is called upon to furnish advice on subjects ranging from rabbits to mushrooms.

This issue of the IAA RECORD will go into homes of 108,000 Illinois farm families, breaking all previous circulation records.

As Farm Bureau membership has steadily grown within the state, and with it the circulation of the RECORD, many adjustments have been necessary in order to comply with the government's paper conservation program. In laying plans for the balance of the year we faced the alternative of combining two issues of the RECORD during the summer months, or of substantially reducing the number of pages of each of the remaining issues of 1944. At the May meeting of the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association, approval was given to combine the July and August issues, so your next RECORD will be received the latter part of July.

IAA Recommends Action To Ease Market Glut

DURING May, the Illinois Agricultural Association continued to aggressively seek government action to ease the hog marketing glut in the terminal markets.

On April 28, President Earl C. Smith urged Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, to extend government price supports to hogs weighing in excess of 180 pounds, effective May 15. The government price support program prior to May 15 covered hogs weighing from 200 to 270 pounds.

In the wire to Jones, Smith said, "Serious, if not desperate congestion in supply of hogs developing at all internal markets, and reports disclose packers buying hogs below 200 pounds at indefensible prices rather than cleaning up hogs of weights carrying government price support.

"Representative producers and representatives of farmers on internal markets, including Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Indianapolis and Springfield, in conference today, unanimously recommend you authorize immediate announcement of making present price supports effective on hogs weighing in

(*Continued on page 22*)

THE POSITION OF THE AFBF ON BASIC AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

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The following is a complete statement presented by the American Farm Bureau Federation to the Republican platform committee in April. It embodies the fundamentals of the recommendations which will be made to the official platform committees of both the Republican and Democratic parties at their forthcoming conventions.

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ON behalf of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which represents 700,000 farm families, or about three million farm people in forty-three States and Puerto Rico in its membership, we commend the action of the Republican Committee on Agriculture in seeking the views of farm organizations with respect to national policies affecting agriculture. We respectfully submit the following statement and recommendations:

I

Preservation of Constitutional Government

We reaffirm our faith in the constitutional, representative, democratic form of government as the best for the United States of America. Our nation is blessed with a magnificent heritage of freedom — freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom of enterprise. The American way of life has encouraged and rewarded the qualities of initiative, enterprise, resourcefulness, frugality, hard work, and self-denial, and has made America the land of opportunity in the eyes of the entire world. Under the American system, we have attained average standards of living that are unmatched anywhere.

We realize that during this period of world conflict we must have greater central direction of our war effort, but we view with grave concern the continuing efforts being made, under the guise of the war, to centralize greater authority in the Executive branch of the Government, and to permit flagrant abuse of administrative powers.

Among these alarming trends are: the delegation of excessive and unduly sweeping legislative powers to the Executive branch; usurpation of additional powers by Government officials through strained interpretations of the statutes; nullification of Congressional enactments and policies by administrative orders and regulations; proposals to confer upon the Executive sweeping authority to suspend Acts of Congress; vast volume of Executive orders, regulations, and directives; creation of vast new agencies, clothing them with far-reaching powers over the lives, liberties, and daily activities of citizens, and over agriculture, industry, and business — by Executive order out of general war powers, without specific authorization by Congress; propaganda by subversive groups and others, obviously intended to discredit Congress in the eyes of the people and persuade them to yield to further grants of dictatorial powers; enormous "blank-check" appropriations without sufficient control and accounting to the legislative branch; and almost unlimited authority to transfer bureaus or to create entirely new bureaus and clothe them with vast powers.

We view these trends as a serious threat to democracy and freedom in this country.

While our armed forces are fighting for democracy on the battlefronts of the world, all freedom-loving citizens must be alert and active to preserve our form of representative, constitutional Government and save our American system from being replaced with some form of state socialism or some other form of totalitarian government.

II

Taxation and Fiscal Policies

The rapidly soaring national debt is a matter of profound concern to every citizen. It is imperative that drastic steps be taken to restore sound fiscal policy, to reduce governmental expenditures wherever possible without crippling the war effort, to eliminate useless bureaus and excessive employees, to curtail extravagance and waste, and thereby prevent a debt burden which would endanger our democratic form of government. We favor stricter control of governmental expenditures by Congress and the adoption of tax policies which will help prevent inflation and pay currently as large a part of the war cost as is practicable. The tax burden should be equitably distributed so that all citizens will pay their fair share of taxes based on ability to pay and equality of sacrifice, and so as to derive the maximum revenue without destroying individual initiative or crippling free enterprise.

III

Essential National Farm Policies

It is imperative to provide a basic agricultural program which will enable agriculture to maintain maximum war-time production and to readjust to peace-time requirements, to regain and maintain its fair share of world markets, to strengthen and improve marketing machinery and outlets, to preserve soil fertility, to maintain a fair balance between farm prices, industrial prices, and wages, and to assure farmers a fair share of the national income.

We aggressively support the following measures as the basic features of such a program:

1. Simplification and improvement of machinery to enable farmers to maintain substantial reserve supplies of basic soil crops, and consistent with such reserve supplies, to adjust annual production in line with market demand, so that prices of such commodities may be stabilized on a basis of

(*Continued on page* 20)

TWO FEED MIXING PLANTS BOUGHT BY HENRY-STARK SERVICE CO.

ON MAY 1, Henry-Stark Service Company purchased two feed mixing plants and elevators at Osco and Orion in Henry county. These plants were formerly owned by Wakey Brothers who have been operating them for the past 13 years. By this purchase the service company acquires the former owners' trade name, their protein bases, and their good will, plus all physical assets. Henry-Stark now finds itself serving Farm Bureau members as grain marketer, grain supplier, feed manufacturer, feed merchandiser.

Quoting the board of directors in their recent announcement in the *Henry County Farmer*, it was explained that "Under the present plans of your board, the operation of these plants will be continued in much the same manner as they have been operated in the past. This will apply to both the feed mixing and grain handling. Patrons of these plants may be assured that present local mixed feeds will be continued so that their feeding programs may continue with the least possible interruption during this transition period."

Henry-Stark Service Company now also becomes distributor for Blue Seal feeds in Henry county. They have been distributing Blue Seal feeds in Stark county for the past three years. Through this Blue Seal franchise, they will distribute the regular line of Blue Seal high protein supplements.

Henry-Stark Service Company in this venture becomes a pioneer in setting up a new type of program for local feed manufacturing. The Henry-Stark Service Company board has entered into a manufacturing agreement with the Illinois Farm Supply Company to locally mix Service Brand feeds. The fundamental purpose of this is to establish a high quality local mixing service with the same laboratory controls and manufacturing supervision as is enjoyed by big mills. The formulae of Service Brand feeds have been prepared by the Formulation Committee of the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Here's how the Service Brand feed program will work. Let's suppose that we are going to make a growing mash. We will start with 200 pounds of Blue Seal "Pre-Mix" which is a precision-made product comprising animal proteins, trace minerals, and essential vitamins. This is the vital part of any feed and requires expert handling to assure balanced nutrition. To this the local company adds the correct proportions of soybean meal, bran, middlings, ground No. 2 yellow corn, ground No. 2 white oats, and feeding limestone.

To some it may appear that the Blue Seal and "Service Brand" feeds programs may be in controversy. Someone may ask: "Which is the better?" There can be no one answer to this question because much depends on the personal preferences and the feeding programs of individual buyers. Some feeders (poultrymen particularly) may prefer to have their feed prepared in a large, modern mill, the formula including a wide

(*Continued on page* 14)

Feed mixing has been one of Wakey's services and it will be continued and expanded to include a comprehensive "Service-Brand" program.

Ross Wakey, right, makes final check of inventory before turning the plant over to A. Grossman, manager of the Henry-Stark Service Company.

Here is the elevator and mixing plant at Osco, Henry county, recently purchased by the Henry-Stark Service Company from Wakey Brothers.

SPRING FLOODS AGAIN DAMAGE CROPS

FOR the second consecutive crop year, and in some cases the third and fourth, many farmers of Southern Illinois are faced with the loss of another good wheat crop, clover seedings, and the expense of putting their farms back in shape for planting 1944 crops.

Recurrence of flood damage to small grains is particularly discouraging because of the increased value of crops.

In mid-May, Howard Leonard, state director of the department of agriculture, estimated that recent floods ruined 90,000 acres of growing crops at a total loss of 5 million dollars. He said approximately 250,000 acres of Illinois farm land had been flooded with 75,000 acres of wheat and 10,000 acres of oats destroyed.

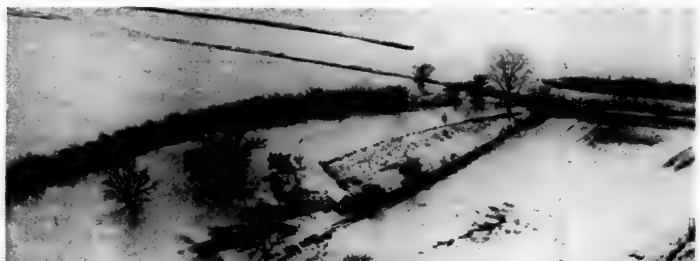
Last year's flood was more general throughout the state, covering an estimated 1,264,320 acres. Considerable livestock and machinery were lost in 1943. This year the floods came earlier, and the farmers in the danger areas remembered last year's experience and moved their equipment and livestock ahead of the levee breaks.

A survey among some of the counties that suffered the heaviest losses brought the following summaries from farm advisers:

E. C. Secor, Randolph county, estimated about 40,000 acres flooded in his county, but damage was not as serious as in 1943. Not much damage was done in the Kaskaskia River bottom. Practically all of it was in the Mississippi bottoms. People moved out ahead of the floods this year and not a single tractor was lost. As soon as the water recedes and the land becomes dry enough plowing and planting will start.

A number will plant corn until too late, then will continue to plant beans.

One Jackson county farmer figures his 100-acre stand of wheat wasn't a total loss when it was covered by flood waters. Bill Guetterslau traded in his second successive crop loss for a haircut in a Murphysboro barber shop. His brother, Arthur, traded his 50 acres of wheat for a shave.



An air view in the vicinity of Prairie du Rocher, Randolph county, shows how the Mississippi River poured over Illinois and Missouri farm land.

It is estimated that 50 to 60 per cent of the land that gets out from under water within a reasonable time will be planted in either corn or beans. The limiting factor, since this is the second or third year for most in the bottoms, will be finances. Damage was done to some of the 8000 to 10,000 acres of wheat, 4000 acres of barley, and 1000 acres of alfalfa.

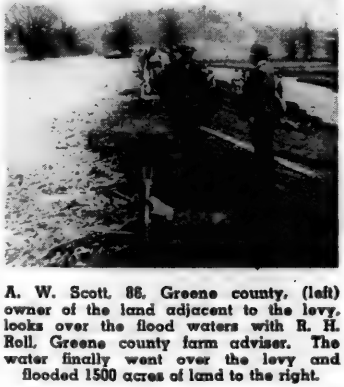
B. W. Tillman, farm adviser, reported approximately 15,000 acres of valuable crop land in St. Clair county along the Mississippi River inundated. About three-fourths of this is in wheat which is a complete loss. Damage is estimated at $700,000.

Greene county experienced the second disastrous flood in less than a year's time in April and May. A survey showed a total of 2275 acres of farm land suffered damage from overflow water of the Illinois River. In 1943 it was 30,000 acres. It is believed, according to R. H. Roll, farm adviser, that most of 625 acres of wheat and other the flooded acreage will be replanted to soybeans and corn around the first or middle of June. Due to excessive rains, Greene county farmers were only able to get about 60 per cent of their oats acreage seeded.

C. T. Kibler, Jersey county farm adviser, reported that their principal flood trouble came from the back waters of the Missouri River. About 3000 acres of small grains and alfalfa were destroyed by flood waters and approximately 4000 other acres which may not be planted until late, if planted at all.

On May 18, Edgar S. Amrine, Monroe county farm adviser, reported that water was receding in the flood area to the point where farmers could soon get back to the homes. Some 550 farm properties were inundated and 60,000 acres of land covered with from 2 to 7 feet of water. More than 30,000 acres of wheat was lost in addition to 15,000 acres of other crops. Some 20,000 acres of intended corn plantings were delayed for at least 30 days.

Amrine also said that "farmers are in a much worse condition than last year due to loss of two good wheat crops and the use of surplus funds last year to get back into production and the expense of repairs, loss of pastures



A. W. Scott, 86, Greene county, (left) owner of the land adjacent to the levy, looks over the flood waters with R. H. Roll, Greene county farm adviser. The water finally went over the levy and flooded 1500 acres of land to the right.

and clover seedings. Many had not expected a recurrence in their life time of the 1943 flood, and some are beginning to wonder what the future holds for them."

J. G. McCall, Jackson-Perry farm adviser, estimated 55,000 acres of farm land flooded of which 35,000 is crop land with 12,000 acres of it in winter wheat, winter barley and spring oats. On May 19 some farmers in the area were starting work in the fields and there was considerable exchange of labor and equipment.

Practically every farm in the upland within 10 miles of the flooded area has some livestock on pasture. Milk cows are being farmed out in the hills for their keep. Farmers of the valley are anxious to get back to their farms, but are handicapped for the lack of finance and fear of a recurrence of the flood as of last year.

The farmers south of Grand Tower in Jackson county have suffered from the flood for three years in succession due to the breaking of the Big Muddy Levee. The rest of the farms inside of the levee have suffered two losses in succession while the farms lying outside of the levee have had four tough years of it.

Union county had 39,000 acres of its land flooded of which 22,000 acres was crop land. Some 7000 acres of wheat, 2000 acres of barley, and 2000 acres of alfalfa were destroyed. Work is being carried on to repair levee breaks before the June rise. Farmers will plant about 25 per cent more corn than planned before the flood and also will increase soybeans and emergency hay crops.

Livingston county also had some high water damage in an area east of Pontiac along the Vermilion River. Other parts of the county had land flooded because tile lines clogged up and failed to carry off excess water, R. C. Smith, farm adviser, reported.

T. W. May, Madison county farm adviser, reported 4321 acres of farm land flooded by overflow waters of the Mississippi. Some 3215 acres of wheat were inundated. As the waters recede, farmers are exchanging labor and machinery to work the drier fields first. Field work in mid-May was five to six weeks behind schedule.

Workers in all of the flood areas praised the work of the state militia, Red Cross, Coast Guard, Army engineers and other agencies. The work of these agencies averted much serious damage.

Leslie B. Broom, Pulaski-Alexander farm adviser, reported that the farmers of these counties suffered property loss of approximately $678,000 from the floods. "The fact that they have been hit two years straight without a chance of recuperating from their losses makes the situation rather critical," he pointed out. However, indications are that there will be no serious movement from the areas. Most everyone is planning to go ahead with their operations. Most of the alfalfa, wheat, and small grain acreage will be planted to corn and soybeans. Loss on wheat, barley and alfalfa crops which were well advanced is estimated at $385,000.

COUNTY COMMITTEES STUDY RURAL SCHOOLS

CONSIDERABLE progress is being made in many counties of the state in the formation of County Farm and Home Bureau committees to study local rural school problems, according to a survey made in May.

Of 54 County Farm Bureaus reporting on a questionnaire asking the status of their rural school studies, 28 counties indicated that committees had been formed, and in some cases preliminary discussions had been held. Sixteen other counties reported that committees were planned. In the remainder of the 54 reporting, action had not been taken by the Farm Bureau boards. There are perhaps other counties that have formed committees, but did not report before the RECORD went to press.

Counties in which committees had been set up included: Adams, Bureau, Champaign, Clay, Douglas, Edgar, Edwards, Ford, Greene, Jackson-Perry, Jo Daviess, Knox, Lee, Livingston, Macoupin, Madison, Marshall-Putnam, Mason, McDonough, Mercer, Moultrie, Piatt, Pike, Richland, Schuyler, Scott, White, and Winnebago.

The 16 counties reporting that committees were being planned include: Bond, Clark, Coles, Cook, DeKalb, Grundy, Henderson, McHenry, McLean, Ogle, Peoria, Sangamon, Stark, Vermilion, Whiteside, and Woodford.

Clark county reported that three school districts in the county had recently been reorganized into one, and that the preliminary report of the IAA school committee was used in the discussions preceding the reorganization.

Mercer county's committee reports that it has gathered statistical data and is looking forward to a suitable date for a general meeting.

Jo Daviess county committee has made a comparative study on school finances and enrollment, and the committee has held two meetings.

According to scattered reports received by the IAA school committee, its progress report has been well received throughout the state by rural people and by educators.

Members of the department of education and psychology of the Illinois State Normal University, Normal, commended the progress report in a letter to the committee.

Here are some of the general comments from the letter: "We are in hearty accord with the general tone of the report and its forward-looking attitude toward rural education in Illinois. We certainly agree that most rural people want good schools for their children. We emphatically believe that rural areas are entitled to good schools and that those schools should be adapted to the needs of the children they are to serve.

"We further agree that the majority of one-teacher and many secondary schools should be much larger than at present and should provide a greatly enriched curriculum including the subjects of physical education, health, music, industrial arts, home economics, business education, agriculture, as is so well brought out in the report. . . Certainly the control of rural school education should remain in the hands of capable rural people, selected from enlarged community districts. We share with the members of the committee who prepared the report a faith in those who make up the rural population of Illinois."

The progress report of the IAA school committee is intended to serve as a guidepost and stimulant to the study and discussion by local people of the school problems in their respective communities. Suggestions from committees making these local studies are expected to aid the IAA committee in making its final report and recommendations at the annual meeting of the IAA in November.

Valuable assistance in the study of rural school problems in the state is expected from John K. Cox, former principal of the Tri-City High School of Buffalo, Sangamon county, who has joined the staff of the IAA. He will be available to assist County Farm Bureaus in their studies of rural school problems.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRICE CONTROL NEEDS OVERHAULING

Official Position of American Farm Bureau Federation on Price Control Legislation and OPA Presented to House Banking and Currency Committee by President Edward A. O'Neal

The American Farm Bureau Federation has aggressively advocated legislation to control inflation ever since the beginning of the present emergency. The record shows that we advocated effective controls over industrial prices, farm prices, and wages during hearings on the Emergency Price Control Act of 1941 and during hearings on the Stabilization Act of 1942.

We wish to reiterate, with increased emphasis, our former position on this very important issue. However, we believe that the administration of the price control program has been faulty in many instances, and we believe that the intent, as well as the plain terms of the law, has been violated and is being violated, and I wish to protest in the strongest manner possible against such violations.

The Stabilization Act of 1942 definitely directs that farm prices shall be adjusted to meet changing conditions. I quote from the Act:

"*Provide further,* That modification shall be made in maximum prices established for any agricultural commodity and for commodities processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, under regulations to be prescribed by the President, in any case where it appears that such modification is necessary to increase the production of such commodities for war purposes, or where by reason of increased labor or other costs to the producers of such agricultural commodities incurred since January 1, 1941, the maximum prices so established will not reflect such increased costs: . . . *Provided further,* That in fixing price maximums for agricultural commodities and for commodities processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, as provided for by this Act, adequate weighing shall be given to farm labor."

This language is very specific and mandatory in character. There can be no reasonable doubt but that Congress intended to require that ceilings on agricultural commodities or products thereof must be adjusted from time to time to whatever extent necessary to get the necessary production and to offset farmers' increased labor costs and other costs since January 1, 1941.

In defiance of the clear wording and plain intent of this provision of the law, the administrators of the price control program have failed to make these price adjustments. Maximum farm prices have been imposed on some cases below levels which would reflect parity prices to farmers. In other cases ceilings have been imposed below the support prices which the War Food Administrator determined were necessary to get adequate production. In other cases ceilings have been imposed below levels necessary to offset farmers' labor costs and other costs since January 1, 1941.

We therefore respectfully urge that Congress, in extending price control legislation, take adequate steps to safeguard farmers and other citizens against such mal-administration of the act.

We therefore respectfully recommend the adoption of an amendment which would forbid the imposition of any penalty on any person for the sale, heretofore or hereafter, of any agricultural commodity at a price which is no higher than the price which would reflect to the producers of such commodity the price required by Section 3 of the Act of October 2, 1942, including the modifications which are required by that section for the purpose of securing increased production and offsetting farmers' increased costs.

The purpose of this amendment is to protect farmers and others from arbitrary discriminatory orders and regulations which are not in accord with the provisions and intent of the statute. At present they are virtually helpless to get effective redress of such grievances.

Instead of adjusting price ceilings to provide for increased costs of production, the OPA has embarked on a consumer subsidy program which, in my opinion, was never contemplated by Congress when it passed this legislation. The American Farm Bureau Federation strongly favors legislation to require the gradual elimination of consumer subsidies, and the lifting of ceiling prices to compensate for the amount of subsidy withdrawn.

It is our contention that the best assurance of fair prices to the consumer is abundant production. Experience proves conclusively that whenever fair support prices have been provided to encourage abundant production, farmers have responded by producing amazing volumes of the commodities involved, with the result that prices have gone down. The outstanding instances involve such staple foods as potatoes, pork and eggs. Last year at this time, there were serious shortages of all three of these products. Today all are so abundant that government agencies have taken definite steps to encourage greater consumption so that current stocks may be eased up. Scarcity was changed to abundance by the simple process of offering farmers prices high enough to encourage increased production. And in every case, prices to the consumers have fallen, in spite of government efforts to support them.

There has been no undue rise in farm prices. Many have commented on the percentage increase in farm prices since the 1935-39 period. The fact is that farm prices were only 83 per cent of parity during this period. They had a long way to go before they reached fair exchange value. Therefore the percentage rise in farm prices is extremely misleading. While farm prices have been above parity by 11.5 per cent, for the previous twenty years they averaged 22.3 per cent *below* parity.

Because of the impressive results obtained through adequate support prices, we favor amending present price control legislation so as to include the principle of the McClellan-Eastland milk control bill as amended, which would require periodic reviews of ceiling farm prices after public hearings and proper investigation, and the adjustment of ceiling and floor prices to whatever extent may be necessary to secure the needed production.

Against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of farmers, administrators of price control have held consumer food prices down through the subterfuge of subsidies, justifying that procedure with the excuse that it was needed to prevent inflation. We maintain that the amount saved to the consumer by subsidies has not been enough to constitute a factor of any consequence whatever as far as inflation is concerned. Further, we maintain that consumer subsidies are not needed, since consumer expenditures for food at present amount to the smallest percentage of their incomes than at any previous time in all our history. In addition, the cost of the subsidies is automatically added to the public debt, and the original cost will be very much enlarged by the time it has been finally paid off. This policy simply transfers the burden of part of the current food bill to the future taxpayers of this country. Congress has repeatedly voted against consumer subsidies, and I trust that you gentlemen will lend your suport at this time to an amendment to the present law, providing for gradual elimination of all consumer food subsidies.

Turning now to another phase of the price control program, I must report that farmers are extremely bitter over the delay and confusion and inequities which have accompanied the inept administration of the law. We believe that prevailing dissatisfactions could have been avoided if administration of the program had been centered in the War Food Administrator. Dividing the authority among two or more agencies simply does not work out effectively in programs of this kind. At times when speed and efficiency were paramount considerations, administration of farm price control has been characterized by delay and inefficiency. Such things are particularly galling to farmers at a time when they are really and truly working beyond their powers of endurance to make their contribution to the war effort. Remember that the average age of farm operators is 55 years. Universally, they have been overtaxing their strength in their efforts to produce the last pound of food and fiber which they and their families are capable of producing. I am sure that all of you realize that their difficulties have been seriously intensified by shortage of manpower and farm equipment. They feel that many of the agencies affecting their business have been manned by people who simply do not understand the problems of agriculture. I feel that I speak for the vast majority of farmers, there-

(*Continued on page* 18)

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CONFUSION IN LIVESTOCK, FEED SITUATION TRACEABLE TO FAILURE TO HEED FARM BUREAU PROGRAM

By L. H. SIMERL

Director of Research and Taxation for the IAA

UNWISE government regulations and market operations, pursued over a period of three years in opposition to Farm Bureau recommendations, have been the primary cause of the congestion of livestock markets and the acute shortage of grains and other feeds in recent months.

We are now in a most critical stage of the war. The grain accumulated through the commodity loan program, which was supposed to be saved for use in emergencies, has long since been dissipated. On the other hand, the need for grain and feed is now greater than ever before, and is expected to increase even more.

Now corn processors have large orders for alcohol and other war essentials — and little or no corn. Many farmers have partly finished hogs or cattle in the feed lot — and no feed. Other farmers have already been forced to sell their livestock.

For three years the Farm Bureau has advocated a policy which would have prevented this unfortunate situation. Let's look at the record.

When it became apparent, in the summer of 1940, that the American farmers would be called upon to furnish food for hungry people in war-torn lands, the IAA urged government officials to recognize the importance of corn in the nation's food program, and to consider the advisability of increasing corn acreage allotments for the next year. However, no adjustments were made in the allotments for 1941.

In the first part of 1941, the United States Department of Agriculture launched a great drive for increased food production. Government officials called for a much larger output of hogs and dairy and poultry products.

The Illinois Agricultural Association, realizing that this increased production would soon deplete reserves, urged government officials to increase 1942 corn allotments by at least 15 per cent. The Department of Agriculture, however, announced in September that the 1942 corn allotments would be approximately the same as those in 1941. Several months later the 1942 corn acreage allotments were increased by 8 per cent.

The administration definitely adopted a cheap feed policy beginning in 1941.

The first step was the sponsoring of legislation which provided for the release for feeding purposes of wheat grown on acres in excess of wheat allotments. This was intended to start a rapid use of wheat and corn reserves. It did just that.

Representatives of the Farm Bureaus in the mid-western states, meeting at the University of Illinois in July 1941, unanimously adopted a resolution opposing the release of wheat grown on excess acres for feeding purposes.

In August 1941 the position of the Illinois Agricultural Association was expressed editorially as follows:

"Prices of corn, wheat and livestock are fast approaching satisfactory levels and the adoption of any amendment to the present law that would throw into abnormal relationship wheat and corn in the feed lot, or would otherwise demoralize relationships or price levels, should be overwhelmingly defeated."

During the next several months Earl C. Smith, president of the IAA, warned repeatedly of the dangers in the cheap feed policy which was being followed by the government. Writing in this magazine just two years ago he said, "Producers of livestock should not fail to recognize that if feed grains are deliberately held to a price substantially below parity that it will pave the way for comparable weakening in the support of price levels of their products when supplies commence to depress price levels."

In June 1942, the American Farm Bureau Federation sent a letter to every member of Congress. In part this letter read, "Responding wholeheartedly to the government's plea for increased food production to win the war, farmers are producing the greatest supplies of food on record. The increased production of milk and milk products, for example, has in many areas far exceeded the capacity to absorb the supply; and as a result, milk is being wasted and farmers are suffering heavy losses. A large number of cheese factories in the Middle West and other areas have closed down or have been forced to greatly reduce their operations in the last few days and evaporated milk outlets have also been curtailed because of the government's inability to absorb accumulated supplies.

"We fail to see any consistency in the government's efforts to release feed grains below parity when the supply of the products of feed grains already exists in excess of consumer demands and government's ability to purchase. This inconsistency is particularly true when we remember that the surpluses under control were intended to meet emergencies. . . . . ."

In July 1942 representatives of the mid-western Farm Bureaus, meeting in Madison, Wisconsin, again expressed their opposition to the sale of wheat at low prices for feed.

The following month another warning was given editorially in this publication. "Feed grain supplies are being used up far more rapidly than they are being produced. During the six months ending July 1, about 25 per cent more corn was used than the average amount used during the first six months of the preceding four years. At this rate the total disappearance of corn for the year ending next January 1 would be 2.9 to 3.0 billions of bushels.

"As compared with these consumption figures, the average production of corn during the last five years, all of which have been favorable seasons, has been less than 2.6 billion bushels. On a percentage basis, corn is being used 12 to 15 per cent faster than the average rate of production during the last five years. . . . . .

"Much attention has been centered on wheat stocks as a reserve of feed. The carryover of wheat on July 1 was about 630 million bushels and the new crop is estimated at 904 million bushels.

"Of this huge amount, 700 million bushels will be needed for normal domestic uses and 200 million more for normal domestic stocks and reserves. Thus, only some 600 million bushels are available for extraordinary uses such as manufacture into alcohol and rubber, as a substitute for corn in live stock feed, and as a reserve against crop failure in this country, and for export to starving people in other countries either during or after the war.

"It is apparent that feed grain supplies are being used up much more rapidly than they are being produced, and that wheat can replace corn only to a limited extent. Any legislation or administrative rulings which tend to depress the price of corn and other feed grains will increase the rate of feed consumption.

"This will hasten the day when the production of live stock, milk, and eggs must be curtailed on account of a shortage of feed. . . . .

"In the interests of the national welfare it appears highly desirable to prevent too rapid an increase in the feeding of corn to live stock, and consequent rapid depletion of feed supplies. To prevent this, the price of corn should be allowed to advance to its normal relationship with the price of live stock and live stock products."

At the IAA annual meeting held in Chicago in November 1942 it was noted that livestock feeding margins were being maintained on an abnormally wide basis. Realizing that the inevitable results of this would be an over-supply of livestock, depressed livestock prices and a shortage of feed, the board of delegates adopted a resolution condemning government efforts "To deliberately hold the market prices of basic farm commodities below parity through the release of government stocks at less than parity prices."

The Farm Bureau continued to oppose the cheap feed policy, but the government persisted in its short-sighted program. By April 1943 the feed situation was acute. Writing for the IAA RECORD L. J. Norton, Professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of Illinois, summarized the situation as follows:

"The real cause of the difficulties in connection with protein supplements and of the more basic difficulties we are facing in connection with feed grains is our price policy. By keeping feed prices cheap and by allowing livestock prices to rise to higher levels, we are encouraging a wasteful use of supplements and feed grains.

"It is an axiom of military operations that adequate reserves are needed for use at critical times. The same is true of long-time economic operations. It is poor generalship to use up reserves too fast and we are now engaged in rapidly using up our feed reserves with national policies contributing to this end. . . . . ."

Referring to the wheat situation Dr. Norton said, "We have a large reserve supply of wheat although sales at 85 per cent of corn parity caused a rapid use of the 125 million bushels authorized by Congress for sale as feed from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks. Moreover, consumption of wheat as flour and in alcohol manufacture is increasing and we will need a large supply of wheat to feed Europe as we open it up to our trade. By and large the only foodstuffs which can be used for large-scale relief of the food situation are bread grains. We have no surplus of other products above our home and lend-lease needs. So far as feeding wheat is concerned, our stock of wheat ought now to be considered as a reserve for emergencies rather than being forced into use by low prices as has been the case during the last 12 months. Therefore, the sales of wheat for feed at 85 per cent of the corn parity should not be resumed. . . . . .

"The only practical solution of this problem is to cease the present policy of keeping feed prices too low in relation to the prices that have developed on livestock and livestock products. This might check some of the marginal expansion in livestock production, but it is better to have somewhat less production in the near future than to have real shortages at a later date."

By May 1943 available supplies of corn were so small that the government was forced to resort to arbitrary orders in an effort to force corn to market. In an official hearing on one of these orders President Earl C. Smith said, "Any review of the present crisis resulting from limited corn supplies in many areas of the country forces one to the conclusion that the unfair and impractical ceilings placed upon corn some time ago are primarily responsible for the present situation."

President Smith advised the government officials to revise price ceilings so that corn prices would be placed in their natural relationship to livestock prices. This advice was not accepted.

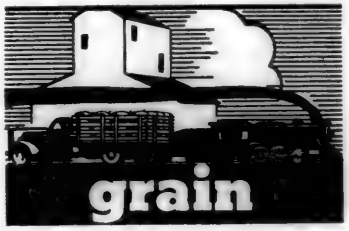
Eventually the government was forced to make some modifications in its policy. Each new government regulation created new problems. One order called for another. Washington officials were kept busy devising, issuing and attempting to explain the new regulations and their amendments.

Some of the orders provided temporary relief. However, since none of them corrected the basic difficulties, which was too low prices for grain and feed, the situation has grown steadily worse.

Some of the corn-using industries were forced to close because of a lack of corn. At this writing they have resumed operations, but are not assured of being able to continue. Many live stock producers have either gone out of the business, or are greatly reducing their operations.

In the light of the record it is apparent that the present shortages of corn, and the acute problems associated with it, are due to (1) the neglect on the part of those in responsible positions to increase corn acreage allotments in 1941 and 1942, (2) the diversion of unexpectedly large quantities of corn to non-feed uses, and (3) the maintenance by government action of abnormal price relationships between corn and livestock and livestock products.

The most unfortunate thing about all of this is that it could have been avoided if those in positions of responsibility had heeded the advice of Farm Bureau leaders and other practical farmers.



By G. H. Ifner

Ursa Farmers Cooperative Company, Adams county, was first among the member elevators of Illinois Grain Corporation to sign the new membership agreement. Raymond Leeper is president; R. K. Sickles is manager.

George Besore, manager of the Lenzburg Farmers Cooperative Grain Company, St. Clair county, was confined to a St. Louis hospital with pneumonia and complications during April and a part of May. He is back on the job now.

Managers and secretaries of farmers' elevators in the cash grain area and in the districts served by Illinois Grain Corporation's offices have shown intense interest in income tax problems, the filing of informational returns and kindred subjects. A number of meetings have been held by this department with C. C. Chapelle, tax consultant of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, in charge. Meetings were held at Tuscola, Pontiac, Bloomington, Monticello, Melvin, Watseka, Peoria, Taylorville, Edwardsville, Jacksonville and Mendota.

On May 29, more than 40 member elevators had signed and returned the new membership agreement. The remaining outstanding agreements will come in during June. New membership work should be in order after that date.

Interest in cooperative soybean processing has not diminished. Leaders are taking time to study the situation thoroughly so that when we move we will move in the right direction. Morgan county has raised $100,000 and can raise another hundred thousand if it is needed.

Two Feed Plants

(*Continued from page 7*)

variety of ingredients and the feed ready for use, and these patrons are willing to pay a little extra for these advantages. There are other feeders who, in grain surplus areas, prefer to take advantage of the organization's large buying power on other supplements such as soybean meal and mill feeds, to be mixed with local grains. They may find it to their financial advantage to use the "Service Brand" feeds.

Service Brand formula feeds are registered with the State of Illinois, Division of Foods and Dairies. Their analyses are guaranteed by the Illinois Farm Supply Company and the Henry-Stark Service Company. Their uniform high quality is assured through a supervisory service by the Illinois Farm Supply Company whereby the ingredients in each batch are laboratory-tested. The Henry-Stark board is of the opinion that this is the kind of service that farm people want. Through it they may purchase their high protein Pre-mix with vitamins and essential minerals through their own state purchasing association and then add locally the grains and grain by-products. What is more they may do this without the high cost of two-way freight charges, high labor costs, and many of the frills of over-done advertising and selling.

As stated by A. O. Grossmann, general manager, "The business will be handled on a cooperative basis similar to our petroleum division. Profits will be refunded to Farm Bureau patrons after operating costs and reasonable reserves are taken care of."

With a look to the future, Grossmann further said, "Members who may find it inconvenient to use this service because of the distance involved have the assurance of the board of directors that the feed service will be expanded as soon as a reasonable supply of protein ingredients is available."

Kenneth Smith, member of the field staff of the Illinois Farm Supply Company, is temporarily assisting Henry-Stark Service Company in the supervision of their feed manufacturing program. Smith has had considerable experience. His first connection with the organization was with the Mid-State Supply Company in Peoria county, and he had a large part in its early development of the Blue Seal direct-to-the-farm service. Later he became manager of the feed department of the Shelby County Livestock Association at Shelbyville, at which point he developed a very successful feed department including a custom-grinding and mixing service which served Shelby and Effingham counties.

. . . "AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES

By O. D. Brissenden

WHEN people try to live by getting more out of the land and out of each other than they give back, the community sickens and may die. But it has been shown that when they take care of the land and each other, they are likely to find eventual security through this stewardship of their physical and human resources.—Arthur Raper.

Those planning to attend the annual AFBF Midwest Training School, June 19, 20 and 21 in Milwaukee, are advised to make their hotel reservations directly with the Wisconsin Hotel, headquarters for the sessions.

Record membership acquisition for any fiscal year was enthusiastically pledged by COD's and others attending the district meetings held at Galesburg, Champaign and Mt. Vernon, May 3, 4, and 5. It was the central feature of these meetings, closely followed in emphasis by a sober realization that membership maintenance programs must be restudied, improved, and put into effect.

Fieldmen Moore, Hornbeck, and Claar, speaking at the respective meetings on "Keeping in Tune with the Times" pointed out that we have signed 12,000 members so far this fiscal year and that one of the obligations of the COD, if he is truly to be "on the beam of 1944" is to continue his personal and other organization work during the balance of the year, if 1000 new members a month are to be signed and the 18,000 goal attained.

This means a personal production of at least 10 new members a month, the speakers stressed. They laid emphasis, too, on careful planning, both in regard to freeing time to do organization work and in making it effective by arranging calls so that a maximum number can be made in the time allotted. "Plan your work and work your plan" was the tested, proved formula which all of the fieldmen stressed. They observed — with real insight — that some of us were not "in tune with the times" during the second quarter, because those who did have drives got splendid results from them.

Lee Roy Hays, assistant farm adviser and COD in Logan county, resigned his position effective May 20, and will enter the armed services in the near future. Our congratulations and best wishes to Lee Roy.

Voyle C. Bennett, Carmi, COD for White county for eight months, died suddenly April 6. Many of you will remember meeting Mr. Bennett during the sessions of Farm and Home Week, which was the last organization meeting he attended. He had been in ill health for several months.

Harry Bryson, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation organization director, reports that paid membership in Iowa on May 15 stood at 72,322, leaving them only 2678 short of the 75,000 goal which he predicts will be on the line by June 1. Illinois extends congratulations to our neighboring state on this splendid accomplishment.

F. W. Tieken, Ford COD, reports that the 1000th member in the Ford County Farm Bureau was signed by Grotis McGuire April 22. A good maintenance program, plus the signing of 214.28 per cent of the county's new member quota during the first 7 months of the year, has made this accomplishment possible.

The recent membership campaign in Richland county, which netted almost 100 new members, was under the leadership of Otto Shafer, whom we welcome back as COD and general agent of insurance.

Lee Lybarger, well known as the aggressive president of the Clay County Farm Bureau, has servered that connection and is now COD in Douglas county. We welcome Mr. Lybarger to the organization forces, and extend best wishes for success in the field where his talents and experience will serve him well.

Word has been received in this office that Whiteside County Farm Bureau has adopted the ambitious goal of 2050 members to be attained by Sept. 30, 1945.

A number of new member meetings are still being held in the state with splendid attendance. Most recently held were Fulton, Jasper, Lawrence, and Clark counties.

Spring membership drives are being stated in a number of counties in the southern district. Final reports are not in as yet, but it is understood that good drives were put on in Jackson-Perry, Clinton, and Gallatin counties during the closing days of April.

Here is a report from J. F. Yaeger, director of state field services, Michigan Farm Bureau. "We are happy to announce that practically every County Farm Bureau is over its 1944 goal, and that the state goal of 24,000 has been exceeded by 2309, making a total to date of better than 26,000 families in the Michigan State Farm Bureau at the end of the first three months of this year."

Machinery Output Lags

In mid-May WPB Chairman Donald Nelson reported that farm machinery production had been lagging because of military demands but now is proceeding at a very high level.

He estimated that by June 30 production will have reached 90 per cent of schedule.

The lag in production schedules was 17 per cent at the end of March and had been cut to 13 per cent by the end of April.

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Saved for Future Use

THROUGH CONTOUR FARMING, thousands of Illinois farmers are preventing loss of their farm land by soil erosion. At the same time, this method of scientific farming is increasing their production by as much as 15 per cent. Through conservation of natural resources these farmers are making certain that they will get a good return from their farm acreage, both today and in the future.

* * *

At the present time most farmers are enjoying a period of increased income. By investing a portion of this income in life insurance they can make certain that no matter what the future brings, their family living will be stabilized.

Life insurance provides farmers with a three-way service: 1. It acts as a backlog in time of low prices — the cash and loan values being readily available for emergency use. 2. It guarantees to a farmer that his family will have a definite cash income in case of his death. 3. It can provide a cash income for retirement.

Through life insurance, farmers have the privilege of establishing their own social security program. Through Country Life Insurance Company — their own life insurance company — Farm Bureau members have the privilege of getting the best in life insurance service at the lowest possible cost. There is an insurance agent in the county Farm Bureau office, and his services are available without obligation.

This is a Farm Bureau Service

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
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ILLINOIS DAIRY FARMERS

TAKE ACTION JUNE 1-15 TO PREVENT POST-WAR PRICE CRASHES . . .

Dangers lie ahead — dangers that threaten to cut down the size of your milk and cream checks. Face these facts now:

No after-the-war market is yet in sight for the ten billion pounds of extra milk now being produced for wartime needs.

Because of wartime rationing of dairy foods housewives are forming hard-to-break habits of using imitations and substitutes as replacement products.

Dairy food surpluses, followed by price crashes, are sure to happen unless post-war demand for dairy products is built up to wartime production.

You — and millions of other dairy farmers — know that it will take united and aggressive action to head off surpluses and price crashes after the war. You know, too, now is the time to make ready to meet the challenge of the post-war period. Dairy farmers across the nation are mobilizing now to prevent chaos, confusion and depression after the war — mobilizing now in raising a post-war advertising and research fund to be used through their own organization — *the American Dairy Association.*

With this Post-War Mobilization Fund the dairy farmers of America will be ready to take nation-wide Advertising, Promotion and Research action to increase the consumption of *milk, butter, cheese, evaporated milk, ice cream* and *powdered milk.* This will help prevent surpluses — this will stop butterfat and milk price crashes.

AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION IS "VOICE OF DAIRY FARMER"

Controlled by dairy farmers, through their chosen representatives — three from each state — who serve without pay. It's your campaign to protect your dairy investment —to safeguard your cream and milk income! The money is used to pay for national advertising, merchandising and research on behalf of all dairy products and your dairy industry.

Support Your Industry And It Will Support You!

The twenty-three milk marketing cooperatives which are members of Illinois Milk Producers' Association and the ten member creameries of Illinois Producers' Creameries are cooperating with Dairy Products Promotion Inc. of Illinois and the American Dairy Association in a program to promote the welfare of the dairy industry.

Funds to carry on this program of nation-wide advertising, promotion and research to increase the consumption of dairy products are raised by milk and cream check deductions of a cent a pound on butterfat marketed June 1 to 15. This figures approximately *10 cents per cow per year.*

★

Tune In

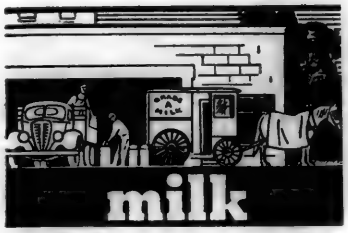
"The Voice of the Dairy Farmer"

MITCHELL UTLEY — N B C — EVERY SUNDAY

Chicago Louisville Evansville
Indianapolis St. Louis

Illinois Milk Producers Association and Illinois Producers Creameries

are cooperating with Dairy Products Promotion Inc. of Illinois and the American Dairy Association



By Wilfred Shaw

June Dairy Month is to be observed this year as it has been for many years in the past. However, this year June Dairy Month is not to be a sales promotion program as it has been in previous years. Instead the observance of Dairy Month will stress the importance of increased production of milk and of the nutritional value of dairy products. The observance of June Dairy Month is sponsored by the National Dairy Council with producers and handler groups cooperating as in the past.

Funds for the American Dairy Association's 1944-1945 program are to be obtained by a one cent per pound butterfat deduction upon milk and cream marketed during the period June 1-15 in Illinois and 17 other principal dairy states throughout the United States. The producers' contribution to this program of the American Dairy Association, upon the one cent per pound of butterfat marketed during this 15 day period, will cost an average of about 10 cents per cow per year. The American Dairy Association carries on a program of promotion for the dairy industry in merchandising, advertising, and research. The funds in Illinois are collected by Dairy Products Promotion, Inc. which is the Illinois affiliate of American Dairy Association.

The Office of Price Administration has announced the following permissive producer and retail price increases in milk for the following Illinois cities:

Springfield, effective May 8. Price to the producer for 4% milk $3.05 per cwt. with a butterfat differential of 5c per tenth of a per cent added above 4% and 4c per tenth of a per cent deducted below 4%. No change in retail prices.

Decatur, effective May 12. Price to the producer for 4% milk $3.05 per cwt. with a butterfat differential of 5c per tenth of a per cent added above 4% and 4c per tenth of a per cent deducted below 4%. No change in retail prices.

Jacksonville, effective May 23. Price to producer for 4% milk $3.05. Butterfat differential 4c per tenth of a per cent to be added or deducted above or below 4%. Retail price of quarts of bottled milk increased from 13c to 14c.

The rates of government dairy production subsidy payments have been announced on milk and cream shipments made by producers through March 1945, provided Congress provides the administrative expense.

The amount of the subsidy is as follows for Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Indiana:

May through August 1944 — 35 cents per cwt. on milk, 6c per lb. butterfat on cream.

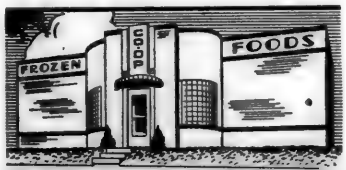
September through March 1945 — 60 cents per cwt. on milk, 10c per lb. butterfat on cream.

The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are April prices for 3.5% milk f.o.b. dealers platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.44
Canton	2.75
Champaign	2.75
Chicago	2.98
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.70
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.72
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.60
Jacksonville	2.40
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle	2.69
Moline	3.01
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.40
Quincy	2.36
Rockford	3.02
Springfield	2.60
St. Louis	3.25
Streator	2.40

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis delivered f.o.b. dealers platforms (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for March unless otherwise noted:

Baltimore	$3.85
Boston	3.73
Chicago (70 milk zone—Apr.)	2.98
Denver (April)	2.87
Detroit	3.63
Evansville	2.98
Indianapolis	3.28
Kansas City	3.58
Milwaukee (April)	3.00
New York (201-210 mi. zone)	3.77
Pittsburg	3.52
Seattle	3.10
St. Louis (April)	3.29
St. Paul (April)	3.01
Washington, D. C. (Dec.)	4.06



lockers

By Frank Gougler

During the past four years Mr. and Mrs. Herr of Jacksonville have operated a locker plant at Waverly, Illinois, Morgan County. Recently Mr. Herr entered the service and Mrs. Herr has been teaching in Jacksonville. Under their circumstances they felt it best to sell the plant. Because of their many year's interest in Farm Bureau activities it was their desire to see it taken over by a cooperative.

Accordingly the Farm Bureau organized the Waverly Locker Company and the following temporary board of directors and officers have been selected: S. P. Campbell, president; Elmer Huyear, vice president; J. C. Tummons, secretary; Byron Sheppard, treasurer; and Carl Duewer, director.

The plant is located in a new brick building 38 x 56 feet including a separate brick building at back for curing, smoking and rendering. It also has a slaughter house. At present 380 lockers are installed and additional room can be refrigerated so the building will accomodate 500 lockers.

The plant was purchased by the Board for $22,500. The capital for purchasing the plant has been raised through the sale of stock. It was taken over June 1. At present applications for a manager are being considered.

Randolph County Farm Bureau has organized the Randolph Locker Service. This new organization has plans underway for establishing one or more plants in the county.

At present promotional work is being carried on in the Steelville community. Already a sufficient number of lockers have been rented to assure a 300-locker plant at Steelville. The board thinks a goal of 500 can be reached.

The project is being financed through the sale of stock.

The County Locker board is composed of the following members: Louis Uchtnamm, president; Ernest Fulton, vice president; Harold Runge, secretary-treasurer; Louis Guebert, Howard Hecht, Elmer Uchtmann, B. L. Neager.

The last two named directors are also members of the Randolph County Farm Bureau board.

Manager Harold Brackett and the directors of the Producers Creamery of Carbondale are having a large spare room in the creamery converted into a modern locker plant. When completed it will accomodate more than 700 lockers.

The total cost of this project will be between $20,000 and $25,000. The unit will be a complete plant in every respect. An additional building, large enough for curing, smoking and rendering lard will be constructed outside the creamery building proper.

The room that is being converted into the locker plant was formerly used for storing trucks. A new building will be built to house trucks and for servicing of trucks.

The creamery will furnish the locker plant with heat, water, lights and power, and space for office management and bookkeeping.

U. of I. Offers Course In Farm Appraisal Work

A farm appraisal case-study course is scheduled for July 10 to 22 under the joint sponsorship of the U. of I. College of Agriculture and the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, according to W. L. Burlison, head of the college department of agronomy and chairman of the local committee on arrangements.

The course will consist of a minimum of 30 hours of lectures, actual detailed and thorough appraisal of farm properties, field trips, group conferences, etc. No university credit will be given, but examinations will be given at the end of the course for all who wish to qualify for membership in the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers.

There is still a fair supply of shallow well pumps, but deep well pumps are more critical. Supplies of both, however, will be greater than in 1943.

Price Control

(*Continued from page* 10)

fore, when I urge that entire responsibility for farm prices, for rationing and for distribution of farm products be centered in one agency, the War Food Administration, an agency which they believe is manned by individuals who have a sympathetic understanding of their problems.

The wholesale elimination of point rationing which has taken place within the last few days is a case in point. This action was taken as a matter of urgent necessity, with respect to meat at least, and we are not objecting to it. We recommended months ago, when the heavy run of hogs began, that pork be made ration-free. If action had been taken then, the present congestion of distributive channels would not have developed in such acute form, and many of the difficulties would have been avoided. We greatly fear that the sweeping action that has been taken may lead the population into false sense of security as to food. We should remember that the weather is the greatest single factor in crop yields, and that a poor season in 1944 could easily bring about a stringent, if not critical food situation within another year. We believe that this situation could have been handled far more judiciously than it has been handled, if the authority had been centered in the War Food Administration.

Another case in which farmers feel that a program has been hampered by administrators who do not understand the farmers' problems is that of farm machinery. We simply cannot understand why rigid production quotas are reserved for some manufacturers when they are not able to produce the full amount of their quotas, while other manufacturers who have met their quotas and have the labor and materials to produce far more are not permitted to do so. Furthermore, regulations compel all manufacturers to spread their production out over a specified period, instead of permitting them to manufacture at top speed until their quotas have been reached. Such administrative regulations are hard to understand at a time when the entire world needs all the food that can be produced, and at a time when additional farm machinery would ease the burden of already overworked farm people.

Since price is a guiding factor in production, it is extremely important that floor prices be announced well in advance of planting time so that producers may make their plans accordingly. Vexatious delays in making such announcements have been a source of irritation to farmers.

The policy of maintaining inflexible price ceilings has also been very unpopular with farmers, particularly the producers of such perishables as fruits and vegetables. During practically every season, the production of some crops is reduced by one-half or more as a result of a late freeze, a flood, an early freeze in the fall, or other disaster. Since the individual farmer's income is the result of volume multiplied by price, it is apparent that a producer's income can be halved if price floors and ceilings are rigidly maintained in disregard of such developments. It must be apparent to any unprejudiced observer that low consumer prices are maintained in such instances at the expense of the farmer. If the administrators of the program would follow the plain terms of the law, they would adjust prices as a matter of equity to the farmer in all such instances.

In view of the fact that OPA has refused repeatedly to make adequate adjustments in price ceilings to take care of these emergency situations, we favor an amendment to the law requiring the price administrator to promptly review price ceilings whenever unavoidable losses occur as a result of floods, freeze, drought, etc., and give due consideration in such adjustments to losses resulting therefrom.

There is a super-abundance of cotton, yet because of OPA regulations, cotton manufacturers have been forced out of production of certain lines of low-priced cotton goods. That curtails the demand for cotton, with the result that the farm price has dropped below parity. Any realistic consideration of the problem by the OPA could have averted this difficulty.

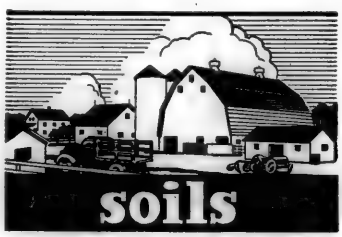
Furthermore, it is a matter of common knowledge that support prices have not been maintained in many cases. The demoralization in egg prices which followed the unprecedented production of recent months is a flagrant case. Farmers increased their production in response to appeals to their patriotism by government officials, and in response to definite assurance of price supports. When the government failed to carry out its part of the bargain, farm people and particularly farm women considered its failure a breach of faith. Such unfortunate experiences can only result in reduced production and impaired morale on the part of farmers and their families. I repeat, it is my conviction that many of the difficulties such as the above could have been avoided if all the authority for farm price programs had been placed in the hands of the War Food Administrator.

Under the law, as it is now worded, it is difficult, and in some cases impossible, for citizens to get adequate redress in the courts against unfair and discriminatory actions of the OPA. There have been many complaints also of arbitrary and flagrant abuses of administrative power.

We earnestly urge that the existing legislation be amended to curb administrative violations of the law by the issuance and administration of regulations and orders, to require prompt action by the OPA upon complaints filed by aggrieved parties, and to give aggrieved persons adequate right of redress of their grievances through the courts. We cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of this action.

One of the fundamental rights of every citizen is the right to prompt court action in cases where the freedom and economic welfare of the individual has been interferred with through government action. This right should not have to be surrendered at a time of national emergency.

Now a further word on consumer food subsidies. What are the administration's arguments for food subsidies? There is only one real argument. It is that if food prices are raised the wages of workers must be raised. The government's own figures show that the wages of workers have gone up much further and faster during this war than farm prices. Admittedly, increases to adjust farm prices still would leave these prices far below the increases given labor. Admittedly, also, increased expenditures for food by consumers out of increased purchasing power would be anti-inflationary instead of inflationary. Then why does the administration insist upon subsidies? The reason is plain. This administration is unwilling to resist the demands of labor. It does not intend to resist labor's demands. Therefore, it continues to give labor wage increases and at the same time to pay part of labor's grocery bill, through subsidies. It pays a part of the grocery bill of all consumers and at a time when consumers as a group are better able to pay for their food than at any other period of record. The problem of low-income groups cannot be solved through food subsidies. It is simply observed to give food subsidies to all citizens on the theory that a small minority of the population has been unable to secure advances in wages. The only way to solve the problem of underpaid workers is through adequate wage increases. Furthermore, the administration, by fantastic propaganda, has tried to persuade consumers that adjustments in farm prices would mean sharp increases in food costs. Subsidies defeat both the letter and spirit of the anti-inflation program. They not only violate the law, but they are inflationary. They increase the national debt. They cannot be defended save as a means of favoring one class against another. I am sorry to say that agriculture and labor have drawn further apart within the past few years. It is a tendency which will prove costly to both groups. Administration policies have been primarily responsible for this divergence and I am sorry to say that some labor leaders have insisted upon fastening war-time subsidies on agriculture without ceasing to campaign for wage increases. I again plead with Congress to take a firm stand against the un-American policy of passing on to future generations a part of the legitimate food bill of the people, rich and poor alike, at a time when consumers are better able to pay fair prices than ever before in history, and at a time when people generally are eating better than they ever did before in history.



By John R. Spencer

"Meeting the Needs for the 4F's" is the title of a soil building article and does not refer to men for selective service. Maximum production of foods, feeds, fiber and fats (the 4F's) can be reached only when the soil is well supplied with organic matter and there is an adequate and well balanced supply of the essential plant food elements available to crops, such as nitrogen, *phosphorus, potash* and calcium.

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Another effect of the cold wet weather has been to delay greatly the spreading of limestone which usually is quite large in the spring months of the year.

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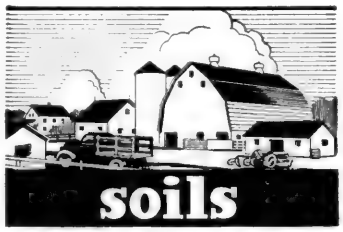

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Position of AFBF

(*Continued from page 6*)

fair-exchange value with industrial prices and the wages of labor. An effective system of price supports, including mandatory commodity loans, is essential to justify the maintenance of such reserve supplies and to assure stability of price levels.

2. Improvement and extension of the Marketing Agreements program to assure producers of non-basic farm commodities prices at comparable levels.

3. International trade policies designed to restore and maintain a fair share of the world market for exportable farm surpluses.

4. An effective and efficient soil conservation program, to be guided and administered by the Land Grant Colleges within the respective states.

We recommend that full administrative responsibility for all types of agricultural commodity programs be vested in a national bi-partisan board, members of which will be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold office for substantial terms and on staggered basis. Experience has proven that it is extremely difficult to formulate one rigid pattern for a farm program, and apply it effectively everywhere in this country. For this reason, we are convinced that an effective farm program must be flexible, with the authority for making decisions as to details centered largely at state and local levels.

We recommend further that every proper aid and encouragement be given by Government to legitimate farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative organizations.

IV
Farm Credit

The American Farm Bureau Federation believes that a cooperative system of farm credit is essential to the well being of agriculture. It is believed, however, that Federal funds now available to The Farm Credit System should gradually be supplanted by cooperative capital and correspondingly cooperative control should supplant Government control.

The cooperative features of the present Farm Credit system should be strengthened by giving more responsibility and authority to the local cooperative credit associations. The government capital now in the system should be retired in an orderly way through mandatory annual payments in amounts that would not disturb the necessary functions of the institutions.

We recommend the adoption of new farm credit legislation which among other things would provide for the consolidation of all governmental agricultural credit under the administration of an independent bi-partisan board. The so-called "soft credit" for relief agencies should be consolidated into one unit and function under the direction of this board, and funds for this purpose should be constantly under the control of Congress.

V
Transportation

We insist upon the maintenance of highly efficient, economical systems of transportation under private ownership, with only such reasonable regulations where it is in the public interest, to assure fair and reasonable rates and services; provide adequately for safety; encourage rather than restrict sound and orderly development in operation; provide reasonable freedom and flexibility in management in fixing rates, and in adopting economies in operations, including consolidations, eliminations, and improvements in services and in methods; eliminate discriminatory rates or regulations against any commodity or region; and provide relative treatment of different types of transportation so as to preserve the inherent advantages of each.

Adequate funds should be included in Federal aid legislation for the development of secondary and feeder farm-to-market roads. Any program for Federal highways should not be developed at the sacrifice of rural roads, and should be so routed as to serve existing market centers and not disrupt established farm markets.

VI
Price Control

The American Farm Bureau Federation has consistently favored a strong and aggressive price control program. We believe that any effective plan to control prices must be equitably applied to industrial commodities, wages, and farm prices. The American farmer realizes the danger of inflation and is fully aware of the fact that he was the chief sufferer during the deflationary period which followed World War I.

We believe that the administration of all price control laws pertaining to food and fiber should be in the hands of a single administrator. This type of administration is necessary in order to have a coordinated production, marketing, and price program that can be administered to meet the ever-changing conditions within the farming industry.

We favor the establishment of price ceilings on agricultural products only where necessary and workable. We believe, however, that the prices should be established at levels that will encourage the maximum production which is so vitally needed for the war effort. Abundant production is one of the best means of preventing an advance in prices. Established prices should be announced far enough in advance to permit the farmer to make his production plans. After having once been announced, ceiling prices or floor prices should not be lowered during the production and marketing period. Reduction of prices below the announced levels has caused great loss and much confusion in various parts of the nation. If the nation is to be adequately supplied with food and fiber, it is imperative that the governmental price commitments be fulfilled. We insist that the mandates of Congress be adhered to in administering price control laws.

The American Farm Bureau Federation is opposed to consumer subsidies and roll-backs. The records show that consumer income is at an all time high and that the proportion of the consumer's income required to buy food is lower today than at any time on record. Lower food prices through consumer subsidies increase the excessive buying power in the hands of the people. Payment of subsidies from the federal treasury increases the national debt, which necessitates additional borrowings, and thus increases the possibilities of credit and monetary inflation. We believe that in the long run consumer subsidies increase rather than decrease the likelihood of severe inflation.

VII
Reconversion

We favor the establishment of an over-all War Demobilization Committee under the supervision of Congress, this agency to have the general supervision of the demobilization program, including the termination of war contracts, the disposal of war plants, equipment and supplies, and all other problems dealing with this vital question.

We favor the speedy reconversion of war plants to the production of peacetime goods, as rapidly as war conditions will permit. Every reasonable effort should be made to prevent unnecessary delays and unemployment during the reconversion period. Governmentally owned war plants should be sold to and operated by private capital.

We feel that the vast amount of material and supplies now owned by the military forces should be disposed of in such a manner that a reasonable proportion will be available to the

farmers of the nation. Since the unprecedented need for food will likely continue for a while after the war, we believe that trucks and other military equipment should be made available to farmers immediately upon the cessation of hostilities. The farms of the nation are also in need of better housing and farm buildings. Consideration should be given to the practicability of using some of the surplus war material to improve rural housing facilities.

Land suitable to farming which has been purchased by the government should be sold as soon as possible after the war. This land should be offered to the original owner, and then if not purchased in a reasonable time, it should be put up for public sale and sold to private individuals in units suitable for the operation of family size farms.

We believe that it would be doing the returning veterans a disservice if they were encouraged to locate on small farms or poor land as a means of rehabilitation. Any plan of resettlement for returning veterans should be on an economically sound basis, and should not require a permanent subsidy or permanent government supervision. In the light of the experience after World War I, we believe that all federal resettlement programs should be carefully scrutinized, to see that the participants have a reasonable chance of succeeding in their farming operations. We are opposed to programs which tend to make agriculture the dumping ground for the unemployed from the city. Returning veterans should be encouraged to continue their education and also to develop vocational skills of all kinds.

VIII

Postwar Planning

The position of the American Farm Bureau Federation on postwar planning is outlined in detail in the folder entitled "A Guide to Postwar Planning" which is reprinted below.

A GUIDE TO POSTWAR PLANNING

By the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation
Adopted at Quarterly Meeting, Sept. 3, 1943

I. We favor the United States of America assuming its rightful share of the responsibility for cooperation with other nations in:

1. Holding aggressor nations in check after the end of the war.
2. Maintaining world trade policies that will give opportunity to all nations to obtain the materials necessary to maintain a sound peacetime economy, and
3. Providing the opportunity for political and economic freedom for all people; —

to the end that a just and lasting peace may be maintained among the nations of the world.

II. We favor extending aid to the people of the war-ravaged nations to relieve human suffering, but in every case, in order to avoid misunderstandings and unfortunate consequences, we should make certain that no commitment is made which our nation within reason cannot fulfill. The primary objective should be to assist them in their rehabilitation plans and programs so as to enable them to help themselves in meeting their own needs insofar as they desire and request such assistance.

III. We favor domestic policies that will assure full production and full employment, which will result in constantly rising living standards for all groups. To attain this objective, an equitable balance in purchasing power among all groups must be maintained.

We believe that this can best be accomplished by industry, labor and agriculture through voluntary adoption of price and wage policies based on a philosophy of abundance. Only if each group will do its part to formulate and carry out such a program, can they effectively protect the general welfare against the development of extremely paternalistic policies on the part of Government.

IV. We recognize that as civilization becomes more complex, government must assume new functions, but we insist—

That our historic constitutional form of government with its balance of powers among the Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches be reverently observed and jealously guarded;

That the continuation of successful democracy demands that individuals and groups shall assume the greatest possible responsibility for the solution of social, political and economic problems.

To the extent that governmental aid is necessary, it should be carried on as far as possible by governmental units closest to the people, and where federal action is required, such powers should be administered as far as possible through agencies locally responsible and which can adapt such programs to local conditions.

Too great reliance upon governmental action alone will inevitably destroy our democratic institutions and lead us into some form of stateism with the accompanying loss of our freedom. Government should be the servant and not the master of the people.

V. We favor the adoption of monetary and credit policies, domestic and international, that will encourage and facilitate maximum production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services, on a fair-exchange basis.

VI. We favor adjustment or removal of foreign and domestic barriers so as to facilitate the maximum exchange of goods and services between nations, and between groups in our own country, to the end that maximum employment and production may be achieved throughout the world.

VII. We favor every legitimate and necessary aid by private industry, labor and agriculture in cooperation with government, to provide opportunity for profitable and satisfactory employment for men and women demobilized from the armed forces and war plants.

We favor the speedy reconversion of privately-owned industrial plants to the production of peacetime goods. Agricultural land, industrial plants and unneeded inventories owned by the government should be disposed of as rapidly as practicable on terms and conditions that will make the maximum contribution to our peacetime economy.

VIII. We believe that fiscal and tax policies should be adopted that will retard inflation, that will be as nearly as possible on a pay-as-you-go basis and will encourage the system of free enterprise. We urge that prompt action be taken to put into operation a definite program for the retirement of the public debt as rapidly as economic conditions will permit.

IX. Public educational opportunity must be enlarged for the youth of America and for its adult population as well. To the extent Federal assistance is needed it should be limited to financial grants, without Federal control, to the states on the basis of need with local and state governments responsibe for performing this function.

The educational system must aid our citizens in the function and use of organization in behalf of their individual and general welfare.

The dignity of agricultural pursuits must become more widely respected. Urbanism must not be pitted against ruralism, for each is dependent on the other. The country and small-town youth of America must have equal opportunity with urban youth.

X. We favor an intensive attack on the problems of better medical and hospital care for all groups. This is particularly necessary in rural areas. In general, we favor action on this problem by the voluntary organization of cooperative health and hospital associations. We stand ready to cooperate with the medical profession and other groups in the solution of this problem.

XI. Neither agriculture, labor, nor industry can solve their own problems without giving due consideration to the problems of the others. The goal of full production and full employment through private enterprise can only be attained through their cooperation and their support of nation-wide policies and plans directed toward the good of all instead of each striving to obtain a position of monopolistic advantage. We therefore urge that all possible efforts be made by industry, agriculture, and labor to promote better relationships and more effective cooperation between these great economic groups for the common welfare. We call on all groups to join in conference to sincerely seek the solution of our mutual problems in the interest of the nation as a whole.

XII. Our national agricultural policy must include a constructive soil conservation program and mechanism to assist farmers to adjust production to changing conditions, to assure abundant supplies of food and fiber for domestic and export needs, and to maintain economic balance between agriculture and other segments of our national economy. Eventual destruction of our soil wealth, which would be followed by national disintegration, will be inevitable unless farm products can be traded on a fair-exchange basis for the goods and services produced by other groups.

XIII. Our post-war planning must be done on a democratic basis. Government agencies may furnish information but the people should make the decisions on plans. We therefore urge that Congress, as the elected representatives of the people and the policy-making body under our Constitution, at once assume its proper responsibility in cooperation with the Executive department in all post-war planning, both national and international, by the Federal Government.

We favor the establishment by Congress of a Joint Congressional Commission to study these post-war problems, to consult with representatives of all groups in the Nation, and to submit definite recommendations to Congress.

Because of the difficulty in getting bombs of the larger sizes delivered to farmers for use in pest control, we suggest using a product which we consider . . . . . .

Better than a BLOCKBUSTER to Kill Flies!

BLUE SEAL FLY SPRAY

Here's the way Blue Seal Fly Spray is effective:

IT KILLS. Blue Seal contains two effective ingredients that kill flies by contact. Many different types of materials and formulae were tested in Illinois dairy barns by cooperating farmers in our search to determine the most effective killing agencies and formulae. We have them now in Blue Seal Fly Spray

IT REPELS. These barn tests prove also that Blue Seal Fly Spray has powerful knock-down and repellent property. By spraying the cows at night and in the morning a half hour before milking time, its effectiveness will last through the day.

IT'S SAFE. Blue Seal kills flies, but it is harmless to animals and humans. Its highly refined petroleum oil base assures easy spraying, prevents dirt collection, will not mat the hair nor irritate the skin.

For Household Use—

For a household use, use Blue Seal Fly Killer. Fly Killer is especially prepared to effectively kill and control flies in the home and milk house. You can use it without fear of tainting food or milk. It will not stain wall paper, clothing, curtains, or drapes. It is harmless to humans, kills flies, ants, roaches, bed bugs, mosquitoes, and any other insect pests.

See your Blue Seal Serviceman. • *Reserve your season's supply today.*

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 South Dearborn St. Chicago 5, Illinois

IAA Recommends —

(*Continued from page 5*)

excess of 180 pounds, effective May 15.

"Plight of many farmers desperate and we respectfully urge immediate action."

On May 8, Jones announced that he was immediately announcing that all butcher hogs between 180 and 200 pounds would be included a temporary support in the government price support plan effective May 15.

With this action of the WFA, President Smith appealed to farmers to withhold from market hogs weighing under 200 pounds. He said that by withholding lighter hogs now their present owners could be assured of the price support of $13.75 per hundredweight, Chicago basis, when hogs reached 180 pound weights, thus relieving farmers from tremendous losses they were incurring as the result of indefensible prices packers were paying for light hogs.

During the first of May, the OPA also removed all ration points on all meats, with the exception of beef steaks and roasts. When this order was announced, President Smith in a press release pointed out that the Farm Bureau as early as last November urged that all ration points be taken off pork, in order to bring about an effective demand for the greatly increased pork supplies, and had continued to urge such action from time to time.

"Farmers have long insisted," President Smith said, "that action should be taken to permit the excess pork supplies to flow to consumers rather than to glut the markets and overflow storage capacities. Such market gluts have resulted in losses to producers on all hogs not falling within the comparatively narrow weight limits covered by government price supports."

Fifth War Loan Drive Scheduled for June 12

The Fifth War Loan Drive will be launched in Illinois June 12. The Bond Drive chairman in each county has been assigned a quota for his particular county.

Each county has an agricultural chairman, who will in turn select township people to aid in this drive. It is hoped that each county drive will be so organized that it can be completed in three or four days. Individuals are urged to contact the volunteer workers in his township in order that time, gasoline and tires may be conserved.

Illinois quota in the Fifth War Loan Drive is $1,107,000,000, with $204,000,000 of this in series "E" bonds.

Why PIGS LEAVE HOME

Maybe they hear from neighbor Jones' pigs about the swell feed, good pasture and clean, well kept quarters he gives 'em. After all, your modern method is a far cry from the old days when "pig" was a synonym for uncleanliness.

Today's progressive farmers take special care of their hog investment from farrowing to market time.

AND they make sure their labor isn't wasted, by vaccinating while young with fresh, potent Farm Bureau Serum.

REMEMBER: **THE SMALLER THE SHOAT THE CHEAPER THE SHOT**

See Your Farm Bureau

FERD HIMME

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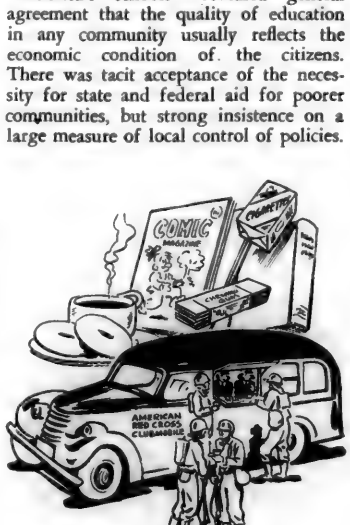

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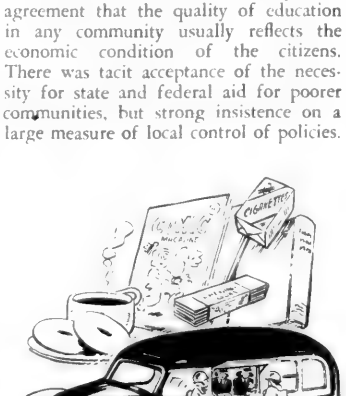

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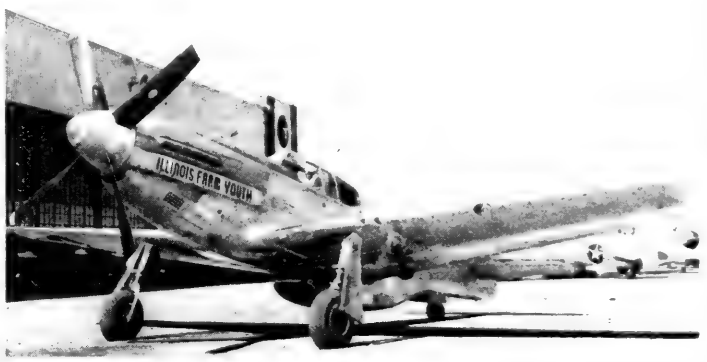

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EDITORIAL

Farmers are Indignant!

Farmers are indignant over what they rightfully feel is an indefensible situation in the hog market. The Illinois Agricultural Association has time and again urged that adequate steps be taken by the government to fulfill its commitments to hog producers. Some adjustments have been made but the fact remains that practices which are being followed by the buyers of hogs are resulting in serious losses to producers.

President Earl C. Smith summed up the situation in his recent address before the Illinois Bankers Association in Chicago when he said: "Farmers have done a better job in producing food than the government has done in meeting its commitments to them.

"It was in response to urgent appeals of the government that farmers greatly increased hog production. They were promised support prices which have not been fulfilled in practice.

"For weeks we have witnessed the purchase of hogs outside government support weights at indefensibly cheap prices, and at the same time, hogs within the support weights of 180 to 270 pounds are left in the pens from day to day to shrink, become stale, and in some instances, die, with serious losses to hog producers.

"Packers are not justified in driving the average drove cost of hogs to the lowest level of two years, because subsidies which the packers receive from the government on all hogs slaughtered offset any adjustments which were made in retail price ceilings.

"I am fearful that advantages taken by buyers during recent weeks, together with the neglect of government to take steps in seeing that its commitments are fulfilled, will result in a breakdown in production and shortages in the months ahead as a result of these shortsighted and unjustified policies."

Where Cooperation Has Paid

During recent months, the IAA RECORD has called editorial attention to many opportunities which Farm Bureau offers its members to benefit from cooperation. Old and new members alike should become familiar with and support their marketing cooperatives and the cooperatives set up to help them buy cooperatively.

Among the Farm Bureau-sponsored cooperatives is Illinois Producers' Creameries, with its ten member creameries located at strategic marketing points in the state.

These cooperative creameries came into existence after farmers had found that cream marketing presented problems that the individual could not solve — problems of price, quality control, and service.

They came into existence after an attempt to go halfway, that is, to pool cream and sell it to old-line creameries, had failed to produce the desired results, namely, to get a price for butterfat more nearly in line with the Chicago 90-score butter market and to stop price discriminations on cream from certain parts of the state.

A decade of operation has produced outstanding results. Many farmers in Illinois who have cream to sell — whether or not they have been patrons of one of the Producer creameries—receive from 4 to 6 cents a pound more for their butterfat in the relation to the Chicago market than they did before these cooperatives came into the picture. On 1000 pounds of butterfat that is a gain of from $40 to $60 per year.

Farmers have found that it pays to process and market their own butterfat. Prairie Farms butter has become a standard of quality in the state, just as Producer prices have vitally affected the price situation. Every dollar put into stock in the creameries is on the average worth $1.98 in assets today.

Better service — the twice-a-week pick-up in insulated trucks, the accurate and impartial weighing and testing by the farmers' own employees — these and many other benefits have come as these creameries have developed.

In the wartime market, with price control, susidies, and a host of government regulations, and with the increased demand for whole milk, the boards of Producer Creameries have proved themselves able to cope with the new problems. Today we have the creameries diversifying operations, producing powdered milk and cheese, and thus laying a foundation for a more flexible and adaptable service in the future.

Now is the time for farmers to build strong cooperatives—to give their *full* support to the marketing agencies they own, control and operate. In the final analysis, the success or failure of cooperatives depends largely upon whether or not they receive the active cooperation of the farmers they are set up to serve, providing, of course, that they have proper management and are performing a needed service.

If you have cream to sell — if you believe in cooperation, consider the record of Illinois Producers' Creameries, and the advantages to you of dealing with and through your own successful marketing cooperative.

Support the 5th War Loan Drive

The Fifth War Loan Drive begins June 12. There is hardly need at this stage in the great conflicts in which our men are fighting to call attention to the fact that huge sums of money are required to properly equip them with the weapons of modern warfare. There is hardly need to point out that much of this money must come from loans to the government in the form of War Bonds.

Most of us know by this time that this is what war means. We know we have a war to win, that millions of young men and women are fighting or preparing to fight to bring about a victory which it is hoped will bring a lasting peace.

However, it is well that we recognize that only next to the importance of maintaining a substantial tax structure to pay currently insofar as possible the cost of the war, is the purchase of war bonds by individuals.

From the standpoint of individual security, there are two reasons aside from patriotic duty why everyone should subscribe for as many bonds as they are financially able to buy. The first is that the larger the proportion of bonds purchased by individuals, the less danger there is for a disastrous inflation. The second is that bonds purchased now will be a source of ready cash when they mature, or before, if the need arises.

Not a few farmers are inclined to agree with the professor who, after listening to a discussion on how a postwar depression was to be avioded, said dryly that "maybe it isn't necessary to have a depression after a prolonged period of inflation, but it sure is customary."

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Boy! It really pays!

IT PAYS TO PLAY SAFE AGAINST CROP HAIL LOSS

Sure as we have summer, we have hailstorms. But there's nothing sure about where hail will strike. So to be on the safe side — better insure your crops against hail loss.

Farmers Mutual offers you a non-assessable, participating policy. If hailstorms are heavy — loss-payment claims will be heavy, but if the hailstorms are light, dividends will be heavy.

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For Your Country — For Your Future

Give Your Full Support to the Fifth War Loan Drive

Illinois farmers have, in the face of tremendous obstacles, answered the call of their government for unprecedented production of agricultural products. They have met and far surpassed production goals which will forever stand as evidence of their all-out effort in the cause for which so many are called upon to give their lives. They know this war must be won — they know that everyone must do his part to finance it — and they will support the 5th War Loan drive to the limit of their ability.

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and 97 County Farm Bureaus

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

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AGAINST claims made by injured farm employes, including domestic servants. Because, even though farm employers do not come under the Workmen's Compensation Law, they may be held legally liable if, through their negligence, an employe is injured. Protection is provided up to $5000 for injuries to one person, and up to $10,000 for accidents involving injuries to more than one person. (Higher limits are available for an extra charge.)

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and education interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

JULY-AUGUST, 1944 **VOLUME 22 - NUMBER 7**

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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An Incentive From the Front

(*An Editorial*)

Early last month president Earl C. Smith received a V-mail letter from Major Roland S. Slater of Peoria, who has been a Farm Bureau member for ten years and who is at present the commanding officer of a field hospital serving Chinese troops "somewhere in China".

It was not an unusual letter in itself — a thank-you note for the excellent service the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company is rendering and an observation as to what a good Farm Bureau could do in China — but the fact that Major Slater and thousands of other men in uniform are interested enough to take time off from their war duties to write about affairs back home provides a challenge to all of us on the home front.

This is a challenge not only to do the particular job we are doing the best we know how, but also that we use whatever influence we may have as individual citizens to maintain our free institutions, which will continue to permit and encourage individual initiative and free enterprise so that when the war is won and the men and women of our armed forces return to the country for which they are now fighting, they will find that America is still the "land of the free and the home of the brave", and that the government of the United States is still the "government of the people, by the people, and for the people".

Surely there is also a strong challenge to individuals, organizations and the government to lay sound, workable, down-to-earth postwar plans now to provide gainful employment for returning members of the armed forces.

Recommend Subsidy Ban on Non-Bracket Hogs

Recommendation that all subsidies to processors and packers be discontinued on all meats from hogs that are purchased below floor prices was recommended at a meeting of 50 hog and livestock producers from 10 midwest states during the Midwest Farm Bureau Training School at Milwaukee in June.

This and other recommendations to alleviate the chaotic hog market situation were contained in a resolution of the producers which was adopted by the conference body. The statement adopted unanimously was:

"We strenuously object to the governmental regulations which have brought about present chaotic conditions in the hog markets resulting in millions of dollars of losses to American farmers.

"In order to alleviate this condition, and promote the general welfare of the industry and the nation, we recommend the following:

"1. All subsidies to processors and packers should be immediately discontinued on all meat from hogs that are purchased below floor prices and the American Farm Bureau Federation is requested to investigate the feasibility of seeking action necessary to recovery by the federal government of all subsidies which have been paid on hogs so purchased in the past.

"2. Packers buying hogs below the ceiling price should have an amount of their subsidies deducted equal to the amount that cost of their purchases fall below the ceiling prices.

"3. Support prices should be extended to include all weights of marketable hogs on a graduated scale gradually reducing as weights increase or decrease from the existing bracket weights.

"4. All purchasers of hogs for slaughter including order buyers and traders should be required to comply with price floors.

"5. Instead of lowering the floor price under hogs as provided in present regulations the existing floor price should be continued at its present level adjusted for increased costs.

"6. If ceiling prices are continued they should be adjusted for increases in the cost of production and should be at such levels above the various floor prices as would permit such reasonable fluctuations as seasonal supply and demand may indicate."

Problems of the beef cattle industry were discussed but since the conference of hog and livestock producers was called primarily to consider problems of the swine industry, no detailed recommendations were prepared. It was recognized that the joint livestock committee, of which the American Farm Bureau is a member, had in recent weeks presented resolutions to alleviate the cattle situation. Their recommendation included a provision for getting more cattle moving through feed lots by increasing the price on the two top grades of beef. Therefore, the swine conference approved of this action by the joint livestock committee.

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Ill. Producers' Assn.	Wilfred Shaw, Mgr.
Ill. Producers' Creameries	J. B. Countiss, Mgr.
Ill. Wool Mktg. Assn.	S. F. Russell, Sec.-Mgr.

JULY-AUGUST, 1944 VOLUME 22 - NUMBER 7

An Incentive From the Front

(An Editorial)

Early last month president Earl C. [illegible] Major Roland S. Slater of Peoria who [illegible] years and who is at present the [illegible] Chinese troops somewhere in China.

It was not an unusual letter in itself [illegible] service the Illinois Agricultural Ma[illegible] an observation as to what a good Farm B[illegible] fact that Major Slater and thousands [illegible] enough to take time off from their wa[illegible] provides a challenge to all of us on the [illegible]

This is a challenge not only to [illegible] we know how. But also that we [illegible] dividual citizens to maintain our free institutions, which will continue to permit and encourage individual initiative [illegible] war is won and the peace and security [illegible] for which they are now fighting. [illegible] of the tree and the love of the land [illegible] States is still the government of the [illegible]

Surely there is also a strong [illegible] the government to [illegible] provide [illegible]

Recommend Subsidy Ban on Non-Bracket Hogs

Recommendation that all subsid[illegible] to processers and [illegible] ded on all meats from [illegible] purchased below floor [illegible] mended at a meeting of [illegible] livestock producers from [illegible] states during the Midwest Farm [illegible] Training School at Milwaukee [illegible]

This and other [illegible] alleviate the chaos [illegible] ation were outlined [illegible] of the producers who [illegible] by the conferees [illegible] adopted unanimously was [illegible]

"We [illegible] mental research [illegible] markets resulting [illegible] [illegible] Association [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"We [illegible] all meat from hogs [illegible] low floor prices and the American [illegible] by [illegible] the maximum [illegible] recovery by the federal [illegible] subsidies which have [illegible] price structure in the past.

FARMING... *and the* NATIONAL ELECTION

THE official statement of the American Farm Bureau Federation was presented to the Republican Party by Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association and vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Smith appeared before the platform committee as a whole on the morning of June 23rd for a brief summary statement and in the afternoon before the agricultural sub-committee where the statement was presented in full and discussed with committee members.

In his opening remarks to the general platform committee, Mr. Smith said:

"Mr. Chairman and members of the Platform Committee of the Republican Party: Our Committee comes before you not as Republicans or as Democrats, but as representatives of farm people. I do not hesitate to say that farmers are becoming increasingly concerned over statements appearing in the press, and sometimes quoting men in public life, which are assuming that the farm vote of this section of the country is already in the Republican bag. Such an assumption is not correct.

"Farmers are becoming increasingly independent in their political views and attitudes. They will watch carefully the pronouncements of this convention and the interpretation placed upon its platform by its candidates. This will be equally true of the other major party convention which convenes some three weeks hence.

"The time alloted will only permit me to deal very briefly with a few matters of major and direct interest to farmers, although it should be recognized that there are few, if any, matters of public policy that do not affect the interests of farm people."

The July-August issue of the IAA RECORD goes to press July 10. On this and following pages is printed the agricultural plank adopted by the Republican Party at its national convention in Chicago June 27, together with the official statement of the AFBF which was presented to the Republican Party on June 23 and which will be presented to the Democratic Party later this month.

The next issue of the RECORD will carry the agricultural plank adopted by the Democratic Party at its national convention which convenes in Chicago July 19.

THE AFBF OFFICIAL POSITION ON AGRICULTURE

THE United States must cooperate with other nations, within constitutional procedure and without sacrificing our national sovereignty in holding aggressor nations in check and in developing policies on trade, monetary stabilization, and postwar rehabilitation that will insure future world peace. Our democratic constitutional form of government and high Christian ideals must be preserved.

Farmers are now insistent and will continue to be even more insistent upon the adoption of national policies that are necessary to maintain the largest possible production and consumption of the products of both agriculture and other industry. Such mass employment and production of goods can only be assured when the nation realizes the inescapable relationship of interests between the farmer and the consumer — the man in the country and the man in the city.

National welfare and prosperity require a stable, prosperous agriculture. Consumer interests and national safety require the production and carry over of large surplus supplies of basic soil crops. These surplus supplies must be segregated and controlled so as to remove their otherwise depressing effect upon current price levels. This is a national responsibility and demands policies to assure government cooperation with producers of given basic soil crops in maintaining such control. Policies must also be maintained which will permit the adjustment in production of any given crop when surplus supplies reach maximum limits. We recommend:

1. Definite assurance to provide and maintain policies of government necessary to achieve these purposes, including commodity loans.
2. Improvement and extension of marketing agreements as provided in existing law.
3. Continuation of necessary price supports for non-basic commodities.
4. An effective and efficient soil conservation program with authority for determining policies centered at the state and local levels under the supervision of the Land Grant Colleges.
5. Every proper aid and encouragement should be given by the government to bona fide farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative organizations so as to hold to a minimum government functioning in the handling of farm commodities.
6. All activities of government having to do with farm commodities should be administered by a bi-partisan board.
7. New farm credit legislation should be enacted which will strengthen the cooperative features of the Farm Credit Administration and place the supervision of all governmental and semi-governmental rural credit agencies under a bi-partisan board.
8. For the duration of the war, all price control programs should be administered in such a manner as to encourage maximum agricultural production. Price floors should be announced far enough in advance to permit farmers to make their production plans and must be maintained throughout the entire marketing period.
9. Food subsidies are indefensible and should be eliminated.
10. An efficient and competitive transportation system under private ownership must be encouraged at home and abroad. Farm-to-market roads must be an important part of this program.
11. We favor the development of adequate health and educational programs necessary to equalize the opportunities of all children and improve public health. These will require some federal aid, which should be strictly limited to grants-in-aid, and should be administered wholly within the States. We are unalterably opposed to the federalization of medicine or central government domination of education.
12. Reconversion should be handled in a democratic manner under the definite policies outlined by Congress. Disposal of farm commodities should be handled in such a manner as to avoid disruption of market prices.
13. Unnecessary governmental expenditures should be eliminated. The tax structure should be designed to produce the maximum revenue and retire the national debt as rapidly as conditions will permit, without discouraging individual initiative and free enterprise. A national monetary authority should be created with the primary responsibility of stabilizing the value of our currency and maintaining an equitable balance of purchasing power between the various segments of our economy.

THE FARM PLANK OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

We salute the American farmers, their wives and families for their magnificent job of wartime production and their contribution to the war effort, without which victory could not be assured. They have accomplished this in spite of labor shortages, a bungled and inexcusable machinery program, and confused, unreliable, unpractical price and production administration.

Abundant production is the best security against inflation. Governmental policies in war and in peace must be practical and efficient with freedom from regimentation by an impractical Washington bureaucracy in order to assure independence of operation and bountiful production, fair and equitable market prices for farm products, and a sound program for conservation and use of our soil and natural resources. Educational progress and the social and economic stability and well-being of the farm family must be a prime national purpose.

For the establishment of such a program we propose the following:

1. **A Department of Agriculture under practical and experienced administration free from regimentation and confusing government manipulation and control of farm programs.**
2. **An American market price to the American farmer and the protection of such price by means of support prices, commodity loans, or a combination thereof, together with such other economic means as will assure an income to agriculture that is fair and equitable in comparison with labor, business and industry. We oppose subsidies as a substitute for fair markets.**
3. **Disposition of surplus war commodities in an orderly manner without destroying markets or continued production and without benefit to speculative profiteers.**
4. **The control and disposition of future surpluses by means of (a) new uses developed through constant research, (b) vigorous development of foreign markets, (c) efficient domestic distribution to meet all domestic requirements, and (d) arrangements which will enable farmers to make necessary adjustments in production of any given basic crop only if domestic surpluses should become abnormal and exceed manageable proportions.**
5. **Intensified research to discover new crops and new and profitable uses for existing crops.**
6. **Support of the principle of bona fide farmer-owned and farmer-operated cooperatives.**
7. **Consolidation of all government farm credit under a nonpartisan board.**
8. **To make life more attractive on the family-type farm through development of rural roads, sound extension of rural electrification service to the farm and elimination of basic evils of tenancy wherever they exist.**
9. **Serious study of and search for a sound program of crop insurance, with emphasis upon establishing a self-supporting program.**
10. **A comprehensive program of soil, forest, water and wild-life conservation and development, and sound irrigation projects, administered as far as possible at state and regional levels.**

Morgan 4-H Members Do Real Bond Selling Job

Boy and girl 4-H club members of Morgan county deserve a salute for their outstanding contribution to the war effort in selling $185,950 in War Bonds during the Fifth War Loan Drive.

According to W. F. Coolidge, farm adviser, who served as chairman of the Rural Bond Drive in Morgan county, the girls' 4-H clubs sold $101,925 and the boys' 4-H clubs $84,025, as of July 6.

The competition was keen as the 4-H club members served as solicitors for the sale of bonds in the rural area. When the preliminary final reports were checked, Coolidge reported that the Snappy Workers Club with Miss Alice Schone of Chapin as leader sold $30,425. Second high girls' club was Concord Girls' Club with $20,425, with Mrs. Otto Nicke as leader. Arnold Girls' Club was third with $11,000. Mrs. Hilding Mattson is the leader of the latter club. Mrs. Homer Ferreira, leader of the Waverly Girls' Club, reported $10,775 in the sale of War Bonds.

High ranking boys' club was the Victory Club with Roy G. VanGundy, Chapin, as leader and its sales amounted to $20,425. North Side Victory Club with Rollin Martin as leader sold $12,600. Kinman Club led by William Cully sold $9425, and East Side Juniors led by W. C. Carter sold $9225.

The Berea clubs combined and sold $21,850. Mrs. Harold Stewart is the leader of the girls' club and Donald Houston leads the boys' club.

Farmers Battle Chinch Bugs; Hoppers are Next

As the IAA Record went to press July 10, farmers in central counties of the state east of the Illinois river from McLean in the north to Fayette in the south were fighting to control chinch bug infestation from causing further heavy damage to their crops.

As farmers used creosote barriers to stem the insect invasion, after exhausting the supply of dinitro dust, Dr. George C. Decker, entomologist of the State Natural History Survey at Urbana, warned them to be on guard against grasshoppers.

The same drouth condition that was favorable to chinch bugs in the heavily hit area of the state is also conducive to the development of grasshoppers. There already has been some damage to alfalfa, and grasshoppers have made their appearance on the edges of soybean and corn fields. Dr. Decker said that they have had no reports of high mortality among small grasshoppers and as the insects become larger it will take more rain to reduce the numbers. He advised use of poisoned bait and suggested farmers consult their farm advisers for detailed information.

The chinch bugs centered their attacks and created the greatest damage in Logan, Menard, Sangamon, Morgan, Christian, Piatt, Macon, DeWitt, Moultrie, Shelby, Coles, Cumberland, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Richland, and a surrounding fringe of counties.

The USDA authorized free distribution of approximately 200,000 gallons of creosote in Illinois to combat the chinch bug infestation and it was secured in bulk lots at Chicago, St. Louis and Granite City.

About 400 tons of dinitro dust were used in establishing barriers in Illinois before the supply of material was exhausted.

Dr. Decker said that it was too early to make an estimate of the damage to crops by chinch bugs, but in some areas portions of corn fields were destroyed, and in some cases oats and barley fields were plowed under after suffering heavy damage. The reduction in wheat was estimated as slight as the crop was pretty well made before the infestation occurred.

In regard to corn borers, Dr. Decker said that while temperatures were high enough to hasten their emergence, one encouraging factor was that the wet weather had delayed corn planting this spring and as a result the moths had to lay their eggs on small corn and other vegetation. The mortality rate, of corn borers in such a condition he pointed out, is high.

Almost 100 farmers from Franklin and Hamilton counties attended the tour to Dixon Springs Experimental Station June 14. They rode in truck, bus — walked a good many miles — and returned home feeling it was a day well spent.

YESTERDAY . . . $7.50 PER ACRE FARM LAND

By CAP MAST

IF YOU want a real thrill — one that will keep you talking about what you've seen for quite a spell — one that will make you do some thinking and stir your imagination — make it a point to see what's going on at the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, Dixon Springs Experiment Station 'way down south in Pope county, Illinois.

I say *see* what's going on advisedly because seeing is believing down there in the Illinois Ozarks.

Volumes of circulars — bulletins and statistics are available which perhaps in one way or another tell the story of much that is being demonstrated at Dixon Springs, but nothing is so convincing as the actual experience of seeing poor, hilly, eroded land grown over with sassafras, broomsedge, persimmons, scrub oak and a goodly crop of weeds — land which was purchased for about $7.50 per acre — transformed into profitable grassland agriculture.

Here's a birdseye description of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station. It is located on lands owned by the United States. About 5000 acres are available to the University of Illinois through an agreement with the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The station is administered by a committee of Dean H. P. Rusk, Professor W. L. Burlison and Professor W. G. Kammlade. The station superintendent is genial, plain spoken R. J. Webb, a native of southern Illinois and a graduate of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Searching for and demonstrating practical answers to problems of soil improvement, pasture production and management, and the utilization of these pastures by cattle and sheep is the chief stock in trade of the Dixon Springs Station. The experiment station of the Soil Conservation Service, located on the project, is a cooperating agency but is also carry-

DIXON SPRINGS EXPERIMENT STATION DEMONSTRATES HOW IT CAN BE DONE

TODAY . . . PRODUCTIVE GRASSLAND FARMING

L. E. Gard, above, assistant soil conservationist, explains work going on at the Dixon Springs soil conservation experimental station. One test shows that on a 7 per cent slope where corn is grown continuously, the top 6 inches of soil would be gone in 42 years. But with grass and legume pasture, even grazed closely, it would take 22,000 years to lose the 6 inches of top soil. The station's flock of 1000 sheep are dipped three weeks after shearing in this concrete sheep dip.

F. A. Stewart, assistant chief in farm management, U. of L. in experimental plots showing effect of limestone versus no treatment on barley.

ing on independent studies of factors that are important in soil and water conservation.

A gain of 168 pounds per acre per year achieved with sheep on grass-legume pasture when grazing is regulated as against 4 pounds gain per acre per year when grazing is unregulated on pasture treated or untreated. A bluegrass pasture which last spring turned 187 pounds of meat from heavy stocking of beef and sheep. These are just two of the interesting experiments which will make you an enthusiast for Dixon Springs.

To see the many experiments and demonstrations under way you need some transportation as well as your "hiking boots" for they are spread out over the 5,000 acres. There are more than 400 small experimental plots for testing varieties of pasture grasses and legumes and of other crops under different degrees of soil fertility and management. Pasture studies are being made on more than 40 large plots or fields. About 500 acres of bottom lands are utilized mainly for the production of winter feeds, chiefly corn and corn silage, but some of these areas are used for very early pastures — seeded to rye after removal of the corn crop.

Livestock? — There are 250 head of Hereford Cows — 90 heifers — 60 steers — 15 bulls and the 1944 crop of 200 whiteface calves. Sheep operations include about 1000 western breeding ewes with their 800 lambs. Purebred Hampshire Shropshire and Southdown rams are used with Hampshires preferred.

The Turkey range produces about 2000 birds a year.

Best way to get a first hand picture of the scope of the Dixon Springs activities is to participate in one of the county tours. Several have already been held but here's a list of those planned for the balance of the summer:

July 24 Johnson and Pulaski-Alexander

(*Continued on page 25*)

Scattered over the 5000 acres are several ponds. All have fences around them to keep the livestock out. Water is piped to watering tanks or troughs below the dams.

Everyone enjoyed the barbecued lamb sandwiches served in the shelter house at noon while a welcome shower poured down outside. Left to right: Franklin-Hamilton Farm Adviser, W. C. Anderson; James Hayes, Bill Fisher and Floyd Kerns, Franklin county farmers; G. C. Smith, Pope-Hardin farm adviser.

R. J. Webb, station superintendent, explains pros and cons of concrete trench silo in use at Dixon Springs. It's 8 feet wide at bottom, 14 feet wide at top and 125 feet long. Holds 350 tons of silage.

Last stop was the drinking fountain. When a farmer is thirsty he wants a drink so — six thirst quenchers are provided.

Illinois Democrats Adopt Farm Plank

"We recognize agriculture as the basic industry of America. We remind the farmers of their desperate condition under Hoover 10 cent corn, 40 cent wheat and 3 cent hogs.

"We commend President Roosevelt for the wise farm measures enacted under his administration which have aided the farmer on the way to economic independence. We insist upon the continuation of corn loans and support prices as insuring the farmers place in the economic sun. We urge broadening of marketing agreements and we endorse the reciprocal trade agreement program of Honorable Cordell Hull, a great American statesman.

"History alone will fairly and adequately appraise the far reaching sound and efficient soil erosion and conservation plan of President Roosevelt which has saved millions of acres of valuable farm land in America.

"We stand for the principles of the Farm Credit Administration as the best means of helping small and tenant farmers to their rightful market economy."

Navy Gunner Helps Dad Get Corn, Beans Planted

There's a little different feeling when you're perched on the seat of a tractor instead of in the turret of a Navy torpedo bomber, but an Illinois youth who is a veteran of Pacific flights finds that he still gets a kick out of planting soybeans and corn.

That's what Aviation Machinist's Mate Second Class Clark E. Wise, Jr., son of Champaign County's Farm Bureau president reports.

Clark E. Wise, Champaign County Farm Bureau president, finds that his son, Aviation Machinist's Mate Second Class Clark E. Wise, Jr., has learned something about motors. Looking on are two brothers of Clark, Jr., Jim and Dick.

Wise got a 30 days' leave just in time to help his father plant corn and soybeans. Clark E. Wise, Sr., who is farming a 320-acre farm was doubly glad to see him.

Describing the sensation of working as a gunner in the turret of a Grumman Avenger, Wise says, "You don't get exactly frightened, you just sort of wonder how you are going to come out."

Wise was in on the strikes on Palau, New Guinea, and the second attack on Truk. Before being sent to carrier duty he spent seven months as an aerial mechanic in the New Hebrides. He joined the Navy in July, 1942, after being graduated from high school. He took his boot training at Great Lakes and his mechanical training at Navy Pier, Chicago. From there he went to Jacksonville, Fla., for operational training. He was assigned to Navy air group five in March of this year.

Wise returned to duty the last of June.

Annual meeting of the Producers' Crop Improvement Association will be held Aug. 25 in the Piper City auditorium, according to an announcement by L. R. Downs, general manager.

Figure Corn Deliveries Will Reach 29 Million

With the corn freeze order terminated June 23, the state AAA office on July 1 reported that the final total of corn expected to be delivered by Illinois under the order was 29,640,208 bushels.

Other figures for the state released by the AAA office were: pledged corn delivered, 12,075,790 bushels; total pledged, 21,385,382 bushels; unpledged corn delivered, 6,669,175 bushels; corn contracted, June 20, 4,710,769 bushels.

Total corn expected under the order from the 125 counties in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Indiana, was estimated at 67,345,193 bushels.

New McHenry Adviser

W. H. Tammeus, farm adviser in Bond County since October, 1941, was scheduled to start work as farm adviser in McHenry county July 15. He succeeds John H. Brock, who also came to McHenry county from the position of Bond county farm adviser in 1935.

Brock resigned his position as McHenry county farm adviser July 1 to serve as farm adviser in Will county.

Midwest Co-ops Join Hands To Manufacture Plant Food

FOUR mid-west cooperative associations have joined hands in developing a modern plant food manufacturing program.

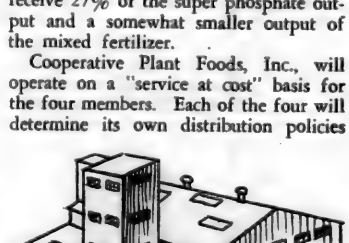
This new organization will be known as "Cooperative Plant Foods, Inc." Its four members are Illinois Farm Supply Company, Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc., Wisconsin Cooperative Farm Supply Company, and Midland Cooperative Wholesale of Minnesota.

The War Production Board has authorized the allocation of materials for new plant construction for the building of facilities for the manufacture of super phosphate and additional plant food mixing facilities. This plant is located at Hartsdale, Ind. which is just south of Chicago near the Indiana-Illinois state line. This new organization plans to invest $425,000 in these facilities and expects to have them in full operation by the end of this year.

These facilities will provide an annual output of 20,000 tons of super phosphate in addition to 30,000 tons of mixed fertilizers. These quantities will obviously not be sufficient to meet the full requirements of any of the four states, but they will bring much relief because they will supplement existing sources of supply.

The board of directors of Illinois Farm Supply Company recently authorized an investment of $85,000 as the part of IFS in Cooperative Plant Foods, Inc., and will receive a share of the output in like proportion to the investment. Through this apportionment, Illinois will receive 27% of the super phosphate output and a somewhat smaller output of the mixed fertilizer.

Cooperative Plant Foods, Inc., will operate on a "service at cost" basis for the four members. Each of the four will determine its own distribution policies



This is an artist's sketch of the Hartsdale plant formerly owned by the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperatives, Inc., and recently purchased by Cooperative Plant Foods.

within its own territory. To get this new cooperative going, Fred Herndon, president, and G. W. Bunting, director of purchasing, represented the Illinois Farm Supply Company as incorporating directors. The other incorporating directors are M. J. Briggs and Frank Beall of Indiana; W. A. Bergeron and A. H. Roffers, Midland; Curtis Hatch and J. C. Green, Wisconsin.

According to Herndon, this new development has come about because of the increased demand for plant food and also because of the inadequacy of the present manufacturing facilities, both private and cooperative. Herndon says the new program will permit the farmer to have what he wants, either straight plant food ingredients such as super phosphate, or mixed materials such as high analysis grades which have been available heretofore.

Herndon said, "Within the last five years, the commercial fertilizer tonnage in Illinois has more than doubled. Illinois farmers used better than 100,000 tons in 1943, and 1944 will, in all probability, top that figure with demand continuing to grow."

This demand, according to Herndon, comes from the fact that more and more Illinois farmers are supplementing their soil management program to meet the soil needs brought on by hybrid corn. He wished to make it clear, however, that there was no thought on the part of Illinois Farm Supply Company, nor Cooperative Plant Foods, Inc., to push this program too fast, as these ingredients and mixed fertilizers are used as *supplements*, and every effort, he emphasized, will be used by the organization to continue its support of the Illinois Plan for permanent soil fertility using limestone, legumes, and good soil management practices as recommended by the U. of I. College of Agriculture Extension Service. He points out further that for the past year the Illinois Farm Supply Company has been collaborating with representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association, University Extension, and Farm Advisers Association in developing an acceptable plant food policy for Illinois.

Herndon believes that Illinois participation with Cooperative Plant Foods, Inc., is just the beginning. From all indications, Illinois farmers are going to increase their use of supplements for their soil, and more than likely a larger and larger percentage of this type of material will move through cooperative distribution channels because of their policy of vigilantly safeguarding quality, rendering better service, and their tremendous influence in lowering the cost of distribution through means of large volume buying and patronage dividends.

Set Up Statewide Company To Market Bean Oil, Meal

A further step toward farmer-owned and directed soybean processing units was taken at the regular monthly meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors when it authorized the establishment of an IAA statewide affiliate, the Illinois Milling Company.

With a number of counties contemplating the building of local soybean processing units as priorities on materials are secured, the Illinois Milling Company was authorized for the purpose of marketing the oil and any excess meal produced by the affiliated county units. Business advisory service also would be afforded by the state company as well as direction in establishing uniform systems of office procedure and accounting. It is also contemplated that the statewide company would be able to furnish engineering service to the county member units through the hiring of a qualified man with background and experience in operating soybean processing units. Relationship of the state company to the county units would be somewhat similar to that existing between the Illinois Producers Creameries and the member creameries throughout the state.

First county unit to be established is the Morgan Milling Company, which has been organized by the Morgan County Farm Bureau. The Morgan unit has purchased a 12-acre tract of land on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, southeast of Jacksonville. Plans are under way to construct a plant with a solvent type extractor of 10 ton per day capacity, concrete storage bins of 75,000 bushel capacity, and other necessary buildings. The Morgan Milling Company has solicited more than $100,000 of capital through sale of class "A" preferred stock, 6 per cent cumulative.

The Illinois Milling Company has been incorporated with the board of directors made up of the chairmen of the IAA standing committees, and H. P. Joy, president of the Morgan Milling Company.

As more member county processings units are set up, it is contemplated that the board of directors of the statewide company will consist of representatives from the local units with some representation from the IAA board. The board of the Illinois Milling Company at present consists of Mr. Joy; Talmage Defrees, Smithboro, IAA vice-president, and chairman of finance; Otto Steffey, Stronghurst, organization-information chairman; K. T. Smith, Greenfield, public relations chairman; Lyman Bunting, Ellery, business service chairman; and A. O. Eckert, Belleville, marketing chairman.

W. F. Coolidge, Morgan county farm adviser, and H. P. Joy stand on building site of Morgan Milling Company.

Rock Island Farm Bureau Moves Into Its New Home

Rock Island County Farm Bureau was scheduled to move into a new home on July 7 at the corner of 16th Street and 19th Avenue in Moline. The Farm Bureau offices have been located at 1852 16th Street.

Many modern features have been incorporated into completed office space for the Farm Bureau and its affiliates in the newly remodelled building. The main entrance is of Bedford limestone. Just inside the entrance are two attractive fluorescent lighted display cases. In the main lobby are built-in display cases, bulletin board and comfortable chairs.

The finish throughout is light buff walls with light green woodwork.

Office space in the new home will be occupied by the Farm Bureau, farm adviser's office, Rock Island County Producers Supplies, IAA Insurance Service, Blackhawk National Farm Loan Association, Blackhawk Soil Conservation District, Monmouth Production Credit Association, and Rock Island County Farm Labor Office.

Seven hundred land owners of Wayne county were signed up in 15 days for the organization of a soil conservation district, reports L. B. Kimmel, farm adviser.

The FARM FRONT ROUNDUP

WHEAT LOANS — WFA announces that wheat loans averaging nationally $1.35 a bushel at the farm will be made by the CCC on the 1944 crop. Last year the average was $1.23. The new loan rate is 7 cents above the earlier loan rate announced for the 1944 crop. The rate is 90 per cent of parity.

FARM MACHINERY — WPB has issued two directives designed to increase farm machinery production. One directive removes quota restrictions from small manufacturers permitting them to produce such amounts of farm machinery, equipment and repair parts as they can make entirely from surplus materials or materials obtained with an AA-4 preference rating. The second directive sets up a reserve of 15,000 tons of carbon steel and proportionate amounts of other controlled materials under third quarter allotments to be used in farm machinery manufacture. Machinery manufacture, however, is still limited by manpower and finely machined parts such as ball bearings, brass bushings and similar critical material.

INNER TUBES — OPA announced June 30 that all new inner tubes will be removed from rationing as of July 1, and the passenger tire quota for July and August has been set at 1,950,000 for each month, the largest since rationing began. However, OPA warned that in spite of this allotment, it will take several months to meet the needs of "B" and "C" card motorists. "A" car motorists probably won't get new tires until early 1945.

REPAIR EQUIPMENT — Seeing a fast-increasing need for rebuilding and reconditioning farm tractors, automotive vehicles and other engines, WPB has relaxed restrictions on the manufacture of many types of automotive maintenance equipment.

TRUCK TIRES SHORT — ODT reports there will be a shortage of heavy and medium duty truck tires for replacement purposes during July, August and September.

USED CAR CEILINGS — On and after July 10 persons selling used passenger cars will be required to sell at controlled prices.

TRACTOR OUTPUT UP — WPB on June 12 reported that since July 1, 1943, a total of 199,678 wheel tractors have been produced. For the week ending May 27, a new high production rate was established with 6098 units produced.

SMALL ARMS SHELLS — WPB reports there should be substantial deliveries of small arms ammunition to dealers throughout this summer. WFA officials emphasized that farmers and ranchmen who need ammunition for the control of predatory animals are among the few groups to whom dealers are authorized to sell without special permission.

FERTILIZER PROSPECT — WFA reported June 22 that farmers may get an increased supply of fertilizer for use in 1944-1945 if they order and accept delivery early. Here's expectations on supply: potash, 21 per cent more than in 1943-44; superphosphate, 25 per cent more than last year; nitrogen, more than was actually used this season.

RELEASE MILK CANS — WFA has announced that milk cans will not be rationed after June 30. Farmers and dairies beginning July 1 will be able to purchase new milk cans for handling milk and milk products without purchase certificates.

ARMY TRUCKS — Several thousand surplus Army trucks have been placed in specific, critical agricultural uses under a new procedure involving cooperation between state and county AAA committees and regional offices of the Treasury Procurement Division. However, the number of Army trucks currently being released is so small that relatively few persons who need trucks for essential agricultural purposes are able to get them.

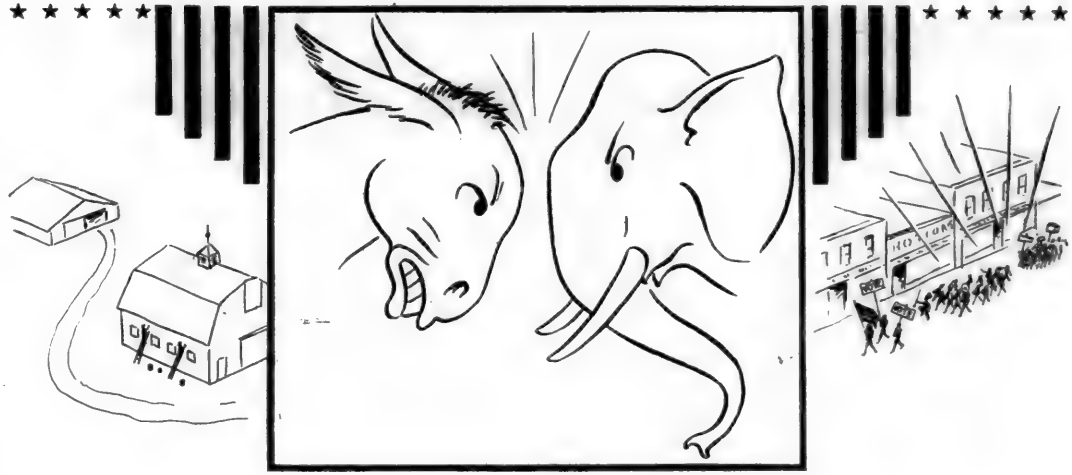
GAS RATIONS — OPA has announced that there will no change in present gasoline rations as a result of third quarter allocations.

FARM SUPPLIES — WPB has amended priority regulation 19 to aid farmers in obtaining available supplies necessary for farm operation. Under the amendment, dealers are required to give farmers preference in the purchase of certain items, upon written certification of the farmer that they are needed in farm operation. The new regulation covers a list of 300 items. Among the more important ones listed are: hay stacker cable, fire extinguishers, flashlights, funnels, grinders for sharpening tools, harness repair tools, concrete mixers, metal fence posts, tire pumps, fly screen, building blocks, Portland cement, insulating materials, lumber substitutes, roofing and siding, field drain tile, truck and machinery jacks, and tire pressure gauges.

WHEAT GOAL — A national goal of 67 to 70 million acres of wheat for harvest in 1945 has been announced by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones. This compares with an estimate of about 67 million acres planted for this year's wheat crop, and with 55 million acres in 1943.

FARM SLAUGHTERING — Effective May 25 all restrictions on the farm slaughter of livestock and delivery of meat were removed by the WFA. This revoked the requirement that farmers had to have a permit to slaughter livestock and deliver meat to persons not living on the farm.

EGG OUTPUT — WFA announced June 17 that the peak of egg production had passed and there was little likelihood forced sales of carload lots to feed mixers would have to be continued.



YOU don't have to be a POLITICIAN to use a lot of RED PAINT. While they are *painting the town*, you can *paint the barn*. You won't have to resort to WHITEWASH either. With SOYOIL No. 5, you too can live in a WHITE HOUSE.

SOYOIL No. 90 RED BARN PAINT and SOYOIL No. 5 WHITE HOUSE PAINT are two of the most popular and most used paints on Illinois farms. But there are many other fine paints in the SOYOIL line . . . . paints for every purpose — walls, floors, porches, implements, and screens — also varnish, floor wax, and paint cleaner.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO 5, ILL.

FREE

Ask for one of the SOYOIL color card folders. You will be pleased with the wide selection of colors available in paints of various types for many purposes.

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NEED BRUSHES?

Only a few pre-war brushes are still available. However, we can supply you with a good quality synthetic bristle brush. This brush will give good service if used according to directions. It is recommended for use with Soyoil Paints, but should not be used in water, shellac or lacquer.

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The FARM FRONT ROUNDUP

WHEAT LOANS —

USED CAR CEILINGS —

GAS RATIONS —

TRACTOR OUTPUT UP —

FARM SUPPLIES —

FARM MACHINERY —

SMALL ARMS SHELLS —

FERTILIZER PROSPECT —

INNER TUBES —

WHEAT GOAL —

RELEASE MILK CANS —

FARM SLAUGHTERING —

REPAIR EQUIPMENT —

ARMY TRUCKS —

EGG OUTPUT —

TRUCK TIRES SHORT —

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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BLUE SEAL SERVICEMAN

SEE YOUR
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WHAT THE FARMER IS THINKING

. . . ABOUT ECONOMIC TRENDS AFTER THE WAR

By CRESTON FOSTER

AS farmers work around the clock, with the hope of seeing an early end to the war, they are also turning their thoughts to some of the adjustments and problems which they must meet to win the peace.

Many of these problems and considerations were recognized in the discussions at the Midwest Farm Bureau Training School in Milwaukee in mid-June attended by some 700 Farm Bureau leaders from 12 midwestern states.

One of the best summarizations of what farmers are seeking was contained in a resolution adopted by the group in the closing sessions:

"Farmers are now insistent and will continue to be even more insistent upon the adoption of national policies that are necessary to maintain the largest possible production and consumption of the products of both agriculture and other industry. Such mass employment and production of goods can only be assured when the nation realizes the inescapable relationship of interest between the farmer and the consumer—the man in the country and the man in the city.

"The people of this generation have witnessed a swing from monopolistic practices of big business and sweat shops of labor, to an equally, if not more serious abuse of power by certain leaders of labor. These wide swings must be stopped. What organized farmers are thinking and wanting is not a return to the old deal. They are becoming increasingly alarmed over trends of the new deal. What they want and are going to fight for is an honest deal."

This resolution embodies the position of the Farm Bureau as expressed by Earl C. Smith, president of the IAA, and vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, during the conference session in which the views of labor, consumers, and agriculture were presented by the representatives of the respective groups.

In this discussion Smith declared that "first, and overwhelming everything else, is the uncompromising desire of farm people to bring this present world conflict to a successful conclusion at the earliest possible moment."

The IAA president also pointed out that the long range and permanent problems of farmers lie in the field of taxation and fiscal policies of government. "We need," he said, "a permanent and constructive program of rural credit and policies necessary to assure a reasonable balance between the prices of products of farmers and the products of other industry."

President Edward A. O'Neal of the AFBF also stressed the need for a true economic balance between agriculture, business and labor in his address to the convention banquet. To achieve this balance, President O'Neal declared that it was necessary that agriculture build a strong organization to have equal representation with labor and industry. He warned that "there are many individuals, agencies, organizations and institutions in this country which do not like to see farm people strongly organized and united for aggressive action."

Farm Bureau leaders were in agreement with two points made by C. E. Warne, president of the Consumers Union, and Walter Reuther, vice-president of the CIO United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Workers Union who addressed the convention. These points of agreement were the desire for a complete military victory and the need for abundant production in both agriculture and industry with a high level of national income in the postwar world.

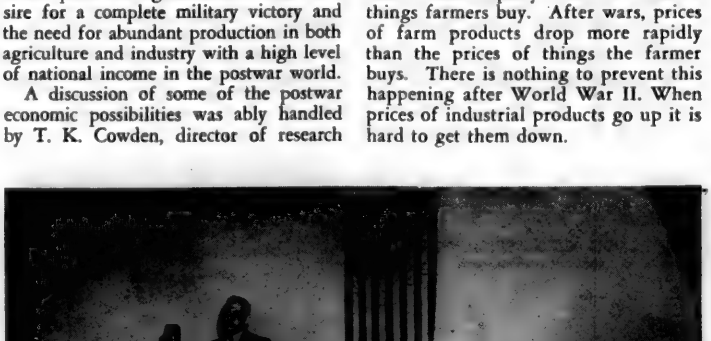
A discussion of some of the postwar economic possibilities was ably handled by T. K. Cowden, director of research for the AFBF. Said Cowden: "We got the highest prices in the two years after the end of the first world war and in the spring of 1920 prices dropped. It is probable that this experience will be repeated after this war. My opinion is that general agricultural prices will not stay at present levels unless the general price level rises.

"It takes more than a bill of Congress to guarantee fair prices. It doesn't take much to wreck a market. Look what happened in eggs."

Cowden also warned that after the war we are going to have high taxes and that in the search for tax sources there will be pressure to increase real estate taxes.

In regard to the price of land, the AFBF economist declared that the rate of increase of land values is the thing to watch. This rate is becoming alarming and the situation could become dangerous. However, he added, a favorable factor in the picture is that the total indebtedness on land has decreased. If we have a repetition of the land value inflation of the first world war period it would make our postwar problems much worse.

During war periods, he said, the prices of farm products usually increase more rapidly than the cost of things farmers buy. After wars, prices of farm products drop more rapidly than the prices of things the farmer buys. There is nothing to prevent this happening after World War II. When prices of industrial products go up it is hard to get them down.



George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary, discussed "Maintenance of Membership" at the Wednesday morning session of the Midwest conference at Milwaukee.

Some other factors to be considered in adjusting our postwar outlook, according to Cowden are:

In the first world war about 25 per cent of our economy was engaged in war. Today 50 per cent is devoted to the war effort. This means there are more readjustments to be made.

There are 21½ million persons in the armed services, war factories and government agencies, or one out of every three of our 61 million employable people will have to find a different occupation after the war is over.

At the end of the last war we had a debt of 26 billion and to date in this war it amounts to 185 billion dollars.

After this war, he said, we are not going back to the normal that some think of as 1928-29. "We are going to a new and better normal." But, he added, both chaos and ruin are also within our grasp, depending on how we meet the future. He emphasized that if we are to have world cooperation we will also need to have world trade.

Cowden declared that he had a broad faith in our nation — a faith in our ability to produce not only materials but to produce better doctors, better teachers, etc. "We probably will have unemployment, strikes, and farm prices will not be as high as we like, but somehow when we look back 10 years from now I feel that we will have made some advances."

Two major projects of the AFBF discussed by R. B. Corbett, secretary-treasurer, were the commodity groups being planned, and the Farm Bureau's recommendation for a national fertilizer program.

Corbett reported that in March the AFBF approved a plan for setting up five commodity departments for livestock, dairy, poultry, fruits and vegetables. In line with the development of this project, Corbett discussed establishing national committees for each of the commodities. These committees would be made up of farmers and they would serve somewhat as a board of directors for the commodity groups. The committee in turn would report to the AFBF board. In this way, the AFBF board would be better able to speak for all commodity groups. If we are going to set up national commodity groups, Corbett asked if it would not be logical to set up state commodity committees and even county commodity committees.

In regard to the national fertilizer program proposed by a staff committee of the AFBF after considerable study on the subject, Corbett said that the objective of such a program is not to dominate the commercial fertilizer field, but for cooperatives to join in setting up enough machinery, or to control enough resources to furnish a yardstick for the industry. If we are to develop our fertilizer program, he said, we must have some interest in the mining and distribution of soil minerals. Corbett outlined some of the recommendations of the AFBF staff committee for financing such a project and stressed the part land grant colleges could play in the educational field of the program.

Corbett pointed out that there will be a greatly expanded use of fertilizers after the war and reported some of the projects that have been carried on in the field by state Farm Bureaus and some that are contemplated in the future.

Minnesota, Ohio and Indiana Farm Bureau cooperatives have had considerable experience in the fertilizer field, and are expanding operations. Wisconsin Farm Bureau has approved the adoption of a state-wide fertilizer program and is forming a new cooperative to be known as the Wisconsin Farm Fertilizer Cooperative with authorized capital stock of $500,000.

Cooperative associations of four states, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Minnesota, also have recently formed a new cooperative to engage in the manufacture of plant foods.

Rural schools, medical care for rural people, and the federal social security program came in for discussion at the conference. Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the AFBF and IAA, discussing the federal social security act, said one of the questions that will be facing farmers in the future is whether they are to be brought under the act. He outlined the past history of the legislation, its provisions and the groups covered, and of the current proposals for extension of coverage.

On rural schools, Dr. Frank W. Cyr, former Nebraska farm boy and now professor of education at Columbia University, New York City, declared that we must determine the purpose of the school in the rural community and see that program meets the needs of all. In looking at the rural school picture, he said, it should be realized that the early pioneers set up districts to fit the educational needs of the area. Today, he continued, we need to reorganize our schools to fit present needs. This doesn't mean the elimination of all one-room schools, and it doesn't just mean making our schools bigger — the need is to provide modern education.

Dr. Cyr suggested that in many cases more educational opportunities could be brought to the country through the use of mobile libraries, health and dental clinics, and even mobile mechanical training shops similar to the mobile units our Armies are using to repair motorized equipment at the front. In the same way, he said, we might even make use of circuit teachers. He also declared that there is too much emphasis today on the agricultural land tax for financing schools. "We are not using other sources of taxation that are available."

Above all, Dr. Cyr emphasized that the rural school problem should be determined by the rural people.

On the topic of medical care for rural people, Dr. Michael Davis, chairman of the committee on research in medical economics, New York, emphasized the growing trend toward few doctors in rural areas, and the need for meeting the problem growing out of this trend.

At one of the evening sessions of the conference, Farm Bureau leaders heard an interesting discussion on British aims and policies by Allan Kline, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. Kline, who recently made a trip to England, pointed out that Great Britain recognizes she is no longer the world's greatest power, but looks to America. As a result, the United States has a tremendous responsibility as the world's leading nation. He also asserted that it appeared that England is going to maintain the integrity of the individual—that she is not going to some form of socialism after the war.

Clifton Utley, Chicago Sun, discussing Germany's 60 year war, said the key to peace in Europe is in preventing aggression on the part of Germany in the future. Our job is to convince Germany that aggression is hopeless, he said.

Farm Radio Batteries

WPB has informed hardware merchants and other dealers that "substantial increase in farm radio batteries within the next two or three critical months would seriously affect our military program. What we are attempting to do at present is to hold what production of farm radio batteries we now have. Military requirements exceed production of batteries by an estimated 30 per cent."

Scott county will grow more than 100 acres of Mung beans in 1944 at the request of Dr. Chang, government buyer from San Francisco. A guarantee of 9 cents per pound is made to growers with a possible 12 to 15 cents, reports Farm Adviser George H. Reid.

Illinois farm advisers wished that they had worn their winter suits when they toured the University south farms during their annual conference in June.

Farm Income Big Factor In Prosperous Post-War World

FINANCIAL reserves of farmers, coupled with needs for goods, should help sustain high production in the post-war period, Prof. H. C. M. Case, head of the department of agricultural economics, U. of I. College of Agriculture, told Illinois county farm advisers at their summer conference in Urbana.

It is significant, he said, that in the period from 1937 to 1940 agriculture with approximately 10 per cent of our national income, expended about 14 per cent of the new outlay for producers' goods. "This is just one indication of the dependence upon agriculture to bring prosperous conditions in the postwar period. During the period 1937 to 1940, it has been estimated that farmers spent about a billion dollars a year for producers' goods, that is, buildings, machinery and other production goods."

Case pointed out that it appears that the agricultural market for farm products for five years after the war should make it possible for farmers to expand their purchases of production goods.

Illinois farm advisers get figures on soil and water losses on corn farmed up and down the slope in the U. of I. plots. This study has been conducted cooperatively by the research division of the Soil Conservation Service and the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

The question Case raised was whether the farmer could hold his savings for the purchase of such production goods after the war. Most of it, he said, could be absorbed by paying higher prices for land and by assuming larger mortgage indebtedness, or land values could be held at reasonable levels and much of these savings could be used for needed farm improvements.

Case emphasized that only "by preventing serious inflation can we swing into balanced production in the postwar period."

Case also pointed out that our post-war prosperity likewise depends upon employment and purchasing power for all individuals who are going to buy goods. Allowing for a practical minimum of two million unemployed, perhaps nine million or more additional jobs will have to be provided in 1946 over 1940 if we are to have full employment.

In the matter of postwar employment, agriculture stands in a different position from many other lines of industry, he said. Much of industry was converted for the production of war munitions and stopped normal production.

Agriculture, on the other hand, did not greatly change its type of production but intensified production along the same lines. The productions of crops and livestock were changed, but in general we have produced the same kinds of products.

This leads directly to the question of postwar employment. Many people expect new jobs for returned service men in agriculture. There will not be many new jobs in agriculture. There will be replacements. Many farmers, because of the shortage of labor, have continued farming longer than they intended. Some will remain in the farm, but they will want someone to take their place when it comes to heavy farm work. Many boys are becoming old enough to take a man's place on the farm unless more of them continue in school longer than in the past.

Some makeshift farm hands have been found in the present labor emergency who under normal conditions would not be on farms. After they are replaced by competent farm workers there will not be many new jobs available. Modern improvements have continued to make possible an increased output per worker in agriculture, resulting in a 50 per cent increase in output per worker over the past 50 years, Case said.

Other conclusions drawn by Case included: (1) After having been under a stringently controlled economy, the sudden removal of all restraints in the post-war period would likely be disastrous; (2) much can be attained toward sound economic life through reducing losses resulting from ill health and increasing efficiency through proper nutrition, and (3) local postwar programs of any one community added to those of other communities adds up to a national program, and farmers as individuals and members of communities have a responsibility in helping to develop sound local postwar programs.

Reflecting prospects for somewhat larger supplies of fertilizer in the year beginning July 1, 1944, particularly phosphates and potash, the WFA has eliminated crop classifications and made several other changes in its fertilizer order.

In the year beginning July 1, all general crops may be fertilized with as many pounds of fertilizer per acre as recommended by the state experiment stations. There will be no A and B crop classes as there have been this year.

June 30, 1944

NOTICE

Illinois Agricultural Association
Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meeting of the Ford County Farm Bureau to be held during the month of August, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of said County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of said County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

PAUL E. MATHIAS,
Corporate Secretary

DAD says I'm little, but that I'm a mighty big help these days when help is scarce on the farm, and he pays me well for helping with the chores.

So every Saturday I take my money and see how much I still have to earn before I can get a War Bond.

Mr. Clifford—he's our mailman—says he is saving a War Bond for me to have as *my own*, just as soon as I get enough saved.

Mr. Clifford sells War Bonds to Dad, too. And one day when Dad was buying a Bond from him, Dad said: "Cliff, it's just like I was buying a chunk of Victory!"

So that's why we children started calling Mr. Clifford the "Victory Man."

WHY FARMERS EVERYWHERE ARE BUYING WAR BONDS — REGULARLY!

War Bonds play many roles in this war—from teaching young America how to save to buying the materials of VICTORY. And when the war is won, many a farm the country over will have the backing of hundreds and thousands of dollars for replacement of machinery and equipment and the construction and modernization of new buildings. *That's* the way War Bonds are helping win the peace!

YOU NEVER GET LESS THAN YOU LEND and you can get 1/3 more than you invest. When held 10 years, Series E War Bonds yield 2.9% interest, compounded semi-annually. You get back $4 for every $3.

If an emergency comes along your War Bonds are like money in the bank. Uncle Sam will redeem them in cash—at full purchase price—any time after you've held them 60 days.

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED!

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Upon Maturity you get back:	$25.00, 50.00, 100.00, 500.00, 1000.00

You can buy War Bonds from your bank, Postmaster, Production Credit Association, or Rural Mail Carrier

Let's All KEEP BACKING THE ATTACK!

The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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608 S. DEARBORN, CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

WAR . . . BRINGS SOIL DEPLETION

AFBF COMMITTEE MAKES STUDY OF NATIONAL FERTILIZER NEEDS AND RESOURCES — SOME PARTIAL FINDINGS

MOST people know the story of how our soils were depleted to meet the food needs of World War I. Today the cycle is being repeated on a vaster scale than in 1914-18. Better yields through the use of improved seed and favorable weather for seven crop years have tended to hide the real danger of soil mineral depletion.

In view of this trend which threatens our national security, the American Farm Bureau Federation executive committee in January authorized a staff committee to make a study of our national fertilizer needs and resources. The staff committee has prepared a report of its intensive study, and while the complete recommendations cannot be fully publicized at this date, there are some findings which deserve thoughtful consideration.

In making the report the AFBF staff committee has kept in mind these three essential points:

1. Soil fertility is our nation's most fundamental capital resource, the maintenance of which is essential to our national security.

2. The backbone of soil fertility consists of exhaustible soil minerals. As the supply of these diminishes, it becomes increasingly difficult to produce balanced rations and diets combining adequate amounts of proteins, minerals, and vitamins — a situation leading to dependence upon the production of cultivated carbonaceous crops (corn, oats, etc.). The effect of this transition is to hasten the depletion of the fertility resources.

3. Sound public policy, therefore, should be such as will insure to farmers the adequate amount and the kind of mineral fertilizer to meet their needs.

If such a policy is made effective, (1) farmers can become independent of the need for expanding their acreage of cultivated crops; (2) our land, labor, and equipment can be applied with increasing efficiency in terms of a rising standard of living for agriculture, and the production of a balanced and nutritious national diet.

Such a policy — whatever else is required — is basic to the social, economic, and political welfare of farm people everywhere.

In studying fertilizer needs, the committee came to three definite conclusions:

1. That, assuming wise utilization of war constructed ammonia plants, existing capacity to produce chemical nitrogen fertilizer is now adequate to meet the immediate and prospective demands of agriculture.

2. That, however, plant facilities to produce both potash and phosphate must be expanded substantially.

3. That the need for initiating steps to achieve such expansion is urgently related to our security as a nation.

The committee's report emphasizes that the depletion of soil fertility is not just a wartime problem. Wartime demands for increased production highlights the problem and centers more attention on it. War speeds up the fearful process of exploitation.

Some impression of the extent of the draft upon the soil's fertility, resulting from a continuous cropping system, may be gained from the results of the classic Morrow plots at the University of Illinois.

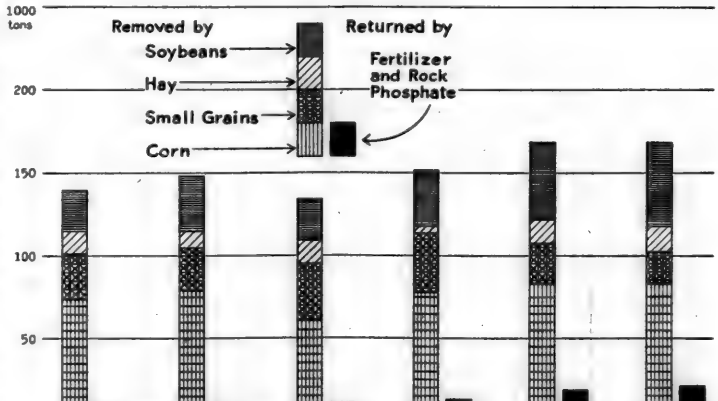
In a period of 40 years without mineral treatments the yield in corn and oats in rotation declined about 40 per cent. During the first 16 years they declined about 20 per cent. These plots are located on some of the best land in Illinois.

The committee points out that farmers need not be deceived by the fact that production yields calculated on a state average basis have continued to be high, a fact attributable to spectacular developments in plant genetics, in methods of tillage, and to the expansion and shifting of acreages in cultivation.

The extent to which we are now exporting fertility throws considerable light upon the scale of our current depletion problem.

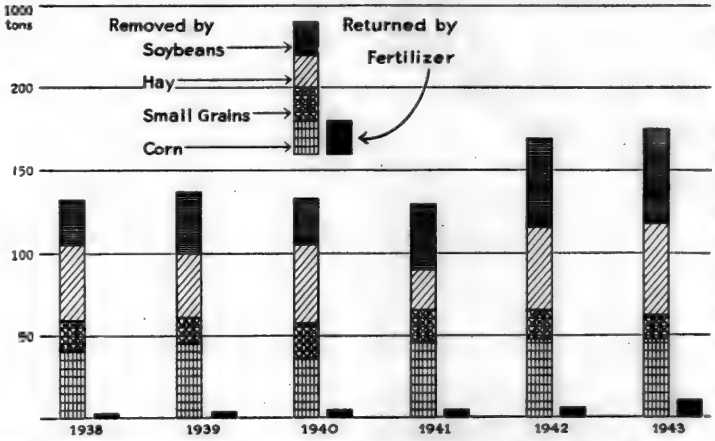
Since war broke out we have already exported approximately 25 per cent of

Phosphate Removed From Soil By Specific Crops and Returned By Fertilizer In Illinois, 1938-43.



This chart shows phosphorus expressed in terms of phosphoric acid removed from Illinois soils from 1938 to 1943 by specific crops and addition of phosphoric acid to the soil by use of commercial fertilizer including raw rock phosphate. Phosphoric acid available from rock phosphate is based upon 50 per cent becoming available within 10 years after application.

Potash Removed From Soil By Specific Crops and Amount Returned By Fertilizer In Illinois, 1938-43.



This chart shows potassium expressed in terms of potash removed from Illinois soils from 1938 to 1943 by specific crops and the amount returned to the soil by the commercial fertilizers.

our annual food production, representing about 434,000 tons of phosphate and 593,000 tons of potash. For some time, beginning before Pearl Harbor, we have been shipping substantial quantities of phosphate in concentrated phosphates. More recently 10 per cent of our total potash production has been earmarked for export.

For reasons of military secrecy the committee did not have access to figures indicating the amount of phosphorus diverted to munition uses which would otherwise be domestically utilized as plant food.

These figures were cited by the committee as indications of the variety of ways in which war has taxed the fertility resources of the soil; they likewise give some indication as to the dimensions of the job which now concerns us.

Based on an interpretation of the experiences resulting from 40,000 test demonstration farms, the Land Grant College Association concluded in a recent report that a three-fold expansion in phosphate plant capacity would be necessary to make it possible for all farmers in the humid and irrigated regions of the United States to follow the example established on test demonstration farms. In quantitative terms, the amount so required is 3½ million tons of P205. This P205 is equal to 17,500,000 tons of 20 per cent super phosphate. Last year a little better than a million tons of phosphate were put on our soils in the United States.

Recognized authorities in the field estimate that the country needs an annual minimum of 1½ million tons of potash. Last year farmers put on 630,000 tons.

It is noted that whereas phosphorus deficiencies are almost universal, potash deficiency now seems to be most acute in the production of intensive crops and more generally throughout the north central states.

AFBF — Co-ops Set Up Research Association

DR. George Scarseth, chief in agronomy, Purdue University, has been engaged as director of research of the newly formed American Farm Research Association, according to an announcement from the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Farm Bureau members who attended the IAA convention last year will remember Dr. Scarseth as one of the outstanding speakers at the soil improvement conference.

The new association, with headquarters in the AFBF offices at Chicago, is jointly sponsored, financed and managed by the AFBF and 10 charter members of statewide cooperative farm supply purchasing organizations. Illinois Farm Supply Company is one of these charter members and C. H. Becker, manager, is on the board of the association, as well as Earl C. Smith, IAA president, and AFBF vice-president. It is contemplated that additional state associations will seek membership in the American Farm Research Association.

According to John W. Sims, operating manager of the Ohio Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, and president of the new organization, this research program "springs from a growing awareness on the part of many Farm Bureau cooperative associations for the need of a better understanding and application of existing data."

Sims made it clear, however, that this program will not engage in actual physical research, but will serve as a coordinating agency to gather and catalog existing research data from the land grant colleges, and with this, serve and advise member associations on their practical problems.

The research program will use and support the work of the land grant colleges and may point the need for new and amplifying research studies in the field of livestock feeds and feeding, plant foods, and farm fuels and lubricants. It is the plan of the association to begin on these fields first, and probably research in other lines will follow.

The association's policies will be under the general direction of its board, consisting of one director from each participating association and three representatives of the AFBF.

To get their program started, the board of directors have already appointed three active committees to assist Dr. Scarseth. A committee on farm fuels and lubricants under the chairmanship of C. H. Becker, IFS manager; a committee on livestock feeds and feeding under the chairmanship of B. A. Rainey, Michigan Farm Bureau Services, and a committee on plant

(*Continued on page 25*)

Dr. George Scarseth, chief in agronomy, Purdue University, who has been engaged as director of research of the newly formed American Farm Research Association, chats with John R. Spencer, IAA director of soil improvement, at the Midwest conference.

For the war against flies and insects, the Rocket Gun is not recommended. Instead of this clumsy, noisy weapon, we suggest that you use a much more quiet and efficient product called Blue Seal Fly Spray.

BLUE SEAL FLY SPRAY

Here's the way Blue Seal Fly Spray is effective:

IT KILLS. Blue Seal contains two effective ingredients that kill flies by contact. Many different types of materials and formulae were tested in Illinois dairy barns by cooperating farmers in our search to determine the most effective killing agencies and formulae. We have them now in Blue Seal Fly Spray.

IT REPELS. These barn tests prove also that Blue Seal Fly Spray has powerful knock-down and repellent property. By spraying the cows at night and in the morning a half hour before milking time, its effectiveness will last through the day.

IT'S SAFE. Blue Seal kills flies, but it is harmless to animals and humans. Its highly refined petroleum oil base assures easy spraying, prevents dirt collection, will not mat the hair nor irritate the skin.

For Household Use—

For a household use, use Blue Seal Fly Killer. Fly Killer is especially prepared to effectively kill and control flies in the home and milk house. You can use it without fear of tainting food or milk. It will not stain wall paper, clothing, curtains, or drapes. It is harmless to humans, kills flies, ants, roaches, bed bugs, mosquitoes, and any other insect pests.

See your Blue Seal Serviceman. • Reserve your season's supply today.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

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USDA Estimates Drop of 24% in Spring Pig Crop

According to USDA reports, the spring pig crop of 1944 is estimated at 55,925,000 head, which is 24 per cent smaller than that of 1943. A fall pig crop of about 32 million head, a decrease of 33 per cent from 1943, is indicated by farmers' reports on intentions for fall farrowings, the USDA says.

A total pig crop, spring and fall combined, of about 87,925,000 head would be 28 per cent below 1943, and 16 per cent below 1942, but larger than any other year on record.

The number of hogs over 6 months old on June 1, 1944, was about 5 per cent smaller than a year earlier but much larger than in any other year, USDA reports.

Illinois shows a reduction in the number of sows farrowed in the spring of 1944 as compared with 1943 of 18 per cent. For all the North Central of the country (corn belt) the spring pig crop reduction was estimated at 25 per cent. The states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska show reductions in farrowing of 29 to 36 per cent.

The USDA report also stated that the reduction in the total yearly pig crop means that there would be 33,771,000 pigs fewer than were saved in 1943, and 16,634,000 below 1942, but 12,600,000 above the 10-year average.

The reduced hog production resulting from such a decrease in the pig crops may materially change the feed situation in 1945 from what it is now in 1944 and was in 1943. If feed crop production in 1944 should be about as large as in 1943, the number of grain-consuming animal units for 1945 would be in more normal relationship to feed grain production and to total feed supplies than in either 1943 or 1944, the USDA report pointed out.

Illinois Ranks Second In Land Value Increase

Illinois is in second place among states of the Middle West in land value increases during the last year, according to a report of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank. This conclusion is based on reports from country banks.

Percentage increases in the last year for Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan were reported at 19, 17, 16, and 15 respectively for the last year.

In Illinois, "better" land values were quoted by reporting banks at $202 an acre average compared with $124 in normal times.

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Plan County Livestock Tours for 22 Counties

Twenty-two county livestock committees are planning livestock and pasture tours, according to Sam Sorrells, fieldman for the IAA livesock marketing department.

Here is the schedule of tours by counties and dates:

Aug. 3, Edwards; Aug. 4, Gallatin; Aug. 16, Monroe; Aug. 17, Hamilton; Aug. 18, Franklin; Aug. 22, St. Clair; Aug. 23, Clinton; Aug. 24, Washington; Aug. 28, Perry; Aug. 29, Fayette; Aug. 30, Jackson; Aug. 31, Clay.

Sept. 1, Wayne; Sept. 6, Wabash; Sept. 7, Effingham; Sept. 8, Marion; Sept. 11, Lawrence; Sept. 12, Johnson; Sept. 14, Williamson; Sept. 15, Saline; Sept. 19, Jefferson, and Sept. 20, Richland.

Chicago Junior Market Show Set for Sept. 28

A swine show for midwest farm boy and girl exhibitors will be held Thursday, Sept. 28, at the Chicago Stock Yards. It will be the fifth annual renewal of this event known as the Chicago Junior Market Hog Show and Sale.

Cash premiums of $332 will be offered and special prizes will be awarded by a number of swine breeder associations.

Competition will be divided into three divisions, with three weight classes in each. The divisions will be for individual barrows or gilts, pens of three hogs, and pens of five.

Iroquois County Girl's Lamb is Show Champion

It was a big day for two girls who had entries in the sixth Chicago Junior Market Lamb Show and Sale in June for they took three of the four top honors in this event.

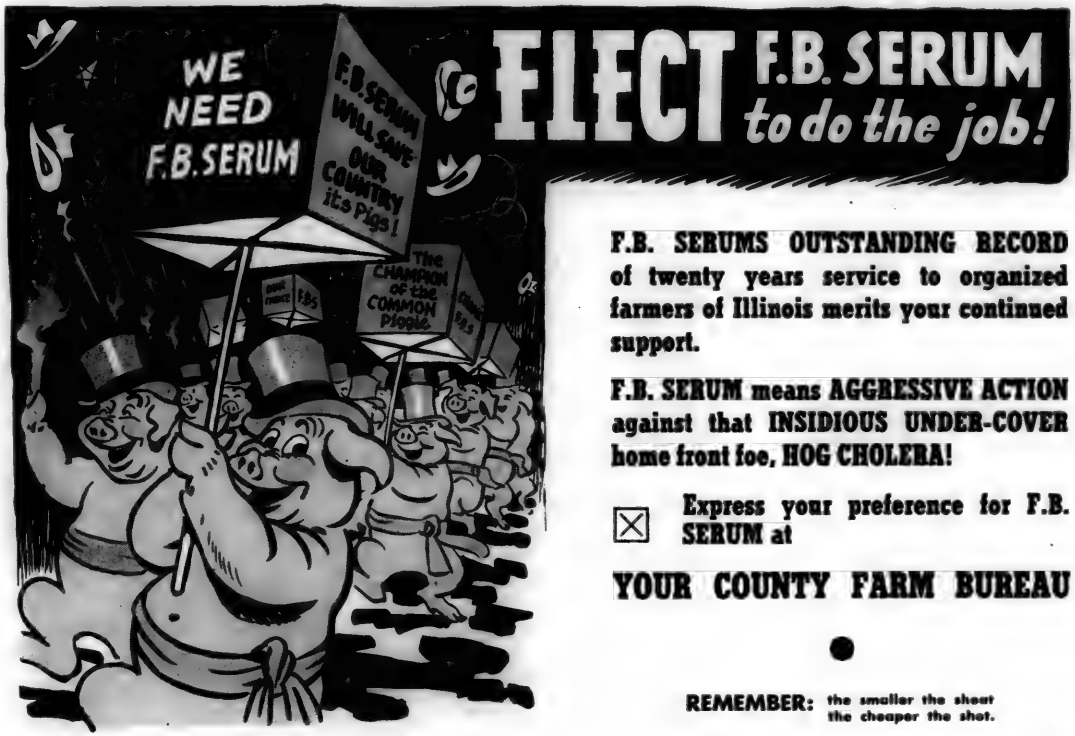
Miriam Meyer, Crescent City, Iroquois county, exhibited the winner in the single lamb class which was the champion of the show. This lamb weighed 80 pounds and sold at auction at 42 cents per pound.

The other girl to make an outstanding showing was 17-year-old Louise Bailey of Lowell, Lake county, Ind., who took two blue ribbons as exhibitor of the first prize pen of 5 and 10 lambs. She also took second prize with a pen of three.

Both girls had their entries consigned to the Chicago Producers. Vincent Horst, Mt. Morris, Ogle county, secured the other first prize with a pen of three.

Miriam Meyer, Iroquois county, had the champ of the Chicago Junior Market Lamb Show and Sale with this 80-pound Southdown-Hampshire lamb. At the right is six-year-old Sheryl Clayton, a neighbor of Miriam.

Entries were the largest in the history of this event, that came mostly from Illinois with others from Wisconsin and Indiana. There were 59 boys and girls who competed with their 332 entries — 201 of which were consigned to the Chicago Producers, or approximately 60 per cent.



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Rural Schools Too Often Experimental Laboratories

By John K. Cox

FOR many years our rural schools have too often been the experimental laboratory for inexperienced teachers. The rural school almost invariably has been looked upon as a stepping stone to town schools or to matrimony. Teacher tenure there is very short, with a change of teachers in some instances every year.

When the rural teacher makes a success, she is told that she deserves something better and is likely succeeded by another inexperienced teacher. Such a situation does not lend itself to building an efficient and continuous rural school program.

Also, there always have been only a limited number of teachers specialized by training for rural teaching who actually do teach in rural schools. It has been commonly thought that anyone who could teach at all could teach in a rural school.

The isolation of the one room rural school tends to eliminate the competition with other similar schools and a lower average standard for all results. The nature and complexity of the work of instruction in the one room school requires special training in that particular field of education.

Also, and perhaps equally important, the rural teacher should be socially adjusted to the life in a rural area before she attempts the task of assisting her pupils in adjusting themselves socially. It is doubtful whether the average town or even village girl who has not been specifically trained in rural education has much conception of the economic and sociological aspects of her work.

A press release of the Extension Service, University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, in June, 1944, states, "Reports from teachers' colleges indicated that there were no teachers enrolled in preparing for rural school teaching." At a meeting of the Illinois Rural Education Committee at Springfield on June 3, 1944, Dr. Hans Olsen, Eastern Illinois State Teachers' College, said that over 2,300 emergency certificates had been issued in Illinois to May 29. Also he said practically no students were preparing for teaching in rural schools and only about 100 in the State of Illinois were graduated this year for elementary school teaching.

Anyone who is interested in teaching at the present time can get a position with more money and more enticing prospects in larger schools. Who are left to teach the one room school? Often they are older teachers who had taught before but who had discontinued teaching when teachers were plentiful. Also some married women, former teachers, have gone back into teaching for the money, for patriotic reasons, or to bide the time until their husbands return from the service. Many of these are good teachers. But the supply is limited, and will become more limited. Some of them are in advanced years.

A careful survey by the Illinois Education Association indicates that more than 1200 rural one room districts did not operate their schools in 1943-44, one cause being the lack of teachers. The scarcity of teachers is more serious in one room districts than in other types of schools because of the peculiar difficulties of the one room districts as mentioned above.

One answer, and perhaps the only practical answer to this teacher shortage in rural schools is the reorganization into larger districts. In that way fewer teachers will be needed, and there can be more selection in securing the better teachers. Also, some of the savings achieved by eliminating the need of a few teachers can be applied to the salary schedules of those employed. The higher salary schedule will enable the rural school to bid on a fairer basis against town schools for the outstanding teacher talent. The larger attendance units will bring more competition between pupils and better opportunities for social adjustment and learning to work with others of one's own age and abilities. To date there are 38 counties reported who have set up their school committees for the study of their rural school problems, and 14 more have made plans to establish such committees. The Illinois Agricultural Association offers the services of this office in assisting by printed material or personal contacts in the solving of our rural school problems.

..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

By O. D. Brissenden

LAST month C. H. Mills, organization director for the Cook County Farm Bureau had 2999 members and when he drove into the farm of Lester V. Richards and asked him to join the Farm Bureau. Richards said "yes" without any hesitation and became the 3000th member.

Lester V. Richards became the 3000th member in the Cook County Farm Bureau when he signed up last month. C. H. Mills, Cook COD, Jacob Ouwenga, president, and Richards appeared on radio station WLS in a broadcast recognizing the outstanding membership achievement.

Since this marked an unusual membership record, Mills, Richards, and Jacob Ouwenga, president of the Cook County Farm Bureau, appeared on a broadcast over station WLS. On July 1, Mills reported that 30 more members had been added to the membership rolls.

In the interview over WLS conducted by Arthur C. Page, Ouwenga, charter member, told the story of how Cook county's membership had grown. He said that when the Cook County Farm Bureau was organized in 1920 there were about 1600 members. In 1926, membership dropped to 185 members. It was proposed that the county be divided up and the membership allotted to adjoining counties. A small group of the remaining 185 members said "No, there is a

C. H. Mills, Cook COD, tells Earl J. Hays, La Salle COD, at the Midwest conference that Cook County Farm Bureau is over the 3000-mark in membership.

place and a need for a Farm Bureau in Cook County."

The members rolled up their sleeves and started buliding membership. Today with 3000 members, Cook County Farm Bureau has the largest membership of any county in Illinois and has two offices — one at Arlington Heights and the other at Blue Island. Both buildings are paid for and a reserve has been put aside for a rainy day.

Ouwenga pointed out that Cook county has approximately 4200 farms. There are some 2200 general and dairy farms and near the metropolitan area about 2000 vegetable growers.

Richards, when asked why he joined the Farm Bureau said, "I know from experience we're living in an organized world and a man by himself can't get very far. Before I turned farmer I belonged to organizations. The Farm Bureau is a strong farm organization and I want to belong. Farmers can do many things as an organization they can't possibly hope to accomplish by themselves."

Glen Snider, Gibson City, signs a membership contract and becomes the 1000th Ford County Farm Bureau member. The solicitor is Grotis McGuire, member of the Ford County Farm Bureau board and Service Company board.

Illinois and Iowa pledged the attainment of their respective quotas in the "Million Member Goal" in 1944 at the Midwest Farm Bureau Conference held in Milwaukee in mid-June. Other midwest states indicated that they would make their goals in 1945. Illinois reported that it expected to exceed its goal of 100,453 by a slight margin in 1944. Iowa indicated that it expected to have 75,000 members by the end of 1944 as compared with its goal of 74,243.

The Midwest Conference was well attended. Registration from Illinois was reported at 139. Wisconsin had a registration of 162, and Michigan, 138. Total registration was reported at 673.

R. B. Corbett, secretary of the AFBF, in summarizing the conference said that the one major thought is the tremendous responsibility resting on the Farm Bureau in postwar readjustment.

Ray H. Schilling, vocational agricultural teacher at Elkhart, Ind., is the new county organization director in Logan county replacing Lee Roy Hayes, who entered the armed services May 20.

Marion County Farm Bureau has employed John C. Bigelow as county organization director. He took over his duties as of June 23.

H. H. Glick, organization director in Wayne county for 10 years, has tendered his resignation to be effective Aug. 8.

Aug. 15 Deadline for Co-op Tax Information Returns

Agricultural organizations, exempt from filing income tax returns under the provisions of Section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code and whose fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1943, or Jan. 31, Feb. 29, and March 31 of 1944, must file information return Form 990 (revised May, 1944,) on or before Aug. 15, 1944, according to C. C. Chapelle, tax consultant for the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association. All other cooperatives must file by the 15th day of the fifth month following the close of their fiscal periods.

The returns must be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the organization is located.

Chapelle pointed out that the filing of the returns calls for great care in the preparation, and if it is desired, members of the Association will be given assistance in the work.

L. W. Braham, who recently resigned as farm adviser in Will county, will become general manager of Will County Co-operatives and also will serve as county organization director. He succeeds Frank Loucks, who has served well in the capacity of COD since Fay Sims left to enter the armed services two years ago.

IAA LIVESTOCK MARKETING COMMITTEE

HOLDS FIRST MEETING

FIRST meeting of the newly organized statewide livestock marketing committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association was held July 7 in the Chicago IAA offices.

The committee discussed problems of livestock marketing and formulated plans for further study of the whole picture. President Earl C. Smith, and George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary, attended the meeting. It was tentatively decided to hold the next meeting some time in August.

This special committee was formed at the recommendation of the IAA marketing committee made at the May 19 meeting of the IAA board of directors. Its purpose is to study the livestock marketing program in Illinois and determine ways and means of securing and maintaining a much greater bargaining power for farmers in the sale of their livestock.

The committee is made up of two persons from each of the Congressional districts selected by Farm Bureau leaders of the respective areas, together with one member representing each of the cooperative livestock marketing agencies serving the state and members of the IAA marketing committee.

Operation of the IAA livestock marketing committee will be similar to that of the IAA school committee in that it will make a study and report its recommendations to the IAA board of directors.

Members of the committee from the Congressional districts are: 11th — Earl Hughes, Woodstock, and Russell Webb, Plainfield; 12th — Carl Johnson, DeKalb, and E. C. Phelps, Rockton.

Thirteenth — Ed Stukenberg, Freeport, and Ed Stengel, Mt. Morris; 14th — S. S. Stetson, Milan, and Irving Graham, Carthage; 15th — Ed Gumm, Galesburg, and A. K. Hohenboken, Osco.

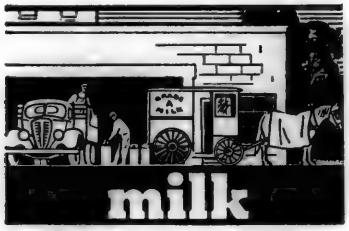
Sixteenth — Charles Haller, Edwards, and R. V. McKee, Varna; 17th — Charles Smith, Eureka, and Bryon Kline, LeRoy; 18th — Alfonse Bourgeois, Rt. 2, Kankakee, and C. E. Johnson, Martinton.

Nineteenth — Milton Warren, Mansfield, and D. H. Cuppy, Kemp; 20th — James Coultas, Winchester, and Charles Smith, Eldred; 21st — T. H. Lloyd, Girard, and Lawrence Todt, Harvel.

Twenty-second — August Sachtleben, Holeton, and T. J. Williford, Greenville; 23rd — William Pigg, Boulder, and Clay Trimble, Montrose; 24th — Franklin Bramlet, Eldorado, and L. F. Brissenden, Flora; 25th — J. P. Redman, Cairo, and Prosper Jacko, DeSoto.

Representatives of the livestock marketing agencies: J. Frank Felter, Eureka, Peoria Producers; H. H. Parke, Genoa, Chicago Producers; Roy Burrus, Arenzville, St. Louis Producers; O. B. Goble, Charleston, Indianapolis Producers; Dan J. Maloney, Ridgway, Evansville Producers; Harvey Herndon, Adair, Illinois Livestock Marketing Association; John P. Stout, Chatham, Springfield Producers.

IAA marketing committee members: A. O. Eckert, Belleville; Harvey Adair, Chicago Heights; Charles Lauritzen, Reddick; Ronald A. Holt, Galva; Talmage Defrees, Smithboro, and H. N. Myers, Clinton.



by Wilfred Shaw

The Chicago, St. Louis and Quad Cities milk markets are operating under Federal Milk Market orders. The following comparisons of receipts and Class I sales have been computed from the respective market administrators' reports which are authentic for these markets.

Milk receipts for each marketing area in May showed the following changes in **May 1944 compared with April 1944:** Chicago — plus 6.8%; St. Louis — plus 12.8%; Quad Cities — plus 15%.

Milk receipts in May 1944 compared with May 1943 were as follows: Chicago — plus 4.5%; St. Louis — plus 9.6%; Quad Cities — plus 9.9%.

Class I milk sales in May 1944 compared with April 1944 were as follows: Chicago — plus 1.8%; St. Louis — plus 5.3%; Quad Cities — plus 3.5%.

Class I milk sales in May 1944 compared with May 1943 were as follows: Chicago — plus 6.5%; St. Louis — plus 4.3%; Quad Cities — plus 9.6%.

Several inquiries received indicate that there is a lack of familiarity with the OPA regulations regarding permissive prices for milk to producers supplying bottle milk distributors in Illinois.

OPA authorizes producers supplying bottle milk distributors to obtain for their milk a price up to $2.75 per cwt. for 4% milk without any permit or consent from OPA.

However, if the milk prices to producers supplying bottle milk distributors are at the $2.75 per cwt. 4% basis or above, the milk price to producers cannot be increased to a higher price without specific authority from OPA to do so.

Reports indicate that there are a number of markets in Illinois where milk producers are still receiving less than the OPA permissive price of $2.75 per cwt. 4% basis for their milk.

A tentatively approved Federal Milk Marketing Order for the suburban Chicago marketing area was submitted by the War Food Administration in early July to the producers affected for a referendum vote.

The Illinois territory included in the order includes Dundee, Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia and Aurora townships in Kane, Cook, DuPage and Will Counties and also the city of Barrington in Lake County, excepting any portion of these areas already covered by the Chicago Milk Marketing Order No. 41.

The proposed order provided for an individual handler pool; a similar classification of sales to the Chicago order with a few differences; a pricing arrangement similar to the Chicago order except that two grades of milk are provided for and no seasonal price adjustment is included as is the case in the Chicago order.

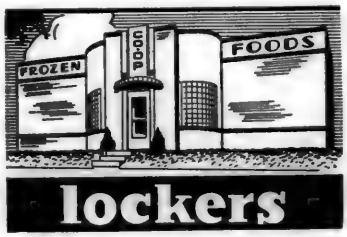
The outcome of the producers' referendum vote upon this order was not available at this meeting.

The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are May prices for 3.5% milk f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances.

Bloomington	$2.37
Canton	2.75
Champaign	2.75
Chicago	2.97
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.70
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.70
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.65
Jacksonville	2.40
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle	2.67
Moline	2.93
Peoria D	2.89
Peoria M	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.36
Rockford	2.99
Springfield D	2.725
Springfield M	2.725
St. Louis	3.18
Streator	2.40

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for April unless otherwise noted:

Baltimore	$3.85
Boston	3.49
Chicago (70 mile zone — May)	2.97
Cleveland	3.33
Denver	2.87
Detroit	3.57
Evansville	2.89
Indianapolis	3.27
Kansas City (May)	3.16
Milwaukee (May)	3.00
New York (201-210 mi. zone)	3.67
Pittsburgh	3.43
Seattle (May)	2.97
St. Louis (May)	3.18
St. Paul, Minn. (May)	2.99
Washington, D.C. (May)	4.00



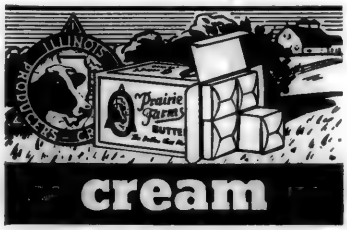
By Frank Gougler

Requests continue to come from Farm Bureau leaders for assistance in organizing cooperative locker plants. Since materials have been made availble by WPB more than 25 new plants are in various stages of construction and many older plants have been enlarged.

The demands from both cooperatives and private interest have been so extensive that the allocated materials for the year are running short. This year these allocations have been made on a quarterly basis. In order to be able to take care of current requirements WPB has moved the "bank of materials" intended for the fourth quarter up to the third quarter to be available July 1st. It is reported that this allotment is not very large and because so many applications are on file it will soon be exhausted. No more materials will likely be made available until Jan. 1, 1945 it is reported.

A number of our cooperatives have applications on file and it is hoped they will be approved before materials are all gone.

For the past several years the Bank for Cooperatives of St. Louis has summarized the annual audits of our cooperative locker plants for comparative information. This service has been greatly appreciated by locker officials. This year because of limited help bank officials were unable to give this service. However, with the assistance of Fred Ringham, Secretary of the Bank, we are securing the services of S. T. Warrington and Paul Wilkins, both of Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C., to make the summaries.



By Frank Gougler

The peak of butter production in Illinois this year was reached about the last week of June. For the U. S. as a whole 10% less butter was produced during the week ending June 15 than the corresponding week a year ago.

Total butter production for the ten member creameries during the past eight months, October, 1943, thru May, 1944, was 2.51% over the same months a year ago.

Powder production at the four creameries is far in excess of a year ago. During the past eight months the four creameries making powder have produced the following amounts:

Galesburg	127,705 lbs.
Olney	203,642
Mt. Sterling	400,838
Carlinville	744,068
	1,476,253 lbs.

The federal government still demands a large set aside of this highly concentrated food product. During June 35% had to be set aside and 50% is required during July.

Set-aside butter requirement for May was 45%, June 50%, and July 45%. Butter for set-aside purposes must score 90 or better.

If present trends continue to the end of the fiscal year of the Producers Creamery of Mt. Sterling, September 30, 1944 — this year's business will far exceed last year. Butter production is 5% ahead of last year. May powder production was 110,957 pounds and for 8 months was 400,838 lbs.

The four plants making powder have made more powder in 8 months this year than was produced in 12 months last year.

Excavation will soon start for the first of two new creameries to serve the Peoria district. One is to be established at Henry. Ample new capital has been provided through the sale of stock to finance the project.

MAKE YOUR CORN GO FURTHER

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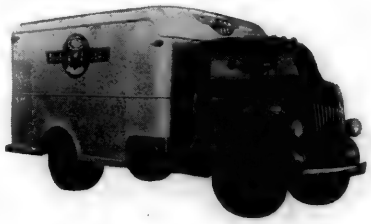

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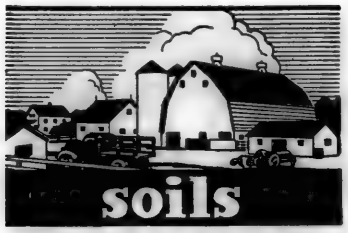


By John R. Spencer

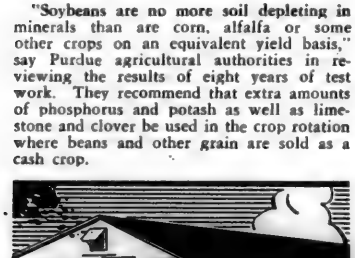
The 175,581 tons of rock phosphate used on Illinois soils last year should get newspaper headlines all over the state for it is a new high record amount. It indicates that farmers are taking definite action to restore this necessary fertility element phosphorus to their soils along with nitrogen and potash in the well established limestone and clover program. Some 117,735 tons were distributed commercially and 57,846 tons by the AAA program according to E. E. DeTurk, professor of soil fertility, U. of I. College of Agriculture.

The state geological survey in a preliminary report announce that 3,113,248 tons of limestone were used in Illinois last year which indicates a reduction of 19.5% from the previous year. Quarries reporting production dropped an even 40 in number from 143 in 1942 to 103 last year.

Illinois Farmers face a serious clover and grass seed shortage according to J. C. Hackleman, of the U. of I. College of Agriculture agronomy department, who says, "Unless all potential seed production is saved in 1944, we face one of the most critical seed shortages in recent history." Harvest time for seed is coming soon and farmers can help by harvesting red clover, alsike clover, sweet clover and mammoth clover seed.

Rock phosphate shipments continue in large volume all over the state, with Farm Adviser H. D. Van Matre of Iroquois county reporting more than 3,000 tons delivered to farms during the first four months of this year.

"Soybeans are no more soil depleting in minerals than are corn, alfalfa or some other crops on an equivalent yield basis," say Purdue agricultural authorities in reviewing the results of eight years of test work. They recommend that extra amounts of phosphorus and potash as well as limestone and clover be used in the crop rotation where beans and other grain are sold as a cash crop.



By L. L. Colvis

The 1944 Illinois peach crop might well be the largest since the bumper crop of 1931 when more than 2½ million bushels were harvested. Present estimates for this year are approximately 1,500,000 bushels. This could be considerably increased however if timely rains come in July.

The quality in general is excellent, as of July 10. Better care of orchards is partly responsible, but a favorable season has also been important. For some unexplained reason, damaging insects have been less prevalent this year.

Indications at present are that the consumer will get good peaches this year and at a satisfactory price. Grower costs are of course extremely high, but with a large crop of good quality, they will not expect the exorbitant price of last year when most growers had no crop to sell.

Farmers in Illinois who will be buying peaches this year, will in many instances, buy direct from the grower. They can help the package situation by remembering to bring containers when making purchases. New baskets are very scarce and those available will be needed for shipments to more distant markets.

Those consumers who were disappointed with the price and quality of strawberries this season should not assume that this one crop represented a true picture of the fruit situation. Weather conditions were unfavorable for strawberries, and because of the large amount of hand labor, acreage was at an unprecedented low level.

The high price and poor quality of berries did not occur because of high profits to the grower. On the contrary, most growers lost money because the production was so extremely low.

The modern cold storage plant planned by the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange will not be built this year. WPB did not approve the application for construction, though it admitted the need for the storage space. WPB reported that the building was in excess of absolute minimum requirements. The Exchange plans to reconsider the project as soon as wartime conditions permit.

Home Bureau Conference At Jacksonville July 18

HOME BUREAU leaders representing 25,000 women in 75 Illinois counties will meet July 18-21 at MacMurray college, Jacksonville, for their eighth annual conference on citizenship and Home Bureau organization.

The conference is planned to emphasize the Home Bureau woman's responsibility as a citizen and to help improve her county organization. It is sponsored by the Illinois Home Bureau federation and extension service in agriculture and home economics, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Presidents and vice presidents of county Home Bureau organizations are delegates to the conference, and other Home Bureau women may attend. Each day's session will open with a chapel period conducted by Clarence P. McClelland, president of MacMurray college, and will continue with discussions by speakers widely known in their fields and with recreational programs.

The program is being arranged by Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, Mrs. Elsie Mies of Champaign county, and Mrs. John Clifton of Iroquois county. Recreation is in charge of Mrs. Fred Sass, Livingston county, and Mrs. R. E. Milligan, Champaign county.

Former IAA Employee "Missing In Action"

"Well, I'm finally at my operation squadron," wrote former IAA and Country Life employe Lt. Harry Just, "and so far I have 36 missions to my credit. I'm flying with a great bunch of fellows and boy they really treat me grand. I have my own plane now, and have named it 'By Babes.' Babes is my wife's nickname.

"My pal in civilian life, who enlisted with me, is stationed close by here so we get together once in a while. I intend to spend my next 48 hour pass with him. I ought to have a ring-side seat at the coming invasion."

At that time Harry had already received the D.F.C. and two Oak Leaf Clusters. And he kept up his outstanding work.

On the day following the invasion, Chicago papers carried items praising his work during the invasion. "A Chicago Mustang pilot," said the article in the *Herald American*, "was revealed by an Associated Press dispatch as one of a group of U.S. Eighth Air Force fliers who lashed at Nazi gasoline trucks rushing to bring supplies to the invasion battle area. He is Lt. Harry Just, Jr. of 1926 S. Sangamon Street. The report said he dived with his flight and strafed a truck filled with German soldiers, as his companions set the gas ttucks a-flame."

The following week the papers carried a short statement that Harry was missing in action, as of June 7.

Killed In Action

Tech. Sgt. John R. Paarlberg, a mechanic with the Army Air Forces and a crew chief of a B-25 bomber, was killed in action May 13 over the island of Corsica, while serving as a co-pilot, according to word received from the War Department by his father, Teunis P. Paarlberg, Cook County Farm Bureau member.

"Bob", as the youth was known to his friends, was active in 4-H club and Rural Youth activities in Cook county. After having been graduated from high school he had been farming with his father prior to joining the Air Force in 1942. He had only been stationed at Corsica for a period of two or three weeks. Prior to that he had been in the North African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns.

Farm Research

(*Continued from page 17*)

foods under the chairmanship of M. J. Briggs, Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperation Association.

Dr. Scarseth is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, took graduate work at Yale University, and received his doctor's degree from Ohio State University in 1935. He went to Purdue University in 1938 as a soil scientist and chemist from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, where he had been serving in a similar capacity for 10 years. On July 1 of last year he was made head of the agronomy department at Purdue.

He served several years as consultant for the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company, going to Central American countries on various research investigations and has been a collaborator with the U. S. Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

He is the author of many scientific papers on soil science and while at Purdue directed research work on the plow-sole fertilization of crops which has attracted national attention.

Grassland Farming

(*Continued from page 7*)

Aug. 15 Richland
Aug. 30 White
Sept. 9 Jasper
Sept. 13 Edwards
Sept. 21 Wayne
Sept. 22 Pope-Hardin
Sept. 27 Randolph
Oct. 7 Marion

When rationing days are over and gas and tires become available, here's one spot you will surely want to take the family. Recreational areas have been developed including a picnic grounds and bath house facilities on Lake Glendale. A publication describing the work of Dixon Springs is now in press at the University of Illinois and will soon be available for distribution.

Rural YOUTH

By Ellsworth D. Lyon

Illinois Rural Youth have exceeded the goal for the first six months in the 1944 War Bond campaign — the purchase of more than $110,000 in bonds as of June 30, which equals the cost of an ambulance plane. The exact figure on bond purchases, according to the June 30 report, was $111,903.45.

Marjorie Gasaway was voted queen of the Macon County Rural Youth at their dinner and dance in mid-June featuring Decatur as soybean capital of the world. Left to right: Howard Conner, president; John Henneberry, queen's escort; Marguerite Monaghan, Mary Wall, Agnes Morton and Monica Mickey, attendants, and Max Kuster, toastmaster.

(Decatur Herald-Review Photo)

Rural Youth bond goal for 1944 is $300,000 and there is every indication that members are going to make this goal.

Illinois Rural Youth was represented by 15 members at the Rural Youth section of the Midwest Farm Bureau Conference at Milwaukee: Franklin Allen and Mary Luft, Tazewell; Virginia Brown, Fulton; Margaret Sharp, Woodford; Marian McCormick, Catherine Rinker, and Bob Corcoran, LaSalle; Harold Toepke, McLean; Eunice Gale, Winnebago; Melvin Peterson and Henry Henricksen, Kane; Mary Agnes Faivre and Mary Alice Hart, DeKalb; Lawerence Woessner and Charles Burkholder, Carroll.

Three delegates from Illinois were members of the panel discussing the question "What Are We Going to Do in the Community for the Young Men and Women Who Come Back to Agriculture?" They were Eunice Gale, Winnebago county, Franklin Allen, Tazewell, and Assistant Farm Adviser Harold Neal of Peoria county.

Rural Youth members showed that they had done much thinking on the questions discussed in the conference.

Five counties, Ogle, Lee, Stephenson, Carroll, and Whiteside, will hold a district sports festival Sunday, July 30, at Lowell Park, Dixon. Two committee meetings have been held, and plans are almost complete. There will be a picnic dinner, and the sports program will largely follow the plan used in Whiteside county.

From Whiteside county the Twin City Ripples report enthusiastically of their activities through Secretary Mary Jane Reitzel. This group feels encouraged about attendance during these busy days. One item of interest is the "20 Club" a recreational group which has been organized in Sterling by Rural Youth employed girls and the YWCA.

Wayne County sets forth some definite and highly important questions on "Marriage in Wartime" in the June issue of the "Wayne Newsette".

Rural Youth of Warren county states a definite reason for its existence in a recent issue of "Country Capers". "While the ranks of Rural Youth have been depleted by members going into the armed services the Club continues to keep the organization going to contribute to the fullest extent to the war effort, and also, to keep the organization in good running condition so the boys in the armed services may have something to help them get relocated and oriented when they come back." Warren's picnic was held in Monmouth Park on the evening of June 7.

The secretary's report of the year's activities at the annual banquet of the Mason County Rural Youth June 12 at Mason City showed a successful year. Henry Imig is president and Vera Thompson, secretary.

With 75 in attendance at the May meeting, the Rural Youth group of Woodford county enjoyed a real Hard Times Barn Dance. An educational feature for the evening was a physical fitness test. The June event was a hayride followed by a weiner roast. Eighty were in attendance including four service men.

Brown County Rural Youth are learning about the life of people in China and some of the European countries — France, Germany, Italy, Russia, England — from members who have made a study of these countries and present interesting educational material at the Rural Youth meeting.

Rural Youth Training Camp To Open Aug. 13

Rural Youth State Camp has been renamed Rural Youth Training School and will be held Aug. 13 to 19 at East Bay, Lake Bloomington. Pre-registrations are due Aug. 1. The name of "Rural Youth Training School" explains the educational aim of the group better than the word "camp".

Those attending the sessions will have an opportunity to name the ambulance plane in recognition of the $111,000 in War Bonds purchased by Rural Youth members during the first six months of 1944.

EDITORIAL

Farm Planks

IN this issue of the RECORD is published the recommendations of the American Farm Bureau Federation which were presented to the Republican Party, and the Agricultural Plank adopted by the party at its National Convention on June 27. Commenting upon the acceptibility of the plank to organized farmers, president Earl C. Smith said that it was satisfactory. He said that "If literally interpreted and sympathetically put into action it would be adequate to meet the farm situation."

The RECORD goes to press July 10. The Democratic National Convention convenes July 19. It is hoped that the Democratic Party at its national convention will adopt an agricultural plank which embodies the recommendations of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"Greedy Grasping Farmers"

HOG producers have just gone through a marketing season which left much to be desired. They expanded their operations or went into the business of producing pork at the request of their government and with the understanding that their government would stand back of them in effectively supporting a floor price of $13.75 a hundred, Chicago basis, on good and choice butcher hogs within the weight range of 200 to 270 pounds, later 180-270.

What has transpired during the past marketing season is history. That it was a period of exploitation of hog producers there can be no doubt. That government officials failed to make necessary provisions for handling the huge numbers of hogs they asked to be produced, there can be no doubt. When the markets became glutted and practices grew up overnight which cost hog producers millions of dollars, no drastic measures were taken by the government to correct the situation, which placed the government in the unsavory position of giving tacit approval to what any informed person recognizes as a flagrant circumvention of the principles and purposes of existing law.

Shortage of labor — insufficient processing capacity— insufficient storage room—these are some of the attempted excuses by both government officials and processors *but* are they excuses on which any kind of a case can be built or do they justify certain practices which developed in the hog market?

Assuming these excuses have some merit, farmers wonder why available processing and storage capacity was not first used for hogs within the government support weights rather than leaving choice hogs in the pens to shrink and in many cases die, while hogs outside of government weights were purchased at indefensibly low prices.

Farmers know what labor shortages mean — they know what insufficient equipment means — and they know what it means to *get a job done!*

If the present processing facilties were not sufficient to handle the 121 million head of hogs the government asked the farmers to produce, steps should have been taken to provide the additional needed facilities — just as plants have been provided to produce the munitions and other implements of war throughout the nation. Hog producers have taken their losses in stride and with their chins up — they know we have a war to win — there have been no strikes. But they do see red when they hear and read insinuations — some coming from government officials — to the effect that the hog situation is a result of the greedy, grasping corn-hog farmers' inordinate desire for profit. Facts do not justify such statements and conclusions. The truth is that corn and hog farmers were doing their best to meet goals set by official authority. Here are the facts:

In 1941 — 71,397,000 hogs were slaughtered. In September 1941, Secretary Wickard asked for increase in production to 79,300,000. In January 1942, he increased the call to 83,000,000. The 1942 slaughter was approximately 78,000,000. The hog slaughter goal for 1943 was set at 97,000,000. The actual slaughter was 95,273,000. In November of 1942, the Secretary of Agriculture set the goal of 1943 at 121,000,000 head. The actual pig crop in 1943 was 122,000,000.

It should be noted that over the past two year period total hogs produced actually falls short of the goals set by the officials at Washington by almost a million head.

Hog producers were asked to produce — they did produce and they want the public to know the facts and let the chips fall where they may!

Please Pass The Pie

(*Reprinted from the Illinois Fruit Exchange News*)

BUDDY, our ten year old son, is eating his noon lunch at the school cafeteria this year. It's a new experience for him, and he is enjoying the privilege of selecting his own food. Each evening with considerable enthusiasm he tells us what he had for lunch, and how good it was. Almost invariably he has had at least two desserts. Generally this fact somewhat chagrins him because he is trying to use good judgment, and he knows a little about balancing a meal. He intends having only one dessert, but somehow or other that second one often slips in. Sometimes he mistakes it for a salad, sometimes he forgets, and I guess sometimes it just looks too good to resist.

A great many of us in the "Cooperative Family" are having the same trouble. We keep our eyes so intently on the desserts that we overlook the everyday things that are so essential to a strong healthy, vital organization. The man who purchases only those things through his cooperative which he can get cheaper than from any other source is a dessert eater. The man who uses his cooperative only to get someone else to pay him a dime more for his apples is a dessert eater. The man who uses his cooperative only to obtain hard-to-get materials and gives someone else the remainder of his business is a dessert eater. Yes, the Farm Bureau member who cares nothing about the Farm Bureau except to get cheap automobile insurance is a dessert eater. There are many other examples, but perhaps these few are sufficient to get over the general idea.

The cooperative system in Illinois offers a well rounded balanced program. Some very tasty desserts are included. Patronage dividends, equitable prices and special services are in that class. Fine as those things are, however, they do not make up the entire strength of the program. The real "bread, meat and potatoes" will be found in the broader objectives leading toward a stronger agriculture with a fairer share of the national income, and the opportunity for a better farm life. To reach that goal every cooperative must build solidly. It is doing this with the day by day cooperation of many members. The occasional man who speaks up only to say please pass the pie, might be having a good time for the moment, but he doesn't add much strength — and he sure is hard on the pie.

FOR FARM BUREAU MEMBERS ONLY:

Farmers Mutual, a sound 18-year old organization, is devoted exclusively to servicing the protection needs of Farm Bureau members! For fire, windstorm, growing crop hail insurance, Farmers Mutual can give you greater protection at less cost.

IT'S THE LITTLE THINGS THAT COUNT . . . .

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Last year farm property valued at 95 million dollars was destroyed by fire. Most of this loss could have been prevented if folks had been more careful in following simple preventative measures such as not smoking in barns and dry fields.

Statistics show that once a fire starts farm buildings usually burn to the ground.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

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In This Issue

- Tomorrow's Leaders
- Why Improve Schools?
- Exchange Handles Record Peach Crop
- Committee Studies Livestock Problems
- And Others

FOR VICTORY
BUY WAR BONDS
AND STAMPS

September 1944

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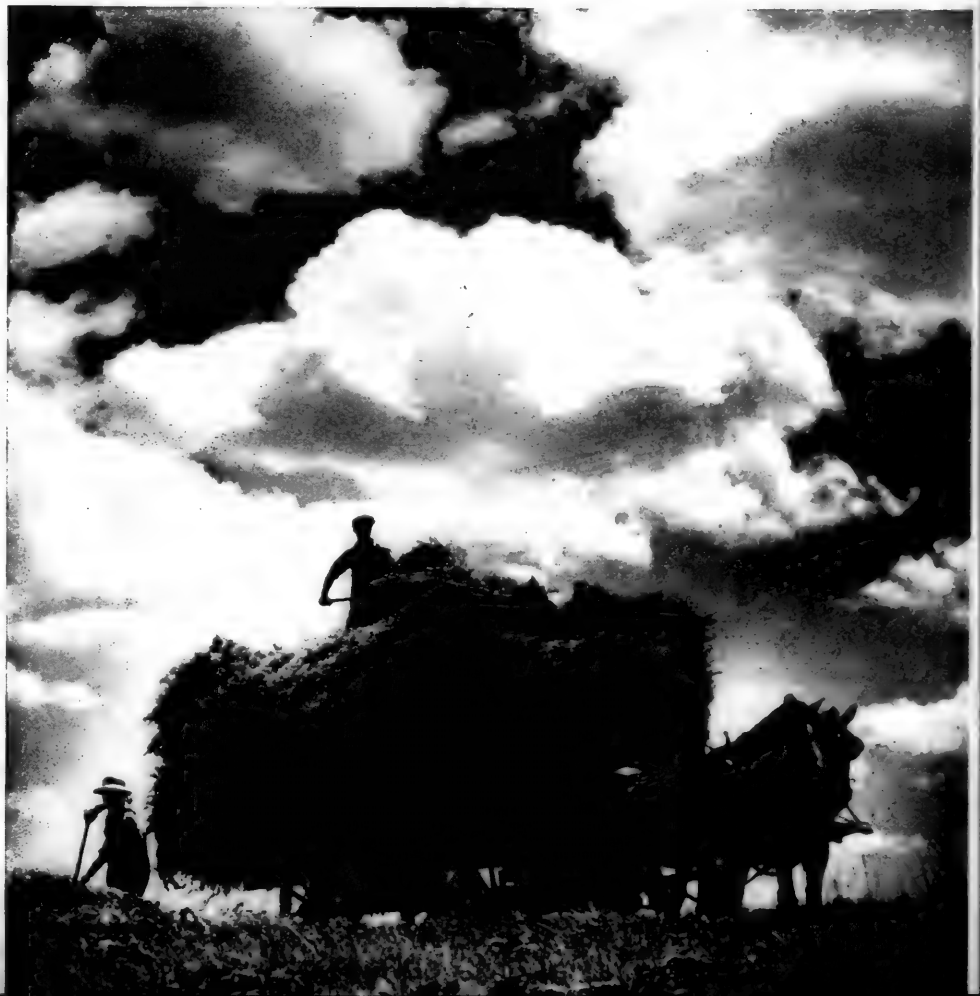

NE member said, "It seems like when one of us has an accident everybody gets his medical expenses paid except the member and his family and friends who are injured while riding with him."

To fill this need the Illinois Agricultural Mutual offers its policyholders a Medical Expense Endorsement. Many thousands of Farm Bureau members have already taken advantage of this added protection.

If you have not added the medical expense endorsement to your policy fill out the application below, attach a check for $2.50 and mail to the company's agent located in your county or send direct to the company:

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Policy Fee $1.00 . . . Semi-annual Premium $1.50

I hereby make application for the MEDICAL EXPENSE ENDORSEMENT to be attached to my Policy No. ..... covering the motor vehicle described below.

MAKE	YEAR MODEL	STYLE OF BODY	SERIAL NO.	MOTOR NO.

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Regardless of legal liability if you have this endorsement added to your auto policy neither you, your family nor friends need to worry about medical expense when the automobile covered by the policy is involved in an accident.

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The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

SEPTEMBER, 1944 **VOLUME 22 — NUMBER 8**

This Month

By Earl C. Smith

FARMERS like all other citizens have had cause to be encouraged over the successful trends on the battlefronts of the world in recent weeks. We can little realize nor can we fully appreciate the tremendous sacrifices being made by our boys in the armed forces and those of our Allies. Although many predictions are being made that the war in Europe will be brought to an early close, I do not believe anyone is justified in predicting when or how the war on either front will be terminated. There must be no letdown until as a nation we have discharged our every responsibility and duty in supporting the men at the front. It behooves every citizen to support the armed forces in his or her most effective way. This may be in the fields of producing food supplies, within war plants, transporting commodities, the purchase of war bonds, or other activities. The men who are fighting our battles, many of whom have made the supreme sacrifice, have shown little if any concern as to the hours of duty or pay for service, and certainly no citizen at home has been or can be justified in saying or doing anything that would slow up or retard production or activity in any line of endeavor that could in any way interfere with an early and successful culmination of the war effort.

Actually, the victories rolling up on the battlefront are making new demands upon those of us on the home front. Although it has been a tremendous task to prepare for war he would be an optimist indeed who did not recognize something of the gigantic problems to be met in securing a successful peace. Farmers must watch developments carefully as a basis for intelligent planning for 1945 operations. The consumer subsidy program developed by the government during the war over the protests of the American Farm Bureau Federation and most other farm organizations undoubtedly poses one of the most difficult stumbling blocks farmers face in planning for a stable, peace-time agriculture. The AFBF has consistently and aggressively opposed any type of subsidy in lieu of fair market prices. Notwithstanding this opposition, very substantial subsidies have been paid by the federal government to those engaged in certain types of agriculture. In other branches of agriculture farmers have been successful in opposing all efforts of those who would have federal funds substituted in part for a fair price in the market place.

Farmers should not forget that in opposing subsidies as substitutes for fair market prices, the AFBF has insisted that such subsidies would be charged in public consciousness to farmers when as a matter of fact they are subsidies to consumers. This prediction has proved to be true. Already we are seeing much publicity relating to the gigantic national farm income, and in arriving at the amounts farmers have received from the federal treasury these consumer subsidies, which run into hundreds of millions of dollars, have been added as a part of the farmers' income.

One of the big problems confronting agriculture and particularly those divisions which have accepted subsidies, will be of finding ways and means of cushioning the shock when subsidies are removed. It is going to be a difficult task. Consumers are becoming increasingly price conscious as to the cost of a quart of milk or a pound of meat. Undoubtedly consumers, particularly those in the large metropolitan areas, will resist increases in prices of commodities to compensate for the removal

of subsidies, although actually subsidies have been paid in the consumer's interest rather than the producer's interest.

Farmers through their organizations must also watch carefully all trends under lend-lease operations affecting food, as a sudden letdown in the tremendous flow of food under lend-lease, unless such surpluses were effectively controlled, could easily bring about nothing less than disaster in the current market. This is of immediate concern to farmers but it is equally, if not greater, in importance to the national welfare.

Farmers are generally looked upon as producers but little emphasis has been placed nationally upon the importance of farmers' buying power in maintaining industrial employment. Farmers are the largest group purchasers of the products of industry, and therefore the maintenance of farm income and farm buying power will essentially be a major factor in assuring orderly employment in the cities.

As during other wars, all lines of American business and their respective employees have become increasingly price and hour conscious. What the nation will require is mass production and employment and an interchange of products on a basis of fair exchange value between industry and agriculture at a price level that will encourage a continuance of large scale production.

There are many signs pointing toward a repetition of experiences following the last war, when American business limited production to market demands at a price. This practice resulted in a large scale reduction of the potential production volume with a corresponding decrease in the number of people employed. Farmers continued to produce and to witness with limited exception their larger scale production finding a less total value annually. Farmers learned by bitter experience that they cannot continue maximum production if industry and labor follow a policy of limited production at a price.

It is therefore to be hoped that leaders of American business and labor will assume a different attitude following this war, but if they fail or refuse to make adjustments in prices and wages that are found necessary to continue large scale production and employment, American farmers must be prepared to take any necessary steps to keep agricultural prices and farm income at a point of fair exchange value for their products with the products of American industry.

These are but a few of the many tremendous problems we must face, and as never before it behooves farmers to strengthen the ranks of their organization as the only means available for farmers generally to make their greatest contribution to sound national policies necessary during the days of readjustment that lie ahead.

THE FARM PLANK OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

IN THE August issue, the IAA RECORD carried the statement and recommendations of the American Farm Bureau Federation presented to the Republican Platform Committee during its national convention. It also published the agricultural plank adopted by the Republican Convention.

As indicated in that issue of the RECORD, it was the intention of the AFBF to present the same statement and recommendations to the Democratic Platform Committee when the Democratic National Convention convened. This was done and we print below that part of the Democratic National Platform having to do with agriculture:

Economic Pledges

Beginning March, 1933, the Democratic administration took a series of actions which saved our system of free enterprise. . . .It provided federal bank deposit insurance, flood prevention, soil conservation, and prevented abuses in the security markets. It saved farms and homes from foreclosure and secured profitable prices for farm products. . . .We pledge the continuance and improvement of these programs.

Post-War Programs

We offer these post-war programs: Price guarantees and crop insurance to farmers with all practical steps:

To keep agriculture on a parity with industry and labor.

To foster the success of the small independent farmer.

To aid the home ownership of family-sized farms.

To extend rural electrification and develop broader domestic and foreign markets for agricultural products. . . . We indorse the President's statement recognizing the importance of the use of water in arid land states for domestic and irrigation purposes. . . .

The enactment of such additional humanitarian, labor, social, and farm legislation as time and experience may require, including the amendment or repeal of any law enacted in recent years which has failed to accomplish its purpose. . . .

Commenting on the Democratic statement, President Earl C. Smith said that it was broad enough to meet the requirements of agriculture.

He said that a careful RE-READING of both the Republican and Democratic agricultural pledges was convincing that it behooved farmers to organize as never before and thus be better prepared not only to secure but to limit federal laws and federal activities to the extent they are necessary for a stable and prosperous agriculture.

IAA Annual Meeting is Set for Nov. 27 - Dec. 1

You won't have to miss your Thanksgiving dinner to attend the annual meeting of the IAA and associated companies, Nov. 27 to Dec. 1, inclusive, in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

Thanksgiving used to come on the last Thursday of November and then the date was changed to the fourth Thursday of the month. Since there are five Thursdays in November of 1944, the IAA annual meeting date comes after Thanksgiving so everything works out all right.

12 Die in Gas Fire At Farm Supply Terminal

The most tragic accident in the history of the Illinois Farm Supply Company occurred Aug. 11 when 12 persons perished in a gasoline fire at the Shawneetown IFS terminal.

Three of the persons were employees of the company: They were: William Scott, 48, tankerman and welder at both Shawneetown and Kingston Mines terminals; Logan Tharp, watchman at Kingston Mines, and Joseph Rider, 42 watchman at Shawneetown. The other nine fire victims were members of Rider's family.

The men had just finished unloading two large barges when a 300,000-gallon storage tank caught fire. Another 600,000-gallon storage tank did not burn. Cause of the fire has not been determined. Although a coroner's jury has returned a verdict of accidental death, a complete investigation to determine the cause of the fire is now under way.

The fire destroyed the nearby homes of Rider and Hallas Wayne Roark. The nine members of Rider's family who died in the flames were his daughters,

Mrs. Harold Back, 23; Mrs. Hallas Wayne Roark, 17; Betty Jo Rider, 10; Clara Donna Rider, 7; his grandchildren, Bobby Harold Back, 5; Delores Dean Back, 3; Brenda Louise Back, 5 months; Hallas Wayne Roark, Jr., 2½ months; his son-in-law, S-2/c Hallas Wayne Roark, home on leave from the Great Lakes Naval Training Center.

Three members of the Rider family survived — Mrs. Rider, who was in St. Louis, and her two daughters, Mrs. Myrtle Stubbs, who lives a block and a half from the Rider home, and Dorothy Jean Rider, 14, who was playing on the levee at the time of the accident. Harold Back, Rider's son-in-law, was attending a movie when the fire started.

Scott had worked for Farm Supply for five years; Tharp for the last two and a half years, and Rider for a year and a half.

Scott leaves his wife, three daughters and two sons. Tharp leaves his wife, two sons and two daughters.

J. E. Stickle, 73, formet president of the McDonough County Farm Bureau and a continuous 24-year charter member, died in August. He served as president in 1922 and 1923 and was on the board of directors for a number of years. The McDonough County Farm Bureau also lost another continuous 25-year member in August with the death of Fred Wiley, Macomb.

Illinois Agricultural Association Record won a third prize award at the third annual Wartime Conference of the National Council of Industrial Editors Association in Cleveland, O., in June. There were 1500 publications entered and a total of 58 awards were made. The IAA Record also won a first award in the seventh annual contest of the Industrial Editors Association of Chicago in December, 1943.

Illinois Tops States In 5th War Loan Drive

Results of the Fifth War Loan Drive show that Illinois topped the comparable states of the Union in percentage of overall total sales to quota sales of "E" bonds — individual sales, and corporate sales as well, for a grand total of $1,467,948,000.

All available information indicates that Illinois farmers did their full share in making this splendid achievement possible.

At the July meeting of the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association President Earl C. Smith reported the employees of the IAA and associated companies in the Fifth War Loan Drive subscribed 118 per cent of their quota. He said employees of the IAA and each of the associated companies exceeded their quotas, and that a total of $46,587 of bonds was purchased.

Lt. Leskovar, Country Life Employee, Killed

Lieut. Leskovar

Lt. Richard F. Leskovar, 25, Country Life Insurance Company home office employee, Chicago, was reported killed in action in France on July 20. He was in an armored infantry company and had been a member of the armed forces since February, 1941. He was one of the first employees to enter the services in this war.

This is the fiirst verified death among the 27 Country Life employees now in the armed forces.

Keep your woven wire fences tight and well fastened to posts to obtain the maximum life and usefulness of fences.

IAA PROTESTS OPA RULING ON CO-OP PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS

IAA officials during the first week of August called the attention of War Food Administrator Marvin Jones to a section of Food Products Regulation No. 2 of the OPA which the IAA believes to be discriminatory to farmers and their bona fide cooperative grain marketing associations.

The effect of section 2.4 of this order is to put a stop to the payment of patronage dividends by cooperatives set up after Jan. 1, 1943.

Up to date the regulation only applies to oats and barley, but there is the possibilty that OPA might issue a supplement to the order to cover corn, wheat and other grains.

Section 2.4 of Food Products Regulation No. 2 prohibits any person from adding a broker's commission service charge upon the sale of any grain purchased from or sold to a supplier with whom he has an agreement to pay, or actually pays any rebate, dividend or share of his profit except in cases where such arrangement existed prior to Jan. 1, 1943, and has continued since that date.

When the effect of this order was called to the attention of Jones, he immediately communicated with OPA Administrator Chester Bowles. Jones declared that his office did not deem the provisions of section 2.4 of the order as being applicable to the distribution of patronage dividends of the savings of bona fide cooperative associations.

He said that it was his understanding that OPA supplementary Order 84 issued Feb. 14, 1944, established the policy of the OPA with respect to cooperative marketing associations and that regulations issued by the OPA would be interpreted in line with Order 84.

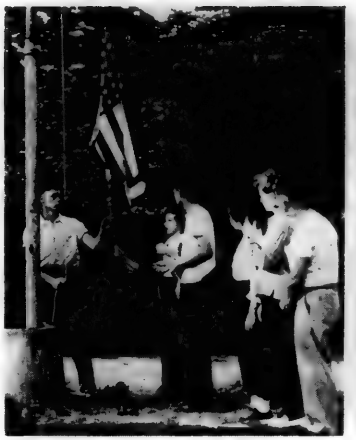
Jones declared that he hoped OPA would find it possible to interpret Food Products Regulation No. 2 so as to permit any farmer grain cooperative association which complies with the standards set forth in Order 84 to continue to function without hindrance.

He added that if OPA did not find it possible to make such an interpretation, that the regulation be amended promptly so as to make it clear that farmers cooperatives whether local or regional which comply with Order 84 standards, be permitted to add appropriate markups for the functions they perform and distribute their savings in patronage refunds.

The IAA, together with several cooperative associations, has recommended amendment of the Food Products Regulation to include the proviso:

"Provided that the prohibition of this section shall not apply to any person which (1) is owned and controlled by producers of agricultural

(Continued on page 25)



Old Glory is raised to open the day at 4-H Junior Leadership Camp, East Bay.

Hungry campers need no urging to answer the 7:30 a.m. breakfast bell. Club members assigned to waiting tables on a rotating basis already are at work.

Discussion groups meet under the trees in the early morning session. Leader of this particular group was Rodney Weber of Henry county, standing at left.

Swimming naturally is a popular class at 4-H leaders camp. Many farm boys and girls who have little opportunity to learn how to swim receive instruction during the sessions. All rules of waterfront safety are in force during the swimming periods. No swimming is permitted unless the East Bay lifeguards are on duty.

Tomorrow's

By CRESTON FOSTER

THE future of agriculture is in good hands. That's the impression you get from watching Illinois youth in action at the state 4-H Junior Leadership Conference at East Bay.

The conference presented a good cross section of the best 4-H junior leaders in the state. More than 350 delegates from 81 counties attended, representing 35,000 club members throughout Illinois.

Keyed to the idea of developing leadership, the philosophy of the conference was well expressed during the session in these words: "There is greater need than ever before for the vision, clear judgment, sound planning, perseverance, and capable leadership which we believe can best be developed in the open country. Farm life and work continually present new situations. Our standards of farm life must constantly be improved if our state and nation are to make progress and if our democratic form of government is to be perpetuated."

The pictures on these two pages are an attempt to show a typical day at the 4-H conference. At best they show only a part of the activities since each of the six days of the program was filled to capacity with various phases and approaches to the general theme of leadership.

Special training in practical work was afforded members in the classes on

Mary Bower, Menard, Norman Vartman, Scott, Roy Eichelberger, Champaign, Rosemary Casteel, Moultrie, and Lois Cummins, Moultrie, tackle breakfast.

Zella Argenbright, McDonough, gets busy on camp cleanup following breakfast.

LEADERS

repairing indoor and outdoor electrical equipment, concrete construction, in making clothing, preparing foods, in improving health, etc.

In the coming months, these young leaders will have an opportunity to make use of the information and new skills gained at East Bay camp in their own local meetings.

One of the lasting impressions received at the 4-H camp is the way in which farm boys and girls maintain a keen interest in the sessions from the first to the last day. This interest testifies to the fine balancing in the program between recreation and education.

You get plenty of exercise at East Bay camp in the form of walking up and down hills and over bridges, but healthy 4-H'ers take it in their stride and ask for more.

Physical fitness tests are an important part of the program. Wayne Gilbert, farm adviser from Stark county, takes chest measurements of Orville Dickhaut, St. Clair.

Illinois 4-H club members present third ambulance to U. S. Army. Left to right: Frank Mynard, state staff; Home Adviser Jessie Campbell, Livingston; Corp. John H. Garrity; Beverly Otte, Mercer; Wendell Morine, Marshall-Putman; Lt. Col Roy M. McKerchar; Pvt. Carlton McAllister, St. Louis, and Miss Mary McKee, state staff.

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LIVESTOCK MARKETING TRENDS SHOW NEED FOR CO-OP STUDY

Hogs and Cattle Purchased Outside of Public Markets Show Increase Over Past 20 Years. Statewide Committee Seeks Ways and Means to Improve Cooperative Machinery.

By S. F. RUSSELL

FOR the past five years, livestock farmers have been pointing to the time when they could get together as a representative state-wide group and consider the in and outs, ups and downs of marketing their livestock. This they are determined to do on a cooperative basis.

The war, with all of the attendant rules and regulations, ceilings, floors, rationing, and many many other ramifications, brought the problem to focal point much sooner. Then too, last winter and this spring and summer the markets all over the country were literally flooded with hogs and marketing became disorganized to a very high degree. Hogs remained in pens in many instances because they could not be sold until the quality was lowered below good to choice and as a result sold below the support price. The shrinkage on all hogs so handled was very marked, amounting in some instances to as much as 10 to 15 pounds on a 200 lb. hog. Heavy hogs suffered severly and were penalized as much as $2.50 a cwt. A chaotic market situation existed all over the country. Farmers must do something.

The country insisted that the IAA call a series of district meetings in order that livestock raisers could get together and express themselves as to what should be done to improve the marketing of their livestock. As a result the IAA called six district meetings. These meetings were designed to cover the entire field of commodities in which the IAA is interested, such as milk, produce, grain, fruit and vegetables, wool, and livestock. The meetings were held at Mt. Vernon, Galesburg, Champaign, Jacksonville, Peoria and De Kalb. The major part of the discussion at most of the meetings was on livestock and minutes were kept and out of these conferences came the following general recommendations.

1. Complete a study of the possibility and feasibility of establishing local meat slaughtering and packing plants.

2. Study the possibility and feasibility of extending our cooperative livestock marketing agencies, or coordinating them, in such a way as to exercise greater bargaining power in the sale of livestock through the control and distribution of volume.

3. To study the possibility of securing stocker and feeder livestock through agencies already established, or agencies to be established that would put the buyer of such feeder livestock in a better bargaining position than he seems to possess now, buying his feeders through established sales agencies.

4. That the foregoing studies be made and conducted by a committee selected and established in a manner similar to the State School Committee, and that these studies should be gotten under way promptly.

Recommendation No. 4 has been carried out, and a state-wide committee has been set up, composed of two representatives from each of the 15 congressional down-state districts together with a representative of the following producer agencies; Chicago, National Stockyards Illinois, Peoria, Springfield, Indianapolis, Indiana, Evansville, Ind., and Illinois Livestock Marketing Association. The marketing committee of the IAA heads up the state group. The main objective of this group is to develop ways and means whereby the bargaining power of the livestock producer can be strengthened and maintained in the sale of his commodities.

At the first meeting of the committee in July, a review of the cooperative marketing system was made from the organization in 1922 of the first producer agency up to the present time. Figures revealed that 37,273 decks of livestock were marketed, cooperatively from Illinois in 1943 and that 20,450 decks of livestock were marketed in 1943 through concentration points scattered over the state. Also there are 38 meat packing plants operating in Illinois, outside the big cities of Chicago, East St. Louis, and Peoria.

Charts prepared by the reasearch department of IAA showed receipts and shipments of hogs, cattle, calves, sheep and lambs from Chicago, 1866-1942; per cent of federally inspected slaughter received at Chicago and per cent purchased outside public stockyards. The latter indicated trends of marketing and showed the following changes.

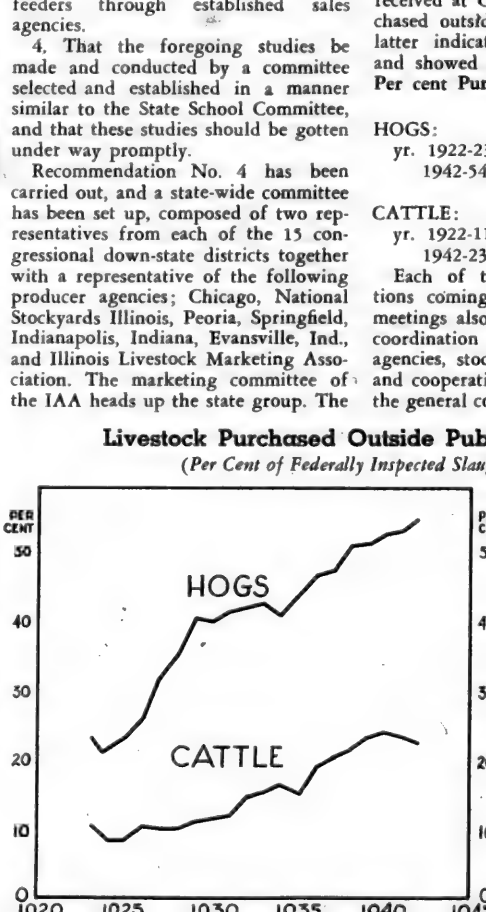
Per cent Purchased Outside of Public Stockyards

HOGS:	CALVES:
yr. 1922-23%	yr. 1922-13%
1942-54%	1942-37%
	SHEEP AND LAMBS:
CATTLE:	yr. 1922-15%
yr. 1922-11%	1942-38%
1942-23%	

Each of the general recommendations coming out of the six district meetings also were discussed. Namely, coordination of present marketing agencies, stocker and feeder program, and cooperative packing plants. It was the general concern of the meeting that

Livestock Purchased Outside Public Markets

(Per Cent of Federally Inspected Slaughter)



This chart shows one of the reasons why farmers' livestock marketing problems have grown more complicated during the last 20 years. Hogs purchased outside public markets increased from 24 per cent in 1924 to 54 per cent in 1942; cattle showed an increase from 10 per cent to 24 per cent in the same period.

we: (1) Must meet organized buying with organized selling. (2) That we should get all the information obtainable on packing plants. (3) Bring about membership consciousness. (4) Coordinate our present livestock marketing system.

A complete list of the state committee was published in the July-August issue of the IAA RECORD. Consult this list and contact your committee member and let him know what your livestock marketing problems are. Mr. Livestock Grower, what do you think should and could be done? What will you support? Your opportunity is here, what are *you* going to do about it?

Victory Farm Volunteers Aid in Northern Illinois

Ernie Ellingson, Boone County Farm Bureau member operating 280 acres with 38 purebred Holsteins, would have had a hard time getting his hay crop baled if he hadn't had the help of Victory Farm Volunteers.

With the help, however, of four Victory Farm Volunteers he got 168 acres of hay and straw baled during the past season. These VFV's included Kenneth Turek, Cicero, a high school boy; Barbara Wardrip, Poplar Grove; Patricia Stevenson, Rockford, and Joseph Kroc, Lyon. Kenneth worked as a regular hired hand throughout the summer on the Ellingson farm while Joseph Kroc, who was employed on the nearby Don Bohert farm, helped out on an exchange of labor basis. The two girls worked during the haying season.

Ellingson appreciated this help as one of his two sons is in the armed services.

Such experiences were typical among the VFV's in northern Illinois this summer. Some 800 VFV's worked on farms in northern Illinois. Two hundred of these lived on farms and worked by the month, 500 were in three VFV camps in Cook county, and 106 VFV girls detasseled corn.

These VFV's help Ernie Ellingson, Boone county farmer, bale 168 acres of hay and straw. Left to right: Ellingson, Kenneth Turek, Barbara Wardrip, Patricia Stevenson, and Joseph Kroc. There is a total of 50 VFV's working in Boone.

VFV's work on the farm of Louis Wetterman, Cook county, president of Illinois Vegetable Growers Association. Left to right: Irvin Sacheck, Gilbert Christfher, Mrs. Wetterman, Marcus Crown, and Wetterman. Wetterman is chairman of the North Cook County Farm Labor Committee.

Al Ames, Lake County Farm Bureau member, shows Larry Woods, VFV, how to hand feed a calf.

Farm Boys and Girls Are Urged To Collect Milkweed

Rural school children, 4-H, Rural Youth and FFA members will have an opportunity to do an important war job this month. This job is collecting milkweed floss urgently needed in making life jackets and life rafts for fighting men in the battle areas.

Patriotic young Americans who want to pitch in and help should get in touch with their school leaders, 4-H leaders, county farm and home advisers for details on where and how the milkweed floss is to be collected and delivered. The milkweed harvest will start about Sept. 15 and continue about six weeks, according to Dr. W. I. DeWees, assistant professor of agriculture, Illinois State Normal University, who is in charge of the program for the state.

Dr. DeWees explained that onion bags would be provided for the collection and boys and girls would be paid 15 cents a bag for pods, plus 5 cents a bag for drying.

Milkweed floss is being used in life jackets in place of kapok from the Dutch Indies, the supply of which has been cut of by the Japs.

Carl F. Mees is Union Adviser

Carl F. Mees, a native of Union county, is the new farm adviser in Randolph county, succeeding E. C. Secor who served in that capacity for 21 years.

Born near Anna, Mees was graduated from the U. of I. College of Agriculture, and has had 10 years of teaching experience — two years in Union county, three in the high school at Vienna and five at Waterloo. He began work Aug. 1.

Secor is employed in 4-H work for the U. of I. College of Agriculture in southern Illinois.

The FARM FRONT ROUNDUP

BUTTER SET ASIDE — Manufacturers of creamery butter will be required to set aside for war uses 20 per cent of their production in September, as compared with 30 per cent in August. This is the same set aside, however, as September, 1943. It is expected that the set aside program will be continued in October.

MILK POWDER — WFA has cancelled a previously announced set aside requirement of 35 per cent of September production for manufacturers of roller dryer skim milk powder.

WORK CLOTHING — A new WPB order requires all manufacturers of work clothing to produce each quarter at least 90 per cent of the number of units produced during the third quarter of 1942. The order also requires manufacturers to put back into production any of the listed items of work clothing that may have been discontinued since the base period.

TRUCK TIRES — Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, director of materiel, Army Service Forces, informed tire manufacturers that the Army considers the tire situation so serious it will furlough back to the manufacturers for heavy tire building all soldiers over 30 years old who are not in the infantry, who have had one year's experience as heavy tire builders and banbury room workers in the tire industry, and who are in this country.

COMMERCIAL TRUCKS — Production of 56,705 commercial trucks has been programmed for the first quarter of 1945, according to WPB. Programmed production for the first quarter of 1944 was 10,894 units. A total of 41,068 is scheduled for the last quarter of 1944.

FERTILIZER PRICES — OPA has issued a nation-wide simplified retail schedule of uniform dollar-and-cents ceiling prices on mixed fertilizers, superphosphate, potash and nitrogenous materials. Local ration boards have copies of a trade bulletin on these fertilizers.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OUTLOOK — Production of superphosphate fertilizers will be adversely affected by industrial shortages of sulfuric acid caused by increased demands of the Army for ordnance requirements and of the Petroleum Administration for War, according to the WPB. According to the current rate of fertilizer production, approximately 8000 tons of superphosphate fertilizers will be available to American farmers for the year July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, as compared with 6,800,000 available in the 1943-44 year. The 8000 ton estimate will be short of WFA estimated requirements of 10,000 tons.

APPLE CEILINGS — Maximum prices have been fixed for the 1944 apple crop. The schedule will result in a national average price which consumers may have to pay for a pound of apples at approximately 10¼ cents.

WHEAT SUPPLY — WFA reports that 1944-45 supplies of wheat in the United States, which probably will exceed 1,500 million bushels, should be sufficient not only to meet all essential requirements for the fiscal year beginning July 1, but also should provide a substantial carry-over as a protection against the possibility of shorter supplies in 1945-46.

1945 WHEAT GOAL — Illinois 1945 wheat acreage goal has been announced at 1,500,000 acres as compared with 1,381,000 estimated 1944 planted acres. State wheat acreages total 68.5 million acres for the country as a whole.

POULTRY PRICES — WFA's two new live poultry grades "1" and "2" have replaced its previous three grades of "A", "B", and "C". All new grade 1 live poultry items will have as ceilings the prices previously applied to grade A. All grade 2 poultry will have maximums 4 cents per pound lower than grade 1, at price levels corresponding to old ceilings for grade C poultry.

BEEF SET-ASIDE — Beginning Aug. 20, WFA required all federally-inspected slaughterers to set aside for government procurement 50 per cent of the quantities of beef meeting Army specifications.

CATTLE ON FEED — Number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 corn belt states on Aug. 1 this year was 41 per cent smaller than on the corresponding date a year earlier, USDA reports. This is one of the sharpest decreases in corn belt feeding ever shown. Only in January, 1935, following the drouth year of 1934, was the percentage decrease larger than this year. Smallest decreases were in Wisconsin and in the two leading cattle feeding states of Iowa and Illinois. Wisconsin was down 20 per cent, Iowa 35 per cent and Illinois 34 per cent.

LUMBER PRIORITIES — Farmers who need lumber for essential maintenance and repair work on farms may obtain preference ratings of AA-3, and in some cases AA-2, according to the WFA. These ratings are as high as those assigned to any other civilian uses.

CORN PICKERS — WPB on Aug. 22 called upon manufacturers of corn pickers and binders to step up production the next six weeks so that the machinery would be available for the fall harvest season.

WPB reported the total value of farm machinery produced during July was a 51.2 per cent increase over the monthly average for the 12 preceding months.

Continuation of the national school lunch program for the 1944-45 school year has been assured by the appropriation by Congress of 50 million dollars for its operation, according to the WFA.

HOUSING TIME

Get Better Results with "FREE CHOICE" Method

Blue Seal Poultry Balancer fed "FREE CHOICE" has won many friends because of its effectiveness and economy. Poultry research has demonstrated that growing pullets and laying hens will balance their own rations if given the freedom of choice.

Build or buy a flock feeder with three compartments. Place Poultry Balancer in the center compartment, whole oats on one end, and shelled corn in the other. A five-foot flock feeder will accommodate fifty hens.

By this system your own corn and oats provide about eighty per cent of the total ration. The simplicity of this method permits you to be doing other things while your hens "grind and mix" their own high egg producing ration. Keep grit oyster shell and plenty of water before them at all times.

Phone your Blue Seal salesman today for your Fall supply of Poultry Balancer.

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Get Your House In Order

Here are some suggestions which will aid you in preparing your poultry house for winter:

1. Move pullets to winter quarters before they start to lay.
2. All nests, roosts, and interior equipment should be cleaned and disinfected.
3. Provide one nest for every five or six hens.
4. Provide one foot feeder space for five hens. One five-foot flock feeder will accommodate fifty hens.
5. Have not less than four square feet per bird.
6. A five-gallon waterer will provide for 100 hens.
7. Provide plenty of ventilation, but free from drafts.
8. Cull your birds very closely during September.
9. All fowls should be vaccinated for pox as early as possible.

THE WHY OF I.A.A. INTEREST IN SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

By John K. Cox

A NUMBER of questions relating to rural school improvement and the Illinois Agricultural Association's interest in it are continually being asked by teachers and others who are not familiar with the Farm Bureau Organization. One of the most frequent questions is, "Why did the IAA assume responsibility for helping to improve rural schools?"

There are several reasons. First, rural schools are primarily the concern of rural people. Our children attend them. They are located in our communities. And the changes that have placed the rural children at a disadvantage because of small enrollments, inequality of financial support and insufficient well trained teachers have occurred in our rural communities. Second, as a non-political organization the IAA is in a better position to assume this responsibility without fear of political consequences. Third, this special interest in schools is a natural out-growth of the expanding services rendered by the IAA to rural people.

Although this organization has been unjustly accused of placing the emphasis upon saving money rather than upon providing good educational opportunities for our children, those accusations largely grew out of the fact that the IAA has had no definite school policy, and its attitude toward school improvement may have seemed to many people a negative one. The IAA has long been in favor of better rural schools. But it has always been opposed to forced reorganization. As early as 1937 the IAA adopted resolutions favoring a reasonable reorganization of schools into larger administrative units wherever such changes are approved by the farm people and could be accomplished at reasonable cost. It is to the credit of the state organization of Farm Bureau people today that school improvement and reorganization is not being advocated to save money but to secure better results from the money spent, whether it be a trifle more or less.

Farm people want their children to have equal educational advantages with town children and yet retain those advantages inherent in rural living. Farm parents want their boys and girls to have a broader education than is generally offered in a very small school. They want them to have competition in both work and play, so that additional incentive will be provided to bring out their best effort. They want their children to learn to associate happily with others, to learn to give and take, to estimate the other person's personality and ideas, to learn to cooperate with others for the good of the group. Those things are essential to a useful, happy citizenship, and they can not be learned well except by much contact with others. This learning of the value and means of cooperation is fundamental to the future success of the program of Illinois agricultural groups.

A fourth reason why the IAA assumed some responsibility in helping to improve rural schools is that there was a possibility that legislation would soon be passed making reorganization mandatory. The IAA believes in local planning, local controls, local responsibility, and that the school should fit the needs of the particular community. Educational authority is vested in the state government and is delegated to the local communities, to be retained by those local communities only so long as the local communities discharge their duties toward their schools. That includes keeping them up-to-date, so that they will afford educational opportunity equivalent to that offered children elsewhere. The rural communities are very jealous of this local control of their schools, and rightly so. Control of their schools in many instances is practically the last vestige of local governmental control left the community. And it is an institution, next to the church, most dear to rural people.

Our purpose as an organization is clear. We intend first to learn more about the factors affecting the efficiency of our schools and the effects of those factors on the schools. Second, after securing this information we hope to acquaint our own people with the inadequacy of educational opportunity furnished by many of our schools as well as with advantages to be found in better school systems as a means not only of obtaining a more useful educational program, but also of retaining local control of the schools.

A sizeable number of Illinois counties have already set up their county school committees and are proceeding with the work of gathering information about their schools and presenting that information to the various communities in their county. This work is being carried on and inspired by expert county leaders who try to inform themselves fully before passing on suggestions and recommendations to others. We have already seen some splendid examples of democracy in action and of very capable, cautious, enlightened, and unselfish leadership. This rural school problem presents a challenge to all those who can visualize what some of our rural schools are today as compared with what they should be to serve the best interests of rural people.

To eliminate any further doubts as to our intentions or methods, this organization is working with educational groups and plans to continue to work with them. We welcome the sympathetic support from these groups, realizing that we all have common ultimate aims and if we can work together harmoniously, our achievements will come more quickly and will be more worthwhile.

The IAA wants the kind of schools that will serve well the present needs of the citizens of tomorrow. It wants schools big enough, well financed, and with broad and practical school programs that will entice good material into the teaching field. It wants school districts that are able to pay teachers and administrators enough to cause them to want to make teaching a profession. And then, it wants the kind of schools that serve as logical community centers, that graduates can look upon with pride, and that parents and patrons enjoy supporting, knowing that they fulfill their responsibility and justify the confidence placed in them.

V. B. Hamilton Resigns Iowa Bureau Position

V. B. Hamilton, secretary-treasurer of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation for the past nine years, resigned Aug. 1 to assume duties with a hybrid seed corn company of which he is a partner.

Roger Fleming who has been director of research for the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation for five years was named to succeed Hamilton. As Fleming is now serving with the U. S. Navy, Don Groves has been named acting secretary.

Here is what you would call a "Farm Bureau" family. These five Hertel brothers, left to right, Bernard, Joseph, Raymond, Anthony and John, are all members of the Lake County Farm Bureau. Their mother, Mrs. Joe Hertel, is at the right. Five Obenauf brothers are also members of the Lake Farm Bureau, and a sixth Obenauf brother is a member in McHenry County Farm Bureau.

..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES

By O. D. Bissenden

Champaign county has scored again. The recent countywide canvass to attain the goal of 2700 was well supported by the membership workers. Accomplishment of the goal was celebrated by a countywide fish fry for workers and their wives.

Clark county kicked off a 14-day drive on Aug. 18 with 100 per cent attendance. Thomas Drummond really believes, "what you do in the forenoon, you don't have to do after dinner."

Seventy-five of Shelby county's "live wires" attended the pep meeting on Aug. 21. More than 100 prospects received a well worded letter in advance of the worker contact.

Lake county launched a contest program Aug. 23, and the attendance was 100 per cent. With General Elbert Elsbury in command of the north half of the county, and General George Berghorn in command in the south, the battle is on. Watch for results

Commission Orders Rail Line Kept in Operation

Adequate rail transportation for the late apple crop of Calhoun county has been insured by the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the Carrollton-East Hardin branch of the Alton railroad be kept in operation.

This order was issued by the commission in late July following presentation of evidence outlining the need for the 19.4 miles of rail line by Guy W. Baxter, director of transportation for the IAA, at a hearing during the first of the year. Baxter represented the farmers' interests at the request of the Calhoun, Greene and Jersey County Farm Bureaus. The railroad sought to abandon the line Sept. 29, 1943.

Report of the commission issued July 18, 1944, said in part: "Under these circumstances we are of opinion that the branch should continue in operation during the present emergency and our finding herein will be without prejudice to the renewal of the application after the termination of the war, if it can be shown that conditions then existing warrant such action."

New Membership Contract of PMA Signed by 10,491

According to a report made by Pure Milk Association officials in the last week of August, 10,491 of 12,739 members have signed the new PMA membership agreement since July 7. All this was accomplished by mailing the new membership agreement to members for their signatures.

Each director has been furnished with a list of those members who have not signed the new agreement and they will be called by telephone by local officers. It is hoped that this method will bring in at least another 1000 signed agreements by mail. The balance of the members will then have to be called on by directors, local and district officers and fieldmen. Such a record of cooperation is a tribute to PMA membership and leadership.

Delegates at the annual meeting of Pure Milk Association on March 14, 1944, passed a resolution asking the board of directors to prepare a new membership agreement. Two reasons were given for this request; to simplify the system of allocating members' savings and to provide more funds for the purchase of milk plants and equipment.

Under the new membership agreement the board of directors can take from one to three cents per cwt. out of members' milk checks for the purpose of purchasing and building milk plants and equipment. Under the old contract it was possible to use only one cent for this purpose.

Under the new membership agreement it is the intention of the board of directors to build up a total capital of $3,000,000 and to revolve this investment, including the savings of the organization, every seven years.

Livestock Group Submits Program to Government

A program looking to the solution of immediate and long range problems facing hog producers has been submitted to government officials in Washington by the swine subcommittee of the Joint Livestock Committee representing 130 livestock producing and marketing associations and general farm organizations. The program was drafted by the Joint Livestock Committee.

Recommendations dealing with support and ceiling prices for live pork were submitted to War Food Administrator Marvin Jones and to OPA officials as follows:

I. FLOORS: Butcher hogs weighing 180 to 270 pounds, minimum $13.75 per cwt. Chicago base. The average monthly minimum drove cost shall not be less than $13.50 per cwt. for barrows and gilts of all weights.

II. CEILINGS: If ceilings are continued they should be adjusted for increases in cost of production. Ceilings should be the same for all weights and classes of hogs.

III. ENFORCEMENT OF FLOOR PRICES: Floors must be enforced. The enforcement of floor prices might be secured by withholding all subsidy payments for that month from those packers whose monthly drove cost is below the drove floor price or who, at any time, pay less than $13.75 per cwt. for butcher hogs of 180 to 270 pounds.

IV. SUBSIDIES: We continue our opposition to the use of subsidy payments in lieu of fair market prices. However, any reduction of subsidy payments to packers should be accompanied by a compensating increase in retail and wholesale ceiling prices of pork and pork products.

V. ADJUSTMENT OF PRICES OF CUTS: We suggest a readjustment of retail and wholesale ceiling prices on pork cuts and pork products in order that a balance in demand for various cuts and products may be restored.

The committee also stated, "We urge that lend-lease require allied civilian

populations to accept not less than a proportional share of the pork cuts and products which are in less demand as is required of our civilian population."

There has been considerable speculation as to whether the government will lower the price support on hogs from $13.75 to $12.50 on Oct. 1, as originally announced.

The Price Control extension act directs that the President shall take "all lawful action" to maintain prices to producers at the higher of parity or the highest level obtaining during the first nine months of 1942, and it is pointed out that a reduction of the hog support price to $12.50 would be a violation of this mandate.

The swine subcommittee includes Francie Johnson, Iowa, chairman of the AFBF National Livestock Committee; Ted Anderson, Missouri; William Yungclas, Iowa; C. L. Farrington, Indiana; R. B. Evans and P. O. Wilson. Herman Aaberg, director of the AFBF livestock department, also accompanied the committee to Washington, in the place of F. G. Ketner, committee member, who was unable to make the trip.

lockers

By Frank Gougler

During the past year 13 of our locker companies have expanded their operations through the establishing of new plants. Eleven new companies have been organized by county Farm Bureaus and one independent cooperative has been organized making a total of 25. In addition several companies have expanded present plants.

By early July all allocations of material for locker plant construction were exhausted. This means that a number of applications that have been filed must wait until new allocations of material are made available. This very likely will not be done until early 1945. Applications are still being received by WPB, and when material is available they will be considered in the order received.

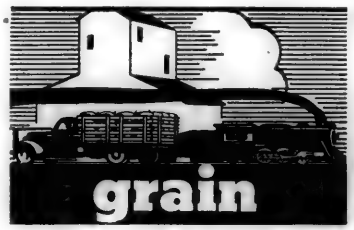
On Aug. 10 Producers Locker Association of Carbondale had "Open House." This was a sort of emergency opening. Peach harvest at this time was at its peak and many locker patrons were eager to utilize their lockers for storing peaches.

The locker plant chill room, processing room and curing department are just being completed. The locker room, however, was ready, therefore the board and management saw no reason for not accommodating patrons who wanted to put fruit, vegetables and poultry into their lockers. Pork and beef cannot be processed until the chill and curing rooms are completed.

Opening day and the following two days were indeed busy days for all of the employees, for there was a constant flow of patrons into the plant with products to be stored.

This plant when fully occupied will accommodate 750 patrons and present interest indicates it will soon be filled.

Architects and engineers have completed plans for Edgar County Locker Service's 850 locker plant. The original plan proyided for complete slaughter facilities as a part of the plant, but the Paris City Council objected to slaughter facilities within the city limits.



grain

By G. H. Iffner

Information accompanying the 1944-45 soybean processors' contract points out that an additional cent a bushel has been provided in the processors' margin to enable processors to pay country storage contractors an additional cent a bushel to cover increased risks incurred by handling and storing a product of higher value.

The country elevators contracting storage will have to find a way to collect this extra allowance for OPA holds that it is an increase in rent. The Illinois Agricultural Association holds that it is not a rental proposition at all. Rather it is a just payment for increased risks involved in handling and storing a product of higher value. The IAA will make an effort to secure the extra cent a bushel for the country elevator storing soybeans.

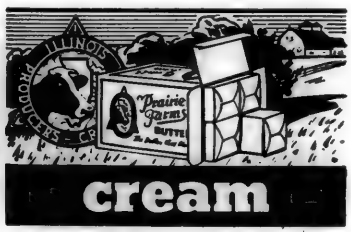
Members of the Illinois Grain Corporation are looking forward to the melon slicing which will distribute $100,000 in cash and three times that amount in patronage stock.

The Eminence Grain and Coal Company, Logan county, is the first new member to be signed in the Illinois Grain Corporation since the reorganization period of 1937-38. The Eminence Grain and Coal Company marketed grain through Illinois Grain Corporation during the intervening years, but never was a member. Ray Thompson is the manager.

The books of the Rushville Farmers Grain and Livestock Company, Schuyler county, would prove discouraging to an old line grain company for this cooperative has only Illinois Grain Corporation on its account list. Manager William Eifert says, "There is no use in having an Illinois Grain Corporation if you don't use it, so I just use it 100 per cent."

There has been considerable turnover in management recently. Sam Bane moves from the Atwood Grain and Supply Company, Douglas county, to the DeWitt County Cooperative Grain Company at Clinton; Walter Henkel moves from the Moultrie Grain Association, Cadwell, to Atwood, and Harlow Boyd, Sullivan, moves to the Moultrie Grain Association. Dale Bunney is the new manager of the Farmers Cooperative Elevator Company, Maroa, Macon county, and the board of the Hudson Grain Company, McLean county, is looking for a successor.

R. V. Graves, manager of the Elmwood Elevator Company, Peoria county, bought an elevator in eastern Illinois leaving a vacancy at Elmwood. Richard Lovingfoss, Philo, has been named manager of the Sadorus Cooperative Elevator Company, Champaign county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. W. Holl. A new manager is being sought for the Godfrey Elevator Company in Madison county. Ellsworth Turley, assistant at the Greenville Equity Elevator, Bond county, succeeds J. M. Daniels who resigned recently.



cream

By Frank Gougler

Butter production by the end of July this year for the United States was approximately one billion pounds, but 11 per cent under the same period for last year. The northeast central states which includes Illinois also showed an 11 per cent decrease. Drouth conditions are largely responsible for the decrease.

The ten member Producer Creameries during the past ten months purchased 1.47% more butter than during the same months last year. Since a number of our creameries purchase whole milk and some of the cream is sold as such, the butter made does not represent total fat purchases. Total fat purchases by the ten member creameries is 20.3% above last year.

Producers Creamery of Moline leads all plants in increased butter made over a year ago. The gain amounts to 29.03%. This plant also leads in the production of 92 score butter. Despite the hot weather during July, 91.61% of all the butter received from member plants scored 90 or better, and 11.5% scored 92%.

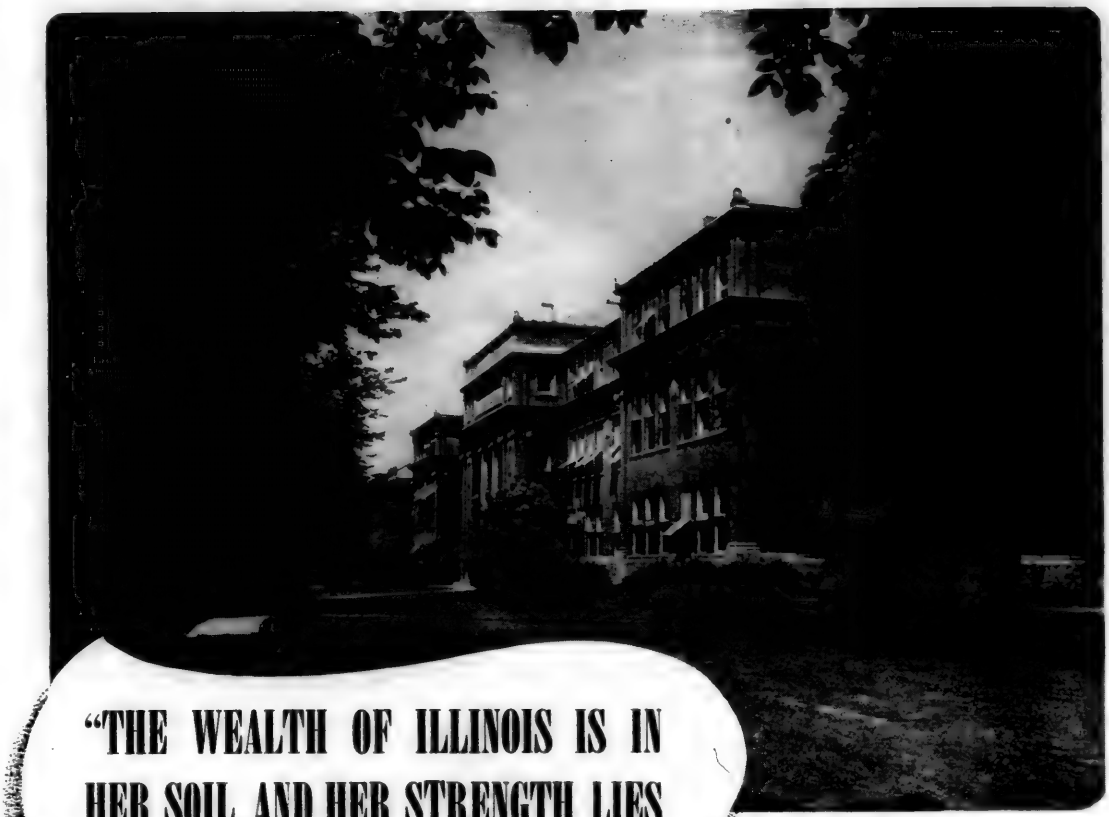
By Aug. 1, the four creameries making powder, Galesburg, Mt. Sterling, Carlinville and Olney, will have manufactured two million pounds of skim milk powder since Sept. 30, 1943. Half of this powder has been sold to the government at 14 cents per pound and the remainder to local buyers.

During the past year the number of milk patrons of Producers Creamery of Carlinville has increased from 80 to 500. This growth measured in another way is in the value of business done. The first full year that the company operated it had a $73,000 business. This year the total value of all products will be $750,000.

During June, 28 new patrons were added to the creamery.

William Knetzer, who for a number of years was in charge of the cream department, has entered the armed services and is suc-

(*Continued on page* 20)



"THE WEALTH OF ILLINOIS IS IN HER SOIL, AND HER STRENGTH LIES IN ITS INTELLIGENT DEVELOPMENT."

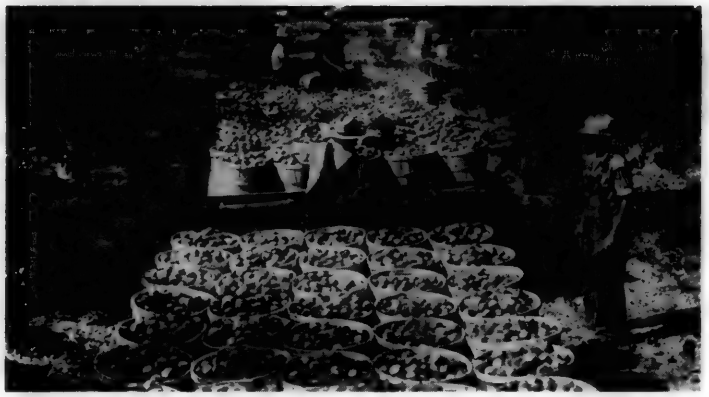
Old Agriculture Building
University of Illinois

— This inscription appears on the "Old Ag Building" at the University of Illinois. It symbolizes the practical, forward-looking attitude of Illinois farmers. Each year thousands of rural youth attend the University to help prepare themselves for the problems which they will face in the future.

More than any others, perhaps, Farm Bureau members appreciate the need for farmers to be well-informed. As a consequence, many of them have asked the assistance of their Farm Bureau insurance agent in order to be sure that their sons and daughters will have money for an education.

He has shown them how a Country Life Insurance policy, taken when the child is young, can be used to provide an educational income. He has shown them that a Country Life Insurance policy taken on the life of the father can guarantee that even in case of his death, his children will be able to continue with their educational plans.

There is a Country Life representative in your community, or in your Farm Bureau office. He is prepared to supply you with the facts and figures which will meet your own life insurance problems. Why not call him today? Or, if you wish, drop a line direct to the Home Office of the company — Country Life Insurance Company, 608 South Dearborn, Chicago 5, Illinois.



Two loads of peaches make a beautiful sight in the orchard of H. H. Thurness & Son, near Centralia. Loaders are Verlin Fouts and Lyman Moore.

Woman power runs most of the peach packing sheds. Left to right: Mrs. Lou Beadle, Mrs. Ora Thurness, Mrs. Loren Moore and Miss Jewel Thurness.

EXCHANGE MARKETS

All-Time Record

PEACH CROP

AN all-time record for the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange in marketing peaches appears to have been established in the 1944 season just completed with an estimated volume of 150,000 bushels. This compares with 36,000 bushels during the short crop year of 1943, and 67,000 bushels in 1942.

This volume of marketing was made in the face of wartime difficulties such as truck, labor and basket shortages.

There were fewer trucks to move the crop in 1944 than in 1943 and there were more breakdowns on the road, L. L. Colvis, director of fruit and vegetable marketing for the IAA reported. In spite of this situation, 50 per cent of the peach crop moved by trucks. In addition the Exchange handled about 250 cars of peaches by rail. Here again, labor shortages were noted and as a result railroads found it difficult to furnish iced cars.

The job of picking and packing the crop was largely achieved through local help working extra long hours. Drouth conditions that destroyed other crops in southern Illinois made it possible for more farmers to help out with the peach harvest and their help was a saving factor.

The labor situation also was aided by the Victory Farm Volunteers and Jamaicans. At Centralia, 185 boy VFV's were housed and fed in the Centralia High School and made up 13 teams that worked in orchards. At Salem, 84 boy VFV's made up 6 teams that were housed and fed in the Salem High School. There also was an Illinois-Missouri adult labor camp set up at

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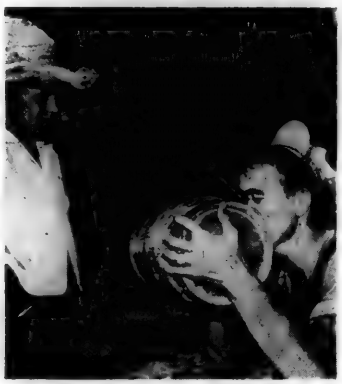
Harold Moore, water boy, is a welcome sight to thirsty pickers in the orchard such as Bernard Drees.



LOCAL HELP RECRUITED TO HANDLE MILLION-BUSHEL VOLUME — HALF OF CROP RUSHED TO MARKET BY TRUCKS

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Victory Farm Volunteers who helped out in the orchards in the Centralia area were housed and fed in the Centralia High School. Here they are shown in the school cafeteria for one of their meals. Lunches were brought out to the orchards. Salem High School also followed a similar plan.

Centralia with 250 workers, and one at Salem with 91 workers. Eighty-four Jamaicans were stationed in a camp at Mt. Vernon, and 40 at the state park camp at Makanda, near Carbondale.

Baskets were as scarce as anticipated and some peaches were sold in bulk. In some cases packing sheds had to shut down while baskets were shifted from some other shed that temporarily had a few extra containers. The Exchange did a good job in getting 50 carloads of baskets for growers.

One of the major features of the 1944 deal was the excellent demand for peaches. This demand continued with limited exception throughout all of the harvest. The bulk of the No. 1 two-inch peaches sold at the ceiling price of $3.66 to the grower. Some 50 per cent of the crop in the Centralia area was smaller than two-inch, but the quality was good and the fruit was remarkably free from worms and brown rot.

The demand for peaches undoubtedly was due to the points on canned goods which encouraged more home preserving and by the increase in the number of Illinois people who put peaches in cold storage lockers. Some of the growers were of the opinion that if a ceiling had not been placed on the 1944 crop, the price would have gone over $5 per bushel. Last year No. 1 peaches sold for $6 and $6.50 because there was a short crop.

Colvis said that he believed the state's estimate of a 1944 crop of 1,300,000 bushels would be close to the actual production figure. Lack of rain reduced the size of the peach this year, and resulted in a lower figure in total bushels. If weather conditions had been normal the total bushelage would have been larger than the state's estimate as the number of peaches was very great this year.

Rains over the weekend of Aug. 19 and 20 helped to clean up the markets, but were responsible for some over-ripe peaches, Colvis said.

The Exchange served more growers than ever before during the 1944 peach deal. In fact, the Exchange had as many growers as it could take care of under the limitations of wartime conditions.

Leo J. Adams, veteran picker from Fayette county, reaches for top ones in the orchard of H. H. Thurness & Son, near Centralia.

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Howard Swartz, sales manager for the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, checks one of the many cars of peaches the Exchange moved this season.

Trucks line up in front the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange as a bumper crop of peaches moves to market. The Exchange also moved a record bushelage of peaches by rail this year. The situation on trucks was better than expected, but the transit job keep staff members busy.

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NEW HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION LAW TOOK EFFECT JULY 1, 1944

THE new Health Physical Education Law known as Senate Bill No. 396, and passed during the 1943 session of the state legislature, will be limited in its effectiveness during the coming year and for some time to come. The act became effective, however, on July 1, 1944.

The part of the law that requires each pupil on starting to school or just prior to that to have a thorough physical examination by a competent physician and to have additional physical examinations at least every four years thereafter, will be limited in effectiveness temporarily by the scarcity of doctors.

A second part of the law requires that all pupils in public schools and teachers' colleges shall, as soon as practicable, be required to engage daily during the school day in courses of physical education to the amount of one full instructional period per day, exclusive of recess and lunch periods; or, where local conditions warrant an exception, to employ 200 minutes weekly distributed over a period of three or four days for that purpose. This law cannot be enforced satisfactorily until many more physical education directors than are now available return to the teaching field or new ones are trained for the jobs.

Pupils who object to physical examinations on constitutional grounds are required to present to the board of education a statement of such objection signed by a parent or guardian. They are not released from the required participation in physical education, however.

Also pupils who do not pass the physical examination are to be placed in a special physical education class. Parents are urged to correct all remedial defects in their children as early as possible. In most small schools it is likely that those students who are barred from participation in regular physical education classes will receive little or no attention. Either lack of help on the faculty, class conflicts, or lack of gymnasium space at the time when they can meet will operate against a program for the physically handicapped.

Since the new Health and Physical Education Law carried no appropriations with it, undoubtedly the parents will have to bear the expense of the physical examinations. In some cases county school superintendents have already met with county medical associations to discuss the program and to agree upon physicians' fees per child.

The intent of the new law is to build health and physical education programs in our schools that will rectify or eliminate remedial physical weaknesses and that will build strong, healthy bodies and minds. Health authorities report that 25.4 of our young men, 18-19 years of age, have been rejected for military service. Also it has been found that in spite of interscholastic sports programs and limited efforts to meet minimum requirements of the previous physical education law, these did not suffice to build shoulder, neck, arm, upper trunk and leg muscles for a good many of our boys and girls.

Evidently, if and when these new requirements can be put into operation generally, there will be some hope for better results. It is possible for a wide-awake, inventive and energetic physical education director to provide the kind of program that will sell itself even to hard-working farm boys because of its value as muscular development. The value of a good physical education program cannot be over-estimated. Past experience has proved that a good, well-rounded physical development program for boys should in addition to the formal sports, include such exercises as tumbling, rope climbs, ladder work, calisthenics, balancing, drills, trapeze, rings, weights, wrestling, boxing, and perhaps even company command drill. Some schools have found that the materials needed for the above mentioned exercises can be secured and placed in use for $100 or less. They can be used in any gymnasium, and the value derived merely as energy burners during the noon hour, before and after school, are ample compensations for the cost of installation. Such physical education programs have been found to be very popular with school patrons.

Girls, of course, should have a moderate program including such exercises as tumbling, calisthenics, folk dancing, and sports.

Standards of accomplishment should be set up in each phase of exercises and each pupil should be required to pass a minimum number of tests in order to qualify for credit in the courses. Some hygiene might also be added.

A group of varied exercises under the direction of an enthusiastic physical education teacher goes a long way toward securing 100 per cent cooperation from the students.

Record Number 1945 Calendars Are Ordered

A new record has been established in the number of orders received for the 1945 IAA-Farm Bureau calendar from 97 County Farm Bureaus. Orders for 1945 calendars number 127,925 as compared with 114,905 in 1944. This is also the first time that all 97 County Farm Bureaus have placed orders for the IAA-Farm Bureau calendar.

The 1945 calendar will be somewhat similar to 1944 with the exception that the numerals on each page will be larger, and Kodachrome pictures in full color of farm scenes are being used in the illustrations instead of paintings.

Women, Girls Detassel Corn

The largest hybrid seed corn crop in the history of the state — 84,000 acres — has been detasseled under ideal conditions with the aid of Illinois women and girls who deserve special recognition for their work, according to farm labor officials and seedsmen.

Records in the office of P. E. Johnston, state supervisor of emergency farm labor, show that 24,532 young people were assigned to farm work this summer up to Aug. 1. Of this number, thousands of girls and women worked 8 to 10 hours on day and night shifts detasseling seed corn. Some were high school girls, some teachers, others college students, nurses, factory workers, librarians, secretaries, housewives, and wives of servicemen.

From Our Readers

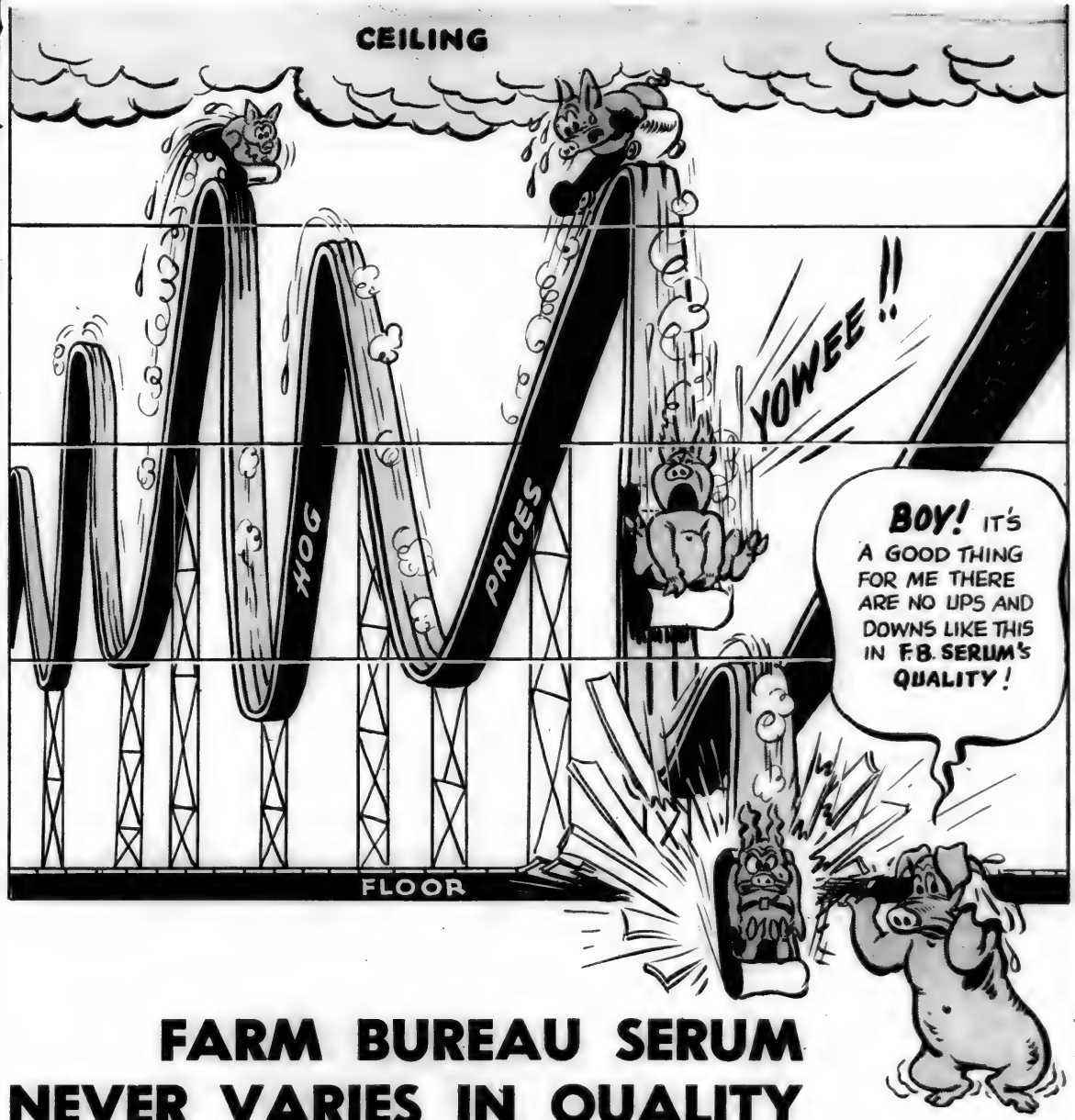
Aug. 9, 1944
Mediterranean Area

Dear Editor:

Will drop a few lines to let you know I just received the July-August edition of your wonderful magazine. I want you to know I enjoy your magazine very much. On ship we don't get much reading material, so my buddy from Avon, Ill., is next to get your magazine. I live in the community of Kingston Mines, Peoria county, and I imagine there are plenty of Rural Youthers from there doing some great 4-H work. Am enclosing my new address and hope you will send the magazine to it as it will get to me a lot quicker.

Respectfully yours,
Herman Gohde

(Editor's Note: We would like to hear from more of the men in service in various parts of the globe who are receiving the IAA Record.)



FARM BUREAU SERUM NEVER VARIES IN QUALITY

It's the one sure thing in this hog business; dependable year after year for freshness and potency. A high quality product furnished at a reasonable cost to hog raisers. Vaccinate today — you can't afford to put it off.

REMEMBER:

The smaller the shoat The cheaper the shot

See Your County Farm Bureau

Milk

(*Continued from page* 14)

ceeded by Ernest Atchison who has been working in the milk department.

September 1, IPC will be located at 2101 W. Pershing Road, in the U. S. Cold Storage building. At this location better facilities will be available for handling both butter and milk powder. The plant is now equipped with an automatic butter cutting, wrapping and cartoning machine. This machine is capable of handling one car load daily.

Manager Virgil Johnson of the Galesburg Creamery reports that he has replaced his old rotary can washer with a straightaway can washer. This new addition will assure patrons that their cans will be returned in better condition and cans can be handled more rapidly.

The board of directors has authorized the management to solicit non-stock holders to subscribe for one share of class "A" preferred stock. The purpose is to get wider distribution of stock and to increase producer interest. Every patron should share in the Creameries' financial structure.

The architect for Producers Creamery of Peoria has completed plans and specifications for the new creamery at Henry. Bids will soon be called for from several contractors, and when approved by the board of directors, work will be started on its construction.

Hot weather according to Forest Fairchild, Manager of Farmer Creamery Co., Bloomington, brings the dairymen added responsibility. Some dairymen have learned the art of cooling milk and cream to 50 or 60 degrees soon after it is milked. Others have not. It's the "have-nots", who have had to take lower prices or have their milk or cream rejected.

He says further: "Everybody knows that pails, strainers and milking machines should be scrubbed with brush and cold water, followed by warm water and finally rinsed with hot water or chlorine solution.

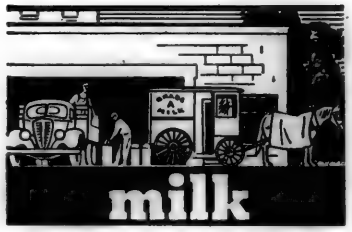
"Bacteria, the gremlins in the dairyman's life, multiply so fast that if you don't take precautionary measures, well: rejected milk is a loss to everyone — except maybe the pigs.

"Bacteria multiply very slowly in milk at 50 degrees F. but in milk at 60 degrees F. there will be 15 times as many in 12 hours.

"The little devils really appreciate milk at 70 degrees, because for each rascal at the beginning you will find 700 at the end of 12 hours. Who cares where they come from. Let's get rid of them quickly."

Manager Frank Mleynek, Producers Creamery of Olney, reports that a faithful employee after nine years of service as a cream hauler, Louis Englebright, has been forced to resign due to ill health. He has been succeeded by Delbert Von Almen, who will operate cream routes in White, Wabash and Edwards counties.

Collections made from producers during the first 15 days of June in the Olney territory amounted to $304.17. This has been paid to ADA and will be used with thousands of other like payments to sustain "The Voice of the Dairy Farmer" radio program telling the consuming public about the goodness of dairy products.



By Wilfred Shaw

Pure Milk Association of Chicago reports that by the use of mail alone 10,100 of their members have already signed and returned to their office the newly revised Pure Milk Association membership agreement. Art Lauterbach, manager of Pure Milk, states that practically all of the remaining 2,600 members will have signed and returned the agreement to their office within the next 60 days. This is the fourth revision of the membership agreement for the purpose of adapting it to current needs.

A meeting of the officers with the advisory committeemen of Sanitary Milk Producers was held Wednesday, Aug. 23, in St. John's Methodist Church, Edwardsville, Ill. Matters discussed at the meeting included: membership acquisition; the St. Louis milk price situation; association finances; milk transportation problems and milk inspection under the St. Louis Milk Ordinance.

A special membership meeting of the Quality Milk Association was held in the Lend A Hand Club Building, Davenport, Ia., Monday evening, Aug. 28. This meeting was called to discuss with the membership current milk marketing problems in the Quad City market and also association policies and activities for the future in the Quad City area.

A Federal Milk Marketing order for the suburban Chicago marketing area was approved by referendum vote of producers in July and becomes operative effective Sept. 1. The order will be administered by H. H. Erdmann, acting milk market administrator of the Chicago Milk Marketing order No. 41.

The Illinois territory included in the order includes Dundee, Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia and Aurora Townships in Kane county, Du Page and Will Counties; the City of Barrington in Lake County; excepting any portion of these areas already covered by the Chicago Milk Marketing order No. 41.

The order provides for an individual dealer handlers' pool or for a pooling of prices paid within these areas by a Producers Cooperative Association. The classification of milk sales to dealers is similar to that provided for in the Chicago order. The pricing arrangement is also similar to the Chicago order except that pricing is provided for upon two grades of milk instead of upon grade A only, as in the Chicago order.

Quotas have been established by the War Food Administration limiting the sales during August to 100% as much fluid milk as in June 1929, 90% as much by-products, and 75% as much cream.

Effective Sept. 1 the War Food Administration's supplementary feed subsidy payments to producers upon the sales of fluid milk is raised to 60c per cwt and to 10c per pound upon butter fat sold in cream.

The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are July prices for 3.5% milk f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.47
Canton	2.75
Champaign	2.75
Chicago	3.08
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.70
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.65
Jacksonville	1.85
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle	2.68
Moline	2.88
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.36
Rockford	3.05
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis	3.56
Streator	2.40

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for June unless otherwise noted:

Baltimore	$3.85
Boston (191-200 mile zone) (July)	3.32
Chicago (70 mile zone) (July)	3.08
Cleveland	3.29
Denver (July)	2.84
Detroit	3.31
Evansville	2.80
Indianapolis (July)	2.89
Kansas City (July)	3.23
Milwaukee	3.00
New York (201-210 mile zone)	3.68
Pittsburgh	3.30
Seattle (July)	3.10
St. Louis (July)	3.56
St. Paul, Minn. (July)	3.03
Washington, D.C. (July)	4.01

By John R. Spencer

With truck tires getting thinner, every effort should be made to reduce the number of trips and the size of loads. In the handling of fertilizers, the use of more concentrated materials will accomplish this along with a great many other economies. For example, the 480 pounds of phosphoric acid and potash contained in a ton of 0-12-12 can be supplied by only 1200 pounds of 0-20-20. This reduces the weight, the storage requirement, and the sacks to only sixtenths of that needed for the 0-12-12, according to L. B. Miller, assistant chief, soil experiment fields, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

"Higher plant food concentrations mean higher prices per ton but lower prices per pound of actual plant food. Present ceiling prices in Illinois are $51.70 per ton for 0-20-20 and $33.50 for 0-12-12, making unit costs of plant food $1.29 and $1.40 respectively, or a saving of almost eight per cent in purchase price, if the more concentrated grade is used," Miller said.

Farmers in Jersey county will be able to purchase more limestone in 1944 than in any year since the war started according to a recent survey there by the local Farm Bureau. Three of the five quarries supplying the county have added more machinery to their facilities to cope with the shortage of available labor.

A new quarry is being opened by the West Countries Construction Company in Kane county between St. Charles and Elgin that will add materially to the available supply of agricultural limestone in that area.

According to A. L. Lang, associate chief of Illinois Soils Experiment Fields, soil erosion is the effect of soil depletion and not the cause of it.

The Midwest Rock Products Corporation at Greencastle, Ind. has not been in operation since April due to a shortage of labor. A number of eastern Illinois counties along the Pennsylvania Railroad thus have one less source of agricultural limestone.

The Hannibal, Mo. plant of Marblehead Lime company stopped production of agricultural limestone May 1 and will have none available this year.

Even at the Chester Penitentiary, the quarry superintendent was bemoaning the shortage of labor!

Six quarries, including a new operation west of Ursa, are producing agricultural limestone in Adams county. However, the three mining operations south of Quincy are producing very little of this material due to other demands. Prices range in the county from $1.15 to $1.50 per ton f.o.b. quarry.

The Radom quarry in Washington county has not been in operation, but plans to resume work in late summer. A new operation in Schuyler county produces some limestone along with road rock, their principal output.

The Federal Quarry of Material Service Corporation which has been producing flux stone (for steel manufacturing) recently started a small production of agricultural limestone. The quarry is at the south edge of Brookfield in Cook county.

Rural YOUTH

By Ellsworth D. Lyon

Attendance of 300 Young People at the East Bay Rural Youth Training School, Bloomington, Aug 13-19, exceeds all other years by nearly 100. The closest year was in 1943 with 212. Forty-four Counties were represented in both 1943 and 1944.

The full program of classes continued throughout the week with good attendance in each. The courses included: "You and Your Shadow" a course in personality development; "Fun for 45," a discussion of recreational problems, plans and approaches; "Applied Psychology;" "Farming in Wartime;" "Getting your Ideas Across," Public Speaking; "Rural Youth Programs that Satisfy;" "Before 'I Do' — And After," a premarriage course; "Building Family Life."

The above classes were scheduled for the forenoon, while the afternoon was given over to such special interest groups as first aid, photography, folk & square dancing, social dancing, song leading, swimming, and crafts.

The evenings schedule consisted of flag ceremonies, vesper services, and programs planned by Rural Youth.

The ambulance plane purchased with war bonds bought by Rural Youth members during the first six months of 1944 was named "Spirit of Illinois Rural Youth" at one of the most important sessions of the Training School. Names were suggested by delegates and a vote taken. Rural Youthers are pledged to purchase war bonds for equal to the cost of a pusuit plane, a second ambulance plane, and an amphibious jeep by Jan. 1, 1945. The plan is to name these at Farm and Home Week.

The summer months provide opportunities for Rural Youth picnics. Among the counties that have enjoyed such relaxation from heavy work are: Carroll enjoyed folk dancing; Livingston, featured swimming and a weiner roast; Macon concluded a paper drive with a hay ride and ice cream freeze; Mason went to New Salem State Park. Randolph had a large attendance at a lawn party; Tazewell held a picnic of its own and later joined with Woodford and Fulton in a visit to Peoria County where a baseball tournament was sponsored in connection with a picnic; Wayne, sponsored an over-night hike with sunrise service and breakfast; Warren staged hayride, scavenger hunt, ice cream freeze and weiner roast; Clay enjoyed a lawn party with folk dancing and active games; Whiteside sponsored a party well attended in spite of a busy season for farm boys; Brown had a hayride without hay; Henry County topped off a picnic supper with a movie; McLean featured a watermelon party with a hayrack ride.

Ogle, Lee Whiteside, Stephenson and Carroll counties got together for a big district Sports Festival July 30 at Lowell Park, near Dixon. More than 200 young people attended. Whiteside walked away with a high score. Husband calling was a great attraction for all counties represented.

Bond County's educational feature for June consisted of a demonstration of health exercises. The recreational feature was a weiner roast.

Richland County reports a grand turn out for the educational programs, "What Rural Youth Is and Does," presented in a panel discussion on Parents' night.

Bureau County recently took Henry County for a cleaning in a baseball game with a score of 8-3. What will be the result in the return game?

LaSalle and DeWitt Counties included a unique educational feature in their weekend Lookout Camp at Starved Rock State Park — identifying and naming of trees and plants in the park. By this plan they had a happy combination of education with recreation.

White county held a sports festival at the Carmi fairgrounds with successful participation.

Rural Youthers line up for ice cream at the LaSalle-DeWitt weekend camp at Starved Rock State Park.

Eugene L. Lopez, University of Illinois Health Service, instructing class in first aid. Subject: Roberta Harms, Richland. Practicing first aid: Mary Weiler, Richland.

Leading Farmers take advantage of this

SPECIAL "FUTURE ORDER" OFFER!

Gerhard H. Ekhoff, Grant Park, Illinois, and his ten-year old tractor which has been operated exclusively on Service Company petroleum products. Mr. Ekhoff operates a large dairy farm, has served his community as a Director of Chicago Pure Milk Association for seventeen years, and was its president for six years.

Place Your Order NOW for BLUE SEAL MOTOR OILS & GREASES

You can make real savings on your purchases of Blue Seal Motor Oil and Blue Seal Greases by placing your order NOW.

Delivery will be made direct to your farm after January 1st, 1945. This incentive is offered as a result of volume buying and a desire to level off the peak load of work during the rush seasons, to safeguard quality, improve service, and save money for you.

You can save money on these products:

Blue Seal Master Motor Oil
Blue Seal Motor Oil (regular)
Penn Bond Motor Oil
Blue Seal Greases
Blue Seal Anti-Rust

The future order incentive is in addition to regular quantity discounts and any patronage dividend savings.

See your Blue Seal Salesman for more complete information.

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO 5, ILL.

Fall Livestock Outlook Meetings Now Underway

First in the series of annual fall livestock feed outlook meetings sponsored by County Farm Bureau livestock marketing committees were held during the last week in August. Participating in the meetings were the U. of I. College of Agriculture, cooperative marketing agencies and the livestock marketing department of the IAA.

Main topics discussed at the August meetings and scheduled for the September meetings include: livestock marketing conditions (stocker and feeder movement), general economic situation, more technical problems pertaining to livestock feeding. Following the consideration of these topics there will be a general discussion period.

Remainder of the meetings to be held in September in County Farm Bureaus are as follows: Sept. 1, Marshall-Putnam, Sangamon, Will and Wayne; Sept. 5, Madison; Sept. 6, Hancock, Iroquois, Douglas, Macoupin, Wabash and Vermilion.

Sept. 7, McDonough, Grundy, Piatt, Bond, Effingham and Edgar; Sept. 8, Warren, Kane-Kendall at Sugar Grove; Macon, Clinton, Marion and Coles.

Sept. 11, Lawrence, Gallatin-White; Sept. 12, Henderson, St. Clair-Monroe at Waterloo; Johnson; Sept. 13, Knox, DeKalb, Pike, Union and Clark.

Sept. 14, Mercer, Livingston, Moultrie, Adams, Williamson, Jasper-Crawford at Oblong, and Pulaski-Alexander. Sept. 15, Rock Island, McLean, Shelby, Brown, Saline.

Sept. 19, Whiteside, Fulton and Jefferson; Sept. 20, Henry, Ford, Mason, Greene, Richland and Washington; Sept. 21, Bureau, DeWitt, Tazewell, Scott and Franklin-Hamilton.

Sept. 22, LaSalle, Champaign, Peoria, Cass, Pope-Hardin and Edwards; Sept. 26, Ogle; Sept. 27, Carroll, Lake and Schuyler.

Sept. 28, Jo Daviess, DuPage and Morgan; Sept. 29, Stephenson and Menard.

Bond County Hires Adviser

Harold H. Kuhnen, fieldman for a milk company, Greenville, has been hired as farm adviser in Bond county succeeding W. H. Tammeus, who is now serving as farm adviser in Woodford county.

Born and reared in Madison county, Kuhnen was graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1925. He is scheduled to start work Sept. 15.

Announcing a

PLANT FOOD PROGRAM

FOR ILLINOIS

New emphasis is being placed on the **"PERMANENT SYSTEM"**

- **Good Crop Rotation and Soil Management**
- **Soil Testing and Recommendations to be made by Extension Service**
- **Limestone**
- **Potash**
- **Legumes**

Blue Seal Plant Food materials and Grow-Crop Fertilizers are recommended as supplements only, to be used when properly recommended on farms with a good foundation built by "Permanent System."

A Special THIS FALL

Considerable tonnage of superphosphate and some high analysis mixed grades are now available for use this fall. For further information contact your present Blue Seal distributor or your county Farm Bureau office.

THE PROGRAM

This Plant Food Program for Illinois has been a long time in formation. It has been evolved democratically after much discussion and debate. It now rests upon a sound foundation, with full recognition of the teachings of the University, the Extension Service, the Farm Bureau, and our farmer-owned cooperative distribution system.

A SOUND FOUNDATION

This Plant Food Program rests upon a sound foundation because it has Farm Bureau approval, which means that the appointment of an authorized distributor of Blue Seal Plant Foods and materials will be made by your local Farm Bureau Board after careful consideration of the following qualifications:

- **A** Distributor must be a Farm Bureau type cooperative.
- **B** It should be engaged in another successful line of business.
- **C** It should have adequate warehousing.
- **D** It should have adequate capital.
- **E** It should have sufficient personnel to render a county-wide service in this seasonal type of business and
- **F** To return the savings brought about by volume and efficiency to those who made those savings possible—to Farm Bureau member patrons.

FARMER CONTROL OVER MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION

Blue Seal Plant Food materials and Grow Crop Fertilizers will be manufactured by "Cooperative Plant Foods, Inc." jointly owned by four state groups of farmers—Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois. A quality control committee has been set up by the Illinois Agricultural Association to make sure that farmers in Illinois receive the best available in plant food materials and mixed grades.

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., Chicago 5, Ill.

Home Bureau Membership In State Reaches 23,706

WITH many County Home Bureaus carrying on organized membership campaigns, substantial numbers of new members are being enrolled in Illinois, according to the latest progress reports.

July 1 membership stood at 23,706 as compared with 21,231 a year ago. Net gains since July 1, 1943, reported by districts at the eighth Citizenship and Home Bureau Organization Conference at Jacksonville, according to Mrs. John Clifton, Milford, membership chairman, are: northwest, 332; west central, 572; southwest, 138; northeast, 769; east central, 399, and southeast, 130.

Membership figures also have been given a boost by the formation of new county units. Bond County Home Bureau organized with 307 members, and Lawrence County Home Bureau organized with more than 308.

An interesting sidelight on membership reported recently by the McLean County Home Bureau was that 260 were charter members with 126 having continuous membership since the organization was formed 26 years ago.

The Citizenship and Home Bureau Organization Conference drew an attendance of 150 women and was termed successful by Home Bureau leaders.

One of the interesting panels at the conference, "Air Your Prejudices," brought up these questions and points:

1. The war situation looks encouraging. What are we doing about getting ready for peace?

2. Who sits at the peace table? Who decides who shall sit there? Will terms be made that can endure and who will ratify them?

3. What is to be done about material furnished liberated countries for rebuilding. Do we rebuild and make the countries gifts of such construction? In other words where do obligations of these countries begin?

4. Are we going to disarm again? Or is there to be a real disarmament agreement between all nations? Who will say what becomes of the huge steel mills in Germany?

5. Education — can German youth be educated in such a way to counteract the education they have been given?

6. Do we not all need much education to take care of the racial problems here in our own country as well as elsewhere? Can we expect to accomplish much in less than 30 years or a generation?

Carl A. Taeusch, head of the division of program study and discussion, USDA, charged Home Bureau members with their responsibility as citizens in planning and working for a just peace. He urged that delegates on their return to their communities discuss these problems.

Taeusch pointed out that rural women through their organizations can have a voice at the peace table, if they are willing to do their part. He also cited the individual's responsibility in helping returning servicemen in adjusting themselves to civilian life and finding jobs for them. Robert B. Browne, professor of education and director of extension, University of Illinois, discussed "Some Pros and Cons of Federal Aid to Education," and stated that many fear federal aid because they are afraid it will mean loss of local control of school programs. He added, however, that there are some special educational problems which cannot be met by state and local units.

Home Bureau members also heard the plea of Mrs. Florence Fifer Bohrer, president of the Illinois League of Women Voters, for revision of the Illinois state constitution.

Clubmobile Fund Gets $1130.35 from Illinois

ILLINOIS Home Bureau members have contributed $1130.35 toward the Red Cross Clubmobile fund of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, according to the latest tabulated reports. This places Illinois in fourth place among the state Home Bureau organizations.

Total funds collected for the Clubmobile fund amount to $16,800. Out of these funds, $3500 has been used to purchase the Clubmobile which is now in operation in Italy, leaving $13,300 to apply on the operating cost of $21,000 for one year. This means that $7700 for operational funds must be collected between now and the end of November.

"Through the generous efforts which have been put forth on this project for the past six months, the Associated Women now has its own Clubmobile actually in operation on the battlefronts of Italy," said Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, administrative director of the organization. "Now that we have achieved this initial part of our purpose, I am sure that every unit of our nation-wide group will put forth still greater effort to assure the complete maintenance of the Clubmobile."

Missouri sent in a check for $2,663.45 for the Clubmobile project, $2,264.34 of which was donated by one county. An Army private from this Missouri county in expressing his appreciation for the Clubmobile wrote from Italy:

"Today has sure been a red letter day for us around here. I have read about the Clubmobiles driven by the Red Cross girls that serve doughnuts and coffee to units like ours, but today was the first time I had ever seen one. We had a movie and all the doughnuts and coffee we could hold and more too."

Contributions for the Clubmobile fund may be sent to Mrs. R. W. Stamey of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation whose address is rural route No. 1, Urbana, Ill.

Plan District Meetings on Nutrition Problems

New developments in nutrition will be discussed at eight district conferences sponsored by the state nutrition committee in various sections of the state during September, according to Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, state chairman, U. of I. College of Agriculture.

The conference series opens Sept. 19 in Bloomington and continues with meetings in Galesburg, Sept. 20; Sterling, Sept. 21; Geneva, Sept. 22, Effingham, Sept. 25; Harrisburg, Sept. 26; Belleville, Sept. 27, and Jacksonville, Sept. 28. Eighty-seven Illinois counties will send representatives of their nutrition committees to the one-day session.

There are 87 Illinois counties that now have active nutrition committees and organization work is under way in several other sections.

Mrs. Edith Huffman, home adviser in Will county since the establishment of the Home Bureau there six years ago, has resigned to accept a similar position in Fulton county.

Miss Christine Schroy, home adviser in Washington, N. C., for the past two years, has taken over the duties of home adviser in Winnebago county. She started work Sept. 1.

IAA Opposes OPA Ruling

(*Continued from page 5*)

products or associations of such producers and (2) is marketing grain covered by any applicable supplement on the cooperative plan in conformity with the laws of the state wherein it is organized."

Disapproval of that proposal has been expressed by OPA officials on the ground that it would enable patrons of a cooperative, to the extent of their patronage refunds, to receive more for their grain than the patrons of a private dealer would receive.

In answer to this, the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives in a recent communication to the OPA asserted:

. . . "The cooperative farmer — as a farmer — does not receive any more for his grain than the patron of a private grain dealer. Both receive the same price for their grain. The greater return to the cooperative farmer results only from the fact that, in addition to producing grain, he is — like the private dealer and unlike the private dealer's patrons — in the business of marketing grain, and the cooperative farmer receives from his marketing activities only the same margin as his private competitor receives. Their investment, risk, operations, and margins are the same. The only difference is that the income of a private grain company is distributed on the basis of stock owned, while a cooperative distributes its income on the basis of patronage. That difference antedated price control by several decades. It was not created by price control, and effective price control does not require the obliteration of that difference."

Mangner to KMOX

Ted Mangner, former conductor of the popular Illinois Farm and Home Hour, a 30-minute program on the U. of I. radio station, WILL, is now farm director of radio station KMOX, the Columbia Broadcasting System outlet in St. Louis.

Mangner, who resigned his position with the University station in August, had established a record of never having missed one of his 12:30 p.m. Farm and Home Hour shows. He had broadcast 2275 straight programs. In addition to this six-day-a-week farm program, Mangner has written a regular syndicated radio program dealing with farm work for 38 stations throughout the middle west. He also has assisted county farm advisers throughout the state with their local radio programs. Mangner came to the university as a student in 1934 and received his bachelor of science degree from the College of Agriculture in 1937. He started radio work just before graduation.

NOTICE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of September and October, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During September, annual meetings will be held in Christian, Macon and Stark Counties.

During October, annual meetings will be held in Adams, Clay, Fayette, Hancock, JoDaviess, Madison, Marion, Menard, Montgomery, Pike, Pulaski-Alexander, Scott, Washington and White Counties.

Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary.

Euell E. Greer of Salina, Kansas, has been hired as farm adviser in Williamson county and started work Sept. 1. Born in Hamilton county, Greer has been teaching vocational agriculture at Salina for a number of years.

Gross Income Doesn't Tell All

An Editorial

A METROPOLITAN paper recently contained a reference to the prosperity existing in night clubs and on farms. Such references to high farm income are becoming numerous, and tend to give the wrong impression to city consumers. Perhaps the reason for such stories is the fact that it's still news when and if a farmer receives a good market price for his products, but it is certainly not fair to picture the agricultural producer as receiving exorbitant prices.

A news release from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture covering the findings of 1000 farms located in the northern half of Illinois gives a somewhat different picture of farm income than that appearing in the metropolitan press. The report covers 1943 earnings of these farms on which operators have been keeping accounts in cooperation with the Extension Service. Farm account keepers represent for the most part, the more efficient and higher income group, and for that reason the findings of the report are worth consideration as a yardstick of wartime income for the better than average farm.

The report states that net earnings were good, and average cash balance was more than in 1942, but the inventory increases were enough less to make the net earnings less.

It is also pointed out that "poultry returned $169 per $100 worth of feed as an average on 777 farms. This was not enough to pay for all costs including feed. The average hen laid 133 eggs, used $3.29 worth of feed and brought in $5.56."

Hogs paid $136 for each $100 worth of feed; cattle on 159 farms where feeder cattle were fed returned $160 for each $100 worth of feed fed; and dairy cattle on 359 farms returned $160 for each $100 worth of feed fed. These returns were not enough to pay for feed, labor and other costs.

Another report of a summary of annual farm business reports of 2970 Illinois farms cooperating with the University of Illinois showed that 1943 incomes for these farms were at new highs, but it also pointed out that Illinois accounting farms spent more money to run their farms in 1943 than in any year of record.

"The average expenditure per farm of $6905 in 1943 may be contrasted with an average expenditure of $1494 per farm in 1933, the low point for expenditures in the depression period — an increase of 462 per cent. This change

(*Continued on next page*)

EDITORIAL

reflects changes in the price level, changes in the quantities purchased, and changes in the average size of farm," the report explains.

It would be incorrect to say that farmers did not make money in 1943, but it is equally false to consider gross income and fail to make allowances for increased costs of production when a fair estimate of farm income is being made.

Victory After the War

THE highest duty of American farmers, next only to continued production effort for victory in war, is to do all that is humanly possible to prevent a postwar agricultural disaster.

The glorious exploits of our sons and daughters in France and other war theatres are bringing the victory of farms nearer with each day. History is repeating itself in the desertion of Germany's allies, and in the signs of a crackup of her once great military machine. Farmers have contributed mightily to this result through all-out food production. *That, too, is a repetition of history.*

Will history as enacted in 1919, 1920 *and* 1921 *also repeat itself?* Will a farm debacle, such as occurred then, take place in a greater or lesser degree? That is something for farmers not only to think about, but to plan against, and to take positive action to prevent.

Victory after the war can be achieved only through organization. Farmers must be strong enough, during the reconversion period, and during the years of adjustment that follow, to insist upon fair hearing and fair treatment at the hands of government and governmental agencies. Sound price policies, production adjustment policies, wage policies, employment policies, relief policies — all these and more must be had if an agricultural depression is to be avoided.

Adequate farm representation at Washington and elsewhere depends upon just one thing: the strength and militancy of farm organizations. If the duly constituted leaders of agriculture can speak with the voice of millions of individuals behind them, they will be in a position to obtain sound policies and sound administration of them.

It is encouraging in thinking of this problem to note that the American Farm Bureau Federation's Million Member drive is making real progess.

It is encouraging also to note that in Illinois, home of the largest state farm organization, with over 105,000 members, County Farm Bureaus in every section of the state are working for still greater membership.

The long range goals set last winter and spring by all 97 Illinois County Farm Bureaus will, when achieved, bring membership in Illinois over 118,000. That these goals will be reached is evident from the vigorous efforts now being made, and others now being planned, for this fall and winter.

The loyal, conscious, informed Farm Bureau directors, volunteer workers, and other members could make no greater contribution to a stable, prosperous postwar agriculture — and thus to a stable, prosperous post-war nation — than to achieve these membership goals before another September has gone.

Let's have not only victory in war.

Let's go "all out" for VICTORY AFTER THE WAR.

Surplus War Land

RECENT proposal of the government to sell some 3449 acres of Sangamon Ordance plant land brought farmers face to face with the first reconversion problem in the agricultural field.

As the matter now stands, the proposed sale has been postponed until Congress has fixed a policy of disposal of surplus war real estate. Such postponement was brought about largely by the failure or the refusal of surplus war property officer of the Office of War Mobilization to offer these lands first to their former owners at the price paid by the government for respective parcels of land, adjusted only to cover any damage or benefit to the property during the period of ownership by the government.

First reports of the proposed sale of land in July indicated that it would be advertised for sale on a basis of sealed bids without any prior rights for former owners. The Farm Bureau strenuously objected to this procedure and asked that former owners be first given an opportunity to repurchase their land and that the government develop a constructive, long-range policy on the disposal of all such land.

The surplus war property officer then adjusted the proposal to provide for offering the land to former owners at federally appraised values and if not purchased by Aug. 15 to call for sealed bids on the land. This resulted in much dissatisfaction as in many cases the federally appraised value was substantially in excess of the amount paid by the government for the land even though improvements such as fences had been removed and in some cases the land seriously affected by the manner in which it had been handled.

At the present time Congress is working on a program for the government sale of war surplus land, and the Farm Bureau has made two recommendations which it believes should be the basis for any adequate legislation governing such sales.

These recommendations are:

(1) That the land first be offered for resale to the former owners from whom it was purchased at the price paid by the government, adjusted for any damage or value of added improvements. (This provision is included in the Colmer bill which has passed the House of Representatives.)

(2) If the former owner does not exercise this opportunity to repurchase, then the land to be advertised and sold at public auction within the country where located in economic units on which a family can make a reasonable living, with preference being given to qualified farmers or war veterans in such sales.

—BUT IF IT DOES, HERE'S WHAT TO DO!

IF YOU have a loss, whether it be windstorm, fire or hail, notify your company and your agent at once. It will help us in making an early settlement of your claim.

Farmers Mutual has but one aim — to furnish Farm Bureau members insurance at the lowest possible cost. If you do not now carry your windstorm, fire, and hail insurance with Farmers Mutual, contact the general agent at your Farm Bureau office or the special agent in your community. They will be glad to give you information concerning coverage and cost with no obligation on your part.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

608 S. Dearborn Street, CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

EDITORIAL

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FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

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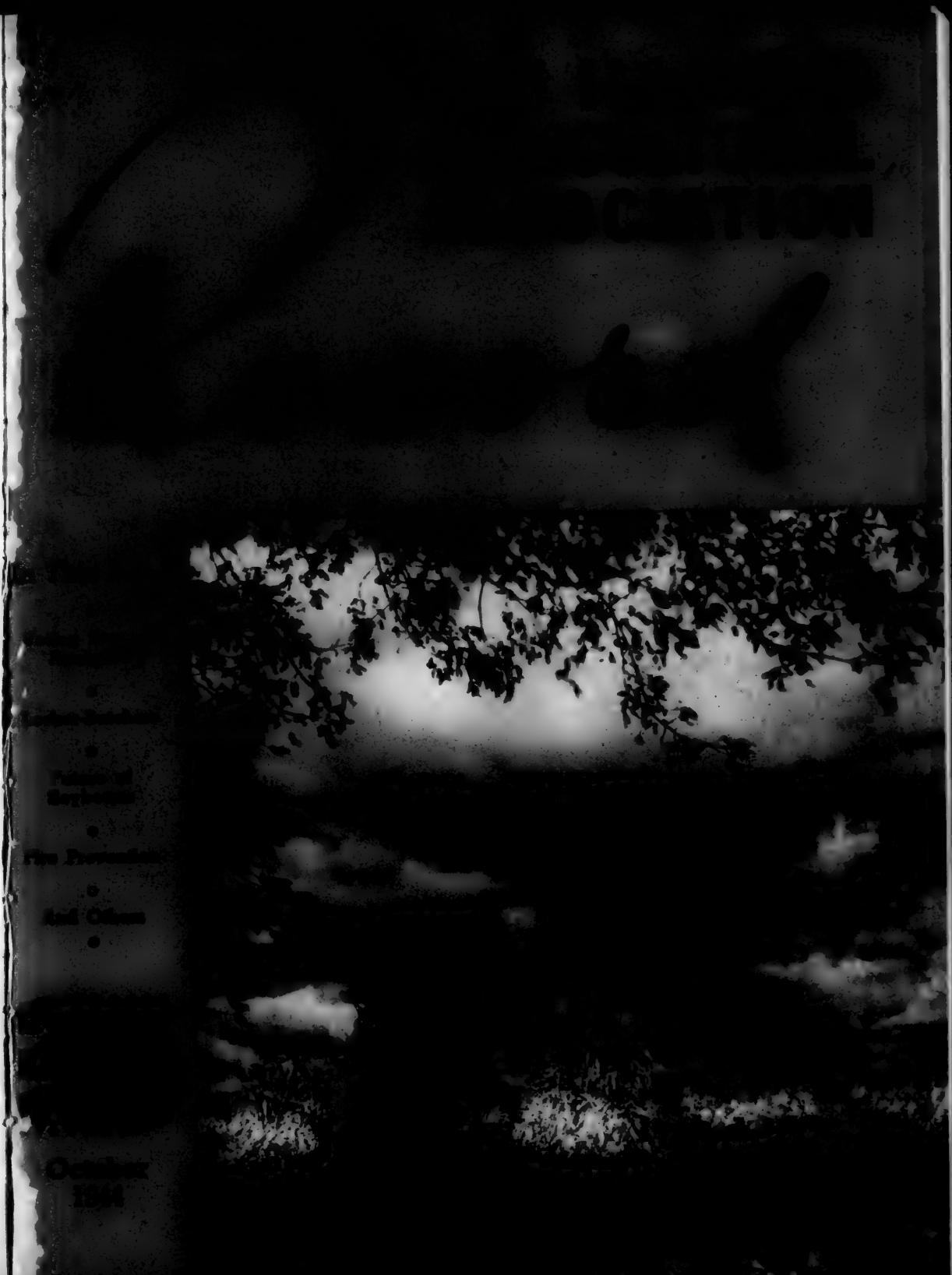

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record

In This Issue

- Voting Records Analyzed
- Locker-Butchers
- Future of Soybeans
- Fire Prevention
- And Others

FOR VICTORY
BUY WAR BONDS
AND STAMPS

October
1944

WARNING!

Corn - Picking Time Is Accident Time

Watch for these hazards:

1. Don't clean or adjust machinery without shutting off the power.
2. Don't wear loose clothing or gloves that will get caught in the moving machinery.
3. Don't fill the gas tank while the engine is running, or the exhaust pipe is still hot.

FARMERS: In case of injury to an employee working on your farm, an I A Mutual General and Employers Liability Policy will cover the medical expense involved, up to $250. In addition, you are provided with liability protection up to $5000 for injuries to one person, and up to $10,000 if more than one person is injured in an accident arising out of your farming operations. This policy also provides liability protection against claims of individuals not employed by you.

For full details in regard to this I A Mutual liability policy and its three-way protection, contact the company's representative in your community, or at the Farm Bureau office or write

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

608 S. DEARBORN STREET . . . . . CHICAGO 5, ILL.

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

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Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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Vice-President, Talmage Defrees Smithboro
Corporate Sec., Paul E. Mathias..Hinsdale
Field Sec., Geo. E. Metzger.....Chicago
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(By Congressional Districts)

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Ill. Wool Mktg. Assn.....S. F. Russell, Sec.-Mgr.

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

OCTOBER, 1944 **VOLUME 22 - NUMBER 9**

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This Month

By Earl C. Smith

EVERY person knows that our nation faced many gigantic problems in meeting the requirements of war. All thoughtful people now recognize that many tremendously difficult problems must be faced in the readjustment necessary for a successful peace.

Possibly the greatest responsibility will rest with the representatives of the people who are elected to the national Congress, and the administrators of government policies. The Congress to be elected in November will undoubtedly have to make decisions of as great and far reaching character as any Congress heretofore serving the people of the United States, and the administrators of government to be selected will have as great if not greater responsibility in the re-establishment of peacetime conditions as ever confronted the leaders of government. That statesmanship of a high order will be required no reasonable person can doubt. Therefore, the election on Nov. 7 will be possibly the most important election in the history of the United States.

Every eligible voter carries the responsibility of carefully considering the important questions before the people, the pronouncements of candidates seeking positions of public trust, and according to his or her best judgment casting a ballot on Nov. 7.

If I were asked to state in one sentence the cause for which millions of American boys are fighting and hundreds of thousands are giving their lives I would state, "It is that the people of the respective nations of the world might have the opportunity to determine their own destiny through selecting the type of government under which they would choose to live." I do not believe that any eligible voter who is able to get to the polls, but who fails to vote and express his best judgment on the questions before the people Nov. 7, is worthy of the great sacrifice American boys are making on the battlefields of the world.

Certainly there can be no excuse for a repetition of the poor showing made by American voters in 1940, when only 62 per cent of the eligible voters participated in the general election.

It is not my purpose, nor is it my responsibility to suggest or to advise how any person votes, but it is my responsibility as a citizen and as a leader of an organization to urge every American citizen to vote, and to be guided when making decisions only by calm, deliberate, and unprejudiced appraisal of issues and candidates.

Never forget that citizens with selfish interests invariably go to the polls and vote, while too many who have no selfish interests say to themselves, "One vote won't mean much so I won't bother to vote today."

I firmly believe in the impartial and sound judgment of a majority of the American people and therefore my only purpose in making this appeal is to do everything possible to assure that all eligible voters make it a matter of first importance on Nov. 7 to go to the polls and vote, and thus make their contribution to the future of America and a free, representative government.

Farm Bureau Position Reaffirmed

REAFFIRMATION of the Farm Bureau's position in advocating retention of the present parity formula was made by President Earl C. Smith of the Illinois Agricultural Association at the regular fall meeting of Farm Bureau leaders held in mid-September at Springfield.

"Let's not agree to some popular formula in a hurry which might result in the loss of all the gains we have made," Smith counseled.

In discussing the Agricultural Adjustment Act, Smith cautioned that "we must be careful as Farm Bureau leaders, Farm Bureau members and as thinking farm people that differentiate between misadministration and the law itself. If there are some things that ought to go out, let's take them out. If there are some limitations that should go in, let's put them in, but let's not do away with the only law farmers have on the books which brings a balance between supply and demand. If changes are to be made, we want the friends of agriculture to make them after full consideration of all the facts."

The IAA president reviewed the resolution adopted at the Baltimore convention of the AFBF in 1940 which called for the formation of an independent, bipartisan board within the Department of Agriculture for administration of the AAA, Soil Conservation Service, etc., to be responsible for all plans, policies, and regulations necessary for the administration of these laws.

On the problem of reconversion, Smith said there were indications that postwar readjustments would be greater than many realize. He cited the reversal of position in the statements of high government officials during the year. In the early part of the year, he said, farmers were told that they need not worry about surpluses, but now these same officials are saying publicly that they are fearful of surpluses.

Smith declared that if farmers are willing to produce a surplus of basic farm crops for the protection of the nation, then it becomes a national responsibility to see that these surpluses are controlled in such a manner as not to depress market prices.

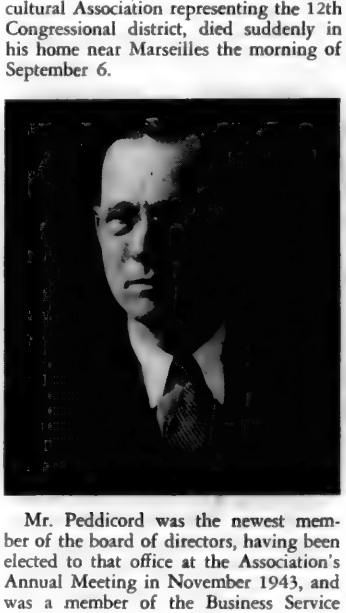
"We need a national understanding on the imperative need for controlling farm surpluses and we need to have such an understanding made part of our national policy so that it does not become a question for political debate every four years," Smith said.

The IAA president also asserted that the major farm problem is in selling the nation on the tremendous buying power of the farmer. Economists agree, he said, that farmers as a class are the best buyers of the products of the factories and mills of the United States. The level of values placed on farm products therefore determines the buying capacity of farmers.

Other topics discussed by Smith included farm credit, disposal of surplus war land and property, and the duty of citizens seeing to it that they are properly registered, and that they vote in the general election Nov. 27.

Rex Peddicord, Member Of IAA Board, Dies Suddenly

Rex E. Peddicord, 57, member of the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association representing the 12th Congressional district, died suddenly in his home near Marseilles the morning of September 6.



Mr. Peddicord was the newest member of the board of directors, having been elected to that office at the Association's Annual Meeting in November 1943, and was a member of the Business Service Committee of the board.

Although serving his first year on the board, his splendid qualities and devotion to agriculture were recognized by all of his associates. His long and valued service in La Salle County admirably fitted him for official service in the state organization, and his counsel will be greatly missed.

A charter member of the La Salle County Farm Bureau, Mr. Peddicord served as a director or a member of the executive committee for 18 years, having held the offices of treasurer and vice-president during part of that period.

Mr. Peddicord was a leader in the many programs and activities of the Farm Bureau and was particularly interested in young people. For many years he served as a member of the La Salle County 4-H Club committee and was its chairman up to the time he was elected to the IAA board. He served on almost every Farm Bureau committee in his county in some years, including IAA Insurance, Public Relations, Finance and Business, Legislation, Grain Marketing and Organization. He was also president of the La Salle County Co-Op Refrigerated Service and was a member of the board of directors of La Salle County Breeding Cooperative, Inc.

This long list of Farm Bureau and community activities and projects in which Mr. Peddicord was a leader does not begin to tell the full story of the devotion and faith he had in the efforts of organized farmers to make the rural community an even better place in which to live.

Mr. Peddicord and his two married sons, Kenneth and Clinton, operated 400 acres of land 4½ miles northeast of Marseilles. He was a member of the Marseilles Rotary Club, Marseilles Masonic Lodge, and trustee of the Marseilles Congregational Church.

He is survived by his wife, Ethel, two sons, a daughter, Mrs. Collins Davidson of Geneva, Ill., and four grandchildren, Kenneth Lee Peddicord, Janet Peddicord, Kenton Collins Davidson and Robert Bruce Davidson.

Eight members of the IAA board of directors, including the president and vice-president, attended funeral services and acted as honorary pallbearers.

New Assistant Extension Editor Hired at U. of I.

Appointment of James Robert Walker, extension editor of the University of Idaho, Moscow, as assistant extension editor of the College of Agriculture, U. of I., has been announced by Dean H. P. Rusk.

Dr. G. L. Jordan, acting extension editor since F. J. Keilholz went on a year's leave of absence to join the staff of Country Gentleman, has been handling editorial duties of the extension editor's office with the assistance of Miss Jessie Heathman, who edits home economics department affairs.

Walker received his bachelor of science and master of science degrees from the University of Idaho and took undergraduate work in agriculture and journalism and graduate work in education and journalism.

TWO NEW COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS OUTLINED AT LEADERS' MEETING

TWO new, forward-looking, cooperative programs of the Illinois Agricultural Association, service brand feeds, and plant foods, were outlined to Farm Bureau leaders at the annual fall leaders' meeting in Springfield by George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary.

At the outset of his report, Metzger pointed out that the Service Brand Feeds program will in no way interfere with the Blue Seal Feeds program which has been carried on for several years by the Illinois Farm Supply Company at the request of the IAA.

Service Brand Feeds, Metzger said, are complete mixed feeds. They will be sold to the farmer as such. The Service Brand Feeds program will make it possible to grind and mix homegrown grains in the localities where the feed grain is grown. It will permit taking advantage of the purchase of protein ingredients under volume contracts and provide for the manufacture and distribution of precision pre-mixes containing vitamin carriers and other essential ingredients and guarantee to the purchaser a quality product at a considerable saving in price.

The savings to be made are largely savings in transportation which the farmer would ordinarily pay shipping his grain into the market and shipping the mixed feeds back. Certain pre-mixes involving possibly 250 to 400 pounds in each ton of complete feed will be prepared by the Illinois Farm Supply Company in its central mills.

The local distritbutor will provide the locally grown grain where possible, purchase his protein ingredients to the best advantage, purchase the pre-mix from the Illinois Farm Supply Company and mix the feed under quality control supervision and sell the feed to the farmer in bags carrying the Service Brand label. There probably are some sections of the state where insufficient grain is grown locally to take care of the feed needs where this program may be of little or no advantage. However it may be that in such areas a local distributor might ship in the grain, buy his necessary concentrates and pre-mixes and mix it more cheaply locally. These cases will require careful study before entering into such a venture.

The Service Brand Feeds program will not be introduced in any county without the approval of the County Farm Bureau board. It will not be carried into any county until the County Farm Bureau board names a distributor. The local distributor must meet certain qualifications:

1. **The distributor must be a cooperative organization of the Farm Bureau type, providing all the necessary controls to make it such an organization.**
2. **The distributor should be able to give county-wide service or adequate service in a definitely assigned territory within the county.**
3. **The distributor must have adequate finances.**
4. **The distributor must have adequate facilities, which in this case means a grinding plant, with mixing equipment, sufficient and satisfactory storage for both grain and mixed feed and trucks to make delivery to the county.**
5. **The distributor must have adequate personnel.**
6. **The distributor should be in a position to pay patronage dividends to Farm Bureau members only.**

On invitation of County Farm Bureau boards, representatives of the IAA and Illinois Farm Supply Company are meeting with County Farm Bureau boards to discuss in detail this program and furnish any available information to enable the County Farm Bureau board to make the proper selection of a distributor.

County Service Companies and Producers Supply organizations can usually qualify as distributors. There are a number of counties, however, particularly in the surplus grain producing area where it might be wise for County Farm Bureaus to consider farmer cooperative elevators which could be reorganized to meet the qualifications or to set up County Grain Associations which could acquire or build facilities and otherwise meet the qualifications.

All formulas and other matters pertaining to quality will be worked out by a Quality Control Committee made up of the business service committee of the IAA, one member appointed by the Farm Advisers' Association, and one or more representatives from the Illinois Farm Supply Company in collaboration with representatives of the University of Illinois.

The program is getting under way rapidly and can be made available in most counties as soon as the proper distributor has been appointed and has acquired facilities necessary to the distribution of these feeds.

The Plant Food Program is the result of a study which has been made during the past two years by a committee made up of representatives of the

(*Continued on page 25*)

I A A Annual Meeting Program

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27

P.M.
1:00 Resolutions Committee
1:00 Credentials Committee

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER, 28

A.M.
10:00 Cooperative Locker Service Conference
10:00 Presidents' and Farm Advisers' Conference
12:00 Noon Presidents' and Farm Advisers' Luncheon

P.M.
4:00 Farm Bureau Presidents' Conference
5:30 Illinois Grain Corp. Dinner and Meeting
7:00 Illinois Agricultural Auditing Ass'n.
7:00 Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Ass'n.
7:00 Illinois Cooperative Locker Service

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMEBER 29

A.M.
9:30 Illinois Agricultural Holding Co.
9:30 Rural Youth
9:30 Illinois Wool Marketing Association
9:30 Illinois Milk Producers Association
9:30 Illinois Farm Supply Company
10:00 Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company

P.M.
1:00 Illinois Farm Supply Company
1:00 Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co.
1:00 Illinois Producers' Creameries
1:00 Illinois Livestock Marketing Ass'n.
1:30 Rural Youth
3:00 General Insurance Conference
7:30 General Entertainment
9:00 Rural Youth Mixer

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30

A.M.
9:15 IAA General Session

P.M.
1:30 Group Conferences:
Public Relations
Organization and Publicity
Schools
Soil Improvement
Marketing
4:00 District Caucuses and Conferences
7:30 IAA General Session

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1

A.M.
9:30 IAA General Session

P.M.
1:00 IAA General Session
Adjourned Annual Meeting — Illinois Agricultural Mut. Ins. Co. and Illinois Agricultural Holding Co.

Voting Records *on Farm Issues*

CHECK IAA LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS BEFORE VOTING

* *

RECORD of our LEGISLATORS in WASHINGTON

PROBABLY the most far-reaching and serious issue of domestic policy considered by the present Congress had to do with the so-called roll-back consumer food subsidies. The Association did not believe these subsidies to be warranted or justified and consistently opposed them. The ban on the continuation of these consumer food subsidies was carried in a bill to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation. In addition to continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation, this bill prohibited subsidies to consumers of agricultural commodities and provided for the termination of the subsidy programs now in effect. The bill permitted and proposed to continue the price support programs. The Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation supported this measure. The opposition to consumer food subsidies was on the ground that these subsidies were unnecessary and placed a huge burden on the Federal treasury at a time when consumers generally were able to pay their food bills. The Association was opposed to passing these costs on to future generations. Further, it pointed out that subsidies would not increase or tend to increase production of needed agricultural products. The bill passed the House by a vote of 278 to 117 and passed the Senate by a vote of 43 to 28. It was vetoed by the President and his veto was sustained. The vote of members of Congress from Illinois upon this subsidy measure is given below.

Another far-reaching measure considered by the present Congress was the Smith-Connally Act or anti-strike bill. This legislation, which was supported by the Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation, provided a thirty day cooling off period before strikes were voted, provided criminal penalties for strikes in government operated plants and forbade labor unions to make political contributions. The bill passed the House and Senate and was vetoed by the President. The President's veto was over-ridden and the measure became law. The vote of the members of Congress from Illinois upon the proposal to override the President's veto is given below.

Upon each of these measures a "Yea" vote is in support of the Association's position and a "Nay" vote is against the Association's position.

VOTE NOVEMBER 7!

By action of the IAA board of directors, the RECORD is herewith reprinting the voting records of members of Congress and the Illinois General Assembly, which were originally carried in the March issue. The voting record of Congressmen is confined to broad legislation of direct interest to agriculture and does not reflect their position on the important issues relating to international policies and relationships.

Many of these members of Congress and the General Assembly are candidates for reelection on November 7. The Association urges its members to study carefully the information published in this issue of the RECORD and to actively support for election those candidates who, by their records, have proved themselves worthy of the confidence of farmers.

Farm people represent only a minority of the population. Only through their united action at the polls, wherein they place the interests of agriculture above parties and personalities, can they hope to maintain fair representation in lawmaking bodies.

How Illinois Congressmen Voted

		Proposal to Ban Subsidies	Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Bill
Senators			
	Lucas	Nay	N.V.
	Brooks	N.V.	Yea
Representatives			
District No.			
1	Dawson	Nay	Nay
2	Rowan	Nay	Nay
3	Busbey	Yea	Nay
4	Gorski	Nay	Nay
5	Sabath	Nay	Nay
6	O'Brien	Nay	Nay
7	Schuetz (Dec.)	Nay	Nay
8	Gordon	Nay	Nay
9	Dewey	G.P.	Yea
10	Church	Yea	Yea
11	Reed	Yea	Nay
12	Mason	P.F.	Yea
13	Allen	Yea	Yea
14	Johnson, A. J.	Yea	Yea
15	Chiperfield	Yea	Yea
16	Dirksen	P.F.	Yea
17	Arends	Yea	Yea
18	Sumner	Yea	Yea
19	Wheat (Dec.)	Yea	G.P.
20	Simpson	Yea	Yea
21	Howell	Yea	Yea
22	Johnson, C. D.	Yea	G.P.
23	Vursell	Yea	Yea
24	Heidinger	Yea	G.P.
25	Bishop	Yea	Nay
At Large	Day	Yea	Nay

The abbreviation "N.V." means not voting; the abbreviation "G.P." means general pair, that is, position not made known, and the abbreviation "P.F." means paired for, that is, in support of the measure.

VOTING RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

IN ACCORDANCE with action taken by the voting delegates of Illinois Agricultural Association at an annual meeting several years ago, the Board of Directors has authorized and directed the publication of the following statement, together with the records of the members of the General Assembly as determined by their votes and general attitude on matters of important legislation directly affecting farmers, as supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association. In the 1943 regular session, the Association did not sponsor an ambitious program but endeavored to avoid highly controversial issues. However, there were numerous legislative matters of considerable interest to agriculture upon which the Association took a position. The Association regarded the Gateway Amendment to the Constitution and the companion Party

Circle bills as the most important agricultural legislation in the session. The Association believes the adoption of these measures is necessary and fundamental if needed changes in our State Constitution are to be made. The Association informed members of the legislature of its position on these measures and stressed their importance. The voting record of downstate legislators on the amendment issue was given in the August 1943 issue of the Record. In view of the fundamental importance of the Gateway Amendment and the so-called Party Circle bills, this report is weighted heavily by the vote and attitude of members on these measures.

Basis of Report

This report is based entirely upon the legislator's record and attitude as observed in Springfield. The Association has not given and obviously cannot be aware of, or give consideration to, the record or attitude upon local problems which may affect the voters' decision.

The first column of the report tabulated below lists the number of regular sessions of the General Assembly during which the respective members have served. The second column carries the legislative record of the legislators as determined by their votes on agricultural legislation during the last regular session, together with their general attitude on legislation supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association throughout their terms of service.

Ratings Used

A member, to receive a rating of "Excellent" must have not only a satisfactory voting record, but his general attitude throughout his legislative service must have been generally recognized as actively supporting the Illinois Agricultural Association's legislative program. To achieve an "Excellent" record, a member must also have served more than one two-year legislative period and must have taken a favorable position on highly controversial legislative proposals.

First term members, to secure a "Very Good" rating, must have a satisfactory voting record and must have actively supported the Illinois Agricultural Association's legislative program. This rating is the highest given any first term member.

In compliance with the directions given by the delegates of the Illinois Agricultural Association, members of the Association are advised that all members of the present General Assembly seeking reelection who are rated as "Excellent" or "Very Good" are entitled to support by all members and friends of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the coming general election.

The records of members rated as "Good" are worthy of careful consideration in comparison with the qualifications of new candidates seeking office.

☆ ☆ ☆ Records of Members of the Illinois General Assembly

Members by Senatorial Districts	No. of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record on Important Agricultural Measures
7th District (Outlying Cook County,		
Senator Bidwell	3	Good
Rep. McGrath	7	Good
Rep. Van der Vries	5	Good
Rep. Virkus	1	Fair
8th District (Boone, Lake and McHenry Counties)		
Sen. Paddock	8	Good
Rep. Bolger	7	Excellent
Rep. Keller	4	Excellent
Rep. Kelsey	3	Excellent
10th District (Ogle and Winnebago Counties)		
Sen. Baker	13	Good
Rep. David Hunter, Jr.	11	Excellent
Rep. Edward C. Hunter	3	Excellent
Rep. James M. White	1	Very Good
12th District (Carroll, JoDaviess and Stephenson Counties)		
Sen. Laughlin	5	Good
Rep. Bingham	7	Good
Rep. Franz	11	Excellent
Rep. Stransky	4	Good
14th District (Kane and Kendall Counties)		
Sen. A. P. Benson	6	Good
Rep. Friedland	4	Excellent
Rep. Peffers	3	Good
Rep. Schuler	3	Excellent
16th District (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam and Woodford Counties)		
Sen. Lantz	15	Excellent
Rep. Bruer	10	Excellent
Rep. Carpenter	3	Good
Rep. Vicars	5	Excellent
18th District (Peoria County)		
Sen. Madden	4	Excellent
Rep. Crowley	7	Very Good
Rep. Gorman	5	Very Good
Rep. Grebe	3	Very Good
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois and Kankakee Counties)		
Sen. Beckman	6	Good
Rep. Alpiner	7	Excellent
Rep. McBroom	2	Excellent
Rep. Topping	5	Excellent
22nd District (Edgar and Vermilion Counties)		
Sen. Luckey	8	Good
Rep. Edwards	6	Excellent
Rep. Lavezzi	1	Very Good
Rep. Walker	1	Good
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie and Piatt Counties)		
Sen. Peters	5	Good
Rep. Clabaugh	3	Fair
Rep. Dillavou	2	Very Good
Rep. Garman	4	Excellent
26th District (Ford and McLean Counties)		
Sen. Cash	2	Good
Rep. Caton	4	Excellent
Rep. Rhodes	3	Excellent
Rep. Russell	6	Excellent
28th District (DeWitt, Logan and Macon Counties)		
Sen. Hubbard	5	Excellent
Rep. Dinneen	5	Excellent
Rep. H. B. Harris	1	Good
Rep. Wilson	1	Very Good

(*Concluded on page 8*)

RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Continued from Page 7)

Members by Senatorial Districts	No. of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record on Important Agricultural Measures
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler and Tazewell Counties)		
Sen. Lohmann	11	Excellent
Rep. Allison	5	Excellent
Rep. Flowerree	4	Excellent
Rep. Burnsmier	1	Good
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough and Warren Counties)		
Sen. Downing	5	Good
Rep. Robbins	10	Excellent
Rep. Salisbury	2	Excellent
Rep. Schaumleffel	3	Very Good
33rd District (Henderson, Mercer and Rock Island Counties)		
Sen. Carpentier	3	Good
Rep. Schuemann	1	Very Good
Rep. Searle	8	Excellent
Rep. Ora Smith	4	Excellent
34th District (Clark, Coles and Douglas Counties)		
Sen. Lyons	2	Good
Rep. Lewis	2	Excellent
Rep. Mundy	4	Good
Rep. Strohm (Deceased)		
35th District (DeKalb, Lee and Whiteside Counties)		
Sen. Collins	7	Good
Rep. Brydia	3	Excellent
Rep. Prescott	1	Very Good
Rep. Henry J. White	4	Excellent
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike and Scott Counties)		
Sen. Dick	1	Good
Rep. Donohoo	2	Excellent
Rep. Gibbs	4	Excellent
Rep. Scarborough	8	Good
37th District (Bureau, Henry and Stark Counties)		
Sen. Gunning (Deceased)		
Rep. Knauf	5	Excellent
Rep. Nowlan	1	Very Good
Rep. Rennick	11	Excellent
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin and Montgomery Counties)		
Sen. Miller	1	Very Good
Rep. Donnelly	2	Excellent
Rep. Fellis	1	Very Good
Rep. Robison	2	Excellent
39th District (LaSalle County)		
Sen. O. E. Benson	12	Excellent
Rep. Hart	1	Very Good
Rep. Hayne	5	Very Good
Rep. J. Ward Smith	3	Excellent
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette and Shelby Counties)		
Sen. Fribley	5	Excellent
Rep. Lorton	6	Very Good
Rep. Sparks	9	Excellent
Rep. Welker	2	Good
41st District (DuPage and Will Counties)		
Sen. Barr	21	Very Good
Rep. Maloney (Deceased)		
Rep. L. H. O'Neill	10	Good
Rep. Wood	5	Good
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham and Marion Counties)		
Sen. Parish	3	Excellent
Rep. Branson	10	Excellent
Rep. McMackin	5	Very Good
Rep. Taylor	1	Very Good
43rd District (Fulton and Knox Counties)		
Sen. Thompson	1	Very Good
Rep. Cutler	9	Good
Rep. Davis (Deceased)		
Rep. Ray	2	Excellent
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph and Washington Counties)		
Sen. Crisenberry	5	Good
Rep. Brands	5	Excellent
Rep. McDonald	2	Excellent
Rep. Thornton	4	Excellent
45th District (Morgan and Sangamon Counties)		
Sen. Searcy	11	Good
Rep. Green	6	Excellent
Rep. Lawler	7	Excellent
Rep. Sullivan	5	Excellent
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland and Wayne Counties)		
Sen. Lee	3	Excellent
Rep. Broyles	1	Good
Rep. Creighton	1	Good
Rep. Samford	1	Very Good
47th District (Bond and Madison Counties)		
Sen. Flagg	14	Excellent
Rep. Lloyd Harris	4	Good
Rep. Mueller	2	Good
Rep. Schaefer O'Neill	6	Good
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash and White Counties)		
Sen. Armstrong	2	Good
Rep. Higgins	2	Excellent
Rep. Stanley	1	Very Good
Rep. Thompson	6	Excellent
49th District (St. Clair County)		
Sen. Menges (succeeded by Sen. Thomas at close of session)	5	Excellent
Rep. Holton (succeeded by Rep. Huschle at close of session)	14	Good
Rep. Miller	1	Very Good
Rep. Wellinghoff	3	Very Good
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union and Williamson Counties)		
Sen. Howell	3	Excellent
Rep. Butler	1	Good
Rep. Gulley	1	Good
Rep. Upchurch	2	Excellent
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope and Saline Counties)		
Sen. Van Hooser	2	Good
Rep. Field	4	Excellent
Rep. Powell	5	Excellent
Rep. Westbrook	1	Very Good

FARM FIRE MENACE

This may happen on your farm! More than 40,000 barns were either destroyed or damaged by fire in the United States last year. Check your barn for fire hazards.

ORGANIZE TO FIGHT IT! . . .

Every 15 minutes during the day a farm home or farm building catches fire in the United States!

With this figure in mind, the U. S. Department of Agriculture urges all farmers to take advantage of fire prevention week, Oct. 8 to 14, to organize local fire-fighting groups. Cooperative neighborhood action, efficiently organized, will give the farmers better protection against fires and help cut down the nation's fire loss, according to the National Fire Protection Association.

Figures show that the nation's fire loss showed a sharp increase over 1942, with indications it will go even higher by the end of 1944. More than 10,000 persons lost their lives and more than 370 million dollars in property was destroyed.

Next to the home, the barn is the most important building on the farm. Yet, largely through carelessness more than 40,000 barns were either destroyed or damaged by fire in the United States last year.

SO THIS COMMUNITY DID JUST THAT!

A BRIGHT, new swanky red fire truck is now available to 100 cooperating farmers for fighting fires on farms in the vicinity of Manhattan, Will county, as the result of many people working towards a community objective, according to John H. Brock, farm adviser. This project has been accomplished as a result of the efforts of a local committee, the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, the Will County Farm Bureau, and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Two years ago the first series of meetings of the Wartime Educational Program for Agriculture presented fire prevention as one of the discussion topics. These meetings were conducted by local people in their school districts under the county co-chairmanship of Leonard W. Braham and Mrs. Edith Huffman, former Will county farm and home advisers.

After discussing the need for fire prevention, the local school district groups around Manhattan decided to do something more than talk about it. They appointed a committee composed of Harry White, chairman, George Bovee, Henry Eberhardt, Wilbur Francis, Robert Haley, Arbie Seltzer and Harvey Weibel.

Braham worked closely with the committee and attended many of the committee meetings. About a year ago it was decided to organize a stock company. Paul Mathias of the IAA legal department assisted in preparing the necessary legal papers for organizing the association.

As it now functions, the truck and its fire fighting equipment is owned by the corporation known as the Manhattan Rural Fire Protection Association with a board of five directors. Officers of the association are Harry White, chairman; George Bovee, secretary; Arbie Seltzer, treasurer; Wilbur Francis and Harvey Weibel.

The purchasing and maintenance of the truck and equipment has been accomplished by the sale of two shares of $25 stock and an annual membership fee of $5.00. From this membership fee the directors hope to be able to lay aside sufficient income above actual cost of operation to cover depreciation of the equipment. The board has agreed to purchase the stock of any landowner or operator in case of a sale.

The rural truck will be operated by the Manhattan Volunteer Fire Department. As an example of effective cooperation between rural and urban groups, arrangements have been made for both trucks to be used in either the town or the country at any time there is a fire of serious enough proportions to need both pieces of equipment.

As soon as some additional pieces of small equipment are secured by the association and approved by the underwriters, farmers who are cooperating in this project have been told that they can get a sizeable reduction in their fire insurance rates on their buildings and personal equipment.

This bright, new red fire truck of the Manhattan Rural Fire Protection Association makes an appropriate picture for Fire Prevention Week. Left to right: Arbie Seltzer, George Bovee, Wilbur Francis, Harry White's son, Mr. White and Harvey Weibel.

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The FARM FRONT ROUNDUP

WHEAT PARITY SUPPORT — War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, Sept. 23, announced that WFA will purchase from farmers at parity prices, less carrying charges to the end of the storage year, all unredeemed 1944 crop wheat which is under loan May 1, 1945. The wheat parity price is the 1944 loan rate plus 15 cents a bushel, Jones explained. Deducted will be the carrying charge to the end of the year, which for warehouse loans is May 31 in the southwest and June 30 in all other areas, and which will be to the date of delivery in May and June for farm storage loans. The Aug. 15 parity price for wheat was $1.50 per bushel. The Sept. 15 parity prices have not been announced. Jones had announced on July 7 that wheat loans on the 1944 crop would be raised from 85 per cent to 90 per cent of parity as of July 1, 1944, a national average of about $1.35 per bushel at the farm. Jones also announced Sept. 23 that the WFA will purchase from farmers at parity prices all cotton of the 1944 crop for which a loan schedule has been announced and which is placed in acceptable storage. The program will start as soon as arrangements can be made and extend through next June 30.

NITROGEN PLANTS — Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has made public the recommendations of the USDA postwar planning group, calling for the production of solid nitrogen fertilizers at some of the synthetic ammonia plants now operated by the government.

LUMBER SUPPLIES — Additional quantities of certain lumber, which has accumulated in distributors' yards and is slow-moving, will be made available to home owners, farmers and other consumers until Dec. 31, 1944, according to WPB. This lumber — estimated at 500 million board feet and not adaptable for war uses — may be sold by distributors without priority ratings or special WPB authorization up to an amount not exceeding one-third of their Sept. 1, 1944 lumber inventories, but only if there is no interference with the filling of certified orders. Farmers also may receive without certification up to 5000 board feet of lumber annually if it is produced from trees cut from their own farm, WPB has announced.

HOG PRICE PROGRAM — OPA and the WFA with the approval of the director of economic stabilization, Sept. 15 announced that ceiling prices on live hogs will not be reduced from present levels prior to June 30, 1945. Ceiling prices are $14.75 per hundredweight, Chicago basis, for hogs weighing 240 pounds or less and $14 per hundredweight, Chicago basis, for hogs weighing more than 240 pounds. The WFA also stated that the support price of $12.50 per hundredweight, Chicago basis, for good to choice butcher hogs weighing 200 to 240 pounds, which becomes effective Oct. 1, 1944, as heretofore announced for the period ending March 31, 1945, will be continued until June 30, 1945.

PEA FLOUR FOR SALE — WFA is offering for sale to feed millers and grain merchants 1498 bags (100 pounds per bag) of pea flour for livestock and poultry feed. The flour was made as an experiment in an attempt to find a use for human consumption of dry wrinkled peas purchased under the price-support program. Testing found that the product was undesirable for human food. The flour is located in Chicago.

WAR SURPLUS SALES — Surplus War Property Administration has announced that between May 15 and Aug. 15, approximately 38 million dollars of surplus war property had been disposed of by five authorized disposal agencies. The Treasury Procurement Division disposed of surplus consumer goods in July appraised at $9 million for $7½ million. Among the larger categories of sales were used Army trucks and leather products.

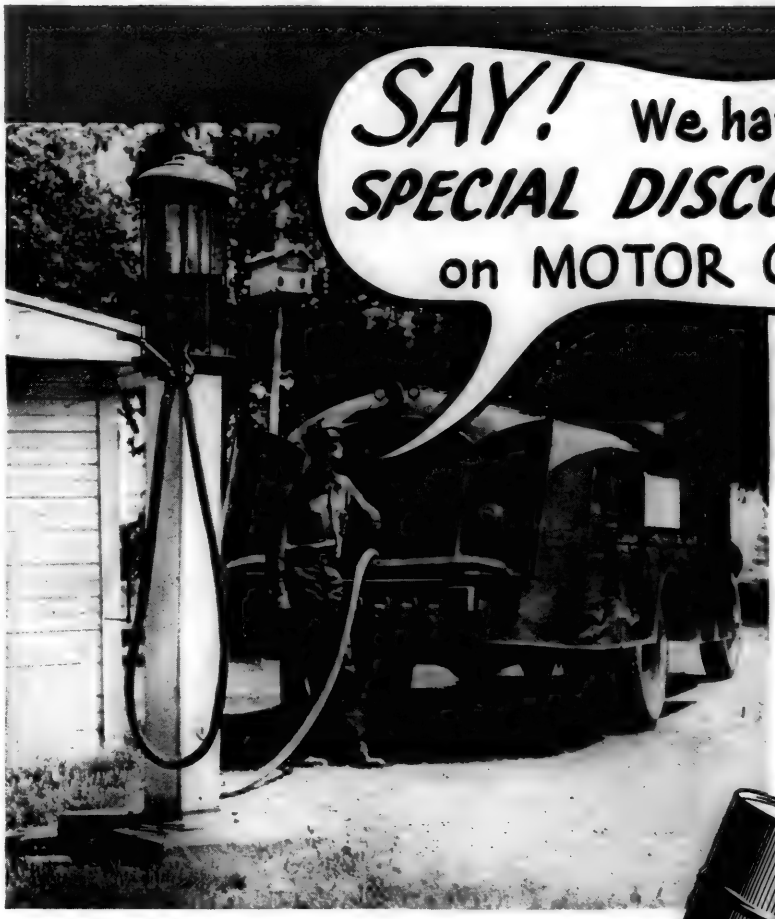
MACHINERY PERMITS — ALL certificates for the purchase of new farm machinery were scheduled to be cancelled Oct. 1, according to AAA orders to county committees. Notices are to be mailed to the holders of these certificates for the purchase of rationed farm equipment. New certificates will be issued soon after Oct. 1 to those people whom the county farm rationing committees deem eligible. Many items have been taken off the rationed list, but permits are still needed to buy new tractors, pick-up balers, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, combines, manure spreaders, corn pickers, corn binders and mowers.

CHEESE SET-ASIDE — WFA will require that 40 per cent of the Cheddar cheese produced in October be set aside for sale to government agencies, compared with 50 per cent required to be set aside in September.

HATCHERY PRODUCTION — Bureau of Aricultural Economics report says that the output of chicks by commercial hatcheries during August was 52 per cent less than the record output of August last year.

SWEETCLOVER SEED — A BAE report says production of sweetclover seed this year is expected to be about 40 per cent larger than the very small crop of last year, but about one-third smaller than the 10-year (1933-42) average.

TRUCK TIRES — Severe shortage of heavy-duty trucks and bus tires for replacement purposes will continue through the fourth quarter of 1944 and a spread of the tire shortage to smaller size truck tires is in prospect, according to the ODT.



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SOYBEANS

WHAT OF THEIR FUTURE?

By Creston Foster

WHAT will soybeans be worth a few years after the war when and if competing oils of low production cost from other parts of the world begin to flow into this country? Can enough new outlets be found in industrial uses to maintain a market for the production that has increased by leaps and bounds in recent years? Can bean production costs be reduced through improved yields, better quality, and more efficient planting and harvesting machinery?

Illinois farmers have a big stake in the answers to these questions as the soybean crop has become a substantial part of their annual income. Scientists, representatives of the processors, and those from other branches of the soybean industry were conservative in discussing the postwar outlook for soybean products at the 25th anniversary meeting of the American Soybean Association in September at the University of Illinois.

Said Dr. E. O. May, chief of the bureau of agricultural and industrial chemistry in the USDA, "Right now soybean products are in tremendous demand, but we are all at least slightly fearful of the future, when the demand may lessen considerably and we may be faced with surpluses.

"Until Europe is rehabilitated, it is generally felt that fats, oils, and protein feeds will continue to command favorable prices. However, copra and other oilseeds are being stockpiled in the South Pacific, awaiting the return of normal transportation. New sources of vegetable oils have been developed in South America.

"In the case of soybean oil meal, too, the immediate future appears satisfactory, that is, as long as we must feed Europe. There will surely come

A new self-propelled soybean combine stirs interest among farmers at American Soybean Association meeting tour.

a time, however, when Europe will no longer need the vast quantities of food we are supplying. We must build for the more distant future when, as in the years immediately preceding the war, soybean products may again have to compete with ominous surpluses of other commodities which are equally acceptable to the consumers.

Dr. May said he believed that when surpluses return, soybean meal may occupy a more favorable position, relatively, than it did in 1938 and 1939. Its value as a feed, he said, has been so overwhelmingly proved during the last few years that its place in the feed industry is firmly established.

The future for oil, however, seems less promising unless, through research, means can be developed for enhancing its competitive position among possibly surplus supplies of oils and fats.

There are some optimistic views from the research side, however, Dr. May pointed out. Films and fibers made from soybean protein now seem destined to assume industrial importance.

A vast future for soybean oil was predicted in the production of coatings and other polymeric products.

Soybean oil was described as a mixture of materials, some ordinarily considered best suited for use as foods and others that are best used in paints and varnishes. In the past it has not been economically practical to seperate these constituents, but now new processes separate the oil into two fractions. The two portions are worth much more than the original oil.

Products from this process, developed at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria are Norepol, a rubber substitute, and Norelac, a new resin having remarkable properties. New developments in the art of modifying soybean oil to impart fast-drying properties may result in far-reaching changes in the field of protective coatings such as paints and varnishes and thus provide a larger outlet for oil than in the past.

At the present time only about 2,500,000 bushels, or about 2 per cent of our 200 million bushel crop of soybeans in the United States is being used for industrial purposes, according to P. E. Sprague, vice-president of the Glidden Company. Fully three-quarters of this 2 per cent is required for proteins used in critical wartime industrial applications.

"You have the apparent paradox," Sprague said, "of substantial industrial operations involving relatively small amounts of soya protein. Some of the new uses that we hope to perfect in the future, of which the protein fibers for textiles are an example, will contain a much larger percentage of protein and hence step up proportionately the soybeans required."

The question of the price that can be paid for beans to make industrial protein lies in the oil market, Sprague said. He suggested that in peacetime the producer of industrial soya will need a meal or flake cost of approximately $20 per ton in order to compete in the protein market. From this industrial soya producer's standpoint, beans may sell for a poor price or good price so long as the meal cost is within his reach. Value of the oil is the factor that means most to the grower, Sprague said.

On the production side of the soybean picture great strides were reported by staff members of the U. of I. College of Agriculture and by rep-

resentatives of the U. S. Regional Soybean laboratory. A conducted tour of the university south farm gave visitors an excellent picture of the progress made in developing and improving soybean varieties.

The Lincoln bean was the star of the show. This variety, developed cooperatively by Dr. C. M. Woodworth, of the U. of I. Experiment Station, and representatives of the USDA, is recognized as the most outstanding of all soybean varieties yet introduced. Because of its better yields and higher oil content, it has caught the imagination of growers in adapted areas. Prof. J .C. Hackleman indicated that about 8000 acres of Lincoln beans are in production in Illinois this year and the seed will be available for general distribution for the first time in 1945.

However, Dr. W. B. Allington of the U. S. Regional Soybean laboratory, warned against too extensive use of one soybean variety. "From a pathologist's viewpoint," he said, "extensive planting of one variety is a questionable procedure since it may provide the setup for a widespread epidemic of disease.

"Lincoln is a superior variety and represents a brilliant achievement by our agronomists. As far as our experience has gone it has no serious weakness as far as disease susceptibility is concerned. It is attacked by all our common diseases but seems to be as resistant as any of our varieties."

In Illinois, Lincoln is adapted to the south central, central and north central sections. It may be grown farther north and farther south than the Illini variety.

In addition to outstanding yield performances, about 40 bushels under most favorable conditions, Lincoln has proved resistant to lodging and to shattering.

J. L. Carter, agronomist, U. S. Regional Soybean laboratory, reported that the Lincoln now has been crossed with Richland, and the F1 crossed to Lincoln to make a variety having 75 per cent Lincoln parentage and 25 per cent Richland. Lincoln brings to this union a yield 5 bushels per acre higher than the average of Dunfield and Lincoln and oil content better than Dunfield and Scioto, present commercial leaders, and 1 per cent above Illini.

Spectacular damage to soybeans by grasshoppers in certain sections of Illinois was reported by John H. Bigger, associate entomologist of the Illinois Natural History Survey. He said that 40 to 50 tons of grasshopper bait have been used in a few counties in western and southwestern parts of the state, with considerable success, but the losses will run into important figures.

Other insects attacking soybeans include: fall webworms, going into soybeans after stripping adjoining hedgerows; grape colaspis, which can be avoided for soybeans by frequent rotations; Japanese beetle, which has not caused any trouble in the Midwest but is a potential pest of real consequence.

Prof. R. I. Shawl described experiments with the newest types of planting, cultivating and harvesting machinery, including the new four-in-one experimental machine that has been developed for planting corn, planting soybeans, cultivating corn and cultivating soybeans. Another modern development is the self-propelled combine which has been produced in limited supply and put on the market by a few companies this season. Arguments pro and con on the self-propelled machine were reviewed. Farmers viewing the machine expressed the opinion that it would require a large acreage of custom harvesting to justify its inherent high cost.

C. M. Woodworth, professor of plant genetics, U. of I., discusses soybean breeding work on South Farm tour

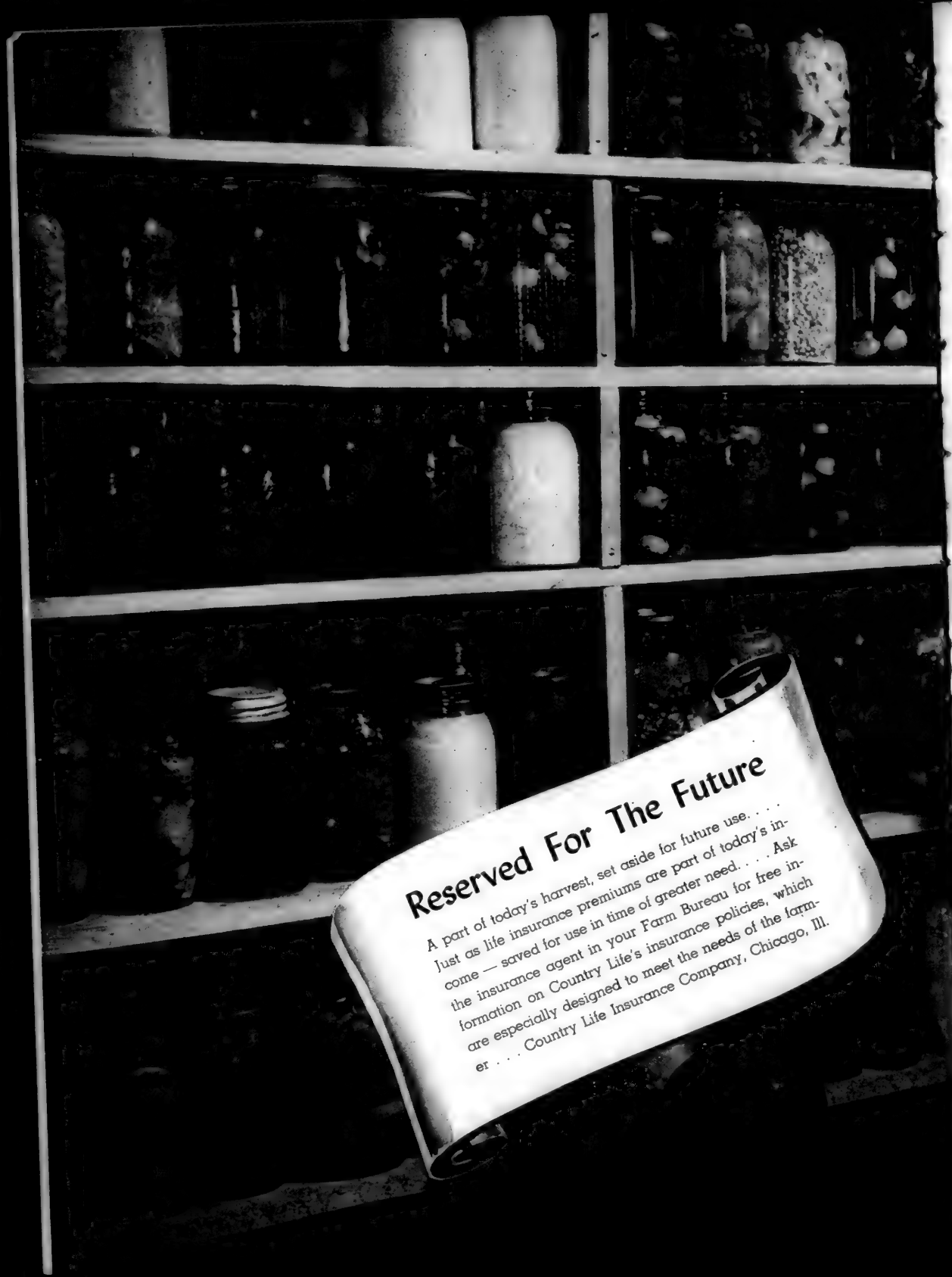
Considerable interest was shown in the soybean storage experiment being conducted on the agronomy south farm. The project includes 67 storage bins ranging in size from 760 to 2800-bushel capacity and about 60,000 bushels of soybeans of varying moisture content were stored in them after the 1943 harvest.

With the possibility of greater soybean storage on farms in the postwar period, the experiment will prove of great value to farmers. Soybeans having a moisture content of 10 to 12 per cent probably are best for safe storage, according to the results so far, although it was pointed out more research is needed to establish exactly safe limits.

Pioneers in the field of soybean production were honored at the meeting by Prof. J. C. Hackleman, who expressed the regret felt by those assembled that Dr. W. L. Burlison, head of the agronomy department, was unable to attend because of illness. Dr. Burlison, who served as 1930 president of the American Soybean Association, is recognized by soybean old timers as one of their fellow pioneers. W. E. Riegel, Champaign county pioneer soybean producer, traced the early history of the soybeans. He was the association's second president. Wheeler McMillan, editor of Farm Journal and Farmers' Wife, and Donald S. Payne, office of distribution, WFA, were principal speakers at the main evening session of the meeting.

Howard Roach, Plainfield, Ia., was elected president to succeed J. E. Johnson, Champaign county, and Walter McLaughlin, Decatur, Macon county, was named vice-president, succeeding Roach in this position.

L. F. Williams, associate agronomist, U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, Urbana, explains breeding work of the laboratory to soybean producers on South Farm tour.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..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES
By O. D. Bissendon

Christian County Farm Bureau started an intensive membership drive on a township basis September 27th. The Farm Bureau Directors and members of the staff will meet with the workers of three or four townships at 8:30 a. m. each morning, divide up into teams and spend the day calling on their non-member neighbors.

A Kick-Off Meeting in Madison county, Sept. 19, in preparation for a membership drive, was attended by 85 enthusiastic boosters, reports W. H. Faires, county organization director. Madison County Farm Bureau enrolled 247 new members during the past year.

Jo Daviess, Scott, Sangamon, Pike, Ogle, Hancock, Henry, McDonough, Brown, Douglas, Clay, Moultrie, Kankakee and Livingston are among the county organizations that are staging late September or early October membership drives. Everyone of them achieved splendid records during the past year in membership acquisition. They are now getting set for the new year.

Chelsea Williams, county organization director of Massac county, reports that they are now in the midst of a membership drive and that the leaders of that county will have their long range goal of 430 members on the books by October 1, 1944.

Lyman Bunting, the leader of the "Old Birds" in Edwards county says that he's afraid that the "Young Birds" will compel the "Old Birds" to eat "old birds" at the report meeting. The above comment may be appropriate in view of the fact that they are in the midst of a membership contest with the leaders over 40 years of age competing against those under 40, and the losers are to eat Old Rooster while the winners feast on fried chicken at the report banquet.

The Greene County boys are at it again. Three breakfast meetings were held in the county on Sept. 21, starting a drive with determination to reach the 1,000 mark by Oct. 1, 1944. Past results prove that these Greene county boys really know what the word cooperation means.

Bert Jones has resigned as county organization director in Mashall-Putnam County Farm Bureau and has accepted a similar position with the Pike County Farm Bureau.

Richard O'Dell is now serving as county organization director in Piatt county on a temporary basis pending the return of R. J. Lee, who is now in the armed forces. O'Dell succeeds J. E. Miner, who resigned effective July 31, 1944.

Leslie N. Finkenbinder is the new county organization director in Stephenson county.

Reports from Lake county indicate a most successful membership drive in August and September. The long range goal of 1150 members was exceeded and John Stiehr, a new volunteer worker, signed 14 members and collected full dues from all of them.

George W. Christman, Sadorus, signs as the 2700th member in the Champaign County Farm Bureau. Left is Russel Burdick, a neighbor, and right is J. Walker Robbins, COD.

Congratulations to all the leaders who participated with special recognition to Stiehr. May many more like him come forward with their talents this year.

Scott County Farm Bureau has organized a "Fifty Club" which will meet at regular intervals to discuss their organization's programs and opportunities. And last, but not least, to have a good time with a good bunch of fellow farmers.

R. H. Kelly, county organization director, reports that 35 new members were signed in a recent drive in Shelby county and that they are now staging an intensive campaign on the township basis.

The Johnson county organization meeting held in September was attended by 25 interested workers who are now on their annual membership campaign assisted by County Organization Director Harry Cummins.

Pope-Hardin County Farm Bureau expects to sign at least 40 more members before the dedication of the New Farm Bureau Building, early in October.

That August campaign in Clark county netted 32 new members. Twenty-five volunteers assisted by the genial County Organization Director Tom Drummond were responsible for these results.

Is Our Face Red!

In the September issue of the IAA RECORD, W. H. Tammeus incorrectly was reported to be serving as farm adviser in Woodford county. Tammeus, former farm adviser in Bond county, is the new farm adviser in McHenry county. T. H. Brock is farm adviser in Woodford county, and the other Brock in farm adviser circles (J. H.) who served as farm adviser in McHenry county is the new adviser in Will county.

In a picture on page 7 of the September issue of the IAA RECORD, the youth having his chest measurement taken is Paul Kimmelshue of Kankakee county. The picture caption incorrectly reported the youth to be Orville Dickhaut, St. Clair county.

What is vision but the imagination to see today what others will be willing to see and use tomorrow.

Farm Bureau Institute Proves Great Success

For one week in September there were no harder working students on the University of Illinois campus than 134 Farm Bureau workers from 23 states attending the first National Farm Bureau Institute.

At the end of a week of study and instruction on how to do a better job of building Farm Bureau, every worker voted in favor of another Institute. There was unanimous approval of the facilities afforded on the university campus with the air-conditioned class rooms and cafeteria in the Illini Union building.

Sentiment of the majority of those attending the Institute was expressed by one worker who said: "It is something we have needed for a long time."

The Institute was sponsored by the Farm Bureau in response to widespread demand from workers for a meeting at which they could mingle with other workers in this field, learn the latest methods being employed in various areas, and in general absorb new enthusiasm and additional information about their job.

Serving on the faculty of the Institute from the Illinois Agricultural Association were George E. Metzger, field secretary; O. D. Brissenden, director of organization; Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel, and W. P. Sandford, director of sales service. Illinois had 27 enrolled in the course of study.

Leslie Finkenbinder, center, new COD in Stephenson county, chats with Floyd McDonald, Indiana, and Leslie Parsons, Iowa, at National Farm Bureau Institute held at Urbana.

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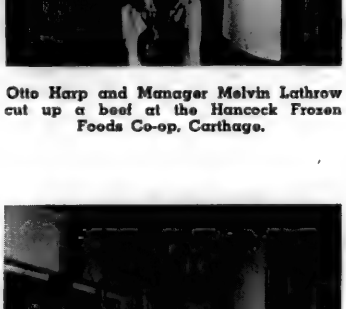
Otto Harp and Manager Melvin Lathrow cut up a beef at the Hancock Frozen Foods Co-op, Carthage.

LOCKER BUTCHERING

SLAUGHTERING SERVICE BEING ADDED BY MORE AND MORE PROGRESSIVE COOPERATIVE LOCKER PLANTS



Robert Burns moves carcasses into the chill room of the Henry County Locker Service slaughter plant at Cambridge.

By FRANK GOUGLER

IAA Director of Produce Marketing

MOST farmers don't care much for the chore of home butchering. That's why progressive cooperative locker plants in Illinois have made it their business to improve the slaughtering services afforded patrons.

Today the latest development along this line is the installation by cooperative locker plants of slaughtering facilities in connection with their operations. Where such services are afforded, all that a farmer patron has to do is load an animal on a truck, and haul it to the locker plant. There it is slaughtered, cut up, frozen, and moved into his locker.

Since the first installation of a locker plant in Illinois, leaders have recognized the importance of furnishing efficient slaughtering service. The first step taken by some associations was to employ a capable slaughterer who owned a truck and have him do the slaughtering on the farm and bring the carcass to the locker plant. This was an improvement over the farmer having to do his own butchering or trying to hire anyone he might find available.

Now some of the cooperative locker associations in Illinois that have built slaughter houses with modern facilities include Henry County Locker Service, Hancock Frozen Foods Co-op, Waverly Locker Company, Morgan county; Golden Locker Cooperative, Adams county; and the Winchester Cold Storage Locker Service, Scott county.

The Hancock, Waverly, and Winchester associations have the slaughter room attached to the locker plant, while the Henry and Golden associations have the slaughter plants in the country. All five slaughter plants have adequate pens for holding both hogs and cattle at the slaughterhouses.

One of the advantages of having the slaughtering operations near or adjoining the locker plant is in the convenience of moving the slaughtered animal direct from the slaughter house to the chill room in the locker plant. This is usually done by moving the animal along an overhead track.

Slaughter plants adjoining locker plants may also in some cases utilize existing facilities to provide ample hot water and steam for cleaning in addition to sewage outlets.

Where plants are located within the city limits, city water and sewage outlets of course are available. In some cases, as at the Hancock and Winchester plants, which are just outside of the city limits, they still have the advantage of city water and sewage outlets.

One of the main disadvantages of having a slaughter plant adjoining the locker plant and located within the city limits is that city officials may raise objections.

However, there are several locations in this and other states where locker plants have their slaughter plants located within the city limits with the consent of city officials. At these points, the city officials have expressed the belief that locker operators would naturally do a better job of keeping the plant in a sanitary condition when it is near his processing operation than at a point in the country.

Likewise the city inspector finds it more convenient to do the inspecting. State officials of the Pure Foods Division have no objection to the location in the city as long as the plant and surrounding premises are kept in a sanitary condition and has adequate sewage disposal. One of the problems confronting locker plants with slaughter facilities located within the city limits is in securing permanent approval for such location. City administrations do change and likewise their policies.

However, there are two distinct advantages that slaughter plant operations have over farm slaughtering — convenience and sanitation.

Uncontrolled slaughtering on the farm for locker plants also results in high and low volume periods. This often results in inefficient locker plant operations. Where a locker association operates a slaughter plant and provides trucks for transportation from the farm it is possible to regulate to some degree the flow of animals into the locker plant. A regulated volume can thus be moved through the locker processing room.

The added facilities for slaughtering that have been built so far by Illinois cooperatives range in cost from $2500 to $5500.

Right wing of the Hancock Frozen Foods Co-op houses a slaughter plant 18 feet wide and 30 feet long. The wing was built at a cost of $2300.

This building 56 feet long and 20 feet wide is the Henry County Service slaughter plant at Cambridge. Complete cost including equipment was $5500.

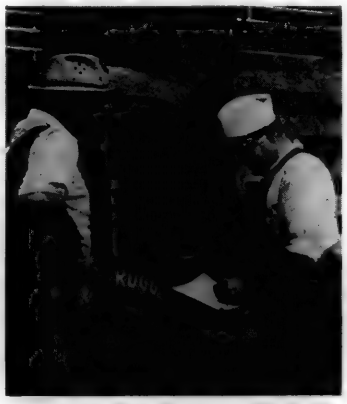
The $5500 slaughter plant is a building approximately 20 by 50 feet built of cement blocks. Hogs and cattle move into the plant from ample pens equipped with an unloading chute. Just inside the building is a killing pen. One-third of the building at this end is used for killing, skinning, cleaning, etc. Ample overhead tracks are provided for moving the carcasses to any part of the building. Power hoists are used for lifting the animals or carcasses up to the overhead tracks. The middle third of the building is used for processing and houses refrigeration machinery, boiler and other equipment. Remainder of the building is divided into two parts, both refrigerated. One room is used for chilling carcasses and the other for curing hides.

In order to keep a slaughter plant clean and sanitary it is important to have concrete floors in the building and pens. Floors must have a proper slope to numerous large drains. Essential equipment therefore includes killing pen, overhead track and hoist, blood collector, scalding tank, cleaning rack for hogs, scales, boiler, ice machinery and work tables. Smaller equipment consists of butcher tools, gambles, etc.

What does it cost a farmer patron who brings hogs or cattle into his slaughter plant for the butchering services provided?

What are the charges for the butchering services? While there is some variation from plant to plant, the average charges per animal are as follows: beef, 300 pounds or over, dressed weight, $2.50; hogs, $1.25; hogs over 300 pounds, live weight, $1.50; veal calves, $1, and lamb, $1.

Do locker plant associations find operations of slaughter facilities successful? Albert Metternich, vice-president of the Hancock Frozen Foods Co-op, says that farmer patrons definitely appreciate the new service. They especially like to have the locker plant do the job of butchering because it lightens the chores at home. Locker plants providing such facilities also realize additional revenue from custom slaughtering.



Thomas Ruggles, patron, delivers an animal for slaughter to the Hancock Frozen Foods Co-op, and Manager Melvin Lathrow makes a record of the receipt.

Chicago Market Fat Stock, Carlot Show Dec. 2-7

Third annual Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition will be held at the Chicago Stock Yards from Dec. 2 to 7, according to B. H. Heide, manager of the International Livestock Exposition, and in charge of the substitute event.

The Fat Stock show will take the place of the regular International, cancelled following the 1941 show because of the war.

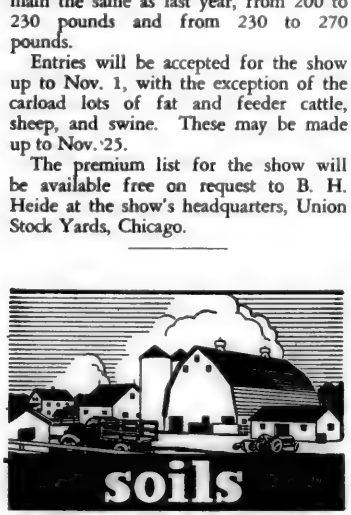
The competition will include all of the fat stock classes, in both individual and carlot contests, that were formerly featured at the International.

Farm boys and girls will again exhibit steers, lambs, and hogs in the Junior Live Stock Feeding contest, a feature of the market show.

Only change over last year's classification is a reduction in the upper weight limit on hogs in keeping with the trend to lighter weight market hogs. The heavy weight class will be for barrows weighing from 270 to 300 pounds. The light and medium weight classes will remain the same as last year, from 200 to 230 pounds and from 230 to 270 pounds.

Entries will be accepted for the show up to Nov. 1, with the exception of the carload lots of fat and feeder cattle, sheep, and swine. These may be made up to Nov. 25.

The premium list for the show will be available free on request to B. H. Heide at the show's headquarters, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.



By John R. Spencer

The limestone quality supervisional work of this department during August revealed five new quarries in operation: one each in Ogle, Boone, Pike, Winnebago counties and one in Missouri which will ship by a Burlington Railroad into this state. The overall limestone supply picture is somewhat brighter due to these and the increase in production facilities at many of the older established quarries.

Benjamin Franklin wrote many years ago in his Poor Richard's Almanac: "A deposit of fertility in the soil bank is safest and pays the best." This advice is especially appropriate now, says the Illinois College of Agriculture, while limestone, phosphate, potash and other materials which build up the productivity of the soil are cheap in relation to the price of crops and other farm products. In some localities it is difficult to get sufficient limestone or other fertilizer materials delivered. It is suggested that War Bonds bought now and earmarked for that purpose will assure a soil improvement program after the war and will be safe investment.

Important soil fertility elements removed from the land by the 1943 hemp crop were found to be relatively low in comparison to other farm crops, according to H. J. Snider, assistant chief in soil experiment fields, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Snider reports that Number I hemp straw as taken from the farm to the processing mill was found to contain approximately 10 pounds of nitrogen in a ton. A ton of corn grain (35.7 bushels) was found to contain approximately 30 pounds of this important element. A four-ton-an-acre yield of Number I hemp straw was found to contain a total of 73 pounds of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. A 75-bushel corn crop, grain only, contained 94 pounds of these important elements. The removal of these elements by the corn crop greatly exceeded that removed by the straw of a large hemp crop.

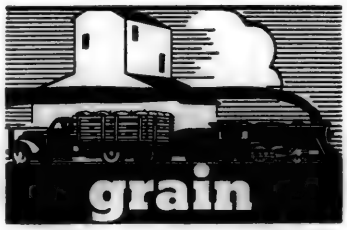
Soil conservation and improvement was recommended as "Item No. 1" in the farmers post-war planning, in a statement made public by the Middle West Soil Improvement Committee. "The best preparation a farmer can make to meet the competitive conditions of the postwar period is to build up the fertility level of the soil", a statement points out. The soil's resources of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash have been used up faster than they have been replaced in order to meet the war time need for more food. Hence, a gigantic soil rebuilding job lies ahead — a job which necessarily must be the responsibility of the individual farmer.

Ogle county has seven or eight quarry operators producing agricultural limestone in a somewhat unusual way in that their equipment is moveable or portable. There are a score or more of suitable limestone deposits or pits of Galena-Platteville formation or geological name well distributed over the county which have been quarried in years past. Operators moved their crushing equipment to other pits when the localities needs have been temporarily satisfied and thus, make a material saving in hauling charges and wear on trucks. Prices range from $1.10 to $1.30 per ton, f.o.b. quarry.

An informational limestone quarry tour for farm advisers was held on Aug. 30 visiting five operations in the area around St. Louis. A shortage of available labor for maximum quarry production was found at all of the companies visited.

Some 175,581 tons of rock phosphate used in Illinois soils last year should get newspaper headlines all over the state for it is a new high record amount. It indicates that farmers are taking definite action to restore this necessary fertility element phosphorus to their soils along with nitrogen and potash in the well established limestone and clover program. 177,735 tons were distributed commercially and 57,846 tons by the AAA program according to Dr. E. E. De Turk, professor of soil fertility, U. of I. College of Agriculture.

Clark county farmers applied more than 55,000 tons of agricultural limestone last year according to Farm Adviser T. E. Myers.



By H. G. Iftner

The Service Brand Feed program recently announced by Illinois Farm Supply Company, is a service which Farm Bureau members will support as wholeheartedly as any service ever offered by the Farm Bureau. The right kind of feed, plus quality control, plus economy, will mean thousands of dollars to feeders and Farm Bureau support to the county and state organizations.

The Service Brand Feed program is the program which country elevators have needed, and in counties where there are strong farmers' elevators, official boards and management should consider adapting their services to the Service Brand Feed program.

Perhaps the greatest service can be offered in the counties comprising the south third of the state. County companies, set up to handle the feed program, to own and control facilities for the movement of coarse grains into the area and their distribution therein, and to provide cooperative marketing facilities for the handling of wheat and soybeans, will add further strength to the southern Illinois Farm Bureaus.

It now figures out that Illinois Grain Corporation will pay its members something like 1¼ cents a bushel on grain marketed for them last year. This is the big year for Illinois Grain Corporation. It marks its maturity for this is the first time the statewide agency has paid patronage in cash.

The director spent the week of September 19-22 in Iowa attending district meetings held at Sheldon, Mason City, Fort Dodge and Des Moines, by the Farmers Grain Dealers Association. Secretary Don Edison and Manager Fred Maywald were high in their praise and appreciation of services rendered by Illinois Grain Corporation's representatives, Frank Haines and E. J. Kazmarek at Chicago, N. R. Moore at Peoria, and Harry Adams at St. Louis. Said Maywald, "The service could not have been better had we opened our own offices, and it was far more economical." Said Edison, "We are doing everything we can to put our Iowa grain through cooperative channels."

This would appear to be one year when Illinois will lead the nation in corn production as well as soybeans. On August 20 it was announced that only 42 per cent of Iowa's corn was beyond danger of frost. An untimely frost would put Illinois in the lead. Let us hope that Illinois has to be content with second place in corn production. Corn, like nothing else, means food for freedom. Stay away, Jack Frost!

Unless a killing frost hits Randolph county within the next few weeks, the river bottoms along the western side of the county will produce a bumper corn crop in spite of floods last spring, according to the Sparta News-Plaindealer.

Grains with a low moisture content are least likely to be damaged by stored grain insects.

Stockmen Warned To Be Cautious in 1945 Plans

IF favorable hog-feed price rations prevail this winter, caution should be used in expanding production of hogs for marketing in late 1945 and 1946.

This was one point stressed by the U. of I. College of Agriculture outlook committee at the series of annual fall livestock-feed outlook meetings held throughout the state during September. Participating in the meetings were the U. of I. College of Agriculture, cooperative livestock marketing agencies and the livestock marketing department of the IAA.

Here is the summary of the outlook as presented by the College of Agriculture committee:

"Present progress of the European war makes the period ahead one of economic uncertainty. When peace will come to Europe or what effect it will have on prices of farm products is not known. Both agricultural production and demand are now at high levels, and there are large supplies of some food products.

"In the transition period ahead farm prices could be carried higher by temporary inflation, they could remain at approximately present levels, or they could go lower. The outlook committee of the College of Agriculture believes lower prices are likely, especially for those products which are in large supply. Therefore the following suggestions are offered:

"1. This is not a time when debt commitments can be made without considerable hazard. Long-time debts should be made with the realization that they will have to be liquidated under less favorable prices than the present.

"2. In livestock production continued efficiency in the use of feeds is necessary. In view of present numbers, selective culling of flocks and herds is advisable.

"3. If favorable hog-feed price ratios prevail this winter, caution should be used in expanding production of hogs for marketing in late 1945 and 1946.

"4. The postwar risks of a price decline are of especial importance to cattlemen because of the record number of cattle on farms and ranches in the United States. Close culling while prices are high is a wise policy.

"5. Cattle-feeding operations at present prices offer an opportunity for profit, but risks are great. Emphasis should continue to be placed on maximum gains from roughages and marketing at not too high a finish.

"6. The trend of sheep and lamb prices is not definite. Liquidation is continuing and wool stocks are high. On the other hand, comparatively strong feeder lamb prices may prevail this fall."

More Than Half Of Illinois Farms Are Now Electrified

Today nearly 120,000 Illinois farms — 55 per cent of all farms in the state — are electrified, according to the Rural Electrification Administration.

Only 28,000 Illinois farms had central station electric service on May 11, 1935, when the REA was established. About half of the Illinois farms that have received service since 1935 are on the lines of REA borrowers, and many of the 200,000 farms not yet electrified and other rural consumers can be reached after the war with extensions from existing REA-financed lines.

On April 1, 1944, REA had advanced $19,387,733 as loans to 28 borrowers in Illinois, 27 of which are farmer-owned cooperatives. The borrowers had made payments of principal and interest totalling $3,384,771.

When hog cholera strikes, it usually takes the entire herd. Be prepared. Vaccinate.

NO MATTER HOW WELL YOU TREAT 'EM—

YOU'RE NEGLECTING A BASIC MEASURE IN THE CARE OF PIGS WHEN YOU DON'T VACCINATE!

HOG CHOLERA IS ONE WORRY YOU WON'T HAVE AFTER YOU USE FARM BUREAU SERUM AND VIRUS.

REMEMBER: The smaller the shoat The cheaper the shot

See YOUR FARM BUREAU

Rural YOUTH

By Ellsworth D. Lyon

A series of district Rural Youth Short Courses and Talk Fests has been scheduled for six centers over the state from Oct. 16 to Nov. 16, according to Ellsworth D. Lyon, director of young people's activities for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The schedule is as follows:

Oct. 16-17	DeKalb
Oct. 18-19	Galesburg
Oct. 23-24	Bloomington
Oct. 25-26	Jacksonville
Nov. 13-14	Carbondale
Nov. 15-16	Olney

The district Rural Youth Talk Fests will be held at 7 p.m. on the first day in each center.

The Short Course sessions will include studies in plant foods, Service Brand Feeds, the relationship of the Extension program of the U. of I. College of Agriculture and the Farm and Home Bureau, public speaking, soil conservation practices, the story of Farm Bureau, Rural Youth organization, and program building. Instructors will come from the U. of I. College of Agriculture, the IAA and affiliated companies.

The Farm Bureau office in each of the cities in which the Short Course and Talk Fests are scheduled will be the headquarters for the activities. Further information may be obtained through the county farm adviser or the director of young people's activities for the IAA.

The educational features of Rural Youth meetings for August and September over the state have consisted mainly of reports of the Rural Youth Training School at Camp East Bay, Aug. 13-19. This policy serves a double purpose. The reports help the young people who have the privilege of attending the training school to retain the many valuable lessons received in home making, farming, recreation, program building, public speaking and in other studies. Also the young people who were not favored with the privilege of going to East Bay have brought to them some of the same lessons which the others received first hand and are helped to understand how much the Rural Youth Training School means to Illinois Rural Youth.

"The Whiteside of Rural Youth" of the Whiteside County Rural Youth group and "Country Capers", published as the "Cider Press Service" of Warren County Rural Youth in the September issues carry much news of Rural Youth work in their respective counties and over the state, including Talk Fests and the District Short Courses. Looks like good participation from both counties in these activities.

The Saline County "Informer" and the Brown county "The Little Brindle Breeze" are being sent to the servicemen and women who have gone from Rural Youth. They also give news from the servicemen and women in which they express great satisfaction in receiving news through the Rural Youth publications.

LaSalle County Rural Youth has formed a class in songs and games leadership. Kirby Todd is the leader of this group.

Peoria county has just completed the building of a six-month program. At one meeting they will tell guests — parents — about Rural Youth. At the next meeting Rural Youth will hear the story of Farm Bureau from the parents. Other features also blossom with interest for this group.

LaSalle county sends in a complete outline of meetings through January. Looks like a well balanced program of fun and education, with a large number of people working to make each meeting a success.

Husband calling proved popular at the Lowell Park sports festival of Ogle, Lee, Carroll, Stephenson and Whiteside counties.

E. I. Pilchard's Son Dies In Bomber Raid on Japan

Capt. Robert Pilchard, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Pilchard, Urbana, reported missing after the B-29 raid on Yawita, Japan, June 15, died when the super-fortress crashed in China following the raid, according to word received from the war department in September.

Mr. Pilchard is professor in agricultural extension, in charge of boys' 4-H club work, U. of I. College of Agriculture.

Captain Pilchard joined the Royal Canadian air force in March, 1941, and transferred to the American Air force, May 28, 1942 when he was commissioned second lieutenant.

A flight instructor both in Canada and in the United States, Captain Pilchard volunteered for B-29 training and went to Salina, Kan., where he received his instruction as a super-fortress pilot.

The war department did not confirm Captain Pilchard's death until a search party found the remains of the bomber, one of the four missing after the first super-fortress raid on Japan.

USDA Economist Lists Points To Define Family Size Farm

What is a "family farm?" What does the phrase mean?

Can a "family farm" be identified by the number of acres in it? By cash value? By its record of production? None of these, it seems to Marshall Harris of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, makes a good measure.

In a recent study of the prospects for the family farm in postwar developments and the part USDA can play in making the prospect encouraging, Dr. Harris, an agricultural economist, offered these four simple tests for what a property should be if it is to be considered a "family farm."

(1) Large enough to produce efficiently;

(2) Small enough so that the family does the work without hiring much outside help;

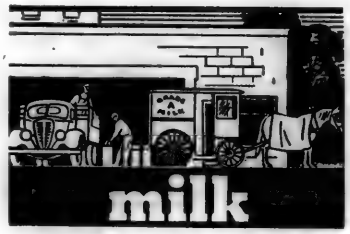
(3) Able to furnish a decent level of living for the family; and

(4) a farm with land conserved and buildings kept up to date.

Farmer-Owned Cooperatives Increase Their Membership

Farmer-owned cooperatives increased their membership by 250,000 and added 940 million dollars in business volume during their 1942-43 marketing season, according to final estimates just released by the Cooperative Research and Service Division of the Farm Credit Administration.

Greatest concentration of cooperative enterprise is in the 12 north central states. California, however, led in cooperative marketing with Minnesota and Illinois following.



By Wilfred Shaw

The Government "set asides" of all dairy products manufactured in September called for 20% of butter, 50% of cheese, 60% of spray powdered dry milk. The previously announced set aside of 35% for roller process dry milk was cancelled because of adequate government stocks on hand of this product.

According to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, milk production for August was approximately 2% below that of August 1943 and 4% below that of August 1942. There were more cows on farms in August 1944 than in any previous year but unfavorable conditions as a result of the drought lowered milk production.

United States cold storage holdings of butter and cheese on September 1 were 138,378,000 lbs. of butter compared with 231,543,000 lbs. on September 1, 1943; 186,392,000 lbs. of American cheese compared with 172,937,000 on September 1, 1943 and the five years average of 159,856,000 lbs.

Friends of Wm. McClugage, plant superintendent of the Peoria Producers Dairy, were shocked and saddened by the sudden death of Mrs. McClugage in early September. Mrs. McClugage died as the result of a stroke at the age of 28 years. Two small children survive their mother.

In 43 Illinois counties located in central and southern Illinois the War Food Administration's dairy feed subsidy payments for September were to be 70c per cwt. upon milk sold and 11c per lb. upon butterfat in cream.

In all the other Illinois counties for September the dairy feed subsidy payments were 60c per cwt. upon milk and 10c per lb. butterfat in cream. The payments in the 43 counties in central and southern Illinois were increased because they were included by WFA in the drought area of the Midwest.

All milk handlers in the cities operating under War Food Administration Order 79 were authorized to sell in September the following quotas of their June 1943 sales: fluid milk 105%; cream 75%; and 100% of their byproduct sales.

The fluid milk quota for September was raised 5% above the quota for August. The other quotas remain the same for September as they were in August.

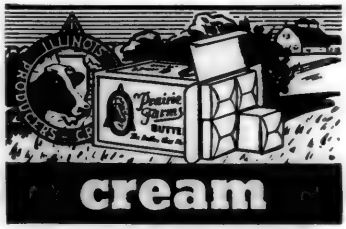
The markets in Illinois operating under WFA 79 orders include Chicago, Peoria, Rockford, Springfield, Decatur and St. Louis, Mo.

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for July unless otherwise noted:

Baltimore		$3.85
Boston (191-200 mile zone)		3.55
Chicago	(August)	3.11
Cleveland		3.36
Denver		2.84
Detroit		3.38
Louisville	(August)	3.32
Indianapolis		2.89
Kansas City		3.23
Memphis		3.52
New York (201-210 mile zone)		3.78
Pittsburgh		3.34
Seattle	(August)	3.10
St. Louis	(August)	3.59
St. Paul, Minn.	(August)	5.03
Washington, D. C.	(August)	4.00

The following are the blended prices recieved by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are August prices for 3.5% milk, f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.45
Canton	2.75
Champaign	2.75
Chicago (70 mile zone)	3.11
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.74
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.65
Jacksonville	2.85
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle	2.69
Moline	2.95
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.36
Rockford	3.11
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis	3.59
Streator	2.40



By Frank Gougler

For some time the dairy industry has had a committee studying post-war dairy problems. A preliminary report has been made by O. F. Garrett, chairman. The committee started its work by asking six major questions and attempted to answer them. They are:

1. "What changes have occurred and what trends have been started in the dairy industry because of the war?"

2. "Which of the numerous war-stimulated developments in science and industry, are likely to affect the dairy industry or find application in it?"

3. "How long will it take the war-torn countries to rebuild their agriculture, particularly, dairying?"

4. "Are the peace terms likely to involve commitments as to free trade, particularly in food products, and are there likely to be sizable imports of butter and cheese?"

5. "If we assume Mandate over numerous Pacific islands, to what degree is this likely to result in imports of vegetable fats?"

6. "What is the economic oulook for the country in the postwar period?"

The answers to some of these questions will have to wait the peace term period. We do, however, have the experience of post-World-War I as a guide, and we have trends as a result of World-War II.

Both wars demanded of the farmer tremendous increased production of dairy products. The number of dairy cows in the United States now, as compared to the pre-war period of 1925-29, is a good example. The prewar average was 22,952,000 heads. The number has now increased to 25,666,000. Total milk production averaged for the five year pre-war period 100 billion pounds annually. Production for 1942, was 119 billion pounds, and 118 billion pounds for 1943. It is estimated that we will have 15% more cows on our farms during the postwar period, than immediately preceding the war.

Trends in the uses of milk require watching. Tom Stitts points out that before 1934 more milk was marketed in the form of cream than in the form of whole milk. During 1934, separated cream represented 44% of total milk, and whole milk marketed as such, was 44%. The balance was utilized on farms. Since 1934, there has been a steady increase in the amount of whole milk sold. By 1943, whole milk sales increased to 60% of total, while separated milk, dropped to 32%. War measures stimulated this trend, but did not initiate it.

War demands for cheese and evaporated milk resulted in further diversion to milk marketing, and finally, the excessive demand for milk-solid-not-fat, for lend-lease uses, resulted in further diversion to whole milk sales.

These special war demands for certain dairy products, have made heavy drains on other dairy products and their uses. Butter consumption in the United States is now the lowest in 70 years. This has resulted in increased demands for substitutes. Likewise, war demands for milk-solids-not-fats has compelled users of this product, to look elsewhere for substitutes. Bakers, for example, have found that soybean meal makes a satisfactory substitute.

Turning to substitutes raises the question as to whether these former uses of dairy products can be recaptured, when dairy products are again available. The outcome of these changes due to the war, will have a far reaching effect on the future of the dairy industry.

Monday, Sept. 18, the board of directors of the Producers' Creamery of Mt. Carroll met to review bids that had been received for a new building. The bid approved, was submitted by James R. Hayes, of Dixon Home Builders, Inc. of Dixon. The new structure is to be a one-story building, about 45 x 75 feet, with a boiler room built at the back. The cost of the building, complete with equipment, will approximate $65,000.

Thursday, Sept. 28, farm leaders, board members of the Producers' Creamery of Carlinville and others of the Carlinville district, met to consider an expansion program for this district. Increased volume of milk and cream received in the present building is taxing present facilities beyond capacity. A second boiler is needed as well as other equipment. The question is where to put them.

Keep a clean, healthy dairy herd and stop these enemies of health — mastitis, abortion and tuberculosis.

Announcing a

PLANT FOOD PROGRAM

FOR ILLINOIS

New emphasis is being placed on the "PERMANENT SYSTEM"

- **Good Crop Rotation and Soil Management**
- **Soil Testing and Recommendations to be made by Extension Service**
- **Rock Phosphate**
- **Limestone**
- **Potash**
- **Legumes**

Blue Seal Plant Food materials and Grow-Crop Fertilizers are recommended as supplements only, to be used when properly recommended on farms with a good foundation built by "Permanent System."

A Special THIS FALL

Considerable tonnage of superphosphate and some high analysis mixed grades are now available for use this fall. For further information contact your present Blue Seal distributor or your county Farm Bureau office.

THE PROGRAM

This Plant Food Program for Illinois has been a long time in formation. It has been evolved democratically after much discussion and debate. It now rests upon a sound foundation, with full recognition of the teachings of the University, the Extension Service, the Farm Bureau, and our farmer-owned cooperative distribution system.

A SOUND FOUNDATION

This Plant Food Program rests upon a sound foundation because it has Farm Bureau approval, which means that the appointment of an authorized distributor of Blue Seal Plant Foods and materials will be made by your local Farm Bureau Board after careful consideration of the following qualifications:

- **A Distributor must be a Farm Bureau type cooperative.**
- **B It should be engaged in another successful line of business.**
- **C It should have adequate warehousing.**
- **D It should have adequate capital.**
- **E It should have sufficient personnel to render a county-wide service in this seasonal type of business and**
- **F To return the savings brought about by volume and efficiency to those who made those savings possible—to Farm Bureau member patrons.**

FARMER CONTROL OVER MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION

Blue Seal Plant Food materials and Grow Crop Fertilizers will be manufactured by "Cooperative Plant Foods, Inc." jointly owned by four state groups of farmers—Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois. A quality control committee has been set up by the Illinois Agricultural Association to make sure that farmers in Illinois receive the best available in plant food materials and mixed grades.

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., Chicago 5, Ill.

G. L. Mussfeldt, Farm Supply Accountant, Dies

Gustave L. Mussfeldt, known to many Farm Bureau members throughout the state through his work with the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association and Illinois Farm Supply Company, died Sept. 11. He had been home for a few weeks prior to his death recuperating from the effects of a "tired heart."

At the time of his death, Mr. Mussfeldt was employed as chief accountant in the Chicago office of the Illinois Farm Supply Company. Before coming to Farm Supply two years ago he had been with the Auditing association and had traveled extensively over the state in connection with his work.

Mr. Mussfeldt also will be remembered by Farm Bureau members as a member of the Farm Supply quartet which sang at IFS annual meetings and other gatherings.

The funeral was held Sept. 14 at Christ Methodist Church and burial was at Evergreen cemetery, Chicago. Staff members and associates served as honorary pallbearers.

Pasture, well managed, and productive, is a good erosion control cover and furnishes a good supply of low cost feed.

NOTICE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of October and November, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During October, annual meetings will be held in Adams, Brown, Clay, Fayette, Hancock, JoDaviess, Madison, Marion, Menard, Montgomery, Pike, Pulaski-Alexander, Scott, Washington and White Counties.

During November, annual meetings will be held in Bond, Cass, Cumberland, Gallatin, Henry, Lawrence, Logan, Macoupin, Massac, Peoria, Pope-Hardin, Schuyler, Shelby, St. Clair and Williamson Counties.

Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary.

September 19, 1944

Taxation of Farmer Organizations Under Internal Revenue Code

By Donald Kirkpatrick

The Internal Revenue Code, as amended in 1943, provides for the first time that all income tax exemption corporations, other than religious, charitable and educational organizations, make an annual information return to the Collector of Internal Revenue in the district in which the corporation maintains its home office. Such return is made on form designated "Form 990." Prior to this act the government could, at its request, require such a return but now the requirement for an annual informational return is mandatory. The making of an informational return does not in and of itself affect the exemption status of the corporation. The return, however, may disclose a situation which will deprive the exempt corporation of its right to income tax exemption and force it to make a regular return and have a corporation income tax assessed against all taxable income. A farmer tax exempt association desiring to maintan an exempt status must therefore examine its operation with care and respect of limitations of law and valid regulations making possible the exemption.

It will be surprising indeed if some of the many exempt corporations will not, from their information returns, disclose to the Internal Revenue Department that their operations are not wholly within the tax exempt limitations. Extreme care, of course, should be exercised in the making of the return on Form 990 so that it will truly reflect operations of the corporation. It is very important for a farmer tax-exempt corporation desiring to maintain its exempt status to see that its operation is within all of the limitations.

Since the first federal graduated income tax law was passed in 1916, farmer organizations have been permitted exemption from income tax under the federal law. The classes of exempt corporations have been increased over the years until now there are nineteen separate classifications of corporations that are permitted exemptions from federal income tax. These classes are as follows:

(1) *Agricultural, horticultural and labor membership organizations.*
(2) *Mutual savings banks.*
(3) *Fraternal beneficial societies.*
(4) *Mutual building and loan associations.*
(5) *Mutual cemetary associations.*
(6) *Religious, charitable institutions and community chests.*
(7) *Chambers of Commerce, business leagues, etc.*
(8) *Civic leagues and local associations of employees.*
(9) *Recreational clubs not for profit.*
(10) *Benevolent life insurance associations of local character. Mutual ditch and irrigation companies, and mutual telephone companies.*
(11) *Mutual fire insurance companies.*
(12) *Farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing associations.*
(13) *Corporations organized to finance cooperative operations.*
(14) *Corporations organized for the exclusive purpose of holding title to property.*
(15) *Corporations organized by Congress as a governmental instrumentality.*
(16) *Voluntary employees' beneficiary associations.*
(17) *Teachers Retirement Fund associations.*
(18) *Religious organizations.*
(19) *Voluntary employees' beneficiary associations for Federal employees.*

Farm people are interested primarily in tax exemption for their membership organizations, for their marketing cooperatives, for their farm supply cooperatives, and for their local mutual insurance associations. It is proposed to treat these several activities separately through the use of this column in succeeding issues of the RECORD.

Jo Daviess Makes Study of Rural School Problems

Jo Daviess County's Rural Schools Committee is one of a number of such committees over the state studying various phases of rural school problems. Statistics obtained from the county superintendent of schools furnished the basis for some of the discussion periods and proved interesting. A brief analysis of this phase of the study for the school year of 1942-43 follows:

Highest assessed valuation on a rural school district	$323,970.00
Lowest assessed valuation on a rural school district	50,545.00
Average school district assessed valuation	118,073.42
Highest educational tax rate on a rural school	1.00
Lowest educational tax rate on a rural school	.28
Average school district educational tax rate	.77
Highest building tax rate on a rural school	.37
Lowest building tax rate on a rural school	.02
Average school district building tax rate	.10
Highest current expense on a rural school	1,670.00
Lowest current expense on a rural school	601.00
Average school district current expense	882.83
Highest claim for State Aid by a rural school	557.80
Lowest claim for State Aid by a rural school	33.11
Average school district claim for state aid	131.97
Highest teacher's salary per rural school	1,035.00
Lowest teacher's salary per rural school	640.00
Average teacher's salary	822.57
Highest school enrollment	35
Lowest school enrollment	2
Number of schools with average daily attendance from 1 to 10 pupils	65
Number of schools with average daily attendance from 11 to 20 pupils	34
Number of schools with average daily attendance from 21 to 30 pupils	4
Number of schools with average daily attendance from 31 to 40 pupils	2
Highest net operating cost per pupil	$ 562.00
Lowest net operating cost per pupil	29.26
Average of all districts net operating cost per pupil	101.31

Associated Women Urged To Cast Vote

RECOGNIZING that the American farm woman has much at stake in this year's election, Mrs. Elsie W. Mies, president of the Associated Women of the AFBF, has issued an appeal to all members of the organization to exercise their right of suffrage at the polls on Nov. 7.

"Today the American farm woman is challenged as never before," Mrs. Mies said. "At its ninth annual meeting in 1943, the Associated Women adopted the following resolution:

" 'We believe that the foundations of good citizenship are laid in the home. We accept our responsibilities as citizens by becoming familiar with and concerned about the offices and duties of the various government units — local, county, state and national.

" 'We believe that the right to vote carries with it the obligation to exercise that right to the end that we secure competent and conscientious officials to administer the affairs of state. We recognize that the future world must be a community of good citizens if we are to have a peaceful world.'

"As your president, let me urge you to make every effort to accomplish the purpose of this important resolution."

Tazewell County Reports on Membership Program

Organization of four new Home Bureau units in Tazewell county since the 1943 annual meeting has focused attention on the county's successful plan to enroll new cooperators.

Started last August at an organization training school the plan has progressed well with each unit woman in the county having a part in the organization work. According to Home Adviser Marian Sympson, county women expressed their enthusiasm for the plan which took about two months to get under way.

Unit officers were unanimous in accepting the plan setting up a committee with the unit vice president as chairman. She appointed, with the unit's executive committee's approval, a maintenance chairman whose duties are: 1—to assist hostess with hospitality; 2—to address post cards to absent members at each unit meeting and give them to next month's hostess for mailing as a special invitation to the next unit meeting, and 3—to collect lesson sheets for absent members and see that they get them.

Duties of the new campaign chairman included preparing a record sheet which each unit woman uses in her calls on prospective cooperators. This sheet was explained at the September meeting and signatures were obtained from each cooperator who recorded the month or months she wished to make calls and when she wished to report them. All such signatures were to be received before the October meeting. At each monthly meeting each cooperator made her individual report on her calls.

At the 1944 annual meeting the plan called for each woman who has made her two calls to be given a blue ribbon to wear. Women of units where calls were made 100 per cent were to wear red, white and blue ribbons.

It was stressed that this plan called for a minimum of work from every cooperator, that it was accepted by unit officers at the training school and that it will work only in proportion to the support given it by the entire roll of cooperators.

The work should be well started a month after the training school — in this case September — with the unit cooperator chairmen presenting their plans, the minor leaders giving the lesson, "Know Your Organization," and the county chairman visiting the units and encouraging organization work.

REPORT OF MRS. ELMER NELSON, CORDOVA UNIT, ROCK ISLAND COUNTY ANNUAL MEETING 1944

This is a twelve months' tale you know
Of the worthwhile doings of Home Bureau;
Now my dear friends, I'd like you to meet
Mrs. Susan Glum — and Sally Sweet.
Now Mrs. Glum, as you all well know,
Would never belong to a Home Bureau;
'Twas a waste of money and time and such,
And besides she was sure she wouldn't learn much,
She works from dawn until set of sun,
Yet never seems to get her work done.
She fusses and frets and fumes around,
When night does come, she can't sleep sound,
Her husband and children upset her no end,
She is so disagreeable, she's hardly a friend.
But now let's turn to a cherrier scene,
Where Sally Sweet works calm and serene.
Her wash on the line is as white as pure snow,
She is now getting ready to attend Home Bureau.
She has already learned of her Allied Neighbors,
Their modes of living, their likes and behavior,
She is interested now in some postwar planning,
Since food fights for freedom, she's canning and canning,
She's anxious to know all the ways to conserve,
Take care of all surplus, to freeze and preserve.
She's learned how to care for her family's clothes,
New methods of remodeling and pressing she knows,
She knows many short cuts in cooking and sewing,
Now she has more time for weeding and hoeing,
She's healthy and happy, having some time to play,
She budgets her time the Home Bureau way.
Only those who are stupid, or tiresome or dumb,
Belong in the class with poor Susan Glum
But those who are eager a victory to win,
Know how to do this and when that to begin.
We'll surely take heed to Sally Sweet's call
When she urges you to rejoin one and all.
We are happy and gay as we work and we play.
Won't you visit with us in Cordova some day?

For easier ironing, rub the sole plate of your iron once a month with paraffin or beeswax, advise Purdue home economists. Wipe off excess on paper or cloth.

The family food budget calls for 60 quarts or more of vegetables and 50 quarts of fruit per person for use during the period from October to June.

New Home Advisers Begin Duties in Two Counties

Miss Josephine Giganti, Springfield, was named home adviser of Bond county at a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Bond County Home Bureau.

Miss Giganti is a graduate of Illinois State Normal University with the class of 1941. She has taught home economics in the Mackinaw High School for three years. She started work in Bond county Sept. 1.

Miss Christine Schroy, Palestine, began her duties as home adviser in Winnebago county Sept. 1. She is a graduate of East Carolina Teachers College, Greenville, N. C., and also studied at the University of Illinois, having received the Farm Bureau scholarship for Crawford county in 1932. She has been home adviser in Washington, N. C. for the past four years.

Need for Gas Rationing is Told by Oil Industry

Here's what the petroleum industry says about the need for gasoline rationing in a series of newspaper advertisements.

"There is not plenty of gasoline in the central states!

"The reasons are simple: Our military machine — mightiest in history — gets first call in the nation's gasoline, of course. You wouldn't have it otherwise. The needs are tremendous — and will become increasingly greater.

"For example, to train a pilot requires enough gasoline to last the average automobile 18 years — 12,500 gallons; it takes three tons of gasoline (approximately 1000 gallons) to deliver a one-ton bomb; tanks of one armored division requires 25,000 gallons to move 100 miles."

Illinois Farmers Reduce PCA Loans by $11 Million

During the six months period ending June 30, 1944, Illinois farmers paid off a total of $11,130,000 of their loans to Production Credit Associations throughout Illinois, according to W. S. Brock, president of the Production Credit Corporation of St. Louis.

As of June 30, some 15,610 Illinois farmers owned $1,329,000 worth of capital stock of the 20 Production Credit Associations serving the state. During the first six months of the year these associations made 6504 loans for $13,087,744. Consolidated net earnings for the period were $53,459. and total reserves as of June 30 were $973,418.

Two New Programs

(*Continued from page 5*)

IAA, the Illinois Farm Supply Company, the soil improvement committee of the Farm Advisers' Association, conferring with representatives of the University of Illinois. It is designed to supplement the Illinois system of permanent soil fertility and does not change that program in any respect whatever.

The IAA has designated the Illinois Farm Supply Company to take charge of, make the necessary investments, and process and distribute the mixed fertilizer and the fertilizer ingredients in this program.

The Illinois Farm Supply Company has entered into an agreement under which it will own jointly with the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Cooperative Association and the Midland Cooperatives, an acidulating plant now under construction at Hartsdale, Ind. They will also own jointly with these other cooperatives a mixing plant in connection with the acidulating plant which will provide in part at least the mixed fertilizers for the Illinois Farm Supply Company until demands require further expansion.

This acidulating plant will have a capacity of upwards of 40,000 tons per year of superphosphate. The Illinois Farm Supply Company will receive more superphosphate from this plant than any of the other cooperatives involved and will secure from the mixing plant all of the mixed fertilizers that its potash allocation will make. It is the plan in this Plant Program to distribute these fertilizers as nearly as possible direct from the manufacturing plant to the farm.

This program will not be placed in any county by the Illinois Farm Supply Company without the approval of the County Farm Bureau. The County Farm Bureau must name the distributor or distributors in the county. Qualifications for distributors are the same as those outlined for Service Brand Feeds. In naming the distributor, however, County Farm Bureaus should keep in mind that the distribution of plant foods is not a year around program and it should be placed with some company already in existence which will have other business.

The control of quality in the Plant Food program is under a committee set up in exactly the same way as that described under Service Brand Feeds. Every effort is being made to make these materials available as soon as possible.

Stephenson County Farmers Sure They've Had Their Share of Hail

THEY say that lightning doesn't often strike twice in the same place, but some Illinois farmers know from recent experience that such a saying doesn't apply to hail.

Some Stephenson county farmers have had hail hit their corn three times during the past summer, and similar reports have been received from other counties. Right now Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company is figuring up the hail losses reported by policy owners in Stephenson county and it appears that the losses will be between 280 and 300. The smallest payment made to date was $12 and the largest $9400 to one policy owner.

Stephenson county had three hail storms this summer. The first one came June 25 and others followed on July 26 and Aug. 23.

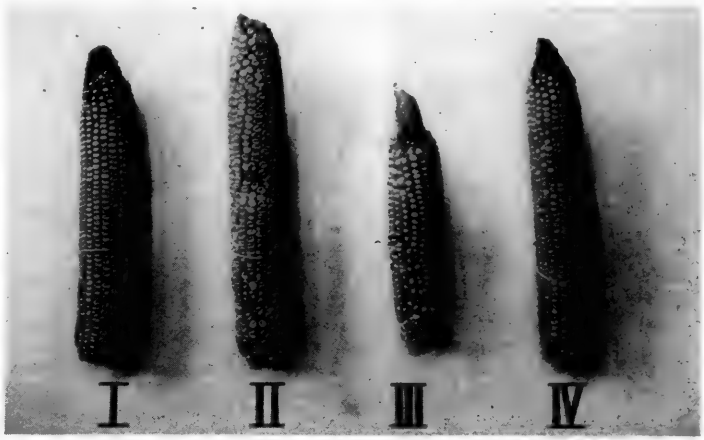
The June 25th storm brought in reports of 650 losses from 36 counties to the office of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, with most of them being from Peoria, DuPage, Mercer and Stephenson. Mercer county also reported a number of losses from Aug. 15 and July 26 storms.

While Stephenson county had a number of hail losses this year, it looks as though hail storms play no favorites as far as the northern half of the state is concerned.

DuPage county, for example, hadn't had a bad hail storm for 12 years until the June 25th storm spoiled the record.

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company in the 1944 season had an estimated 2000 losses reported over the state which will exceed one-half million dollars, as compared with 848 losses in 1943 when $232,000 was paid out. However, Farmers Mutual has 81 million dollars in growing crop hail insurance in 1944 as compared with 50 million dollars in 1943, 29 million in 1942, 13 million in 1941, and 10 million in 1940.

Carl Block, president of the Stephenson County Farm Bureau, looks over corn stalks cut down by hail on the farm of L. D. Mitchell, Pearl City. Block was helping put the hail struck corn up for silage.



Here are four samples of seed corn taken from a Stephenson county field six weeks after a hail storm struck it. The storm came a day after detasseling. No. I and IV ears are from the same hill, and No. II and III are from the female row, four rows from the male I and II samples. This county had some 280 to 300 hail claims.

EDITORIAL

"Of Course, Farm Prices Will Go Down"

IF FARMERS ever had convincing proof of their need of a still greater organization, they should find it in the current attitude of many government leaders and industrial and labor groups about post-war farm prices. That attitude, boiled down, is simply this, "OF COURSE, FARM PRICES WILL GO DOWN."

Less than a year ago, officials were reassuring farmers that there was no need to worry about post-war surpluses of food and fiber, what with potential European demand and the pledge to maintain prices at parity for at least two years after the conflict. Today, the attitude seems to be that a sharp decline in farm prices is inevitable.

That would be serious enough, but at the same time, industry is predicting higher prices for its post-war products, and labor is demanding that wages be maintained at wartime levels, with a guaranteed annual wage, or "take home" pay adjusted high enough "to make up for the loss of overtime." The OPA is apparently using 1942 prices as a standard. Automobile makers have told us, in a long series of statements, that cars will cost 15 per cent to 30 per cent more than they did in pre-war days. Yes — labor's wages will be maintained, and industrial prices upped to compensate for increased costs — but "Of Course, Farm Prices Will Go Down."

Is that attitude fair? Does it make sense? And what can farmers do about it? Those are questions upon which the farmer and the non-farm population need to do a lot of thinking.

Why should farm prices be singled out for decline, while others are to be maintained? Is it the old and persistent campaign of some groups for cheap food and a peasant agriculture? Is it the shortsighted thinking of some business and labor groups who persistently fail to recognize that the farmer is their best customer?

Part of it is just that. Another part is the persistent idea that farm prices are unjustifiably high. Anti-farm groups take the depressed farm prices of 1939 — the lowest period for agriculture in twenty years except for the depths of the depression — as their basis for figuring. Then, lo and behold, they say "farm prices have increased more than wages." In August of 1939, farm prices stood at 74 per cent of Parity; farmers were able to realize an average of less than $5.50 per hundred for hogs, less than $6.75 for cattle, less than 55 cents per bushel of wheat. During the year 1939 farmers received only about 9 cents per pound for cotton, 17 cents per dozen for eggs, 24 cents a pound for butterfat, and 57 cents a bushel for corn. Are comparisons based upon such a price level fair and reasonable?

What are some of these groups thinking of? Are they indulging in the old fallacy that dominated the fateful 1920's, that prosperity can be maintained for industry and labor by exporting huge quantities of industrial products, and importing a vast amount of agricultural products in return? That, of course, could only mean another crash in farm prices. Then the old pattern of depression would inevitably repeat itself: a depressed agriculture, a drastic cut in farmers' buying power, industry and labor deprived of their farm market, and the country facing another catastrophe like that of 1929-32.

It is up to the farmer, and to sound-thinking business men and labor leaders, to correct this dangerous and mistaken line of thought. Farmers have two enormous tasks before them in this connection. One is to convince non-farm groups that the parity standard, which insists upon prices for farm products sufficient to give farmers a fair exchange value for the products of industry, should be maintained. This is agriculture's one basic protection in the law, and it must be clearly explained and vigorously defended. The other is to prove again to industry and labor — before it is too late — that the mass buying power of the six million farm families of America constitutes the most important single market for the products of industry. If that buying power is destroyed, national prosperity will go down with it.

Full national production and a high national income, upon which depends our ability to recover from the effects of war and to build a sound peace, rest upon productivity and prosperity in the cities — and neither industry, labor, nor agriculture can prosper unless all groups prosper.

Let's correct the false and dangerous thinking implicit in the statement, "Of course, farm prices must go down."

New Cooperative Frontiers

IN PREVIOUS issues of the RECORD we have outlined, especially for new members, the array of cooperative services which the Farm Bureau makes available to them.

Substantial and important as past accomplishments and present services are, however, the movement is not standing still. The Farm Bureau member through his county, state, and national organization is exploring new frontiers of cooperation. He is finding where the needs of the post-war period are, and is planning what to do about them.

Two current developments in Illinois are the Service Brand Feed program and the Plant Food program. Service Brand feeds are complete mixed feeds. In the Service Brand Feed program, a high-quality pre-mix, containing the vitamin carriers and other important essential ingredients, will be made by Illinois Farm Supply Company in centralized mills. This pre-mix will go out to the county distributor who will grind and mix with it certain quantities of grain and protein feeds, obtained locally. Quality standards will be controlled by a well-chosen committee, and maintained by constant check upon the mixing at the plants of county distributors. The savings involved in the first county in which the Service Brand program is in effect have exceeded previous estimates.

The Plant Food program is one of processing and distributing mixed fertilizers and plant food ingredients. Quality control is again a paramount consideration. Illinois Farm Supply Company, with similar organizations in Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, is setting up an acidulating plant and enlarging a mixing plant for this purpose. The acidulating plant will turn out 40,000 tons of superphosphate per year, from which Illinois will receive more superphosphate than any of the other cooperatives involved and as much mixed fertilizers from the mixing plant as Illinois Farm Supply's potash allocation will make. When sufficient allocations of potash can be had, it is contemplated that the service will be expanded.

Thus, on two vital frontiers, cooperative endeavor is making plans and taking action. Farmers, working together, can solve their problems.

what are the wild flames saying?

FIRE PREVENTION TIME is all the time!

Carelessness or neglect causes almost all farm fires — check fire hazards this month and make it a habit to practice fire prevention the year around — It Pays.

For fire, windstorm, and hail insurance at cost, see the insurance agent at your Farm Bureau office.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY
608 S. DEARBORN STREET **CHICAGO 5, ILL.**

EDITORIAL

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[illegible] Don't [illegible] And what [illegible] the farmer and the [illegible] of the country [illegible] standing.

Add [illegible] single [illegible] other [illegible] about [illegible] groups for [illegible] and [illegible] agriculture. [illegible] groups who persist [illegible] organized [illegible] Parity [illegible].

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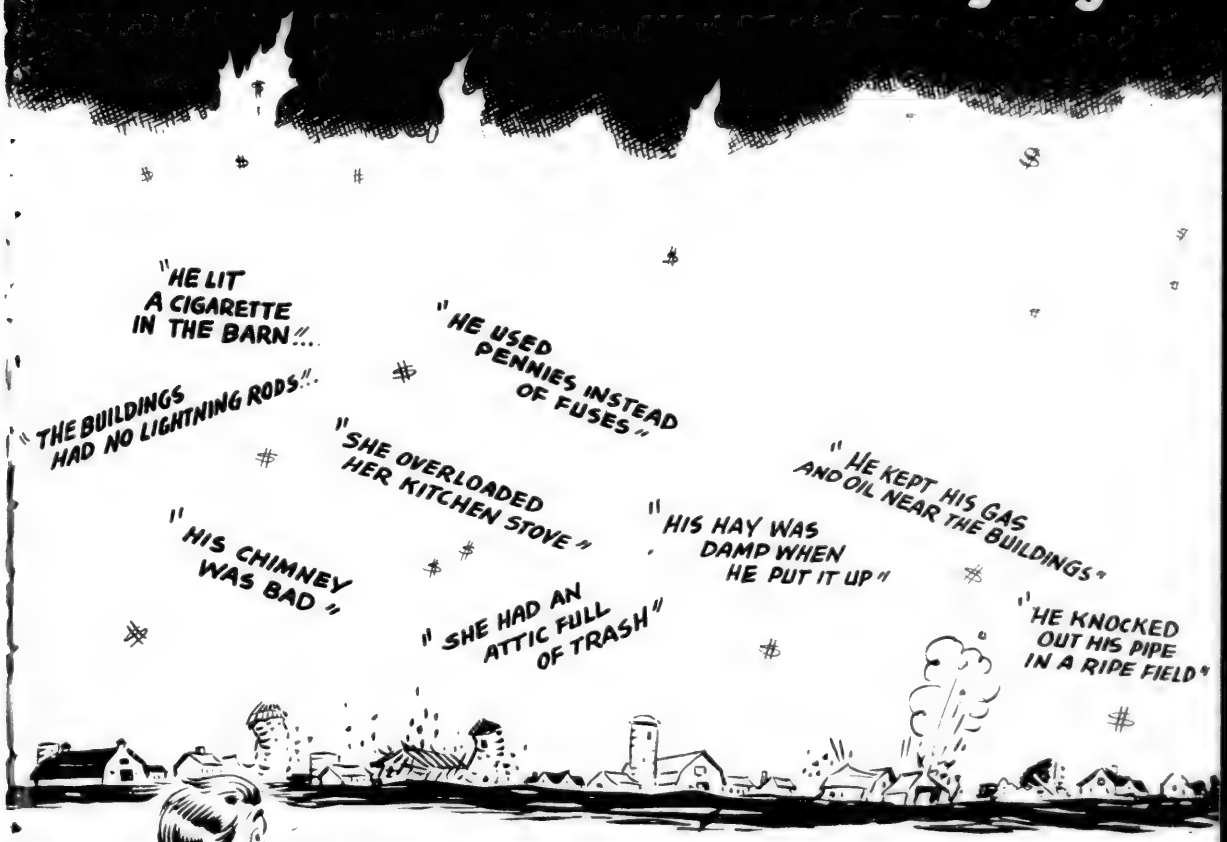

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FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY
608 S. DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO 5, ILL.

It will take more than Luck..

. . . . to insure fair farm prices after this war.

The individual farmer is helpless. A strong farm organization can wield a powerful influence for fair treatment for agriculture.

Get Your Neighbor to Join the Farm Bureau Today

ILLINOIS I.A.A. SERVICE FARM BUREAUS

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

and 97 County Farm Bureaus

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record

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ML-6-31-P

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record

n This Issue

How Safe Are School Buses?

Conservation Does Pay

Locker-Home Freezers

Farm Front Roundup

And Others

November
1944

Ain't It A Grand And Glorious Feelin' . . WHEN YOU'VE HARVESTED YOUR CROP AFTER PUTTING IN A YEAR'S HARD LABOR ON IT AND IT TURNS OUT TO BE MUCH BETTER THAN YOU HAD EXPECTED . . . .

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. . . *And Ain't It A Grand And Glorious Feelin'* . . . WHEN AFTER CARRYING AN AUTO ACCIDENT POLICY FOR YEARS YOU HAVE AN ACCIDENT AND YOUR POLICY TURNS OUT EVEN BETTER THAN YOU HAD EVER FIGURED.

For information on Illinois Agricultural Mutual Auto Insurance, available to Farm Bureau members only, see the agent in your community or at the Farm Bureau office.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

608 S. DEARBORN STREET **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

NOVEMBER, 1944 VOLUME 22 NUMBER 10

NOV 3 1944

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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Vice-President, Talmage Defrees Smithboro
Corporate Sec., Paul E. Mathias.Hinsdale
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Ill. Milk Producers' Assn.....Wilfred Shaw, Mgr.
Ill. Producers' Creameries...J. B. Countiss, Mgr.
Ill. Wool Mktg. Assn.....S. F. Russell, Sec.-Mgr.

IAA Annual Meeting Program

Hotel Sherman — Chicago, Illinois

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27

P.M.
1:00 Resolutions Committee
1:00 Credentials Committee

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28

A.M.
10:00 Cooperative Locker Service Conference
10:00 Presidents' and Farm Advisers' Conference
12:00 Noon-Presidents' and Farm Advisers' Luncheon

P.M.
4:00 Farm Bureau Presidents' Conference
5:30 Illinois Grain Corp. Dinner and Meeting
7:00 Illinois Agricultural Auditing Ass'n.
7:00 Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Ass'n.
7:00 Illinois Cooperative Locker Service

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29

A.M.
9:30 Illinois Agricultural Holding Co.
9:30 Rural Youth
9:30 Illinois Wool Marketing Association
9:30 Illinois Milk Producers Association
9:30 Illinois Farm Supply Company
10:00 Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company

P.M.
1:00 Illinois Farm Supply Company
1:00 Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co.
1:00 Illinois Producers' Creameries
1:00 Illinois Livestock Marketing Ass'n.
1:30 Rural Youth
3:00 General Insurance Conference
7:30 General Entertainment
9:00 Rural Youth Mixer

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30

A.M.
9:15 IAA General Session

P.M.
1:30 Group Conferences:
Public Relations
Organization and Publicity
Schools
Soil Improvement
Marketing
4:00 District Caucuses and Conferences
7:30 IAA General Session

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1

A.M.
9:30 IAA General Session

P.M.
1:00 IAA General Session
Adjourned Annual Meeting — Illinois Agricultural Mut. Ins. Co. and Illinois Agricultural Holding Co.

30th Annual Meeting of IAA and Associated Companies Nov. 27-Dec. 1

As the RECORD goes to press Oct. 18, all of the program plans for the 30th annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association and associated companies, Nov. 27-Dec. 1, in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, have not been completed. Before Nov. 1, however, all details are expected to be arranged and Farm Bureau members will be informed of the developments through press releases to their local Farm Bureau publications, the weekly and daily papers.

Those who are planning to attend the IAA annual sessions can be assured that the program committee plans to have several outstanding speakers of nation-wide reputation who will bring worthwhile messages on some of the serious and vital problems confronting farmers today.

As in past years, the associated companies will hold their annual meetings during the first days of the convention, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 28 and 29.

There will be a program of entertainment Wednesday night, and the IAA general sessions will open Thursday morning, Nov. 30. Group conferences will be held Thursday afternoon, and there will be an IAA general session Thursday night.

The IAA general session will be resumed Friday morning, Dec. 1, and adjournment will come Friday afternoon.

THE BEST

(PRAIRIE FARMS BUTTER)

for

SERVICE MEN

WE KNOW the boys in the service are getting the best! Here's interesting evidence of that fact.

Kenneth Eugene Dilworth, an Army Medical Corps man, while enroute to Europe on a hospital ship discovered that they were carrying Prairie Farms butter.

In a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dilworth, Fulton County Farm Bureau family, Eugene said that seeing the familiar Prairie Farms label on a ship in the middle of the Atlantic made him feel that he was not so far from home. The emblem, he wrote, indicated that this was a product of the farm on which he grew up as a child.

The discovery, he said, started him to thinking about some things. Perhaps, he wrote his folks, some of this butter came from the Jersey herd on their farm, near Table Grove. He could vision his mother helping milk the cows, the products of which through the Farm Bureau organization had found their way through channels of commerce and into the ship carrying hospital supplies to the war zone. It brought home to him, he wrote, the realization of what his father and mother were contributing to support the efforts being made by the civilized countries to liberate enslaved countries. He paid a very high tribute not only to his own father and mother but to all other parents of those in the military service and to others who are back on farm front so patriotically supporting those in the service.

Left to right are members of the Dilworth family: J. R. Dilworth, Harriet, Mrs. Dilworth, Kenneth Eugene, and in the front row, Eldon.

Eugene, 22, is the eldest son in the Dilworth family and was a junior in the U. of I. College of Agriculture when he entered military service March 12, 1943. Trained in the medical corps he was assigned to a U. S. Army medical ship and made his first trip to Italy in April, 1944. Since then he has made several trips on the ship which carries nothing but hospital supplies from the United States and returns with hospitalized soldiers.

The discovery of Prairie Farms butter on a hospital ship is not such a startling fact in itself as a good percentage of IPC production has been set aside for government use each month. The story is unusual in the coincidence of the youth being on a ship carrying butter which may have been produced on his parents' farm.

It also makes a good story because he comes from a pioneer family in Fulton county and because the Dilworths were builders of Farm Bureau and Producer Creamery, organizations which were responsible for the butter being on the ship. Eugene is the fifth generation growing up in the same community and on the same farm selected by his ancestors, whose family remained near the soil all these many years.

Eugene's great grandfather settled just north of Table Grove in 1834 after having come to Fulton county from the eastern states by horseback. Eugene's mother, Helen Miner Dilworth, also is a descendant from a pioneer family, who settled in the same locality about the same time as the Dilworths. Aaron Miner, brother of Mrs. J. R. Dilworth, was the first farm adviser in Fulton county, according to J. E. Watt, present adviser.

Farm Adviser Watt also reports that he had the good fortune of knowing Eugene's grandfather, William Harvey Dilworth, who was one of those progressive and thoughtful farmers who took his farming seriously. It was on his farm in 1920 that Farm Adviser Watt saw the results for the first time of an application of both lime and phosphate. He was interested in the Farmers Institute and in the work of the experiment stations, and was among the early pioneers in the organization of the Farm Bureau.

Estimate State Corn, Bean Production Lower Than '43

Illinois 1944 prospective production of corn and soybeans is much above the 10-year average although slightly below last year's, according to the reports of the state and federal agricultural departments issued Oct. 12.

The corn crop was estimated a fourth larger than the 1933-42 average and the soybean crop more than twice as large.

The yield per acre of corn appeared above the 10-year average and those of soybeans, hay and small grains except oats average or better.

Corn crop for the year was estimated at 419,934,000 bushels compared with 426,600,000 last year and the 10-year average of 330,989,000 bushels.

Soybean production was placed at 68 million bushels compared with 70,602,000 last year.

The supply of old corn on Illinois farms was set at 20,412,000 bushels compared with 848,231,000 a year ago and the 10-year average of 57,906,000 bushels.

Homer Fisher Resigns as Editor of CLIC Magazine

Homer Fisher, editor of CLIC magazine since May, 1935, resigned Oct. 15 to take a position with the Chicago Surface Lines, as assistant in the publicity department.

In addition to his duties as editor of CLIC, Fisher was in charge of the Insurance Service office which takes care of all agents' production records and supplies. The Insurance Service office was inaugurated several years after Fisher became editor of CLIC. Fisher also worked in preparing sales promotional material for the Farm Bureau insurance companies.

Under Fisher's editorship, CLIC magazine won several annual awards in national contests covering the field of publications published by insurance companies for their agents, as well as awards for sales promotion material.

At this date no successor has been named to take over the editorship of CLIC.

AFBF Annual Meeting

The 26th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be held in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, December 12-14. Commodity Conferences will convene December 11, and the Tenth Annual Convention of the Associated Women will be held December 10-11.

Machines like this one have revolutionized onion picking in the South Holland area, Cook county. It is operated by 7 men and replaces 30 or more workers. Ordinarily 9 acres can be harvested per day by the use of this machine.

DEVICE HELPS GATHER ONION SETS

WAR or no war, shortage of farm labor or no shortage of farm help, there is one of the nation's crops in which the critical problem of getting enough help to do the job appears on the way to solution. That crop is onions.

Most of the onion sets used in the United States are grown in Cook county. New Holland, located in the southern part of the county, has the largest acreage. This year the total yield was about 600,000 bushels. Most of these onions are yellow in color and known as the Ebenezer or Jap Variety. Others include white and some red types.

Whatever their color, the harvesting of this crop is probably the only job of the kind which has continued to require all hand labor. Onion sets must be cut loose from the ground. They must then be picked. Next they must be stacked or windrowed to allow them to dry. Then the dirt must be cleaned from them by putting them on screens. Finally they are scooped into long shallow crates.

That is the way it has been done as long as anyone can remember. But in these times — with war cutting down on manpower so that farmers are short of help — thrifty onion set growers of Cook county, most of whom are of Dutch ancestry in the New Holland area, have figured out how to save from 30 to 75 workers per farm, depending on conditions, by devising machines for harvesting their onion sets, according to Paul E. Johnston, state farm labor supervisor, Extension Service.

Though there are several such machines in use, the one made by T. Verduin, prominent New Holland onion raiser, and Cook County Farm Bureau member, does the most complete harvesting job. Like many other farmers, Verduin spent many sleepless nights trying to figure out how he was going to continue to plant, tend and harvest crops with the shortage of help which is so general because so many farmers and their helpers have been called into service. In the New Holland area there are many factories doing war work. They have taken many additional men, too.

The idea for making a machine which would do a complete job of loosening, picking, gathering up and cleaning of onion sets came to him on one of those sleepless nights, he says. He proceeded to build it on his place, using spare parts of old implements and with the help of welding tools. As a result of trial and error Verduin finally hooked his new harvesting device behind his tractor this summer and found that, though it works slowly, it does a good job — a better job he thinks, than can be done by hand workers.

It takes seven men, or boys, to operate it. The machine has three conveyor belts operated by a special gasoline engine. On these belts at intervals are forked, finger-like metal claws which go down into the ground deep enough to loosen the onions, scoop them out and deliver them to a screen on the machine which is high enough so that five workers riding on the side of the device can help shake the dirt out of the onions and see that they are fed into crates. One man drives the tractor which pulls the machine, of course, and another sits just behind the hitch to steer the outfit so that it follows the three rows of onions accurately and in "floating" fashion to allow for rises and falls in the onion beds and thus prevent destruction of parts of the crop.

It is the opinion of Verduin that his harvester is "the greatest labor-saving machine I have on the farm." His neighbors agree. As a result he plans to have several more made at a recently installed machine and welding shop near New Holland operated by Peter Lagestee, former farmer in that area who has had considerable experience in welding in war plants. It is expected that neighbors will share these machines this coming year.

Verduin's machine will save 30 men and boys work, state supervisor Johnston says, and "shows what can be done by Illinois farmers to meet a serious farm problem and lick it." There are several other such devices which were tried out this past year in the onion fields and all of them are real contributions to the cause of meeting the critical need of farm help, Johnston added.

One of the other devices referred to was built by Mathew Van Dam who also lives in the New Holland area. It also must be tractor-drawn. One machine digs the onion sets from the ground. It also requires seven men, or boys, to operate it. Another device is then hooked to the tractor to windrow the picked onions so as to permit them to dry. A side-delivery rake has been changed somewhat to permit this pick-up. Then the onions are taken to screen boxes and cleaned. Crating follows. Unlike Verduin's machine which does practically all of this in one operation, Van Dam's outfit is much faster, as far as picking the onions is concerned and can, if "pushed," dig 1,500 crates a day, it is said.

Farm Adviser C. A. Hughes in discussing this problem pointed out that improvements will be made on these and other devices of the kind as experience is gained through their use. There is, of course, only a limited market for such harvesters because the onion set acreage is concentrated to the extent of 75 per cent or more in Cook county. But it is agreed by those who have seen some of them in operation that if every crop had a harvesting machine which would save as much labor as these, farm labor troubles would soon iron out as peacefully as nightmares after a good night's rest.

New AFBF Assistant

A new assistant in the AFBF Washington office is James D. Parel, native of Iowa, and for eight years secretary to Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa. During the past four years Parel has been employed in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He served as assistant to Dave Meeker in administering farm machinery regulations.

Farm Bureau — Extension *Relationships*

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Excerpts from an Address by Dean H. P. Rusk Before the National Farm Bureau Institute at Urbana

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UNLIKE some other agriculture agencies created by congressional action, the Cooperative Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics is supported in part by federal grant-in-aid funds and in part by state and local funds. States and local communities may and commonly do exercise a large measure of control over policies and administrative policies and in some states different procedures are followed in different counties.

. . .What I propose to do is to tell you something about procedures and relationships in Illinois, a little about their historical background and why we think they meet our needs.

The first extension work of the College of Agriculture was carried on through local meetings of farm groups under varied sponsorship. Later the Farmers' Institute furnished the most effective medium for agricultural extension work.

But it was not until after the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 that extension work was organized as a major project. This act constituted public acknowledgment of the actual and potential influence of the land-grant colleges of agriculture and experiment stations to the rural people. It undertook to extend and increase that influence by combining national, state, and local resources in a cooperative educational venture.

In Illinois the local support which gave the Extension Service its firm anchorage in every county in the state was in most counties the Farm Bureau and in a few counties its predecessor, the Soil and Crop Improvement Association. In fact, these local or county organizations were developed specifically to meet the requirements for local participation and local responsibility which Dean Eugene Davenport and his associates, who were responsible for the launching of the reorganized extension program in Illinois, felt were essential for the success of the enterprise.

. . . In the beginning, extension work in Illinois under the Smith-Lever Act and subsequent legislation consisted largely of taking to farmers the teachings of the Agricultural College and the findings of the Agricultural Experiment Station on better methods of production. The main objectives were to increase the efficiency of production and to reduce costs. A little later, information on marketing problems and farmers' cooperatives was demanded, and that field of educational work became recognized as an important part of the Extension Service in Illinois and in most other states.

Dean H. P. Rusk

That such an active, vital, educational program should draw into the county Farm Bureaus the forward-thinking farmers of the community was only logical; and it was inevitable that when such men were banded together into a state association, their thinking would find expression in other than purely educational projects. No voice has spoken more clearly or more effectively for agriculture in the public forum and in the legislative halls than has that of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The very weight of its influence places a special responsibility upon the organization to sponsor only sound programs.

. . . The Extension Service and the Farm Bureaus must continually examine and reexamine their programs; they must be willing to challenge yesterday's position in the light of today's facts; they must constantly appraise the results of their efforts, their methods, their techniques. They must continually direct their best thought toward the discovery of ways and means of improving their services for the welfare and advancement of agriculture.

At this point we come to a problem in relationship that demands careful, and probably continuous study. That problem involves our responsibilities to nonmembers of the Farm Bureau.

. . . The essential points of this relationship (of the Farm Bureau as the local sponsoring agency for the Extension Service in Illinois) are set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding between the various Illinois county Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Extension Service.

. . . The contractual and official relations of the farm adviser are, on the local basis, with the Farm Bureau, not with any of its subsidiaries. Any reasonable interpretation of the Memorandum of Understanding or of the contracts with farm advisers makes it clear that the farm adviser's functions are educational and that he is, by the terms of the contract, specifically restrained from participating in the operation of so-called business activities.

But it should be generally recognized that even many of these business activities are carried on by the Farm Bureau and its subsidiaries for the sole purpose of facilitating the adoption on local farms of practices recommended by the Extension Service. The maintenance by the Farm Bureau of adequate supplies of potent serum and virus at reasonable prices did much to promote the adoption of extension teachings on immunization of swine against cholera. It is not, of course, the farm adviser's duty to operate a serum service, but it is his duty to use every appropriate facility to promote the adoption of practices which are outlined in plans of work or programs approved by the Extension Service.

Let me say here that the Extension Service does not discharge its full responsibility by talking about sound practices — it must make an effective effort to get farmers to adopt them. In Illinois the Farm Bureau and its subsidiary organizations have provided facilities for

extending the teachings of the College, the Experiment Station, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture that have greatly enhanced the value of the extension work of the farmers of this state.

. . . The public often does not distinguish between the teaching function of the Extension Service and the facilities of the Farm Bureau for putting improved methods into practice. While the educational work of the Extension Service must be available to all rural people, certain service functions of the Farm Bureau and its subsidiaries may very properly be limited to Farm Bureau members who, through membership dues and often personal effort, contribute to the support of that service.

No amount of formal memorandum or agreements between the Extension Service and the Farm Bureaus will make the public distinguish between these two important functions. In this case action not only speaks louder than words — it is the *only* thing that counts. Our actions, therefore, must make clear the fact that the educational work sponsored by the Farm Bureau cooperating with the Extension Service is available to all rural people.

. . . I question whether the Extension Service of any other state has a firmer anchorage with the farmers than has the Extension Service in Illinois; and this anchorage is furnished pretty largely by the Farm and Home Bureaus. I doubt whether the Extension Service of any other state has been more effective in influencing farmers to improve their farming practices than has the Extension Service in Illinois. I can say these things without seeming too immodest in my claims because the credit for the development of the Extension policies and procedures in Illinois must be laid to my predecessors — to Davenport and Mumford and their immediate associates.

But we of the College of Agriculture must acknowledge freely that what has been accomplished has been made possible only by the cooperation of other organizations with the College of Agriculture. A large part of the success of the Extension Service I attribute without reservation to the friendly working relations that have existed between the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture and that soundly organized and splendidly staffed organization . . . the Illinois Agricultural Association. May we continue to coordinate our efforts with generous understanding of each other's motives and prerogatives, for together we can accomplish tenfold, what neither of us could accomplish alone.

Contour cultivation saves productive top soil fertility and moisture. For these reasons, it is logical that contour cultivation of sloping land will increase yields.

E. L. Rice, extreme right, and his class of 13 vocational agricultural boys in Manlius High School, Bureau county, compare corn yields from test fields.

Erosion Cuts Corn Yields

FIELD studies made by 10 different vocational agricultural classes in Bureau county for two consecutive years show that erosion reduces corn yields by 39.2 bushels per acre.

Two acres were selected in each of the 15 demonstration fields studied that were of the same soil type and about the same degree of slope. The only difference between the two areas being the depth of top-soil remaining.

The following table shows the difference between the two areas for the 15 demonstrations.

	Seriously Eroded Average for '42, '43	Slightly Eroded Average for '42, '43
No. of Areas Harvested	15	15
Percent of Sound Corn	49.10	88.05
Percent of Unsound Corn	50.90	11.95
No. of Stalks Per Hill	2.20	2.50
No. of Missing Hills	8.05	3.45
Shelling Percentage	76.60	79.70
Percent Moisture	25.20	22.98
Yield per Acre — computed at 15.5 percent moisture	31.67 bu.	70.87 bu.

Other data obtained from this study show that in each of the areas harvested, the number of stalks per row was less on the lower side of the slope as compared to the upper side of the slope. The reason is that as the length of slope increases the amount of run-off water increases, which in turn washes out more corn when checked and cultivated up and down hill. The results also showed that less corn per row was harvested on the lower slopes than on the upper slopes. This was true on the slightly eroded areas, as well as on the severely eroded areas.

In both areas, the students harvested and weighed 150 hills of corn under the supervision of their instructors. The corn was sorted as to quality, the total number of stalks and missing hills were counted, the shelling percentage and per cent moisture were obtained and the yields per acre computed.

The average yield of corn from the 15 demonstrations on the severely eroded acres was 31.67 bushels per acre as compared to 70.87 bushels per acre on the slightly eroded areas.

According to the study, the reasons for the lower yield on the seriously eroded areas was due to (1) loss of top-soil, (2) lower quality of corn, (3) lower average stand or stalks per hill, (4) more missing hills, (5) weight of corn shelled out was less, (6) higher percentage of moisture.

The vocational agricultural departments that made this study in 1942 were: Walnut, Manlius, LaMoille, Ohio, Tiskilwa, Princeton and Neponset. The schools that recently completed the demonstrations in 1943 were: Bureau Twp., Walnut, Manlius, Buda, Wyanet, LaMoille, Ohio and Tiskilwa.

Two hundred and fifty-six students and 14 farmers assisted in the demonstrations. These demonstrations were made possible through the combined efforts of the vocational agricultural departments, Paul V. Dean, farm adviser, Kenneth P. Zunkel and Elmer Offerman of the Bureau county soil conservation district.

This is part of the coordinated agricultural program in Bureau county which was worked out by the farm adviser with the agriculture teachers and personnel of other agricultural agencies.

How *Safe* Are School Buses?

By John K. Cox

IAA Director of Rural School Relations

IT IS a striking situation when people who have vigorously opposed bus transportation fight for its retention with even more vigor after they have become used to it. From both principals and county superintendents comes word that it is a great deal more difficult to sell them on the idea of using it in the first place. War-time problems in bus transportation have apparently not caused any slackening of demand for it where it has been in operation.

One farmer school board member in a district that operates 7 school buses recently said that he did not blame the parent for not wanting to give up bus transportation, even if it did cost the district more money. He said that he would not want his child walking down a hard road or any road with traffic like it is in normal times. "They are safer in the school bus," he said.

Perhaps a great many people would be interested in knowing what attempt is made or can be made by school bus operators to increase the probability of safe school bus transportation. In the first place, all school buses in Illinois are given a very rigid safety inspection in December and August of each year at a regular bus inspection headquarters. Any deficiencies must be corrected before the bus is approved. Without this approval at the inspection headquarters, no money is forth coming from the state as reinbursement for pupil transportation.

Also the driver has to have a chauffeur's license, must have had experience driving buses or trucks, must pass a health examination, a mental examination, and an examination in actually driving the bus, the two latter examinations being given by members of the state police force.

Then the principal of the school has the responsibility of seeing that the school buses are in safe operating condition and to plan the routes with an eye to the maximum safety, comfort, and convenience of those served. Among other duties he is to plan the school program for those children who arrive early or remain late on account of transportation schedules, so that they will be under supervision at all times, and, if possible, have a planned program of activity.

The bus drivers have the responsibility of keeping the bus in repair or reporting needed repairs to the principal. Also he must maintain discipline on the bus and report unusual cases of misconduct on the bus to the principal. The driver is in full charge of the bus and the pupils while en-route. He must be obeyed. Through a large rear view mirror he has a reasonably good vision of what happens in the bus. The driver can stop the bus and correct a disobedient child or put him off the bus to walk home if the pupil's conduct is persistently unsatisfactory. It has been found that this punishment is a very powerful "persuader."

In addition to the responsibilities of bus drivers and principals, the pupils have some definite responsibilities. They must obey monitors or patrols on duty. These officers are generally older children, charged with the duty of assisting younger pupils on and off the bus and helping them to get across traffic lanes. The stop arm on the bus is always to be extended when the bus is stopped if the bus is being used to transport pupils. The state law requires that all traffic stop while the school bus is stopped to take on or let off pupils on the highways. The bus driver is asked to report the license number of any driver who fails to heed the stop signal to the principal, who in turn reports such cases to the proper state authorities.

Pupils may be assigned seats in the bus and allowed to move only by consent of the driver and when the bus is not in motion. Pupils must not use tobacco while being transported nor throw waste paper or other rubbish on the floor of the bus. Pupils must not extend their head or arms out of bus windows. When buses are in motion, the windows must be kept at a level high enough to discourage the thrusting of head or arms out of the windows. Pupils must not try to get on or off the bus or move about while the bus is in motion. When pupils must cross the road to be picked up, the driver, (if the patrol is not used) after looking for approaching cars, motions them to cross. Pupils must await the proper signal and cross promptly. Similar precautions are taken for unloading pupils.

These responsibilities of the bus driver, the principal and the pupils are outlined in the bulletin "Safe Transportation" and published by the Office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. It is the guide to school bus transportation and is effective to the extent that its recommendations are applied. Principals often have special meetings at the beginning of the school

Rural students appreciate the convenience of modern bus transportation. Here boys hop off the bus at the Greenfield High School ready for a day's work. School buses in Illinois are required to meet safety standards.

year to discuss their responsibilities in connection with bus transportation and the necessity of conforming to the regulations, and to provide accident drills in methods of escape, use of fire extinguisher and other emergency procedures.

Good school bus service depends on good roads, good equipment and good operating personnel. School boards are responsible for seeing to it that those essentials are provided. The latter two essentials are almost impossible of attainment at the present, but will be available after the war. It is the responsibility of the school principal to discuss with the bus drivers the standard of conduct which the community and the school expects to be maintained on the bus. It is the responsibility of the principal to impress the drivers with the importance of checking the bus for loose lug bolts, low tires, weak brakes, etc., twice a day before hauling pupils. It is the duty of bus drivers to report needed bus repairs promptly.

Without doubt Illinois standards for pupil bus transportation are very high, and rightly so. One result of those high standards is that there has been only one fatality in Illinois from 1940 to 1944 in school bus transportation while transporting pupils to and from school. We have no figures on the number of casualties among children walking along country roads nor among the numbers of those students who ride in private cars to school. In order to continue this safety record in school bus transportation, parents and board members should insist that all measures which have been outlined for safe bus transportation be enforced.

However, it seems to be increasingly apparent that many rural people will prefer parent transportation to bus transportation for the newly organized grade school districts. Parent transportation may be used entirely in any district or be used as feeders to school buses. By meeting requirements set up by the Office of State Superintendent of Public Instructions, the parent can secure payment through the school board of state funds for pupil transportation. These requirements are not as rigid as they were several years ago and seem very reasonable. Your county superintendent of schools should be well informed on the requirements for parent transportation. If you wish, you might write to M. M. Cruft, Director of Pupil Transportation, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Centennial Building, Springfield.

Peter Hansen, right, is one of the 14 neighbors John Stiehr, left, signed in the Lake County Farm Bureau recent campaign. Said Hansen: ". . .I believe it is time that every farmer should belong to the Farm Bureau. It is doing much for us that we cannot do by ourselves alone."

..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES
By O. D. Brissenden

TOTAL Farm Bureau membership in Illinois stands at approximately 105,040, as of the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1944, according to the preliminary accumulative membership report from the membership record department of the IAA, and the records kept in the organization department office. This represents an increase of almost 11,000 over that of September 30, 1943. The amount of dues paid during the year would indicate that the membership is practically free from dues delinquency, and paid membership stands at an all time high.

It appears now that all but one county in the state exceeded their new member quota.

Membership drives are now being staged in many counties and most all others have definite plans for a drive prior to March 1, 1945.

Enthusiastic reports are coming in from all parts of the state on kick-off meetings, report sessions and membership campaigns already held.

McLean county had a report meeting in which 102 contracts were turned in and volunteer workers are now shooting for a goal of 3000 members.

Livingston county's report meeting turned up 78 contracts and Lee Vilven, a volunteer worker, signed 8 out of 9 contacts.

At a report meeting in McDonough county Oct. 6, there were 52 workers present and this group reported 51 members signed.

From Whiteside county comes word that 100 new members have been signed in the current campaign which will continue until the IAA annual meeting. The final count is expected to be 150 new members. Establishment of a soil testing laboratory by the Whiteside County Farm Bureau is believed to be responsible in acquiring some of the new members.

Williamson county reports signing about 30 in a few days of work.

Report meetings scheduled in Henry and Carroll counties are expected to show good results.

Lee county terms a recent 3 day drive a decided success with 95 members signed.

Hamilton county farmers have made up their minds to have a Farm Bureau all their own. They expect to start out with at least 400 members.

Schuyler county is aiming at a membership of 800 by the IAA annual meeting. Thirty-seven new members were reported signed early in October.

Piatt county also is continuing its drive until the IAA annual meeting. Pike county held a report meeting with all but six townships represented and indicated 49 members signed.

Kankakee county's recent drive brought in 87 new members, and indications are that the work is still going strong.

Menard county has set a membership goal of 834 by the end of 1944. Present membership is 775.

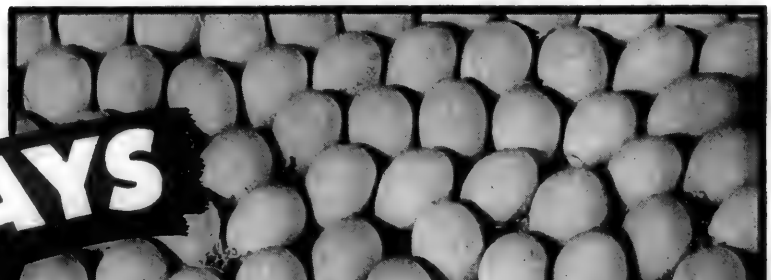
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company will be held in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 29th day of November, 1944, at 1:00 o'clock P.M. to receive and if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the company for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1944; to consider and if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company; to elect directors for the coming year and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, this 31st day of October, 1944.

Chas. B. Shuman, Secretary

WFA is asking farmers to store, before Jan. 1, six bags of fertilizer for every five bags they stored in the same months last year. By accepting early delivery, farmers can help pave the way for maximum use of the fertilizer materials that become available in time for use in 1945. Purchases at this time will relieve storage facilities and make them available for fertilizers as they are produced.



3 WAYS to get MORE WINTER EGGS With BLUE SEAL FEEDS

One of these BLUE SEAL feeding methods will fit your needs . . .

1. "Free Choice"—Blue Seal 26% Poultry Balancer is fed with whole corn and oats. This plan saves time, labor, expense, and is the cleanest of all methods.

2. Blue Seal 32% Poultry Supplement is recommended to those who prefer to "mix their own." Blue Seal Poultry Supplement mixed with home grains will meet all requirements for a home mixed ration.

3. Blue Seal Lay Mash is a straight mash feed, formulated to maintain a high ratio of eggs per pound of feed and fortified with vitamins to keep birds healthy during winter confinement. Keep Blue Seal Lay Mash before birds at all time. Hand-feed scratch grains morning and night.

FREE OFFER

During the month of November, each patron placing a ten-bag order for Blue Seal Poultry Feed (Laying Mash, Poultry Balancer, or Poultry Supplement) will receive one wire egg basket FREE OF CHARGE.

Choose Your Plan!

Provide hard grit, oyster shells, and plenty of water at all times.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

By John R. Spencer

The survey on quality of agricultural limestone available to farmers of the state has recently been completed by the soil improvement department of the IAA. This work gives the quarry location, method of operation, calcium carbonate equivalent test (CCE), screen score, percentage of material passing and 8 mesh screen, and price per ton. All possible care is used in making the survey in order to give accurate, unbiased facts on a quarry's production, before an official report is released.

These are sent to all Farm Bureau offices in the area served by the quarry and are available there to the farm public.

The purpose of this work is to maintain a high standard of quality in limestone used for neutralizing sour or acid soil. The calcium carbonate content should run as high as the rock material permits and the grinding should be fine enough so that 80 per cent or more will pass an 8 mesh screen (64 openings to the square inch).

During the 12 months ending Sept. 30, nearly 200 samplings including resamples were made on 123 limestone quarries in and adjacent to Illinois. The quality of limestone available to farmers is revealed by this work to be good in most sections of the state, although, the department recommends that prospective purchasers inspect these reports since limestone quality does vary between different quarries.

The price of liming material ranges in the state, from 75 cents to $2 per ton F.O.B. quarry.

The general labor shortage is affecting both production and distribution of materials and thus this department also recommends that farmers cooperate fully and utilize every available opportunity to get their limestone hauled and spread.

A survey made by the state AAA committee last spring of "farmers intentions to lime" showed that a total of 6½ million tons of limestone would be used if obtainable. Quarries are doing a good job of production under the present shortage of labor. In two quarries that for normal operation require 80 men each, one was operating with 55 and the other with 46 men.

A limestone company in Logan county reports that it produced and sold 16 thousand tons of limestone in September and is operating on a 10-hour work day.

The Illinois crop of about 68 million bushels of soybeans now being harvested will remove from the soil more than 100 million pounds of phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) and 16 million pounds of calcium. Soil conscious farmers will take steps to replace these fertilizer elements in a plant food program.

Ground corn is satisfactory for dairy cattle as long as grass is succulent. But as the season advances, protein should be included in the grain mixture.

Natural Productions (not Inc.) presents the annual, stupendous phenomenon entitled

"WINTER"

starring the famous villains, "Jack" Frost, "Windy" Blizzard, and "Icy" Radiators, and the famous hero who foils these villains, the popular

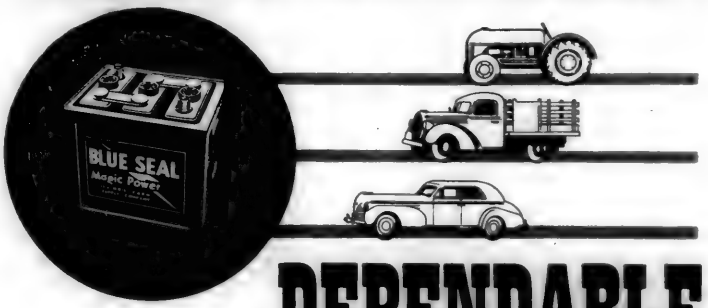
"P.T." PERMA-TYPE

Seriously, folks, it's time to get your car, truck, and tractor ready for cold weather. Change to winter oil, of course. Make sure your radiator is leak-proofed with Ajax cooling system compounds before putting anti-freeze in the radiator.

Blue Seal Perma-Type Anti-Freeze is non-rusting and will not boil away. One fill lasts all winter.

Due to military requirements, supplies of P.T. are limited. However, an ample supply of Ethyl alcohol containing rust inhibitor is available.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., Chicago 5



DEPENDABLE

During this strenuous war period, Blue Seal Batteries have delivered the magic spark that has kept the wheels of food production moving on thousands of Illinois farms.

You can depend on Blue Seal magic power Batteries to supply the extra energy needed for cold weather starting.

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., Chicago 5, Ill.

SOIL CONSERVATION

DOES PAY!

By E. L. SAUER

Project Supervisor, Division of Economic Research,
United States Soil Conservation Service

SOIL conservation farming does pay — the question is how much?

An approach to this question is to be found in the results of studies carried on in McLean county by the department of agricultural economics, U. of I. College of Agriculture, and the division of economic research, Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with O. L. Welsh, McLean county farm adviser, and C. C. Morgan, conservationist for the McLean County Soil Conservation District.

The farm records used in the study were started in 1935 in the LeRoy Soil Conservation Project Area, one of the first projects of its kind in the United States, and continued and extended to cover the work in the McLean County Soil Conservation District.

Using farm account records of 20 cooperators who are operating their farms in accordance with a planned program of soil conservation and erosion control and the records of 20 neighboring farmers who do not operate their farms under a planned soil conservation program, some interesting facts are revealed.

Taking the nine-year average, 1935-43, the conservation farms showed a net income of $14.83 per acre as compared with the non-conservation farms of $11.60 per acre. The crop yield index (county average-100) was 104 for conservation farms and 94 for non-conservation farms. This net gain of $3.23 per acre from conservation farming represents increased earnings of $5,168 for a 10 year period on a 160-acre farm.

Corn yields on the conservation farms were 5 bushels an acre higher than on the non-conservation farms.

Studies of the economic effect of individual conservation practices reveal yield results and costs of contour farming, strip cropping and terracing.

Contour farming with terraces, contour farming with buffer strips, strip cropping, and contour farming the entire field with the same crop, resulted in average yield increases of 8 to 11 per cent for corn, soybeans, and oats for the 5-year period, 1939-43.

Specific increases in yields were 5.0 bushels of corn, 2.1 bushels of soy beans, and 3.6 bushels of oats from "around-the-hill" farming compared with "up-and-down the hill" farming on the same farms.

Contour farming practices enables the soil on slopes and hillsides to sponge up most of the rain and store it for the dry months of July and August, and these practices also help prevent soil washing and erosion losses. Based on the average crop yields per acre for the account keeping farms from which these data were secured, "around-the-hill" farming averaged for the five years 1939-43 the following percentage increases: corn, 9 per cent; soybeans, 10 per cent, and oats, 11 per cent.

In a study of farm operating costs resulting from conservation practices, farms on which all or the major part of the farming operations were on the contour were matched with comparable farms on which none of the field operations were on the contour.

The results of this study for the

four years 1940-43 show that power and machinery costs and labor costs per crop acre were practically the same on the two groups of farms averaging 15 and 47 cents less, respectively, on the contour-operated farms.

Records of individual farms having a good conservation and improvement program showed that such a program increased yields from 10 to 50 per cent, compared with neighboring farms not operated under a good farm plan.

The planned farms had a slightly smaller proportion of their land in grain crops and a larger proportion in soil-building legume hay and pasture. They used more limestone, rock phosphate, and the quick fertilizers, such as super phosphate and mixed fertilizers. These farmers also found that such a common practice as the using of all available farm manure greatly helped to increase production.

The adoption of a pasture improvement program (especially for old permanent pastures) offered one of the best possible means of increasing livestock production from the use of otherwise unmarketable feed. This is well illustrated on a number of account keepers farms, where permanent pastures have been limed, manured and reseeded, and milk production per acre is now more than double that of adjoining farms.

Many of the account keepers who have adopted a good land use program are utilizing legume hay and pastures to boost production of needed dairy products. Some of the account keepers have found that a good succession of animal forage crops and legume mixtures provides a means of reducing the acres needed in pasture.

Those farms with a planned program of good land use and soil conservation and improvement had higher average returns per $100 of feed fed to livestock compared with farmers not having such a plan. The good land use program not only increased grain production, but provided more and better quality hay and pasture, and the rotation pastures aided in livestock sanitation.

While the conservation and non-conservation farms in the study are matched as nearly as possible from the physical standpoint, the human equation naturally varies from farm to farm. However, it should be pointed out that the conservation cooperating farms were generally in rather bad shape when they started the program and that many of the non-conservation farms have been following good farming programs for a number of years.

The soil conservation plan used by the cooperating farms in the study generally included one or more of the following:

(1) Changes in land use such as shifting some cropland to hay or pastureland, some rotation pasture or cropland to permanent pasture, and possibly some pastureland to woodland.

(2) The addition of necessary soil treatments such as limestone, phosphate, etc.

(3) The adoption of a sound rotation on the cropland, including the use of deep-rooted legumes such as clover and alfalfa.

(4) The use of supporting erosion control measures, such as grass waterways, contour farming, terracing, strip cropping and buffer strips.

(5) A pasture renovation or pasture improvement program.

(6) A tree planting or woodland management program.

(7) The utilization of roughages in the efficient production of livestock.

In order to make comparisons between conservation and non-conservation farms, these farms were matched in so far as it was possible to do so on the basis of the following factors: (1) land-use-capability, (2) per cent of land ares tillable, (3) size of farms —acres, (4) type of farming, and (5) land valuations.

The land-use-capability rating figure is an index or composite rating of the physical characteristics of the land, considering (1) soil type, (2) slope of the land, (3) degree of erosion, and (4) permanence of the soil if cultivated.

These records of conservation and non-conservation farmers are proof that farmers in general can secure the most profitable farming returns by following a sound, well-planned soil and water conservation and erosion control program.

Table 1. — Land Use, Production, Income and Expenses, Soil Conservation and Non-conservation Farms, McLean County, Illinois

Item	McLean County, 9-year Average, 1935-43	
	20 conservation farms	20 non-conservation farms
Per cent of tillable land in legumes	18	10
Per cent of tillable land in hay and pasture	27	19
Per cent of tillable land in grain crops	73	81
Corn yield, bu. per acre	55	50
Crop yield index (County average — 100)	104	94
Gross income per acre	$27.85	$24.40
Total farm expense per A.	13.02	12.80
Net farm income per A.	14.83	11.60
Difference in net income per acre	$ 3.23	

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Association will be held in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on the 30th day of November, 1944 at 9:00 o'clock A.M. for the following purposes:

To consider and vote upon the approval and ratification of the reports of the president, secretary and treasurer of the Association and the acts of the Board of Directors and officers in furtherance of the matters therein set forth, since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association.

To approve, ratify and confirm the several purchases heretofore made by this Association of stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To secure consent and authorization to acquire on behalf of the Association, by purchase, certain stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To elect eight members of the Board of Directors for a term of two years and one member, to fill a vacancy, for a term of one year.

To elect a president and vice-president, who shall also serve as directors, for a term of one year.

To consider such proposed amendments to the Articles of Association or of the By-Laws of Illinois Agricultural Association as may be properly submitted.

For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, October 30, 1944.

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary.

VOTE Nov. 7th

it's your No. 1 Job

The greatest privilege and number one responsibility of every American citizen is to vote on November 7. Millions of American boys are fighting, and hundreds of thousands dying to protect the privilege of the ballot. No citizen mentally and physically capable of getting to the polls, who fails to vote, is worthy of the sacrifices American boys are making on the battlefronts of the world.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The FARM FRONT ROUNDUP

BEAN MEAL PROGRAM — Illinois AAA committee has announced a general plan whereby producers of soybeans are entitled to priority in obtaining soybean meal to meet their minimum feeding requirements as follows: (1) Producers market their soybeans through regular market channels. (2) If the grower cannot secure protein meal for his minimum feeding requirements through his ordinary sources of supply, he can request the county AAA committee for a grower-feeder certificate to meet these needs. (3) The county committee can then issue the certificate to the feeder, who will take it to his dealer. The dealer then uses this certificate in securing soybean meal for the grower-feeder or in replacing the meal if he has it already in stock. All that is necessary to make the producer eligible for meal applications is evidence that his beans have been sold.

GASOLINE SUPPLIES — The nation's stockpile of civilian gasoline, near minimum working levels, is barely sufficient to take care of any reasonable fluctuations between demand and refinery production during the remainder of this year, according to the Petroleum Administrator for War.

POULTRY MARKETING — WFA recommends that farmers continue to cull their poultry, but urges them to contact their poultry buyers or processors before attempting to market their chickens, because of the inability of some processing plants to handle them as rapidly as they are offered. The WFA says that farmers, in attempting to find an immediate market, sometimes take a much lower price than is justified by the high consumer demand.

FARM LABOR — The smallest farm labor force of record is harvesting one of the biggest productions of full crops this country has ever raised, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported Oct. 13. Despite the utilization of workers from unusual sources, the number of people working on farms Oct. 1 was slightly lower than at the same time last year and 5 per cent less than the 1935-39 average, when crop production was much smaller than this year. Of the 11,839,000 persons working on farms Oct. 1, 8,928,000 or 75.4 per cent — the highest percentage in more than a decade — were unpaid family workers.

CORN ORDER ENDED — An order (WFO No. 103) requiring elevators and others to set aside certain corn for sale to authorized purchasers has been terminated by the WFA. The order has been in effect since June 24. Corn acquired under the program totaled 71.5 million bushels as of Sept. 25.

FERTILIZER FOR FRUIT — Fruit ranks high on the food list, and fruit orchardists should be able to get as much fertilizer as they need for the 1944-45 season if they buy early, says the WFA. The total supply of nitrogen for essential crops in 1944-45 may be somewhat less than last year. The WFA is encouraging fall buying of fertilizer to keep factories working and to relieve the spring rush.

FARM MACHINERY — War Food Administrator Marvin Jones ended all WFA rationing and distribution control of farm machinery and equipment, except corn pickers, Sept. 28. Rationing and control over state and county distribution of corn pickers were retained as of this date, but will be removed as soon as it is practicable to do so, the announcement said.

SCHOOL BUSES — A free market in the sale of secondhand school buses and other local passenger transportation equipment was scheduled to be reinstated Oct. 15, as a result of the suspension of a part of general order ODT 35, says the office of defense transportation.

FERTILIZER SUPPLIES — Prospective supplies of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers for use on 1945 crops have declined since midsummer, due to greatly increased military use of materials required for manufacture of those fertilizers, but substantially increased supplies of potash are expected to be available, the WFA reported Oct. 12.

REA Ear-Marks $347,416 In Funds For Illinois

Rural electrification Administrator Harry Slattery has announced estimates of unelectrified farms, by states, as of July 1, 1944. On the basis of these estimates, as required by the REA act of 1936, Administrator Slattery allocated half of the REA loan funds available for the current fiscal year. These ear-marked funds totaling $12,500,000 will be reserved for loans in the designated states during that period.

Slattery again emphasized the fact that no funds will be made available on applications which do not comply fully with WPB regulations.

Allotment of funds for loans during the year ending June 30, 1945, for Illinois designates $347,416.

Farms without central station electric service as of July 1, 1944, in Illinois numbered 97,939.

Sunflower Crop Harvested By Piatt County Farmers

A group of Piatt county farmers in October began harvesting 100 acres of sunflowers for a Monticello processor who declares that the seed will furnish an excellent food for either animals or humans and a potential source of industrial raw materials.

The sunflowers are being harvested like soybeans with a combine.

The Monticello processor, Ezra Levin, who is also a bio-chemist, reports that the seeds taken from the sunflower heads will be treated in his plant by a solvent extraction process. Preliminary tests have indicated, he said, that meal and oil thus obtained can be stored, or shipped for an indefinite time without becoming rancid. The crop can be grown in any climate, he said, and will grow on submarginal land.

Report Results of Tests On New Alfalfa Variety

Ranger, a relatively new variety of alfalfa, has demonstrated its resistance to wilt and winterkilling in a three-year demonstration on the William Rohlwing farm in Cook county.

In 1941, nine varietal plots of alfalfa were seeded in plots 300 feet long and 12 feet wide at the crossroads of highways 53 and 58, under the supervision of C. A. Hughes, Cook county farm adviser. Seed was provided by J. C. Hackleman, professor of crops extension, U. of I. College of Agriculture.

This year there was a near-perfect stand in the Ranger seeding, and about a 50 per cent stand in the plot of Orestan. All other varieties showed little or no resistance to bacterial wilt. The front 50 feet of each plot will be maintained through the 1945 growing season for additional comparisons. The remaining portion of each plot will be plowed under this fall. Other varieties tested were Dakota Common, Beehive, Cossack, Ladak, Utah Common, Kansas Common and Grimm.

Ranger alfalfa was created by plant breeders of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Nebraska Experiment Station and, according to Hackleman, is especially adaptable to the northern sections of Illinois.

Possible Farm Land Boom Ahead, Economists Warn

Land prices in Illinois have advanced as far as long time farm earnings will justify, and a farm land boom may lie immediately ahead, according to Prof. H. C. M. Case, head of the department of agricultural economics of the U. of I., and Prof. C. L. Stewart of the same department. Their statement is contained in a recent article in Illinois Farm Economics, extension service publication.

"There is little basis to expect land prices in the long run to remain as high as those prevailing in the summer of 1944. Consequences of a serious deflation of farm land values following this war may vary in certain respects from those following 1920, but the general pattern is likely to be similar," the article states.

Ten ways prospective buyers and sellers of farm land may exert voluntary control of land inflation may be summarized as follows:

(1) Buyers should not incur more farm land indebtedness than is justified by the long time earnings from the land.

(2) Where land prices have risen unduly, farmers generally will be better off in the long run to postpone purchase of land, retire their debts, and build reserves.

(3) Available funds can be used now or later for needed land and home improvements.

(4) Tenants may find it more profitable to continue as tenants than to buy land at inflated prices.

(5) Owner farm operators who want to expand their acreage to secure an economic size of unit should give consideration to leasing land from others rather than buying at inflated prices.

(6) Non-farmers should give serious consideration to alternative investments, particularly to purchase of war bonds.

(7) Purchasers of land at war prices should make as heavy cash payments on it as is consistent with adequate funds for operating it.

(8) Prospective farm purchasers who are not well-informed in regard to the value of land should avail themselves of competent land appraisal service.

(9) Buyers who assume heavy indebtedness incur risks not incurred by those who are able to pay cash.

(10) Farmers wanting to retire and others interested in disposing of farm lands should consider the advantages of sale in the present market. Sellers should require substantial down payments.

Castor Beans Net $13.54 Per Acre, Accounts Show

The castor bean crop proved to be a profitable one in 1943 on the light soils found in the Illinois counties where the crop was grown commercially, according to R. H. Wilcox, associate professor of farm management, U. of I. College of Agriculture. He based his conclusion on the cost account records kept by 34 farmers in Mason and Cass counties in cooperation with the college.

Average production of castor beans in the hull was 600 pounds an acre.

Total cost per acre for growing, including all expenses, was $20.96. The beans from the average acre sold for $34.50, leaving a profit above costs of $13.54. In other words, it cost the farmer $3.48 to produce 100 pounds of beans in the hull for which the government paid $5.73.

Nearly 600,000 pounds of castor beans were produced on Illinois farms in 1943 by arrangement with the federal government. Castor oil was needed for the lubrication of airplane engines used in high altitude flying, and in the hydraulic mechanism used in opening and closing bomb-bay doors, and in raising and lowering landing gears. The castor bean program was not continued in Illinois in 1944.

Chicago Producers Handle 56% Junior Show Entries

Chicago Producers Commission Association handled 56 per cent of the hogs entered in the fifth annual Chicago Junior Market Hog Show and Sale held Sept. 28 at the Chicago Stock Yards. Termed the best show to date, 474 entries were shown by 90 vocational and 4-H club boys and girls from Ill., Wis. and Ind.

Four first prizes were won by entries handled by the Chicago Producers. Kenneth Schertz, 17, Benson, Woodford county, won first in the light weight pen of three class on purebred Duroc Jerseys; Denver Goetz, 18, Geneseo, Henry county, topped the heavy weight pen of three class on purebred Hampshires. Schertz's pen of three, averaging 225 pounds each, brought 31 cents a pound, and Goetz received 27½ cents for his pen that averaged 256 pounds each.

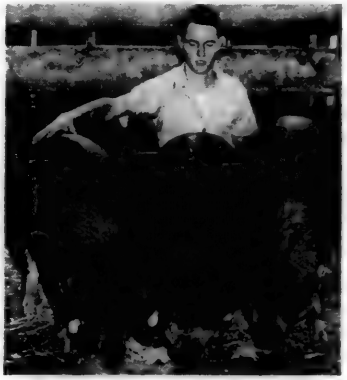
Miriam Meyer, 13, Crescent City, Iroquois county, won first in the light weight pen of five class on purebred Chester White hogs, averaging 214 pounds each which sold for 32 cents a pound.

A Duroc Jersey purebred hog, weighing 210 pounds, and shown by Kenneth Bast, 17, Tallula, Menard county, won the light weight class of single hogs. It sold at 29 cents a pound.

Top honors of the show went to Norman Jorstad, Morris, Grundy county, who took all three championship awards with his purebred Chester Whites. His champion single hog brought 82 cents a pound, an all time record price.

Donald Wilken, 14, Danforth, Iroquois county, won the medium weight class of five with Duroc Jersey hogs that sold for 31 cents per pound.

Delbert Decker, Jr., 16, Aledo, Mercer county, won the heavy weight single class on a purebred Hampshire that sold for 40 cents per pound.



Keith Schertz, Benson, Woodford county, won first in the light weight pen of three class with these purebred Duroc Jerseys at the fifth annual Chicago Junior Market Hog Show and Sale.

Rural YOUTH

By Ellsworth D. Lyon

Congratulations, Bureau County Rural Youth upon your community service through the waste paper collection! The facts concerning your recent drive for waste paper collection are outstanding. It was supervised by Rural Youth; assisted by Boy Scouts, 4-H Clubs, rural and village schools, and other civic groups. Some 105 tons of vitally needed waste paper were collected in 60 days, five railroad boxcars were filled and more than $1200 was netted from the sale of this waste paper. All money received was turned over to war relief agencies, including community war chests, USO and Red Cross.

The Randolph and Tazewell County Rural Youth groups have recently studied and revised their Rural Youth constitutions. Why not make the changes that bring the Rural Youth up with the times?

Warren county cooperated with Fire Prevention Week, October 8-14. "Country Capers" newsletter of the organization featured a good article on causes and prevention of fires.

A former Rural Youther of Macoupin county, Miss Lucille Denby, now with the University of Illinois Rural Sociology Extension, is scheduled for a square dance training school in LaSalle county on Nov. 8. Lucille is to be commended upon her new position as is the LaSalle County Rural Youth for its efforts to balance the recreational and educational features of its program as well as to improve recreation.

President Franklin Allen of Tazewell County sends this significant item, "We are stretching out election over three meetings to brush up on parliamentary procedure. First meeting, nomination of candidates for office; second meeting, election of officers; third meeting, installation of officers."

Rural Youth want to do the job right and here is a helpful, training process for new officers as well as for all in the group.

Marshall-Putnam and Tazewell County Rural Youth groups are sending Christmas boxes to members from their counties in the armed forces.

New groups organized within the state during 1944 are going well. These are the St. Clair county group, the Forreston Community group in Ogle county, and the South, or Geneva Community group in Kane county.

Hats off to the Cook county group for the third issue of its newsletter "Ruralite." By illustrative drawings, by good makeup, by well-written items it is publishing a good newsletter.

Montgomery County Rural Youthers visited a glass factory in Hillsboro in September. President Kenneth Wilson writes, "We saw the production of glass from the drying ingredients to the finished jars packed ready for shipment."

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
ILLINOIS WOOL MARKETING ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders and members of Illinois Wool Marketing Association will be held on Wednesday, the 29th day of November, 1944, at the hour of 9:30 A.M. in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, to elect directors for the succeeding year; to receive and if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the association for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1944; to consider and if approved, ratify and confirm all of the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the shareholders and members of the Association and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, this 31st day of October, 1944.

S. F. Russell, Secretary

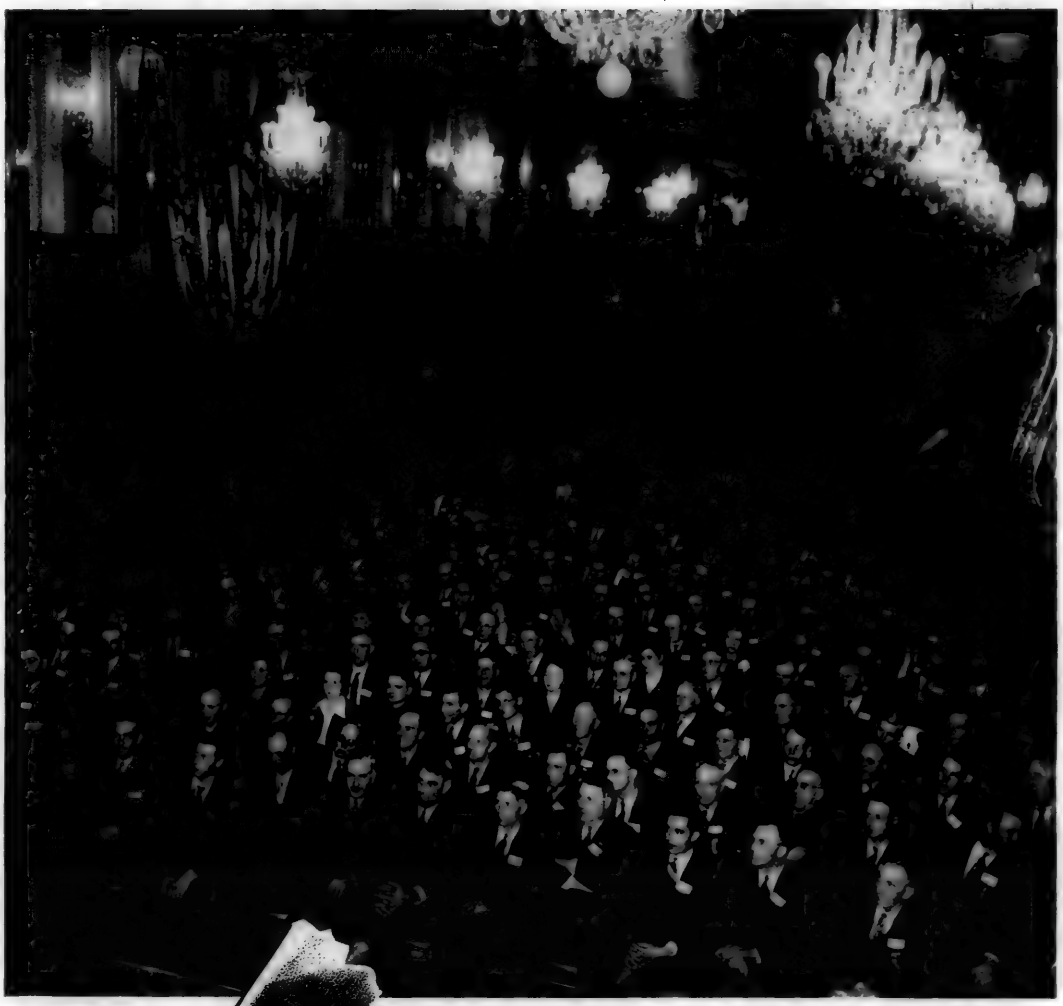
According to a canvass made by the Illinois State Geological Survey, in cooperation with the Midwest Agricultural Limestone Institute, 3, 221, 477 tons of liming materials were used for agricultural purposes in the calendar year of 1943. This is 17 per cent less than in the previous year but still is well over 20 per cent of all agricultural liming material applied in the entire United States.

And Many Illinois Farmers

will be thankful this year for being given the opportunity to safeguard their pig investment at relatively low cost with Farm Bureau Serum — handled cooperatively for Farm Bureau members only.

REMEMBER: **The smaller the Shoat The cheaper the Shot.**

See YOUR FARM BUREAU



COOPERATION

Basically, life insurance is a cooperative business -- it's only logical that Illinois farmers who pool their strength and resources to get so many other jobs done should build a life insurance company to provide for their future security.

See the insurance agent at your Farm Bureau for information on Country Life policies.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago 5, Illinois

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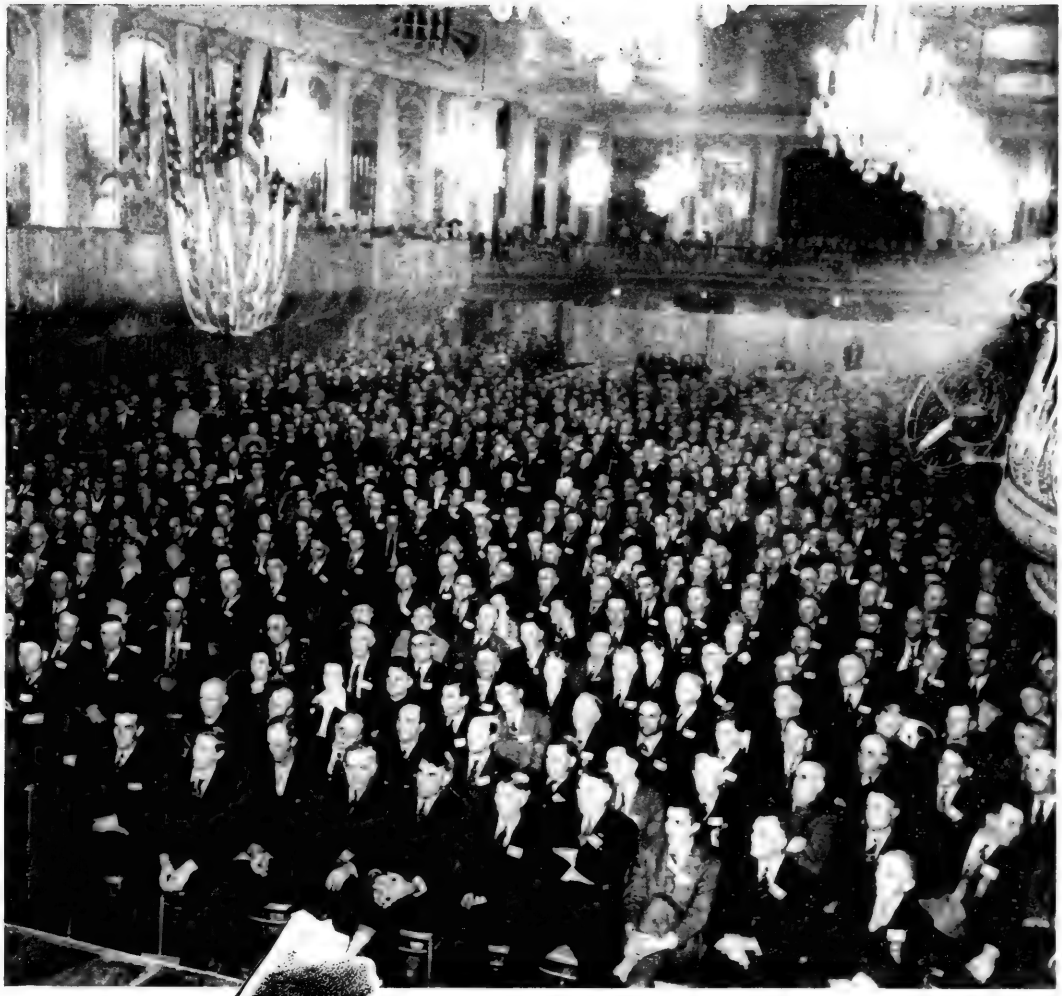


Basically, life insurance is a cooperative business -- it's only logical that Illinois farmers who pool their strength and resources to get so many other jobs done should build a life insurance company to provide for their future security.

See the insurance agent at your Farm Bureau for information on Country Life policies.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 608 S. Dearborn St. Chicago 5, Illinois

Stitts, Richards Named On IMPA Annual Program

Dr. T. G. Stitts, chief of the dairy and poultry section of the War Food Administration, Washington, D. C., and Owen Richards, general manager of the American Dairy Association, Chicago, will be two of the principal speakers at the Il-

Tom Stitts

Owen Richards

linois Milk Producers Association annual meeting which opens at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday Nov. 29 in the Crystal Room of the Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

Dr. Stitts will address the meeting upon the present and prospective dairy situation in the United States. "Tom Stitts," as he is affectionately known to the dairy industry, is a key man of the dairy industry in the United States, due both to his important position and also to his broad and intimate knowledge of the dairy industry throughout the United States.

Mr. Richards, general manager of the American Dairy Association, will discuss their program of promotion and merchandising of dairy products for the postwar period.

By Wilfred Shaw

Seventh annual meeting and banquet of the Kewanee Milk Producers was held Thursday evening, Oct. 5, in St. Peter's Lutheran church, Kewanee. One hunderd and forty-three members and their wives were in attendance. Reports upon the past years operations were submitted by President Henry Couve and Secretary-Treasurer Dean Radford. Principal address was given by Mr. Johnson of the Kewanee Daily Courier. Short talks were given by H. K. Danforth, Henry county farm adviser, and Wilfred Shaw, IAA director of milk marketing. The following retiring directors were re-elected for three year terms: Frank Binno, Dean Radford and Arthur Custer. Keith Milnes was elected a director succeeding Henry Couve.

The WFA limitations upon the sales of cottage cheese were removed effective Oct. 1. Previous to this action cottage cheese sales were restricted by the WFA to 100 per cent of the amount sold during June, 1943. The WFA limitation of sales of buttermilk and chocolate drinks still stands at 100 per cent of June 1943 sales.

The government set aside requirements of the manufacturers of cheddar cheese were lowered from 50 per cent in September to 40 per cent in October.

Five million pounds of butter, previously set aside and held by the trade for government war agencies, was scheduled to be released to hospitals at frequent intervals beginning Oct. 16. Field representatives of the dairy and poultry branch in the regional offices of the WFA's office of distribution in Chicago, New York, Atlanta, Dallas or San Francisco. Butter release certificates may be turned in to any creamery or authorized receiver holding unsold "set aside" butter.

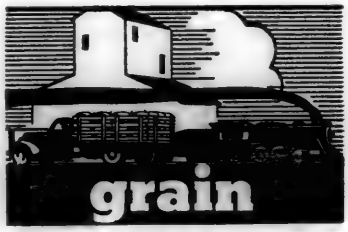
The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are September prices for 3.5% milk f.o.b. dealers platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.47
Canton	2.75
Champaign	2.75
Chicago (70 miles zone)	3.18
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.76
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.65
Jacksonville	2.85
Kewanee	
LaSalle	
Moline	3.00
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.36
Rockford	3.12
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis	3.63
Streator	

Stocks of dried whole milk powder on Sept. 1, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, were 18,478,000 pounds —up 68 per cent from a year ago. Stocks of non-fat powder (formerly known as skim milk powder) were reported at 63,594,000 — up 34 per cent from a year ago, and dried buttermilk 9,671,000 — up 140 per cent. August production of all non-fat powder totalled 51,300,000 pounds, an increase of 20 per cent over August a year ago with spray powder production up 5 per cent and roller powder up 35 per cent.

Butter holdings in the U. S. on Sept. 1 were 138,378,000 pounds, the lowest amount on record and 93,000,000 pounds below that of the same date the year previous. Current butter production is running approximately 10% below a year ago. The foregoing may explain the reasons for the current shortage of butter, especially when it is estimated that between 80-90% of present storage holdings are held by government agencies. All WFA set aside requirements for butter were dropped for October.

Northern Illinois evaporated milk plants raised their producer price in September from $2.55 per cwt. for 3.5% milk to $2.60 per cwt. f.o.b. plant. The previous price of $2.55 had prevailed since April, 1944.



By H. G. Iftner

Don Edison, secretary-manager of the Farmers Grain Dealer's Association of Iowa, Fort Dodge, Ia., will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Corporation in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago. The meeting will convene at 5:30 p. m. Tuesday, No. 28. A free dinner will be served to those sending in reservations.

Illinois Grain Corporation has justified the faith of its founders and supporters. It will have distributed $100,000 in cash patronage dividends and nearly a third of a million dollars in the form of patronage stock this year.

Frank Haines, manager; Arthur Burwash, Fred Romine and Charles Schmidt, directors of Illinois Grain Corporation; Eugene Hoerner, manager of the Ludlow Farmers, Champaign county, largest Illinois shipper to Indiana Grain Cooperative, and G. H. Iftner, IAA director of grain marketing, attended the annual meeting of the Indiana Grain Cooperative Sept. 27 at Indianapolis. Indiana Grain Cooperative has a net worth of nearly one and one-half million dollars.

The October issue of the Greene County Farm Bureau News Letter contained an article, "Greene County Co-ops Topped State." It went on to say that Greene county went to town in grain marketing during July by placing first in the state in marketing to the Illinois Grain Corporation. It listed Champaign, second; Morgan, third; Christian, fourth, and St. Clair, fifth. McLean usually leads the list. In August, Greene county again led with shipments from Greenfield, Carrollton and White Hall.

William R. Butler, formerly employed by the Stronghurst Grain and Merchandise Co., Henderson county, has been hired to manage the Brimfield Elevator Company.

Stockholders of the Cissna Park Cooperative Grain & Coal Co., Iroquois county, in annual meeting Sept. 30, changed the name to "Farmers Cooperative Company of Cissno Park," and approved a plan of reorganization increasing the capital stock and revaluing the shares of stock, thus expediting cooperative procedures. A. D. Goers is manager.

J. O. Cain, manager of the Illinois Grain Jacksonville office, reports that in one month his office shipped in 20 cars of northern oats for feeders in the area. This is the kind of service Farm Bureau members around Jacksonville appreciate.

More than 100 member elevators of Illinois Grain will have received checks in final settlement of old retains approximating $20,000 by the time the IAA RECORD goes to press. This liquidates the last obligation assumed by Illinois Grain for operations prior to 1937.

A team and dog await the return from the war of Cpl. Berry, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Farrell, Moultrie county.

It looks as though this youngster of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Groth, La Salle county, has made contact with the chocolate frosting pan.

Three "Homers" of the Jo Daviess County Farm Bureau, left to right, are Homer Curtiss and Cynthia, Homer Kearnaghan and Douglas, and Homer Wollensberger and Donald.

Donna Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orley Shaw, Schuyler county, finds her first birthday cake interesting.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Deters, Cumberland county, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in 1943. Mr. Deters is one of six brothers, all of whom married Cumberland county girls.

Here are two sets of twins of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Weber of Coles county. Sharon and Karon were born Oct. 26, 1941, and Terry and Teddy on Oct. 25, 1942.

This little Western lamb found a soft place to rest on the back of a Shropshire ram. Photo was submitted by Mrs. Lyle W. Naylor, Lee county.

Mrs. Curtis McCauley, Woodford county, is the winner of the "Picture of the Month" award with this photo of her oldest son, John, and the first game he bagged with his 410 gauge shotgun. Because of lack of space — the picture page has been omitted for several months, but the editors plan to publish it as often as possible and welcome pictures.

$5 PICTURE OF THE MONTH

Some Hunters Rely too much on their own Guardian Angel

Taxation of Farmer Organizations Under Internal Revenue Code

By Donald Kirkpatrick

THE first of the several classifications under Section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code exempting certain corporations from the obligation of paying a federal income tax covers certain agricultural, horticultural and labor membership organizations.

Such corporations are generally organized as membership corporations and without capital stock. Whether such a corporation has capital stock, however, is not a determining factor. The function, the operation and the non-profit character determine whether a corporation is within this classification.

These organizations, if incorporated, are incorporated generally under the Membership Corporation Act and in which no member is entitled to any pecuniary returns or distribution of income except on dissolution and liquidation of such corporation.

In Illinois our corporation act providing for the organization of such associations is entitled, "An Act for the Incorporation of Associations Not for Pecuniary Profit." The Illinois Agricultural Association is organized under this Illinois act. The American Farm Bureau Federation is organized under this Illinois act. All of the County Farm Bureaus in Illinois are incorporated under this act.

Some years ago prior to the enactment of the Illinois Agricultural Cooperative Act of 1923, this Membership Act Not for Profit was used for the incorporation of cooperative marketing associations. Practically all of our local livestock shipping associations were incorporated under this Membership Act.

The fact, however, that an organization is incorporated under the Corporation Act "Not for Pecuniary Profit" does not mean that it is entitled to exemption under the first classification of the exemption section. The County Farm Bureaus in Illinois, the Illinois Agricultural Association, and the American Farm Bureau Federation have letters of exemption under Section 101 (1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Under the regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue a farm organization, whether it be local, state or national, to be entitled to exemption under this first classification must satisfy the following conditions:

(1) The association must have no net income inuring to the benefit of any member.

(2) The association must be educational or instructive in character.

(3) The association must have as its object the betterment of the conditions of those engaged in such pursuits, the improvement of the grade of their products and the development of a higher grade of efficiency in their respective occupations.

Particular consideration should be given to the first condition, that the association shall have no income inuring to the benefit of any member. This condition would prevent the Farm Bureau from engaging in extensive commercial and trading operations. It is suggested that such activities be carried on by cooperatives as subsidiaries or affiliates.

It has been the opinion of the legal department of the Illinois Agricultural Association that a County Farm Bureau organized under the "Not for Profit Act" and holding a letter of exemption from the Internal Revenue Department does not violate its right to hold such letter of exemption by acting as an agent for its members in performing certain services.

For example, a County Farm Bureau acts as an agent for its members in receiving from the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association certain biologic supplies and distributing them to Farm Bureau members and in receiving patronage dividends from the State Company, passing on such earnings and savings to the producer member. The Department of Internal Revenue has not taken exception to this operation by a County Farm Bureau exemption under Par. 1 of Section 101.

Organizations desirous of maintaining their tax exemption status under the Internal Revenue Code should remember at all times that exemption sections are strictly construed by the courts and that therefore an organization desiring to maintain its exempt status should live within the limitations of the law.

State Has Good Seed Corn Crop, University Reports

Three million bushels of hybrid seed corn, sufficient to plant 21 million acres next year, or more than twice the acreage planted in the state this year, is the estimate for the 1944 Illinois seed corn crop, according to Oren Bolin, assistant professor of plant genetics, U. of I. College of Agriculture.

"Illinois is one of the very few states that has not experienced a damaging effect on the seed corn fields this year," Bolin reported.

"Some Illinois seed fields have suffered from drouth and chinch bugs, but most of the damage was done in areas where only a small percentage of our seed is grown."

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LOCKERS and / or HOME FREEZERS

By FRANK GOUGLER

THE evolution of preserving perishable farm products has been an interesting subject. The canning method has long been in use. To what extent will the freezing method replace the canning? The use of the frozen food locker is directing considerable attention to a wider use of this method of preservation. To what extent will it be used in the future by both rural and urban people?

Before Pearl Harbor a few manufacturers had started to make various kinds of home freezers. A few have been in use. Some have proved satisfactory, others not. When materials are again available many concerns will start making them. Single units will be available of approximately six cubic feet capacity — about the same as a locker. These complete will cost around $300 and with volume production they may sell for $250. Two and three-compartment home coolers, with each compartment of six cubic feet capacity also will be available. These will cost at least $150 more for each additional compartment. Already the walk-in type of home freezer has been on the market. These also vary in size and cost. The pre-war price was from $600 to $1,000.

Another type of refrigeration at zero or lower for home storage has and will be built into the ordinary kitchen refrigerator. This storage space will probably vary from one half the space of the standard locker to that of a locker.

Individuals who are interested in some kind of home freezer might well ponder the pros and cons of such an investment for a considerable time before actually making a purchase. The first question should be: What service do I expect of the machine? In connection with the small compartment type of home freezer, in most cases it may be assumed that by having such a unit fewer trips will be necessary to the locker plant. In this case it will not be expected to eliminate the use of a locker. Interest on initial investment, depreciation service and upkeep will probably be as much or more than the rental of a locker.

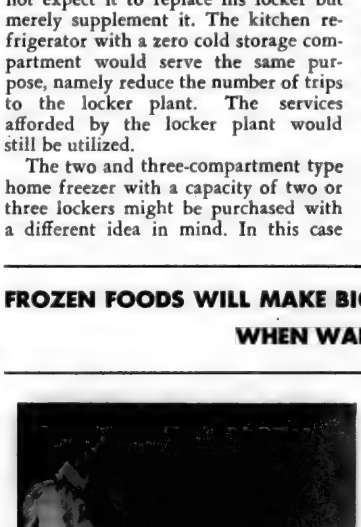
There are now approximately 325 locker plants in Illinois and as soon as materials are available many more will be built. Within a short time after the war most farmers in this state will have available lockers for rent in their regular trading center. If a locker can be rented in the town where one naturally trades, then very few extra trips would be required during the year to get products from the locker. With the smaller type of home freezer the owner would not expect it to replace his locker but merely supplement it. The kitchen refrigerator with a zero cold storage compartment would serve the same purpose, namely reduce the number of trips to the locker plant. The services afforded by the locker plant would still be utilized.

The two and three-compartment type home freezer with a capacity of two or three lockers might be purchased with a different idea in mind. In this case one may not intend to rent a locker at all.

In this case the slaughtering could be done on the farm and the carcasses would be taken to the locker plant for processing, wrapping, and sharp freezing. These costs would probably be slightly more than the charge for such where a locker is rented. This appears to be the policy now of locker plant operators who process for home freezer owners. In a locker plant these costs usually average slightly less than the rental charge for a locker. Here again interest on investment, depreciation, and power costs would probably equal or exceed the cost of like space rented at a locker plant.

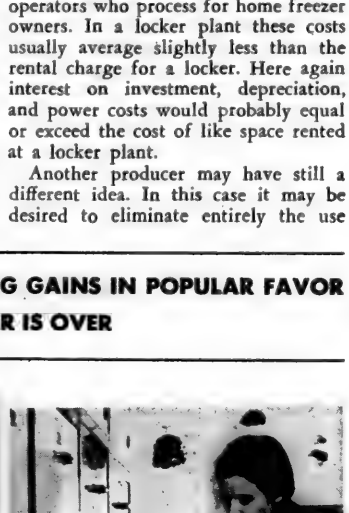
Another producer may have still a different idea. In this case it may be desired to eliminate entirely the use

FROZEN FOODS WILL MAKE BIG GAINS IN POPULAR FAVOR WHEN WAR IS OVER



Courtesy The Locker Operator

Here is one type of home freezer with a capacity of 3.7 cubic feet. Some locker patrons might consider this as a supplementary unit.



Locker patrons appreciate the cutting, wrapping and processing services furnished by locker plants. More and more locker plants are selling the idea of service as the main stock in trade.

and services of the locker plant. Slaughtering, processing, wrapping, sharp freezing and storing would all be done on the farm. It appears the walk-in type of cooler would be necessary to accomplish this.

Such an undertaking involves a considerable investment and justifies giving careful consideration to every phase of the venture. In the first place, it would probably be practical for only large operators. It might be practical for a large family or for a farmer who employs a lot of help or one who lives on a large farm operated with one or more tenants who are supplied with locker products. The size of the unit would depend on the number of persons involved. In 45 locker plants last year the average amount of meat processed per locker was 400 pounds, vegetables and fruit probably another 100 pounds. This might serve as a guide to the size of walk-in cooler to be purchased. The cost of course would vary with size, say $600 to $1,000. Here again, in addition to the initial cost, other cost items should be noted — depreciation, upkeep, interest and power.

These cost items, however, may not be the most important. A number of other items should be taken into consideration. It should be understood that the processing, wrapping, packaging, and storing of meat, fruit and vegetables require considerable skill if satisfactory results are to be obtained. Those who have managed locker plants for some time have learned this lesson. Does the average large farm operator want to take the time and trouble to master this skill? Another vital point is this: a locker plant maintains three different compartments, each held at different temperatures which according to Illinois law allows only slight tolerance in each compartment. Will a walk-in cooler have compartments for chilling, aging, sharp freezing and holding? Will it be possible to hold the temperatures in these compartments uniform? If not, best results can hardly be expected.

Among locker owners, both private and cooperative, there has been the question as to how home freezers will affect locker plants. Recently the National Frozen Food Locker Association made a nation wide survey on this point. Of the replies received, 66% were of the opinion that home freezers would be an asset to locker plants, and 34% thought they would compete with locker plants. It appears that if a locker plant is equipped to supply first class slaughtering and processing service to its patrons it should not have much to fear from competition of home freezers.

Only $200 Needed To Make Clubmobile Project Goal

Contributions to the Red Cross clubmobile project of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation now total $24,500, or only $200 short of the goal to be reached by Nov. 30, according to an official report released Oct. 18.

The funds are for the purchase and operating costs for one year of a Red Cross Clubmobile which is already operating in Italy.

Illinois women rank fifth among the states contributing to the fund with a total of $2220.23. In first place is Iowa with $4461.

The Associated Women have decided to close the United China Relief project on Nov. 30, and any further contributions to this fund should be in the hands of Associated Women officers by that date. Total amount in the China Relief fund as of Oct. 18 was $3756.19.

Home Bureau Women Seek Facts On Edible Soybeans

Fourteen county Home Bureaus have requested local leader training schools on use of soybeans for the fall and winter months. This vegetable was included in many home gardens for the first time this summer, and women are anxious to learn ways to use and preserve the beans and to grow and use the bean sprouts. They also want information on soy products now available in many local markets.

The first local leader training school dealing with edible soybeans was scheduled for Shelby county in February, 1943. Since that time interest has developed in many sections of the state.

In addition to the training schools in the 14 counties, lessons will be given by home advisers in a number of others.

Kankakee Sets Goal

Kankakee County Home Bureau women have set their county membership goal for 1944-45 at 600, according to Miss Ann Ewing, home adviser. This means a net gain of 107 members from the time of their last annual meeting. The county goal was figured by individual units setting their own goals.

Growing School Children Need Adequate Luncheons

A survey made in one Illinois county where 35 rural and town districts reported on the lunch habits of their children showed that only 5 per cent of the pupils were eating a mid-day meal that came up to the type-A lunch standards outlined by the War Food Administration, according to Miss Annette Young, extension nutritionist, U. of I. College of Agriculture.

This type-A lunch, Miss Young explained, has been set up as a guide for those who have charge of local school programs and for mothers who pack their children's lunches.

It calls for one-half pint of milk as a beverage, a fruit or vegetable or both, whole wheat enriched white bread, butter, an egg, cheese, poultry, fish or meat or dry beans or peanut butter.

Explain Ways of Paying For School Health Exams

Five ways to finance the school health examination now required by the Illinois Health and Physical Education Law, effective July 1, 1944, have been suggested by the office of the state superintendent of public instruction, reports Miss Fannie M. Brooks, health education specialist, U. of I. College of Agriculture.

While school boards must provide for the examinations, they are not liable for the cost, unless they wish to assume it. Methods of financing range from full cost assumption by the school board to complete responsibility being placed upon the parents. Each community is free to meet this problem in any way it sees fit.

One proposed plan is for parents to take the children to the family physician and dentist. If parents are financially unable to do this, then the school follows up with an examination for all children not already examined.

Many school authorities are placing the entire responsibility on the parents to consult the family physician and have him make the examinations. The school furnishes the necessary blanks, keeps them on file and checks to see that there is a maximum of cooperation.

In some areas the Parent-Teacher Association summer roundup is encouraging and promoting the examination of preschool children.

A fourth plan calls for annual fall employment of physicians and dentists who will make complete examinations in September of all children required to have them.

For such service, the school board in some instances pays the fees, which vary from $1 a pupil to $10 per hour. In other instances, the school board pays the major portion, while the children pay small amounts from 25 cents to $2. Community service clubs may pay the fee of the physicians or dentists, or the latter in some cases have contributed their time without charging a fee.

The fifth plan is one under which the school board employs a full or part-time physician and dentist on a yearly basis to make whatever examinations the school authorities desire.

EDITORIAL

Let's Be Prepared

NO ONE knows when the war in Europe or the Pacific will end, but every citizen hopes and prays that there will be an early end to this worldwide conflict. Until the victory is won it is the solemn duty of every citizen to make certain there is no slackening of effort on his part that might hinder in any way an early and successful culmination of the war effort.

A second duty of every citizen is to contribute his best thought and effort toward planning for the peace so the returning service men and women may come back to an America that is prepared to furnish them opportunities for developing their abilities to the fullest capacity.

In such constructive postwar plans, farmers and their organizations can make their greatest contribution by emphasizing the imperative need for a sustained agriculture. This is essential to the prosperity of America and to the mass production and consumption of the products of both agriculture and industry.

To have a sustained agriculture it is necessary that overall policies be maintained whereby government in cooperation with producers sees to it that surplus reserves of basic soil crops do not depress market price levels. Such surplus reserves are a safeguard against an acute shortage in the nation's food supply in years of disaster. In view of this fact it becomes a national responsibility to see that such reserves are handled intelligently and in the best interests of all groups of the nation.

If farmers who realize the necessity of a basic farm program do not support their position vigorously, other groups might prevail — and the farmers could be left without a program when they need it most.

History tends to repeat itself. In the First World War 40 million acres of additional land were plowed up to increase needed production. As the end of that war approached, farmers were told that they need have no fear of surpluses, that ravaged countries would absorb the supplies. Farmers know the aftermath of that period. Now again we have a tremendous increase in production, and farmers again have answered the call of their government in an hour of need. Early this year, government officials told farmers not to worry too much about surpluses, but since then these same officials have reversed their position and have expressed concern about agricultural surpluses.

To avoid the experiences of the First World War, there must be a national understanding of the importance of controlling surplus reserves of basic soil crops. Of equal importance is that such an understanding be made part of a national policy so that it does not become a question for political debate every four years.

Let the organized farmers make it clear that they want, and insist upon, the maintenance of basic agricultural policies whereby farmers will be assured of prices for farm products sufficient to give them a fair exchange value with the products of industry. It is only through the adoption of such policies that the country will be able to maintain a high national income. It is only through a high national income that government can maintain the degree of taxation to meet the nation's huge war debt. Only through meeting our obligations can we have a solvent government and one that is backed by the integrity and confidence of the people. If these things are accomplished, there is no need to fear the future. Working together, agriculture, industry and labor can lay the groundwork for an even better America.

Farmers through their organizations can have a great influence in seeing that these objectives are reached. The voice of agriculture will be best heard if farmers are fully organized in the counties, the states and in the nation.

The Individual and Cooperation

PERHAPS you as an individual farmer, a member of the Farm Bureau, may sometimes ask yourself, "What difference does it make whether I market my livestock (cream, milk, grain, fruits and vegetables) cooperatively; and whether I buy my basic farm supplies (oil, gas, serum, paints, insurance) cooperatively? After all, I can buy sufficient quantities at a time so that I get good prices, and there isn't a lot of visible difference in the prices my products bring, no matter how marketed. Is it all very worthwhile after all?"

In such moments of contemplation, the individual may often lose sight of his long-run interests, and the larger interests of agriculture as a whole. There may not be a great short-run difference in some instances — as for instance during periods of light cream production, when cooperatives and competing concerns may be paying the same prices, or when the cooperatives may even be at a temporary disadvantage.

Let the individual who is thinking along these lines ask himself these questions: (1) Could I be sure of the quality, and service, and the saving, if others were to consult merely the short-run angles of the situation, and thus cooperatives were greatly weakened or destroyed? (2) Isn't it true that cooperative marketing has already improved many trade practices and brought a better level of prices? (3) If cooperative purchasing has brought returns because of the pooling of farmers' buying power, might it not bring even more returns if all organization-minded farmers used them? (4) If cooperative marketing has already made some gains, what could it make if all Farm Bureau members marketed everything through cooperative channels. Wouldn't our bargaining power be that much greater?

If everyone who sometimes "weakens" on cooperative purchasing and marketing would use these questions as a check-list, it is probable that all concerned would be better off, and that the benefits of cooperation would be even more striking than they have been up to now.

Cooperation does pay.

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what we are striving for!

- An early and complete Allied victory
- A sound American agriculture
- Efficient, abundant production
- Fair price in the market place
- Fair, adequate taxes
- Conservation of our soil
- Sound planning now for postwar period

A strong, United Agriculture
In a Strong, United Nation

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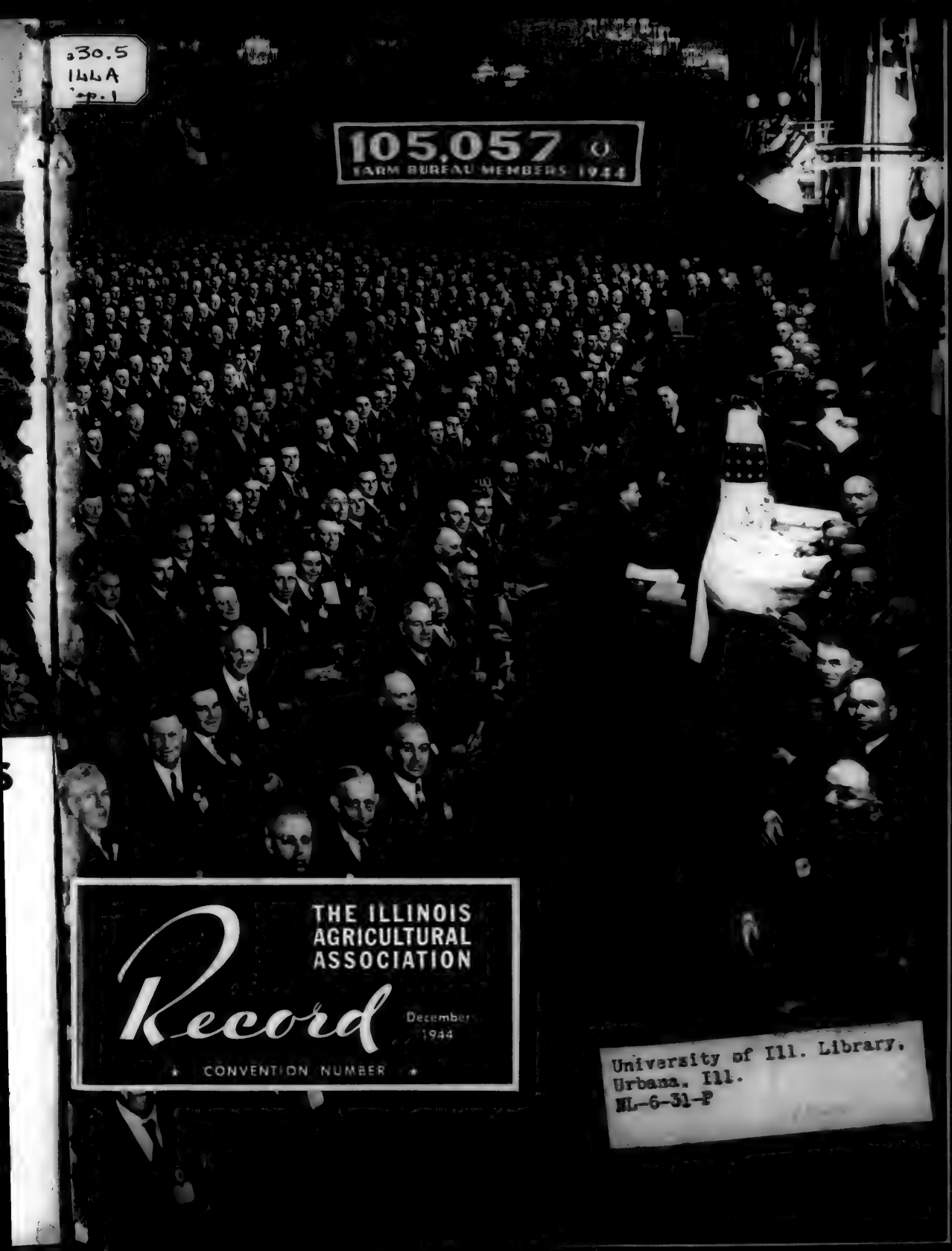

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION Record

December 1944

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Our Goal...

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Your help is needed to make this possible. Get your neighbor to join the Farm Bureau today.

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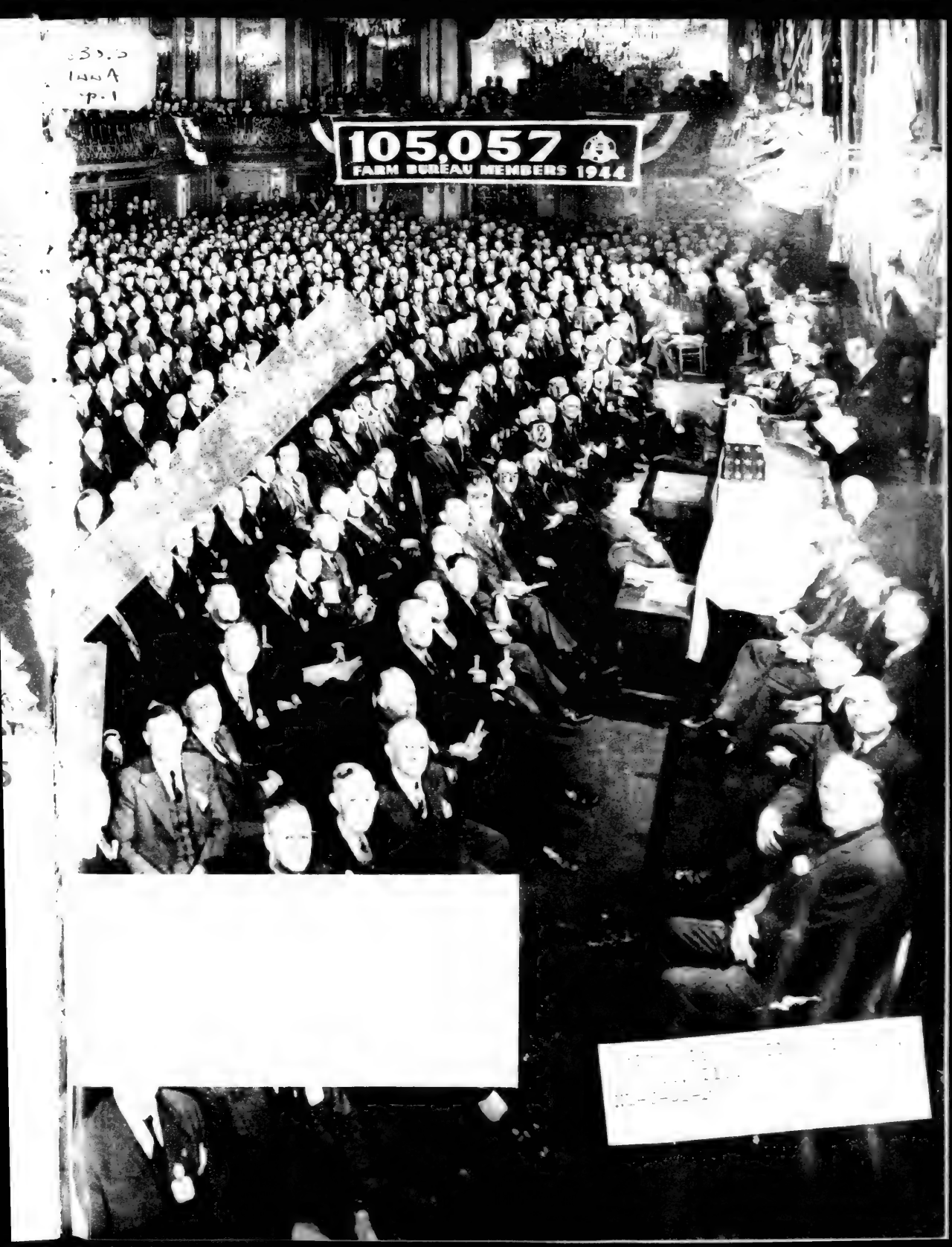

This isn't getting tiresome, is it?

Ordinarily, I like to change folks' presents from year to year, but you Illinois Agricultural Mutual policyholders always end up with the same thing — Special Dividends.

This means that in 1944 policyholders of two years' standing received a 40% total dividend.

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

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Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

DECEMBER, 1944 **VOLUME 22 - NUMBER 11**

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Unity of Purpose

IT IS WINNING THE WAR

THE SAME SINGLE-MINDEDNESS WILL ESTABLISH THE PEACE, IS THEME OF 30TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

By CRESTON FOSTER

THE same unity of purpose that is helping America win the war will be required in winning the peace.

Such was the major theme of the messages brought to Illinois Farm Bureau members at the 30th annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Illinois farm families, along with other groups of the nation, are making and have made a great contribution in order that this war may be brought to an early and successful end. The service flags under which members and delegates met for their annual session told better than any words the sacrifices that have been made in the name of freedom. These flags showed that 398 sons and daughters of Illinois Farm Bureau families and eight Farm Bureau employees had made the supreme sacrifice. The flags also showed that 26,054 members of Farm Bureau families and 650 employees were in the service of their country.

Ever conscious of these gold and blue stars, members and delegates were filled with a quiet and calm deliberation as they met to determine ways and means of discharging their full responsibility in continuing a full prosecution of the war effort and in preparing to meet the equally great problems of the peace.

President Earl C. Smith reflected this sentiment when he declared in his annual address. "Regardless of obstacles already confronted or others yet to be met, farmers will neither slow up nor let down in their support of the gallant American men and women in uniform until their glorious achievements have been climaxed by the unconditional surrender of the enemy both in Europe and Asia. But we must not let our zeal for the defeat of the enemy becloud the responsibility of those of us on the home front in preparing for a successful peace."

President Smith stressed the interdependence of all groups of the nation in achieving a stable economy, and declared that national postwar prosperity will depend in a large measure on a sustained and prosperous agriculture. He asserted that in spite of general recognition that agriculture is basic in the national economy, it has not been treated as such. "Throughout the years every recognition given agriculture, and every advancement made by agriculture, has been secured as a result of organized argument and pressure," he said. "Never has the problem been met squarely from the standpoint of the importance of a prosperous agriculture to the welfare of every man, woman and child in the United States."

Dean H. P. Rusk of the U. of I. College of Agriculture, in his address to the convention Friday morning emphasized that true national income and our standard of living depend not upon dollars but upon the production and use of consumer and capital goods and services. "These," he said, "are the strategic points in the battle for national prosperity and the well-being of all the people."

"Maybe what we need," he said, "is a Bretton Woods type of conference for agriculture industry and labor. . . If industry expects a continuous and adequate supply of agricultural products, then agriculture has a right to expect industry to furnish a continuous and adequate supply of its products on a fair basis of exchange — something after the Bretton Woods ideal. But industry has not always been able or willing to do that. . . Fortunately there is a growing realization of the fact that agriculture and industry are complementary — that neither can function at full efficiency unless the other is doing its part, and that only to a minor extent can one compensate for the failure of the other."

The note of interdependence of groups was echoed by Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the committee for economic development, and president of the Studebaker Corporation, in his address at the Thursday night session. He declared that planning now for a high level of productive activity in industry and agriculture is essential, and stated that a total production of 150 to 170 billion dollars annually will be necessary if seven to 10 million new jobs are to be provided. Government, he said, cannot provide more than two million additional jobs, and thus private enterprise must meet the problem of full employment.

"We can accomplish this", he said, "if all groups of employers plan now for an expanding activity and if the economic climate is favorable, and rid of the notion that America is through." "War production," he continued, "has revived business confidence in the ability of the nation to solve its economic problems."

Governor Dwight H. Green, bringing the greetings of the state government to the association, stressed the need of an adequate farm income at a parity level. He also stressed the importance of farm-to-market roads, soil conservation, flood control and drainage. He endorsed the establishment of a college of veterinary medicine at the U. of I. College of Agriculture, and reviewed the animal disease control program of the state department of agriculture under Director Howard Leonard.

Governor Green also called attention to the state's program for veterans, including rehabilitation and medical care for the disabled and job-finding service for the able-bodied. County service representatives, to make available full information to veterans of the aids set up, have been appointed, he said, and farm advisers have been asked to assist in this connection with veterans from farm families.

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who brought greetings from the national organization to delegates and members at the Friday session, declared

(*Continued on page* 31)

IAA Organization Director O. D. Brissenden leads the singing.

AFBF President Edward A. O'Neal greets the convention. IAA President Earl C. Smith is at left.

IAA President Earl C. Smith makes annual address.

Hayward Simpson, Pacific veteran, registers with former employer, Lawrence McManus, Mercer county.

The "Five Taylor Kids" thrill their audience.

IAA Field Secretary George E. Metzger makes report to IAA 30th annual meeting Thursday.

General Counsel Donald Kirkpatrick is kept busy during convention by annual meetings and conferences of IAA associated companies. He told the story and history of Farm Bureau Insurance at Insurance Conference.

Among notables at speakers' table were IBA President Floyd Condit, Sam Thompson, L. S. Lyon, Chicago A. of C., Senator Simon E. Lantz, L. P. Volz, Governor's assistant, J. L. Donnelly, IMA and N. J. Zioner, Illinois Chamber of Commerce.

A Healthy Agriculture . . . . . A Healthy Nation

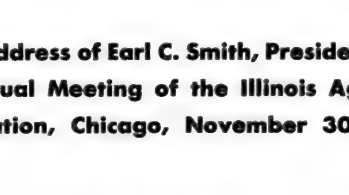
Agriculture must be recognized and treated as a basic industry if we are to have national postwar prosperity, Smith declares

Annual Address of Earl C. Smith, President, Before 30th Annual Meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Chicago, November 30, 1944

IT AGAIN becomes my privilege and duty to report to the delegates and members on the state of the Illinois Agricultural Association, mention some of its accomplishments and to make recommendations for the consideration of the delegates in further outlining the general policies of the organization.

As we open this, the Association's Thirtieth annual meeting, we are all deeply conscious of, and we salute, the millions of young men and young women of America who are serving their country in the armed forces on every battlefront, upon far-flung seas, and in preparation for such service. Neither do we forget the fine young men and women who because of their special abilities are serving their country upon the farms, in offices, and in factories. The magnificent achievements of all bring to every worthy American a renewed sense of pride and loyalty to his country. Their outstanding attainments also instill within us a deeper feeling of responsibility to meet and to solve the many and difficult problems arising daily in our various walks of life.

Never have I felt more keenly my responsibility, and never have the delegates assembled carried greater responsibility in the determination of policies whereby farmers through their organization can make their greatest contribution to the welfare of our country. We are all conscious and proud of the manner in which farmers have continued to overcome serious obstacles, lay aside disappointments, and at times ignore unfair treatment, as they moved forward in supplying the nation with the greatest volume of food ever produced in any one



year. Neither do we forget that all of this has been accomplished when our members and other farmers throughout the country have been going about with daily and deep concern for the welfare of their sons and daughters serving in the armed forces, and some with heavy hearts after receiving the message that a loved one was killed, wounded or missing in action.

Again there has been no threat of farm strikes or slow downs, nor have price advantages been sought, notwithstanding the long hours that have been required on farms to meet the production goals requested by the government. It is becoming increasingly recognized that farmers are the one group in America which has been called upon constantly to do more and more with less and less.

If for no other reason, the record of accomplishments by farmers during the war will entitle them to a prominent place around the council tables of state and nation in solving problems of peace.

Although somewhat different in character, your organization has been forced to meet and overcome many serious problems resulting from wartime conditions. When our country entered the war there were 242 men and 282 women on the staff of the organization. Of this number 142 men and 3 women have entered the armed forces since the day of Pearl Harbor. At the close of the fiscal year 181 men and 300 women constituted the staff of the organization, which you will note is considerably less than during normal times and conditions. To carry on the organization's activities and to improve efficiency, it has been necessary to increase the hours of service by ten percent, and to curtail some of the ordinary detail that is desirable, but not imperative, and to ask both the men and senior women on the staff to discharge ever increasing responsibilities.

Equipment and supplies of nearly every character that are necessary for orderly operations have been seriously limited, and some impossible to secure.

I mention these things only that our members may know that, as an organization, we have been forced to meet many limiting factors similar to those confronting the members generally. In addition to these daily problems, have been the serious considerations that always confront an organization, such as ours, during a general election year.

Notwithstanding these and other problems and difficulties with which the organization has been confronted, it is with both pleasure and much satisfaction that I can report steady progress in the affairs of the organization, and that the financial position of the Association and all of its associated companies has been improved.

A year ago I reported a membership of 94,333 as of the close of the Association's fiscal year, September 30, which was then the highest paid membership in the history of the organization. During the annual meeting last year, we were all thrilled when a beautiful banner was unfurled disclosing a membership of 100,000 Farm Bureau members in Illinois.

Enthusiasm created by this announcement was naturally tempered by a feeling of greater institutional responsibility to provide and render service worthy of such outstanding confidence. We all recognized that as the membership grows, the natural or normal turnover in membership likewise increases, and that it would be increasingly difficult to continue the healthy growth the organization has enjoyed for many years. It is, therefore, with added pride and satisfaction that I can report a membership of 105,057 at the close of the fiscal year, September 30.

Organization Forges Ahead

Certainly this is an attainment of which we can all be proud. Credit for this splendid business and membership record, particularly under present day conditions and limitations, goes rightly to an understanding and loyal membership and to one of the finest and most capable groups of men and women on the Board of Directors and on the staff that ever surrounded a leader of an organization. It is with a great deal of personal pleasure and official satisfaction that I express to them publicly, my deep appreciation of their conscientious service and their loyal cooperation.

Neither time nor present day responsibilities permit me to make other than brief mention of the problems and accomplishments of the several business service corporations affiliated with the Association. Many of these problems have been difficult to solve. Some remain unsolved, but in every case, accomplishments have been outstanding. However, we recognize that the associated companies held their annual meetings this week where opportunity was afforded for complete reports and the consideration of their respective affairs.

Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association

The Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association completed 437 audits for 409 members. This work required 37,876 hours of auditing time, and 58,191 miles of travel. The Association filed 188 income tax and capital stock tax returns, 110 information returns, and secured three letters of tax exemption for its members. The taxes paid by these cooperatives approximated $226,000. When measured from the standpoint of available, experienced manpower and the limitations of travel, the record of the Auditing Association is not only commendable, but very outstanding.

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company

The Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company had $339,663,235.00 of insurance in force at the close of its fiscal year, September 30, — a net gain for the year of $68,633,760.00. It paid loss claims totaling $838,366.10, paid dividends to its policyholders in the amount of $467,693.29, and added $242,009.89 to its surplus, which at the close of the year was $1,840,598.56.

Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association

The Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association purchased for its members 48,820,435 cubic centimeters of serum and virus during the year. In addition to dividends of $3,500.00 upon its capital stock, the Association returned to its members cash patronage dividends of $52,555.02, and added $1,480.10 to its surplus.

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company had one of its most successful years. At the close of business September 30, a total of 135,738 policies were in force — an increase of 16,206 for the year. Its total incurred losses for the year were $1,489,320.33, and the Company paid $1,117,311.66 in regular and special dividends to its policyholders.

Illinois Farm Supply Company

Although forced to meet serious curtailment of available merchandise, the sales of the Illinois Farm Supply Company were the highest of record. It purchased and distributed 124,000,000 gallons of petroleum products, and seventy-eight percent (78%) of this total was handled by its own transportation system. Its feed division distributed 39,337 tons of Blue Seal feeds and ingredients. The Company had a net income of $922,559.89, and of this amount paid $749,810.00 in cash patronage dividends to its 152 member companies. The records disclose that from the operations of this Company and its member companies, $2,009,986.45 was paid to Farm Bureau members of Illinois in the form of patronage dividends.

Country Life Insurance Company

When measured from any standpoint, the Country Life Insurance Company had its most successful year. 12,372 new policies of life insurance totaling $30,595,915.00 were issued. At the close of its fiscal year, 129,336 policies were in force, covering $22,059,698.00 of life insurance. At the close of its fiscal year the Company had total assets of $24,226,886.86, an increase for the year of eighteen percent (18%). During the year claims totaling $598,915.31 were paid, and $396,090.41 was paid in dividends to policyholders. $164,088.64 was added to the unassigned surplus of the Company, which on September 30 totalled $2,587,504.28. Fifty-two percent (52%) of the investments of the Company's funds during the past year were made in government bonds. Its holdings on September 30 of this class of securities aggregated $8,670,481.56. On that date its entire bond portfolio had a market value of $19,949,396.66, which was $821,053.42 in excess of the amount at which these securities are being carried on the books of the Company.

Illinois Agricultural Holding Company

The Illinois Agricultural Holding Company, which owns all of the stock of Country Life Insurance Company, and which is controlled by a directorate interlocking with that of the Illinois Agricultural Association, received $150,000.00 in dividends on this stock in 1944. After the payment of all dividend requirements on its stock, the Holding Company distributed $126,000.00 to holders of special policies and to Farm Bureau member policyholders of Country Life Insurance Company.

Illinois Livestock Marketing Association

The volume of livestock handled by Illinois Livestock Marketing Association was substantially less than the volume of the previous year. This drop in volume was occasioned largely by the unfavorable position in which government price ceilings and floors placed the Association, at its points of operation. This loss in volume could have been avoided, at least in substantial part, had the Association been willing to adopt practices used by some others during periods of both gluts and shortages of hogs as related to market demand. Notwithstanding this loss in volume, after paying the regular six percent (6%) dividends on its outstanding capital stock, a patronage dividend of seventeen percent (17%) was paid to its member companies and a substantial amount placed in the surplus of

the Company, which now equals sixty-two percent (62%) of its total outstanding capital stock.

Illinois Producers' Creameries

During the past year the ten members of Illinois Producers' Creameries produced 6,484,383 pounds of Prairie Farms butter, 2,577,083 pounds of powdered milk, and 233,740 pounds of cheese. Its operations were substantially larger than those of any previous year. From its net earnings, the Company paid $1,943.04 in dividends on its outstanding capital stock, $20,061.47 as quality premiums and patronage dividends, and $5,800.59 was added to the surplus of the Company. Records disclose that Illinois farmers have an investment in stock of Illinois Producer's Creameries and member companies now amounting to $471,092.00, and that this investment is now supported by a surplus equaling sixty-seven percent (67%) of total outstanding capital stock.

Illinois Grain Corporation

Illinois Grain Corporation handled 20,600,000 bushels of grain during the twelve month period ending September 30, which was an increase of fifty-four percent (54%) over that handled the previous year. A substantial portion of this increase came from the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Iowa, which during the year became a member of the Illinois Grain Corporation. The Illinois Grain Corporation had net earnings amounting to $147,392.25, which is more than four times the earnings of the previous year. Again is witnessed the importance of volume for the successful operation of an institution of this character. After the payment of $5,952.00 in dividends upon its outstanding capital stock, and the payment of cash patronage dividends amounting to $91,348.28, the surplus of the Company at the close of its fiscal year, June 30, 1944, amounted to $91,874.00, which is $31,086.00 in excess of the surplus of a year previous.

Illinois Wool Marketing Association

The volume of wool handled by Illinois Wool Marketing Association was much less than that of the previous year. This was largely occasioned by the static market resulting from stipulated prices by the government. However, the services of the Association were valuable to farmers in holding a definite floor under the market in all sections of the state. Although showing loss in volume handled, the Association's earnings warranted the payment of the full dividends on its outstanding capital stock.

The operations of all of the business corporations, on which I have reported very briefly, continue under the management of Illinois Agricultural Service Company. The relationships existing between these organizations and the coordination of their activities with the general program of the Farm Bureau of Illinois were never better. The purpose of these service organizations is to serve Farm Bureau members, and that they are measuring up fully to these responsibilities, is proven by their steady and healthy growth in volume, in earnings and in the improvement of their financial positions. It is only fair to say that the valued service they are performing is gaining attractiveness and is contributing materially to the steady increase in the membership of the county Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Illinois Milk Producers Association Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and Illinois Cooperative Locker Service

Relationships with the Illinois Milk Producers Association, the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, and the Illinois Cooperative Locker Service continue on a very cooperative and satisfactory basis. While these organizations are not operated or managed by the Management Service provided by the Illinois Agricultural Association, their interests and activities are closely associated with those of the Illinois Agricultural Association and are generally regarded as being a definite part of the Farm Bureau program in Illinois. Reports on their respective activities during the year appear to be very satisfactory to those they serve, and I could not ask for more cordial understanding and relationships than those existing between them and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Plan Program Expansion

While all Farm Bureau members in Illinois should be, and I believe are, rightfully proud of the outstanding success the Farm Bureau service organizations have made, and I find great satisfaction in their outstanding achievements, yet I feel deeply that an expanding membership requires improving, expanding and strengthening of the general Farm Bureau program.

Thoughtful people are laying plans so as to best meet the problems that will be confronted in the readjustment era. This is equally true of foreseeing institutions. The Illinois Agricultural Association is laying plans for further developments in the field of marketing, particularly grain and livestock. It also has well developed plans for a substantial increase and improvement in its various lines of publicity and in the field of public relations. Your organization has the necessary capital for these needed additions to the present program, and will be prepared to move forward to the full extent the membership may desire just as soon as limitations of manpower and materials are removed.

State Legislation Discussed

The Sixty-Fourth General Assembly will convene early in January, and as in former sessions, many hundreds of bills will be introduced having indirect, if not direct, effect upon farm and rural interests. I cannot, of course, anticipate the subject matter of such proposed legislation, but there are a few matters of widespread interest and importance to farm people that I feel I should discuss briefly. Undoubtedly, there will be many bills introduced having to do with our school system. This has been repeatedly true throughout many recent sessions of the General Assembly. While always trying to be constructive, the Association has been forced to oppose many of the bills having to do with the readjustment of our rural school structure. It is not my purpose to criticize or to question the motives of those initiating much of this legislation, but I do not hesitate to say that, with limited exception, proposals heretofore considered have come from people who had only limited understanding of the underlying school problems in our rural areas, some from those having selfish interests to serve, and very few, if any, of such proposals were the result of mature thinking and recommendation by the parents of children or those responsible for the maintenance of rural schools. I refer particularly to proposed legislation that would have forced consolidation of rural schools, that would have provided a statewide school board with widespread powers for the determination of local problems, and proposals of varied character, which in differing degrees, would strip from those most interested within the districts, rightful authority in directing the affairs of their respective schools.

IAA Committee Studies Schools

It was because of these continuing experiences that the Board of Directors a year ago last March authorized the selection of a statewide school committee for the purpose of reviewing the many problems connected with our rural schools, and to make recommendations for consideration at this annual meeting.

The leaders of the county Farm Bureaus from each of the fifteen congressional districts downstate were requested to select two interested and informed people, and these, together with the Public Relations Committee of the Illinois

Agricultural Association, constituted a statewide committee of thirty-five.

This committee held nine meetings, covering eighteen days, and three subcommittee sessions. It sought and received the advice and counsel of many outstanding educators of experience. It has reviewed, in reasonable detail, the conditions and the problems confronting our schools in all sections of Illinois. After careful consideration, the committee reached almost, if not unanimous, accord in recommending steps that should be taken to meet squarely the problems as they appear to exist.

I want to take this means of thanking the outstanding group of men and women who have served on the school committee, for the time they have given to this important problem. And may I add in passing, that it has been one of the most able and conscientious general committees it has been my privilege to meet and counsel with.

Farm Bureaus Get Reports

Both the preliminary and final reports of this committee were sent to every county Farm Bureau. Their recommendations will be considered in the School Conference, which is scheduled for this afternoon. I hope the results of this Conference will be reported to the delegates through the Resolutions Committee, so as to provide the Association with an outline of policy and procedure whereby the Association can be of the greatest assistance in adequately solving the many serious problems with which our rural schools are confronted. Of one thing we must be sure, either rural people must become much more aggressive in meeting and solving these problems, or I fear a renewal of attempts to remove from within the school district, the responsibility and the authority for the guidance and direction of rural schools.

It is my belief that we can no longer defend state assistance to schools where the daily attendance is so low as to remove even the necessary competitive conditions that are essential to develop the best within children, and where the per unit cost of maintaining such schools is beyond reason.

There are two over-all problems that must be met. First, will those most interested within the district or districts bring about such reasonable consolidations as are known to be warranted, or will their failure to do so result in some law creating a tailor-made way for the coordination of schools, that even when accomplished will not meet the reasonable needs of the rural community? This is largely, if not entirely, a local problem.

The other problem has to do with the readjustment of the basis upon which state equalization funds are distributed, to a basis of real need, rather than as at present — an unneeded subsidy to some and a deficit of revenue to meet the necessary requirements of children in other areas. This is largely a state problem. Both of these problems must be faced squarely.

Recognizing the importance of the rural school problem, the Association created a Rural Schools Department during the year, and employed an able, experienced man to direct its activities. He will be available to the county Farm Bureaus to assist them in the study and the solution of their local problems to the full extent his time will permit, and the counties may desire.

Postwar Planning Commission

Outstanding among recommendations before the next General Assembly will be the report and recommendations of the Illinois Post War Planning Commission, which was authorized by the last General Assembly, and appointed by Governor Green early in the year. The over-all purpose of this Commission was to make a comprehensive study and to make recommendations to the Governor and to the next General Assembly whereby the state could best assist business, agriculture and workers during the readjustment period following the war. As a member of this Commission, I was requested to recommend a number of representatives of agriculture to serve with me on a sub-committee of agriculture, and to make recommendations as to agriculture's needs. Dean Rusk and Dr. Case from the University of Illinois; Howard Leonard, Director of the State Department of Agriculture; Walter W. McLaughlin, former State Director of Agriculture and now Manager of Decatur Farm Management Service; Edwin Bay, President of the Farm Advisers' Association of Illinois; Dr. Henry Taylor of the Farm Foundation; E. A. Eckert, Master of the Illinois State Grange, and Chris Christensen, former Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, now Vice-President of Celotex Corporation, rendered able service on this Committee.

The committee confined its report to matters having to do with rural schools, rural roads, soil needs and the importance of giving and maintaining official state support to broad national policies which are required for the stabilization of agriculture at a prosperous level.

The recommendations of the committee on rural school needs are not at variance with the report and recommendations of the Illinois Agricultural Association School Committee.

The committee emphatically set forth the immediate and widespread opportunity rural road improvement offers for the employment of men in all areas as soon as such labor is available. It called for immediate blue printing of rural road needs in all counties of the state, and it particularly emphasized the responsibility of the state in assisting local governments to meet these requirements.

The committee's report on soils was in some respects alarming, for it pointed out definitely the serious drain put upon the soils of Illinois, as well as other states, in meeting wartime production requirements. The report also pointed out the state's responsibility to assist in making available necessary machinery for the much wider production and use of limestone and other fertilizers, as soon as conditions permit. The report further pointed out the imperative need for official state support of broad agricultural policies that are necessary for the effective segregation and control of surplus reserves of basic soil crops and that this matter should be considered and supported on a strictly non-partisan and non-political basis.

I can here mention, only briefly, the aspects of this report, but when the final and official report of the Commission is available, I commend it for the careful study of all interested citizens of Illinois. During the next session of the General Assembly, the Illinois Agricultural Association will have a real opportunity to render the state, as well as all rural areas, great service in using its influence in support of efforts made to provide practical ways and means for the application of the recommendations of the Illinois Postwar Planning Commission.

Urges Gateway Amendment

The failure of the proposed constitutional amendment in the recent election again demonstrates the impossibility of amending our State Constitution under the present requirement that an amendment to be adopted must receive a majority of all of the votes cast in the election. The proposed amendment, which would have permitted sheriffs and county treasurers to succeed themselves in office had been submitted by a two-thirds vote of each House in the General Assembly It was considered by both political parties. It was defeated by those not sufficiently interested to even vote on the proposal. The experience with this amendment and with others submitted in recent years, should convince all thoughtful people of the necessity of submitting to the people at the next general election a so-called Gateway Amendment. Such an amendment, if approved, would permit the adoption of amendments to our State Constitution by vote of a substantial majority of those voting

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RESOLUTIONS

Adopted By Board of Delegates at 30th Annual Meeting of IAA in Chicago, Dec. 1, 1944

FOREWORD

THE Illinois Agricultural Association has rounded out its first thirty year period. The Association was born during the violent stresses of World War I. These days of World War II are measuring its virility. This hour is the high water mark of its strength, its influence and its membership. From its farm homes have moved out onto the fronts of the world their legions of young men and women. Other legions upon the home front have sustained those in active service.

Of first moment is that we decisively overwhelm those with whom we are at war. Our ultimate faith in this cause will not diminish, and the day will come when there will be restored peace again among the nations of the world. With that day, new problems will arise. Young men and women from the Armed Services will come back into our homes and into our communities, and here they must find the faith and the freedom for which they fought. We pledge our organization to use its every effort in this period of readjustment to maintain a free economy where every willing person will find an opportunity to work or to build an enterprise of his own. Agriculture does not charge industry with having the full responsibility of creating full employment. Agriculture will join with business, whether large or small, in performing this task.

I. AGRICULTURE IN THE NATION'S ECONOMY

Employment, production and national income must be stabilized at a high level in order to service the national debt and to maintain free enterprise and democratic government in America. We believe that full and continuous national prosperity cannot be maintained without a prosperous agriculture. Agriculture is the largest single buyer of the products of mills, factories and mines and of the services of railroads and many other industries serving agriculture. We, therefore, strongly urge that all groups in the formulation of postwar plans and policies give full recognition to the importance of sustaining agricultural purchasing power by maintaining farm prices and agricultural income at a high level.

II. AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

The Agricultural Adjustment Act must be preserved for aggressive use by American agriculture in the reconversion period. It is imperative that our economy during this period have a sustained agriculture. The existing parity formula should be maintained. Existing commodity loan bases should not be disturbed. The marketing agreement provisions of the act should be extended and a larger use of such provisions made by producers of crops and commodities authorized under the marketing agreement sections. Economy should be effected in the administration of the act. Greater decentralization, consistent with effective administration, should obtain and the general administration of the act should be placed by the Congress under an independent non-political board.

III. HOG PRICES

Chaotic conditions in the hog market during the past year and in recent weeks have been brought about by ill conceived regulations of governmental agencies. Failure on the part of these agencies to properly interpret, administer and enforce the act of Congress providing for price supports and controls has afforded meat packers and others the opportunity to circumvent the intent and purpose of the law resulting in millions of dollars of loss to hog producers.

Hog producers through their organizations on numerous occasions have submitted definite plans to OPA, WFA and the Director of Economic Stabilization to eliminate these abuses and to carry out the intent and purpose of Congress. These plans have not been accepted. We concur in the position taken by the Joint Livestock Committee, consisting of 130 livestock organizations, and by the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation which was submitted in July, 1944. We particularly emphasize:

(1) **Ceilings:** If ceilings are continued they should be adjusted for increases in the cost of production. There should be only one ceiling for all weights and classes of butcher hogs. We urge the OPA to investigate the cut out value of hogs to determine the proper relationship between the ceilings on live weights and the ceilings on wholesale and retail cuts.

(2) **Subsidies:** We continue our opposition to the use of subsidy payments in lieu of fair market prices. We insist that any reduction below the ceiling in prices paid producers should be accompanied by a proportionate reduction in the subsidy paid to packers.

IV. INCOME TAX EXEMPTION FOR FARMER COOPERATIVES

For years it has been a national policy that every reasonable encouragement should be given to the organization and maintenance of a strong and effective farmer cooperative system for service to farmer producers in the marketing of their commodities and in the purchasing of supplies needed by them in production. The Internal Revenue Code provides for exemption from taxation of savings and earnings realized from member business of a farmer cooperative. Revenue exemption provisions are strictly construed. Such farmer cooperatives as have elected to receive and maintain complete exemption must currently distribute in large part their savings and earnings if such right of exemption is to be maintained. Farmer cooperatives not claiming complete exemption but desiring to keep free from taxation earnings and savings from member business, must likewise in large part currently distribute earnings and savings on member business to those entitled to such distribution.

All exempt farmer cooperatives are now required to file an annual informational return. This should be a wholesome obligation upon such farmer cooperatives. The filing of such informational return, should entitle such farmer cooperatives making such an informational return to the protection of the statute of limitations now available to corporations making a tax return.

The Association has supported and will continue to support the right of income tax exemption to farmer cooperatives doing business only with their producer members. The Association has supported and will continue to support farmer cooperatives not operating as exempt corporations in their right to make deduction of their member patronage earning distribution to members without the application of an income tax on such distribution.

V. FARM CREDIT

We reaffirm our support of the purposes of the Farm Credit Administration as embodied in the Farm Credit Act of 1933 and place special emphasis upon the cooperative principles emphasized therein. We stand unalterably opposed to any administrative procedure,

rulings or revisions in the Act which in any way disregard or impede the cooperative features of the system. In keeping with those cooperative principles, we believe increased direction and control should rest with farmer-borrowers and to that end, we advocate a sound plan for the orderly retirement of the government capital invested in the Farm Credit System. We favor its administration on a basis that enables farmers to obtain credit on a cost basis comparable to that paid by equally sound business and industrial organizations.

We commend the American Farm Bureau Federation for its position in supporting appropriations for the program enabling worthy tenants to purchase farms and for the necessary rehabilitation of farm people. We also commend the American Farm Bureau Federation for its position in urging the elimination of all appropriations for projects involving the socialistic or collective ownership and operation of land.

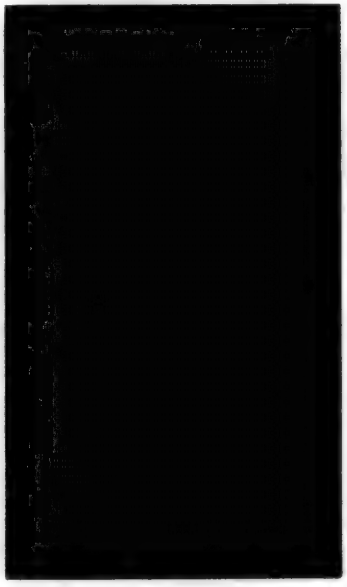
VI. FARM MACHINERY

The manufacture of farm machinery and repair parts has been sharply curtailed during the past three years by government orders. The ability of farmers to meet production goals will depend upon the availability of repairs and parts for machinery now on American farms in order that it may be kept in operation next year, and upon the availability of new machinery to replace worn out and broken machinery which cannot be repaired.

VII. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Experience has demonstrated that it is practically impossible to amend our State constitution under present amendment procedures. Attention must be given to making amendment of our constitution possible in order to meet present day needs and postwar problems. These real needs should not be sacrificed for proposals of no urgency and of little public benefit which are submitted for reasons of political expediency. We reaffirm our support of the Gateway Amendment of the State constitution to permit the submission of amendments to at least two articles of the constitution instead of only one, at the same election and to provide that an amendment may be adopted by the favorable vote of two-thirds of those voting on the proposal instead of by a majority of all votes cast at the election. We also reaffirm our support of the so-called party circle bills under which a proposed Gateway amendment would be submitted to the respective political party conventions for their action thereon and their action would be

Vice-President Talmage Defrees is chairman of the resolutions committee.



printed in the column under the name of the party, and a vote in the party circle would be counted as a vote for the position taken by that party on the proposal unless the voter should vote otherwise upon the proposed amendment. We pledge our aggressive support of such proposals.

VIII. RURAL SCHOOLS

We reaffirm our resolution of last year, which commended the action of the Board of Directors in establishing the special School Committee of 34 Farm Bureau leaders to make a thorough study of rural school problems and to recommend the position the association should take on various questions of school policy.

We commend and thank the Committee as a whole and individually for the vigor and earnest spirit in which they carried out the important but difficult duty assigned them. We concur in and approve the Final Report of the School Committee and accept the recommendations therein, which we declare to be the policy of the Association. We direct the officers and Board of Directors to take all proper measures to secure legislative action in harmony with the broad general purposes of the declared school policy of the Association. We further direct the officers and Board of Directors to provide wide distribution and publicity for the IAA School Committee Report among our membership and rural people generally and on request to give all feasible assistance to local communities in studying their own school problems.

We urge the County Farm Bureaus and all farm people in the State to give careful consideration to the findings and recommendations of the Committee. We further urge the rural people of each county to give very earnest attention to the improvement and strengthening of the educational system serving rural areas.

Solution of rural school problems will not be easy. Substantial improvement in the educational opportunities available to farm boys and girls will require continued study by the Association and local groups and the cooperation of farm people, teachers, county superintendents and all others interested in and concerned with rural schools.

IX. STATE AID FOR SCHOOLS

We condemn the gross inequalities in the present distribution of State aid under the law which was enacted to provide State equalization aid only for needy school districts. In many counties, a low assessment ratio (average percentage of actual value of real estate used in assessments) enables many financially able elementary and high school districts therein to qualify for as much equalization aid thereof as amounts thereof than equity and justice warrant. On the other hand, many needy schools districts in counties with high assessment ratios cannot qualify for as much financial aid thereof as they should have.

We believe that these inequalities can and should be removed without disturbing the levels of assessment in the Counties. Therefore, we direct the officers and Board of Directors of the Association, with the cooperation of representatives of other organizations favoring such action, to sponsor such

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Adopted By Board of Delegates at 30th Annual Meeting of IAA in Chicago, Dec. 1, 1944

FOREWORD

I. AGRICULTURE IN THE NATION'S ECONOMY

II. AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

III. HOG PRICES

IV. INCOME TAX EXEMPTION FOR FARMER COOPERATIVES

V. FARM CREDIT

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Talmage Defrees (Bond County)
Chairman
Homer Curtis (JoDaviess County)
Ronald A. Holt (Henry County)
Charles Lauritzen (Livingston County)
W. A. Dennis (Edgar County)
Charles B. Shuman (Moultrie County)
Dwight Hart (Christian County)
Chester McCord (Jasper County)
Jacob Ouwenga (Cook County)
Mark Grenlund (Boone County)
Wm. Grover (Ogle County)
Earl H. Kirkpatrick (Warren County)
Clyde Herbert (Fulton County)
R. V. McKee (Marshall-Putnam Counties)
Louis J. Sutter (McLean County)
John T. Evans (Vermilion County)
J. R. Sweeney (Coles County)
J. Howard Stone (Mason County)
Elmer H. Loehr (Macoupin County)
H. E. Hartley (Washington County)
B. C. Fulling (Crawford County)
John T. Erkmann (Hamilton County)
Theodore Kueker (Jackson County)
Margaret Sharp (Woodford County)
Rural Youth Representative

VI. FARM MACHINERY

VII. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

VIII. RURAL SCHOOLS

Two New Directors Elected To IAA Board

THE two new directors elected to the board of the Illinois Agricultural Association, C. J. Elliott, Streator, LaSalle county, and F. E. Morris, Buffalo, Sangamon county, have long records of Farm Bureau service.

Mr. Elliott, who was elected to complete the unexpired term of the late Rex E. Peddicord, Marseilles, in the 12th district, has been a member of the LaSalle County Farm Bureau's executive committee for 20 years and at present is its vice-president and chairman of the finance committee. He was one of the founders of the Farm Bureau in his county which was formed as the LaSalle County Better Farming Association.

Graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1912, Mr. Elliott has farmed ever since graduation, owning and operating 360 acres located five miles west and five miles north of Streator. His wife is the former Lillian King, who was graduated from the U. of I. in home economics in 1913. They have five sons and one daughter, and three of the sons and the daughter are in the armed services.

Mr. Elliott's other activities include a part in organizing the LaSalle County Farm Supply of which he is secretary. He is also a director on the Producers Supply board, member of the state advisory committee of the FSA. He served as appraiser for the Federal Land Banks from 1933 to 1940, and as farm evaluator for the FHA since 1938, and school trustee from 1915 to 1934.

Mr. Morris, elected to succeed Dwight Hart, Taylorville, Christian county, who represented the 21st district for 8 years, operates a 220-acre general livestock and grain farm. Part of this acreage he rents and part he owns. Mr. Morris was elected to the Sangamon County Farm Bureau board in 1936, and during the last three years has served as its vice-president. He was the first secretary of the county corn-hog program and later was elected county AAA chairman. He has recently served as a member of the IAA schools committee and as a member of its subcommittee. Mr. Morris was especially well fitted for the IAA schools committee having served as a director on both the grade and high school boards of Buffalo. He was on the board of the Buffalo High School at the time of its consolidation with the Tri-City High School.

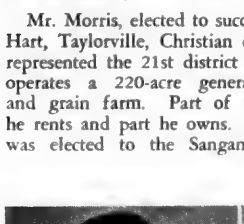
Mr. Morris' other activities include chairmanship of the rural division of the Sangamon county war fund drive last year, and service of several years as a member of the FSA farm loan committee of his county.

Mr. Morris is married and has four children, two daughters and two sons. One son is in the Navy, and one daughter is employed in war work at Illiopolis. Mrs. Morris is the former Amelia Sampen of Emden, Logan county. Mr. Morris was born in Lincoln, Logan county, and started farming at the time he was married in 1922 near Delavan, Tazewell county. He moved to Sangamon in 1926 and joined the Farm Bureau there the same year.

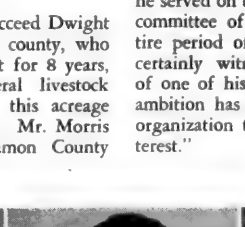
Mr. Hart who leaves the IAA board after eight years of service, has taken a keen interest in the growth of membership in the Farm Bureau in Illinois as he served on the organization-information committee of the board during the entire period of his directorship. He has certainly witnessed the accomplishment of one of his fondest ambitions — "My ambition has been to help build a farm organization to promote the farmers' interest."

Mr. Hart was one of the charter members of the Christian County Farm Bureau when it was formed in 1918. He served 5 years as its secretary and 10 years as its president. At present he is chairman of the legislative committee of the Christian County Farm Bureau. His other activities in the community include 12 years as president of the Christian County Agricultural Fair, and service as a member of his local school board. Mr. Hart expects to maintain his interest in the statewide activities of the Farm Bureau and its associated companies. He will serve during the ensuing year as a director on the board of the Illinois Grain Corporation.

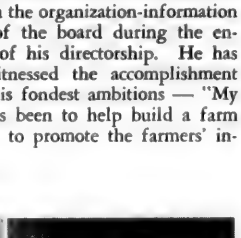
Mr. Hart operated a 275-acre farm from 1892 to 1924, and moved from the farm to Sharpsburg in 1924 where he lived until moving to Taylorville in 1942. He is maintaining his farming interests by operating his farm on a livestock lease basis with his son-in-law. He also owns 40 acres of unimproved land which he rents on a grain basis. Mr. Hart who was married Dec. 9, 1903, has two daughters, Mrs. Fern Brown, and Elma who lives at home.



C. J. Elliott



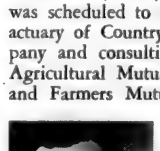
F. E. Morris



Dwight Hart

Engage New Actuary

Dirk Heezen, actuary for the National Guardian Life Insurance Company of Madison, Wis., for the past 12 years, was scheduled to start work Dec. 15 as actuary of Country Life Insurance Company and consulting actuary of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company and Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company.



Bruce Batho

Heezen succeeds Bruce Batho who resigned Dec. 15, to take a position as associate actuary of the Industrial Life & Health Insurance Company of Atlanta, Ga. Batho came to the IAA March 16, 1942 from the Illinois State Insurance Department where he was employed as assistant actuary. Previously he had served as actuary for the Franklin Life Insurance Company.

Heezen has been office manager of the life department for the National Guardian Life Insurance Company for the last two years in addition to being actuary.

Hamilton County Farm Bureau is the 98th Farm Bureau in Illinois. Officers and directors receiving congratulations from IAA Organization Director O. D. Brissenden, left to right, are Earl DeLap, director, Leonard R. Moore, director; John T. Eark-man, vice-president, Xavier Kiefer, president, Brissenden, and Glen F. Sons, farm adviser.

MEMBERSHIP GOAL SET AT 117,000

By W. P. Sandford

CALM, pre-planned and precisely executed progress toward the long-range goals of 117,000 Farm Bureau membership in Illinois by September 30, 1945 characterized the talks and discussions at this year's Organization-Information conference.

A year ago, 100,797. Sept. 30, at the end of the 1944 fiscal year, 105,057. At the moment of annual meeting, over 107,000. And by next September 30, the realization of the 117,000 total of long-range goals set last winter by county leaders themselves. It seemed just that inevitable.

The same men who exulted last year in song and cheers at the attainment of the long-sought goal of 100,000 were this year matter-of-fact, confident, and quiet about it all. Yet there was no lack of determination. It was rather the precise, well-balanced and integrated movement of a polished machine that is guided by experienced, competent, team-working men.

"Brissy", IAA director of organization, sounded the keynote when he said that organization workers are resolved, first, to administer policies more effectively and thoroughly than ever before; second, to have during the coming year the best-prepared and executed drives in history; and third, to give such service to membership that full satisfaction will be the lot of every member, old or new.

Care in the solicitation and approval of associate members, hewing to the line on the matter of partnership contracts, and enforcing established and authorized policies in these two matters, were emphasized. Thorough organization of membership campaigns, from the recruiting of volunteer workers through the well-planned kickoff meeting to the final report meeting and cleanup work, were also stressed. "M-M Meetings," in which every county goal will be re-examined and readjusted if needed, and the year's campaigns planned, and in which all of the employees of Farm Bureau will be informed of membership plans and of their part in rendering superior service, were announced as part of the midwinter preparations for the "117,000 year."

"Cap" Mast sang what he called his swan song before the C. O. D.'s and leaders, pleading for a public relations consciousness at county, state and national levels, and asking for his successor, "Cres" Foster, the same cooperation that had been accorded him in his years as director of information. "Cres" paid tribute to "Cap," and solicited the aid of his fellow-workers for himself and "Mike" Seagraves in measuring up to their new responsibilities. Chairman Otto Steffey, head of the organization-information committee, praised the workers for what they have accomplished. Ellsworth Lyon, director of youth activities presented his good-looking state committee for 1945.

George E. Metzger, field secretary, in a vigorous talk, told of new programs, such as the plant food and feed developments, and told of the evolution of locker plants into local packing functions as an example of what the future may hold. He, too, stressed the importance of thorough knowledge and adherence to policy resolutions affecting membership, and was optimistic about the prospects of an increase in membership in 1945 to the 117,000 goal.

Discussion of the goals, membership service programs, and other organization problems brought forth the declarations from a number of leaders and COD's. Fieldmen Claar, Hornbeck, and Moore, who had previously distributed the new certificates for attainment of 105 per cent dues income quotas to 86 county organization directors were in evidence, Claar leading songs ("All in Favor Say Aye, Aye" is a perennial favorite) and he and the others busily arranging with county representatives for the coming "M-M Meetings."

Dwight Hart and August Eggerding, members of the IAA's organization committee, were present and received applause from the group for their services to organization. Roger Corbett, secretary, and Thomas Cowden, research director of the AFBF, presented a progress report on the national Million Member drive, pointing out that Illinois is one of ten states that have achieved their goals. Corbett discussed plans for the 1945 effort, which is planned to raise AFBF membership from approximately 850,000 at present to the million mark.

That was what happened. No, it wasn't too demonstrative . . . . that will perhaps be the case next year, when this veteran group of workers has turned the trick once more, and attained the 117,-000. . . . when they have in truth "built a cushion" of membership over 100,000 so deep that the "more than 100,000" banner can always be exhibited at annual meetings . . . . when they have proved once more that no goal short of a mythical saturation point is too high . . . . when, to use the words of the "M-M Meetings" of 1944, they have "made Farm Bureau forever strong."

Their quietness wasn't the languor of apathy. Quite the contrary. It was the calm assurance of competent men . . . . men who have done the job and men who can do it again. And perhaps in the lack of noisy demonstration, too, was the thought that as builders of Farm Bureau, they are working to make agriculture still a better way of life, for the boys and girls who one day will return to it from the frenzied battle fields, and take over, to build in their own way a better America.

After all, that's what it's all for, isn't it?

WFA Official Lauds Co-ops for War Effort

Tom Stitts

John Hagenstoz, Washington, left, receives congratulations from his predecessor on the IMPA board, Ryland Capron, retiring president, Peoria.

FARMERS' cooperatives have made a distinguished contribution to the war effort and have been of inestimable value in working with the WFA to develop fair, practical programs, Tom G. Stitts, chief of the WFA's dairy and poultry branch, told members of the IMPA and Illinois Producers' Creameries at their sessions held in conjunction with the 30th annual meeting of the IAA.

Stitts was scheduled to speak at the IMPA meeting Wednesday morning, Nov. 29, but his train was delayed and he did not arrive until noon. Those who had attended the IMPA meeting were given an opportunity to hear his address at the Wednesday afternoon program of the IPC.

Citing milk statistics of the last decade to prove his point, Stitts characterized dairying as "One of the most stable of farm enterprises."

During years of falling agricultural prices, milk production increased even while total agricultural production was declining, he said. During years of rising agricultural prices, milk production also increased, but at a slower rate than total agricultural production, he asserted.

Stitts said he thought that America's dairy farmers would make the transition from war to peace in a more orderly and less disruptive manner than any other major farm group. The pre-war record, he stated, shows that consumption of fluid milk and every major dairy product except butter was on the increase. Moreover, far from over-expanding during the last 3 years, he said, milk production probably has increased less rapidly than if there hadn't been a war.

So far as demand is concerned, Stitts said, civilian markets alone would absorb the entire wartime increase in milk production if it were available to them.

In pointing up recent increases in war requirements, most of them occasioned by the increasingly large number of men overseas, Stitts revealed that the armed forces bought only 14 million cases of evaporated milk in 1943, whereas up to November this year they already had obtained 25 million cases.

Stitts emphasized that all war food orders applying to dairy products would be terminated or relaxed as soon as possible, but said that so far milk is still too "tight" to allow many significant adjustments.

WFA's dairy chief reported that from 1943, when the first set-aside programs were enacted, through December, 1944, the government will have purchased for U.S. military and lend-lease purposes 749 million pounds of butter — 464 million pounds in 1943 and 285 million pounds in 1944; 740 million pounds of cheddar cheese — about half each year; and 586 million pounds of nonfat dry milk solids — again about half each year.

Of the 749 million pounds of butter set aside during the 2 years, 551 million pounds went to U.S. military and war services. Most of the remaining 198 million pounds was for the Russian army, primarily for hospital use.

The mounting offensive in Europe and the South Pacific is as a twin summons to America's five million dairy farmers to break still more production records and to prepare, at the same time, to deal with the threat of a postwar surplus, Owen M. Richards, Chicago, manager of the American Dairy Association, declared.

While dairymen are ready to exert themselves still more to carry out a patriotic responsibility for boosting milk supplies, Richards said, they must also get set for "anything that may happen to change the entire food outlook," in view of the knockout drive which is under way.

Advising against "counting too strongly on experts" for future dairy food markets, Richards advocated united support by dairy farmers of their own business measures, including aggressive, nationwide advertising through their American Dairy Association, to elevate America's postwar consumption of milk and its products to the record war-time production levels.

Farm production, he said, underlies the jobs of more than five million persons in food, leather and textile manufacturing, in wholesaling and retailing farm products, and in the hotel and restaurant business. He asserted millions of other jobs "go hand in hand with farm prosperity because one-third of all manufactured products are bought by rural people."

Annual report of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association presented by Wilfred Shaw, secretary-manager, showed that more than 2 billion pounds of milk were marketed, which on a 3.5% price basis, amounts to $63,413,074.65. The volume of milk marketed in 1943-44 was 3.02 per cent greater than that marketed by the association as a group for the period 1942-43. The daily average number of shippers of member cooperatives during the year was 20,103 as compared with 19,802 a year ago, or an increase of 1.5 per cent. The daily average quantity of milk shipped by members of member associations increased 1.47 per cent over that for the year previous. Value received showed an increase of 7.09 per cent.

Newly planted trees need to be cultivated. Shallow cultivation will keep down weeds and will increase tree growth.

THERE'S A BIG JOB OF

ROAD BUILDING

TO BE DONE AFTER WAR

27,000 ILLINOIS FARMS STILL ON UNIMPROVED ROADS, REPORT AT ANNUAL MEETING SHOWS

Mrs. Stanly Castle, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, brought greetings to the IAA convention at the Friday morning session.

THERE is still a job to be done in Illinois in providing farmers with all-weather farm to market roads.

This point was emphasized at the public relations conference of the 30th annual meeting of the IAA held in Chicago.

It was reported that the 1940 U.S. census showed that 27,000 Illinois farms are still on unimproved roads. As an example of the need for all-weather roads, the situation in two counties were cited. One county had 1351 farms on unimproved roads, and the other had 1384 on unimproved roads.

President Earl C. Smith of the IAA who is a member of the sub-committee on agriculture of the Illinois Postwar Planning Commission, told of the possibilities of using in the postwar period some of the vast store of road-building machinery owned by the U.S. Army.

President Smith pointed out that since Illinois is the third largest taxpayer among the states, it would seem reasonable that it should have its fair share of such machinery when it is released by the Army after the war. Such dirt-moving machinery might also be used for other soil projects such as terracing, etc.

President Smith also stressed the postwar use of state reserve funds for meritorious projects which would give gainful employment to returning soldiers during the conversion period.

"We must have plans ready after this war so that we will not be in the same position as we were after the first World War," President Smith said. If proper plans are made, he explained, it will be possible to provide men with an honest day's pay for an honest day's work.

Another major topic at the public relations conference was that of the need for a so-called Gateway Amendment to the state constitution. Under the present requirements of the state constitution, if an amendment is to be adopted, it must receive approval from a majority of all the votes cast in the election.

Thus, a citizen who casts his ballot in the general election, and fails to vote on the proposed amendment actually is counted as voting against the amendment.

To correct this situation, the IAA is urging that at the next general election a Gateway Amendment be submitted to the people. Such an amendment, if approved, would permit the adoption of amendments to the state constitution by a vote of a substantial majority voting on the proposal. In other words, the question of whether the amendment was passed or defeated would be decided by counting the number of votes for or against the proposal, regardless of how many votes were cast in the general election.

It also was pointed out that the Illinois General Assembly should provide that in considering the Gateway Amendment, the party circle would be counted for the position taken by the party on the proposed amendment unless the voter indicates otherwise.

Other topics considered at the public relations conference included the proposed veterinarian college at the University of Illinois, and postwar agricultural problems. L. H. Simerl, IAA director of research and taxation, reported on reciprocal trade agreements, lend-lease operations and other aspects of foreign trade of interest to farmers.

The position of the IAA on the veterinarian college is stated in the convention resolutions printed in this issue of the RECORD.

Thirty-three Richland County Farm Bureau members attended the 30th annual meeting of the IAA, and more than one-half of these were attending an IAA annual meeting for the first time. The County Farm Bureau provides a trip to the IAA convention to men who sign five or more new members in campaign drives.

Capacity Crowd at School Conference

Develop Program Where Local People Will Solve School Problems

Recommends final report of I.A.A. school committee!

THERE is an ever increasing interest among farm people about their rural schools. This fact was unmistakably clear from the record attendance of 300 and the live discussion at the schools conference held during the IAA 30th annual meeting in Chicago.

One of the highlights of the schools conference was the final report of the IAA schools committee. This committee, made up of 34 Illinois farm men and women have been studying rural school problems for more than a year. Their report embodies significant recommendations for the improvement of the rural elementary and high schools of the state.

In opening the schools conference, Homer Curtiss, IAA board member and a member of both the IAA schools committee and public relations committee, said "the work of the school committee was directed "toward the development of a program where the local people can, and will, determine the solution of their local school problems."

Foremost recommendation of the schools committee as contained in their final report is that, "Every effort should be made to equalize educational opportunities available to farm boys and girls. This equalization should be accomplished by raising the standards of the poorer rural schools up to those of the best public schools in the state." To implement this purpose the committee recommends that, "The training of teachers should be more thorough and more specialized . . . . . Teachers and teaching, especially in the elementary schools, should be much more carefully supervised . . . . . Every effort should be made to secure and retain the very best of teachers for rural schools . . . . . More modern and up-to-date facilities are needed in most rural areas . . . . . More effective and more economical teaching units must be established if the boys and girls of rural Illinois are to have equal opportunities with other boys and girls."

Turning to high schools the committee stated that, "High school pupils should have a choice of vocational agriculture and home economics, business training and manual arts or shop work. These subjects should be offered in addition to the usual college preparatory course. High schools should also carry on an active program in music, health and extra curricular activities."

On the important subject of school finance the committee recommended that, "The cost of maintaining the public schools of the state should be more equitably distributed." To bring this about the committee urges that, "A larger proportion of the funds needed by the schools should be obtained from other than property taxes, and should be collected and distributed on a state-wide basis . . . . . The first objective in the distribution of state funds should be to provide adequate aid for the children in districts which are financially unable to provide good schools . . . . . As a qualification for receiving special (equalization) state aid, local districts should be required to make a uniform minimum effort in support of their own schools." As a means of establishing more uniform school tax rates the committee recommends the establishing of larger school financial and administrative districts.

In conclusion the committee states that, "Real improvement of the rural schools is dependent upon the combined efforts of farmers, teachers, school directors, and county superintendents. The farm people, through their county and state organizations, are trying to meet their responsibility to the boys and girls of the state. Other groups have pledged and are giving their full cooperation. With all these groups working together the future holds great promise for the boys and girls in rural Illinois."

Copies of the complete report are available from county Farm Bureau offices and from the Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois.

Some of the main subjects covered by the School Report were discused briefly by members of the IAA staff. The subjects discussed were: "What makes a Good Rural School," "Pupil Transportation," "A Plan for a Fair Redistribution of Special State Aids," "The County School Committees and School Surveys," and "The Distinction between the Various Types of Units — Attendance, Financial and Administrative."

After these reports, the meeting was thrown open to discussion. In response to a question from the floor as to how the schools in an area could be unified under one head Mr. Bateman of Piatt county gave an illustration of what had been done in his own community.

Mr. Bateman said that they called a meeting of the directors of all the schools in the township and out of that number about seven schools were interested in reorganization. They then proceeded to circulate a petition and vote by districts, with the understanding that if any of the seven districts voted against the consolidation, the election did not bind any of them. All seven did vote for the larger district and they proceeded to elect officers and to transport their children. They now have 135 pupils in one school building and have sold their old buildings.

Said Mr. Bateman, "We hired a transportation company in Champaign, and they take care of the transportation. We do not know about the operating expenses as yet because we just started this year, but we think we are going to save quite a little money. We have three buses and each child is picked up at his door."

The chairman then requested some one to report on a case where a newly organized district was using two or more

schools in the consolidation. Charles B. Shuman, IAA board member, Moultrie county reported that they had a situation of that kind but that they intended to have one attendance unit wherever they would be permitted to build a new building. Their district included five old districts and has been in operation for three years. Their 65 children attend three schools, the 1st and 2nd grades in one building, and the 6th, 7th and 8th grades in a third. A complete story on this school district was carried in the February, 1944, issue of the IAA RECORD. The article will be found on page 6 of that issue. Mr. Shuman declared, "you find that transportation is what folks are most afraid of about reorganization, but when they see the advantages of bus service, it becomes the most important talking point for larger districts."

Mr. Gilmore of Greene county asked about increasing the financial aid. Then the discussion turned to the advisability of a re-enactment of the School Survey Law of 1941. There seemed to be considerable interest in its re-enactment and a number of people expressed the opinion that they thought it should receive more favorable reception in the various counties now that its purpose was better understood.

Paul Conklin, president of the State Association of County Superintendents, was asked to give his opinion of why the School Survey Law of 1941 achieved such meager results. He said that perhaps it came too suddenly. Also people in the past have been afraid of the term "consolidation." Again, he said, many people thought that the legislature did not appropriate enough money to each county to make an adequate survey.

Mr. Longerman of Madison county asked what could be done where consolidation was impossible and where some pupils were sent out of the district to other schools. He wanted to know what could be done to protect the home district. John Watson of the IAA staff stated that the school to which the strayed pupils had gone could not legally collect either general or special state aid on those non-resident pupils but that the home district could collect general aid on those pupils who were attending school elsewhere just the same as on those who remained in the home school.

Mr. Marshall of LaSalle county called attention to the recommendations in the school report that a county superintendent be allowed to appoint extra supervisors for rural schools and recommended that in order to take the appointment of these supervisors completely out of politics, it had best be done by a board or committee chosen by and from the rural area and acquainted with their interests.

There were a number of other suggestions made and questions asked and answered, but we attempted to give you only an idea of the trend of the discussion.

A number of people prominent in the field of education and particularly interested in rural school improvement were present, among whom were the following: Cary C. Byerly, first assistant to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Paul Conklin, president of the State Association of County Superintendents; Alden B. Mills, president of the Illinois Association of School Boards; Robert Cole, executive director of the Illinois Association of School Boards; John Strohm, managing editor of Prairie Farmer; Dr. Hans Olsen, College of Education, University of Chicago; H. D. Bossert, director of planning of the Postwar Planning Commission; and Prof. D. E. Lindstrom, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

Appreciation was expressed for the amount of time spent and the sacrifice made by members of the IAA school committee in making their report and commendation for their success.

H. F. Mullooly Is Hired As IPC Quality Fieldman

H. F. "Bert" Mullooly, graduate of of the University of Wisconsin in dairy manufacturing in 1935, began work Nov. 15 as quality fieldman for the Illinois producers' Creameries. He succeeds D. H. Jacobsen, who has taken a position with a dairy manufacturing equipment company in charge of laboratory experimental work with washing powders. Dr. Jacobsen started work with the IPC in April, 1941, when Dave Henry went in the Army.

Mullooly is the oldest son of L. M. Mullooly, who served as a director of Pure Milk Association for more than 11 years and retired in 1942 because he had to give more time to his 181-acre dairy farm at Clinton, Wis., since two of his sons are in the Army. The two in the Army are Sgt. William, stationed in this country, and Cpl. Gordon in the South Pacific. One son, Henry, is helping his father with the dairy herd of 35 cows at home.

After graduation from the University of Wisconsin, Bert Mullooly worked as butter maker at the university for eight months and then in 1936 went with an ice cream company at Milwaukee as plant manager. He later was transferred to the company's Fond du Lac plant in 1937, and from 1940 to November, 1944, worked as plant manager for several large dairy companies.

"Since my Dad has always been active in Farm Bureau and cooperative work, I naturally became interested in the cooperative field. That's why I came to work for the Illinois Producers' Creameries," Bert said. Bert is 33 years old, is married and has four children.

At the farm advisers'-Farm Bureau presidents' luncheon, left to right, Verne Holland, assistant manager, Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company; Clyde D. Herbert, president, Fulton Farm Bureau; J. E. Watt, Fulton farm adviser; H. E. Hartley, president, Washington Farm Bureau; A. B. Rowand, Washington farm adviser. In picture to right, seated, left to right are Ray H. Jackson, president, Stark Farm Bureau; W. A. Gilbert, Stark farm adviser; H. H. Lett, Wabash farm adviser; L. E. Lingenfelter, Winnebago county, secretary, Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, and Leslie B. Broom, Pulaski-Alexander farm adviser. This joint session began at 10:00 A.M. and adjourned at 4:00 P.M.

Mast Resigns as Publicity Director; Foster Named To Head Department

RESIGNATION of C. L. Mast, Jr., as director of publicity for the Illinois Agricultural Association, was announced early in December by Earl C. Smith, president of the Association. Mast will leave the staff of the Association Dec. 4 to become editor of the United States Gypsum's publication, "The Business of Farming."

Smith also announced that Creston Foster, assistant editor of the IAA RECORD, official monthly publication of the Association, has been named as the new director of publicity.

A graduate of the U. of I. College of Agriculture, Mast grew up in Farm Bureau work. In 1930 he began work as assistant farm adviser in LaSalle county, and with the exception of a year and a half spent as assistant editor of Prairie Farmer, "Cap" has been in Farm Bureau work since that time. He joined the IAA staff in October, 1937, and as director of field service helped prove the value of film programs to Farm Bureau activities by writing, directing and editing three successful sound films. He also built up a film library of more than 100 motion pictures to be made available at Farm Bureau programs. In 1940 "Cap" was made director of publicity for the IAA, and his work in this department speaks for itself. The many friends "Cap" has made throughout Illinois will be sorry to learn of his leaving the IAA, but he has said that he intends to keep in touch with agricultural affairs and to watch the continued progress of Farm Bureau.

C. L. Mast, Jr.

Foster came to the IAA in the fall of 1941 after serving as farm editor of the Evening Courier, Urbana, for five years. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois School of Journalism.

Creston Foster

C. M. Seagraves, who has been on leave of absence for the past two years from his position as advertising director in the IAA publicity department while serving as a lieutenant junior grade in the U. S. Navy, has returned to assist Foster in the department.

C. M. Seagraves

Merrill C. Gregory, editor of the IAA RECORD, third member of the IAA publicity department is on leave of absence serving as a second lieutenant in the U. S. Army.

Fred E. Ringham, secretary of St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives; Dana Cryder, Locker Service president, and S. T. Warrington, FCA, at the locker conference.

"Great Future for Co-operatives"

THERE is great opportunity for co-operatives in the field of processing and merchandising agricultural products, L. B. Mann, senior agricultural economist, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., declared at the Illinois Cooperative Locker conference held in conjunction with the 30th annual meeting of the IAA in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

In the postwar period, agriculture must move "across the board" both in the marketing of farm products and in the manufacturing and purchasing of farm supplies, rather than remain in the field of selling raw products at wholesale and buying its requirements at retail, Mann said. This development is necessary if agriculture is to maintain a reasonably satisfactory standard of living in the postwar period, he said.

L. B. Mann

Under such a program farmers can, if necessary, produce crops and livestock at relative low prices if they are able to supplement this income with some additional savings from further processing and distributing margins, he asserted.

Through such a system, prices to consumers might also be held more nearly in line with those realized by producers and consumption outlets maintained and expanded, Mann explained.

"The Cooperative locker plant of the future can have a definite place in the postwar program of livestock and meat marketing and distribution, provided it fits itself into a sound pattern of operations.

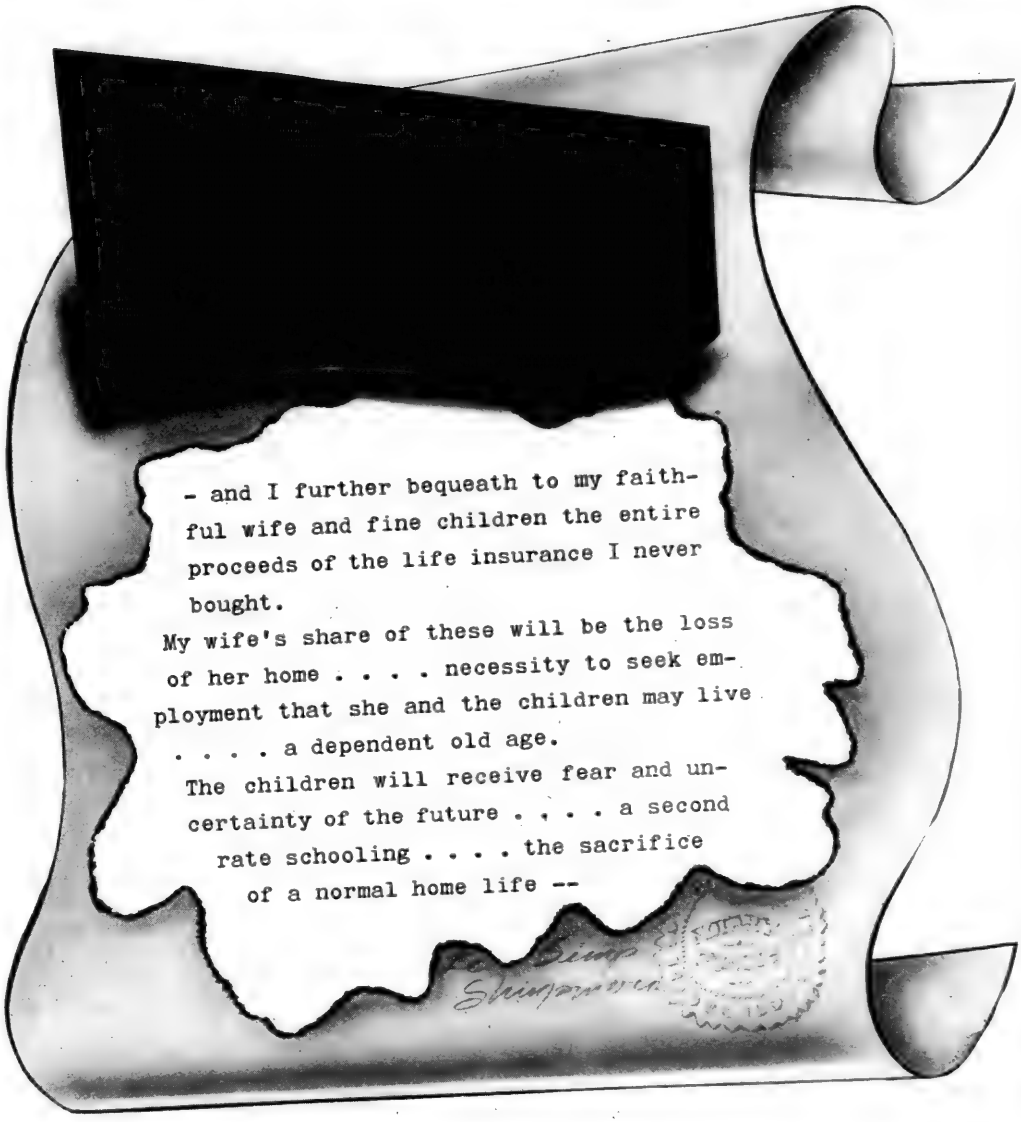
"To fit into such a pattern it would seem advisable to give consideration toward centralizing their slaughter as well as processing into fewer plants, which, because of their size, could make more efficient use of trained labor and modern equipment," Mann said.

Mann also pointed out that by establishing rendering plants, locker plants could make economical use of the inedible by-products from slaughtering and processing. At the present time, most locker plants are only salvaging the hides and pelts. On the average, he said, it appears that at present prices the income which might be realized from inedible offal averages about $1 per head for hogs and $3.50 per head for cattle. An average locker plant of 400 lockers capacity might realize from $1200 to $1300 per year from this source. Tankage for mixed feeds was also listed as another source of potential income from rendering operations.

Mann warned, however, that careful study should be given to the type, size and location of slaughtering or rendering plants so that "we do not make the same mistake that was made a generation ago in the dairy field with the establishment of too many small creameries in many sections of the Midwest."

Mann also pointed out that one of the most important reasons for the failure of cooperative meat packing plants in the past has been the lack of satisfactory sales outlets. The locker plant, he said, might well be a means of developing new and satisfactory sales outlets for co-

(*Continued on page* 40)



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CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

Mast Resigns as Publicity Director; Foster Named To Head Department

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C. M. Seagraves

Fred E. Ringham, secretary of St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives; Dana Cryder, Locker Service president, and S. T. Warrington FCA, at the locker conference.

"Great Future for Co-operatives"

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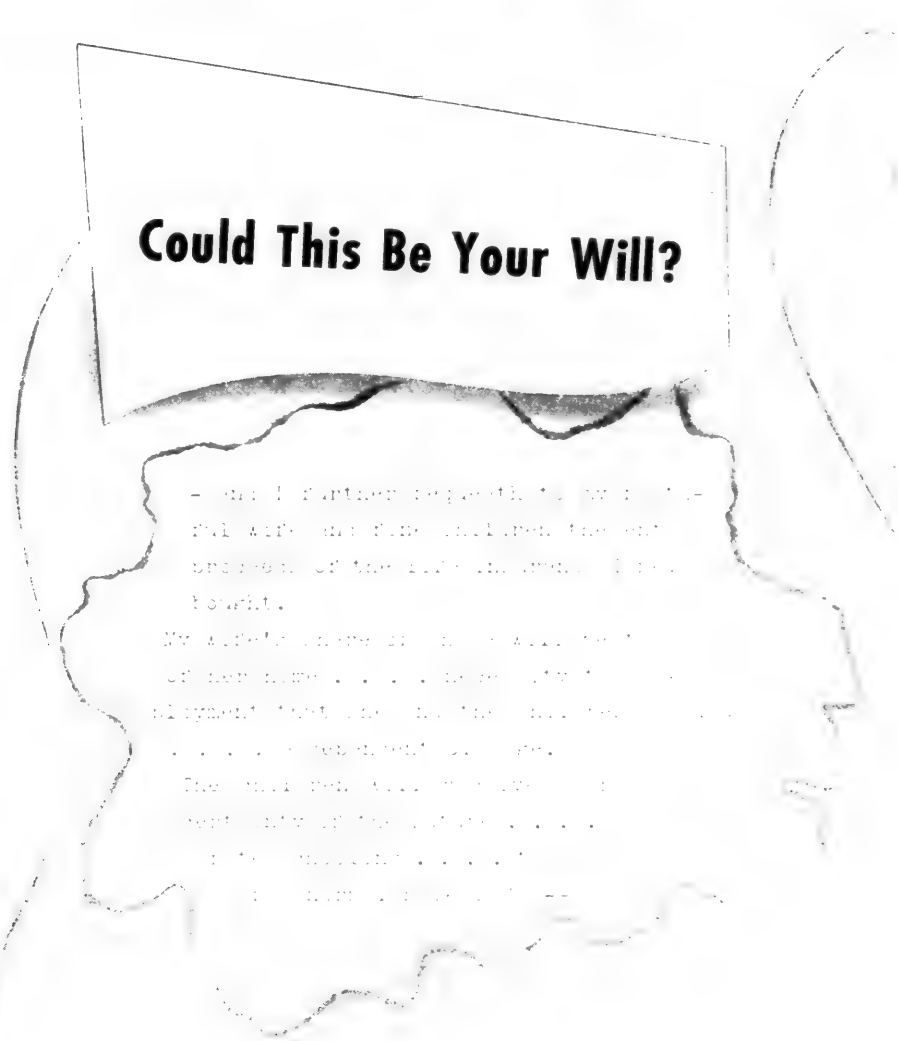

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JOBS AFTER THE WAR

Excerpts from the Address of

PAUL G. HOFFMAN

Chairman, Committee for Economic Development

At IAA Annual Meeting, Nov. 30

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Paul G. Hoffman is chairman of the Committee for Economic Development and president of the Studebaker Corporation.

SPEAKING for industry, may I say that the history of this country between World Wars I and II clearly showed that unless our seven million farmers are faring well, any prosperity on the business front is ephemeral and short-lived. Conversely, it seems obvious to me that the great hope for prosperity for agriculture in the postwar period lies in a high level of productive employment in the trades, commerce and industry. What I am saying is that for our mutual well-being, it is essential that we match the high level production which always obtains in the agricultural field with high level production in the industrial field.

56 Million Jobs

If there can be provided in the postwar period a sufficient volume of well-paid peacetime jobs, the general public will have little or no interest in proposals for overall economic planning. There is today general agreement among economists and statisticians that an employment level in the immediate postwar period of between 53 and 56 million civilian jobs will be eminently satisfactory. This assumes an additional two million men will be in the armed services. Involved in the reaching of this goal is the creation of from seven to ten million more peacetime jobs than were available in 1940, our last peacetime year.

To bring those additional jobs into being will take more than speeches about full employment, or resolutions demanding "jobs for all." All employment falls into two categories: (1) employment by the government, and (2) employment in the field of private endeavor.

Many loose statements are being made suggesting that if jobs are not available in the field of private endeavor the government will, of course, have to supply them. Perhaps we had best take a look at the potential postwar government employment before we put too much faith in these suggestions. In 1940 there were approximately three million three hundred thousand individuals employed in regular government establishments — federal, state and local. There were about two million nine hundred thousand employed on WPA, NYA, and CCC, and similar governmental units. There were approximately 97,000 employed on public works projects under the PWA. By the end of 1946 there might be as many as four million employed in regular government establishments. As for employment on public works projects, the best guess I can make after exhaustive investigation is that there might be as many as two million jobs available. It all nets down to just this — that if we push along with our public works planning we may have available useful jobs on the government payrolls totaling almost the same number we had on those payrolls in 1940. That's real progress, because in 1940 half the employment was of the "made-work" variety. Still, unless we want to go back to "made-work," I believe it is fair to say that we cannot look to the government for a single one of those seven to ten million new productive jobs we need.

If we cannot — let alone should not — look to government for the millions of new postwar peacetime jobs that will be needed, then the conclusion is inescapable that those jobs must be made available in the field of private endeavor — manufacturing, agriculture, commerce, trades and services. Perhaps of the seven to ten million jobs needed we can look to some five hundred thousand in the field of self-employment.

Need Expanded Production

As a collateral conclusion, it also seems obvious that the one sound way in which those jobs can be made available, if we are to maintain or advance our standard of living, is through a record-breaking expansion in the output of goods and services over the last peacetime year of 1940. That increase will have to be somewhere between 30 and 45%. Stated in terms of 1943 prices, it means we must achieve a gross output of from $155 to $170 billion. Just as a matter of information, that's equivalent to $130 to $140 billion in terms of 1940 prices. I should also like to make clear that I am talking about gross national output rather than net national income, which is, of course, a considerably lower figure.

The fact that a goal in output of $155 to $170 billion is needed in the postwar period does not prove, of course, that it is attainable. No one can guarantee it. However, it is the studied opinion of the Research Committee of the Committee for Economic Development that this goal can be reached — and perhaps exceeded — in the first postwar decade provided America's two million employers are ready when the green light is given for civilian production, with bold, smart plans; and provided the economic climate is favorable to the expansion of present businesses and to the starting of hundreds of thousands of new businesses quickly. A country that shocked the living daylights out of Mussolini, Hitler and Hirohito by raising and equipping a ten-million man army and a two-ocean navy in less than two years can take this task in its stride — if it achieves the same unity in the winning of the peace that it has in the winning of the war, and if it works with the same speed.

C.E.D.'s Work

The Committee for Economic Development has been endeavoring to contribute to the winning of the peace by carrying on a two-phase operation. Through its Field Development Division it has attempted to stimulate and assist America's two million employers in the making of

their plans, first selling them the idea that it is smart to plan boldly if you plan smartly. The second phase of the operation is carried out by our Research Division. Through this division we are hoping to effect the changes needed in government and business policies from the standpoint of an expanding economy.

The Field Development Division has two functions: (1) to gather from all possible sources helpful information on postwar planning, and (2) to disseminate that information to as high a percentage of America's employers as possible.

Much information of value to all businessmen already has been accumulated. More is being gathered. Experts in manufacturing, marketing, sales, finance and management engineering are pooling their knowledge and making it available to expert writers who can tell the story in such a way that you and I can understand it. Booklets and slide films in considerable number have already been prepared dealing with various aspects of postwar planning. Examples of this material are handbooks on manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing which were prepared under the direction of the Association of Consulting Management Engineers in the business management field. There is also a set of five booklets on sales training prepared by the National Society of Sales Training Executives. To be published shortly is a twelve-chapter book dealing with the twelve materials that will figure most importantly in postwar manufacturing. It is vital for those of us in the industrial field to know what has been happening to steel, aluminum, plastics and other materials during the war.

The fact that much information has been and is being assembled does not, of course, fulfill the second function of the Field Development Division, namely, to disseminate that information to America's employers. . .and that is a tough job. Selling a superior product is tough enough, but nothing compared with the difficulties of disseminating knowledge. To get a high percentage of America's two million employers to plan boldly and intelligently calls for a carefully conceived campaign. We are operating on three fronts: (1) through direct contact with the largest corporations, (2) through the United States Chamber of Commerce, the N.A.M., and trade associations, and (3) through C.E.D. committees in the more important employment centers.

More Farm, City Jobs

I am happy to report to you that Main Street *is* mobilizing. And I don't mean Main Street, New York, or Chicago, or San Francisco. More than two thousand C.E.D. committees have been organized throughout the country. In almost every case they are staffed by and working closely with existing local organizations. The programs of many of these communities make an exciting story and I wish I had the time to tell you about them. I am going to take the time to tell you briefly something of what just one state is doing — a typically agricultural state. The Greater South Dakota Association, working in cooperation with the C.E.D. recently completed a survey on "Postwar Employment and Postwar Buying Intentions." This survey was conducted by local committees in 117 cities and towns in South Dakota representing 78% of the urban population of the State, and by neighboring leaders in rural communities in all counties of the State. You may be interested to hear that this survey indicated that after the war South Dakota farms will provide about 10,000 more jobs than in 1940, while the state as a whole will have 23,000 more jobs than in 1940.

Now I should like to discuss the Research Division. It is charged with the responsibility of contributing as best it can toward providing an economic climate favorable to expansion. We do not have such a climate today. There are policies in business, government, labor, and agriculture which promote contraction rather than expansion. This is understandable, because many of those policies represent the thinking which stems from an economy of scarcity. The NRA, crop restriction programs, and featherbedding rules for labor all have their genesis in the weird belief that by producing less and getting higher prices we could somehow or other work our way out of the depression. Fortunately, as a result of production miracles achieved during the war period, that kind of thinking has temporarily lost its popularity, but the policies reflecting such thinking remain.

Our Committee, in considering how it might engage in a constructive activity looking toward the creation of a better economic climate, reached certain conclusions: First of all, we recognized that the only sound approach in the appraisal of policies should be from the standpoint of the general public welfare. We did not subscribe to the idea that what helps business helps you, but rather — what helps you and every other American, help business.

The activities of the Research Division have been organized to insure its operation at a statesmanlike level. The Division is composed of three sections: (1) a Research Committee composed entirely of businessmen; (2) a Research Advisory Board composed of outstanding social scientists which assists the Research Committee in planning and conducting studies; and (3) a full time Research Staff headed by Theodore Yntema, Professor of Economics, on leave of absence from the University of Chicago.

When a subject of research has been approved by the Research Committee, it is the task of the Research Director to select and employ the services of a specialist — or in some cases, several — in the particular field of the investigation. The individual so selected is responsible for the preparation of the study. The set-up of the Research Division is unique in that while independence is guaranteed the scholars, they have the opportunity to consult with businessmen and other scholars as their studies progress.

Two studies have already been completed: (1) the Liquidation of War Production (cancellation of war contracts and disposal of government-owned plants and surpluses) by Dr. A. D. H. Kaplan of the University of Denver, and (2) the study of federal taxation under the title of "Recasting the Postwar Federal Tax System to Encourage Production and Employment" by Harold M. Groves, Professor of Economics at the University of Wisconsin.

In addition to the reports made by the scholars themselves, the committee of businessmen reserved for themselves the right to make independent reports for which they were wholly responsible. Recently issued has been such a report under the title of "A Postwar Federal Tax Plan for High Employment."

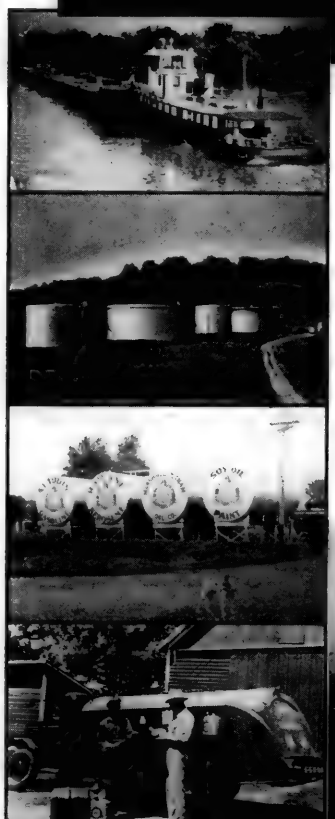
Foes We Must Combat

Ignorance is not the only foe we must combat if we are to win the peace. Skepticism, cynicism, and defeatism also must be dispelled. On the extreme right are those who believe that only through a postwar depression can the people, as they say, be brought to their senses. They refuse to recognize that a great postwar depression would put our freedoms in the greatest jeopardy. On the extreme left are the collectivists who see in postwar chaos the opportunity to build here in America some new type of fascist or communist state. Both groups, with vastly different ends in mind, suggest that the attainment of the great postwar expansion we need is an idle dream. My answer to that is that ever since the founding of this Republic those with faith and vision have been making the American dream come true, while the skeptics have stood by and scoffed.

As we meet here tonight, millions of American men are fighting throughout the world to maintain our liberty and freedoms. A very deep obligation rests upon those of us at home to keep alive for them the promise of a better postwar world — a world in which more people will have more than ever before.

18 Years Young—and Vigo

—WITH A LIFETIME AHEAD!



BORN MARCH, 1927, of Farm Bureau parents, a son. Today, charging the bastions of Metz—Ormoc—or Tacloban! So young, so vigorous, so heroic!

Born March, 1927, of Farm Bureau—an IDEA . . . an idea of farmers banding together within counties, and counties (only seven) banding together to establish a central purchasing cooperative to supply high quality petroleum products. Today, 65 Service Companies distributing 124,050 688 gallons of petroleum products to 105,000 members—an average of 1,180 gallons per member—a service that has been vital to the production of milk, meat, eggs, and grains that have helped to feed those heroes at Metz—Ormoc—or Tacloban!

Money values alone are poor measures in a world aflame. Yet it is significant that what farm people built to save money on their purchases proved to be the means of protecting their petroleum service of supply during the critical war days. For the year just ended, August 31, 1944, Illinois Farm Supply Company is distributing $795,730 to its member companies. These are savings brought about by centralized volume purchasing and manufacturing and transportation. This money will find its way into the pockets of Farm Bureau member patrons in the patronage dividend checks from their local associations.

In our 18 years of operation, Illinois Farm Supply Company has returned a grand total of $6,257,788.73.

. . . A LIFETIME AHEAD

In the beginning "gas and oil" was all. Now it's a full line of petroleum products, paints, tires, insecticides, accessories, poultry and livestock feeds, plant foods, inoculants, steel products equipment. The products and services are growing.

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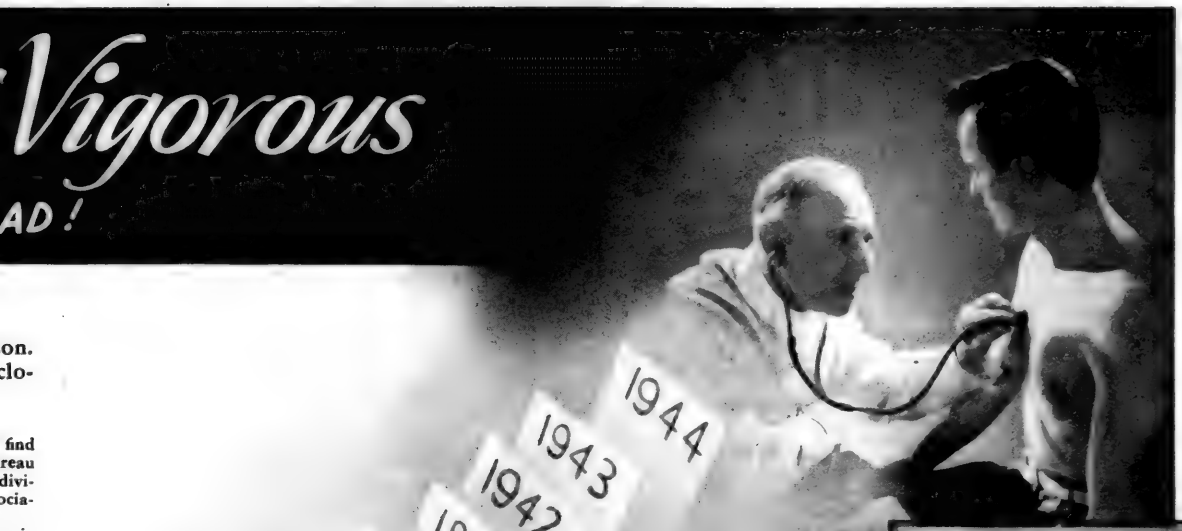
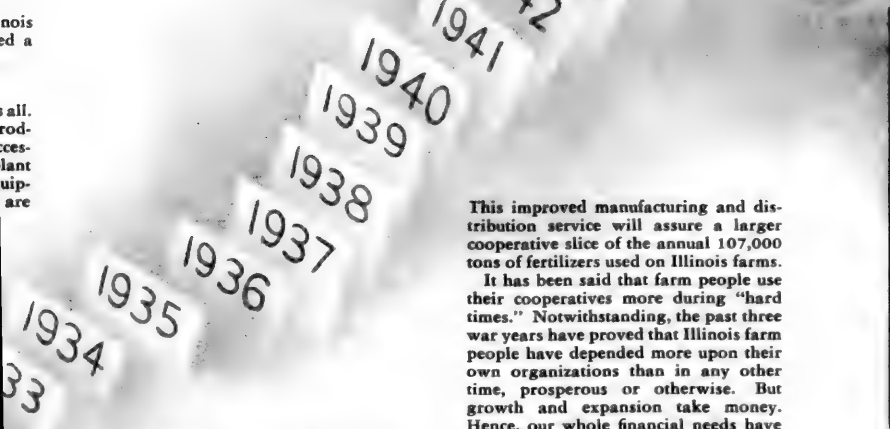
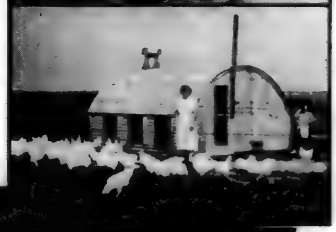




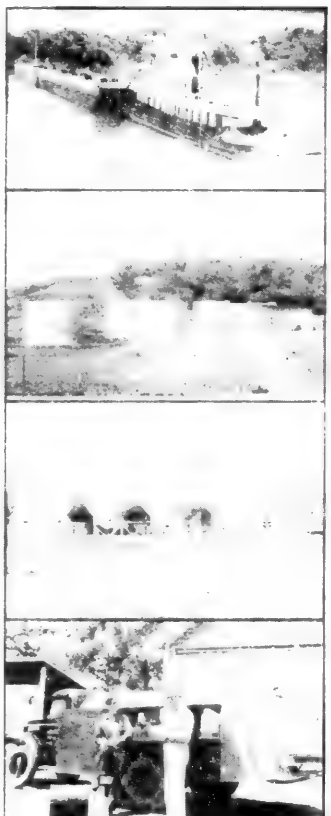


The "Direct-to-the-Farm" feed service has been stabilized after the upsets of the shortage era. This service will grow as trucks and manpower become more available. A new trend is evident, that of manufacturing "Service Brand" Feeds locally to save transportation costs on locally produced grains and assure effective quality control.

A plant food program for Illinois has taken new form. Farm people through their organizations are to have more to say on how, where, and who is to sell what Illinois has that enters into the manufacturing and mixing of plant foods. A majority of county Farm Bureaus have approved this program and designated their authorized local cooperative distributing organization.

This improved manufacturing and distribution service will assure a larger cooperative slice of the annual 107,000 tons of fertilizers used on Illinois farms.

It has been said that farm people use their cooperatives more during "hard times." Notwithstanding, the past three war years have proved that Illinois farm people have depended more upon their own organizations than in any other time, prosperous or otherwise. But growth and expansion take money. Hence, our whole financial needs have been examined with an eye to the future. It seems certain that we shall own some manufacturing facilities to protect our sources of supply. Likewise it seems advisable that local associations improve their facilities. But, as in the past, certain fundamentals will prevail. No new services or facilities will be added except those which farm people will support—with their money! Ownership of capital will be with farmers—reasonable returns will be paid on capital—adequate reserves will be built to protect this capital, and savings will be returned to member patrons in CASH patronage dividends. These fundamentals that built us strong in the first 18 years will be the same attributes of success in the LIFETIME ahead!



ORN MARCH, 1927, of Farm Bureau parents, a son
Today, charging the bastions of Metz—Ormoc—or Tacloban! So young, so vigorous, so heroic!

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DECEMBER, 1944

Looking AHEAD

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Dean H. P. Rusk
U. of I. College of Agriculture

WITH a succession of record-breaking harvests, American agriculture has met imperative wartime demands for increased production of foods, fats and fiber. Farmers have done a magnificent job and are continuing to carry on. During World War I American agriculture increased food production about 10 per cent, largely in wheat. During the present war the increase has amounted to about 30 per cent and has been spread over a greater variety of products (notably soybeans, milk, hogs, poultry, eggs, canning crops, and hemp), all needed in our wartime economy. And this increase was made over a high peacetime output, one which had resulted in granaries full to overflowing in the immediate prewar years.

This record poses some real problems as we look ahead to postwar adjustments in agriculture and to agriculture's relative position in our national economy. It seems reasonable to believe that demand for most agricultural products will remain reasonably high during the demobilization period and so long as lend-lease and rehabilitation aids are extended to war-torn countries. At the same time there will likely be inflationary pressures on prices of manufactured consumer goods of most kinds. This will be the probable result of the backlog of unsatisfied demands and the difficulties which industry will experience in changing over from production of war materials.

If all price controls were removed as soon as the fighting is over, agricultural prices would likely experience a temporary upswing along with the general price movement. But this upswing would be only temporary, because agriculture has no domestic backlog of demand and because its foreign outlets will most certainly be severely curtailed after the government stops its activities in foreign relief and rehabilitation.

In the meantime layoff of millions of war workers and demobilization of our armed forces will cause a significant amount of unemployment which, even if only temporary, will materially affect the domestic market for the higher priced food products. Food wants not satisfied on a day-to-day basis do not constitute a backlog of demand as do the unsatisfied wants for most other items of commerce. Hence if price restrictions are removed too soon, the exchange position of agriculture would likely deteriorate rapidly in relation to that of urban industry.

Agriculture in Strong Financial Condition

At the beginning of World War I the price of land and the prices of agricultural products averaged slightly higher than at the beginning of World War II. Prices of agricultural products advanced at about the same rate during the two wars but the price of land rose much higher during World War I than it has risen thus far in World War II. Farm mortgage debts also increased rapidly during World War I until by 1920 they were double the 1910-1914 average, and they continued to rise for four or five more years.

During the present conflict mortgage debts have consistently decreased, even though there has been a significant increase in the price of land. American agriculture had not fully recovered from the collapse that followed World War I, when the stimulating effect of present war began to be felt. Therefore, farmers have not forgotten the early twenties and the desperate thirties. Instead of capitalizing most of the wartime income in increased land values and contracting huge debts as they did during the last war, they not only have reduced their debts but have also accumulated billions of saving in the form of war bonds and more abundant operating capital.

This war, however, is not over. And it was during the latter part of the last war and particularly in the months immediately following it that the most disastrous inflationary movements in land prices occurred. Many farmers during that period contracted debts which resulted in the loss of their lifetime savings.

Danger of General Inflation

The temptation to conform more closely to the pattern of action followed during the last war becomes greater as savings accumulate from wartime prices and wartime wages. Not only are farmers more generally than ever before in A-1 financial condition but also a much larger number of people in all walks of life have accumulated significant savings. In so far as this accumulation represents a backlog of unsatisfied demands, it constitutes a very real threat of inflation. A further rise in prices of some consumer goods is probably inevitable. But if all price controls and all forms of rationing are suddenly ended at the close of the war and if this pent-up demand for goods is allowed to press freely on the price structure before compensating increases in production of consumer goods can take place, then inflation of a dangerous sort is likely to occur.

Factor for Stability

On the other hand, this backlog of consumer demand can be one of the most important contributions to a stable postwar economy. It can help to bring about reasonably full industrial employment for years to come if holders of wartime savings are willing to spend freely to meet their needs as consumer goods become available. They must insist on getting their money's worth, however, if their expenditures are to make the maximum contribution to full employment.

Of course, it may be argued that getting your money's worth depends as much upon the value of money as upon the price of the goods. In fact, the worth of money depends upon many factors, not the least important of which is the degree of confidence which people have in the stability of their national economy and this government's fiscal policies. . . . But our government has followed a reasonably sound fiscal policy in financing this war, and confidence in the value of the U. S. dollar is justified. Furthermore, continuance of national policies

necessary to prevent disturbance of that confidence are also justified.

For several reasons agriculture has a special interest in maintaining confidence in the worth of money. Among these reasons are:

1. In a period of rapidly rising prices not all prices rise evenly, and hence many inequitable changes occur. (Inequitable changes also occur during periods of rapidly falling prices.)

2. American agriculture is now overexpanded in relation to domestic needs. While certain foods such as meats and some dairy products might temporarily command considerably higher prices, if all price controls were immediately removed at the close of the war, the exchange position of agriculture in general would soon become vastly more difficult as costs of industrial goods and urban services spiraled.

EXCERPTS FROM ADDRESS BY

DEAN H. P. RUSK

AT IAA ANNUAL MEETING DEC. 1

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3. All severe inflations have been followed by deflation with its inescapable attendants, unemployment and collapse of the farmers' markets.

4. Rural people have their full share of unsatisfied needs which will go a long way toward creating steady urban employment. Currently they have purchasing power and will use it if they are able to get their money's worth. This they will not be able to do if industrial wages and other costs skyrocket.

Farm Demand For Goods

. . . The extent of this backed-up farmer demand for both labor and goods is partially indicated by the first tabulations of results secured by a survey that the College of Agriculture has had underway for the past four months. In one northern Illinois county this survey indicates that there are about 300 farm operators ranging in age from 60 to 69, and that there are 40 who are over 70. Of these older farm operators, 180 are expected to retire soon after the war; 220 other laborers are expected to leave and there is a current shortage of farm labor of 520 men on a 12-month basis.

This makes an opportunity for a total of 920 new farm workers in that county after the war. Of these openings, 180 are expected to be filled by returning veterans and others absent for war work; 520 will probably be filled by boys now on farms just reaching working age. This leaves a net shortage of 220 workers — 220 jobs which will be available after the war.

A similar study of a southern Illinois county shows that there is a current shortage of 525 farm workers and that 105 workers now on farms are expected to leave, but returning veterans and war workers together with boys coming on total 1050. This makes an expected net surplus of 420 farm workers at the close of the war. Hence, it appears that different farming-type areas of the state will vary greatly in their ability to furnish farm jobs in the postwar period. Of this I will have more to say later.

In every county so far studied however, marked needs are shown for manufactured equipment, new building, long overdue major repairs, and other items the furnishing of which will be an important factor in the support of industrial employment. For example, the farmers of one county say they need and want to buy 1855 tractors, 210 corn planters, 525 wagons, 665 stoves and 455 deep freeze units. These same farmers are planning to build or remodel 210 homes. The foregoing are just a few items I have picked at random from the surveys that are now being analyzed.

But they are sufficient to indicate the potential demand backed up on the farms of America, a demand that will do much to sustain industrial employment — IF — if the farmers can get their money's worth — if the cost of these things the rural people of America need and want can be purchased at prices reasonably well in line with prices of products the farmers will have to sell. Farmers are now in much better position to be customers for industrial goods and services than they were after the last war and they will buy freely if they are encouraged by what they believe is a sound national business activity that promises a stable market for their products in postwar years.

Interdependence of Groups

. . . Looking beyond the demobilization and immediate postwar periods we must recognize that in a progressive society, standards of living rise as larger percentages of the population are released from the pursuit of the primary necessities of life and are thus enabled to contribute to society through the production of other goods and services. This can happen only where there is a continually increasing efficiency in agriculture. The efficiency of American agriculture has increased continuously from colonial days when 95 out of 100 families lived on farms until the present when only a little more than 20 per cent live on farms. Technological developments during the war or those about to emerge warrant the belief that agriculture may be on the verge of further revolutionary changes.

In the light of these facts and the necessity of adjusting production to postwar needs, it seems clear that agriculture should not be expected to provide opportunities for more than its fair proportion of returning veterans. Neither should it be expected to furnish a haven for large numbers of industrial workers who may become unemployed when war plants close.

Differences Between Agriculture and Industry

. . . That the gross money returns from this market for agricultural products are closely related to industrial activity is indicated by the fact that over the past 20 years one billion dollars of national income has meant 107 to 130 million dollars of farm income. However, there is not the same type of relationship between the prices of agricultural and industrial products. How prices of 10 major groups of commodities reacted to declining industrial activity during the depression of the early 1930's and how much more adversely the prices of agricultural products were affected than those of industry are shown by the following tabulation of changes in production and wholesale prices from 1929 to 1933.*

Commodity	Drop in Wholesale Prices	Drop in Production
Agricultural implements	15%	80%
Motor vehicles	16%	80%
Cement	18%	65%
Iron and steel	20%	83%
Auto tires	33%	70%
Textile products	45%	30%
Food products	49%	14%
Leather	50%	20%
Petroleum	56%	20%
Agricultural commodities	63%	6%

*Assembled by Gardiner C. Means and presented to Congress in 1935.

(*Continued on page 41*)

FORWARD STRIDES OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURE

Governor Dwight H. Green

EXCERPTS
FROM THE ADDRESS OF
GOVERNOR DWIGHT H. GREEN
AT THE
IAA ANNUAL MEETING
NOV. 30

DURING the last four years I have learned, first-hand from farmers themselves, some of the problems involved in the agricultural industry, which, by virtue of its production of more than a billion dollars worth of food and fiber annually, is by far the largest single business in Illinois. I have marveled at the splendid war food production job of the Illinois farmer who, despite extreme shortages of labor and machinery and other handicaps, has, since Pearl Harbor, produced the greatest crops in history.

I have seen the Illinois farmer, often laboring from before sunrise until long after dark, producing record-breaking herds of cattle and hogs, bumper crops of grain, millions of gallons of milk and tons of milk products. To these must be added Illinois production of fruits and vegetables. poultry and soybeans, fats and edible oils — all of which play a vitally important part in winning the war.

The importance of Illinois agriculture to the well-being of all the citizens of our state becomes even greater when we realize that many of our greatest industries are wholly dependent upon the products of our farms for their raw materials. Our meat packing and soybean processing industries are the largest in the world. Our distilleries, canneries, flour mills and hundreds of other businesses depend upon the farm for their basic materials. And such industries as these which manufacture farm implements, in which Illinois also leads the world, depend upon a prosperous agriculture for their markets.

Activities of Department

During the last four years your state government has greatly expanded the activities of the Department of Agriculture. Our program has been particularly outstanding in the field of animal disease control. In the fight against cholera and erysipelas, both of them a costly menace to hog-raising, and in the battle against bovine tuberculosis and Bangs disease, which not only endanger the livestock industry, but which also menace human health, our work is further advanced than in any other state. Every request for assistance in animal disease control has been answered promptly by your State Department of Agriculture. The percentage of infection in Illinois livestock has been reduced sharply. And during the next four years we will continue to expand and develop this program.

The greatest forward stride in the fight against animal diseases will be the establishment of a College of Veterinary Science at the University of Illinois. This school, which we plan to get underway as soon as possible, will be submitted to the next session of the General Assembly as legislation which should mark a milepost in the progress of state government's cooperation with agriculture.

In a state which has nearly one billion dollars worth of livestock and poultry on its farms and which yet does not have one single school for veterinarians, I consider the establishment of this College of Veterinary science to be agriculture's most urgent need at this time. We are determined that no Illinois rural community shall be without a veterinarian. We are determined that the Illinois livestock and poultry industry, already strong and prosperous, shall continue to grow and expand unhampered by disease or lack of proper protection.

Praises IAA

Illinois agriculture is extremely fortunate in having an organization like the Illinois Agricultural Association, whose one hundred and seven thousand members represent such constructive thinking and such sound leadership in meeting and solving the problems of the Illinois farmer. And after comparing the IAA with similar organizations in other states, I know I can say without fear of contradiction that from the standpoint of membership, of sound financial structure, and of constructive policies and solid achievements, the Illinois Agricultural Association is the finest and most effective organization of its kind in the United States.

Here in Illinois, our cash reserve surplus of a hundred and ten million dollars in the state treasury saved during the war years by economy and budget-limit spending, will give us a head start on our sister states if it is expended wisely—used for the things of basic importance to stimulate Illinois agriculture and industry and to help create jobs for all workers. One of those basic improvements which is most vitally important to Illinois agriculture is transportation. And I am happy to be able to tell you that the blueprints for our multi-million dollar postwar highway construction program have already been prepared. That work only awaits the "go" sign after victory.

More Postwar Plans

The task of soil conservation—definitely a basic need of Illinois agriculture—has received particular attention from your state administration. The number of conservation districts has been increased in the last two years from twenty-five to forty-three, embracing something like nine million acres. More districts will be organized, and when these new ones are added under our long range plan, the technical resources of the state in preserving soil fertility by the very best methods will be extended to many new sections.

For flood control and drainage the postwar program calls for an estimated expenditure of approximately five and one half million dollars, subject to legislative approval. New levees will save

(*Continued on page 35*)

President Smith's Address

(*Continued from page 9*)

on the proposal. The General Assembly also should provide that in considering the Gateway Amendment, the party circle would be counted for the position taken by that party on the proposed amendment unless the voter indicates otherwise.

It certainly is time that leaders of the State, and thinking citizens generally, provide a method for the constructive amendment of our State Constitution. Attempts to amend the constitution should not be longer thwarted by that percentage of the people who are not sufficiently interested in matters of such vital importance to even vote.

In the field of Public Relations there is no more difficult period for an organization such as ours, or for its leadership and others who speak for an organization, than during a presidential campaign year. This has been particularly true during 1944, because of the nature of the campaign, the issues involved, and the tempering influence of wartime conditions. There were few, if any, issues presented during this campaign that were not of direct interest to the farmers of the country. But as in former years, policies of the organization were strictly followed, and those speaking for the organization confined their statements to the records of men and women in public life, and partisan interest or attitude was not permitted to influence official statements of any character.

Recommendations to Both Parties

As during former presidential campaigns, representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation presented their views and recommendations on national agricultural policies to the platform committees of both major parties. Immediately after announcements were made by both the Republican and Democratic national conventions on matters directly affecting agricultural interests, I stated publicly "that the platform commitments of each of the major parties were reasonably satisfactory, but that a careful re-reading of both party commitments to agriculture was convincing that it behooved farmers to organize as never before, both for the purpose of securing and limiting agricultural laws and administrative policies to the real needs of agriculture." I still stand on that statement.

These and other broad national issues were freely discussed by candidates of all parties throughout the summer and fall. The election is over and the American people have made their decision. Let us now all recognize that our first and supreme duty is to continue making our greatest contribution toward achieving complete victory in war. Reports from the battle fronts everywhere are encouraging and convincing. American sons and daughters are invading the countries of the enemy on every front, but the road before them is long and arduous. All that we possess in productive capacity, in the strength of our hands and minds, and in patriotic zeal must be consecrated to the end of sure and final defeat of the enemy, and the establishment of a just and durable peace. Overwhelming is our desire for that happy day when American boys and girls return to their homes in the full realization of a job completely and well done.

Fully cognizant of their responsibilities, farmers have, throughout the war, demonstrated their fidelity and their devotion to their country. In spite of continued, and at times almost insurmountable difficulties, farmers have met every call of their government for food and fiber. Rural young people are serving in the armed forces in numbers at least equal in proportion to that of any other group, and thousands have made the supreme sacrifice. Farm families everywhere have not only bought, but are holding war bonds in volume that leaves no question of their devotion to the cause of freedom. All of these things farmers are continuing to do.

Must Prepare for Successful Peace

Regardless of obstacles already confronted or others yet to be met, farmers will neither slow up nor let down in their support of the gallant American men and women in uniform until their glorious achievements have been climaxed by the unconditional surrender of the enemy in both Europe and Asia. But we must not let our zeal for the defeat of the enemy becloud the responsibility of those of us on the home front in preparing for a successful peace.

It is high time that we recognize that while no country in the world can destroy us, we could commit national suicide. We must face the grim reality of a national debt approximating three hundred billion dollars. This is almost the equivalent of the total value of every kind of property in the United States. We already have those among us who are saying it will be impossible to meet this national obligation. We are already hearing suggestions as to the necessity of refinancing, of frozen or delayed payments, and some even suggesting a degree of repudiation. To adopt any of these courses is to invite disaster. I am one who believes that if we all face our responsibilities fairly and squarely, the production resources of the United States are of a size and character that will permit us to meet and discharge this national obligation with comparative ease. As a nation, we have surprised the world with our capacity in every field of endeavor in meeting the requirements of war. In the light of these accomplishments, how can anyone deny our capacity to meet the problems of peace? We have the raw materials. We have the skill. We have the reservoir of purchasing power and we have the need. The real nub of the question is — has experience yet taught us that only through a spirit of fair play and fair interchange of the commodities of our total productive capacity can the job be done.

Agriculture Must Have Recognition

What part, or rather I should say, what responsibility do farmers have in meeting and solving this over-all problem? People generally recognize and are increasingly appreciative of the ability and capacity of farmers to produce food and fiber, but there is yet altogether too little understanding of the important place agriculture occupies in our national economic life. In other words, I believe that the masses yet think of farmers as those who provide food, but they do not realize the importance of sustaining farm prices and farm income and farm buying power as a requisite to large scale production of other industry and to mass employment.

For twenty years those in public life have spoken frankly of agriculture as the basic industry, but I ask — has it been treated as such? Throughout the years every recognition given agriculture, and every advancement made by agriculture has been secured as a result of organization argument and pressure. With limited exception, every consideration given has been in the nature of a compromise. Never in my experience has the agricultural problem been met squarely from the standpoint of the importance of a prosperous agriculture to the welfare of every man, woman and child in the United States.

Agriculture Source of Raw Wealth

These experiences dictate the importance of reviewing the place agriculture occupies in the economic life of our country. The record discloses that the total investment in agriculture now approximates eighty-three billion dollars. This is more than the investment in our railroads, all of our utilities, and all of the equipment in all of the mills and factories of the country. In fact, total investments in the business of farming now approximate, if not exceed, the total of investments in all other American industries put together, outside of non-agricultural real estate. Economists generally agree that the production of agriculture constitutes a major portion of the new raw wealth produced annually. It

is an established fact that the level of values placed upon new wealth produced annually has a direct and effective influence in determining total national income. Under normal conditions and periods of relatively fair income, farmers constitute the largest purchasers of the products of mills and factories. With such an interdependency, how can anyone doubt the wisdom of establishing and maintaining national policies that are necessary to maintain the price levels of farm commodities and the income of farm people on a basis of fair relationships with industry and labor?

How can anyone deny interest in policies necessary to assure the placing of reasonable values upon the new wealth produced by agriculture, in the light of the established relationship of the value placed upon our annually produced new wealth, to total national income? With farmers constituting the largest outlet for the products of mills and factories, how can any stockholders or worker in a factory fail to recognize his interest in a prosperous agriculture?

Need High National Income

If this nation is to meet its obligations adequately, we must maintain in America a very substantial national income. Only from such a large national income can we find the reservoir for maintaining the type of a tax structure necessary for the orderly retirement of national obligations. Only by meeting these obligations can the solvency of the nation be assured, national integrity preserved, or can we, as a nation, avoid chaos and some type of dictatorship. Such a large national income can only be maintained through large scale production in both agriculture and other industry, and, as everyone knows, large scale business activity is essential for mass employment. Such large scale production can only be maintained through the adoption and the maintenance of policies necessary to assure the interchange of agricultural and other industrial commodities on a basis of fair exchange value. Thus is witnessed the inescapable inter-relationship of interest between jobs for the people at good wages, reasonable returns to the investors in business and business management, and a restored and prosperous agriculture.

Stresses Interdependence of Groups

Notwithstanding these relationships, we still have those who seek ways and means of securing or protecting unfair and selfish interests. We still have those who want high wages and cheap food. They point to the increase in farm prices since 1939, but fail to recognize that in 1939, farm prices were the lowest in twenty-five years, except for the depths of the depression. They fail to recognize that from the increase of seventy-seven and one-tenth billion dollars in national income in 1943 over 1939, farmers, who constitute approximately twenty-five percent of the population, received only eight billion dollars, or only ten percent of this increase in national income.

Importance of Stable Agriculture

We have those who still place major emphasis upon high hourly wages, but who give little attention to the importance of large scale employment at regular monthly wages and substantial yearly incomes. We still have those in industry who hold tenaciously to per unit profits instead of recognizing the greater value of net annual returns from larger scale production. It was the failure to recognize the inter-relationship of a prosperous agriculture, large scale business activity, and mass employment following the last war that sowed the seeds of the late depression. We must avoid a repetition of these experiences. To do otherwise, is to court disaster.

Many well meaning people seem to think that present day savings of farmers will constitute an adequate reservoir of purchasing power throughout the period of readjustment. Those who subscribe to that theory do not understand nor are they acquainted with the financial thinking of farmers. It is my well considered belief that unless farmers can be assured of the soundness and effectiveness of policies necessary to sustain agricultural prices and income in the days ahead, that purchases of the products of other industry will be confined to farmers' immediate needs. However, with the assurance of sustained agricultural prices and income, farmers' demands for the products of industry will reach a volume that will surprise the nation. One has only to witness the conditions and the limitations on the farms of America to recognize the vastness of a market for the products of industry that will be required to meet the pent-up needs of farmers and other rural people. It has been said that only one-tenth of one percent of the farm homes of America now have modern conveniences. It is the rural women of America who are bearing and raising relatively a preponderance of our children. It is in the farm homes of America that women are called upon for much greater daily toil than in other walks of life. Can anyone successfully deny that the women of rural America are entitled to every modern home convenience enjoyed by a substantial portion of the women of our cities?

Farmers, of course, recognize the importance of mass employment at substantial wages as essential to provide the farmers with their best market, but we also recognize there is a limit to the capacity of the human stomach. But at least for many years, there is practically no limit, except the limitation of purchasing power, on the volume of manufactured commodities farmers will require and will purchase for the improvement of farms and farm homes, if given the opportunity.

Control of Surpluses Necessary

How can agriculture be sustained at prosperous levels and avoid the experiences of earlier years, when the records show so clearly that in years of large production, the total value of farm commodities was much less than in years of more limited production? I believe the answer is much more simple than many seem to think. To me, the agricultural problem can be divided into two parts. First, the problems connected with the proper and effective control of surplus reserves of basic soil crops, and secondly, the problems of providing and maintaining policies known to be necessary for the stabilization of the prices of commodities produced from such basic soil crops. Dealing with the first — no one has yet invented any scheme to control elements of weather and growing conditions that largely determine the annual volume of production of basic soil crops, such as corn, wheat, rice, cotton and tobacco. National protection and welfare requires the production and the carry over of large surplus reserves of such basic soil crops.

Reserves Protect National Interests

Everyone knows that when supplies are greatly in excess of current demand, price levels break and values are substantially lowered. If we are to stabilize values, it becomes immediately apparent that policies must be maintained for the proper and effective control of such surplus reserves so as to remove their bearish effect upon current prices. Certain it is that if such surplus reserves are produced, for the protection of the consumer and the national interest, it becomes a national responsibility to adopt and to maintain policies essential for the effective segregation of these surpluses and their control in a manner necessary to remove their otherwise disastrous influence upon current price levels and values. As a backlog intended only to make sure that surplus reserve volume does not get out of bounds, we must at all times maintain policies necessary for the intelligent adjustment of supplies at the point of production.

Some people call this regimentation,

but the same principles and policies have been used and made effective by other lines of American industry throughout the century, and they have not only been used, but abused by monopolistic business and by certain groups of organized labor.

There need be no fear of farmers ever curtailing production beyond absolute necessity, as inherently they want to produce, and experience has proven throughout all history, that they will provide adequate volume of food and fiber to meet every national need.

Other Phase of Farm Problem

The other phase of the farm problem is somewhat different in character, although the principles involved are about the same. Hogs furnish a good example. They are produced largely from corn, but pound volume can be adjusted rather quickly to balance supply with demand by marketing within a rather wide range of weights. Marketing trade agreements have proven to be sound and effective in handling the milk problem, and I am one who believes that similar trade agreements could be used very effectively in stabilizing the price levels of livestock. Undoubtedly, under any kind of policies, there will be some reasonable fluctuation in prices and values according to current economic conditions and the relationship of current supplies to demand, yet when agricultural tradesmen come to realize that their self-interest can be best served through the stabilization of agricultural production and commodity values, we will have made great strides in stabilizing agriculture in a manner that will best serve the welfare of the nation as a whole.

Those engaged in the agricultural trades constitute a very considerable portion of the total manufacturing industry of the country. Records reveal that thirty percent of all manufacturing industries in the United States are engaged in the manufacturing and processing of food and other raw agricultural products. They employ one-fifth of the wage earners in our factories, and their manufactured products constitute one-fourth of the value of all products manufactured in the United States.

Of all wholesalers of commodities, thirty-six percent are engaged in handling agricultural products, and they in turn employ thirty-five percent of the total wage earners in the wholesale houses of the country. Nearly one-half of our total retail trade is engaged in retailing food. They employ thirty-five percent of all wage earners working in retail establishments.

Urges Marketing Agreement Extension

I firmly believe that through the proper use of the marketing agreement section of present law, agricultural producers and processors and manufacturers of food and raw agricultural products, and agricultural tradesmen could each protect their rightful interests and do so in a manner that would best serve the consuming interests of the country. Unwarranted fluctuations in prices and values could be avoided, speculation held to a minimum, confidence restored and the best interests of all people served. Thoughtful people recognize that under the speculative system, there are just as many downs as there are ups in price levels, and while at times there are those who reap large profits, in the long pull there are just as many who get squeezed out of business operations. I recommend that more attention be given to exhausting the possibilities in the use of marketing agreements.

Keep AAA Sound

We already have on the statute books a great national agricultural policy, known as the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which includes the agreements section to which I have referred. Many confuse the principles and the purposes of this law with the abuses that have been experienced in the field of its administration. For several years I have pointed out some of these serious trends and because of so doing have many times been misunderstood, even by friends. A year ago, I stated that I firmly believed the principles and purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act would be found more sorely needed in the days ahead than ever before. I repeat that statement now, but I am saying here with increasing emphasis, that if this law is to be protected and improved, and if it is to become more and properly effective in the field of its administration, many of the activities that have crept into its administration must be stopped. Its administration, its programs, and its day to day operations must be so conducted that they can be fully justified at all times by farmers and before the court of public opinion. The kind of agricultural policies which I believe are necessary for the maintenance of agriculture at the level of its national importance makes it imperative that such policies far transcend the field of partisan politics. It is imperative that such policies be considered and accepted in the proper realm of the national importance of agriculture and that we quit kitking the problems of agriculture around in every political campaign. Certainly, no political party is entitled to all of the credit or all of the blame for the manner in which agriculture has been treated.

The experiences of hog producers last spring and again this month, and the experiences of egg producers during the year are convincing evidence that partisanship has no place in the consideration of these important issues. Both Democrats and Republicans have to eat and they have to have jobs if America is to endure.

Recommends Non-Political Board

For these and other reasons, I again recommend placing all administrative responsibility for national agricultural agencies essential for the welfare of agriculture, under an independent non-political board. Until this is done, I do not believe it will be possible to have the problems of agriculture considered on the high plane of its overall national importance. Such coordination of these agencies is also imperative for greater efficiency, and for strict economy in their administration. We must face the fact that economy in all government functions must be demanded and practiced, if the nation is to meet its obligations. Farmers might well set the example in this respect, and thus be in a better position to demand similar economies in every activity of government.

Hold to Parity Formula

Before leaving the subject of national agricultural policies and programs, I feel impelled to say just a word about the parity formula, which is included in this Agricultural Adjustment Act. As you well know, this formula sets forth that a fair price for a basic farm commodity is one that gives the commodity a fair exchange value for the products of industry, and uses the average of the years 1910-1914, inclusive, as a basis for such determination. I do not believe there is any important provision of agricultural law enacted in the last twenty years that received as much careful and sympathetic consideration as did this provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. It is not perfect, and possibly it can be improved, but I am becoming not only concerned, but alarmed at the number of people, some no doubt, well meaning, who speak of this provision as being outmoded and belittle it in many ways.

I admonish farmers to hold tenaciously to this provision of law, at least until such time as those known to be sympathetic to agriculture can present something to take its place that in the light of careful study is equally good or better, and as defensible and understandable as the present formula.

Time will not permit, nor do I think it necessary to speak at any length on the question of farm credit. However, I again recommend that as an organization, we seek such adjustment of present laws as is necessary to put all phases of

agricultural credit under the administration of an independent non-political board. I believe this to be essential for the removal of duplication of credit agencies as they exist in many areas today, for the economic administration of broad credit laws, and for their practical application to farmers' needs.

If the industry of agriculture and the business of farming can be restored and maintained at the levels essential for the national good, the demands for credit of many kinds will be lessened and administrative costs can, and should be reduced comparably.

Serious Problems Ahead

Among the more serious and difficult problems that farmers must meet and overcome are those resulting from wartime subsidies that dairy farmers particularly, have been forced to accept as a substantial part of their income. That these subsidies will be discontinued when the pressure of war is lifted, there can be little doubt. It is well to remember that our organization recognized and warned of these problems when aggressively opposing the adoption of any government policy providing subsidies as a substitute for any portion of farmers' rightful income. We can be thankful that those urging and supporting policies of this character for other segments of agriculture, did not succeed, and it will be to the everlasting credit of middle west dairymen that they fought the adoption of subsidies, in lieu of fair market prices, to the last, and yielded only when forced to do so. It will be difficult, indeed, to secure proper readjustment in market prices to compensate for the loss of subsidies to the dairymen during a period when general employment conditions may not be as attractive as during war, but the valiant and determined opposition of middle west dairymen to the adoption of subsidy policies entitles them to, and they will receive," the wholehearted cooperation of all other farmers in seeking policies and programs necessary for the protection of dairymen when subsidies are removed.

Farmers Have Responsibility

A year ago I warned against overoptimism resulting from statements coming from men in public life and positions of authority, that farmers would experience a period of prosperity in the postwar world lasting for many years. At that time farmers were being told that the hungry world would require capacity production on the farms of America for many years after the close of the war. Only a few months ago, we all witnessed a rightabout-face by some of these same men in positions of authority when they expressed publicly their concern over the volume of food that was piled up under government control, should the war come to an abrupt close.

The complex problems connected with this important matter call for careful thinking and planning, and the constant vigilance of an aggressive organization, so that production plans of thinking farmers can be geared in a timely way to conditions as they currently exist.

We must, and we can, avoid a repetition of the conditions farmers experienced following the last war. We can do little as individuals, but in the ranks of an organization of ever-increasing influence, organized farmers, with a sympathetic Congress, can lay the groundwork necessary to meet the many problems of agriculture. But policies alone will not suffice. Through the influence of your organization, Congress has provided for the maintenance of floors under agricultural prices for two years after the war. Let farmers not be lulled to sleep by these assurances. Every individual farmer has a responsibility for the successful administration of policies providing price floors. No one, not even government itself, can long successfully maintain these floors unless production is kept in reasonable relationship to market outlets. We must remember that in providing these floors, the law stated "to the extent appropriations are available." Such appropriations will, and should be, held to the minimum necessary for the effectiveness of this law, and it behooves all farmers to appreciate fully this limitation.

All Must Work Together

The United States is the only important nation in the world that has held a national election during the present war. Because of our historic independence and inherited prejudices, and because of the issues involved, it was inescapable that many serious differences, and at times, bitterness developed during the campaign. But the election is now over and the American people have made their decision. It now behooves all worthy American citizens to lay aside personal views and partisan prejudices and to put their shoulders to the wheel as real Americans, so that as a nation we can do our utmost in speeding the day of final victory and of laying the plans for a permanent peace.

We have many problems within our counties, within our states and as a nation that must be met and solved. They are not problems of Democrats or of Republicans. They are problems of all the American people, and it is as Americans, and not as partisans, that we can and will make our greatest contribution. American farmers have a vast interest in seeing that these problems are squarely faced and honestly solved. Throughout the life of this country, farmers have never been found wanting in meeting every crisis this nation has faced. They will be found doing their full part again. Only by continuing to strengthen the ranks of organization can farmers render their greatest and most constructive service. The American Farm Bureau Federation has set a goal of one million members by the annual meeting of 1945. This should not only be met, but greatly exceeded. Throughout the years, Illinois farmers have charted the course and led the way toward this goal. I have not the slightest doubt they will continue to do so.

We are starting upon the circuit of a new fiscal year. Within its cycle, let us hope and pray for a decisive victory to our men in arms and for a clear outline and promise of a lasting peace.

In this report to the delegates and members, I have sought to emphasize anew my faith in the dominant place a sustained agriculture can and should have in our national economy and how a prosperous American agriculture will return many-fold new strength and vigor to the other segments of American life. A strength and vigor not measured alone in terms of bushels or bales or balances, but in those finer things of life which, rather than perish with their using, become thereby more plentiful.

I have tried only to keep proper emphasis upon the important place agriculture occupies in our national economic life. It is on this plane of opportunity and responsibility that I ask and urge all who are engaged in the business of farming, to measure their individual interests and responsibilities and to cooperate with one another in the ranks of a great, constructive, but militant, organization. I firmly believe that such an organization provides the only means through which farmers can make their greatest contribution to the welfare of all.

In these days of uncertainty and confusion, and in our own moments of passing doubt, I would suggest to the Farm Bureau folks in Illinois, as I do to myself so frequently, that if we will but keep our purpose pure, if we will but aggressively fear no evil, and if we will but broaden our conscious trust in that One who is not alone our Keeper, but our Guide, we can look with assurance to the fulfillment of His promise — "That as thy days, so shall thy strength be."

That the complexity and the seriousness of our national problems are almost beyond the comprehension of the individual, no thoughtful person will deny. That the road we must travel in solving these problems will at times be rough, and at others be clouded, there can be

no doubt, but by moving forward together in the real spirit that has made America the greatest nation of all time, we can look forward, not only with hope, but with confidence.

It will take the spirit of a Washington, the intelligence of a Jefferson, and the humility, the diplomacy and the honesty of a Lincoln to meet and to solve our gigantic present-day problems, but it can and it must be done.

Unity of Purpose

(*Continued from page 4*)

that he was confident of the future because of the unity of agriculture, and because of the sound program which the AFBF had established over the years.

Referring to the AFBF's position on national policies, President O'Neal said, "I quote the record and challenge any group in the nation to show a better record."

R. B. Corbett, AFBF secretary, discussing "Organization Responsibilities," listed three major ones:

1. Responsibility to represent farmers in public affairs to see that their side of all questions are defended in public debate.

2. Service to farm people when they cannot obtain that service from established business or where they can greatly improve on the practices of established business.

3. Development of the individual who participates in farm organization.

Corbett asserted that 25 years ago it was common for persons to state that agriculture could never be organized because farmers lived so far apart and were so accustomed to working alone and competing not only with themselves, but with the forces of nature. The record, he added, has proved this to be wrong.

Delegates adopted strong resolutions condemning "ill-conceived regulations" on the part of governmental agencies regarding the hog market, and declared, "Failure on the part of these agencies to properly interpret, administer and enforce the act of Congress providing for price supports and controls has afforded meat packers and others the opportunity to circumvent the intent and purpose of the law, resulting in millions of dollars of loss to hog producers."

The IAA delegates proposed that if ceiling prices on hogs are continued they should be adjusted for increases in the cost of production and made to apply equally to all weights and classes of hogs. They reiterated the organization's stand against subsidies, and demanded that any reduction below the ceiling in prices paid producers be accompanied by a proportionate reduction in the subsidy paid to packers.

Other resolutions called for continuation of the Agricultural Adjustment act, existing commodity loan bases, and marketing agreement provisions, with an expansion of the latter. Increased direction and control by farmers of farm credit agencies were called for, together with continuation of income tax exemption for farmer cooperatives doing business only with producer members. Another resolution pointed out that farmers cannot meet production goals if new machinery, parts and repairs are not made available.

Resolutions on state issues called for enactment of the proposed Gateway Amendment to the constitution; equalization of tax assessments to improve state aid for schools; an extended system of farm-to-market roads; stricter regulation of fertilizer and feed stuffs formulas; stricter oil production controls including drilling offset wells and prevention of waste of natural gas; levelling of land after strip mining; establishment of veterinary college at the University of Illinois; removal of limitations on materials to be used in extending rural electrification. Report of the special state school committee sponsored by the IAA was endorsed.

Mutual understanding between labor, industry and agriculture, and proper relationships between industrial and farm prices, were called for. Commendation of Farm Bureau organization workers for bringing membership in the state to a total of 105,057 as of September 30, and for the current aim of 117,000 in 1945, was voiced.

Two new members were elected to the association's board of directors. They are Floyd Morris, Springfield, who replaces Dwight Hart, Taylorville, as representative of the 21st district; and C. J. Elliott, Streator, elected to serve the unexpired term of Rex Peddicord, Marseilles, deceased, from the 12th district.

Directors from odd-numbered districts who were re-elected at Friday's closing sessions were: Harvey W. Adair, Chicago Heights, 11th district; Homer Curtiss, Stockton, 13th; Ronald A. Holt, Galva, 15th; Charles Lauritzen, Reddick, 17; Charles B. Shuman, Sullivan, 19th; Chester McCord, Newton, 23rd, and August G. Eggerding, Red Bud, 25th.

Earl C. Smith was re-elected president of the IAA, and Talmage Defrees was re-elected to the position of vice-president.

Dr. J. Raymond Schutz

IA Auditing Speaker Lists "Unfinished Jobs"

THOSE who believe that they can sit back in ease and comfort after the war is won, are in for a surprise, Dr. J. Raymond Schutz, chairman of the board, Standard Life Insurance Company of Indiana, declared before the anual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association held in conjunction with the IAA 30th annual meeting in Chicago.

"When the war is won we will have every problem we had at the time the war started, plus a number of others," he said.

Our biggest unfinished job, he continued, is to finish the war. Then we will have some other unfinished jobs. First of these is the rehabilitation of the men and women returning from service. "We will have to fit jobs to men, which is a harder job than fitting men to jobs."

Among the service men and women who will have to be rehabilitated are a number who never saw action, the speaker asserted.

Listed as the second big job to be finished is the reconversion from war to peace. "Whether we have a depression depends on whether or not we do a good job of reconversion," Schutz said.

Third on the list of unfinshed jobs is the proper guidance of the youths who will be tomorrow's citizens, the speaker pointed out.

Listed as fourth in the category of unfinished jobs by the speaker was the race problem. "Hitler may be dead, but Hitlerism may live on in our country if we do not recognize the race problem and do something about it."

Finally, the fifth unfinished job cited by Dr. Schutz was that of winning a total peace. A total war, he said, is one in which no one escapes responsibilities or consequences. A total peace means the same thing. "We cannot have a total peace unless it is a people's peace."

Wool Growers Face Keen Competition

WOOL growers and their cooperatives will face severe competition in marketing their product after the war both from foreign wools as well as from synthetics, L. B. Mann of the Farm Credit Administration declared at the annual meeting of the Illinois Wool Marketing Association. This meeting was held in conjunction with the 30th annual sessions of the IAA of Chicago.

From the grower's standpoint, Mann said, changes need to be made in reducing costs of production, in improving the quality and quantity of wool produced, in better preparation of fleeces for market, in more accurate determination of shrinkage, and the development of a less costly and more efficient assembling, transporting, warehousing and marketing system.

"Wool growers and their cooperatives can take the lead in bringing about improvements in a number of these activities," Mann said.

Mann stressed the need for cooperatives to be alert to the new methods of determining shrinkage in wool. Experimental results with core boring sample scouring obtained by the wool division of the Department of Agriculture promise a much more accurate method of determining shrinkages than the present estimating practice now in common use, he said.

In addition, wool cooperatives need to give serious consideration toward moving into warehousing and processing in order to return to the growers some of the "in-between-margins" and thus supplement their returns from the sale of raw wool, Mann advised.

As a means of meeting competition with other fibers, improvements are also needed in the manufacturing field. Experimental work, he said, has already accomplished a number of worthwhile improvements such as: treatment of wool to avoid shrinking and to improve wearing qualities, treatments of serges to eliminate shine qualities and to improve creasing qualities, and treatment of fibers so they will not slip. Other developments include moth proofing and treatment of lightweight garments for summer wear to make them cooler.

Mann said that one of the most promising of new uses of wool is its adaptability for fur garments. Experiments have been carried on to produce imitations of silver fox, Canadian lynx and others. The natural beaver has been closely imitated by the manufacturers of "Mouton", Mann reported.

Mann reported that we have on hand today very heavy supplies of both foreign and domestic wools in this country. Estimates run close to 1¼ billion pounds. In addition to these supplies, there is the competition to be faced from fibers. While most of these synthetics are inferior to wool in some respects they can be used as blends to excellent advantage, especially in lower priced clothing where they will present tough competition with wool, he pointed out. These competitors are rayon, aralac from milk casein, soybean fiber from casein, vinyon from resin, redwood fiber, and zein, a by-product of corn.

A committee has been appointed to develop a more comprehensive statewide wool marketing program for Illinois wool growers for the year 1945, according to S. F. Russell, secretary-manager of the Illinois Wool Marketing Association. Advice will be sought by this committee from all those interested in improving the position and bargaining power of the association.

During the five clip years since the Illinois Wool Marketing Association was organized, there has been almost 2 million pounds of wool marketed through the state association. The 1944 tonnage was 275,241 pounds, furnished by 45 counties.

Dr. E. A. Logan, left, South St. Joseph, Mo., and K. T. Smith, IAA board member, appear at the speakers' table at the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association annual meeting.

Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Gains Two Major Objectives

Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association has accomplished the two major objectives set up at the time of its organization — to furnish a high quality product at cost and to act as a stabilizer in the industry.

The records show that both of these have been accomplished. In 1933 the first dividends were paid to members of the association. From then and up to Sept. 30, 1944 some $680,597 have been paid to hog producers who patronized their own association.

For the fiscal year of 1944, patronage dividends amounted to $52,555.

Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association furnished nearly 49 million cc's of anti-hog cholera serum and virus to Illinois hog raisers during the year ending Sept. 30, 1944. Value of this serum and virus was $420,440.

Counties handling more than 1 million cc's of serum and virus for the year were: Henry, Knox, Warren, McLean, Fulton, Peoria, Mercer, Hancock, Pike, Sangamon, LaSalle, Bureau, Morgan, Whiteside, McDonough, Henderson, DeKalb, and Marshall-Putnam.

Illinois wool growers received an authentic picture of the current wool situation from L. B. Mann, Farm Credit Administration, and were told of the problems ahead.

Producers' Market After War Depends On High Consumer Income — Pollock

LIVESTOCK producers will have a good postwar domestic market for their product if consumer income is maintained, R. C. Pollock, general manager of the National Livestock and Meat Board, declared at the annual meeting of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago. The meeting was held in conjunction with the 30th annual meeting of the IAA.

"Meat will hold its own and advance in the postwar battle of foods," he said. "I am sure that neither synthetic steaks nor so-called meat substitutes will replace it in the postwar diet."

Pollock was not optimistic, however, concerning the potential European demand for meat. He quoted Dr. Karl Brandt of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, who reports that the actual decline in farm output of the warring and the ravished countries during the war has been less than anticipated.

Brandt's report points out that in continental Europe, excluding Russia, the cattle and the sheep population has been reduced only about 7 per cent. The reduction in hog numbers has been greater — about 30 per cent.

The report also indicates that if peace and order are restored in Europe at the close of hostilities, agricultural production will probably recuperate rather quickly. The United Kingdom will need meat, but has already made plans to buy from Argentina, and will also likely secure supplies from Canada and New Zealand.

Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark and Holland — with a revival of their fishing industry and increased production of domestic food products, will not need much meat from outside sources. Russia's food supplies have been depleted to a considerable extent, but in Dr. Brandt's opinion, Russia will import little or no food.

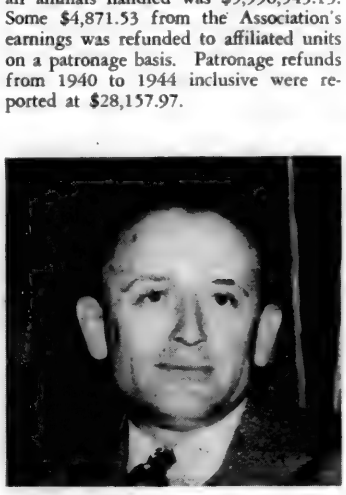
Pollock reported that livestock producers of the United States have performed an outstanding job in furnishing supplies to our forces and those of our Allies. Meat production is far outstripping World War I totals. The margin

R. C. Pollock

over the 1917-19 period is 9½ billion pounds, and in the 1941-43 seasons 3 million more cattle, 20 million more hogs, and 10 million more sheep and lambs were marketed annually than during World War I. Yet, he added, there are nearly 4 million fewer people on farms than during the first world conflict.

Illinois farmers and livestock men located in the heart of the nation's major corn and meat-producing area have played an important part in this all-time production record, Pollock said. Last year Illinois ranked second among all states in the production of pork, 8th in the production of beef and veal, and 20th in the production of lamb.

In his annual summary of business for the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association for the year ending Sept. 30, 1944, H. W. Trautmann, manager, reported 171,910 hogs handled. Total value of all animals handled was $5,996,543.13. Some $4,871.53 from the Association's earnings was refunded to affiliated units on a patronage basis. Patronage refunds from 1940 to 1944 inclusive were reported at $28,157.97.



LaRue Tice, Shelby county, is a new director on the board of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

Report Elections Of IAA Associated Company Directors

Directors elected at annual meetings of the following associated companies of the Illinois Agricultural Association during the 30th annual convention of the IAA are as follows:

Illinois Grain Corporation: Carl O. Johnson, Varna; A. E. Burwash, Champaign; Chas. Schmitt, Beason; E. E. Stevenson, Streator; Arthur Bertsche, (replaces G. L. Potter) Pontiac; John Butterfield, Pana, (replaces Frank Garwood); A. O. Eckert, Belleville; Dwight Hart, Taylorville; Chas. Lauritzen, Reddick, (replaces Ronald Holt).

Illinois Wool Marketing: William Temple, Serena; A. L. Doubet, Williamsfield; Escol Oxford, Elizabethtown; August Eggerding, Red Bud; Lyman Bunting, Ellery.

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co.: J. M. Becket, Blue Mound; Geo. F. Hayes, Galva and J. E. Miller, St. Jacob.

Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Ass'n: R. V. McKee, Varna; Ray Cunningham, Alvin; William Stockley, Earlville; Ben Bodecker, Sutter; Everett G. Reynolds, Jacksonville; Jesse E. Tuttle, West York; K. T. Smith, Greenfield; C. E. Yale, Amboy.

Illinois Agricultural Auditing Ass'n: Frank Easterly, Carbondale; B. W. Horan, Reynolds; Roy Edwards, Champaign (replaces A. E. Staley); R. H. Voorhees, Jerseyville; Carl A. Lage, Saybrook.

Illinois Cooperative Locker Service: Dana Cryder, Minooka; Carl Bates, Kewanee; Earl Wenzel, Kirkland; C. Ray Ward, Cropsey (replaces P. Ropp); Paul Rosentroter, Carlinville.

Illinois Milk Producers Association: John Hagenstoz, (replaces Rylan Capron); Earnest Reed, Canton, (replaces Earl Richardson); Ray H. Miller, Decatur; Edwin Gumm, Galesburg; Dean H. Radford, Kewanee; William L. Mays, Bloomington; Chas. H. Cameron, Peoria; Anthony Grawe, Quincy; Fred Patterson, Harrisburg; A. E. Meyer, Moline; Lowell Coomber, Freeport; B. J. Schumacher, St. Louis; Geo. I. Maxwell, Champaign, (replaces J. C. Pennell); J. Warren Ellis, Danville; William O'Malley, DeKalb; Harold Kamm, Jacksonville; O. H. Ryan, Tonica; W. A. Newman, Rockford; Mattie Nolan, Pontiac; Chas. W. Krell, Springfield; W. J. Swayer, Chicago; J. D. Allen, Springfield; Glen Tombaugh, Streator.

(*Continued on page* 40)

Farm Bureau Insurance Companies Report New Gains in Fiscal Year

ILLINOIS Farm Bureau members have built an insurance program that has no equal. This is apparent from the reports made by the three Farm Bureau insurance companies at annual meetings and conferences held in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, in conjunction with the 30th annual meeting of the IAA.

According to the annual reports of two of these Farm Bureau insurance companies — Country Life and Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, farmers have increased the insurance in force on their lives and property in 1944 to more than 561½ million dollars. This represents a net gain of some 92 million dollars over 1943.

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company on Sept. 30, 1944, had 135,748 policies in force including auto, employer's liability, cargo and accident. This is a new record and compares with 119,532 policies a year ago. IAA Mutual paid dividends of more than 1 million dollars to policy holders during the year ending Sept. 30, 1944. This includes a special dividend to auto policy holders of more than $719,000 and regular dividends of $397,000, A. E. Richardson, manager, reported.

Since IA Mutual began operating on a dividend paying basis in 1935 it has returned to policyholders in the form of regular and special dividends a total of more than 3½ million dollars. This does not incude an amount of approximately $300,000 of excess premium deposits and surplus share contributions which was returned to policyholders at the time the company began writing its non-assessable policy.

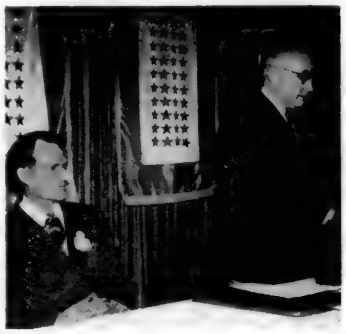
Statistics on the operation for the past year show that the premium earned in all lines was $316,070.68 higher than in any previous year.

Farmers purchased life insurance from Country Life in the total amount of $30,249,000 during the year ending Sept. 30, 1944. This was five million dollars over the previous best year of the company which was 1936. The net gain of business in force for the last year averaged more than 2 million dollars per month, making the total insurance in force $222,059,698 as of Oct. 1, 1944, Dave Mieher, manager reported.

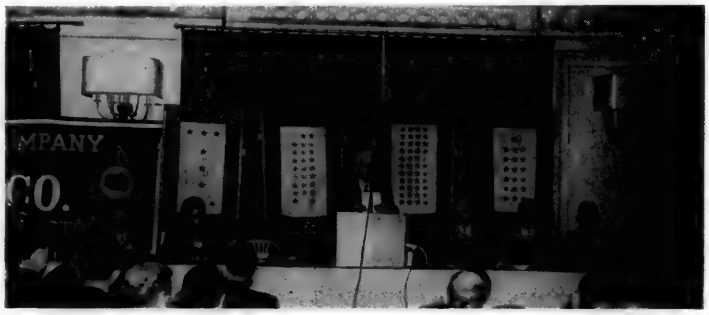
During the past 15½ years Country Life has returned to policyowners and beneficiaries more than 7½ million dollars.

Country Life has not only rendered a service by helping individuals maintain a better standard of living, but it has also made a vast contribution to our country. As of Oct. 1, 1944, 39.7 per cent of the total investments of the company were in government bonds. Fifty-two per cent of all the investments made during the past year were in government bonds.

Dividends and claims paid to policyholders by the Farmers Mutual Rein-



Dave Mieher, manager, Country Life Insurance Company, listens to report of Dr. Duane Propst, medical director, at the company's conference held in conjunction with the 30th annual meeting of the IAA.



Manager A. E. Richardson makes report at IA Mutual annual meeting.

R. A. Cowles makes treasurer's report at annual meetings of Farmers Mutual Reinsurance and Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance companies.

At the speakers table of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company's annual meeting, Nov. 29, left to right, were Manager J. H. Kelker; directors, Claude Hiestand, Marion county; George F. Hayes, Henry; E. B. Reeves, Grundy; George F. Tullock, Winnebago; George F. Lingenfelter, Pulaski; George W. Lenhart, Vermilion; Clifton Davis, Morgan; and J. E. Miller, Madison.

surance Company for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1944, amounted to $1,306,059.39, according to the report of Manager J. H. Kelker.

Dividends paid were as follows: fire and extended coverage, $92,210.13; windstorm, $12,046.79; hail on crops, $363,436.37, to make a total of $467,693.29. Losses paid in these three classes amounted to $838,366.10, as compared with $463,860.17 in the previous year.

Kelker reported that insurance against hail damage to crops reached its peak in the 1944 season. A total of 22,454 applications in an amount approximating 80 million dollars of insurance were received as compared with 15,750 applications and 50 million dollars of coverage in 1943.

In addition to the hail insurance business, the home office processed 17,128 applications for fire and windstorm coverage, the amount written or renewed being more than 100 million dollars. Applications in all classes were 39,582 as compared with 33,542 in the previous year.

Illinois Agriculture

(*Continued from page 26*)

thousands of acres of our finest crop land from innundation and guarantee regular production and steady income to many farm families.

It is my firm conviction that the best way to improve farm living conditions in the matters of housing, plumbing, power, and educational opportunities is to promote those things which will give the farm family a steady income maintained at a fair parity with the income of other economic divisions.

Veterans' Program

I have spoken often on the subject of our state program for veterans. There probably is not a parent here tonight who does not know the general outline of that program which calls for complete rehabilitational and medical care for the disabled veteran, and job-finding service for the able-bodied. As you know, I have appointed a war veteran in every Illinois county as a Service Officer to aid and advise the fighting men and women as they return. These officers are already at work, assisting the veterans and their dependents in obtaining the benefits due them under the mass of State and Federal legislation that has been enacted while they were at war.

In order that no one who needs and wants this assistance should be overlooked, we have trained more than a thousand volunteer Service Officers, representing municipalities, counties, civic clubs, and other agencies to help the state Service Officers in contacting the returning soldiers. And to make certain that the thousands of farm boys and girls in uniform will not be slighted, I have asked Director of Agriculture Howard Leonard to contact every County Farm Adviser requesting that he serve, or name a volunteer who will serve, as a special contact for veterans who live on the farms in their respective counties. Through this free service, the veteran may be apprised of many benefits and special privileges to which he is entitled, but of which he did not know.

. . . Our task is to build a new and better world — a sane, sound, practical world — in which security, prosperity, and happiness will accrue to all Americans who have supported and fought this war so loyally. May Almighty God give us the strength and guidance to achieve that goal.

ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION

AN ALL-TIME HIGH IN SALES

C. H. Becker

15 MILLION DOLLARS IN SALES IS RECORD SET BY ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

★

Dr. George Scarseth

OUTSTANDING achievements in the field of cooperative purchasing of supplies are revealed in the annual report of the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

IFS has just set an all-time record in sales, according to figures presented at its annual meeting held in conjunction with the 30th annual sessions of the IAA.

Total wholesale value of all goods sold during the year amounted to nearly 15 million dollars, representing a 6.2 per cent gain over last year, the previous high record, according to Manager C. H. Becker.

Farmer patrons have shared in this business. During the year, more than 2 million dollars in patronage dividends were returned to members on retail purchases of 20 million dollars from 65 local service companies.

IFS' petroleum service also has played a vital part in wartime food production through maintaining a constant flow of petroleum products to bulk plants and to the farms. In spite of many obstacles, the petroleum division of IFS delivered 18 million gallons more fuel than in 1941, the last peace-time year. During May and June alone IFS gallonage exceeded that of the entire year of 1932.

Of the 124 million gallons of petroleum products delivered by IFS, 78 per cent was handled by its own marine and motor transport system.

In addition, some 39,337 tons of feed and feed ingredients were distributed by the company's feed division.

Now IFS is looking ahead to further services to its members through new developments in its programs for manufacturing and distributing feeds and plant foods.

The Service Brand feed program provides for local Farm Bureau cooperative associations to grind and mix feeds in the localities where the feed grain is grown. This program is designed to assure top quality feeds through careful laboratory testing and to take full advantage of economies made possible through transportation savings on locally-grown grain and protein products. Certain pre-mixes involving possibly 200 to 400 pounds in each ton of complete feed will be prepared by IFS in its central mills.

Service Brand feed program is not intended to replace Blue Seal feeds but rather to augment them and to render a more complete service. Service Brand merely identifies the feed as having been partially mixed locally. Its formulation and quality will be comparable with Blue Seal.

In the new plant food program, IFS, with similar cooperatives in Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, is setting up an acidulating plant and enlarging a mixing plant for processing and mixing fertilizers. The acidulating plant will turn out 40,000 tons of superphosphate per year and the mixing plant 30,000 tons of mixed fertilizers.

The same quality supervision given to the feed program will be given to the manufacture of plant foods.

One of the most important services that IFS is giving its patrons is in its technical department which was expanded during the past year when it was moved to Naperville. Some 4762 tests and analyses were made here in the year in regular quality control work, while 544 experiment tests were conducted for the petroleum, feed, and general purchasing division. One of the main reasons that IFS was founded was to provide farmers with quality products and this department is carrying out that aim.

A considerable amount of experimental work was conducted by this department with anti-rust compounds, lubricating stocks and additives, and grease materials.

Many chick feed experiments were carried on, and in addition, experiments were set up to determine the effects of certain ingredients and vitamin carriers upon egg production, fertility, and hatchability. A small experimental farm is also operated by the IFS research department so that tests can be made under actual farm conditions.

One of the most important assignments of the laboratory is the control of quality in the Service Brand feed program. It is the duty of the technical department to safeguard the quality of all IFS products and to investigate and report new technical findings in all fields related to company's business. IFS also is one of the active participants in the American Farm Research Association.

A whole, rich new continent is represented in the discoveries already made in agriculture but not put into practical use on an extensive scale, Dr. George D. Scarseth, director of research for the American Farm Research Association, declared at the IFS meeting.

"In agriculture," Scarseth said, "we have the scientific information that can make any land highly productive. No soil need be poor if we want it to be rich. . . .Since we have these facts, why

don't we use them?. . .Lack of information is the barrier, a barrier that can only be crossed by an extension of knowledge. It appears thus that education is our greatest hope in agriculture to translate discoveries into action."

Scarseth also pointed out that many of the new farming practices that the farmer learns from the experiment stations through the extension service require new materials such as fertilizers that are different from the old, new feed supplement mixtures, new designs in farm machinery such as new fertilizer attachments, hay making equipment, tillage machines, etc., as well as other innovations for which existing industries may be slow to develop.

"Industry will indeed develop these materials but usually after a sufficiently large market has been created to justify their investments," Scarseth said.

Since the farmer is interested in these developments he will progress faster if he exercises leadership through his service companies in developing these new materials, Scarseth pointed out.

"If he (the farmer) does not lead in developing these new materials, a long lag may be experienced between discovery and use. If the service companies are to pioneer new developments, it seems obvious that they must be well informed on the new discoveries being made," Scarseth asserted.

The state experiment stations with its system of extension service moves its newly discovered facts to the farmer, Scarseth said, and parallel with this arrangement in effort, an arrangement for action must operate.

"It is to shorten the gap between discoveries that call for the use of materials and the service company distributors that distribute these to the farmer that the American Farm Research Association has been created," Scarseth explained.

"In this respect the new research association becomes a translator of discoveries to the service companies and thus completes the 'shortcut' to the farmer.

. . ."The success of this rather new movement in American agriculture to combine the efforts of education with the action of materials in a rounded program to bridge the gap between the discoverer and the benefactor is bound to be an important factor in keeping America strong."

A new picture of the Illinois Farm Supply Company's board of directors shows, left to right, first row, Wrate H. Hill, Boone county, who replaces Charles Keslinger, Kane; George Chapple, John P. White, and Jesse L. Beery. Back row, left to right, Harley Neal, Frank Flynn, Fred Herndon, Glenn H. Geiter and B. Monke.

Babcock Defines Marketing

IF THE farmer wants to get a better price for his raw product, he and his cooperative need to set up processing and other marketing services which reach clear across the board to the ultimate consumer.

This is the opinion expressed by H. E. Babcock, at present research director for GLF, and formerly its general manager for some 15 years, at the marketing conference of the IAA annual meeting.

Babcock pointed out that raw material on the farm doesn't ever have a very high value, but it picks up value as it works toward the consumer.

Marketing, as defined by Babcock, "is the application of a succession of services to raw material so as to make the raw material useful and to make it available to the consumer when and where he wants it."

It is in the performance of the services in making the raw product into a useful finished product for the consumer that the farmer and his cooperative has an opportunity to improve price, Babcock pointed out.

To illustrate his point, Babcock told of the program of his organization which has 275,000 cull dairy cows to market every year. First step taken by his organization was to authorize the building of 10 super markets with meat departments. The next move was to build a slaughter house costing less than $10,000 and to begin slaughtering a few cull dairy cows and move them into their meat markets. Before long, the meat markets were taking in more than could be handled in a $10,000 slaughter plant, so a $25,000 plant was built.

Marie Heatherington, Illinois Grain Corporation office secretary, is kept busy taking notes on H. E. Babcock, GLF official. A. O. Eckert, IAA board director, and chairman of the marketing committee pays close attention.

"In five years we will have built an across-the-board' marketing service, clear-through to the hamburger sandwich. We are now putting in some diners — little restaurants alongside these super markets, because it is in the diners that the cull dairy cows turn up as hamburgers," Babcock explained.

Babcock warned however that "we must never set out on the road where we have a monopolistic view on these marketing services. All I want to do as a farmer is to be in on a percentage of all of these services so that I can influence them."

Babcock said that one philosophy was that "farmers could set up a cooperative, obtain a lot of commodities, and then by the very possession of those commodities could get the farmer more money for them through bargaining power." He indicated that this type of cooperative was considerably less effective than the one which carried its services clear across the board.

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RURAL Youth aggressively brought their inspiration and verve to the annual meeting, furnishing the color and life for Wednesday's sessions and attracting hundreds of grown-ups who applauded speeches, enjoyed entertainment features, and secretly thrilled at the view of tomorrow's leadership.

Whether the high spot was the talkfest, or the afternoon session, or the glorious entertainment session of the evening will probably always be a moot question, depending upon the personal reaction of participant or observer, but on the serious side, the impact of personality and ideas, given vigorous expression by Youth speakers in the talkfest and conference, furnished the promise of strong and constructive leadership for Farm Bureau in the years to come.

From the time that chairman Lester Sterchi, Richland county, called the talkfesters into session in the Bal Tabarin, and Ellsworth D. Lyon, IAA director of young people's activities, gave the participants their "ringside instructions," until the final election of the 1945 state committee, the young men and women were in the saddle and "riding them" hard, straight, and enthusiastically.

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Others who took part in the talkfest were Virginia Benton, Richland; William C. Young, Jr., Henry; Ferne Kennedy, Livingston; Raymond Kelm, Marshall-Putnam; Freida Sowers, Schuyler; Kay Little, Morgan; Clifford Heaton, Bureau; Joe Brankey, Kane; Clifford Briggs, Edwards; and Ross Gates, Macoupin. They had all won their way to the state contest by winning topnotch ratings in district contests held during October and November.

With Margaret Sharp of Woodford county presiding, the afternoon conference opened with group singing led by Bill Thomas of Whiteside county and an address of welcome by Field Secretary George E. Metzger. Then Rural Youthers William Eastman, Woodford; Ray High, Christian; Maxine Roosevelt, Edwards; and Mary Luft, Tazewell, set forth the views of young people on a variety of subjects. The program included also an address by Mrs. Raymond Hanley, 4-H club chairman of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, and the announcement of the talkfest winners, greeted with cheers and enthusiasm by the crowd of youth and adults.

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At speakers' table of the Illinois Grain Corporation annual meeting, left to right, Charles Nieman, Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, St. Paul, Minn.; Don E. Edison, secretary, Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa; E. J. Kazmarek, IGC assistant treasurer and Chicago office manager, and E. E. Stevenson, LaSalle county, IGC president. IGC paid a cash patronage dividend of $91,000.

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A cash patronage dividend of approximately $91,000, and a patronage in the form of class "C" stock of approximately $246,000 was declared and paid on business handled in the last and previous years. The cash dividend was on patronage for the year July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944. The patronage stock was issued on the basis of business placed with the Illinois Grain Corporation for the six years starting with 1938-39 and up to and including the 1943-44 fiscal year ending July 1, 1944.

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IPC PLANTS GAIN $90,000

FARMER patrons of the 10 member plants of the Illinois Producers Creameries are making a real contribution to the war effort. This fact was revealed in the production figures reported at the annual meeting of the IPC held in conjunction with the 30th annual meeting of the IAA in Chicago.

In the 1944 fiscal year, the 10 member plants produced nearly 6½ million pounds of butter, and 2½ million pounds of powdered milk. One plant produced 233,740 pounds of cheese. Of this production, the amounts going to America's fighting forces and Allies through government purchases were: butter, 1,007,742 pounds; powdered milk, 1,781,796 pounds, and cheese, 136,209 pounds, J. B. Countiss, IPC sales manager, reported.

This represents 15.5 per cent of all butter manufactured, 69.1 per cent of all powdered milk manufactured, and 58.3 per cent of all cheese manufactured by the member plants.

Total butterfat purchases during the year increased more than a million pounds for the year, or 19.3 per cent, 546 new members were added, and profits of all member plants were in excess of $90,000, or enough to build and equip another creamery.

Farmers have invested in their Illinois cream marketing program $471,092 in the form of stock and the new worth according to official audits at the close of the fiscal year was $1.67 for each dollar invested.

Plans for new creamery plants outlined at the annual meeting also indicate that the Illinois cream marketing program is not resting on its oars — it's moving ahead.

The north territory now being serviced by Producers' Creamery of Peoria, consisting of Peoria, Woodford, Stark, Bureau, and Marshall-Putnam counties, will soon have one of the most modern plants in the state. Finances have been furnished by producers to build and equip a two-story plant 54 by 90 feet to be located at Henry. This plant will receive and handle both milk and cream. Plans and specifications have been prepared and bids are now being taken.

The south part of the Peoria territory, consisting of Mason, Tazewell, Fulton, Cass and Menard counties, will have a new Producers' Creamery located at Havana. This plant will handle both milk and cream. Finances are being raised through the sale of stock to producers in the territory.

SOIL NEEDS NUTRIENTS

ILLINOIS farmers are now applying limestone at the rate of more than 3,500,000 tons annually. If this can be continued for 15 to 20 more years, all of the acid soils in the state will have been limed sufficiently to support maximum soil building legume crops; and that is a fundamental step in a permanent and economical agricultural program.

This point was made by Prof. A. L. Lang, U. of I. College of Agriculture, at the soil improvement conference of the 30th annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Chicago.

In addition to limestone usage, rock phosphate, superphosphate, potash and supplementary fertilizers are being used to the full extent of their availability, Professor Lang said.

"However, even this stepped-up usage does not begin to meet maintenance needs in these important plant food elements. Illinois alone would have to use more than 10 million tons of rock phosphate or its equivalent, and 200,000 tons of potassium chloride in the next 10 years to replenish and maintain its fast diminishing supplies of these materials," he said.

Dr. George D. Scarseth, director of research, American Farm Research Association, declared that in our rich nation "we have been inclined to look only on the size of yields of our crops, but science is revealing that the nutritional quality of these crops is as important to the well-being and happiness of man as the yields."

"A traveler along the highways of the nation will see hunger signs in the crops of the fields crying out that something is wrong and that an unbalanced harmony in the nutrition of the plants is causing trouble," Scarseth asserted.

John R. Spencer, director of soil improvement for the IAA, reviewed the quality supervisional work of his department on limestone quarries over the state, and advised prospective purchasers to inspect these tests at their Farm Bureaus before making purchases.

"Great Future For Co-ops"

(*Continued from page* 18)

operative slaughtering and processing plants.

Studies were presented to the locker conference by S. T. Warrington, senior agricultural economist, FCA, and F. E. Ringham, secretary, St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives, on 20 Illinois cooperative associations operating 46 plants. Complete records of income and expense were tabulated for the year on these associations and the summary showed the average net income per plant was $3,708.25. Source of income of the associations were as follows: locker rentals, 51.05 per cent; processing, 31.68 per cent, and other income, 17.27 per cent.

C. M. Ferguson

C. M. Ferguson, Ohio State University, discussing the dressing of poultry for freezer lockers, said the first consideration in putting up poultry for lockers is that of quality. He also declared that birds should be kept off feed for at least 12 hours before killing and during this time they should be given water to drink.

Building of new locker plants and expansion of existing plants is progressing rapidly within the limitations of wartime materials, Dana Cryder, president of the Illinois Cooperative Locker Service, reported.

Elections

(*Continued from page* 33)

Illinois Farm Supply Co.: Wrate H. Hill, Kingston, (replaces Chas. Keslinger); Frank J. Flynn, Murrayville; Jesse L. Beery, Cerro Gordo; George Chapple, Dwight; Glenn H. Geiter, Dakota; Harley R. Neal, Lawrenceville; John P. White, Washington; R. H. Monke, Litchfield.

Illinois Livestock Marketing Ass'n: LaRue Tice, Shelbyville (replaces Daniel Smith); Mont Fox, Oakwood; Ralph Beckett, Blue Mound; Carl Lage, Saybrook; Fred Smittkamp, Paris; Charles Shuman, Sullivan; Clark Wise, Champaign.

Illinois Producers Creameries: Harold W. Enns, Minier; E. A. Fosse, Jackson county; (replaces Chas. Eddleman); Thad Loveless, Gillespie; A. Oliver Bower, Bushton; Harry Gehring, Altona; W. A. Bismark, Geneseo; H. B. Smith, Bardolph; John Sterchi, Olney; Harry L. Leeper, Farmington; Chester McCord, Newton; D. L. Garber, Mt. Carroll.

Looking Ahead

(*Continued from page 25*)

. . . I would not imply that if agriculture had curtailed production schedules as did implement manufacturers and the iron and steel industry the resulting price and income would have been comparable to theirs. But I am sure that if agricultural production had declined 80 per cent a considerable portion of our population would have starved regardless of prices and that those who survived would have had a much more wholesome respect than they have now for the importance of productive effort as opposed to reduced output and maintenance of high prices and wages.

. . . American agriculture now faces the postwar period with shrinking markets and an expanding productive capacity. Hybrid seed corn is now used almost universally in the heavy corn-producing states. The Lincoln soybean and other high-yielding varieties are here and their use will expand rapidly. The war taught us many labor-saving methods. The cotton picker is here and is being used successfully in limited numbers. These and many other developments point toward more rather than less production.

Under such conditions, the accumulation of surpluses and another collapse of agricultural prices is inevitable unless demand can be maintained at a high level or the trend of production changed. If in the event or threat of such collapse specific price supports are adopted as a means of governmental relief, they must be set at very modest levels and must be flexible enough to meet changing conditions or they will result in very burdensome production controls on individual products. Some students of the problem have suggested, as an alternative procedure, programs designed to maintain a parity income rather than parity prices. Under such a plan free market prices would be expected to regulate production. Government payments if and when necessary to maintain a reasonable parity income might be made for soil conservation practices which are now generally recognized as essential to protect the public interest.

As I have already indicated, I believe the most effective aid to postwar agriculture would be a high degree of industrial employment that would furnish a good market for agricultural products and keep surplus workers out of agriculture. But necessary adjustments within agriculture itself will require skillful planning on the part of farmers and their organizations as well as the adoption of wise policies on the part of the government if the best interests of all of the people, both rural and urban, are to be served and if the physical basis for this nation's future food supply is to be conserved and maintained in a high state of productivity.

Maybe what we need is a Bretton Woods type of conference for agriculture, industry and labor. Those of you who read the articles of agreement adopted at that conference remember that the word "parity" is used and that the main purpose of the International Monetary Fund proposed at that conference is to maintain parity of exchange in the interest of free and unhampered international trade.

What amounts to a continuous record of each country's inflow and outgo of goods and its financial transactions, is to be maintained so that difficult situations can be quickly recognized and remedial measures taken. If industry expects a continuous and adequate supply of agricultural products, then agriculture has a right to expect industry to furnish a continuous and adequate supply of its products on a fair basis of exchange — something after the Bretton Woods ideal. But industry has not always been able or willing to do that.

. . . Fortunately there is a growing realization of the fact that agriculture and industry are complementary — that neither can function at full efficiency unless the other is doing its part, and that only to a minor extent can one compensate for the failure of the others.

. . . The smart farmer will

1. Pay his debts or get them into sound relationship with his equities.
2. Keep inventories low.
3. Cull marginal animals from herds and flocks.
4. Not expand land holdings at excessive prices.
5. Emphasize soil conservation and fertility maintenance in his plans of operation, and
6. Do much of his hedging with war bonds.

Resolutions

(*Continued from page 11*)

amendment of the present law as will fully equalize in all counties, on the basis of full value of property, the actual tax rates qualifying school districts for equalization aid.

X. SECONDARY ROADS

Illinois farmers have worked for many years for a complete system of farm-to-market roads. However, many farmers, and some entire neighborhoods, are still mudbound during a large part of the year. Latest Census reports show that more than 27,000 Illinois farm homes were located on unimproved dirt roads in 1940. Since that time road conditions have deteriorated rather than improved.

In many counties the road situation is extremely bad. In numerous counties, especially in the southern part of the State, more than one-half of the farms are served only by dirt roads which are impassable during a substantial portion of the year.

This deplorable road condition exists notwithstanding the fact that farm people have paid, in property and gasoline taxes, vast sums of money for road improvement. Plans are now being made for further large expenditures of both State and federal funds for a system of super-highways to connect the large cities.

We demand that low-cost secondary roads receive proportionate and proper attention in the postwar period. We believe that programs should be planned and put into operation to provide for the building in the early postwar years of a practical all-weather road to serve every farm home.

Present formula for the expenditure of State and federal highway funds and the usual specifications for the construction of State aid roads do not meet the needs of farm people.

We urge the officers and directors of the Association to request the University of Illinois and the State Highway Department to institute an adequate program of research on the problems of materials, construction and maintenance of secondary farm-to-market roads.

We authorize and direct the Board of Directors and the officers of the Association to use every proper means to secure an adequate system of low-cost all-weather roads to serve all the farm homes in the rural areas of Illinois.

XI. FERTILIZER — FEED STUFFS

The volume of commercial fertilizers and fertilizer materials sold in Illinois is increasing constantly. The law fixing the specifications for fertilizer sold in this State does not provide as strict requirements as the laws of adjacent states. This makes it possible to use Illinois as a dumping ground for off-grade fertilizer that cannot be sold in other states. We urge the Association

to sponsor amendments setting up an inspection program, comparable to that now in effect in adjoining states, providing for the inspection of additional fertilizer materials, reducing the tolerances and fixing the minimum plant food content of any mixed fertilizer, and requiring the publication of the results of the tests made by the State agency.

We also favor amendment of the law governing the inspection and guarantee of analysis on animal feeds to include mineral feeds and to require that any and all minerals and mixed minerals offered for sale in the State bear an analysis tag designating the minimum mineral elements and the ingredients contained therein.

XII. OIL PRODUCTION CONTROLS

Under the present law in Illinois companies controling a large area of oil producing land may drill a single well and drain the oil from adjoining land through this well. The owner of the adjoining land has the oil taken from under his land but is not compensated for it. We request the Association to support legislation to require the drilling of proper offset wells on adjoining property under lease to the same operator or the payment of a percentage of the royalty to the adjoining land owner. We also request the Association to support legislation to prevent the waste of natural gas and make provision for use of this irreplaceable natural resource. We further believe that legislation should be enacted to more effectively prevent damage to adjoining property from salt water and overflow from slush pits.

XIII. STRIP MINING

Many acres of our richest and most productive agricultural land have been destroyed though strip mining operations. Additional large acreages are subject to strip mining. Legislation has been enacted requiring strip mine operators to level the land after stripping. This legislation is now under attack in the courts and the court proceedings have been long delayed. We urge the Association to make every effort to have the Attorney General and State officials take whatever action is necessary to secure an early determination of the validity of this legislation. If the legislation is valid, then it should be rigidly enforced. If it is found to be invalid, then we urge the Association to support other legislation which will insure that eventually this land will be returned to production.

XIV. VETERINARY COLLEGE

The number of practicing veterinarians in Illinois has decreased until there is not an adequate number for protection of the public health and protection of the livestock industry. Many veterinarians now in active practice have reached an age where they cannot long continue. A considerable number of well-trained veterinarians will be needed in the State each year. It appears that the veterinary colleges in other states cannot accept a sufficient number of students to fill our needs. A number of groups have recommended that a veterinary college be established at the University of Illinois. We believe any such college should be located on the campus at Urbana, should be closely affiliated and tied in with the College of Agriculture, that particular attention should be given to research and that definite assurance should be given that the service, similar to that now given by the Division of Animal Pathology and Hygiene will be continued. We recommend that the Association support the establishment of a veterinary college upon this basis.

XV. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

The demands of war for materials have resulted in limiting and restricting the expansion of rural electrification. We urge the removal of the limitations upon the use of these materials for rural electric lines at the earliest moment consistent with military demands. We oppose any effort to injure the rightful interests, or to impair the service of, rural electrification cooperatives. We request the Board of Directors to use every proper influence of the Association to further the extension of high line electric service to the farm homes of Illinois.

XVI. AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND LABOR

A proper relation must exist between the prices of agricultural commodities and the prices of industrial products, and between farm income, industrial wage rates and business income. These conditions must prevail in order that there may be full employment and a large and balanced production of agricultural commodities, industrial products and all forms of service.

Labor and industry have often misunderstood agricultural programs and policies, and, no doubt, agriculture has not been fully informed as to some of the problems and aims of the other groups. We believe that mutual understanding is necessary to the establishment of policies essential to national well-being. We, therefore, request the directors and officers of the Illinois Agricultural Association to attempt to arrange for conferences with other groups to discuss problems of mutual interest and concern.

XVII. PRICE CONTROLS

We recommend the continuation of price controls and rationing until scarce goods become available in sufficient quantities to prevent demand from exerting inflationary pressure on price ceilings. These controls should be flexible enough to meet changing conditions and they should be abandoned as rapidly as supplies in relation to demand reach proportions that remove the dangers of inflationary prices.

XVIII. ORGANIZATION

We commend organization forces all over the State for the very substantial increase in membership in the County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association during the past year. The prestige of the whole Farm Bureau Movement has been very greatly strengthened by this accomplishment. We commend especially the County Farm Bureaus in establishing goals which if attained will bring the membership in the State Association to 117,000 members in 1945. We are especially pleased that our portion of the American Farm Bureau Federation's one million member goal was attained in Illinois during the past fiscal year. We call upon all County Farm Bureau officers and boards of directors to cooperate wholeheartedly and to put forth extra effort in the membership work in their respective counties during the coming year so that the long-range goal in the county and in the State may be attained by September 30, 1945.

* * *

We commend the officers, directors, committees and employees of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and the officers, directors and employees of the various business and service corporations affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association for the high plane of stewardship revealed in the reports presented in the various meetings beginning November 28 and being completed with this present session. The fidelity and efficiency exhibited in the discharge of responsibilities have contributed substantially to gains achieved. They merit our deepest appreciation. We further commend the display of confidence in the ability of farm people to cope with the future as plans were revealed for enlarged operations and services.

The Resolutions Committee senses the tremendous interest of the Convention in the statesmanlike character of the address of President Earl C. Smith in his annual address to this Convention.

The Resolutions Committee therefore suggests to the Board of Directors of the Association that it use every reasonable means to obtain an extensive publication and wide circulation of President Smith's address.

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

98 County Farm Bureaus

Volume 23

1945

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This Issue

AFBF Silver Anniversary

What Makes a Co-op Grow?

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Farm Front Roundup

And Others

OR VICTORY
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January 1945

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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

JANUARY, 1945 **VOLUME 23 - NUMBER 1**

This Month

By Earl C. Smith

TWO landmarks were noted on the pages of history of organized agriculture with the recent 1944 annual meetings of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation. The Association rounded out its first thirty-year period of service to Illinois farmers and the American Farm Bureau Federation observed its silver anniversary — 25 years of service to American agriculture.

In reviewing briefly these annual meetings, there are several significant facts that well deserve consideration. As Farm Bureau people met for their annual sessions in the fourth successive year that our Nation has been engaged in war, there was a deep consciousness of organized agriculture's ever-increasing responsibilities in making a full contribution to the winning of the war and to the winning of the peace. The foreword of the resolutions adopted by the delegates to the Association's annual meeting reflects the sentiment dominating the thoughts of all. That statement in part read, "The Association was born during the violent stresses of World War I. These days of World War II are measuring its virility. This hour is the high-water mark of its strength, its influence and its membership. From its farm homes have moved out into the fronts of the world their legions of young men and women. Other legions upon the home front have sustained those in active service."

At the same time Farm Bureau people felt a thrill of pride in the increase in membership and sound progress reported by the Association and the American Farm Bureau for the year 1944 and in the accomplishments achieved in the outstanding food production record for the year. Also recognized was the contrast of voluntary organizations of farmers coming together in free and open meetings to determine plans and policies while people in many other lands, bowed under the yoke of dictatorship, are denied the privilege of shaping their own destinies. The annual meetings of the Association and the American Farm Bureau are concrete examples of American democracy in action and show how the inherent rights of a free people guaranteed by the Constitution may be exercised.

Farm people may look back on the year 1944 with the satisfaction that comes in the knowledge of a job well done. They have overcome many and difficult obstacles through long hours of toil and labor and through ingenuity in planning. Many farm fathers and mothers have carried these great loads under the stress of mental anguish and worry that comes with the knowledge that a son, daughter, or close relative is in peril on a shell-marked battlefield. Others have had to carry on after they received word that a dear one has made the supreme sacrifice.

As we look to the year 1945 we realize that the road to victory will be long and hard. It will bring more and greater trials and tribulations. It seems fitting that we here repeat a sentence in the foreword of the resolutions adopted at the American Farm Bureau convention:

"To these aims — victory in war, and victory in peace — the organized farm people of America have pledged themselves anew. So help us God, we shall not fail."

Set 1945 Production Goals

By L. H. SIMERL

FARMERS are responsible for the production of the primary munition of war — food. In spite of a greatly reduced labor supply — (over 26,000 members of Illinois Farm Bureau families are serving in the armed forces and many others are working in war plants) — farmers have increased the production of food by an almost unbelievable amount. As compared with the average of the years 1935-39, food production in the United States in 1944 was increased as follows:

Food grains	53%
Meat animals	52%
Poultry and eggs	50%
Fruits and nuts	21%
Dairy products	13%
Truck crops	40%
Other vegetables	6%

In order to complete the record it is necessary to report that the production of sugar in 1944 was 17 per cent less than in 1935-39.

Favorable weather and great effort has enabled farmers to supply civilians with more food than they had before the war, to provide food necessary to make our military forces the best fed group in the world, and to permit our sending large quantities of food to relieve hunger in other countries.

But what of next year? The government has asked Illinois farmers to make some adjustments in production for 1945. The adjustments for the major products are indicated in the accompanying table.

Product	*Adjustment*	*Goal*
Corn	5% reduction	8,700,000 acres
Soybeans	No change from 1944	3,400,000 acres
Oats	5% increase	3,500,000 acres
Sows for spring farrow	3% reduction	871,000 head
Eggs	15% reduction	200,000,000 dz.
Milk	1% increase	55,500,000 cwt.

According to preliminary indications the 1945 national goals for most farm products will be about the same as in 1944. The largest increases asked are in flaxseed (52%); sugar beets (47%), and sugar cane (11%). The largest reduction is in egg production (16%).

The overall view seems to be that the land should be farmed somewhat less intensively in 1945. This is to be brought about by growing less corn and more small grains and hay. In livestock production it seems desirable to increase meat production by a relatively heavy slaughter of cattle, even to the extent that the total number of cattle on farms is substantially reduced from present levels.

The biggest shortage of food seems to be that of sugar. Before the war the United States used about 7 million tons of sugar each year. Approximately 2 million tons of this was produced in continental United States. Another two million tons was imported from Cuba and a million tons each from Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. The shortage of sugar was caused by the loss of the Philippine Islands, the difficulties of shipping from other sources of supply, and the need for large quantities of sugar materials for the production of alcohol and explosives.

Before the war the United States used about 26 million bushels of flaxseed annually. About two-fifths of this amount was produced in this country and three-fifths imported, mostly from Argentina. The war brought greatly increased needs for flaxseed, used principally for its linseed oil, the principal drying ingredient for paint. To meet these needs farmers produced 52 million bushels of flaxseed, about five times the prewar crop in 1943 and 25 million bushels in 1944. The import situation is uncertain because of the unsettled nature of relations between Argentina and the United States.

Unforeseen developments may cause some readjustment in the agricultural goals for 1945. In any event, it should be recognized that these goals are not statements of the quantity needed, but only an estimate of the amounts which it is hoped can be produced. The actual needs for sugar, meats, dairy products and many other food items will be much greater than the announced goals.

A new circular, "About That Farm You're Going to Buy," has just been published by the Farm Credit Administration and may be secured by writing the FCA at Kansas City, Mo.

Plan Series of Labor Saving Shows in State

A series of 24 labor-saving shows will be held in various parts of Illinois during January, February and March, according to P. E. Johnston, state farm labor supervisor. The extension service of the College of Agriculture, county farm and home advisers and the Illinois Farmers' Institute are cooperating in staging these events.

Latest methods of saving labor through machinery, time-study and general farm and home management will be featured.

A truckload of models, machines, photographs, motion pictures and display panels will be taken to the places where the show is scheduled and will be set up for one-day stands. In addition, each county adviser and his farm labor assistant are rounding up for display local labor-saving equipment, inventions and "gadgets" developed by farmers that have proved practical during the labor shortage. Housewives are also encouraged to bring in labor-saving ideas and devices, Johnston says. County and state prizes will be offered.

The first labor-saving show will be held in Champaign county at the College of Agriculture on January 12.

"I hope every farmer who has an idea, device or gadget will display it at one of these labor-saving shows," he added. Those interested should contact their farm adviser in the following counties where shows will be held: Mason, Jan. 17; Macon, Jan. 18; Logan, Jan. 19; Livingston, Jan. 23; Marshall-Putnam, Jan. 24; Stark, Jan. 25; Henry, Jan. 26; Iroquois, Jan. 30; LaSalle, Jan. 31; Will, Feb. 1; Kane, Feb. 2; Richland, Feb. 13; Fayette, Feb. 14; Bond, Feb. 15; Jackson, Feb. 16; Pike, Feb. 20; Morgan, Feb. 21; McDonough, Feb. 22; Knox, Feb. 23; Rock Island, Feb. 27; Lee, Feb. 28; Stephenson, March 1; and McHenry, March 2.

Swartz Resigns As Fruit Exchange Sales Manager

Howard Swartz, who has been sales manager for the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange for the past three years, has resigned his position and is moving with his family to Grand Rapids, Mich. His resignation became effective Dec. 15. Swartz will be associated with his father-in-law as representative of a large manufacturing organization.

Swartz, a graduate of Michigan State College, came to the Exchange after serving as manager of the Fennville Fruit Exchange in Fennville, Mich., for five years. His work in Illinois has been unusually successful.

Farm advisers covering the entire period of Adams County Farm Bureau history to date had a 100% attendance record at the IAA annual meeting. Starting with E. W. "Farmer" Rusk, Ruhm Phosphate Co., second from the left, in order of tenure are F. A. Gougler, IAA director of produce marketing; Ray E. Miller, secretary, St. Louis PCA; S. F. Russell, IAA director of livestock marketing; George B. Whitman, Illinois Chain Store Council; and T. E. Myers, present farm adviser. At the extreme left is C. C. Mast, manager of the Adams County Shippers Association, active in Adams County Farm Bureau work since the beginning, and at extreme right, Prof. J. C. Spitler, state leader of farm advisers.

..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES
By O. D. Brissenden

MEMBERSHIP Maintenance meetings will furnish the organization highlights of the midwinter season, with IAA Organization fieldmen Harry Claar, L. B. Hornbeck and John C. Moore now engaged in scheduling them in their respective districts.

The "M-M" meetings of 1944 proved to be sparkplugs in focusing attention on the great possibilities yet remaining for increased Farm Bureau membership. Every county in the state set long-range goals, totaling more than 117,000, to be achieved by Sept. 30 of *this year*. Employees of Farm Bureau and the associated cooperatives met to hear discussions of their role both in acquiring and servicing membership.

Now — with the accomplishment of these goals as a keynote — county groups will meet once more, to re-study their objectives, to re-plan their programs of acquisition and maintenance. W. P. Sandford, IAA director of sales service, and the three assistant directors of organization, will conduct the programs. Scheduling is being done now by Claar, Hornbeck and Moore.

Illinois was in its rightful place as one of the ten states that achieved the AFBF's Million Member Goal, when the national organization's annual meeting was held. Of the 98 county Farm Bureaus, 52 in the state made their local goals and were rewarded by the AFBF prize of expenses of a representative at the annual meeting.

Roger Corbett, AFBF secretary, has appealed to counties which have already attained their goals to take an extra quota of 50 additional members or 10 per cent of the remaining potentials, whichever is larger, thus when achieved, will entitle each to be known as a "Big Brother" county.

One of this year's objectives is to have all of the remaining 46 counties make their Million Member goal, and the 52 to qualify as "Big Brother" counties.

Illinois County Farm Bureaus reaching their goals in the Million Member contest were: Boone, Calhoun, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clark, Coles, Cook, DuPage, Edgar, Ford, Fulton, Gallatin, Greene, Grundy, Henderson, Henry, JoDaviess, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Lake, LaSalle, Lee, Livingston, Logan, McDonough, McLean, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Marshall-Putnam, Mason, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Morgan, Moultrie, Piatt, Randolph, Richland, Rock Island, St. Clair, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Stark, Stephenson, Will, Winnebago, Woodford.

News from county organization activities in all parts of the state continues to be splendid. Certainly 1945 is THE year to build membership higher.

Wabash county signed a total of 48 in its recent drive.

Brown county drove on to attain its long-range goal of 600 members. The drive was followed by a new member meeting.

Schuyler county is within just a few members of its long-range goal of 800.

Woodford county workers reported 72 new members signed in 172 visits, and believe 31 more can be signed in another contact.

Jefferson county's contest resulted in 35 signed by the East Side team and 32 by the West Siders to climax a very successful drive.

Peoria's membership effort was launched by a ripsnortin' kickoff meeting attended by 104, and there were 102 contracts turned in at the report meeting a week later.

Rock Island had 160 men and women at their kickoff meeting. Other counties recently launching drives are Warren, with 90 present; Mason, Marion, Cumberland and Kendall.

McHenry county signed 86 new members in its November campaign, led by E. M. Lehman, who brought in 21 contracts. "We are still quite a way from our ambition, 1500, but now have well over 1200," COD Earl Swenson writes.

Fayette's report for the drive ended Nov. 9 was 74 new members.

Henry county had signed 68 new members with several townships yet to report, according to latest word from the C. O. D.

Mason county's recent drive netted 46 new members.

Williamson's contest campaign netted 30 new contracts.

Effingham county came up with 70 new members. Those born in the 20th Century signed 44, while the 19th Century group brought in 26. Penalty for the losers: eating without a fork, and using a burlap napkin.

Marion county held a memorable kickoff meeting Dec. 9 with 150 farmers and their wives, representing all 17 townships, in attendance. Interesting is the item in the Marion County Democrat, which says among other things, "Preceding the meal the group sang 'America,' gave the pledge of allegiance to the flag and repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison. 'Onward Christian Soldiers' was sung midway in the speaking program." They are using a 20th-vs.-19th Century contest plan, too.

Franklin county is driving on toward more memberships, reports Carl Cox, while Hamilton county, which recently set up the 98th Farm Bureau, held its first annual meeting recently. Butch Wanstreet and Jerry Embser as captains for the East Siders and West Siders respectively are both fighting for the coveted goal of a membership of 500 and soon.

Warren, Kendall, Kane and Rock Island counties are among those who have held their kickoff meetings in December, but reports on the results are not yet available.

Smith Resigns As Farm Adviser in Livingston

R. C. Smith, Livingston county farm adviser, is leaving his position in that county March 1, to accept a position with the Harry Ferguson company of Dearborn, Mich., according to an announcement of Livingston County Farm Bureau officials.

Smith submitted his resignation in November, but is remaining until March.

IT'S AFBF'S SILVER

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MEMBERSHIP ANNOUNCED AT ALL-TIME HIGH OF 828,486 AS ANNUAL

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The Midwest region, which includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin, had a gain in membership of 66,442, over last year, or an increase of 19.42 per cent. This brings the Midwest region total membership to 408,478.

Ten state and 669 county Farm Bureaus which had reached their goals in the "Million Member" campaign were awarded certificates at the AFBF annual meeting by R. B. Corbett, secretary-treasurer. Illinois was one of the state winners and 52 county Farm Bureaus in Illinois received awards for attaining their goals. Iowa was the only state in the Midwest which had a higher number of county awards. Iowa had 58 county awards.

The annual address of AFBF President Edward A. O'Neal and the resolutions adopted at the closing session indicated clearly that the strength of the organization's united membership was pledged toward building an even better America.

Said President O'Neal: ". . .I take great pride in the fact that we now have the largest membership in our history, and that our organization has risen to a position of great importance in the affairs of the Nation. Never before has so large a group of farm people marched together behind a single banner . . . I earnestly hope that we will all go home less impressed with what we have done in the past than with the grave responsibilities which farm people have imposed on us for the future. The decisions which the people of this country make during the next few years will establish the pattern of American life for generations to come.

. . .Farm people must be as zealous serving their nation through their organizations as in developing their own industry. The nation's character was formulated largely by farm people. It is our responsibility to perpetuate those principles for which our forefathers fought and died."

President O'Neal declared that the postwar world security organization must be prepared to maintain peace by force if necessary, but force will not be necessary if the victorious countries will permit all nations to rebuild their shattered economic structures.

Turning to the domestic front, the AFBF leader said, "All leaders and groups in this country are agreed the only possible way we in America can maintain employment after the war and service our national debt will be through creating an economy of abundance.

"But we can't have such economy under high-tariff policies. Restriction, scarcity, monopolies, unemployment, and eventually war are certain fruits of excessive tariffs."

President O'Neal also warned that if the various groups in our economy depend too much upon the government and fail to coordinate voluntarily their own efforts to achieve the same goal, the government will become the sole employer and our historic tradition of freedom of the individual will become a thing of the past.

In conclusion, President O'Neal said, "We must meet the stern realities with

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ANNIVERSARY

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MEETING IS HELD; MILLION MEMBERS, GOAL

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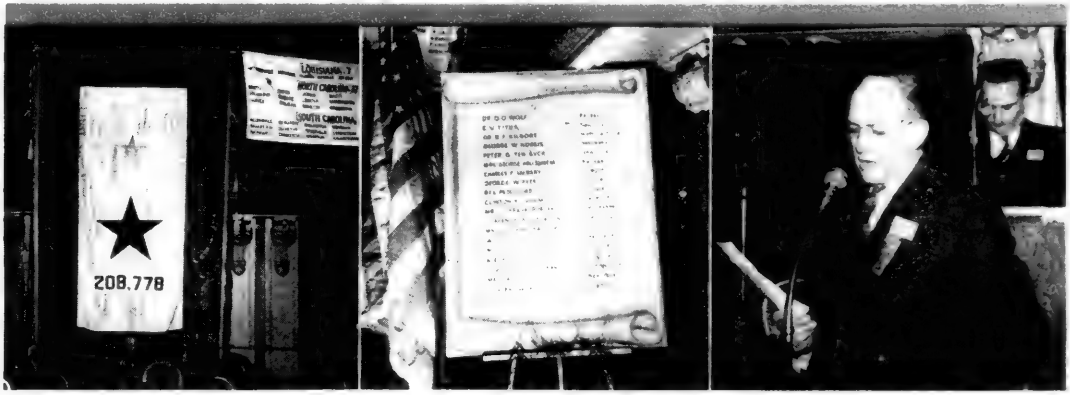

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SUMMARY of RESOLUTIONS

Adopted By Voting Delegates at 26th Annual Meeting of AFBF in Chicago, Dec. 14, 1944

TO THESE aims — victory in war, and victory in peace — the organized farm people of America have pledged themselves anew. So help us God, we shall not fail.

I. Democracy and Balance

America needs an economic balance which will assure security for labor, stability for industry, and parity for American agriculture. Therefore. . . . . we appeal to the leaders in other groups of agriculture and the recognized leaders in labor and in industry, to join in a series of conferences in 1945, to formulate a program necessary for the establishment and maintenance of policies designed to assure large-scale production of the products of both agriculture and other industry, and their interchange on a basis of true economic balance and the establishment and maintenance of a standard of regular wages for workers on such a basis of economic balance.

II. Importance of a Prosperous Agriculture to National Welfare

The demands of farmers for industrial products and services will be the greatest single contributing factor to a continuous prosperity of all segments of our economy . . . . . .Therefore, the welfare of labor and industry — in fact, the national wellbeing — requires the adoption and maintenance of economic policies and relationships necessary to assure a fair exchange value for the products of industry and agriculture, and the maintenance of continuous and substantial wages for labor in line with such a balanced price level.

III. National Farm Program

We insist on the following basic measures:

1) Retention and strengthening of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and all related measures.
2) Continuation of present mandatory loan rates on basic commodities and price supports under the Steagall Act.
3) Continuation and strengthening of the Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act of 1937.
4) Adoption of a positive, effective policy and program for regaining our fair share of world markets. . . . . .developing new and expanded domestic outlets.
5) Goal of all farm programs to be parity prices in the market place, with ceiling prices so adjusted as to eliminate subsidies in lieu of fair prices.
6) Intensification and expansion of farm research.
7) Adequate appropriations necessary to carry out the above programs.
8) Simplification, decentralization, and coordination of administration of the various phases of the program. We recommend that hereafter no soil conservation practice be included in any program for any State unless it is approved by the State Experiment Station or the State Extension Service.

IV. International Trade

We recommend:

1) Calling an international trade conference to consider lowering barriers to trade, and to discourage erection of barriers in the future.
2) That the United States participate in international action on monetary and credit policies designed to stabilize currencies and prices.
3) That foreign and domestic barriers be gradually adjusted or removed.
4) That the trade agreements program be improved and expanded.
5) That new and improved international trade agreements for surplus agricultural products be developed.
6) That all nations be given access to the raw materials needed for their peacetime economies.
7) That, during postwar reconstruction, our exports for rehabilitation of other nations that are honestly trying to rebuild their economies be primarily considered as outright expenditures.
8) That our Government adopt a positive program to develop world trade.

V. International Cooperation

We recommend U. S. cooperation with other nations along the following lines:

1) A general international organization for maintaining world peace, based on the principles outlined at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, such organization equipped to maintain peace by force if necessary.
2) International monetary programs for stabilizing currencies and prices, including the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development proposed at the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference.
3) A international food and agriculture organization such as the one initiated at the Hot Springs Conference.

VI. A Federal Tax Program

A bi-partisan Federal tax commission should be created to develop an equitable program of taxation. The personal income tax should continue as the major source of Federal revenue. Low exemptions should be retained. Income on future issues of Federal, State and local government bonds should be taxed as other bonds are taxed. The excess-profits tax should be repealed when excessive wartime earnings end. Corporation earnings distributed to stockholders as dividends should be exempt from taxation except as the stockholder is taxed on such dividends. Undistributed earnings should be taxed at rates sufficient to encourage but not compel distribution. Government-owned property, managed on an earning basis in competition with private enterprise, should be taxed by all other governmental units. Federal social security taxes should be increased only upon proof of necessity. Unemployment compensation taxes should be levied on employer and employee alike by the States, not the Federal Government. The estate tax-offset law should be modernized.

This Federation will continue to support income tax exemption of patronage refunds of cooperatives.

VII. Monetary Control and Price Stabilization

We will work for a sound monetary and fiscal policy designed to stabilize the general price level.

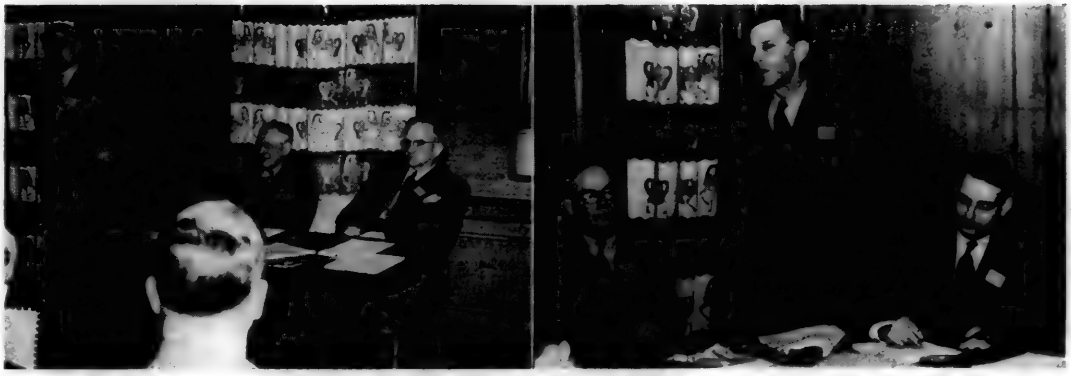
VIII. Inflation Control and Price Control

We recommend that price controls, when necessary and workable, be continued until goods are once again abundant; that the "Little Steel" formula be retained for the duration; that the intent and specific provisions of the Price Stabilization Act be carried out; and that regulations and orders of the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration be coordinated so as to prevent delay and misunderstandings.

IX. Farm Credit

We will continue to oppose all efforts to convert the Farm Credit System into a government-owned or government-operated institution. We make the following recommendations for reorganization and improvement of the System:

1) Direction of all agencies now in the System, plus control of direct-lending agencies dealing with farmers, should be vested in an independent policy-making, bi-partisan board.
2) With respect to present Farm Credit Administration agencies:
   a) All should be farmer-owned and farmer-controlled.
   b) Initiative and responsibility should rest in the local associations.
   c) National farm loan associations and Federal Land Banks should share profits on a 50-50 basis, and a portion of interest payments should go to the associations for operating expenses and reserves.
   d) Government capital now in the System should be made available to all units in the System when needed, but should be gradually returned according to an orderly plan.
   e) Interest rates should exceed the average cost of capital funds by an amount sufficient to meet costs and provide for reserves, with any amount left over returned to borrowers as patronage dividends.
   f) Adjustments in organization and administration should be made to increase efficiency without imparing necessary services.
3) With respect to governmental direct-lending agencies, we recommend:
   a) All except the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation should be administered by an executive officer employed by the national bi-partisan board according to policies to be laid down by Congress and regulations to be issued by the board.
   b) Necessary Congressional appropriations for loans and expenses should be made to the proposed bi-partisan board.
   c) Loans should be made only to those unable to qualify with the usual sources of credit.
   d) Interest rates should be not less than rates on similar loans made by permanent cooperative units of the Farm Credit System.
   e) Existing loans of all direct-lending government agencies should be consolidated in this agency.
   f) All loans should be limited to amounts that can normally be repaid out of the earnings of the farm. Clients should be encouraged to aspire to attain a credit status which will enable them to borrow from the usual farm credit agencies.
   g) Administration should be decentralized, improved, and kept free of political control, and the creation of collective colonies forbidden.



At the AFBF annual meeting tax conference are, left to right, B. A. Thomas, Shelbyville, Ky.; George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary, and A. S. Thomas, director of taxation and legislation, Indiana Farm Bureau. At the right, Illinois is represented at the fruit and vegetable conference by IAA Vice-President Talmage Defrees, at left, Porter Hardy Jr., of Virginia, and at right, L. L. Colvis, IAA director of fruit and vegetable marketing.

4) Credit should be so controlled that it will not contribute to land inflation.
5) All interested groups and agencies should collaborate in safeguarding returning veterans against unwise loans.
6) All public farm credit agencies dealing with real estate loans should use the Appraisal Division of the Federal Land Bank System, with service made available at cost to the Veterans Administration for any veteran desiring to buy a farm.

X. Land Grant Institutions

We urge increased appropriations to the Extension Service sufficient to provide a County Agent and Home Demonstration Agent for every agricultural county, plus such assistant Agents as are necessary.

XI. Agricultural Research

Information on production records and farm practices, now in the files of various public agencies, should be turned over to the Land Grant Colleges for study and tabulation, with final reports made available to farmers. Research is needed on the comparative value of natural foods and fibers, compared with the value of synthetic substitutes, on better methods of production, soil use, and new and expanded uses for agricultural commodities. Work of the Regional Agricultural Laboratories should be broadened. Better coordination is needed in the planning and carrying out of all research.

XII. Rural Electrification

Further extension of electric service to rural areas should be pushed as rapidly as feasible. REA projects must be made truly cooperative, and politics kept out of the movement. Farmers should have equal access with other groups to power developed at government-owned dams.

XIII. Surplus Property

We insist that surplus property owned by Government be disposed of with due regard to protection of free markets and competitive prices, and condemn uncontrolled dumping. Rural needs for such property should receive every consideration. The statute-created Advisory Board to the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion be permitted to function as representatives of the general public and their interest, as provided by law.

XIV. Returning Veterans and Agriculture

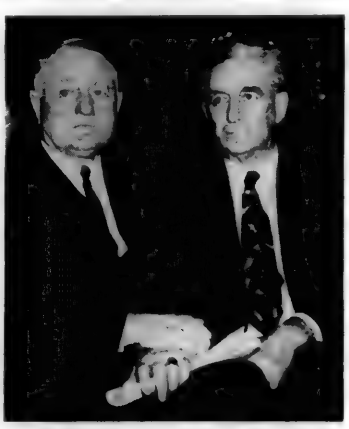
We support the creation of local advisory committees to help veterans to find their places in civilian life. Agriculture itself can absorb only a portion of those wishing to go into this field, but attractive opportunities should develop in rural communities in rendering services not supplied by farmers. Veterans should be informed as to these opportunities and aided in getting established in this field.

XV. Military Training

Compulsory military training in times of peace is foreign to the American way of life. We recommend that a broad program leading to physical fitness be incorporated in our high schools, and we approve of the system of military training now provided in our Land Grant Colleges; but we oppose the program of compulsory military training now being publicly advocated, as leading inevitably to some form of militarism.

XVI. Roads

We favor continuation of Federal aid to States, but insist that such aid be based on actual need, that States be required to match Federal funds, that the formula for apportionment now in use be continued, low-cost farm-to-market roads, including school and bus routes be given more consideration, and that future Federal super-highways be routed to serve existing market centers.



R. W. Blackburn, former AFBF secretary, and Donald Kirkpatrick, AFBF and IAA counsel, listen to the reading of the resolutions.

XVII. Conservation of Mineral Resources

U. S. farmers customarily add to the soil less than half the amount needed to maintain our soil fertility. Therefore we recommend that the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation take appropriate action to protect, improve, and increase the supply and use of mineral fertilizers drawn from the large, undeveloped deposits in the West and in Florida.

XVIII. Social Security

We urge our Board of Directors to seek a practicable plan under which farm labor may be covered by old-age and survivors' insurance under the Social Security Act. When such a practicable plan is developed, we will endorse it.

XIX. Sale of Surplus Lands

We commend Congress for safeguarding the sale of Government-owned surplus land, and particularly for the provision that land be offered to former owners at the original purchase price, adjusted for damage or improvement.

XX. Farm Machinery and Supplies

We urge continued aggressive action to speed up the production and delivery to farmers of all necessary machinery, repairs, and supplies.

XXI. War Memorials

We recommend to State and county Farm Bureaus, that where war memorials are being considered, they direct attention to the urgent needs of rural America for adequate health and hospital facilities. In all cases, funds should originate entirely with the respective States and counties.

XXII. Freedom of Speech, Press, and Radio

We condemn any restrictions of the right to criticize acts of public officials whether in private conversation, by statements in the press, or by broadcasting over the radio . . . . . Clear channel broadcasting, free from interference, is invaluable to rural America. We urge no reduction in the number of clear channel stations and no limitation of clear channel broadcasting.

XXIII. Membership Achievements

We commend the State and county organizations for their accomplishments in membership acquisition.

The FARM FRONT ROUNDUP

1945 WOOL PROGRAM — The 1945 wool purchase program of the WFA which became effective Jan. 1 is essentially a continuation of the marketing plan which has been in effect for domestic wool since April 25, 1943. WFA will enter into agreements with established wool dealers and cooperative associations under which they will purchase, store, handle and sell domestic wool for the account of the Administration. Purchases will be made at substantially the same level as under previous programs — that is, at prices in line with the ceiling value, less allowances to cover the cost of transporting and marketing the wool and a service fee of 1-⅛ cents per grease pound. In order to avoid a decline in lamb prices during the late months of 1945, the new program will apply to domestic wool offered to the WFA and appraised by June 30, 1946.

EGG PRICE SUPPORT — War Food Administrator Marvin Jones announced Dec. 12, a minimum 1945 producer price of 27 cents per dozen for candled eggs. This price will be supported by purchases from dealers upon certification that they in turn paid no less than the support price to producers. In areas where marketing facilities for purchasing candled eggs from producers cannot be made available, a minimum producer price of 24 cents a dozen was announced. In these areas the WFA will stand ready to purchase eggs from farmers at 24 cents per dozen straight-run. Purchasing agents will be designated in all areas prior to the beginning of heavy egg production.

HOG PRICES — OPA announced, effective Dec. 13, a ceiling of $14.75 per hundredweight, Chicago basis, for all live barrows and gilts. Ceiling for sows, stags and boars is $14. This action, OPA said, will allow farmers to feed hogs to heavier weights without fear of a discount and probably will result in more even marketing. However, the Chicago Producers news letter of Dec. 14 points out that this order setting the top on all sows at $14 means that lightweight sows under 270 pounds, heretofore eligible to the ceiling of $14.75, cannot sell over $14.

RAISE WHEAT CEILING — Ceiling price of wheat was increased effective Dec. 13, 4 cents a bushel. OPA said the increase was necessary to fulfill the requirements of the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944. The prices established by this amendment are calculated to reflect parity to producers.

FARM MACHINERY — Production of farm machinery, exclusive of wheel tractors, repair parts and attachments, for the four months' period July 1 to Oct. 31, 1944, is approximately 25 per cent behind manufacturers' schedules, the Farm Machinery and Equipment Industry advisory committee was informed by WPB officials recently. Military requirements, which are more critical than they were two to three months ago, are creating critical shortages in components needed for farm machinery production, WPB officials said.

FARM SUPPLIES — According to the USDA war letter for agriculture Dec. 11, distributors of farm machinery and equipment are now able to obtain AA-2 preference ratings for purchasing electric motors, circular cordwood saw blades, and 18 other kinds of repair parts for resale to dealers serving farmers, the WPB has announced.

LIVESTOCK SITUATION — A bureau of agricultural economics report says in part: "Prices for meat animals will be maintained at or above 1944 levels in 1945. Total meat output in 1945 probably will be at least 2 billion pounds smaller than the 24.6 billion pounds indicated for 1944 (dressed-meat basis). Prices for hogs during the present hog-marketing year may average higher than a year earlier. Large purchases of pork by WFA and the armed forces, and a sharp reduction in hog marketings during the remainder of 1944 and the first 7 months of 1945, will tend to hold hog prices above the level of a year earlier. Purchases of beef by the armed forces in the first half of 1945 probably will be larger than in the first half of 1944.

RADIO TUBES — Scarcely half enough radio receiving tubes have been available during the last two years to replace those worn out in civilian receiving sets. The shortage is expected to continue until several months after the defeat of Germany and Japan, says the WPB, which adds that the civilian replacement tube shortage is due to the fact that military demands increased from 16 per cent of the total production in 1941 to 65 per cent the next year, 82 per cent in 1943, and 86 per cent in 1944.

STOVES — Stove dealers and distributors in most areas will be granted additional ration certificates to build up their stocks of oil cooking stoves and gas heating stoves, according to OPA. This does not indicate any substantial improvement in supplies. Shifts in wartime population, variations in seasonal demand for different types of stoves, changes in fuel supply conditions, make this method of redistributing supplies necessary. Inventory ceilings for oil heating and gas cooking stoves remain the same.

WFA CHANGES — The following main changes have been made by the WFA, effective Jan. 1: the office of distribution, and the office of production are abolished and three new offices are established, each to be headed by a director — the office of basic commodities, the office of marketing services, and the office of supply.

NEW CCC HEAD — WFA on Dec. 15, announced the designation of Frank Hancock as president of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Resolution

Whereas: *Many supplies and materials are still limited and,*

WHEREAS: *Delays may come from shortage of manpower and transportation bottlenecks, therefore, be it*

Resolved: *That during 1945 I will carefully estimate my farm supply needs and place my order well in advance.*

This map shows the territories (in black) where distribution of Blue Seal Plant Foods has been authorized.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW!

BLUE SEAL GROW-CROP PLANT FOOD

Blue Seal Plant Foods and "Grow Crop" Fertilizers are recommended as supplements only to be used when properly recommended on farms with a good foundation built by the permanent system. For superphosphate, muriate of potash and high analyses mixed grades see your local Farm Bureau-approved distributor.

BLUE SEAL GROW-CROP INOCULANT

You can save money by ordering now. A pre-season discount applies on orders placed during the month of January. Blue Seal "Grow Crop" Inoculants are a high quality product—for clovers, alfalfa, lespedeza and soybeans.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

The FARM FRONT ROUNDUP

1945 WOOL PROGRAM —

RAISE WHEAT CEILING —

RADIO TUBES —

FARM MACHINERY —

EGG PRICE SUPPORT —

STOVES —

FARM SUPPLIES —

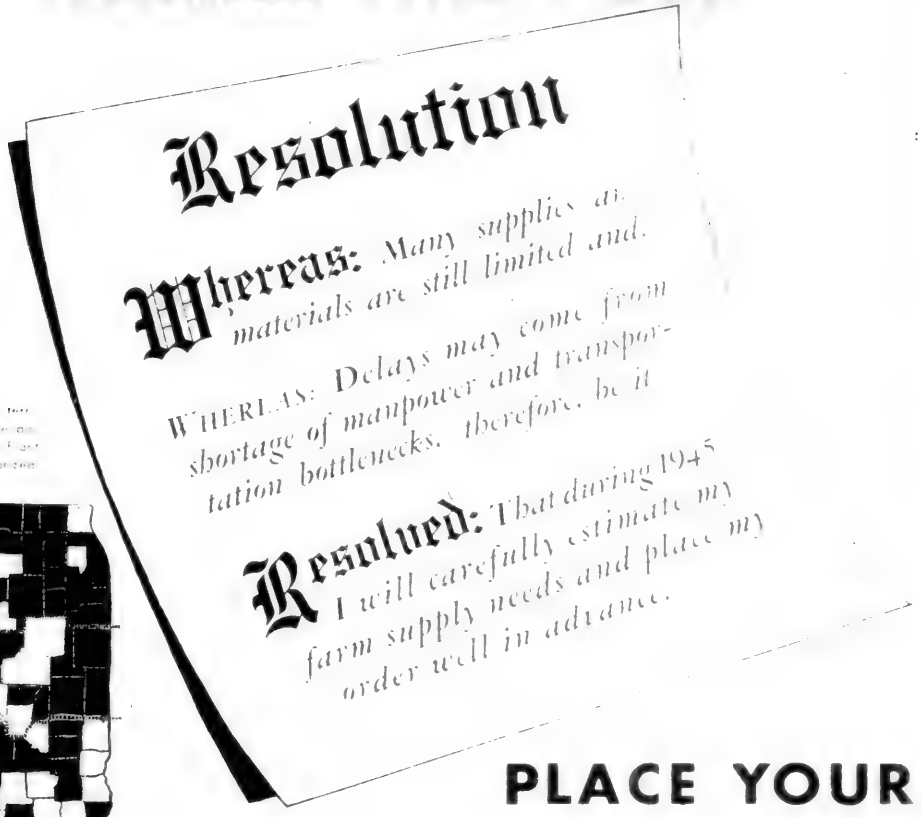
WFA CHANGES —

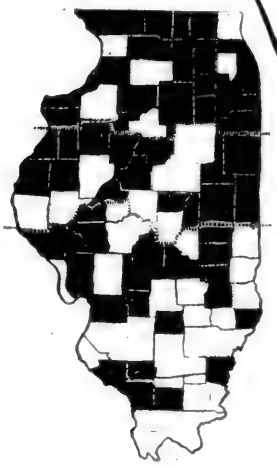
LIVESTOCK SITUATION —

HOG PRICES —

NEW CCC HEAD —

A NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION FOR FARMERS WHO PLAN





PLACE YOUR

BLUE SEAL PLANT FOOD

Blue Seal Plant Foods and "Grow Crop" Fertilizers are recommended as supplements only to be used when properly recommended on farms with a good foundation built by the permanent system. For superphosphate, muriate of potash and high analyses mixed grades see your local Farm Bureau-approved distributor

BLUE SEAL INOCULANT

You can save money by ordering now [illegible] count [illegible] Blue Seal [illegible] uct [illegible]

WHAT MAKES A CO-OP GROW?

IN THE picture above can be found some of the main reasons why Producers Creamery of Carbondale is a successful cooperative. These men and women are among the cooperators who have been continuous members since the Creamery was organized in 1935. They were in attendance at the Creamery's annual meeting. The picture does not include all of the estimated 275 original members who are still active. These individuals, together with many others who have joined the ranks since 1935, prove that a cooperative is as strong as its membership.

As producers gathered for their annual meeting late in 1944, it was recalled that in the early days people often said "you can't make good butter in Southern Illinois." Today that theory has been thoroughly disproved. During 1944, more than 97 per cent of the butter produced at the Carbondale plant met the high quality standards for marketing under the Prairie Farms label. The scope of this achievement is better realized when the quality of butter production in the first year of the Creamery's operation is considered. In 1935, a considerable portion of the output was below 90 score. During that first year of operation and in later months there was the problem of eliminating undergrade cream. Areas badly infested with wild onions made for poor cream in the early spring and late fall. Another problem was that of building cream volume in counties mainly devoted to fruit and vegetable growing.

The onion flavor problem was licked in 1940 with the purchase of a vacuum pasteurizer, the first of its kind installed in Illinois, and the third in the United States. The Creamery has concentrated on improving quality since the very beginning, and the influence that the Carbondale Creamery and the state-wide organization, Illinois Producers Creameries have had on cream prices runs into thousands of dollars in increased returns to producers.

Pounds of high quality Prairie Farms Butter pile up at the wrapping machine in the Carbondale Producers Creamery.

Now this cooperative is launching an expansion program. Some $50,000 in stock is being sold to help finance the installation of equipment to make sweetened condensed milk, plain condensed milk, ice cream mix, dried skim milk, dried whole milk and dried buttermilk. Some of the new equipment will be of such a nature as to eliminate the onion flavor in garlic milk.

The need for such a conversion program has been brought about by a shift of patrons to milk during the past two years. During the past year the Creamery's volume has dropped nearly 8 per cent. This occurred during the last three months of the fiscal year. Each time that a drouth is experienced in the area, such as the one last year, some of the larger producers are contacted immediately by representatives of milk companies, who urge them to convert to milk production. Over half of the needed $50,000 in stock was sold or subscribed in only one day's time spent on the territory. The directors and the manager feel that the total amount will be oversubscribed before the end of January.

As of the last of December, WPB had granted priority to the Creamery to build a garage and also a priority

New directors of the Creamery board confer with Manager Harold C. Brackett. Left to right, they are: Henry Reuscher, vice-president, Jackson county, and Fred Keller, first director from Perry county, and Brackett. Reuscher replaces Frank Easterly, and the new director from Perry county was added when the Jackson-Perry county district was divided last year.

to cover the purchase of refrigeration and receiving room equipment for the conversion project. Application for some of the additional equipment had to be revised. This has been re-submitted for approval.

One of the highlights of the Creamery's annual meeting in 1944 was a "mortgage burning" ceremony marking the final payment on loans from the St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives which amounted to $34,000 over a period of five years. The officers reported that the Creamery had no unpaid debts on the books, and that the organization was able to pay a dividend of $10,170.95 on preferred stock covering a period of five years. This completed all payments of dividends due stockholders up to Oct. 1, 1944. Many of the stockholders reinvested their dividend checks in the new stock subscription to finance the Creamery's proposed conversion program.

During 1944, a cooperative locker plant was started in Carbondale, with the lockers housed in part of the Creamery. The general administrative boards for the Creamery and the Locker plant are the same. This modern locker plant was officially opened Aug. 10. More than 600 lockers are rented and 146 more will be installed during January. In addition to the space occupied in the Creamery, the locker plant has a modern brick structure back of the Creamery plant for its smoking, curing and rendering facilities. Designs are being drawn for slaughter facilities with special equipment for milk feeding and dressing poultry. The locker plant came into a profit-making position in its third month of operation.

William Clarence Hawthorne, Creamery and Farm Bureau member, and his son, Donald Clarence, look over new lockers with Headley Ferrell, plant butcher, at left.

Returning to the Creamery's operations, it seems that a fitting summary of its worth is contained in this statement from the annual report:

"The final result was the ability of your plant, this year, to pay producers for butterfat 81.6 cents out of each sales dollar received. It pays to belong."

From Our Readers

Gentlemen: Dutch East Indies

I take this opportunity to thank you for sending me the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD. To date I don't believe I've missed an issue and to make certain that I get the future issues I am enclosing my present address. It will no doubt be changed again in the future and I'll try to keep you up to date in that respect. Thanks again for the "RECORD". It's my best connection with the Illinois home front.

Sincerely yours,
Capt. Merle M. Zeine

Protein Meal Order

Restrictions of War Food Order No. 9 which controls distribution of protein meals have been modified by the WFA. Set-aside orders and distribution controls have been retained, but quota and inventory restrictions have been revoked. WFA warns however, that any substantial disturbance of the current pattern of distribution might lead to re-instatement of the controls that have been abandoned.

The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports total milk production at a new record high for the month of November, estimated at 8.4 million pounds, or 5 per cent higher than for November, 1943.

Butter production is running about 10 per cent below a year ago.

Cheese production last month was about 15 per cent above a year ago.

Total U. S. butter stocks in storage on Dec. 1, were 91,104,000 pounds, compared with 178,750,000 a year earlier, and a 1939-43 average for that date of 106,910,000 pounds.

Carbondale Creamery directors "burn a mortgage" signifying payment of last debt. Left to right are Adolph Rickenberg, Randolph county; Ira Beall, Jefferson; Erwin Fosse, secretary-treasurer, Williamson; Claude Cossey, Pope; Ernie Harper, Massac, and Charles Eddleman, president, Union. Frank Easterly, who resigned from the board, was absent when picture was taken. At the right is part of the large attendance at the annual meeting. O. D. Brissenden was guest speaker.

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with **MAGIC ALADDIN GASOLINE**
RADIANT KEROSENE
T-40 TRACTOR FUEL

WE WILL KEEP THESE TERMINAL TANKS FILLED *SO THAT*—

YOUR SERVICE COMPANY CAN KEEP ITS TANKS FILLED *SO THAT*—

YOU CAN KEEP YOUR FARM FUEL STORAGE TANKS FILLED

LET'S BUILD A RESERVE ALL ALONG THE LINE

BLUE SEAL

By keeping your farm storage filled, you are always sure of having enough fuel for the job at hand. A quantity of underground and above-ground storage tanks is now available for farmers who need more fuel storage space. Call your Blue Seal Salesman.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

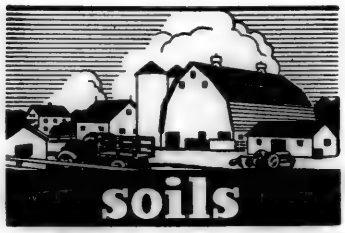
Junior Feeding Contest Features Fat Stock Show

THE Chicago Fat Stock Show uncovered many interesting features, not the least of which was the outstanding junior feeding contest, with its record entry of 768 steers that were exhibited by farm youths.

In the fat carlot competition, Karl Hoffman of Ida Grove, Iowa, for many years a Producer patron, secured the top honor for the third consecutive year. This outstanding load, bred by the T. O. Ranch, Raton, N. Mex., averaged 932 pounds and brought the record price of $59 per cwt.

The junior feeding contest was featured not only by the large number of entries, but a group of remarkably well fed steers and quite satisfactory prices. In fact, the average price of the steers in this event was $27.05 per cwt. This does not include the champion steer.

As usual, a large percentage of the calves were consigned to the Chicago Producers — more than 40 per cent, including 51 prize winners. They included the champion Angus calf shown by Sarah Ann Hoffman; champion Shorthorn of the junior feeding contest exhibited by Gerald Fairchild, Buena Vista county, Iowa; the reserve champion Shorthorn of this contest shown by Wayne K. Conover, Ida county, Iowa and many others that won noteworthy honors. Among those with prize winning entries from Illinois that had steers consigned to the Chicago Producers were: Marvin Kuipers, Iroquois county, who took a first prize with his Angus steer; Sandy Schulte, Mason county, who secured a second prize with his Shorthorn; Wm. Hanks, Jr., Champaign county, who won a second prize with his Angus; Delbert Rahe, Scott county, who took fourth prize with his Angus steer; Ruoff H. Dhuse, Kendall county, took fourth prize with his Shorthorn; Wm. E. Johnson, Iroquois county, 5th, 6th and 8th prizes with three Herefords; Lawrence Frank, Sangamon county, 5th prize with a Shorthorn; Ira Aves, Jr., De Kalb county, 5th with an Angus steer; Glenn Lodge, Henry county, 6th with a Shorthorn; Marion Snyder, De Kalb county, 7th with a Hereford; Kenneth Fahsbender, Livingston county, 9th with an Angus; Ronald Hack, Will county, 9th with a Shorthorn; John A. Collis, Henry county, 10th and 14th prizes with two Angus steers; Jerry Schlickting, Jo Daviess county, 10th with a Shorthorn and Jim Shoger, Kendall county, 15th with a Hereford.

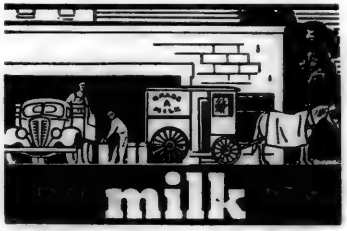


By John R. Spencer

The following statement from Dr. E. E. DeTurk, professor of soil fertility, U. of I. College of Agriculture, answers satisfactorily the question regarding injury of calcium chloride on farm soils. (This material is being added to agricultural limestone in rail cars during the winter months with a slight additional cost by several producing quarries to prevent freezing of material in transit). "There is no objection whatever to putting calcium chloride on the soil. The calcium is absorbed in the clay complex and is essentially the same situation as calcium from limestone. The chloride is soluble and eventually leaches out of the soil. Calcium chloride is a standard form of calcium which we use in water culture and sand culture work in the greenhouse. Also, I have added a ton of calcium chloride per acre to one of our lysimeters two years ago and there has been no evidence of harmful effects on the crops which were grown."

"First Things First in Soil Fertility" was the title of the talk given by A. L. Lang, association chief, Illinois Soil Experimental Fields, at the IAA annual meeting in Chicago. A few mimeographed copies of this talk are available and those who wish them may write this department.

Every farm along a seven-mile road in Lee county between Franklin Grove and the quarry has been supplied limestone by an operator at Lee Center.



By Wilfred Shaw

The 15th annual meeting of Sanitary Milk Producers of St. Louis will be held in the Lincoln Theatre in Belleville, Monday, Jan. 29, starting at 10 a.m. The program will include reports of officers, election of sixteen directors, short talks by well known speakers, entertainment, and a free dinner to all present, according to A. D. Lynch, secretary-manager.

The National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation at its annual meeting in Chicago in December, voted to withdraw as a member of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. "No break in the ranks of agricultural co-ops is involved by this action," declared Charles Holman, Federation secretary. "The move was taken solely to assure the Federation full autonomy in representing in national affairs the interests of the farm families of its 68 member associations."

The 23 milk marketing cooperatives who are members of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association marketed 2,022,025,101 pounds of milk for the year ending Sept. 30, 1944, with a value of $63,413,074.65. This volume of milk marketed was 3.02 per cent greater than for the year previous.

Four employees of the Peoria Producers Dairy, who are on leave and in the Armed Forces, have been recently wounded, according to E. J. Rush, manager of the dairy. Sgt. Don Holtzman and Riley Boyer of the Army were injured in recent battles in the European theater. Seaman David Ballinger and Marine Alvin Wagner were injured in battles in the South Pacific theater.

Annual meeting of the McLean County Milk Producers will be held in the McLean County Farm Bureau Building on Saturday, Jan. 27, starting at 10:30 a.m., reports Forrest Fairchild, manager. The afternoon session will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Farmers' Creamery Company.

The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are November prices for 3.5% milk f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.45
Canton	2.75
Champaign	2.75
Chicago	3.17
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.77
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.55
Jacksonville	2.85
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle	2.70
Moline	3.09
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.36
Rockford	3.13
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis	3.63
Streator	2.40

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for November unless otherwise noted:

Boston (191-200 mile zone)	(Oct.)	$3.76
Chicago (70 mile zone)		3.17
Cleveland	(Oct.)	3.48
Dayton		3.04
Denver		2.90
Detroit	(Oct.)	3.60
Evansville	(Oct.)	2.92
Indianapolis		3.54
Kansas City		3.51
Milwaukee	(Oct.)	3.00
New York City (201-210 mile zone)	(Oct.)	3.98
Omaha		3.03
Seattle		3.10
St. Louis		3.63
St. Paul and Minneapolis		3.01
Washington, D. C.	(Oct.)	4.00

What kind of a school is needed by lads like these alert farm youngsters? That's the question for rural people in the local communities to decide.

What Kind of School?

By JOHN K. COX

THESE ideas are in answer to often repeated questions from farm people when discussing their school problems.

What kind of school plant, program and teaching staff do we want?

The plans should include an attractive, well located building, appropriately built and equipped on an adequate parcel of land to serve the particular community. The educational program should be sufficiently broad and similarly adapted to the needs of the community. Also each teacher and principal or superintendent should be selected with due consideration to his or her training, and general adaptability to the life and work in that particular community. In all cases each of them should have the personality, appearance, bearing, and ability in the special field to demand respect and cooperation from the pupils. Each of them should maintain high ethical and moral standards and view his or her work from a professional standpoint.

How broad should the school program be?

To be more specific, what skills, qualities, and attitudes should the school seek to uncover or implant and stimulate to further growth in our boy Johnnie and our girl Mary? In the first place, the school should provide for each pupil an opportunity to become skilled in the fundamentals of learning, as well as an opportunity to explore some other field of special interest. There should be a sufficient number of pupils in each one's grade level, so that a reasonable amount of competition between students is obtained and so that the cost of instruction per pupil is not unnecessarily high.

What provision should the school make for instruction in hygiene and physical education?

The laws of physiology and hygiene should be not only taught but practiced daily. Also Johnnie and Mary should have the advantages of a good well-rounded physical education program to develop his or her physical strength, poise, and bodily coordination. Each should have an opportunity to participate physically in a sports program and to learn how to win or lose with equal grace.

What responsibility does the school have toward Johnnie's and Mary's personality development?

In class work, clubs, or other school activities each needs to develop habits of courtesy and good manners, originality and the ability to think for one's self, even in a crowd. Each needs to have a consciousness of his or her immature judgment and inexperience and yet to develop a proper measure of self-assurance. Each needs daily activity in a group large enough to help eliminate shyness and self-consciousness. Each needs an opportunity to train for leadership as well as for minor participation in the group. Each needs to know that regardless of abilities and talents, there is no fair substitute for diligence and effort.

Should the school endeavor seriously to enable Johnnie and Mary to adjust themselves socially to many different personalities and situations?

They should have many opportunities in a reasonably large group to establish pleasant social relationships. There should be occasional school parties, picnics, dinners and programs where they can learn to work with the group and to conduct themselves properly as individuals within the group. In a nation such as ours they will need to know not only how to express their thoughts as individuals but to give up their ideas, if necessary, for the good of the group. Each will need to learn how to get along with others, even with whom he or she differs. And each will get much satisfaction and benefit from participation in group music and dramatic events, as well as from opportunities to display his or her individual talents.

How far should the school go in preparing Johnnie and Mary for future citizenship?

Good citizenship should be analyzed into its component parts, so that each can see just what is required of a good citizen. Each should be made to realize that the qualities of honesty, courage, and loyalty are fundamental. Also each should learn that society runs more smoothly and government more efficiently when people adopt and maintain attitudes of intelligent thinking, unselfishness, and cooperation. Johnnie and Mary should be impressed with the idea that the qualities and attitudes that they build in a school will generally be the ones each will have when he gets out of school. Not only should the school furnish Johnnie and Mary a knowledge of what is required of good citizenship and recognition that the qualities they develop in school will be generally carried into adulthood, but they should be taught how to evaluate propaganda, and to understand social, economic, and political issues of the day. They should be led to understand their liberties and privileges and how they were secured and defended in the past. Each should be impressed with his or her individual responsibility to estimate the promises and performances of candidates for public office in order that each can help to safeguard those liberties and extend them to others. They should understand the underlying framework of their local, state and national governments.

If our Johnnie and Mary can secure that kind of background of educational experiences, there is little doubt that they will discharge their future obligations with credit to themselves and to society. The school whose program and ideals are broad enough to include training in the above mentioned areas can justifiably claim credit for training the whole child.

By G. H. Iftner

The elevators and facilities of the Bushnell Co-op Company, McDonough county, have been purchased by the McDonough Grain & Milling Co., a Farm Bureau cooperative. The property consists of two grain elevators, a grain storage warehouse and all of the equipment used in the handling of feeds, seeds, grains and coal.

The Farm Bureau cooperative plans to begin a feed mixing program with the facilities some time during the first of the year. Officers of the cooperative are Leo Walter, Prairie City, president; Ryal Leithley, Macomb, vice-president; Ernest Combs, Bushnell, secretary; J. D. Murphy, Bushnell, treasurer. Incorporation papers have been filed.

Moultrie Grain Association, which owns and operates the elevator at Cadwell, announced recently the purchase of the C. F. Scott elevator at Williamsburg. In order to extend cooperative marketing to a larger number of producers and to provide another outlet for grain, the board of directors has made the purchase and was scheduled to have possession soon after Jan. 1.

The Moultrie Grain Association was started in 1936 when the need for a cooperative elevator became apparent in the Cadwell area. L. D. Seass of Jonathan Creek township was the association's first president. Its successful operation since the beginning has enabled the association to provide a strictly cooperative outlet for grain and retire all of the association's indebtedness. In addition, storage and operating facilities at Cadwell have been increased.

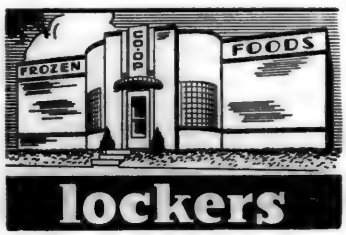
Present members of the board are: W. S. Elder, president; C. M. Howell, vice-president; Edmund Daily, secretary; Charles McDonald, treasurer; Melvin Beals, C. F. Davis and Charles Casteel. T. H. Boyd, Sullivan, is the manager.

This office is getting more requests from farmers' elevators for assistance in changing to true cooperatives. Right now, there are at least ten farmers' elevators working on this problem. The Cooperative Act of 1923, secured by the Illinois Agricultural Association, was streamlined for cooperative performance. It takes some effort to change over, but it is worthwhile to do so.

Member managers throughout the state who were unable to attend the annual meeting on Nov. 28 will be pleased to hear that there was a large delegation of managers present. At least 35 stood up and took a bow when the guests were introduced.

Special guests at the annual meeting were, R. B. Wilson, assistant manager of Indiana Grain Cooperative, Inc., of Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles Nieman, assistant general manager of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association of St. Paul, Minn.; Don E. Edison, secretary, Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa; Fred Maywald, manager, grain department of the same organization; F. E. Ringham, secretary, St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives; Mr. Thompson, secretary, Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, and three managers of Iowa elevators, namely, Mr. Jurgens, West Bend; Mr. Anderson, Pocahontas; and Mr. Christenson, Malcolm.

The year 1944 closes the seventh one in succession that the nation's farmers have produced more bushels of feed stuffs than were produced the year before. The upstream of production started in 1937. Each year since then we have had increased food production. Each year people have said, "This is the big year, surely we can't produce such a bumper crop next year." Then they went out and planted more acres and blessed with favorable seasons, out-produced the previous year. If men would market their grains as well as they produce them, cooperative structures would be valued in the millions of dollars and patronage dividends would flow like gold from the horn of plenty.



By Frank Gougler

Farm Bureau leaders in the Chapin, Morgan county community, are interested in establishing a locker plant at Chapin. Wednesday evening, Dec. 6, about 75 farmers and their wives met to hear the project explained. Following the discussion, an organization committee was selected consisting of the following: Daniel Detrick, president; Arlo Schumacher, vice-president; J. E. Herbert, sec'y-treasurer; Harry Kock, and Luther Bockhouse, directors.

This committee was charged with the responsibility of renting the necessary number of lockers and the sale of stock. Dec. 21 was scheduled for a report meeting.

During the month of December new locker plants have opened up for business at Mounds, Pulaski county; Mount Carmel, Wabash county; Fisher, Champaign county; Piper City and Sibley, Ford county; and Shipman, Macoupin county.

The Fisher plant was opened officially Nov. 24 with 456 lockers. County Manager Kugler stated that practically all lockers had been rented.

Three Illinois Advisers Receive National Awards

Three Illinois farm advisers were among the 90 county agricultural agents from 26 states who were presented with certificates for outstanding service to agriculture at a joint dinner meeting Dec. 7 in Chicago of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents and the National Association of County Home Demonstration Agents.

The three farm advisers honored were L. E. McKinzie, Paris, Edgar county; J. E. Watt, Canton, Fulton county, and W. B. Bunn, Pittsfield, Pike county.

To qualify for the distinguished service award, a county agent must have been an agent or assistant agent for 10 years and must have taken graduate work in addition to his college degree. He must have developed an outstanding program for serving the farmers in his county, and must be an outstanding leader.

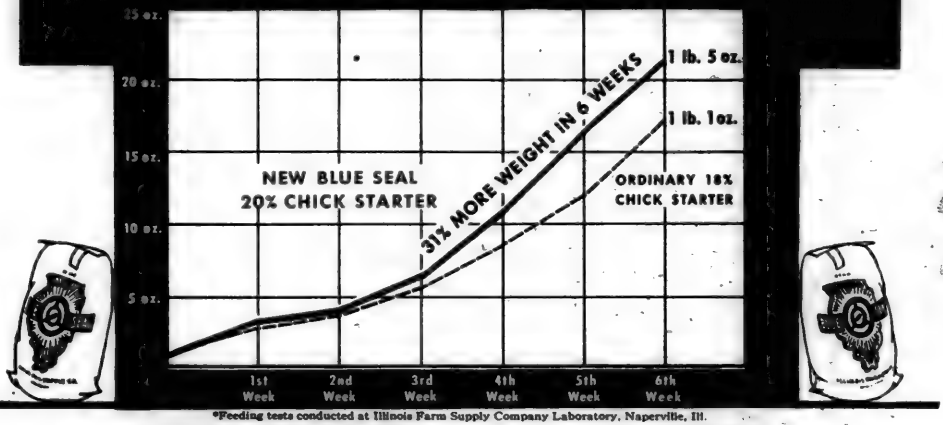
A major part of the county agents' meeting consisted of reports from committees on agricultural planning, farm labor, agricultural adjustment, soil conservation, rural youth, farm credit, rural electrification, relations with various organizations, and professional improvement.

E. A. Bierbaum, Union county farm adviser, served as chairman of the publicity committee for the national meeting.

Left to right are the officers and directors of the Illinois State Association of farm advisers. Front row: F. A. Bierbaum, Union county, secretary-treasurer; H. R. Brunnemeyer, Winnebago, director; Edwin Bay, Sangamon, president; C. E. Yale, vice-president. Back row, all directors: Jonathan B. Turner, Fayette; E. O. Johnson, Piatt; C. T. Kibler, Jersey; F. H. Shuman, Whiteside, and H. K. Dunforth, Henry. E. S. Amrine, Monroe county, is not in the picture.

They'll Grow Faster with BLUE SEAL 20% Chick Starter

LABORATORY FEED TESTS*



*Feeding tests conducted at Illinois Farm Supply Company Laboratory, Naperville, Ill.

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BLUE SEAL Chick Starter—now stepped up to 20% protein—and, of course, properly balanced with minerals and vitamins—is an EXTRA MONEY MAKER for poultry raisers. Actual feeding tests in BLUE SEAL Laboratories show that chicks receiving this starter gained 31¼% MORE WEIGHT over chicks fed ordinary 18% protein chick feed. They feathered out better—were stronger, healthier, as well as heavier. Place a reservation order *NOW* for your supply of BLUE SEAL Chick Starter and take advantage of our

SPECIAL PRE-SEASON DISCOUNT

This special discount is for pre-season orders only. This is for a limited time. Place your order NOW—take delivery as you need the starter, and save money on every pound!

The higher protein level in BLUE SEAL Chick Starter means healthier, faster growing chicks—*more profits.* Ask the BLUE SEAL Salesman in your community.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

AFBF Silver Anniversary

(*Continued from page 7*)

power of agriculture. Thus, we should not ignore the importance of industry to agriculture and conversely, industry should not ignore the importance of agriculture."

Noble Clark, associate director of the experiment station, University of Wisconsin and chairman of the committee on postwar agricultural policy, created in 1943 by the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, said that "Farm folks have much to gain by using their influence to induce other occupational groups to follow a policy of a free market and the widest possible opportunity for individuals to make the most of their talents and their labor." Clark also said his committee believed that the social security program should be extended to farm laborers; that state health committees should be organized in every state to promote rural health programs; that electric service and rural phone service should be expanded in the postwar period, as well as an expansion of all-weather farm to market roads.

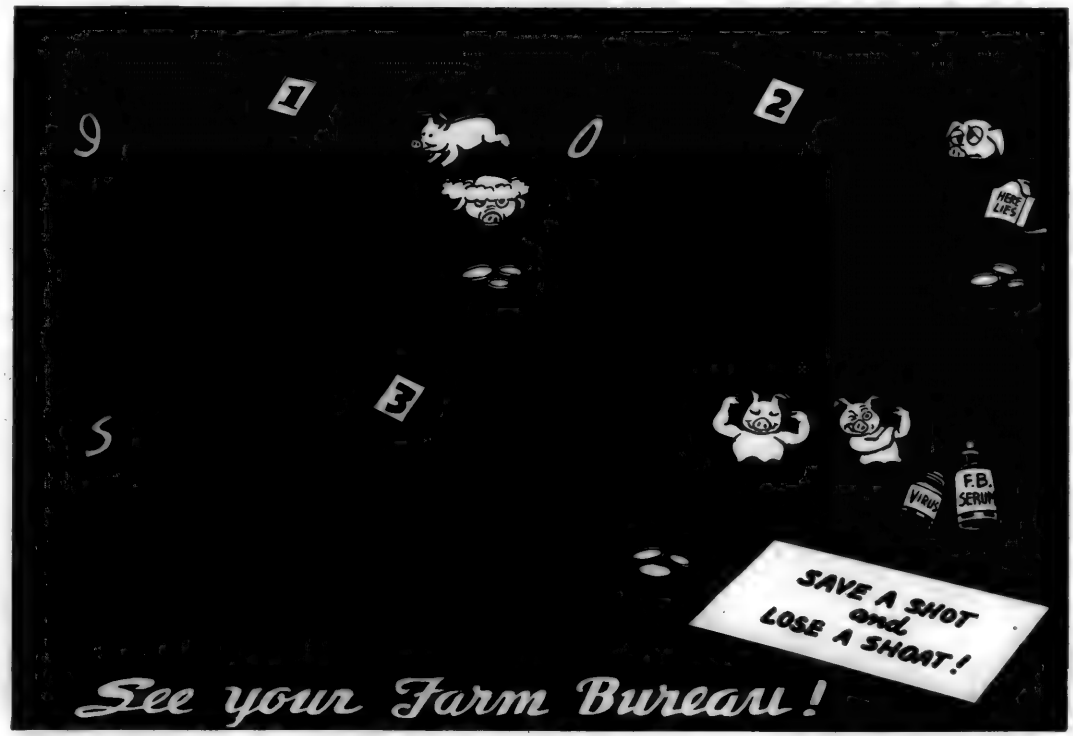
Hon. Kenneth S. Wherry, Senator from Nebraska, who has been active in the fight for agriculture, declared that "If we are to stabilize our national economy and continue to pay high wages to organized labor economic balance must be maintained for agriculture. Lincoln said, 'I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.' Neither can it survive half broke and half prosperous. This means full production, and fair prices for that production. Anything which retards full production will retard prosperity."

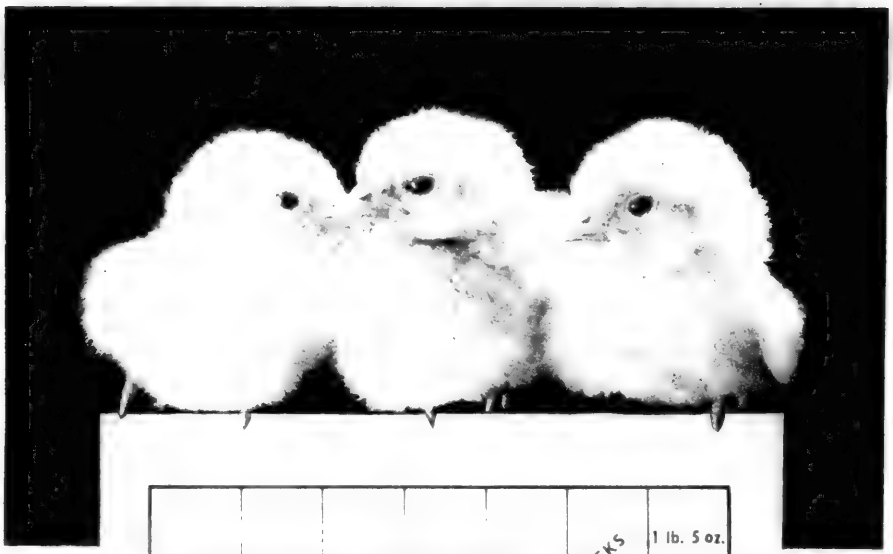
Hon. Tom Stewart, senator from Tennessee, declared, "I have served on the agricultural committee of the Senate ever since I have been in Washington and I have had opportunity to view a pretty good cross section of the American farmers' problems during these very serious and most unusual times. . . I must say to you that in this organization, that is, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the American farmer is more nearly ideally organized than he has ever been. . . I cannot stress too strongly the idea of the overwhelming importance of continuous unity among the farmers in all sections of the United States."

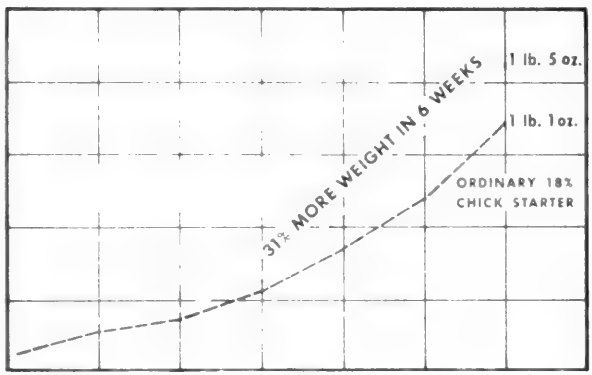
David Nichol, foreign correspondent, Chicago Daily News, a featured speaker on the program, told of his coverage of the war front with particular reference to Russia. He declared that Russia's main desire is for peace in which to rebuild her war-ravaged country. He also said he believed that good relations should continue in the postwar period between the United States and Russia, with each following its own economy. Russia, he said, does not want charity, but it does want to trade with the United States and purchase materials which are needed for its national building program.

Awards for distinguished service to agriculture were made at the AFBF convention to William W. Waymack, director of the editorial section of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, and to Lloyd R. Simons, director of extension of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

AFBF directors elected from the Midwestern Region were: Frank W. White, Minnesota; Allan B. Kline, Iowa; and H. E. Slusher, Missouri.







*Feeding tests conducted by Illinois Farm Supply Co. Poultry Research Farm, Ashkum, Illinois.

SAVE MONEY by Ordering NOW!

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A PUZZLER for PIGGIE

1

I'M A LITTLE HOG...
MY BRAIN IS IN A FOG..
THE BOSS IS SO SAVING..
I WONDER ?

2

OTHER LITTLE SWINE..
HAVE BEEN BURIED IN THE LIME
THE BOSS IS SO SAVING...
I WONDER ??

3

SOME LITTLE PIGS ARE PROTECTED...
I *COULD* BE, 'CAUSE SERUM & VIRUS ARE PERFECTED..

BUT THE BOSS IS SO SAVING...
I WONDER ???

SAVE A SHOT and LOSE A SHOAT!

See your Farm Bureau!

Four of Illinois national winners in the 4-H Club Congress, left to right, are: Donald Stoxen, 20, Hampshire, Kane county, dairy; Irene Lofftus, 20, Roseville, Warren; clothing; Norma Ruth Gahm, 17, Streator, LaSalle, foods, and Wayne Bates, Carlinville, Macoupin, meat animal contest. Prizes were scholarships.

ILLINOIS 4-H SCORES AT NATIONAL

ILLINOIS was well represented in the 23rd National 4-H Club Congress held in Chicago with six scholarship winners, according to official reports from the national committee.

The scholarship winners were:

Irene Lofftus, 20, Roseville, Warren county, who in nine years made and remodeled 129 garments for herself and family. She was awarded one of the 12 $200 scholarships in the nationwide 4-H club clothing achievement contest in which 43 state champions were entered. She has served her club as president two years, and as leader two years.

Donald Stoxen, 20, Hampshire, Kane county, who during six years of club work has raised the butterfat average of his herd up to 349 pounds, with a $197 return on every $100 worth of feed. He is a member of the Holstein-Fresian national association. He was one of the six national winners in the national 4-H dairy production contest in which 10 sectional winners competed.

Norma Ruth Gahm, 17, Streator, LaSalle county, won one of the six $200 scholarships awarded in the national 4-H food preparation contest. In winning a national award she competed with 42 state champions. In 8 years she planned and served 297 meals for her family, baked 437 cakes, bread loaves and many batches of cookies and rolls. She specialized in whole grain products, and milk soups, drinks and desserts and cottage cheese.

Wayne Bates, 20, Carlinville, Macoupin county, winner in the national meat animal contest, received a $200 scholarship. In 10 years he handled 126 cattle and 370 swine, and raised 455 fowls. With $2,267.82 won in cash prizes, his livestock income is given as $25,063.68, while his total from all projects was $36,655.18.

Two winners of $200 scholarships each in the junior livestock feeding contest were **Robert Guehler, 19, Somonauk, DeKalb county,** and **Keith F. Schertz, 17, Benson, Woodford county.**

Guehler has been in 4-H club work 8 years, completing 30 projects, six of them this year in swine, sheep, corn, beef, dairy and electricity. His 1944 inventory is $15,831. He is president of the county 4-H federation and of the county's Rural Youth group.

Schertz has eight years experience in 4-H club work and has made nearly $3900 from all his 4-H projects. His 1944 inventory is certified as $1981. Although this was his first experience exhibiting at Chicago, he owns 55 purebred Durocs, 10 Shropshire sheep, and two purebred Guernsey cows. He has completed 15 projects during his 4-H career. He took two thirds in the Chicago light and heavy barrow class, and a fourth in the medium weights.

State winners as announced by U. of I. 4-H club officials were:

Merrill Upp, Yates City, Knox county; Rex Emory, Prairie City, McDonough; and Raymond Thompson, Minooka, Kendall, were winners of three 4-H Farm Underwriters scholarships.

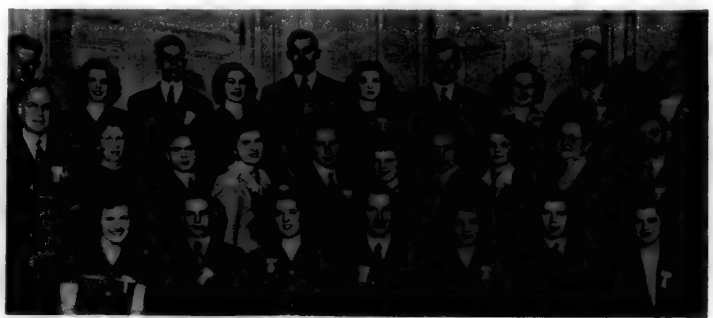
Glen Thomas, 19, Dwight, Livingston county, state winner in the national rural electrification contest, wired all the buildings on the farm with the help of his father, Harold Thomas. Also made and wired eight pig brooders, a pig shed, three sow farrowing houses and an emery wheel, and put electricity to use on many farm jobs.

Robert F. Croegaert, Annawan, Henry county, was selected as Illinois' candidate in the national 4-H leadership contest. He began his 4-H career 10 years ago in Whiteside county. He assumed leadership of a local club in Henry county in 1941, and is president of the county 4-H federation.

Eugene Poynter, Paris, Edgar county, was named state winner in the national 4-H food for victory contest. He has a flock of 62 sheep and raised hogs and baby beef in the past seven years. He has been president of his 4-H club for three consecutive years, and has been assistant leader since 1941.

Imogene Inez Clark, Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county, was selected as state winner in the national 4-H canning contest. She was chosen by U. of I. 4-H club officials from nearly 3000 contestants for her outstanding work in food preservation, both freezing and canning.

Virginia E. Hagen, Morris, Grundy county, was chosen from more than



Illinois' delegation to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago and the U. of I. 4-H club officials represented the state to a good advantage in the national.

16,000 girls to represent Illinois in the national record contest. During the past year she devoted 940 hours to the victory service project, driving a tractor during the spring and working full time in a store after the close of school. During her entire 4-H club career she has given 1692 hours to victory service.

Bonnie Jean Switzer, 18, Knox county, was named to represent Illinois in the national 4-H leadership contest. During her nine years in club work, she has participated regularly in local, county and state events and has been a repeated prize winner for her work in canning and clothing.

Robert M. Guehler, 19, Somonauk, DeKalb county, and Keith F. Schertz, 17, Benson, winners of $200 scholarships each in junior livestock feeding contest at Chicago.

Among the other state delegates and representatives selected to go to the national 4-H club congress were: Ruhama Lodine Walling, Streator, LaSalle county; Marian Healy, Kankakee, Kankakee county; Rosemary Sharp, Eureka, Woodford county; Rosemary Casteel, Lovington, Moultrie, county; Agnes Bridgeland, Winnebago, Winnebago county; Ila McDonald, Trivoli, Peoria county; Martha Mollett, Greenville, Bond county; Robert J. Alms, Cortland, DeKalb county; Morris L. Bell, Chandlerville, Mason county; Kenneth Clay, Kent, Jo Daviess county; LeRoy Copple, Farmington, Fulton county, and Bruce Mowery, Ullin, Pulaski county.

Illinois 4-H Clubs Name Liberty Ship For Pioneer

Illinois 4-H clubs have been honored for their outstanding contribution to the war effort by the U. S. Maritime Commission, which selected them for the privilege of naming a new Liberty ship which was launched Nov. 28 in Houston, Tex.

The ship was christened the "Will B. Otwell" in honor of the man who pioneered in the work with farm boys and girls that later grew into the present 4-H organization in Illinois. Mrs. M. E. Eldred of Greenfield, Greene county, daughter of the late Mr. Otwell, christened the ship.

The late Mr. Otwell was born in 1877 and began work with the boys of Macoupin county in 1898. As president of the county farmers' institute, he purchased and distributed seed corn to approximately 500 boys. In 1904 at the St. Louis World's Fair, his exhibit of 10-ear samples of corn grown by 8000 Illinois boys attracted nation-wide attention.

Rural Youth state committee for 1945 gets started on its work. Left to right are E. D. Lyon, IAA director of young people's activities; Bill Thomas, Whiteside county; Jewell Emmerich, Jasper; Bob Croxton, Schuyler; Wanda Bradshaw, Wayne; and Joseph Brankey, Kane. This committee gets valuable training in its work.

Rural YOUTH

By Ellsworth D. Lyon

War Bond purchase reports received up to the first week in December from Illinois Rural Youth show that they have purchased a total of $209,000 in War Bonds during 1944. Additional reports for the month of December are expected to bring Rural Youth near their $300,000 goal for the year. The first $110,000 bonds purchased entitled Rural Youth to name an ambulance plane, and the next $75,000 in purchases earned for them the privilege of naming a pursuit ship.

Illinois was represented by eight youth delegates at the annual American Farm Bureau Federation meeting in Chicago, Dec. 11 to 14. Two Illinois young people had official responsibilities — Margaret Sharp, Woodford county who had charge of registration, and Franklin Allen of Tazewell county who was chairman of the National talkfest.

Attendance at all Rural Youth sessions of the annual meeting of the IAA was very good. There were 248 young people who registered. Reports from official county sources indicate that there were many young people who did not register. Participation at all Rural Youth sessions was on a high order — educational, entertaining, and helpful.

Reports of Rural Youth regular meetings indicate that a number of very interesting topics have been discussed at recent meetings. Clay County Rural Youthers recently presented "Young People of Other Lands." The countries studied especially were Russia and China.

The Twin City Ripples of Whiteside county took up the same topic by studying food, education and features of everyday life of the young people in France, England, Germany, China, Japan and Russia. The Twin City Ripple correspondent remarks that talks on such themes "may help to bring about a better world in the future after the war, perhaps making us more tolerant."

St. Clair county discussed "Sharing the Family Income." They had Elmer Searls, University of Illinois, as speaker on this subject.

Randolph county discussed "Internationalism at Christmas" at a recent meeting. The secretary says of this meeting, "The program was very good this time with everybody taking part."

The Newton Notions of Whiteside and Morrison Merrymakers recently studied the subject of race relations. The secretary comments "This meeting was well planned with nearly everyone taking part."

The Prophetstown-Tampico Warriors discussed "Farming in Wartime." This group is especially interested in the blood donor service.

Some fine examples of community service by Rural Youth groups come from St. Clair county by ushering at the annual Farm Bureau meeting; Tazewell, Peoria and Effingham counties by sending boxes to men overseas; Saline, Brown, Wayne, LaSalle and Edgar counties by sending letters to servicemen.

THE MOST EXPENSIVE POLICY IN THE WORLD MAY BE . . .

. . . THE ONE WHICH WASN'T BOUGHT

AFTER FIRE has struck, how many times have you heard: "why in the world didn't I have insurance?" or "I carried fire insurance for 20 years; then last year I decided to save money — now look what has happened to me!"?

Now is no time to take chances. Fire losses are mounting daily. Agricultural colleges and safety engineers are greatly concerned over the increase in farm fires. They attribute the increase to several factors: shortage of materials to re-place worn out stoves, heating plants, and flues; lack of help to make needed repairs; general carelessness on the part of property owners because of over-fatigue and worry.

Whatever the causes, the result is the same — millions of dollars of destroyed property at the very time when much of it is irreplaceable, and all of it needed as never before.

This company joins with all conservation agencies in urging greater attention to the removal of fire hazards, *AND* adequate insurance to protect savings should a fire occur.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

608 S. DEARBORN STREET — BUY WAR BONDS — CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

Receiving IAA annual reports are two delegates from Bureau county, Howard Allen and Ray T. Snyder.

Will county folks at IAA annual meeting: Catherine Wenck, Harry Swamsey, and Farm Adviser J. H. Brock, who still seems to be able to get cigars.

Fulton county Rural Youth enjoy IAA annual meeting.

This is Patricia Rehg, cousin of Robert Nolte of Columbia Co-op. Grain Co., Columbia, St. Clair county.

Four Charlie McCarthys, T/5 Virgil A. Gray, Knox county; Dale Wilson, IFS district field manager; Director Albert Voight, LaSalle Farm Bureau; and R. H. Guthrie, Vermilion county. These men were volunteers in an impromptu "talking act" at the IAA annual meeting. Their performance was "excellent."

Picture sent by Russell Brown, Farm Bureau Auto Insurance adjuster, from South Pacific.

Attending Illinois Grain Corporation dinner were C. M. Colburn, Logan county; Mrs. Charles Schmitt, Beason; Mrs. H. P. Joy, Chapin; Mrs. Carol Brockhouse, and Mr. Brockhouse, Chapin.

$5 PICTURE OF THE MONTH

Winner of $5 picture prize is Mabel S. Colcord, Bond county, with this photo of Emily Joy, Bond county.

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WOMEN AND THE WAR

THEY PAY A GREAT PRICE, BUT THEIR IDEALS WILL HELP THEM SOLVE WAR'S PROBLEMS, IS CONVENTION THEME

Participating in a broadcast over WLS from the Associated Women's annual meeting are, left to right, Mrs. Helen Carlton Smith, London; Mrs. A. R. Rohlfing, Illinois, publicity chairman for convention; Mrs. Abbie Sargent, New Hampshire; Gladys Blair, WLS-Prairie Farmer; Mrs. H. W. Ahart, California, and Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Iowa, newly elected vice-president, in the foreground.

WOMEN pay a great price for the waging of war. They give their husbands, brothers, sons, and daughters. Their homes are endangered or entirely destroyed. The welfare of the family and everything women hold dear is threatened. But out of the suffering and hardship women around the world, inspired by the same ideals, will be able to do much toward solving the problems which inevitably result from war.

We must not repeat the mistakes of a quarter century ago. From the experiences gained through united efforts to win the war we must, with broader and more sympathetic understanding, win the peace.

We believe that the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Associated Women should use every rightful influence to see that farm men and farm women should be represented at the peace conference.

Thus reads in part one of the most important resolutions adopted by the Associated Women of the AFBF at their 10th anniversary in Chicago. The Associated Women held their annual meeting in conjunction with the AFBF annual meeting.

It was just 10 years ago that the Associated Women was organized in Nashville, Tenn. Twenty-four states were represented in that meeting and the joint membership totaled 250,000. In the 1944 meeting, there were voting delegates from 40 states and membership was reported at 880,000.

The keynote of the women's meeting also was sounded in the foreword of their resolutions:

"While our united nations are winning the war, women on the home front must hold fast to the faith of our fathers, cherish the ideals of our democracy, and strive for higher spiritual, intellectual and physical values to cope with the emergencies beyond the present crisis.

"In the days and years to come, our democratic institutions which have guaranteed our liberties will be faced with critical ordeals as never before. Farm women must assume their big share of responsibility in the protection and perpetuation of these historic institutions."

Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, administrative director of the Associated Women, in her annual report pointed out that "scores of projects accomplished indicate the interest and enthusiasm of our membership in every section of the country.

"Farm Bureau women in several states have sold War Bonds, collected scrap paper, contributed to the blood plasma units, assisted with USO services and every other phase of the war program. All this, while they were engaged in helping produce food and fiber to feed and clothe the world. While they have waited with anxious hearts for news of their boys on the battle fronts around the world, they have written a chapter in our Nation's history that must never be forgotten."

Mrs. Mark W. Clark, wife of the Allied Fifth Army commander, in her address to the women declared: "To attain political or industrial democracy without spiritual democracy is impossible. We are learning in war the community of sacrifice which makes victory possible — the unselfishness and devotion of millions to a common cause. . . With a sense of this same community of interest we must approach our political and industrial problems. We must develop something that resembles religious fervor — a great, impelling motive that will unite all people of good will upon principles to which all can be devoted. . ."

Mrs. Roy C. F. Weagley, Maryland, after serving three years as secretary and two years as vice-president, was named president succeeding Mrs. Elsie Mies, Champaign county, Illinois. Mrs. Mies who has represented the Associated Women in national councils with exceptional ability for several terms was unable to attend the 10th anniversary meeting because of illness. Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Iowa, was elected vice-president, and Mrs. Lewis Minion, Minnesota, took Mrs. Sayre's place on

the board of directors.

A Red Cross clubmobile, purchased by the Associated Women and already in use on the Italian front, was accepted formally at the Monday evening program by Albert E. Chamberlain, assistant national director of fund raising for the Red Cross.

Mrs. Sewell also reported that the Associated Women had received a personal letter from Madame Chiang Kai Shek in appreciation for the collection of funds for United China Relief. The total for 1944 was $5,939.54.

Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont, detained in Washington, was unable to keep his appointment to address the women on Sunday and his place was taken by O. D. Brissenden, director of organization for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Other resolutions adopted by the Associated Women called for protection and preservation of the inherent values of home and family; urged placing greater emphasis upon the larger part the rural church must play in our national life and in the winning and maintenance of a just and abiding peace; favored reasonable federal grants-in-aid to supplement state funds for schools to be allocated in proportion to state needs, dispensed by state boards with adequate agricultural representation and entirely independent of federal jurisdiction; favored the maximum amount of local guidance and initiative consistent with operating efficiency and a sound program of education.

Urged renewed interest in extending library privileges to all rural people; reaffirmed position on health problems of rural America and recommended full cooperation with established units, with emphasis on clinics, dental, hospital, surgical and medical care, immunization and other preventive measures.

Mrs. Roy C. F. Weagley, Maryland, new Associated Women's president, with the first president, Mrs. Abbie C. Sargent.

Recommended development of a national nutrition program; recommended the fullest cooperation with the National Safety Council in the distribution of information as a protective insurance against home accidents.

Urged that more stress be placed on woman's work in the Farm Bureau by member states, and that more attention be given to Farm Bureau youth activities; urged expansion of the public relations program; urged that rural women study not only their own local legislation, but state and national as well.

Favored continuation and expansion of the military training program as a part of our educational system, and opposed a program of compulsory military training "which leads to regimentation, a militaristic point of view, and future wars."

Declared that "our first consideration" in postwar reconversion must be to our returning service men and women that they be given every opportunity to become re-established. Urged that facilities from military camps, hospitals and other wartime establishments be used in communities needing hospitals, medical supplies, school and rural library equipment following demobilization.

Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, administrative director of the Associated Women of the AFBF, and Mrs. Mark W. Clark, wife of the Allied Fifth Army commander, at the women's meeting.

Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Iowa, unveils the picture of the Red Cross clubmobile purchased with funds donated by the Associated Women of the AFBF.

HINTS FOR THE HOME

An increasing number of women are making smocks from their husbands' old shirts to save wear and laundering of their housedresses. If the collar of the shirt is worn, cut it off and restyle it into a low-cut V. Trim off the shirt above the curve at the side seam, or put in a gusset. Should the sleeves be too long, cut them down to three-quarter length or salvage the cuff and replace it at the right length.

Beanies for children can be fashioned from old felt hats or from worn-out corduroy jackets.

When you are refurbishing your old curtains and draperies or making new ones that are needed, keep in mind that the attractiveness of a home's interior depends largely on the way windows are treated.

You may be faced with the problem of making a window appear larger or smaller, taller or shorter, wider or narrower than it actually is. If the window is very narrow, every bit of it may need to be left unobstructed in order to provide the room with the desired sunlight or spaciousness. A span of glass that is so large that the room lacks a friendly atmosphere can be disguised behind wide draperies.

Famous last words: "Put it there on the steps. I'll take it down when I go."

EDITORIAL

Aid on Basis of Need

ILLINOIS citizens long ago adopted a policy whereby each school is largely dependent for its financial support upon the taxes on real estate and personal property in the district. The citizens have recognized, however, that many school districts do not have sufficient financial resources to provide adequately for their schools. Therefore, the state provides additional money to each district to supplement locally raised funds. Approximately 35 million dollars was appropriated for this purpose for the two year period ending next June 30. The principal part of this large sum is being raised by the sales tax.

It would be reasonable to expect state school funds to be distributed with care and justice. It would seem reasonable and proper that the larger part of this money should be allocated to the districts least able to support their own schools. The fact is, however, that over two-thirds of the fund is given to school districts on a basis of a fixed amount per pupil without regard to the needs of the school or the ability of the district to finance its own program.

While millions of dollars of state funds are being given to the wealthier districts, children in many hundreds of other districts are not getting an equal educational opportunity. In these districts the state aid received, together with the limited local resources, does not permit the payment of adequate salaries to teachers and the maintenance of a satisfactory educational program.

The Illinois Agricultural Association believes that if the state is to discharge its responsibilities, as authorized by the state constitution, to assure every child of the state a reasonable and equal opportunity to secure a good common school education it will be necessary for the state to revise policies having to do with the distribution of moneys now available from the state for school purposes. The Illinois Agricultural Association believes that the fund provided by the state to assist in the operation of schools should be largely distributed to the various districts of the state on the basis of need, rather than upon a basis of flat grants regardless of need. The Association hopes that the state legislature, which is in session during the first half of this year, will give serious attention to this important school problem.

Farm Income

ALTHOUGH farm income has more than doubled during the war years farmers are not getting an undue share of national wartime income, according to Asher Hobson, agricultural economist with the University of Wisconsin, writing in the National Live Stock Producer.

Hobson points out that with farm prices below parity levels for a period of 20 years, farm purchasing power stood at 76 or 24 per cent below parity at the outbreak of the war in 1939.

"It wasn't until three years later that farm purchasing power reached sea level," Hobson declares. "As of September 1944 farm purchasing power stood at 113. It is not generally understood that while farm income in 1942 was 5 per cent more than in 1919, farmers produced 36 per cent more food in 1942. An increase of 36 per cent more goods for 5 per cent more money is far from a profiteer's wage. In 1943 farmers gave this nation and the world 42 per cent more food than in 1919."

These facts as presented by Hobson are well known to agricultural producers, but are often overlooked by other groups. These are facts that organized agriculture must get before the public in order that farmers may have a fair hearing in the court of public opinion.

It is likewise of equal importance that the public recognizes that full and continuous national prosperity cannot be maintained without a prosperous agriculture. Agriculture is the largest single buyer of the products of mills, factories and mines and of the services of railroads and many other industries serving agriculture. If our national income is to be stabilized at a high level in the postwar period this fact must be given the fullest consideration by all groups.

Young Americans

RECORDS of achievement by 4-H boys and girls during these critical days give reassuring indications that the agriculture of future years will not be lacking in leadership. Each year as farm boys and girls from all over the country gather for the National 4-H Club Congress, the city dweller as well as the farm folks at home receive new inspiration in reading of the accomplishment of these clean, industrious and forward-looking Americans.

Today there are many former 4-H youths serving in all branches of the armed services and from time to time the press reports some outstanding deed of heroism performed by a former club member. Similarly on the home front, in a somewhat less spectacular manner, 4-H club members are carrying on projects to back up the men on the battlefront.

Recently the U. S. Maritime Commission recognized the outstanding contributions of Illinois 4-H clubs by permitting them to name a new Liberty ship. In 1944, 4-H clubs in Illinois produced 10 million pounds of pork and 3½ million pounds of beef, raised 3500 dairy calves and heifers, made or remodeled 19,000 garments, and worked more than 3 million hours in victory service projects. Enough food was produced and conserved by 4-H members in one year to feed 16,000 fighting men for one year. Other 1944 accomplishments of Illinois 4-H club members included the collection of 5 million pounds of scrap material, and sales of $500,000 in War Bonds.

These are a few of the contributions that can be recorded in round figures, but there are other less tangible contributions of the 4-H club program which are more difficult to tabulate. These are to be found in the 4-H program of building and developing character, leadership, patriotism, independence, and love of home, community and church. Four-H boys and girls enrolled in such a program represent the nation's best safeguard in the preservation of the American way of life. May their efforts continue to succeed during the perilous days ahead.

A BALANCE SHEET FOR BREADWINNERS

(FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES TO LEARN WHAT SECURITY YOUR FAMILY REALLY HAS)

ASSETS

Real estate	$———
Personal property	———
Accounts receivable	———
Cash	———
War bonds	———
Insurance	———
Total Assets	$===

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	$———
Mortgages	———
Accrued taxes	———
AMOUNT NECESSARY FOR FAMILY'S FUTURE NEEDS	———
Total Liabilities	$===

DO THEY BALANCE IN YOUR FAMILY'S FAVOR?

If not, NOW is the time to see the Country Life agent at your Farm Bureau. He will show you how tomorrow's financial problems can be solved today — with ease and safety. With ease, because prices are favorable now. With safety, because while other values may change greatly in days and years to come, your Country Life policy is one investment on which you **cannot** lose. Start NOW to secure, with certainty, the future for your family and at the same time build a ready cash reserve for yourself.

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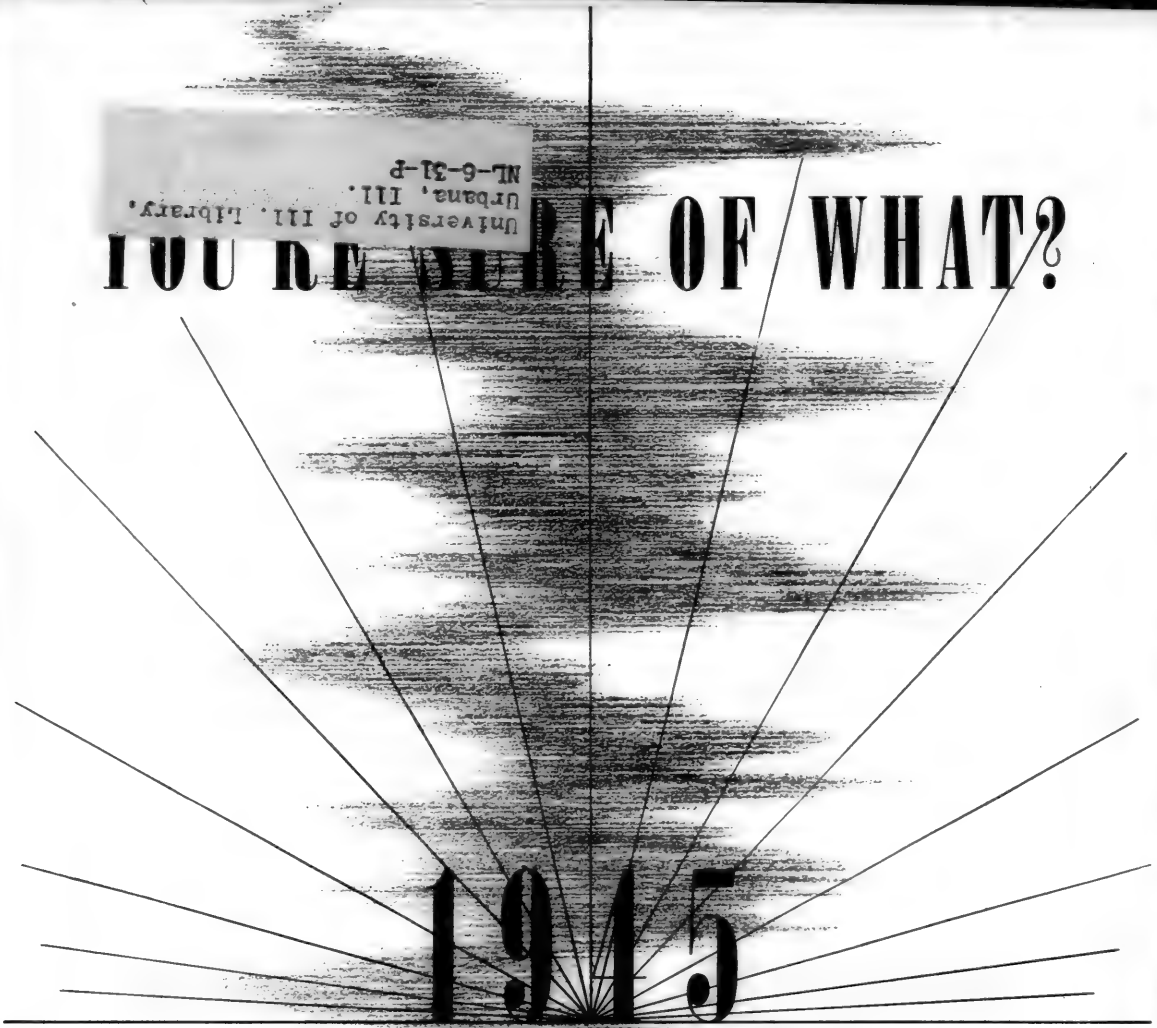

Peace? Fair farm prices? Good crops? More or less help? Inflation?

As a matter of fact, thoughtful persons are sure of very little in the year ahead. The same is true of thoughtful organizations. We do not know what the future holds either, EXCEPT — *we do know that the full power of 107,000 organized Illinois farmers will be concentrated in the direction of greatest benefit to their country and its basic industry — agriculture.*

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

98 County Farm Bureaus

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record

n This Issue

Field Day for Handy-Andies

McDonough ounty Launches New Co-op

Soil Testing aboratories Boom

Farm Front Roundup

And Others

FOR VICTORY

BUY [illegible] BONDS

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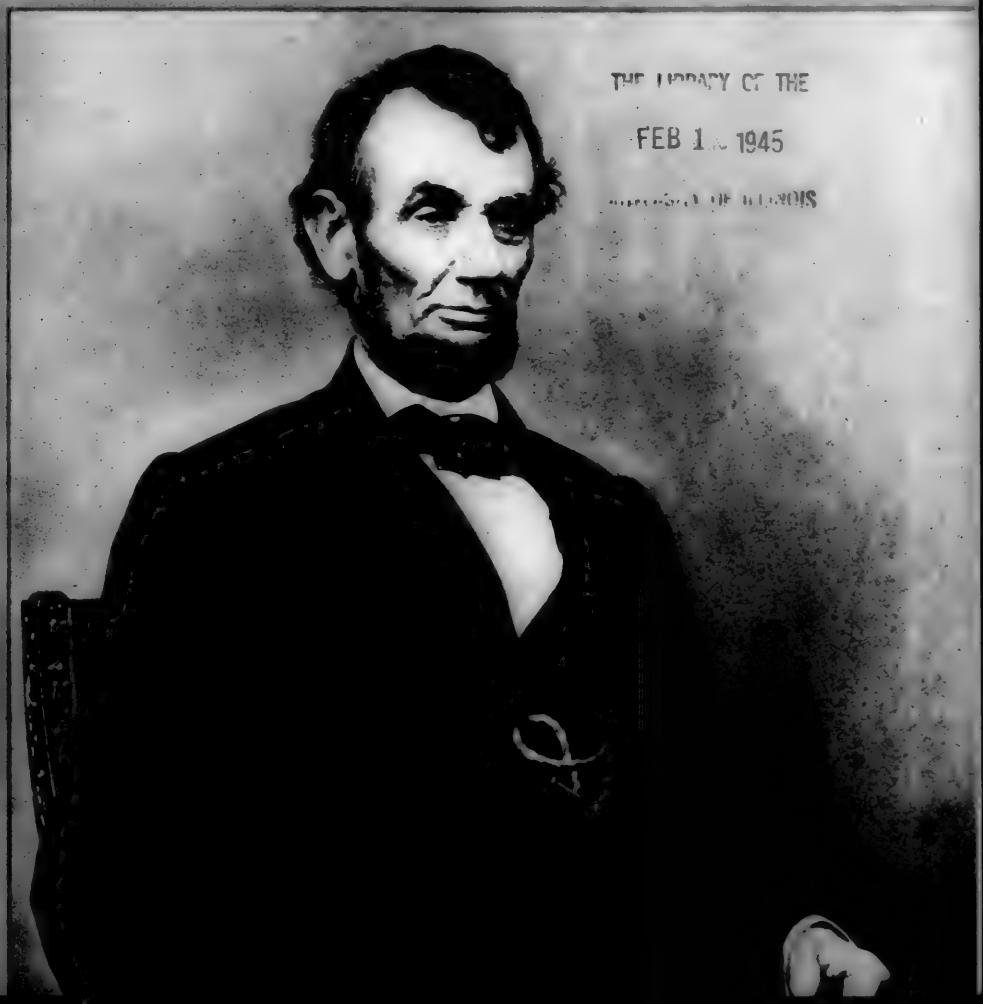
February 1945



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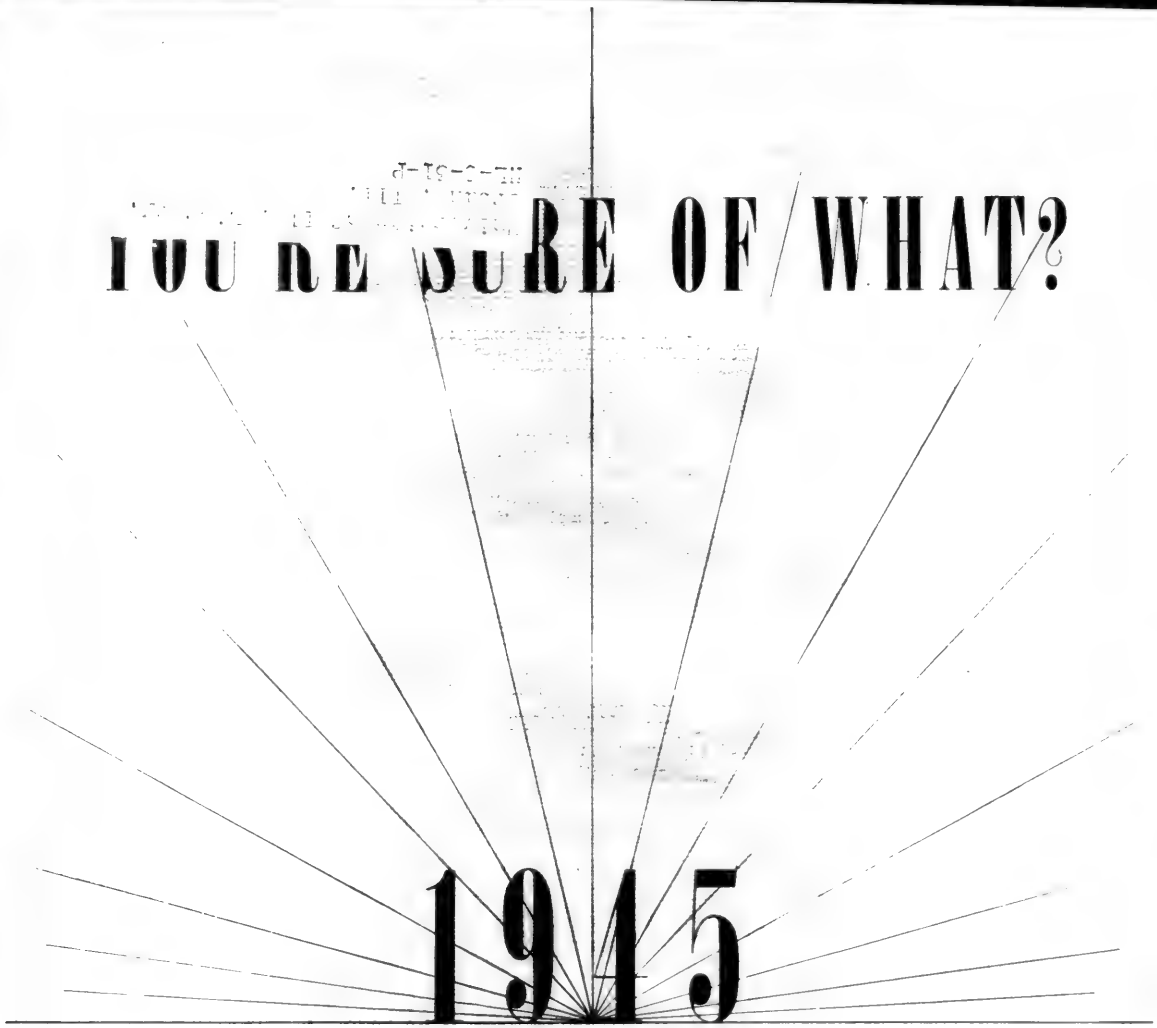

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- Farm Front Roundup
- And Others

FOR VICTORY
UY WAR BONDS
ND STAMPS

Feb uary
1: 45

it's better to brake it gently!

Skidding will continue as a driving hazard for several more weeks. In the interest of car conservation all drivers are urged to follow these suggestions for safer winter driving:

1. Check vehicle regularly. Special attention should be given brakes, lights, defrosters, exhaust system, and tire chains.
2. Regulate your driving to road conditions. On slippery surfaces even 20 miles per hour may be too fast.
3. Follow other vehicles at a safe distance. It takes three to eleven times as far to stop on packed snow or ice.
4. Reduce braking distance 40 to 50 per cent by the use of tire chains on surfaces of this kind.
5. If vehicle starts to skid turn wheels in the direction of skid.
6. Don't drive when you cannot see.
7. Slow down at sundown. Use lower headlight beam in sleet, fog, snow or rain.
8. Give snowplows plenty of clearance. A stalled or standing snowplow is a dangerous obstacle.
9. Pedestrians and children on sleds should be approached carefully. Their traction is no good either.
10. On ALL slippery surfaces remember to "brake it gently."
11. Drive without fear. Your I. A. Mutual policy stands ready to protect your interests should an accident occur.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD is published monthly except August by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 1501 W. Washington Road, Mendota, Ill. Editorial Offices, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Entered as second class matter at post office, Mendota, Ill., Sept. 11, 1936. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 412, Act of Feb. 28, 1925, authorized Oct. 27, 1935. Address all communications for publication to Editorial Offices, Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago. The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. The fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD. Postmaster: Send notices on Form 3578 and undeliverable copies returned under Form 3579 to editorial offices, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture

FEBRUARY, 1945 **VOLUME 23 - NUMBER 2**

This Month

By Earl C. Smith

FARMERS generally, and their organization, rightly resent the strong implication, if not definite statements, coming from high administration authorities that men and boys heretofore deferred for agricultural purposes constitute in a substantial measure a group from which the nation would have to draw for further additions to the armed forces.

Farmers never have nor will they seek special consideration or deferment of men from the armed forces for agriculture beyond the actual need to meet the requirements of the nation in the production of food. Records disclose that with very limited exception, boys heretofore deferred for agriculture not only were absolutely necessary, but they delivered the goods in breaking all records of production even though working under severe handicaps and hours each week far beyond the hours of employment of those engaged in other business and production activities.

The order which required all boys between the ages of 18 to 26, which had been deferred for agricultural reasons, to report for pre-induction physical examinations was construed by many to mean a first step into the armed forces, and many were manifesting an intention to enter the services regardless of their need in agricultural production.

The American people must be reawakened to the well-known fact that experienced farm labor has been reduced to the point that any further inroads on this group of essential workers in agriculture cannot fail to result in a substantial reduction in the production of farm commodities.

Also it should be increasingly recognized that experienced farm boys who are so fully employed are not only necessary in the field of this important activity, but that they are making a substantial contribution to the nation's requirements in time of war.

Leaders of the Farm Bureau called this matter to the attention of the highest government officials and the House military affairs committee. These efforts resulted in a clarification of the order by General Lewis B. Hershey, director of national headquarters of Selective Service, and Col. Paul G. Armstrong, director of Selective Service in Illinois.

We commend Colonel Armstrong for his immediate attention to the serious trend referred to above and for his clear statement covering the purpose of the new order.

Colonel Armstrong's statement is herewith printed and I recommend it for careful reading and full understanding on the part of all those affected under the order.

Colonel Armstrong's statement:

"Contrary to widespread belief, all farm workers under 26 years of age who are being given preinduction physical examinations will not be inducted into the armed forces.

"It has come to my attention that many farm employers are planning farm sales because of their belief that all young farmers ages 18 through 25 years are to be inducted. There is no basis for such belief.

"While it is true that all farm registrants under 26 years old are being sent for preinduction physical examinations, not all of them will be reclassified to Class I-A simply because they have been found physically qualified for military

(Continued on page 4)

This Month

(*Continued from page 3*)

service. All other classes of registrants in this age group have been given pre-induction physical examinations, and the recent order for examination of young farm registrants was undoubtedly issued to determine how many men in this group were physically qualified for service, as well as to expedite the induction of those no longer considered necessary to agriculture.

"In carrying out the recent order pertaining to young farm registrants, local boards and boards of appeal carefully consider the farm status of each man. Boards are still following the requirements of the Tydings Act which provides that every man actually necessary on a farm shall be deferred until a replacement can be found. In some instances, boards have previously been liberal in border-line cases, and the main purpose of the new directive is to have every farm case reviewed under stricter standards to determine whether or not a farm worker under 26 can possibly be spared to the armed forces. If a board, after thorough consideration, determines that the farm worker is definitely essential to the production of food and fibre for the armed forces as well as the civilian population, and that no replacement for him is available, the board may properly continue the agricultural deferment of such man.

"Physically and mentally fit young men on farms which simply produce subsistence for a single family can probably expect to be inducted in the near future. Registrants who are helping to produce food and fibre in quantity for general military and civilian use will necessarily be given greater consideration.

"Agriculture in Illinois has done an outstanding production job for this nation at war. The local and appeal boards of this state have fully recognized this great contribution and have, in my opinion, done efficient classifying of registrants, following the Tydings Act closely in order to protect agriculture."

FEBRUARY COVER

This month's cover picture of the IAA RECORD is from a copy of a photograph of Lincoln by Mathew B. Brady made Feb. 9, 1864. Robert Todd Lincoln has stated that he considered this to be the best photograph of his father. It is the most widely known of all the portraits of Lincoln, as it appears on the five-dollar bill.

Mrs. Lemmie Thompson

Sam H. Thompson's Wife, Daughter Die On Jan. 5

Mrs. Lemmie Thompson and Miss Florence Thompson, wife and daughter of Sam H. Thompson, former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation and Illinois Agricultural Association, died Jan. 5 in the family home in Quincy. Mrs. Thompson died just three hours after the death of her daughter, Florence.

Mrs. Thompson, a prominent and active worker in the Vermont Street Methodist Church of Quincy, was born in Gilmer township, Adams county, Jan. 17, 1870, the daughter of Charles and Katherine Schnur Dickhut, and was married to Mr. Thompson in her parents' home, Jan. 23, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson began farming in 1889 on 80 acres in Gilmer township, about 10 miles from Quincy, and throughout the years gradually increased the acreage around the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have lived in Quincy for the last 26 years, and they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1939.

Miss Thompson was born in Gilmer township April 17, 1900, and had lived in Quincy with her parents. She has been in failing health since December, 1943. Like her mother she was an ardent worker in the Vermont Street Methodist Church.

Mrs. Thompson leaves her husband; five children, Ray, Sam R., Mrs. Mabel Crossland, Mrs. Arthur Tenhouse, and Mrs. Louise Durst; one brother, Walter Dickhut; 25 grandchildren, and 11 great grandchildren. One son, Charles, died 15 years ago.

Funeral services for Mrs. Thompson and her daughter were held in the Vermont Street Methodist Church, and burial was made in Quincy Memorial Park. Representing the AFBF and IAA at the services were Earl C. Smith AFBF vice-president and IAA president; Talmage Defrees, IAA vice-president, and Alvin O. Eckert, IAA board member.

The central high purpose of Mrs. Thompson's life was her home, her family, and her church. While she travelled extensively with her husband in all the activities connected with the duties of his offices, she formed many new acquaintances and made a host of friends who remained loyal and true during her lifetime. This was a source of joy and happiness that afforded her great pleasure as well as the opportunity to be with her husband and help and encourage him in the performance of his duties connected with the important positions of leadership he held from time to time.

• This was a great opportunity which she prized highly, yet, for 56 years of her married life, the central high purpose of her life was her home, her family and her church. To these she gave her love, her strength, and unselfish devotion to such an extent that her friends and neighbors, and the entire community gave her a standing of the highest order — as wife, mother and homemaker.

New Assistant Adviser Hired in DeKalb County

DeKalb county Farm Bureau has employed Dale Phillips, Dakota, as assistant farm adviser. He will be in charge of the county 4-H club program and the soil testing laboratory which is being installed at the present time by the DeKalb County Farm Bureau.

Dale Phillips

A graduate of Iowa State College, Phillips has taught vocational agriculture for six years at Hinckley, during which time he was also a 4-H club leader. While at Hinckley he developed an outstanding program in the way of extensive agricultural projects.

Since leaving the vocational field, Phillips was employed for a time as district sales manager for the DeKalb Agricultural Association. More recently he has been engaged in farming in Stephenson county. He began work during the first part of January as assistant farm adviser in DeKalb county.

On its way to war is this LST 652. These ships are called the backbone of invasions. It weighs about 2200 tons, carries a maximum load of 500 to 600 tons.

★

MOVIES FOR LST CREW

ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU EQUIPS RECREATION ROOM

CREW members of U.S.S. LST (Landing Ship, Tank) 652 are enjoying movies aboard ship these days as the result of cooperation of the Illinois Agricultural Association representing Farm Bureau families of Illinois in sponsoring recreational equipment for the ship.

A recent letter from the commanding officer states that the crew members used the funds to purchase a movie projector and screen. This will mean many hours of pleasant recreation not only for the crew in their short hours off duty, but also for many other service men in many distant battle areas where the LST sails. This is because crews share their movies with other groups where the ship encounters them.

In November of 1944 the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association learned that LSTs at the time of being launched had very limited recreational facilities for crew members, and that organizations had been sponsoring recreational equipment for these ships.

The matter of the IAA sponsoring recreation room was referred to the finance committee of the board for investigation. After the committee conferred with the captain of U.S.S. LST 652 which had just been built at Seneca, a resolution was presented Dec. 1 to the board recommending an appropriation by the IAA for the sponsorship of a recreation room.

The IAA board approved the resolution and early in December, presentation of funds was made to the crew of U.S.S. LST 652. Members of the IAA finance committee and other members of the IAA board who were in Chicago attending the AFBF convention accepted an invitation to dine with the officers of the ship which was then anchored at Navy Pier, and the presentation was made at that time.

In making the presentation, Talmage Defrees, IAA Vice-President, stated that the gift was in reality from the Farm Bureau families of Illinois and represented a contribution from their hard work and toil on the farm.

Lt. (j.g.) M. S. Fein, executive officer of the ship, who accepted the gift in the name of the commanding officer and men, asserted that many of the crew were from farms and small towns in Illinois and they appreciated what the contribution meant.

Following the dinner, the IAA board members were taken on a tour of the ship and had an opportunity to visit with some of the crew members who were from Illinois farms and communities.

On Jan. 11, the IAA received a letter from Richard N. Shaw, commanding officer of U.S.S. LST 652, in which he said:

"The holiday season was considerably less gloomy than it otherwise would have been, as a result of the generous gift of your members to the crew of this ship. None of the men were able to go ashore Christmas, and for many of them it was their first Christmas away from home.

"Just as any spirited group of young Americans would have done under similar circumstances, the men got up an entertainment on the tank deck, with one of them playing Santa. The entertainment was topped off with a showing of a motion picture, "Silver Stallion," using the 16 MM Bell & Howell motion picture projector purchased with funds donated by your members.

"One film was shown Christmas eve and another Chrstmas night."

Dining with the officers of LST 652 are IAA board committee members. Left to right are: K. T. Smith, Ens. E. P. Neugebauer, Lt. W. H. Crabb, Ens. Herbert Burgess, Otto Steffey, W. A. Dennis, Albert Hayes, Vice-President Talmage Defrees, Homer Curtiss, Chester McCord, Lt. M. S. Fein, executive officer, and C. J. Elliott. IAA committee members of the board enjoyed a chicken dinner.

FIELD DAY for HANDY-ANDIES

Farm Inventors Exhibit Their Gadgets, Gimcracks and Time-Saving Devices at County Labor-Saving Shows

FARMERS have always been pretty handy about making things out of a few spare parts and some baling wire so when you hold a contest and offer prizes for homemade gadgets, there's bound to be a lot of entries. That's why there is considerable interest in the labor-saving shows now being held around the state.

Neighbors are sharing ideas on a number of homemade devices at these shows, and the U. of I. College of Agriculture has provided two truckloads of material, with all departments cooperating. Prizes amounting to $1000 are being offered for the best gadgets shown at the county exhibits. Winners in the county shows will be given an opportunity to compete for statewide awards, according to P. E. Johnston, state extension farm labor supervisor.

The shows are being held through March 2. County shows scheduled for the last half of February include: Richland, Feb. 13; Fayette, Feb. 14; Bond, Feb. 15; Jackson-Perry, Feb. 16; Pike, Feb. 20; Morgan, Feb. 21; McDonough, Feb. 22; Knox, Feb. 23; Rock Island, Feb. 26; Lee, Feb. 28; Stephenson, March 1, and McHenry, March 2.

A windmill "throwout", an automatic device to shut off the pump, won a $25 war bond prize for Frank Schumacher, Piatt county, at the first labor-saving show held in Champaign at the University in January.

He also exhibited barbed wire reel, a jig saw, a tractor guide with a power life, and a model of his corn dump signal equipped with an electric bell that warns him when the dump is jammed with corn.

Schumacher's "throwout" is simple in design and utilizes the principle of a float in the tank to influence its working. As the water level descends or ascends, the float, a gallon bucket, goes with it and moves a rod attached to the float. As the rod moves it either hooks or unhooks a wire run by pulleys to the pump. Unhooking of the wire causes an arm to fall and the action of this arm turns off or turns on the pump.

Schumacher developed his corn dump signal as a parts-saving device. When a jam develops in the chute, he explained, there is a tendency for the chain to rake the corn and eventually for the chain to be torn up. The bell signal enables him to stop the mechanism before serious trouble develops.

Other devices exhibited at the Champaign show included: a weed cutter, made with a Briggs-Stratton motor, bicycle wheels, and a v-belt. This was made by Hugh James, Champaign county farmer. Clarence Harris of Champaign showed a powered garden cultivator with a washing machine motor. George Collins, Champaign, received first honorable mention for a horse planter with a power lift, and Darrell Armstrong, Champaign county, received second honorable mention, with a posthole digger he had attached to his tractor.

Some 600 farmers and their wives attended the Macon county show where C. R. Rogers, Maroa, took first prize with a tractor-powered manure scoop. T. J. Shambaugh, also of Macon county, manager of the statewide exhibits, took second place with a manure scoop of different design. Keith Albert took third prize for an electric pump switch, which he said cost him $2.88 to make. He also took fifth place for a tractor grass seeder. Ernest Braden was seventh with a sack filler and Linn Rau, eighth, with his bean cultivator. L. W. Shutter won a prize for a milk stool which included a holder for the milk bucket.

This weed cutter is not only a labor saver but it really "mows 'em down." It was shown at the Champaign labor-saving show. It is driven by a gasoline motor from an old washing machine. The V-shaped cutting points welded on the old disk really do a job. In this way rank growth can be kept down by going around fence posts neatly and quickly.

At the Havana show in Mason county, the winning gadget was an elevator for putting baled hay in the mow.

Farmers who are interested in obtaining plans for a particular device may write to the university extension department at Urbana and plans will be sent to them.

Purpose of the exhibits and shows is to serve as a "clearing house" for new gadgets and ideas which lessen and simplify the work of the farmers handicapped by manpower and equipment shortages.

In most of the labor-saving shows, farmers demonstrated how they had adapted their tractors for many jobs about the farm. At the Logan county show, George Gehlbach, who farms near Lincoln, exhibited a three horsepower homemade tractor which he uses to pull a low two-wheel cart to haul feed, water, etc. Old auto parts were used in making the two wheeled tractor, which is narrow enough to pass between corn rows, for seeding rye or grass for pasture.

Also exhibited at the Logan show was a homemade power weed cutter — a two-wheeled push type tractor with a 30-inch cutter bar mounted in front so it can be pushed right under fence wires to get the last of the weeds in any fence row. This was exhibited by Harry Last of Beason, Logan county. Two old airplane wheels were used, and a small washing machine engine, transmission by V-belts, with some parts from a combine harvester to move the short cutter bar.

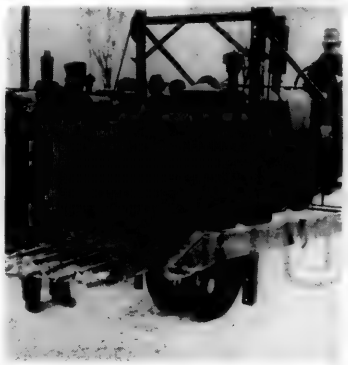
A larger tractor, on three wheels, was shown by Louis Bellati, Mt. Pulaski, Logan county, who uses it for odd jobs on the 610 acres he and his father operate, without using horses. It was powered with a nine horsepower engine, had a pipe frame, welded together, used a V-belt drive and auto transmission and pulled a 12-inch plow.

While labor saving devices are important, the practical aid of planning work is demonstrated in the information given by the extension workers in charge of the labor-saving shows over the state. It is reported that one Illinois dairyman has reduced his daily chore time from five hours a day to three hours, has saved 700 miles of walking and 60 full days of labor a year by careful planning and reorganizing chores.

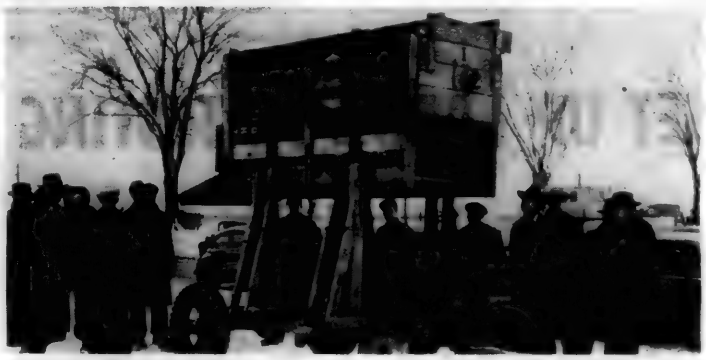
Here is T. J. Shambaugh with a model of an automatic hog waterer. In his hands is the full-sized float box used to regulate the flow of water.
(U. of I. Photo)

Frank Schumacher, Piatt county, describes his windmill "throwout" over Station WILL with Farm Adviser J. E. Harris, Champaign county.
(Courier Photo)

Pictured here is a tractor-powered wood saw devised by M. M. Wilson and entered in the Macon county show. It attracted wide interest.
(Herald-Review Photo)



C. R. Rogers built this manure scoop which he attached to his tractor. The lift can be elevated to any desired position.
(Herald-Review Photos)



A group of farmers look at a lift wagon built by W. W. Sentel, Moultrie county, to lessen the labor and time ordinarily required in scooping corn from a wagon to a truck when the corn is hauled from the fields. This was at the Macon exhibit.

Louis Duitsman, Champaign county, proudly shows his tractor loader. It is being used as a scoop in the picture with either manure or dirt being tossed up with ease. It is possible to hook a hay buck on the lift, too, which is powered by the tractor, of course. Duitsman has also hauled many loads of gravel for use on his own place and on neighbors farms which were scooped up by this device. He also uses it as a snow plow.
(U. of I. Photos)

Here is a handy "gadget." It is a motor table made so that the meat grinder shown in place can be quickly changed for a tool sharpening wheel, small churn or ice cream freezer.

"We Do The Bookkeeping for Your Soil Fertility Bank Account"

Here is a general view of the Whiteside County Farm Bureau soil laboratory

SET UP LABS FOR TESTING SOILS

"WE DO the bookkeeping for your soil fertility bank account."

This could very well be the sign posted by a number of county Farm Bureaus these days as they launch soil testing laboratories to serve the farmers of their respective areas.

Some 27 county Farm Bureaus have signified their intention of starting laboratories and several of these are already in operation. Laboratories have been started in Whiteside and Lee counties, and Morgan county was scheduled to start operating in mid-January.

Here is the plan that most Farm Bureau soil laboratories are following, according to R. H. Bray, chief, soil survey analysis, U. of I. College of Agriculture. The plan is to have one of the Farm Bureau personnel receive training at the University in running the tests before potash testing is attempted. This person is then given bottles of standard "K" solution as a "graduation present" and takes them back and uses them to check his work.

Some of the first soil samples run are sent to the University and the results are checked. Bray also reports that men from his department plan to drop in on the laboratories occasionally with standard samples and have the operator run them to help check their work. This cooperation is purely voluntary. The farm adviser is responsible for the interpretation of the tests to the farmer.

County Farm Bureaus that have started laboratories, or plan to have them in operation soon are: Bureau, Champaign, Christian, Cook, DeKalb, Edwards, Grundy, Henry, Jo Daviess, Kane, LaSalle, Lee, Macoupin, Marshall-Putnam, McDonough, McHenry, McLean, Morgan, St. Clair, Sangamon, Scott, Shelby, Stephenson, Tazewell, Williamson, Whiteside, and Woodford.

At the Whiteside County Farm Bureau soil testing laboratory which was set up last fall, Farm Adviser Frank Shuman reported that in a very short period of time the laboratory completed more than 600 soil tests covering some 48 farms. Seventy-three per cent of these tests indicate that the soil was from low to slight in phosphorus; 27 per cent medium to high and only 4 per cent showed high. He further stated that these tests indicated that 48 per cent were low in potash, yielding barely 100 pounds to the acre.

Mrs. Finnicum, Whiteside county's soil fertility bookkeeper, with the photolometer which aids in reading potash tests.

"We have not been awake to potash needs," Shuman said. "We must emphasize and re-emphasize the need of rock phosphate and muriate of potash ahead of legume crops to build up the organic matter and to hold moisture.

Here's the comment of Thomas Kennedy, Whiteside county, on the worth of the laboratory, "Why should I hesitate to pay a few dollars for soil testing when I have lost several hundred dollars worth of clover seed the last two years and don't know why I lost it?"

Kennedy had sweet clover growing in strips across his field. The test showed sweet soil where the sweet clover was growing and a 2-ton acidity on the bare spots. One field tested so

low in phosphorus that good red clover seed would not grow even if the limestone situation was corrected, Farm Adviser Shuman said.

In addition to correcting the acidity with limestone, Kennedy was advised to drill in 150-pounds per acre of a 0-20-0 super phosphate ahead of his legume seeding.

Duplicate records of every tested field are being kept on file at the Whiteside laboratory because the original test record is so important in checking on the deposits and withdrawals in the soil fertility bank account, Shuman said.

Instruction sheets for gathering soil samples are furnished farmers by the Farm Bureau. It is pointed out that many more tests can be made by the laboratories if farmers will collect and send in their own samples. In cases where this is impractical, the Whiteside laboratory will have someone collect the samples at the farm for a $3 service charge.

The Whiteside laboratory fee per sample test is: acidity, 5 cents; phosphorus, 10 cents; potassium, 20 cents. Since several thousand dollars of Farm Bureau funds have been used in installing the soil testing laboratory at Whiteside, the charge for tests to nonmembers is slightly higher than for members.

Grundy County Farm Bureau also has its laboratory under way. Farm Adviser M. E. Tascher, reports that the laboratory will give complete service, including potash tests using the newly-developed photolometer.

Lee County Farm Bureau also is in the business of keeping "soil bank accounts." Farm Adviser C. E. Yale explained that in the past the Farm Bureau has given the service of testing for acidity, phosphate and potash, using the Purdue method for potash. A new photolometer for the reading of the new potash test has been installed. Farm Adviser Yale pointed out that the demand for soil testing has grown so that the farm adviser cannot take care of all the work and the soil samples have been piling up. A technician now will be able to keep up with the work schedule.

Farm Adviser Tascher says that the soil laboratory is "the only way we can stay on top of our soil program. To instill confidence and assurance in our recommendations, the existence of the laboratory will be of immeasurable value, particularly in getting the correct information to farm people on their soils. By having it within the county and near to their homes, more farm people will take advantage of it because of greater confidence and time-saving features."

Farm Adviser Shuman on Jan. 18 had this to report on 115 days of operation of the laboratory. Some 3100 tests have been made, or an average of 25 samples per day. Maximum operation possible by the laboratory is estimated at 50 samples per day.

Since the laboratory has got in full swing, the income from tests has a little more than offset the technician's wages. It is estimated that by September, 1945, more than 300 farmers will have made use of the laboratory services. The farm adviser holds a clinic every 10 days for those who have submitted soil samples for testing.

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FARM AND HOME WEEK IS CANCELLED

The 44th annual Farm and Home Week originally scheduled for Feb. 6-8 at the University of Illinois, Urbana, has been cancelled.

Decision to cancel Farm and Home Week was reached after the Office of War Mobilization directed that all conferences and group meetings of more than 50 persons scheduled after Feb. 1 be cancelled.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

An acorn can never grow up to be a sugar tree but some acorns develop into scrubby oaks. Cut the poor trees for fuel or posts.

When you build that new home after the war, remember to build it termite-proof.

1. As a result of Dr. Bray's soil tests, properly used and interpreted, we are in a position to make definite and accurate fertilizer recommendations.

2. The tests are practical.

Farm Adviser Frank H. Shuman checks over the drying racks in Whiteside county's soil laboratory.

3. A minimum of 1 million acres tested per year should be the goal for Illinois.

4. County soil testing laboratories are urged as a basis for fertilizer recommendations.

5. Quick action is necessary if laboratories are to be set up and soil samples are collected for recommendations for the 1945 season.

6. Testing of samples should be done by a part-time employee or regular employee devoting part time to testing samples. Farm advisers should interpret all tests.

7. Farm operators are to collect samples.

8. County laboratories may be of two types:

a—Laboratory for acidity and phosphorus test. Samples to be sent to the university for potash test. b — Complete laboratory equipped for testing acidity, phosphorus and potash.

Other recommendations dealt with the equipment for the laboratory.

PLAN HAS SUPPORT OF FARM ADVISERS' ASSOCIATION HERE ARE ITS CONCLUSIONS

The FARM FRONT ROUNDUP

SURPLUS AUCTION SALES — Two public sales of surplus war plant property have been scheduled in Illinois. They are: at Sterling, Whiteside county, Feb. 13, and Princeton, Bureau county, on Feb. 15. Another was scheduled to be held at Ashland, Cass county, during the week of Feb. 1.

BAN ON CONVENTIONS — Organizations planning to hold conventions, conferences, trade shows or group meetings after Feb. 1 "will have to show how the war effort would suffer if the meetings were not held," Col. J. Monroe Johnson, chairman of the war committee on conventions, announced Jan. 11. Application forms for groups seeking to hold meetings of more than 50 persons may be secured from ODT regional and district offices. All applications should be sent directly to Secretary Clare, Room 7321 Interstate Commerce Commission Building, Washington 25, D. C., where they will be reviewed by the committee.

FARM CENSUS STARTS — The Census Bureau is conducting an agricultural census over the United States in 230 census districts. Many of the farm enumerators will be crop reporters because of their knowledge of farm conditions in their neighborhoods. All farmers are to be contacted in person by the enumerators. Farmers are asked to be prepared in advance to answer the more difficult questions that require calculations or estimates of values of land, buildings, crops, and even the vegetable and small fruits.

SPRING PIG GOAL — WFA has asked hog producers having adequate feed supplies to keep additional sows suitable for farrowing next spring to help meet the goal for spring pigs, and announces extension of the present support price of $12.50 per hundredweight, Chicago basis, for good to choice butcher hogs weighing 200 to 270 pounds, to March 31, 1946. In order to reach the goal of 57,500,000 spring pigs, hog producers would need to increase the number of sows farrowing next spring by about 11 per cent over the number planned, as indicated by the December pig crop report.

FLAXSEED PROGRAM — WFA has announced a program to pay farmers $5 an acre for flaxseed planted for 1945 harvest within goals set for individual farms. To qualify for this special payment, farmers must plant the flaxseed on land adapted to the crop and care for it in a workmanlike manner. National flaxseed goal for 1945 is 5 million acres. Goal for Illinois is 2 thousand acres as compared with planted acreage of 4 thousand in 1944.

INCOME TAX DEDUCTION — Farmers may deduct their costs and expenses in carrying out soil practices under last year's AAA program from their 1944 income tax, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Any assistance received from the program must be accounted for as income. Farmers were required to make their final declaration on their 1944 estimated income Jan. 15, but will still have until March 15 to file their return.

REVISED EGG GOAL — WFA announces a revised farm egg production goal for 1945 of 4350 million dozen eggs as compared with the preliminary goal of 3920 million dozen suggested in November. The goal of 4350 million dozen while slightly less than the 1944 record production, would provide 347 eggs for each civilian in 1945, which is equal to the record consumption in 1944 and an increase of 49 eggs over the prewar 1935-39 average consumption. It also would provide for all military requirements for shell eggs and for military and lend-lease needs for dried eggs from 1945 production. About 125 million pounds of dried eggs carried over from surplus 1944 egg production are available to meet the balance of the lend-lease program. WFA suggests that the number of early hatched chicks should be maintained at a level at least as high as last year.

WFA TO BUY CORN — WFA is offering to buy 50 million bushels of yellow corn from farmers for delivery to WFA during the summer months at ceiling prices for corn grading No. 3 or better, and at market prices for corn grading below No. 3. The corn will be purchased in farm storage prior to March 15 in areas where farmers have a surplus above local needs with delivery on or before Sept. 30. Until then, purchased corn will be stored on farms. A down payment equal to the government loan value per bushel for the quantity purchased will be made to farmers when contracts are signed. Upon delivery of the corn, farmers will be paid the applicable delivery price less the down payment. County AAA committees will handle the contracts.

LIGHT TRUCKS — With about 60 per cent of the scheduled 1945 output of 35,704 light trucks earmarked for agricultural applicants, county AAA committees have been given the go-ahead to receive farmers' applications for purchase priorities. Applications filed with the county AAA are submitted to the ODT for final approval.

MILITARY TRUCKS — Thirty-eight per cent of all military vehicles manufactured by the American automotive industry have been shipped to Allied Nations under lend-lease or direct purchases according to the 1944 edition of "Motor Truck Facts" published by the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

USED CAR CEILING — A farmer who buys a used car primarily to carry on his business is not considered a "consumer", according to OPA. He is in the same category as a salesman or doctor who uses his car for work. Such buyers are not entitled to recover in case they are overcharged.

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PEORIA PRODUCERS REPORTS MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR OF ITS CAREER

"MOST successful year of its career in point of volume and sales value." That's the way the operations of the Peoria Producers Commission Association were described for the 1944 fiscal year by Manager W. R. Hembrough at the 23rd annual meeting in Peoria Jan. 10.

Marketings included 272,783 head of cattle, hogs, calves and sheep during the 1944 fiscal year for a total sales value of $10,519,907.46, exceeding the 1943 figure by more than $922,000.

Re-elected as directors of the Peoria Producers at its annual meeting were, left, Guy R. French, Putnam county, and Maurice F. Holmes, Peoria county, right. (Star Photo)

Net income of the producers was $18,360.31, or an increase of $3,630.74 over the previous year. A patronage dividend of 20 per cent of the commission charges was declared and paid. This amounted to $13,681.24.

Marketings for the 1944 calendar year were approximately the same for the fiscal year which ended May 31, 1944. In the 1944 calendar year, marketings amounted to 267,392 head as compared with the 1943 calendar year of 247,984.

Manager Hembrough pointed out that this amount of livestock was produced by the membership under the most trying times of this generation. "Labor shortages, equipment scarcity, and feed difficulties became a challenge to our national war effort and was met in this successful manner by the livestock producers," he declared.

Membership in the Producers also showed an increase for the year. Thirty-five counties in the Peoria area were responsible for 7,509 members with the neighboring state of Iowa contributing the balance, making a total of 7,762 members, or an increase of 298 over a year ago. Tazewell county took the lead in 1944 with 982 members, or an increase of 98 over a year ago. The next nine high counties in numerical order were: Peoria, Fulton, Mason, Woodford, Logan, Marshall-Putnam, McLean, Knox, and Stark.

In volume of livestock the 10 high counties were: Fulton, Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford, Mason, Marshall-Putnam, Knox, Stark, Logan, and McLean.

Manager Hembrough referred in his annual report to the tremendous growth of the Peoria livestock market in the last 20 years. For example, hogs on the market in 1944 numbered 943,504 as compared with 504,728 in 1924.

"Buyers and buying competition has increased accordingly," Manager Hembrough said, "making Peoria one of the best markets in the Middle West. The Peoria Producers has shown a tremendous growth in business during the 20 years. . . Your Association has been given a maximum amount of credit in the development of this market. Through the Producers' subsidiary, the Peoria Marketing Company, slaughter outlets have been made available at critical times before sufficient volume had attracted the present competition and slaughter outlets."

Participating in the Peoria Producers annual program were, left to right, George Wilson, Stark county, president of the Producers; P. O. Wilson, secretary-manager of the National Live Stock Producers association, and S. F. Russell, IAA director of livestock marketing. (Journal-Transcript Photo)

The ceiling on live cattle which became effective Jan. 29, also came in for discussion at the Peoria Producers annual meeting.

P. O. Wilson, secretary-manager of the National Livestock Producers Association, declared that the order of Fred Vinson, director, Office of Economic Stabilization, was an "improvement of the original plan proposed by OPA." He referred to the setting of the ceiling at $18 a hundred weight instead of $17.50 as originally proposed. This ceiling however, will be lowered to $17.50 July 2.

At the same time, Wilson was critical of the OPA for ignoring a livestock committee's recommendation for an increase in the maximum price on AA cattle.

Officers and directors of the Peoria Producers are as follows: George Wilson, president; J. Frank Felter, vice-president; Seaton Moore, secretary-treasurer; Guy French, Maurice Holmes, C. W. Ackerman, Loren S. Heller, directors. The same board of directors serves for the Peoria Livestock Marketing Company, and D. H. Hirth is manager of the latter subsidiary.

. . . "AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES

By O. D. Brissenden

IT APPEARS that 1945 is indeed proving THE year in which Farm Bureau membership can be increased. Counties in all parts of the state are reporting enthusiastic kickoff meetings, good drives, and excellent results. Many of these were mentioned in last month's RECORD, and there are many more coming in almost daily.

It is not at all unusual for counties to report not only good drives, but the best ones on record. This may be attributed to (1) the growing realization of farmers that a strong organization is needed, both for now and postwar; and (2) to the outstanding services rendered by county Farm Bureau offices in spite of the stresses and strains of wartime.

Organization workers are enthusiastic, too, and are pledging carefully-planned campaigns, with the objective of reaching every non-member in each county. The long range goals totalling 117,000 will be reached if each and every county group makes up its mind to go "all out" and tell the story of Farm Bureau to the non-member.

Franklin county took its place among the dynamic Farm Bureaus in the state when in a contest drive, east side versus west side, 100 members were signed to bring membership to 400. Organization Director Carl K. Cox reports

that Captain Bernard (Butch) Wanstreet, the east-side winners' leader, personally signed 28 new members. One of Capt. Jerry Embser's west-side boys also hit a high mark with 13.

Wayne county kicked off Jan. 8 with 75 in attendance, also on a contest drive with the county divided into districts.

Another splendid drive, in spite of adverse weather and road conditions, was in Logan county, launched on Jan. 8 with 54 workers. Thirty-seven were back at the report meeting — turning in 100 new member contracts. Five townships were incomplete and one not reported, says organization director Ray H. Schilling.

COD Terry Elder wires from Crawford county that their drive which culminated in a report meeting Jan. 12 resulted in 96 new members, one of the best, if not the best drive ever held in that county.

On a township-by-township effort, COD Lloyd Ummel reports from Tazewell that 32 members were signed in the first four townships covered, an average of 8 to the township.

In Cumberland county, 50 contacts in a recent drive resulted in a signup of 26 — a representative relation of results to calls.

Rock Island county's drive has yielded the good number of 72 new members.

Over sixty contracts have been reported to date in Marion county's drive.

County Organization Director C. A. Markman, Bureau county, has enthusiastically reported the signing of 165 new members in the recent membership drive. This is a new high for this year and Markman says that they are driving on to their long range goal of 2168 members by Sept. 30.

Jasper County Farm Bureau held a report meeting with 130 present following a membership contest campaign wherein the senior team were winners over those born in the 20th century and, therefore, ate with a full array of silverware, tablecloths and napkins to match. Total of 86 new members was reported in this county.

Pulaski-Alexander will hold their kick-off meetings on February 20th, according to COD Wiesenborn.

W. S. Brock, left, president of the Production Credit Corporation of St. Louis, accepts a check from M. S. Morgan, president of the Kewanee Production Credit Association, in full payment for all the capital stock owned by the St. Louis corporation in the Kewanee PCA. At extreme left is J. M. Robinson, treasurer of PCC of St. Louis, and at extreme right, C. E. Humphrey, secretary-treasurer of Kewanee PCA. Kewanee PCA is now wholly owned by members.

ANOTHER FIRST FOR ILLINOIS

ANOTHER first has been chalked up by Illinois farmers! This time it's in the field of credit. The Kewanee Production Credit Association has become the first production credit association in the United States to be wholly owned by its farmer-members.

Just at the close of 1944, Meryl Morgan, president, and C. E. Humphrey, secretary-treasurer of the Kewanee association, presented the association's check for $60,000 to W. S. Brock, president of the Production Credit Corporation of St. Louis, in full payment for all the capital stock owned by the St. Louis corporation. The Production Credit Corporation of St. Louis originally subscribed for "A" (non-voting) stock to assist in the organization of this cooperative credit association.

How did the Kewanee cooperative achieve its record? President Morgan says, "It was simply a question of presenting a sound cooperative business proposition to the members who have personally experienced the advantage of production credit . . .

"Recently our board of directors decided that this was a most opportune time for farmers to purchase all the stock in their association. The idea was presented by association employees to farmer-members as they were contacted in the field. About 97 per cent of all members contacted subscribed for additional stock, and the amount needed was easily secured."

A number of substantial members who gladly subscribed for the additional stock stated that they might not personally need the credit services of their association extensively in the future, but that their sons intended to succeed them in farming and they wanted to make certain that their own cooperative production credit association would be there to serve their sons in time of future need."

The Kewanee association was organized in November, 1933, with 13 farmers as charter members, each subscribing for $5 in "B" (voting) stock. As each farmer-member obtained a loan, he acquired an amount of the "B" (voting) stock in the association equivalent to not less than 5 per cent of the amount of his loan. However, during the early years of operation, most of the capital of the association was supplied by the Production Credit Corporation of St. Louis which by December, 1934, had purchased $100,000 of the "A" (non-voting) stock.

As of the close of business on Nov. 30, 1944, the Kewanee association had 590 farmer-members with $688,111 in outstanding loans. From organization to the above date, the association made loans totalling $9,598,011. Total losses sustained in the 11 years of operation amounted to $1,015, or 0.01 per cent of the amount of loans made.

As of Dec. 30, the association had a total capital of $132,875, all of which was owned by farmer-members. In addition, the association had reserves and surplus of $60,835. This association serves farmers in Henry, Knox, Stark, and Bureau counties. It has demonstrated how a group of capable farmers can successively operate their own credit cooperative.

INDIANAPOLIS PRODUCERS REPORTS NEW VOLUME HIGHS DURING 1944

INDIANAPOLIS Producers Live Stock Commission Association in 1944 handled more hogs, cattle and calves than in any recent year, according to the annual report of Manager Scott Meiks made at the 23rd annual meeting of the Producers Jan. 19, in the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

The Producers handled 3183 more cattle than during 1943, the greatest yearly total in its history; 7283 more hogs, the greatest number since 1933, and 5371 more calves, the largest volume since 1933. Reduction in the volume of sheep and lambs handled by the Producers was attributed to pasture conditions last summer and the price of feed in the fall of 1944.

"The year 1944 has been a continuation of agriculture's part in the war program, and it is evident that 1945 will be another chapter in the war story," Manager Meiks said.

Meiks pointed out that more meat animals were produced than ever before in 1944 — more even than government authorities have asked for — more than processors at times were able to care for.

"Thousands of hogs and hundreds of lambs have died at the producers' expense while waiting for processing facilities to take care of them," Meiks said.

"With the greatest demand for meat ever known this year's supply of hogs have gone to market at a lower price level than last year," he added. "The Chicago Drovers Journal reports that the average price of both cattle and hogs has been $1 per hundred weight lower than in 1943. What other essential products are being sold at a lower price level than a year ago or two years ago?"

C. W. Sadd, manager, GLF Retail Stores, Ithaca, N. Y., listed the objectives a cooperative marketing association should have.

Sadd pointed out that the average housewife spends in cash each year $500 for food. The producer finally gets from $175 to $225 out of the original $500.

"What happens to the difference is marketing whether conducted by private or cooperative business," Sadd explained. "The ratio is two to one — $2 for marketing and $1 for the product. There is only one answer, as far as the farmer is concerned, if he is to get part of the $2, and that is marketing. If producers are to develop a system of cooperative marketing, it would seem best to list some of the objectives they should have with such a program. It seems to us that these are the principal objectives a cooperative marketing association should have:

"1. To recover for farmers the maximum possible out of the $2 spent for marketing.

"2. To always have a market for what farmers produce.

"3. To gain a knowledge of consumer requirements and thereby produce to meet their needs.

"4. To operate so efficiently that the cooperative becomes the operating pace-setter for private business.

"5. To keep ownership of such a system with the farmers who use the service."

Ceiling on Cattle of $18 Is Announced by Government

A DIRECTIVE was issued Jan. 10 by Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson, which provides for five important changes in the cattle stabilization program. In brief this directive is outlined by the USDA office of information as follows:

1. An over-riding ceiling of $18 ($17.50 beginning July 2, 1945) on live cattle and calves, per hundredweight, Chicago basis.

2. An increase of subsidy payments to slaughterers who buy good and choice cattle of 50 cents to $1, respectively. On July 2, the increase in subsidy on choice cattle will be reduced to 50 cents.

3. Corresponding adjustments is stabilization price ranges for good and choice cattle.

4. Payment in excess of the maximum provided by the stabilization range for cattle slaughtered during each monthly period is made an OPA violation.

5. Maximum percentages of good and choice cattle which may be slaughtered will be established by the OPA.

The maximum and minimum prices between the buyers average monthly price of cattle must fall in order to qualify for subsidy is known as the stabilization range.

The maximum price of the stabilization range for choice cattle is being raised $1 and the minimum on choice cattle is being raised 50 cents. This will hold until July 2 at which time both the maximum and minimum levels of the stabilization range for choice cattle only will drop 50 cents. The maximum price of the stabilization range for good cattle is increased by 50 cents. These changes are nationwide.

Here is a table which shows the changes in the stabilization ranges; figures are per hundredweight, live weight, Chicago basis:

AA beef (choice) present range	$15-$16
raised to	$15.50-$17
on or after July 2	$15-$16.50
A beef (good) present range	$14.25-$15.25
raised to	$14.25-$15.75

The stabilization ranges for other grades will remain as they are except that minimums for all grades will be adjusted so as to provide a uniform spread between the maximum and the minimum prices of $1.50 per hundredweight throughout the entire country.

Individual purchases may be made at prices over the stabilization range, but not at prices which exceed the over-riding ceiling.

The average of the monthly drove must fall within the stabilization ranges.

Under the directive of Jan. 10, it will be an OPA violation for a slaughterer to pay more, on the average, than the maximum prices of the stabilization range for the cattle purchased and slaughtered by him over a month's period. (This does not include calves.)

OPA will specify to packers the percentages of good and choice cattle which any slaughterer can slaughter or deliver over a month's time.

Name Working Committee on Livestock Problems

A five-man working committee to study ways and means of establishing a coordinated livestock marketing program for Illinois was named Jan. 26 at a meeting of the state-wide Illinois Agricultural Association Livestock Marketing committee in the IAA offices, Chicago.

Named to the committee were: Carl Johnson, DeKalb county; Ed Gumm, Knox; Byron Kline, McLean; Lawrence Todt, Christian; J. P. Redman, Pulaski.

The five-man committee set Feb. 8 for its first meeting to be held in Chicago. At that time the committee will outline its procedure of study.

A statewide IAA livestock committee was set up in 1944 at the recomendation of Illinois producers. The statewide committee is composed of two representatives from each of the 15 congressional downstate districts together with representatives of producer agencies. The standing marketing committee of the IAA board of directors heads up the statewide livestock committee.

The appointment of the five-man working committee on Jan. 26 by the statewide committee is the culmination of previous meetings and sessions held to study livestock marketing problems.

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McDONOUGH COUNTY LAUNCHES

NEW GRAIN CO-OP

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

W. A. Elam is Manager of New Service Enterprise

A COUNTY-WIDE grain marketing and feed distributing organization, the McDonough Grain and Milling Company, incorporated under the sponsorship of the McDonough County Farm Bureau, opened its doors for business Jan. 3.

Launching of this new cooperative culminates more than six months of study and planning by the McDonough County Farm Bureau grain and soybean committee.

The committee enjoyed the cooperation and collaboration of the directors, managers, and stockholders of the Bushnell Farmers Elevator Company whose properties were taken over by the new cooperative. These properties include two grain elevators, a grain storage warehouse, and all of the equipment used in the handling of feeds, seeds, grains and coal.

With these properties and equipment, the new cooperative will operate on a county wide basis and will ultimately serve Farm Bureau members and other patrons throughout the entire county.

Grain marketing will be carried on through the offices of the Illinois Grain Corporation, IAA associated company, and a county-wide distribution program of both Blue Seal and Service Brand feeds will be afforded. It is planned that the manufacture of Service Brand feeds will become one of the major operations.

Blue Seal feed distribution, hitherto the function of the feed department of the McDonough Service Company, has been transferred to the new cooperative, and direct-to-the-farm service will continue under the present feed salesmen, Fred Heck and Harold Oberman.

In addition to grain and feed, the cooperative will enjoy a large volume of business in coal and other farm supplies.

Manager of the cooperative is W. A. Elam, formerly assistant to the manager of the Shelby-Effingham Service Company in charge of the feed department. Manager Elam was at one time a petroleum truck salesman for Bond County Service Company. Prior to that he had extensive experience in elevator operations. For 10 years he managed the Greenville Equity elevator, and for eight years preceding that period he was supervisor of elevator operations for the Valien Spiess Milling Company of St. Louis. He has a long record of experience in the elevator business and is well qualified to handle the grain marketing and feed mixing program which the board has outlined. He is 47 years old, has two children, and is a veteran of World War I having served with the Marines.

Taking inventory are Manager W. A. Elam and President Leo Walter

This is the feed mixing unit of the McDonough Grain and Milling Company.

This is a view of the properties purchased by the McDonough Grain and Milling Company. Elevators and storage facilities are at the left. At the right is the working plant. Low building in the foreground is an office of the properties.

Officers and directors of the new cooperative are: Leo Walter, Prairie City, president; Ryal Keithley, Macomb, vice-president; Ernest Combs, Bushnell, secretary; J. D. Murphy, Bushnell, treasurer; Grover Swigart, Ralph E. Wilson, Industry, and Marion Herzog, Blandinsville, directors.

The McDonough Grain and Milling Company is one more link in a rapidly developing chain of Farm Bureau cooperatives in Illinois. Similar projects are soon to be concluded in more than a dozen Illinois counties.

TIGHT SQUEEZE

SEEN IN FARM SUPPLIES FOR 1945 BY WFA OFFICIAL AS RESULT OF MILITARY NEEDS

"IT IS clear now that we're in for a tight squeeze."

These are the words of Frederic N. Northrup, director, office of materials, and facilities, WFA, in addressing the National Committee for Farm Production Supplies in Chicago, Jan. 9, on the farm supply picture for 1945.

Here are some of the highlights of the picture drawn by Northrup in his first public statement since the Germans started their big counter offensive in December.

"Machinery is not coming off the lines as fast as most informed people expected. . . At last report, tractor production was approximately up to schedule. Spring tools and some other items requiring heavy use of castings were running behind schedule. Farm machinery in general — with the exception of tractors — was running 20 to 25 per cent behind schedule.

"A lag of this proportion, coincident with a demand increased by the tightening farm labor supply, may mean a serious pinch on farm machinery this year. . . The wise farmer will check over and repair every old machine he can possibly keep in operation. . .

"Transportation problems will undoubtedly reach a new peak. ODT, which is the claimant agency for trucks, recently pointed out that the approved truck production program will provide less than a fourth of the new trucks that are estimated to be essential.

"Production of light trucks, which are especially important to farmers, is authorized at about 12 per cent of ODT's estimated requirement.

"The shortage of heavy truck tires will also handicap our transportation of farm commodities. We'll probably get some more surplus Army trucks, but we can't predict or count on any particular number."

. . ."Manufacturers are turning out another big supply of parts, and there should be enough to go around.

. . ."This year we're starting to take up the lag on some of the planting, fertilizing and tillage equipment — such items as corn and cotton planters, listers, potato planters, beet and bean drills, endgate seeders, fertilizer distributors, tractor plows and cultivators, disc harrows, walking cultivators, and rotary hoes.

. . ."Labor-saving machines for harvesting and haying are still recognized as our greatest need, but the planting, fertilizing, and tillage equipment I mentioned will take a bigger share of the authorized material than in our past program.

"As to tractors: Last year we got around 180,000 wheel tractors, including 30,000 through the carryover authorization. This year, as the situation looks now, we'll get between 150 and 160 thousand.

. . ."**This year's program is about the same as last year's program, but less than last year's total production. Labor-saving machinery is again emphasized. But production of many items is running consideraby behind schedule. Care, share and repair will be essential once again.**

. . ."We'll probably have enough gasoline for farm work, as in the past year.

"Lumber, though now critically short, is not causing as big a problem in agriculture as we anticipated, possibly because farmers have so little time to do construction and maintenance work.

"Farmers can now go to the county AAA committees and get certificates for lumber to be used in urgently needed repair and maintenance of farm dwellings, just as they now get certificates for lumber to be used on other farm buildings.

We expect about as much metal roofing and siding as in 1944.

"Copper wire is getting a little tighter but the shortage of transformers may continue to limit the demand for wire.

"Electric motors of fractional horsepower — about the same as in 1944.

"At least as many hand tools are in prospect as 1944. Manufacturers of fence wire and netting are authorized to produce at a greater rate than their prewar rate. As to nails, staples, bale ties, and pipe — no shortage expected.

"Farm chain of most types is expected to be adequate for essential needs.

"Ammunition supplies will be tighter but further steps are planned to assure supplies to farmers for the control of predatory animals and birds.

"Binder twine quality will improve in 1945 and supplies will be adequate. Rope will continue to lack something of meeting prewar quality.

"We'll have fewer milk cans but probably enough to meet farmers' needs.

"We'll continue to battle shortages of wooden containers. Our only hope of having enough containers is to re-use every second-hand container that can be re-used.

. . ."One of the most troublesome results of the fabric shortage will be the scarcity of agricultural bags.

"On insecticides and fungicides — we'll have about the same short supply of rotenone as last year. We'll have very little pyrethrum. If we have severe infestation of bugs whose control calls for nicotine, we may run quite short of nicotine. . .

"On fertilizers — prospects for nitrogen and superphosphate have been going down due to military demands for some of the materials used in fertilizer production. Of course we expect to have more nitrogen and superphosphate than we used in the prewar years of 1935-39 — 60 per cent more nitrogen and 54 per cent more super. But we'll have perhaps 10 per cent less nitrogen and 7 per cent less super than we had last year.

"Potash is better. We'll have nearly twice as much as used in the years just before the war and 20 per cent more than last year. That brings our total supply of commercial plant food to about the same tonnage as last year. But the tonnage of approved grades high in nitrogen will be lower.

"We'll have less superphosphate for straight use. The approved grades high in potash contest should be more abundant. Taking early delivery improves the chance of meeting farm requirements as fully as supplies of all these supplies permit."

Crop Goals

Final agricultural production goals for 1945, as announced by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, call for continued full production. The final national goals represent the total of state goals recommended by farmers, farm leaders, and state agricultural officials.

Crop acreage goals call for production above the high levels of 1944. For flaxseed, sugar beets, and cover crop seeds, the goals have been materially increased over 1944.

Moderate increases over 1944 acreage are shown for dry beans, potatoes, and tobacco. The goals for legume hay seeds and for soybeans are maintained at the record 1944 levels.

HERE'S HOW

to get *NEW* BLUE SEAL CHICK STARTER *at a* PRE-SEASON DISCOUNT

PLACE YOUR ORDER *NOW*
with your Blue Seal Salesman
and receive $2.00 per ton discount
Delivery will be made when your chicks arrive

This special discount is for pre-season orders only. This is for a limited time. Place your order NOW—take delivery as you need the starter, and save money on every pound!

The higher protein level in BLUE SEAL Chick Starter means healthier, faster growing chicks—*more profits.* Ask the BLUE SEAL Salesman in your community.

HERE'S WHERE

Meenen (Winnebago)
Pals (Shelby-Eff.)
Keim (Randolph)
Sanders (Bond)
Brubaker (Macoupin)
Roerkohl (Winnebago)
Emmert (Winnebago)
Emery (Mid-State)
McHugh (Kendall)
Wiley (Stephenson)
Shelly (Stephenson)
Hippard (Randolph)
Meyers (Ogle)
Crist (Bureau)
Parr (Mid-State)
Mintser (Mercer)
Canfield (Stephenson)
Loven (Mid-State)
Holman (Stephenson)
Ertmer (JoDaviess)
Spence (Mercer)
Atherton (Madison)
Patterson (Morgan-Scott)
Reutter (Iroquois)
Arnold (JoDaviess)
Gimbel (Ford)
Heck (McDonough)
Stomberg (Ogle)
Greene (Madison)
Lines (Bureau)
Brockhouse (Morgan-Sct.)
Gibb (Warren)
Bryan (Henry-Stark)
Oberman (McDonough)
Gilburg (Iroquois)
Waddill (Henderson)
Alhambra Grain and Feed Company
Columbia Farmers Cooperative Grain Company
Cooperative Grain and Supply Company (Serena)
Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange
Farmers Grain Company of Dorans
Graymont Cooperative Association
Lenzburg Farmers Cooperative Grain Company
Rushville Farmers Grain and Livestock Company
Summerfield Farmers Cooperative Grain Company

HERE'S WHY

BLUE SEAL CHICK STARTER *is IMPROVED!*

BLUE SEAL Chick Starter—now stepped up to 20% protein—and, of course, properly balanced with minerals and vitamins—is an EXTRA MONEY MAKER for poultry raisers. Actual feeding tests in BLUE SEAL Laboratories show that chicks receiving this starter gained 31¼% MORE WEIGHT over chicks fed ordinary 18% protein chick feed. They feathered out better—were stronger, healthier, as well as heavier. Place a reservation order *NOW* for your supply of BLUE SEAL Chick Starter and take advantage of the discount.

BLUE SEAL — ILLINOIS FARM SERVICE SUPPLY COMPANY

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST. • CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

Assistant Farm Adviser Overseas Gets Citation

Capt. Raymond D. French, on leave of absence from his job as assistant farm adviser in Champaign county, has received the Silver Star for gallantry in action against the enemy in France on D-Day.

As a battery commander of a field artillery battalion, he landed his battery on the beach and provided artillery support for the assault wave of ground troops. Exposing himself with complete disregard for his own safety, Captain French went from vehicle to vehicle administering aid to the wounded and seeing that all personnel had protection from the shelling. He then removed his unit from under the direct fire of the enemy and returned to the beach to salvage all equipment possible.

Captain French is the son of Guy R. French, Putnam county, recently re-elected to the board of directors of the Peoria Producers, and an active Farm Bureau member.

Captain French was an outstanding 4-H club champion and later was a member on University of Illinois judging teams.

Lt. Richard H. Burwash, son of A. E. Burwash, Champaign county, a director in the board of the Illinois Grain Corporation, writes that "he seems to be following French around on the Western front." Lieutenant Burwash noticed French's name on the register in the Red Cross officers' club in both London and Paris, but has yet to catch a glimpse of him.

AFBF To Participate In NBC's New Radio Series

The American Farm Bureau Federation will go on the air in a radio program some time during the first of April, according to an announcement made by AFBF and National Broadcasting Company officials.

The proposed plan calls for the AFBF and the National Grange to alternate in preparing the program and naming speakers for a roundtable discussion for 10 Sunday afternoon programs starting in April. The Chamber of Commerce will take over after this period and handle the programs for three Sundays, followed by the CIO for 13 Sundays. The AFBF and Grange then will return and alternate programs for another 10 Sundays and the Chamber of Commerce will conclude the series with three additional programs.

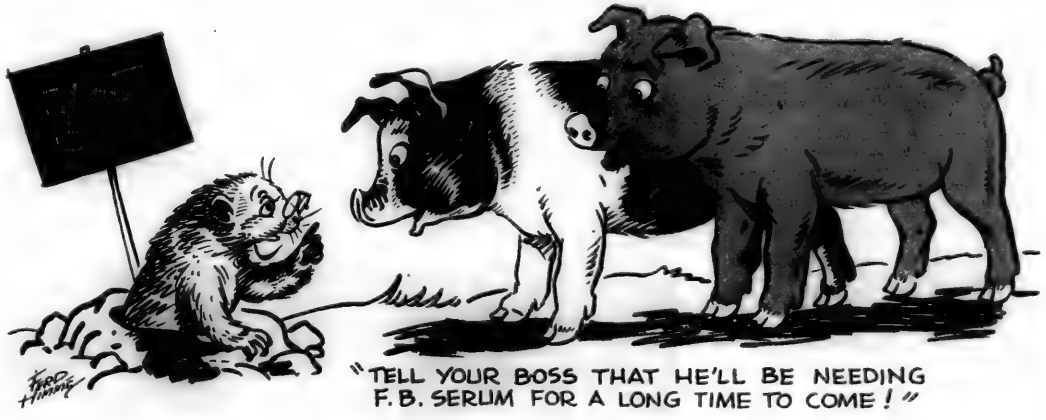
The A. F. of L. opened the program schedule on Jan. 7 and will continue to select participants at the roundtable for 13 Sundays.

Program time is Sunday 1:15 to 1:30 P.M. on the NBC network.

Each organization will build its own program for the discussion of national issues and problems. Each organization also is inviting representatives of the other groups to participate on its programs.

President Edward A. O'Neal in commending NBC on its new program, said, "It is only by getting together and talking things out across a conference table that any one group can reach an intelligent understanding of the problems, hopes, and objectives of the other groups. I feel that a better understanding among groups will surely lead to coordination of all group activities in the public interest."

The entire series will be under the auspices of NBC's public service department and the company's public service counselor, Dr. James Rowland Angell.



Fresh, potent Farm Bureau serum and virus are protecting tons of pork for the home and fighting fronts. If hogs are worth raising, they're worth saving. Guard them against cholera AT COST.

See Your Farm Bureau

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW
with your Blue Seal Salesman
and receive $2.00 per ton discount
Delivery will be made when your chicks arrive

to get *NEW* BLUE SEAL CHICK STARTER

at a

This special discount is for pre-season orders only. It is for a limited time. Place your order NOW—take delivery as you feed the starter, and save money on every pound!

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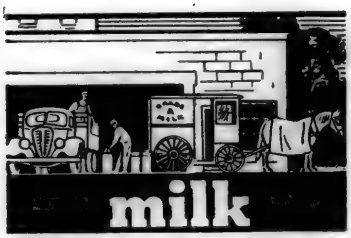


By Wilfred Shaw

Jan. 3 the Chicago OPA regional office authorized milk dealers in Bloomington and Normal to increase their producers milk price upon milk for bottling purposes to $2.90 per cwt. for 3.5% milk, f.o.b. dealers platform, and to pay a butterfat differential of 5c for each 1/10 of a per cent butterfat above or below 3.5%. This permissive increase in producers price was granted retroactive to Dec. 15, 1944, in response to a request filed with OPA by the McLean County Milk Producers Association of Bloomington. Milk dealers in Bloomington are buying the milk upon the basis of prices provided for in this order.

The previous Bloomington price to producers for 3.5% milk was $2.48 per cwt. with a butterfat differential of 7.8c per tenth of a per cent added above or subtracted below 3.5%.

A state government commission headed by Sen. Simon E. Lantz, chairman of the senate agricultural committee, and Harold D. Kelsey, chairman of the house agricultural committee, has been holding a series of hearings over the state. These hearings were held for the purpose of obtaining first-hand comments from livestock producers regarding the present livestock laws and regulations and their adequacy, particularly with reference to Bangs disease eradication and control.

It is anticipated that, based upon the information and suggestions obtained at these hearings, recommendations may be made by this commission to the General Assembly for additions or changes in the present laws and regulations.

WFA announced the following set aside orders upon dairy products, effective Feb. 1. Butter, 20% for February, 25% for March; cheese, 30% for February; non-fat spray powder, 50% for February and March.

Urgent military requirements were the reasons for these set aside orders for these products.

Board of directors of Illinois Milk Producers' Association, in a meeting Jan. 10, elected Edwin Gumm president, and B. J. Schumacher vice-president, of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association and the Illinois Milk Producers' Supply Company for the coming year. Gumm has been a director of Illinois Milk Producers' Association for many years and is president of the Galesburg Pure Milk Association. Schumacher has been the director on the board from Sanitary Milk Producers of St. Louis since Sanitary became a member of Illinois Milk Producers' Association. Wilfred Shaw was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association and Illinois Milk Producers' Supply Company. The following were elected by the directors to serve upon the executive committee for the year ahead: Edwin Gumm, Galesburg; B. J. Schumacher, St. Louis; W. J. Swayer, Chicago; Glen Tombaugh, Streator; O. H. Ryan, La-Salle-Peru; A. E. Meyer, Moline; Chas. Cameron, Peoria.

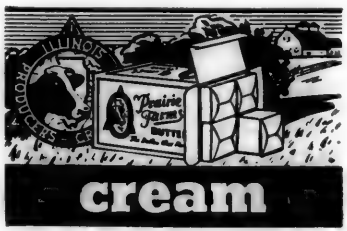
Annual meetings are scheduled by the following milk marketing cooperatives and will be held if permitted under the new ODT regulations recently announced: Feb. 12, 10:00 a.m., Producers Co-Op Dairy, Adams County Livestock Shipping Assn. Bldg., Quincy; Feb. 23, 10:00 a.m., Peoria Milk Producers and Peoria Producers Dairy, American Legion Building, Peoria; March 13, 10:00 a.m., Pure Milk Association, Sherman Hotel, Chicago; March 27, 10:00 a.m., Mid-West Dairymen's Company, Shrine Temple, Rockford.

The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the prospective Illinois markets. All are December prices for 3.5% milk f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.45
Canton	2.75
Champaign	2.75
Chicago	3.14
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.76
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.55
Jacksonville	2.85
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle	2.69
Moline	3.01
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.36
Rockford	3.09
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis	3.39
Streator	2.40

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis, delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for December unless otherwise noted:

Boston (191-200 mile zone) (Nov.)	$3.88
Chicago (70 mile zone)	3.14
Cleveland (Nov.)	3.52
Dayton	3.09
Denver	2.90
Detroit (Nov.)	3.64
Evansville (Nov.)	2.96
Indianapolis	3.58
Kansas City	3.53
Milwaukee	3.00
New York City (201-210 mile zone) (Nov.)	4.06
Omaha (Nov.)	3.03
Seattle	3.10
St. Louis	3.39
St. Paul and Minneapolis	2.98
Washington, D. C.	4.00



By Frank Gougler

During 1944, total income from the sale of milk amounted to $2,050,000,000 while during 1943 total milk sales amounted to only $1,874,000,000. Butterfat sales during 1943, equaled $572,000,000, but dropped to $540,000,000 in 1944. Since 1940, receipts from wholesale of milk has more than doubled. In 1940, the value was $840,000,000 compared to a value of $2,050,000,000 during 1944. Combined sales of milk and cream during 1944 amounted to $2,947,000,000.

Less than four years ago, the board of directors of Farmers Creamery Company of Bloomington decided that a new home should be had to house the creamery. Accordingly, an appropriate location was secured where about an $80,000 building was constructed and another $30,000 was spent for new equipment. Saturday, Jan. 27,

Soldiers at Scott Field, Ill. Army Air Forces Training Command Radio School literally "milked" the accumulated dividends and profits stored by the Exchange. Half-pint bottles of milk were sold at all Exchanges on the base for one-cent each for one week. Pints of ice cream formerly sold at 15 cents were 10 cents. These less-than-cost sales were made possible by an accumulated dividend built up from the profits of the more than average sales made during the last period. The sale of dairy products does not exceed the quotas established for Scott Field. The Exchange absorbed a 4-cent loss on each half pint of milk.

(Official Photo US AAF — By AAF Training Command)

one of the main features of the program of the annual meeting was the mortgage burning ceremony. O. M. Richardson, manager of the American Dairy Association, gave the principal address. The creamery had a very successful year which closed Sept. 30, 1944 and a substantial sum of the earnings for the year was paid out in the form of patronage dividends.

In his annual report to shareholders and members of Producers' Creamery of Carlinville, Manager F. A. Gourley showed gains made during 1944 over a year earlier, as follows: Butter made, 550,000 lbs., gain 20%; milk powder, 1,220,000 lbs., gain 50%; butterfat purchased, 950,000 lbs., gain 50%; total sales, $783,000, gain 50%; net earnings, $23,000, gain 40%. There was an increase of 300 milk patrons during the year. Because of the increased business, present building and facilities of the Carlinville Creamery will not handle the volume. Additional property has been purchased back of the creamery to provide space for a second boiler and the creamery proper is to be made 20 feet wider which will provide 2,800 additional square feet of space. This new addition is to be built immediately. The board of directors has authorized the purchase of a water cooling tower; one 3,000 gallon milk storage tank; another 150 horse power boiler and one automatic milk receiving scale.

Recently, D. L. Garber, member of the Mt. Carroll creamery board and representative on the IPC board, reported that construction on the new Mt. Carroll Creamery buildings had been temporarily held up because steel beams for supporting the roof had not been shipped. Otherwise, construction had gone forward on a satisfactory basis. Manager Ray Sailor reported that new equipment is arriving so there will be no delay in installing the equipment when the building is completed. Volume of milk and cream received through the winter months is steadily increasing and is now 20% above a year ago.

Recently, the board of directors of Prairie Farms Creamery of Henry, let the contract for the construction of a new $60,000 creamery building at Henry. The successful bidder was the Ole Jorgensen and Sons, contractors of Clinton, Ia. Construction is to start immediately. The board of directors and officials of this new creamery district are as follows: Marshall-Putnam, Herb Schumacher, president, Toluca; Stark county, Joel Wilson, secretary-treasurer, Toulon; Peoria county, Joseph Rahn, Edwards; Bureau county, Carl Neureuther, Spring Valley; Woodford county, Peter R. Schertz, Roanoke.

The board of directors elected at the annual meeting of IPC met recently and elected officers for the current year. The full board and officers are as follows: Harold Enns, Minier, president; Harry Gehring, Altona, vice-president; W. A. Bismark, Geneseo, secretary; Robert Cowles, Chicago, treasurer; E. A. Fosce, Marion; Thad Loveless, Gillespie; A. Bower, Bushton; H. B. Smith, Randolph; John Sterchi, Olney; Harry Leeper, Farmington; Chester McCord, Newton; D. L. Garber, Mt. Carroll.

Make labor-saving hay devices work for you — not you for them. A little thought and system reduces the number of "grunts" per ton.

Newark Farmers' Grain Company Manager Dies

The death Jan. 11 of Roy Holverson, manager of the Newark Farmers' Grain Company, Kendall county, for the last 19 years, marked the end of a long career in the field of cooperative grain marketing and community service. Although Mr. Holverson had been gradually failing in health for the past year, his death was a shock to the community and his many friends. Funeral services were held Jan. 14 at the Newark Lutheran Church, and burial was made in Norway cemetery.

Roy Holverson

Mr. Holverson was closely identified with activities of his community through his long association with the Newark elevator, believed to be the only elevator in the country that owns and operates its own railroad and locomotive over a short two-mile line between Newark and Millington.

Mr. Holverson was born at Lee, Lee county, Oct. 31, 1884, son of John and Elizabeth Williams Holverson. He started farming for himself near Seneca, LaSalle county, and at the time of his death still owned the farm he purchased there. About 25 years ago he helped to organize the Seneca Shippers' Association, and he managed it for seven years. In 1926, the Newark Farmers' Grain Company needed a new manager and the board prevailed upon Mr. Holverson to give up farming and take the job of reorganizing their business. The success of the elevator tells the story of his management.

In 1912 Mr. Holverson married Ellen Hall of Chicago. There are two children living, Russell and Bernice Hanson, and four grandchildren.

Name Coolidge Adviser For Livingston County

W. F. Coolidge, farm adviser in Morgan county since 1935, has been hired to succeed R. C. Smith as farm adviser in Livingston county. Smith's resignation as farm adviser is effective March 1. He is taking a job with the Ferguson company in Michigan.

Coolidge was born and reared on a farm northwest of Bloomington and has been in farm adviser work for the last 17 years and prior to that period was engaged in farming for eight years. He is a veteran of World War I, having served in the Navy.

Mrs. Coolidge and her two daughters plan to remain in Jacksonville until the end of the school term.

By G. H. Iftner

T. D. Karnes, manager of the Farmers Elevator at Fairbury, died Jan. 21. He had recently suffered a heart attack and had been unable to return to his office. He was rounding out 34 years of service with the Fairbury cooperative. He is an old personal friend of Frank Haines, manager of the Illinois Grain Corporation. Notice of his death was received just as the IAA RECORD was going to press and details on funeral arrangements for Mr. Karnes were not available.

Donald Rowe, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Rowe, Paxton, has accepted the managership of the Elliott Farmers Elevator in Ford county. Mr. Rowe is a graduate of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, and until recently was employed by the division of seed inspection of the Illinois department of agriculture, Springfield.

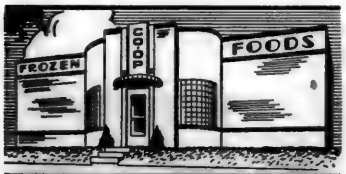
The director attended annual meetings of farmer elevators at Jerseyville, Perdueville and Kewanee during the month. Highly satisfactory financial reports were returned by Managers Friesmayer, Weter and Drew. Patronage refunds were declared by Jersey County Grain and by the Kewanee Farmers. Perdueville stockholders considered re-organization plans which will enable them to pay patronage refunds.

Latest new member of Illinois Grain Corporation is the Penfield Grain and Coal Company at Penfield, Champaign county. Lee Wilson is manager.

The Grundy County Farm Bureau has purchased the Coal City Grain Company from the former owner, J. W. Bovkwalter. A Farm Bureau grain and milling company is being organized.

G. H. Iftner, IAA director of grain marketing, attended the annual meetings of the Farmers' Grain Dealers Association at Des Moines, Iowa, and of the Farmers' Union Grain Terminal Association at St. Paul, Minn. A net profit of around $400,000 was reported by the Iowa Cooperative on the handling of 28,000,000 bushels of grain. A net profit of more than two and a half million dollars was reported by F.U.G.T.A. The Northwest Cooperative handled 129,000,000 bushels of grain last year.

J. O. Cain, Manager of the Jacksonville office of Illinois Grain Corporation addressed the annual meeting of the Bunker Hill Farmers Elevator Company on Jan. 20.



lockers

By Frank Gougler

Wabash Locker Service opened up for business Tuesday, Jan. 2, and Thursday, Jan. 11, the writer visited the plant and attended the 25th annual meeting of the Wabash County Farm Bureau. During the first 10 days of the locker plant operation, John Walser and Mrs. Walser had about all they could do to keep from becoming buried under the flow of business coming into the plant. The present 650 installed lockers are about all full, and additional lockers have been ordered. When filled to capacity, there will be 736 lockers. Herman Schnitz, president, is of the opinion that soon after all lockers are installed, they will be rented. The board of directors of the locker company is of the opinion that there is a great need in the county for slaughter service and is considering very seriously making this service available to locker patrons at an early date.

Other new locker plants to open up for business recently are located at Piper City, and Sibley in Ford county, and Fisher, Champaign county.

Oliver Bower, Bushton, Coles county, reported recently that the Coles County Locker Service has let contracts for reconditioning a building for housing a plant in Charleston. The contract has been let for insulating the refrigerated rooms and orders have been placed for all necessary equipment.

The new 850-locker plant to be constructed at Paris has been delayed because of adverse weather for construction. Most necessary building materials are on the ground and with favorable weather, construction will move forward.

The construction of a new building to house a plant at Steelville, Randolph county, is also underway. Plants are also going into existing buildings at Noble, Richland county, and Windsor, Shelby county.

Dec. 4, William Hegenbart, who has been first meat cutter for more than three years took over the management of the LaSalle plant and the branch plant at Grand Ridge. The two plants serve more than 700 patrons. Processing services are rendered also to a number of small locker plants privately owned. President L. C. Rinker is of the opinion that at an early date their operations should be expanded greatly. At only slight additional cost a large room adjoining the present locker plant could be insulated to accommodate 300 or more lockers. Slaughter service should also be made available to locker patrons and others, is the opinion of the board of directors.

A new broom sweeps clean. So does a mower cut clean when it has a sharp knife and properly adjusted cutter bar.

Advise Farmers To Check On Grinding of Limestone

Recent investigations indicate that it will pay farmers to check on the fineness of grinding in the agricultural limestone that they purchase.

In the last three months the soil improvement department of the Illinois Agricultural Association in its quality supervisional work has sampled 27 different quarries in 20 counties and found that only 9 were producing limestone 80 per cent or more of which passed an 8 mesh screen. Four were below 60 per cent, 3 were between 60 and 70 per cent and 11 between 70 and 80 per cent passing an 8 mesh screen.

The importance of a reasonable fineness of grinding of agricultural limestone is recognized when one realizes the tremendous job of work that limestone performs on an acid or sour soil. For example, 3 tons of limestone or 6000 pounds on a medium acid soil are expected to correct the acidity of 2,000,000 pounds of surface soil (depth of 6 2/3 inches) or 6 pounds of limestone is expected to correct the sourness of approximately 2000 pounds of soil.

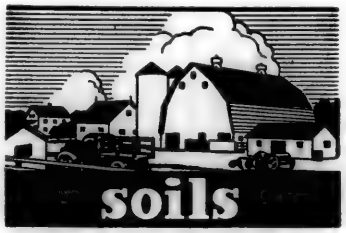
The U. of I. College of Agriculture after years of study recommends that limestone be ground so that 80 per cent or more will pass an 8 mesh screen (8 wires to the inch or 64 openings per square inch).

Ton for ton the more finely ground limestone will correct acidity more quickly than will the coarser ground material. The reason for the more rapid action is that the finer limestone having a great number of particles per ton is able to establish more areas of sweet soil immediately. Disking or harrowing scatters the particles of limestone through the top surface soil.

Each limestone particle then begins to correct the acidity of the soil surrounding it and during the first year may neutralize an area ranging from the size of a hazelnut to a walnut. Thus, thousands of areas of sweet soil are developed over the entire field.

The inefficiency of coarse limestone is due to the relatively small number of limestone particles and consequently only a small number of areas of sweet soil can be established. High testing material (CCE content), a reasonable fineness of grinding (80 per cent passing an 8 mesh), and a careful even job of spreading are three very important factors in limestone usage.

Farmers can do much to correct the coarseness in limestone by objecting to material not properly ground. Test reports on quarries serving the area as well as a specimen sample showing proper fineness of grinding are available in each county Farm Bureau office.



soils

By John R. Spencer

To produce one hundred bushels of corn the soil must deliver 150 pounds Nitrogen, 23 pounds Phosphorus (P), 72 pounds Potash (K) organic matter and 5 million pounds of water. These figures are large and further emphasize the importance of soil building and fertility maintenance.

There is considerable speculation on the total tonnage of limestone applied in the state last year with some quarries reporting a larger output and some a smaller production. A Chicago Company (one plant) marketed more than 135,000 tons in 1944 compared with 109,000 tons in 1943. A St. Louis company, (four plants) reported an increase, marketing one million tons of limestone last year.

A company in Johnson county recently changed over from diesel power to electricity for its principal crushing operations. The John McClure Quarry in McDonough county recently received WPB approval for a complete change over to purchased electric power.

Joe Stelbrink of Calhoun county whose farm is on upland loess soil, level land, gives an interesting experience of results with rock phosphate on alfalfa. In October 1943, he applied one half ton per acre of rock phosphate to five acres of an established alfalfa field which according to Farm Adviser Allison tested "A good medium" phosphate content. In the first cutting of 1944, there appeared to be no difference in yield; in the second cutting the unphosphated five acres yielded 45 bales and the phosphated acres yielded 137 bales. There was evident a substantial difference in growth and there appeared to be less insect damage in the fertilized section of the field.

According to college authorities it would cost approximately 10 cents a bushel, at present prices for fertilizers, of soybeans to replace the phosphorus and potassium removed by them from soils. This is based on the results of a five year test at the Joliet experimental field. H. J. Snider states, "From the most part, the beans are sold from the farm and since they contain such a large proportion of the total nitrogen (in the entire crop) there is little probability that soybeans contribute anything toward building up permanently the nitrogen content of soil."

While Illinois farmers are using very large amounts of limestone annually a recent estimate by college authorities is that slightly more than one third of the crop and pasture in Illinois is adequately limed now and that approximately thirteen million acres still need treatment.

Announcing the 3rd Annual

PRE-SEASON SALE

BLUE SEAL INOCULANTS FOR SOY BEANS

HIGH QUALITY

Blue Seal "Grow Crop" Inoculants are of the highest Quality. They have been tested in reliable nationally known laboratories. These tests have demonstrated that Blue Seal "Grow Crop" inoculants contain adequate numbers of nitrogen-gathering bacteria of the proper strain to give the desired results. Each 25-bushel package of Soybean Inoculant is packed with a minimum of 187 billion bacteria of pre-determined strains.

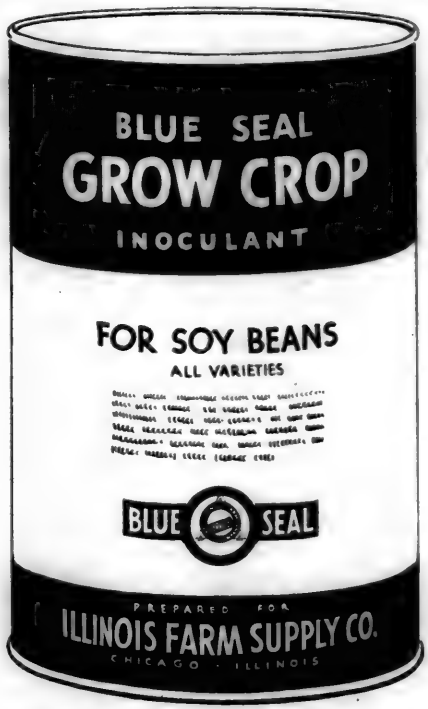
OTHER CULTURES AVAILABLE

CLOVER — ALFALFA
COW PEAS
LESPEDEZA

SAVE 12½%

DURING FEBRUARY

This saving is made possible through large volume cooperative buying of quantities accurately determined by actual needs. Early ordering enables the manufacturer to supply the needed quantity without wasteful left-overs which cannot be used next year. This inoculant is supplied fresh and must be used before expiration date stamped on each package.



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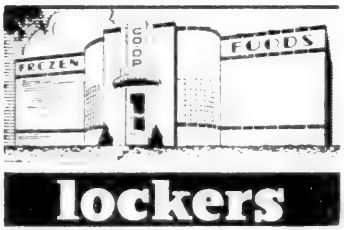
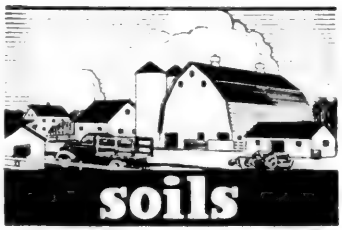


lockers

By Frank Gougler

Advise Farmers To Check On Grinding of Limestone



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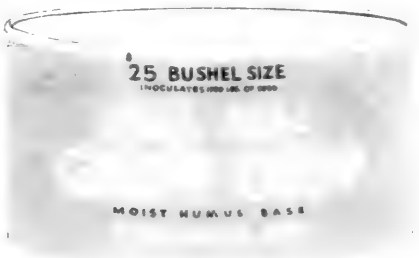

FOR SOY BEANS

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Rural YOUTH

By Ellsworth D. Lyon

At the beginning of 1944, Rural Youth of Illinois set out to reach the goal of $300,250 in bond purchases to be reported through the department of Young People's Activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association. This goal has been more than reached. The amount of $309, 918 has been reported by Rural Youth for 1944.

Reaching this goal has won for the young people the privilege of naming various pieces of military equipment. It was the responsibility of the five members of the State Rural Youth Committee to designate the projects to be sponsored. Soon after the goal was set the committee decided upon four projects. The projects and the amount of purchases to be allocated to each project were: Two ambulance planes, $110,000 each; one pursuit ship, $75,-000; and an amphibious jeep, $5,250.

The first piece of equipment was sponsored during the first six months of the year. The bonds and stamps reported for this project amounted to $111,903.45. This ambulance plane was named "The Spirit of Illinois Rural Youth" at the Rural Youth Training Camp at East Bay in August. The other three pieces of equipment were to be named at Farm and Home Week. Since Farm and Home Week was cancelled, the State Rural Youth Committee decided that each County Rural Youth Organization should be asked to submit a name for each piece of equipment. From the names suggested, ten names will be selected by the committee. These in turn, will be submitted again to the county groups and voted upon by them.

The State Rural Youth Committee for 1945 has decided upon a service project with the American Red Cross to run for the entire year. The program is to follow the needs of the local Red Cross Chapter but will center around such activities as blood donor service, financial campaigns; courses in first aid, nutrition, and home nursing, and such other projects as might be helpful locally or nationally and sponsored by the Red Cross.

It is the hope of the committee that Rural Youth groups will call upon local Red Cross leaders to explain how programs might be conducted and that Rural Youthers will make themselves available to the service of the Red Cross.

The DuPage county Rural Youth is moving upward in membership. Six new members were received at the January meeting making a total of twenty new members in the last four months. At the January meeting the secretary Mary Brummel read a very appreciative letter from an orphanage in Lisle, thanking the group for its contribution of Christmas toys.

Henry county is studying parliamentary procedure as the educational feature for the February meeting. Here is helpful educational material because Rural Youthers like to conduct meetings in an orderly manner. At this meeting officers were elected. Nearly 200 members and guests attended the recent annual Rural Youth dance even in below-zero weather and snow.

Randolph county comes through with basketball teams for both men and women as a part of the group recreational program. The educational feature of the January meeting of the group consisted of a discussion led by Alice Brown, Marcella Harmon, Marie Rockwell on the theme "Meeting the World Gracefully".

Recent annual banquets have been held by Brown, Carroll, Edwards, Wayne, Richland, Schuyler and Henry counties.

The Cook county Rural Youth group studied public health at its January meeting. A member of the Cook county public health unit was present and showed a movie on public health. Discussion by the group followed the movie.

4-H Club Member's Sow Makes Unusual Record

More than six tons of pork in three years is the record of the purebred 4-H Chester White sow, "Marie" owned by Robert Meyer, of the Crescent City 4-H Club in Iroquois county.

A total of 70 pigs in six litters farrowed by this Chester White sow in three years have been raised to 180 days. Their total weight was 12,830

Robert Meyer, Iroquois county 4-H club member, has established something of a record with his purebred Chester White sow.

pounds. This is an average of 4277 pounds or 2.14 tons of pork per year for three consecutive years.

The dam of Marie, a 4-H club sow owned by Carl Dixon of Prairie Green township, produced two ton litters. One litter of 12 weighed 2245 pounds at 180 days and a second litter of 10 weighed 2360 pounds.

In 1941, the spring and fall litters raised to six months consisted of 11 and 13 pigs respectively weighing 2128 pounds and 2340 pounds.

Ten pigs weighing 1922 pounds constituted the 1942 spring litter. The fall litter of 12 pigs weighed 2482 pounds when 180 days old.

The 1943 spring litter of 13 pigs weighed 2300 pounds. The fall litter of 11 pigs weighed 1658 pounds when 180 days old.

Robert and his father are firm believers in a good swine sanitation program

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Radio School For Vets Project Of 4-H Members

While wounded veterans of overseas duty are convalescing at Mayo General Hospital in Galesburg, they will have an opportunity to receive valuable radio instruction — thanks to the latest contribution of Illinois' 34,000 4-H club members for the welfare of U. S. servicemen.

When a survey was conducted among the patients at the hospital to see what type of instruction they wanted, radio was one of the three receiving the most votes.

Through scrap drives, dances, parties, and auctions, 4-H club members raised $1,764.82 so that the veterans could have the type of school they wanted.

On Jan. 17 the school was opened with 50 4-H representatives from Knox and the seven surrounding counties present for the occasion.

From first-hand experience, Sgt. Earl Poulsen, who was wounded at Cassino and later sent to Galesburg for convalescence told the group of the importance of such a school to the patients.

In accepting a placque from 4-H members to be hung in the laboratory, Maj. James C. Vaughan, post adjutant, stated, "The reconditioning service of Mayo General Hospital is most grateful to the 4-H clubs for their unselfish and patriotic contribution toward the establishment of a radio school in this institution.

"Such a school designed for the reconditioning of patients, will provide a practical and therapeutic laboratory where the soldier may recapture lost skills and, at the same time, be restored to his normal, healthy self."

ILLINOIS FOLKS FORGE AHEAD ON STUDIES OF RURAL SCHOOLS

By JOHN K. COX
Director of Rural School Relations for the IAA

ILLINOIS farm people are forging ahead in the study of rural school problems according to reports received from all parts of the state.

Some indication of this interest is furnished in the number of requests for copies of the Illinois Agricultural Association's School Committee report which was issued at the time of the IAA annual meeting last November.

To date more than 6000 copies have been distributed in Illinois, and the demand continues daily. The report is the result of study by the Schools Committee of the IAA which began work in August, 1943. The IAA Schools Committee consisted of two persons selected by the leaders of the Farm Bureau in each of the 15 downstate congressional districts, and three members from the IAA board of directors. One farm adviser served in an advisory capacity.

Topics covered in the report include: the importance of education, school authority and responsibilities, development of the Illinois school system, elementary schools, pupil transportation, high schools, school finance, school districts and reorganization, and summary of recommendations.

Foreword of the report states in part: "The committee recognizes that no one pattern of school organization will fit all communities. . . Careful study and consideration, however, disclose that certain fundamental principles apply in every area. . . The recommendations in this report are intended to bring about substantial improvements in the organization and operation of the public schools serving the people living in the rural areas of Illinois. . ."

County school committees throughout the state have extended approval generally to the report and have made recommendations to their farm people similar to those made by the Champaign County Farm Bureau school committee which were as follows:

(1) That all farm people study their local school situation and know the problems of the school in their district.

(2) That all study the IAA School Committee report which has been prepared in booklet form and is being distributed as rapidly as extra copies can be made available.

Most of the county school committees set up by the Farm Bureaus have a representative from each township. Some counties have a representative of the Home Bureau or someone appointed by the Home Bureau unit director from each township. All committees attempt to work closely with the county superintendent of schools and many of the latter sit in the committee meetings. Sometimes other school men are present and invariably the committee has a number of rural school board directors in its group.

The general procedure for the county school committee's action is as follows:

1. Meet and discuss the general problems of rural schools in Illinois at which time they agree to make a survey of vital information concerning the schools in their own county.

2. Some one is appointed by the committee to collect the information for the entire county by townships. This information is largely secured in the office of the county superintendent of schools.

3. This information is presented to the representatives from each township, with the request that they study the information and report on school conditions in their respective areas at the next meeting of the county committee.

4. After the meeting of the county committee, in which local school problems in each township are discussed, the committee votes to organize the material that has been found for each township, and the county as a whole, and present such information to Parent-Teacher Associations, Farm Bureau units, and other local community groups for consideration.

When this information is properly distributed in the various communities, then the state and county organizations have in the main met their primary responsibility to rural people, and the responsibility then rests upon the shoulders of the local people to make such adjustments as are necessary.

From experience with county school committees it appears that when they view the limited opportunities in many small rural schools today in the same manner as they appraise erosion on their land, they are convinced of the need to improve rural schools.

The failure to provide the proper educational advantages for rural pupils can result in erosion of rural life just as surely as soil erodes on a hillside corn field that is plowed up and down the hill.

Is there not something lacking in rural life when many of our imaginative and progressive young people, even those trained in 4-H clubs and Rural Youth groups, leave the farm for the city? Too often people have fallen into the habit of thinking of the plodder as ideally suited to farm life.

From a long range point of view there is no contribution which farm people can make that is more vital to America's future and to rural life in general than a calm consideration of rural school problems, an enlightened appraisal of their limitations and points of strength, and a conscientious attempt to adjust the school programs to the needs of rural communities in a modern world.

Suitable adjustments in other fields have been made in rural areas. Farm people have learned to cooperate on a broader scale in the marketing of their products in order to receive greater returns for their labor. These achievements were made by local people working together. Similar achievements can be made in the educational field by local people to provide better and more uniform educational opportunities in rural areas, to bring about a more equitable distribution of the costs of maintaining schools, and to insure that the basic control of rural schools remains in the hands of the rural people of the various counties.

Patrick Henry once said, "He is the greatest patriot who stops the most gullies!"

NOTICE

Illinois Agricultural Association
Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of February, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided in the By-Laws of the Association.

During February, annual meetings will be held in Coles, DeKalb, Douglas, Grundy, Lake, McHenry, Wayne, Whiteside and Will Counties.

Paul E. Mathias,
Corporate Secretary
January 11, 1945

EDITORIAL

A Travesty of Justice

A CLEAR thinking school superintendent from central Illinois recently wrote to the editor protesting against the inequalities in the present method of distributing state aid to needy schools. The present procedure "makes a travesty of justice," he wrote.

With this view the Illinois Agricultural Association is in complete agreement. Both the IAA School Committee and the delegates to the last annual meeting called attention to the injustices of present procedures. Both groups also urged the adoption of a new plan of distribution whereby all districts in similar circumstances would be treated uniformly and equitably.

Under the present law the distribution of special state aid, intended for the assistance of needy schools, is largely governed by property assessment practices. These practices vary greatly from county to county. In some counties property is assessed at as much as 75 per cent of its actual value. In others assessments are made at less than 25 per cent of the real value of the property.

As a qualification for receiving special aid a needy school district is required to levy for educational purposes a tax of $1.00 on each $100 of assessed value. In the highest assessment counties, therefore, school districts must levy a tax of 75c on each $100 actual worth of property in the district before it can be considered for special state aid. But in the lowest assessment counties districts may become eligible for special state aid by levying a tax of less than 25c on each $100 actual worth of property. Thus school districts in the lowest assessment counties are able to qualify for special aid with less than one-third the local effort required in the highest assessment counties.

It so happens that the poorer counties usually have the higher assessments. Therefore, needy school districts, both urban and rural, in the poorer counties are required to tax themselves heavier in order to qualify for special aid than are similar districts in the wealthier counties. Furthermore, all other things being equal, the state pays the largest amounts to the districts in the low assessment counties. Schools in the high assessment counties, therefore, are doubly discriminated against. First, by being required to levy a higher tax on themselves and second, by having their special state aid reduced sufficiently to offset the larger amount raised locally.

The degree of discrimination against a needy school district varies in proportion to the level of assessments in each county. A substantial discrimination is made against districts in a majority of the 102 counties of the state.

The Illinois Agricultural Association in cooperation with other interested groups is working out a plan whereby these injustices will be eliminated. Under the new plan the distribution of state aid will be based upon the actual value of property in the district and will not be affected by the assessment practice in each county. Each district will be treated the same as other districts in similar circumstances. Schools which really need more state assistance will be able to get it.

The Illinois Agricultural Association and other interested groups will urge the General Assembly to adopt this new and more equitable plan for distributing state aid to needy schools. It is important that farm people, school administrators and other interested persons explain to their duly elected representatives the need for this legislation.

Farm-to-Market Roads

A COMPLETE system of farm-to-market roads has been one of the objectives of Illinois farmers and their organization for many years. Since only limited progress has been realized toward this objective, it is small wonder that one of the resolutions of the 1944 annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association demanded every consideration of this problem.

The resolution pointed out that "in many counties the road situation is extremely bad. In numerous counties, especially in the southern part of the state, more than one-half of the farmers are served only by dirt roads which are impassable during a substantial portion of the year.

"This deplorable road condition exists notwithstanding the fact that farm people have paid, in property and gasoline taxes, vast sums of money for road improvement. Plans are now being made for further large expenditures of both state and federal funds for a system of super-highways to connect the large cities."

The resolution further demands "that low-cost secondary roads receive proportionate and proper attention in the postwar period," and that "programs should be planned and put into operation for the building in the early postwar years of a practical all-weather road to serve every farm home."

Legislative action is needed. Present formulas for the expenditures of state and federal highway funds and the usual specifications for the construction of state aid roads do not meet the needs of farm people, as the resolution points out.

The resolution further urges the officers and directors of the Association to request the University of Illinois and the State Highway Department to institute an adequate program of research on the problem of materials, construction, and maintenance of secondary farm-to-market roads.

There can be no more vital postwar plan than to make it possible to secure "an adequate system of low-cost all-weather roads to serve all the farm homes in the rural areas of Illinois."

Thrift Among Farmers

A RECENT University of Illinois College of Agriculture study indicates that Illinois farm families who have kept home accounts for 10 years are not only doing their full share in the war effort on the production front, but are following the soundest method of keeping down inflation. That is, instead of greatly increasing their expenditures, they are saving their money.

Even before the war, this traditional attitude of thrift was apparent, when farm families covered in the study were saving one-third of their disposable incomes.

Paying off debts, building a surplus against postwar needs, avoiding speculative land purchases, and helping in the war effort by putting as much as possible into bonds — that is the course of sound planning and true patriotism.

Maybe not quite *that* quick, but we do pride ourselves on speedy, fair claim payments.

With the blustery days just around the corner and with them thousands of dollars damage to Illinois farmsteads, it is time to call in your Farm Bureau insurance agent. He will show how to protect your savings against loss due to windstorm damage, at cost. Preferred rates for preferred risks.

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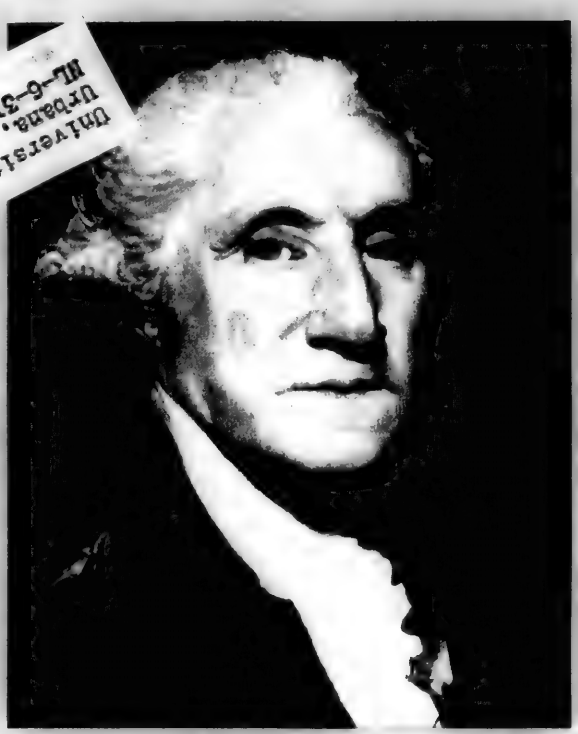

George Washington

The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; insomuch, that I can no where find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it, by the most uninterrupted career of conquests. The design of this observation, is only to show how much, as a member of human society, I feel myself obliged, by your labours to render respectable and advantageous, an employment which is more congenial to the natural dispositions of mankind than any other. — Excerpt from Letters on Agriculture from His Excellency George Washington.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

98 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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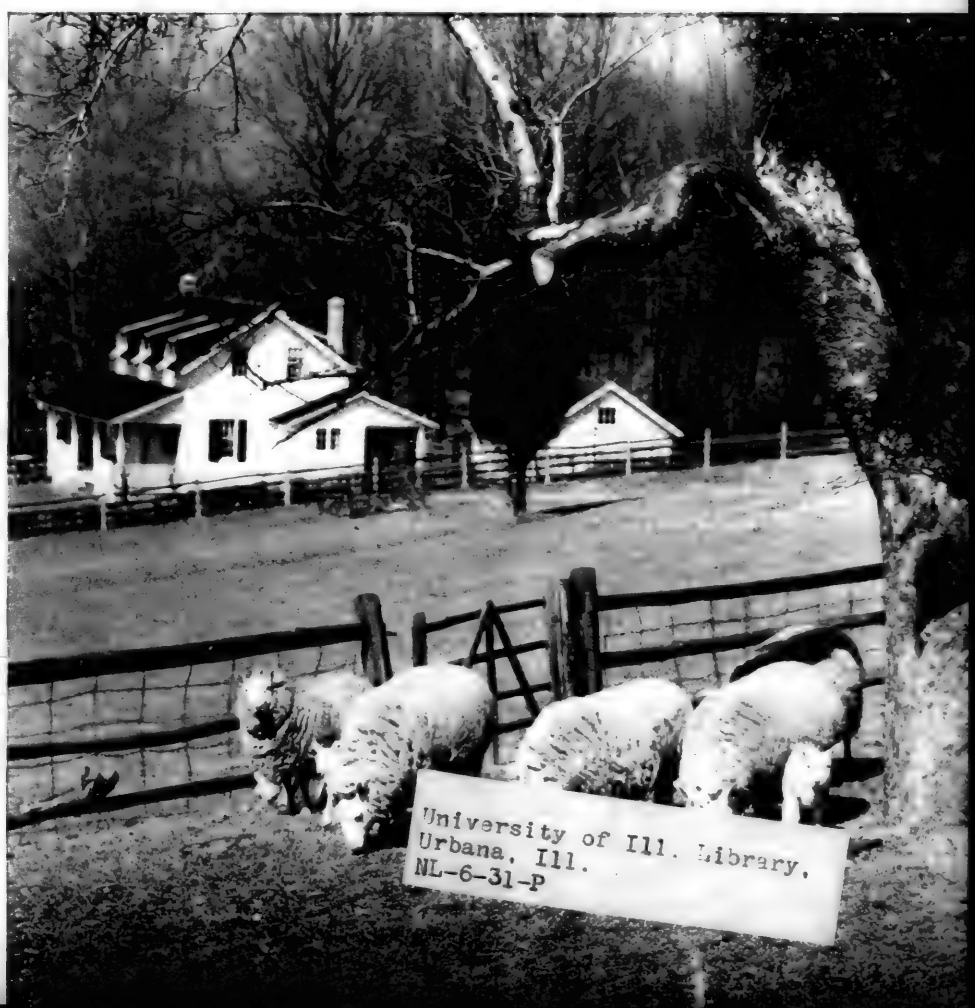
This Issue

- te Legislative Report
- Grundy Co-op Organized
- Creamery urns Mortgage
- School Director Speaks Out
- Farm Front Roundup
- And Others

FOR VICTORY
BUY WAR BONDS
AND STAMPS

March
1945



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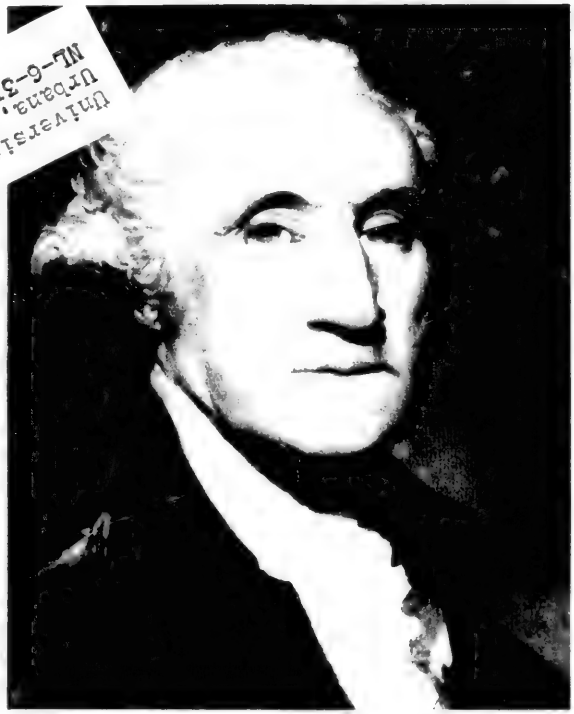

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FOR VICTORY
BUY WAR BONDS
AND STAMPS

March
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"'Income tax?' says I to Jones . . .

'Sure, I know something about income tax.' Then right off he invites me into the house and gets out his tax blank and shoots this at me: 'Remember last year when that new hired hand of mine had that accident and I got stuck with a $2,500 judgment?' 'Yeh, I remember,' I said. 'Well,' says he, 'what I want to know is, can I deduct some of that from my income tax as a business expense or something?' 'Golly,' says I, 'I don't know anything about **that** — better see your lawyer or a tax expert.' 'But,' he says, '**you** had about the same experience a few years back with that fellow Miller; did you deduct **that** judgment from your tax?' 'Nope,' says I, 'you see I don't worry about judgments of that kind on account of I have Farm Bureau Employers' Liability Insurance and they do my worrying for me.' 'Oh,' says he, like he was caught burning his own barn, 'guess I better wake up and get some of that before this busy season starts and I have some more new help.' 'Yep,' says I, 'guess you better.' "

See your IA Mutual insurance agent at the Farm Bureau about Employers' Liability insurance before your busy season starts. If you hire help you need this protection. Your own company offers it to you at cost.

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.

608 S. Dearborn Street., Chicago 5, Illinois

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

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Young People's Activities.....Ellsworth D. Lyon

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Country Life Ins. Co.....Dave Mieher, Mgr.
Farmers' Mutual Reinsur. Co.....J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Auditing Assn.....C. E. Strand, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Mutual Ins. Co. A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Service Co.....Earl C. Smith, Pres.
Donald Kirkpatrick, Sec.
Ill. Co-op Locker Service.....Dana Snyder, Pres.
Ill. F. Bur. Serum Assn. S. F. Russell, Sec.-Mgr.
Ill. Farm Supply Co.....C. H. Becker, Mgr.
Ill. Fruit Growers' Exchange L. L. Colvis, Mgr.
Ill. Grain Corporation.....Frank Haines, Mgr.
Ill. Livestock Mktg. Assn. H. W. Trautmann, Mgr.
Ill. Milk Producers' Assn.....Wilfred Shaw, Mgr.
Ill. Producers' Creameries.....J. B. Countiss, Mgr.
Ill. Wool Mktg. Assn.....S. F. Russell, Sec.-Mgr.

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

MARCH, 1945 **VOLUME 23 - NUMBER 3**

STATEMENT ON PARITY REVISION

MEMBERS of the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation early in February issued a statement voicing opposition to revision of the parity formula at this time.

The statement issued Feb. 8 is as follows:

On several occasions during the war period the American Farm Bureau Federation has been solicited by various groups representing agriculture to cooperate in seeking revision of the parity formula in the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

This matter has received serious consideration by the American Farm Bureau Federation. Certain proposals are again being made for the revision of this formula. After again reviewing all the factors and interests involved, the Federation believes it would be inadvisable, at least for the period of the emergency, to seek any change in this formula.

The Federation recognizes varying degrees of merit in certain of the proposals being offered, but is convinced that should the subject matter be opened up for legislative review and consideration, it would result in:

1. Public reaction which, regardless of soundness of any change, would be that this was an effort of farmers to take advantage of wartime conditions to secure a raise in price levels of farm commodities.
2. In some quarters it would be interpreted as opening the way for justifying a revision in the so-called "Little Steel Formula", which formula farmers believe should be maintained. We believe the revision of the parity formula and the "Little Steel Formula" at this time would lead into an inflationary spiral which would not be in the best interest of farmers, workers, or the Nation as a whole.

The Federation, however, recommends and will support efforts to have the proper agency of government compute parity or comparable prices for the nonbasic commodities such as dairy products, livestock, wool, citrus fruits, and other products in accordance with the intent of existing agricultural legislation. Among this legislation are included Section 301 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; Section 2 and 8(e) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937; the provisions of the so-called "Steagall Amendment" or Section 4(a) and 4(b) of Public Law No. 147, 77th Congress; and the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act. We insisted upon making the laws effective.

Harry Bryson of Iowa Named to Staff of AFBF

Harry Bryson, since 1941 organization director for the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, has been hired as an organization director and consultant with the American Farm Bureau Federation. Bryson's immediate responsibility will be to build membership in the western region, but he will be available as consultant for the other regions to a limited extent.

A native of Missouri, Harry was graduated from Iowa State College in 1931, and spent 10 years in vocational teaching and county agent work before going to work for the Farm Bureau. He played a big part in building Farm Bureau membership in Iowa from 50,000 to more than 75,000 in three years. His outstanding work in Iowa, reflecting a broad grasp of constructive principles of membership building, led to his promotion to a larger field.

How big is your War Bond investment? Remember that it's going to take a lot of bonds to win this war. Remember too that the more bonds you own, the better off you'll be in the post-war period.

HENRY H. PARKE RECEIVES AWARD

HENRY H. PARKE, Genoa, DeKalb county, a pioneer in the Farm Bureau movement in Illinois and president of the Chicago Producers Livestock Commission Association since 1927, is the winner of the 1945 achievement award of the Illinois Farm Managers Association.

Presentation of the award was made at the February meeting of the Farm Managers' Association at Urbana by Dean H. P. Rusk of the U. of I. College of Agriculture.

Said Dean Rusk: "I am delighted and honored to have this opportunity to assist in the presentation of the Illinois Farm Managers Association annual achievement award. I am honored, for I know of no one more deserving of this signal recognition than the man selected this year. I am delighted because for more than 35 years I have enjoyed the friendship of this man, and therefore with a feeling of reflected glory I share the pleasure and satisfaction that I know this recognition brings to him."

Quoting from a booklet published in June, 1922, on the occasion of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Farm Bureau movement in Illinois, Dean Rusk read, " 'The birth of the Farm Bureau was not an accident. We now know that as early as 1902 the mind of a certain young college trained farmer was inoculated with the germ of improved agriculture. This young man's father before him was an exponent of improved breeding, better feeding, and a more or less regular crop rotation. It was this father who influenced his son, Henry Parke of Genoa, DeKalb county, to go to college to study agricultural science. It was he who gave Henry the responsibilities which directly led him to attend the Agricultural Short Course at Urbana in 1903 and 1904.

" 'From that time on Henry Parke was a leader.'

"He is named as the man largely responsible for an important series of events that finally culminated in the organization on March 27, 1912, of the DeKalb County Soil Improvement Association, the forerunner of County Farm Bureau in Illinois," Dean Rusk pointed out.

News-Gazette Photo

Henry H. Parke, DeKalb County Farm Bureau pioneer, receives the 1945 agricultural award of the Illinois Farm Manager's Association from Dean H. P. Rusk, U. of I. College of Agriculture.

"This made DeKalb the first county in the United States to build a definite farmers' organization to carry local responsibility for extension work in agriculture. It was the pattern set in DeKalb county and followed throughout the state that gave the Agricultural Extension Service a firmer anchorage with the people of Illinois than it enjoys in any other state I know.

"But you men know H. H. Parke better for his activities outside his home county. He was assistant director of agriculture in Illinois from 1917 to 1921, has been a director of the Chicago Producers Commission Association since 1924, and president of that association since 1927. He was vice-president of the National Livestock Association for two years and since 1930 has been treasurer of the National Livestock Marketing Association. He has been president of the Producers Livestock Credit Association since 1926.

"For many years he has served on advisory committees of the College of Agriculture, first for the department of animal husbandry, and in recent years for the department of agricultural economics. But those who know him best think of him as an outstanding citizen and farmer operating 410 acres of good Illinois land, on which large numbers of cattle, hogs, and sheep are finished for market annually.

"Yes, Mr. Parke, your signature is written large across the pages that record 40 years of progress in American agriculture. . ."

Announce Cash Prizes For Ideas On Postwar Policies

According to an announcement received from Dr. L. J. Norton, president of the American Farm Economic Association, a series of cash awards for suggestions on constructive postwar price policies for agriculture is being sponsored by that association.

The awards, which total $12,500, will be made from a special fund made available to the association for this purpose. In addition to three major awards of $5000, $2500, and $1250, there are 15 awards of $250 each.

Any citizen of the United States is eligible to compete for the awards, which will be made on the basis of practical contribution to the solution of agricultural price problems.

A committee of outstanding authorities will judge the entries. The committee will include: Chester Davis, president, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, chairman; Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, Harvard University; Dean W. I. Myers, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University; Dr. Henry C. Taylor, managing director, The Farm Foundation, Chicago, and W. W. Waymack, editor, the Register and Tribune, Des Moines, Ia.

Information about the awards, entries for which must be in July 15, 1945, can be secured from Dr. Asher Hobson, secretary-treasurer of the American Farm Economic Association, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Possibly there is no more important question before the American people as we approach the postwar period, than that of determining upon a clean cut price policy that is fair to all groups in our economic society.

For many months, the press has been carrying stories of the various suggestions on price policies. Of particular importance in this announcement of awards by the Farm Economic Association, is the roster of able and thinking men who have been selected as judges to evaluate the proposals submitted in the association's competition.

Financing this war is such a big job that we must all do our share. Our march to victory is costing about 90 billion dollars a year. That's over 700 dollars for every man, woman, and child in the United States. Slightly over half this amount must be raised from selling bonds. The rest we get from taxes. Now of course some can buy more bonds than others — but have you and your family done their share? The only way any of us can do our share is to buy every bond we can possibly afford.

Shown here with the DeWitt County Farm Bureau war service flag representing 280 members' sons in service, and three who have given their lives, are officers recently re-elected: Frank L. Simpson, president; H. Ray Buck, vice-president; and Farm Adviser H. N. Myers.
(Pantagraph Photo)

McLEAN COUNTY FARMER NAMED CORN CHAMPION

CORN planted in a field that had been in blue grass pasture for 20 to 30 years won the corn king crown for Forrest Woods, Bellflower, McLean county, in the Illinois 10-acre corn growing contest, according to a report made by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association and the U. of I. College of Agriculture.

Woods' yield was 182.05 bushels per acre, basis No. 2 corn, 15.5 per cent moisture. Champion last year was Carl M. Howard, Tazewell county, with 136.21 bushels.

Lester E. Leigh, Sparland, Marshall county, topped contestants in the 10-acre soybean growing contest with a yield of 47.78 bushels per acre, basis No. 2 beans.

The average yield of all corn contestants was 109.89 bushels, while the average yield of all soybean contestants was 38.18 bushels per acre.

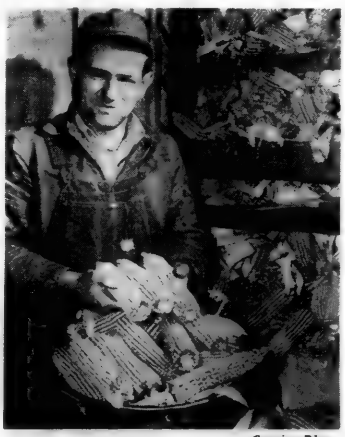
Woods held a high score of 79.96 per cent out of a possible 100 per cent based on high yields, low cost and high quality. His cost of production was $412.74 for 10 acres with a 17.97 per cent out of 20 for corn quality.

Woods planted his contest acreage in standard 40-inch rows with the hills only 28 inches apart and used seed at the rate of one bushel to three acres. On other fields, not for contest purposes, he used one bushel to 7 or 8 acres.

William Woods, McLean county, a brother of the champion, had high yield in the 1942 contest with 174.32 bushels, but Paul H. Peabody, Edinburg, Christian county, had a higher combined score for all judging points.

C. F. Davis, Sullivan, Moultrie county, produced 44.92 bushels per acre and had the high soybean growing score with 93.13 per cent. He has been growing soybeans for 20 years and this year had the high soybean growing score with 93.13 per cent. During the past year he produced 122 acres of the Illini variety. Since 1929 no other variety has been grown on his farm. As a result of a field inspection of his beans last year his crop was given a rating of 99.8 per cent purity.

Leigh with the high yield in the state showed a cost production of $275.87 for 10 acres, a quality grade of 80 per cent, oil 22 per cent, for a total score of 90.69 per cent out of a possible 100.



Courier Photo

Forrest Woods, McLean county, shows a sample of the corn that won him the 1944 state title of corn king.

Lt. Col. Dave Henry Back From South Pacific Duty

Take it from a soldier who has been in the South Pacific for more than 34 months — it's good to be home, but it's hard to leave the men you've been working with through many long campaigns.

Lt. Col. Dave Henry, from the Illinois Producers Creameries office in Chicago, just back from overseas found himself the center of attention among IAA staff members when he dropped in for a brief visit early in February.

Dave entered the service March 18, 1941, as a second lieutenant and was first stationed at the subsistence research laboratory of the U. S. Army Quartermaster depot, Chicago. In March, 1942, he went to Australia and later to New Guinea where in his spare time he started a vegetable garden. He later returned to Australia for a short period and then moved on with the U. S. forces in their campaigns to recapture the Philippines. One of the last campaigns he was in was at Leyte. During a good share of his duty in the Pacific, Dave was working with food supplies, and had a good opportunity to find out what the men liked and didn't like. One of the popular items of tinned food, he reports, is ham and eggs. He also reported that the butter industry in Australia is far ahead of the United States.

One of the happy incidents that Dave had to tell about was that of meeting his "kid brother," Maj. Arthur Henry, commander of a bomber squadron in the South Pacific, whom he encountered in October of 1943.

Lt. Col. Dave Henry wanted to know all the news about what the Producer Creameries had been doing since he donned the uniform of the U. S. Army. J. B. Countiss, IPC sales manager, tried to bring him up to date on all the happenings.

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GRUNDY CO-OP ORGANIZED

BOARD NAMES L. W. WOMACKS AS MANAGER

GRUNDY Grain and Supply Company, a new Grundy County Farm Bureau cooperative, purchased the elevator properties of J. W. Bookwalter at Coal City, Feb. 1, to carry on a grain marketing, feed manufacturing and feed distribution program.

The new cooperative also has been authorized as a plant food distributor, jointly sharing this function with the Grundy Service Company.

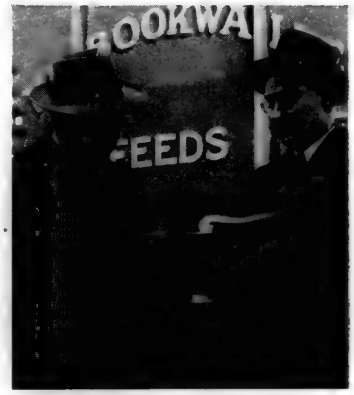
Grundy Grain and Supply Company's board of directors plans to set up facilities for the manufacture of Service Brand feeds as soon as details of reorganization can be completed and some needed equipment obtained.

The Service Brand Feed program is a cooperative statewide program sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association. The program makes it possible through local distributors, such as the Grundy Grain and Supply Company, to grind and mix home-grown grains in the localities where the feed grain is raised. It permits taking advantage of the purchase of protein ingredients under volume contracts and provides for the manufacture and distribution of precision pre-mixes containing vitamin carriers and other essential ingredients and guarantees to the purchaser a quality product at a considerable saving in price.

The savings to be made are largely savings in transportation which the farmer would ordinarily pay shipping his grain into the market and shipping the mixed feeds back. Certain premixes involving possibly 250 to 400 pounds in each ton of complete feed is prepared by the Illinois Farm Supply Company in its central mills.

The local distributor provides the locally grown grain where possible, purchases his protein ingredients to the best advantage, purchases the pre-mix from the Illinois Farm Supply Company and mixes the feed under quality control supervision and sells the feed to the farmer in bags carrying the Service Brand label. The Service Brand feed program in no way interferes with the Blue Seal Feed program carried on for several years by the Illinois Farm Supply Company. The formulae of Service Brand feeds have been prepared by the formulation committee of the Illinois Farm Supply Company in consultation with recognized nutritional authorities.

The Plant Food program in which the Grundy cooperative also will participate as a local distributor is another statewide cooperative program. The IAA has designated the Illinois Farm



J. F. Holderman, left, is the new president of the Grundy cooperative, and J. W. Bookwalter, from whom the elevator properties were purchased, is on the board of directors.

The elevator taken over by the new Grundy cooperative did an annual business of 400,000 bushels of grain and 1500 tons of feed.

Supply Company to take charge of, make the necessary investments and process and distribute the mixed fertilizers and the fertilizer ingredients in this program. The control of quality in the Plant Food program is under a committee set up in exactly the same way as described under Service Brand feeds.

The elevator which the Grundy cooperative purchased at Coal City was built during World War I by John Trotter, father of George Trotter, secretary of the new cooperative. Twenty-four years ago, Bookwalter took over the facilities and has operated it successfully during that period. He estimates that the grain business approximates 400,000 bushels per year while the feed business totals around 1500 tons a year. Bookwalter will continue on the board of directors of the new cooperative.

L. W. Womacks, Villa Grove, Douglas county, has been employed as manager of the Grundy cooperative. He has been manager of the Villa Grove elevator for the past four years. Prior to that he was employed by the Savoy Grain and Coal Company, Champaign county.

The new board of directors of the Grundy Grain and Supply Company is as follows: J. F. Holderman, Morris, president; N. R. Brown, Coal City, vice-president; George E. Trotter, Coal City, secretary; Leo Guardia, Braceville, treasurer; directors, J. W. Bookwalter, Coal City; Alexander Yeno, Braceville; W. V. Rothlisberger, Coal City; J. H. Gilchrist, Mazon, and Frank Wesoloski, Wilmington.

BURN MORTGAGE ON CREAMERY

WHEN the Bloomington creamery folks put on a meeting they really do it right!

If there ever was any question about the above statement, the recent annual meeting of the Farmers Creamery Company of Bloomington and the McLean County Milk Association settled it.

Highlight of this program was the ceremony in which the mortgage on the $125,000 creamery building and equipment was burned. It was less than four years ago that the cooperatives moved into their new home which today is free of debt.

Here is a brief summary of the ceremony. Preceding the actual burning of the mortgage, 4-H club girls representing each county in the creamery district placed eight yellow candles in a candelabra. Then a producer member from each county advanced and lighted a candle for his area. Then Manager Forrest Fairchild stepped forward and burned the mortgage over the candles. As the mortgage burned, a replica of the creamery building, carved in butter by Harry Lash and Ike Salch, buttermakers, was unveiled.

The applause of the 1200 patrons and their families in attendance expressed not only the appreciation of the cooperators for the colorful presentation, but their pride and joy at having completely paid for their modern building, the finest in Illinois, in so short a period of years.

Producer members who lit candles were: V. G. Tambling, Grundy; L. C. Rinker, LaSalle; Carl Barton, Livingston; F. D. Mason, Milk Producers Association; Harold Keys, Logan; William Wilson, McLean; Welby Webb, DeWitt, and Sherman Gall, Macon.

The creamery cooperative paid $15,593 in dividends to its 1820 stockholder-patrons, and the Milk Producers Association paid $5000 in dividends. In 12 years of operation the Farmers Creamery has paid dividends in the total amount of $139,056.

H. W. Enns, president of the Farmers Creamery Company, related the history of organized cooperative cream marketing in the state during the past two decades and also told of the early struggles of the Bloomington creamery. He reported that the creamery manufactured 1,173,442 pounds of butter valued at $579,055 during the past year, and that the creamery's total net worth was $160,924.

The Milk Producers Association, handling whole milk, reported 24,501,062 pounds of milk valued at $775,923 handled during 1944. Total assets of $34,843 were reported. More than 500 patrons delivered milk through the cooperative during 1944.

Other speakers of the day were Farm Adviser N. H. Anderson, Logan county, who congratulated producers and management on their accomplishments; Harry Gehring, vice-president of the Illinois Producers Creameries, who outlined the relationship between the state organization and the 10 cooperative member plants in the state, of which Farmers Creamery is the largest in the point of butter manufactured; Owen Richards, general manager of the American Dairy Association, who discussed the future of the dairy business; J. B. Countiss, IPC sales manager, and Wilfred Shaw, secretary of the Illinois Milk Producers Association and IAA director of milk marketing, talked at the business sessions of the two cooperatives.

All members of the creamery board were re-elected: Joe Harris, Dewitt; Reno Barton, Livingston; J. B. Kidd, LaSalle; Henry Marten, Logan; E. H. Orendorff, McLean; Silas Hagen, Grundy; F. D. Mason, McLean; William L. Mays, McLean, and A. L. Leinhart, Macon.

Members of the Milk Producers Association board who were re-elected were: Louis Schultz, Elmer Orendorff and Frank Mason, all of McLean county. Officers re-elected were: William L. Mays, president; George Pitts, vice-president; Elmer Orendorff, secretary, and Frank Mason, treasurer.

(*Pantagraph Photo*)

Manager Forrest Fairchild burns the mortgage on the Farmers Creamery Company of Bloomington. 4-H girls participating in the ceremony are: left to right, Marian Ganzert, Grundy; Meta Keller, LaSalle; Delores Gaspardo, Livingston; Marjorie Bielfeldt, McLean; Norma Jean Hannel, Milk Producers Association; Doris Mae Semple, Logan. Donna Griffin, DeWitt, and Arabelle Ferrill, Macon, do not appear in the picture. In the foreground at the left is a butter replica of the Creamery.

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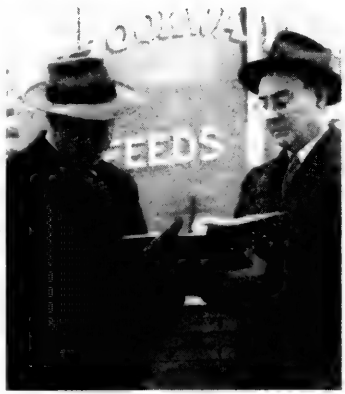

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THE EXPERIENCES OF A MAN WHO HAS BEEN A SCHOOL DIRECTOR FOR 25 YEARS

"I LOVE OUR

By LEO M. KNOX, Whiteside County

EVEN though I have been school director for more than 25 years, I am not too proud of the things that I have done to improve our educational system. I am not ashamed of what I have done or perhaps I should say what *we* have done, but I am a little bit ashamed of what we *have not done.*

It is true that several years ago the folks in our district worked together in putting a basement under the old school building, now over 80 years old, and in installing a furnace. A few years later we had a well drilled so as to do away with the necessity of the pupils carrying drinking water from the neighbors in an open pail. We also purchased some new desks and wired the old school building for electricity. Oh, yes! We purchased at one time a nice set of encyclopedia which seldom if ever is used and now and then a high powered salesman has impressed upon us the fact that our maps were sadly out of date and so we invested a few dollars there. Most of the improvements, however, have been made because of our desire to be rated as a "Standard School" and we tried to meet the requirements. These requirements, however, have not been very high.

Parents having children in our school have usually turned out pretty well for Chirstmas programs, but when it comes to the annual elections, the folks in our district have been very passive; in fact, sometimes we have had barely enough voters present to conduct the business at hand.

Let us briefly examine some of these things. Why is it that rural people have not displayed more interest in the annual elections? In my opinion, the poor attendance at the annual school elections, is not due entirely to the lack of interest. Our school elections are held in April when farm people are extraordinarily busy in the fields and the meetings are usually held in the evening, when everyone is tired. Futhermore, unless there is a controversy about some matter or some person running for office, these elections are very dry affairs. A short financial report — the balloting for the office of director, which usually nobody wants — the meeting adjourns and we go home. That is the way things have worked in our district. Probably some of you have carried on your elections by giving reports and having discussions that indicate that you have really tried to determine how your school conditions might be improved.

I think that I can also give some reasons for so many farm people "seeing red" when someone mentions the word, "consolidation", or suggests changes in our schools. In the first place, many of us have known of so-called consolidated districts in other states where the school taxes are reported outrageously high and where the rural pupils have been transported to urban centers. We have a fear of the control in our schools being taken away from us. This fear is somewhat justified because many times over the years, certain groups and special interests have tried to reorganize rural schools from the top down.

In Illinois, our own Illinois Agricultural Association has many times thrown its weight against enforced consolidation and the transfer of control from the people to some centralized authority. The time is here, however, when a goodly number of rural people, in every part of the state, have come to realize that our rural schools have not progressed as fast as have some of our urban schools or kept pace with progress along other lines. They feel that rural boys and girls have a perfect right to have the best education possible. It appears that in some states, such as New York, Wisconsin and Indiana, the reorganization of rural schools has come from the top.

It is my firm belief that whatever changes are made in rural schools should be done *with the consent of the farm people.*

To be fair to our boys and girls so as to be sure that they secure educational opportunities equal to that of others, we should not postpone making a serious study of our present school conditions. I am sure that changes are going to come. I would like to have these changes directed by farm people. I am sure that if farm people study all sides of this question they will not come out with a stupid answer. I am sure also that any study of schools by farm people should be mixed with the advice and counsel of our educators. I have noticed a tendency of farm people to be-little the advice of those who have been closest to the problems. I think that we must listen to all sides of the questions and then make our own decisions. We shouldn't let selfishness or false pride or prejudice warp our thinking.

During the last several years I have been doing considerable work on school matters with the public relations committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association and on a state-wide Farm Bureau committee, and I have learned why the situations in some of the rural districts in Illinois have become quite serious.

The most important of these is the fact that our school population has decreased tremendously. For instance, in my own school district there were from 50 to 60 pupils attending school during the winter months when my father went to school. When I was attending school in our district, there were from 20 to 30 pupils. When my wife taught school in our district, she had 22 pupils during the first year. For the last several years, we have had an average of about 10 or 11. Next year, there will be six, and unless some

OLD SCHOOL, However"

one moves into the district with a large family the enrollment will, in a couple years, be decreased to three or four.

This same thing is happening all over Illinois, not in all districts however, because some communities have unusual situations, but the trend is for a decreased enrollment. For instance, the average daily attendance in the eight rural districts of Mount Pleasant township in 1934 was 132. Five years later in 1939 the average daily attendance was 110. Ten years later, or in 1944, the average daily attendance of these eight districts in Mount Pleasant township was 94. This was a decrease of over 28% in ten years. There was a reduction of approximately 50% in the enrollment in Mount Pleasant township from 1900 to 1944. In 1891 there were 4,016 pupils enrolled in the one-room schools of Whiteside county — in 1943 there were only 1,664. The average daily attendance in almost 50% of the rural schools in the county is nine or less.

Although not always true, there is a general tendency for districts with a small enrollment to hire cheaper teachers. I am sure that all of us will agree that the teacher is the most important element in any school. One of the principal reasons why I feel that we should consider taking steps to enlarge our districts and improve our facilities is so that we will be in a position to require fewer teachers, *but better ones.*

There are many good rural school teachers at the present time but I am very suspicious that the urban schools are making their selection first. I perhaps can show this picture by telling you that in 1941, before the war had begun to create an emergency and a shortage of teachers, the average salary of rural teachers in Whiteside county was approximately $845. During this same period the average salary of teachers of urban elementary grades was approximately $1,232.

Does it not stand to reason that the city schools who have better buildings, better equipment, no janitor work, no transportation problems for the teachers, and who are paying higher salaries are able to attract the "cream of the crop"?

Do you know what I would like to see tried in my own township? Since there are only approximately 90 pupils attending the eight rural schools in my township, it seems to me that our people might at least think about building one good three or four room school in the township and hiring three or four of the most capable teachers available. I believe that some teachers can do a very good job of handling all eight grades, but I believe that most teachers who concentrate their training on a few grades, generally speaking, do a better job. I think such a school could have a much broader course of study, have better equipment, have inside toilet facilities, furnish excellent transportation and have a better school spirit at no greater cost than under the present arrangement.

I really believe that four teachers in a four-room school with approximately 100 students will do a much better job than eight teachers working in eight one-room schools. I realize that there is no cut and dried plan that will work in all communities. There are many factors to take into consideration. One of these being the condition of the roads. I realize that the suggestions I have made will be quite a shock to many of you and I do not expect many of the people in my district to at first agree.

I do not want you to get the idea that I am recommending these changes in order to save taxes, because any plan of work probably will not reduce the cost, but I do believe that it is possible to buy more education than we are now doing for the same amount of money.

I do not agree with the statement of an educator who said, "There is no justification for the one-room rural schools, that they never have been good

(*Continued on page* 24)

THE AUTHOR:

Leo M. Knox

LEO M. KNOX, Morrison, Whiteside county farmer, is a former IAA board member. He secured his elementary education in the same one-room rural school attended by his father and which his grandfather helped organize in 1862. Mr. Knox's father also served on this school board and Mr. Knox has served as a director for 25 years. Mrs. Knox also taught in the school for three years before her marriage. "So," he says, "I love our old school, but it takes more than sentiment, however to educate our children." This is the talk he made at the annual meeting of the Whiteside County Farm Bureau. The opinions expressed here are his own, he points out.

..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES
By O. D. Brissenden

THE flood-tide of new Farm Bureau memberships continues in every county where drives are or have recently been held, in every section of Illinois. Membership which was at 109,023 February 1, had apparently passed the 110,000 mark by the middle of the month, when this was compiled, and it was still going strong.

Achievement of the long-range goals totalling 117,000 in the state by September 30 of this year seems entirely possible if every county will set up a program designed for this purpose. The earlier the better!

John C. Spencer, right, hands 46 new Farm Bureau membership contracts to White County Farm Bureau Organization Director J. C. Campbell. A total of 142 were signed in the recent drive.

Membership maintenance meetings continue, with a total of 35 meetings, including the employed personnel of 48 county Farm Bureaus, reached by the end of February, reports W. P. Sandford, IAA director of sales service, who is working in collaboration with H. B. Claar, L. B. Hornbeck, and John C. Moore on this program. March and a large part of April are already well scheduled.

Reaffirmation of long-range goals, and, in a few cases, increases in them, have been the order of the day in the afternoon conferences with directors and executives. Employee attendance at the evening meetings has surpassed that of last year, when the "M-M" meetings were first held. Enthusiasm for Farm Bureau on the part of those who work for it and its subsidiaries is at a high point, and all realize the primary importance of membership acquisition and especially of membership maintenance through good service to members.

Harry Claar, left, IAA organization field man, and John C. Bigelow, Marion Farm Bureau COD, right, pay a wager they lost to C. Glenn Jones, Marion vice-president, in a recent organization drive. Claar and Bigelow agreed to parade around the Marion County Courthouse square in bathrobes if the 20th Century team of organization workers defeated the 19th Century team. The 20th Century won by a score of 23 in the drive that produced 134 new members.

Iroquois county set a record for new memberships in this year's drives, when a contest between young and old workers in the county brought in a total of 242 contracts. J. S. Dorward and L. T. Bergstrom captained the teams. C. J. Johnston is COD.

DeKalb went into second place in this respect when its workers turned in 175 contracts in their recent drive.

Bureau county, whose mark of 165 was high for quite a while, is putting on a determined cleanup effort, and C. A. Markman, COD, reports, "we are now past 200 and there is more to do."

Left to right are Eldon Branch, Earl Loomis and Hershel Campbell, three Marion County Farm Bureau members who worked as a team in a recent campaign and signed 31 new members. They live in Tonti township.

Menard county brought total membership to 833, one short of its long-range goal, by signing 80 members in this already highly-organized county.

Dick O'Dell, COD of Piatt county, has not had the terrific drive figures reported by some others, but in the past three months his regular reports show no less than 210 new members!

LaSalle county workers went on a rampage in their drive and signed 116 new members, COD Earl Hayes reports.

Kenneth Flake, Fulton COD, reports the grand total of 129 for the drive there.

John Spencer, a volunteer worker in White county, signed what is believed to be the individual high total so far, when he brought in 46 contracts personally. The total for the drive was a thumping 142. White county now has 880 members, 50 beyond the long range goal set last year.

Marion county's drive, climaxed by Harry Claar's parade around the courthouse attired in dressing gown and straw hat, brought in 134 new members. . .a great achievement in a month of great achievements.

Bond county let the contest motif work fully in its drive, which reached the splendid total of 100 new contracts.

George Dirreen, COD in Cass county, reports that an intensive drive brought in 51.

Emmett Keim, COD of St. Clair county, was pleased when the volunteer workers rang up a total of 82.

Henderson county workers believed "it can be done," and proved it when they signed 69 new members.

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Edgar county's best drive, in the opinion of H. Zeis Gumm, COD, was a dandy, with 84 new contracts resulting.

Jasper county workers went up and down the roads there, and the harvest was no less than 81 new members.

On toward the long-range goals — now!

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Macoupin county reported 80 new members signed in the drive which terminated Feb. 15.

H. T. Swigart, county organization director for the DeWitt County Farm Bureau since 1937, is retiring from his position because of ill health. Mr. Swigart has performed an outstanding job in his county, and has been very active in community affairs, serving as president of the High School board, and on many other civic boards.

"And, say George, after you get that new generator in, you better put new tires and tubes on those front wheels — we're planning on a little trip to Hot Springs."

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Have your trained Country Life agent analyze your insurance program in terms of your present day needs. He will be glad to do this — with no obligation on your part.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

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COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

REPORT FROM THE

STATE LEGISLATIVE FRONT

* * * *

AIRPORT AUTHORITY BILL CONCERNS FARMERS. PROPOSE YEAR-ROUND OPEN SEASON ON FOXES. OPPOSITION TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

By PAUL MATHIAS

THE first two months of the present session of the Illinois legislature have been largely devoted to organization of the legislative bodies and to a few emergency matters. Highly controversial issues have not been considered.

Airport Authority Act

However, one bill, the airport authority act, which is being pressed for early passage, is of particular importance to farmers. This bill is intended to meet objections raised by the Illinois Supreme Court in holding unconstitutional the 1943 Act permitting cities to set up airport districts.

The new bill would permit the creation of airport authority districts in areas having 5,000 or more inhabitants. The territory of the airport authority district may include both incorporated cities and rural territory. The creation of the district would be submitted to a referendum in the proposed district and if the proposal carried the airport district would be created.

A majority of the commissioners appointed to govern the district would be appointed by the city council if there was a city in the area. This airport district would acquire and provide airport facilities and would be authorized to levy a tax of 15c on the $100 valuation and also issue bonds without referendum up to 1% of the assessed valuation of the property in the district. The airport authority, in addition to jurisdiction over the airport itself may regulate the approaches to the airport in the surrounding area.

There is a provision in the bill which would permit the disconnection of unsubdivided tracts of 20 acres or more if these lands are not part of the airport and are more than a certain distance from the airport. However, under the bill, as originally introduced, while rural property not needed for the airport itself or for regulation of the approaches might be disconnected it could have been liable for payment of a proportionate part of the bonds issued prior to disconnection.

Under the bill passed two years ago, a number of cities proposed to set up airport districts and several of them included substantial amounts of rural territory. Upon referendum, the people in the cities greatly outnumbered and outvoted the people in the rural areas. The Illinois Agricultural Association proposed first that the minimum population of these districts be increased to 15,000, and secondly, that a separate vote be taken in the urban territory and rural territory and that the proposal must receive a majority of the votes cast in each in order to carry. Both these amendments were defeated.

While it is stated that Federal funds will be available for only a few airports in the state, the higher population limitation was opposed by Chamber of Commerce and municipal officials who seemed to feel that many of the smaller cities would want to take advantage of this legislation. There is, of course, legislation now on the books under which cities, counties and park districts may provide public airports. However, in order to secure added taxing and bonding power, many people seem to feel that the present legislation is necessary.

While the IAA amendments were defeated, other amendments have been adopted which reduce the area of rural territory to be retained in the district to the airport itself and an adjoining area of one-half to two miles, depending upon the length of the runways, and a strip of land connecting the airport to the city.

Other amendments give residents of rural territory 60 days in which to file a petition for disconnection and provide that when the disconnection is granted it shall relate back to the date of the petition. This will enable the area which is disconnected to be relieved of taxes for the payment of bonds for the airport authority district. If the provision for disconnection is valid, then these amendments go a long ways toward protecting the interests of rural people.

Open Season On Foxes

Another bill of interest to a number of farmers in the central section of the state provides a year-round open season on foxes in the central zone. Many persons report that foxes have become so numerous that they are killing many chickens and even very young pigs in addition to doing a great deal of other damage. It is thought that the enactment of legislation providing a year-round open season on foxes in the central zone will result in a considerable reduction in the fox population. A number of them can be killed before they leave their dens. The IAA is supporting this legislation.

Animal Disease Control

There is a great deal of interest in animal disease control legislation particularly as it affects the Bang's disease elimination program. A legislative commission has held hearings in a number of places in the state in an attempt to determine the thought and wishes of livestock breeders. While no legislation has been introduced as yet, it is apparent that there will be legislative action on these matters.

Constitutional Convention

Many groups are urging that the question of calling a constitutional convention to consider a revision or amendment of our state constitution be submitted to the voters. The Governor has recommended this proposal. While the legislation has not been introduced, it is much discussed.

If the recommendation were to be followed, the General Assembly, by a two-thirds vote in each House would submit the proposal for calling a constitutional convention to a referendum at the election in November, 1946.

The favorable vote of a majority of all votes cast in the election would be necessary for the proposal to carry. If the proposal carried, then the General Assembly in 1947 would enact legislation providing for the convention. Two delegates would be elected from each senatorial district. This would involve a primary election and also a special

election. The convention would then convene and proceed to prepare its report and recommendations. The report of the convention would be submitted to the electors, probably at a special statewide election. A majority of all of the votes cast at the election would be necessary in order for the proposals to carry.

The IAA is opposed to submitting the proposal for calling a constitutional convention at this time. The Association recognizes, of course, that certain provisions of our state constitution require amendment. It believes that this can be accomplished through the adoption of a Gateway amendment which would make it possible to submit amendments to three articles of the constitution instead of one, as at present, at the same election and would permit an amendment to be adopted by the favorable vote of two-thirds of those voting on the proposition instead of requiring a majority of all votes cast at the election.

It has seemed to the Association that a constitutional convention at this time would not accomplish anything constructive. It is certain that the convention would consider reapportionment, changes in the revenue article and possibly changes in the minority representation provisions of our present constitution. These are highly controversial and any report approved by the convention probably would be the result of compromise. In order to make certain that one compromise proposal did not carry while another carried, the report of the convention probably would be submitted as a single proposal.

It is the opinion of the Association that the cumulative opposition to the different proposals would be such as to defeat the entire report. In 1922 the constitutional convention proposal received only 17% of the votes cast. The expense involved in the holding of a constitutional convention with three statewide special elections, in addition to the expense of the convention itself, is estimated to run anywhere from two and one-half to four million dollars.

Then, too, there is the question of whether it is advisable to attempt to rewrite the basic law of the state under present unsettled conditions. It would seem to be very difficult to obtain serious public consideration of constitutional proposals. It has seemed to the Association that more consideration would be given to a proposal if only two or three matters were submitted at one time instead of an entire new constitution or many different proposals. For these reasons the Association has opposed the calling of a constitutional convention and favors a Gateway amendment.

WFA Announces Tentative Rates of Dairy Payment

The War Food Administration announced on Feb. 15 tentative plans for the continuance of dairy production payments through the last nine months of 1945. Continuation of the program after June 30, 1945, it was announced by WFA, would be contingent upon approval by Congress and the rates of payment remain subject to later revision dependent upon war conditions.

Under the new schedule, milk production payments per hundred pounds will be 25 cents lower in April, 1945, than in April, 1944; 10 cents lower in May and June; the same as last year in July and August; 25 cents down in September; and the same as last year in October, November and December.

The butterfat payment will remain at 10 cents per pound until October, when it will be increased to 16 cents per pound for the last three months of the year.

In Illinois the rates per hundredweight for all counties, as announced by WFA, are as follows: January through March, 60 cents; April through June, 25 cents; July through September, 45 cents; and October through December, 70 cents.

However, in addition to the payments specified above, a supplemental drought payment of 10 cents per hundredweight of whole milk and 1 cent per pound of butterfat is effective for the period January through March, 1945, in the following Illinois counties: Adams, Brown, Schuyler, Bond, Calhoun, Cass, Christian, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Madison, Montgomery, Morgan, Pike, Sangamon, Scott, DeWitt, Logan, McLean, Macon, Mason, Menard, Tazewell, Champaign, Ford, Iroquois, Piatt, Vermilion, Clark, Coles, Cumberland, Douglas, Edgar, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Moultrie, Shelby, Clinton, Monroe, Randolph, St. Clair, Washington, Johnson, Williamson, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wabash, Wayne, White, Clay, Crawford, Lawrence, Marion, Richland, Alexander, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Union, Franklin, and Jefferson.

Lt. Col. John E. Boland, medical director for Country Life Insurance Company who is on leave of absence serving in the Army, sent this picture of himself from Verdun, France. He has been in action with the first, third and ninth American armies and the British second. He was sent into the St. Vith sector at the time of the German break through in December.

(Champaign Courier Photo)

Country Life Insurance written in Champaign county exceeded five million dollars with the issuance of a policy to Mrs. Roy Savage in February. Special Agent Ed Schrodt presents the policy to Mrs. Savage as Jerry Trimble, general agent, left, looks on. Others shown are Mr. Savage, their sons, Leonard, left, and Donald. The Savage family has farmed in Champaign county 18 years.

Have you classified your woods and protected it against livestock grazing?

The FARM FRONT ROUNDUP

VEGETABLE SUPPORT PRICES — Because of increased military requirements, the national goal for processing vegetables in 1945 has been increased. Goals for the individual crops vary by states and areas, but nationally, for the four major vegetables, they are these percentages of 1944 planted acreages: snap beans, 98 per cent; green peas, 108 per cent; sweet corn, 105 per cent, and tomatoes, 110 per cent. As in past years, growers may be assured of the minimum support prices on one or more of the 4 vegetables only by entering into contract agreements with canners. Canners participating in the program will be certified by state AAA committees. Grower support prices for Illinois are as follows: tomatoes for canning, $24 per ton; sweet corn for canning, $19 per ton; snap beans for canning, (schedule recommended) range from $105 to $60 per ton for four varieties: green peas, $85 per ton.

FINAL CROP FIGURES — Farmers turned out total crops last year 24 per cent above the ten year 1923-32 or pre-drought average, 6 per cent larger than 1943, and 11 per cent more than in any other year save that peak in 1942.

FARM PRODUCTS DEMAND — In its latest price and demand situation report, BAE says that demand for farm products is likely to continue at present wartime levels throughout most of 1945. Regardless of the course of the war the demand for farm products, at ceiling prices, may continue to exceed supplies in 1945.

WHEAT INSURANCE — Crop insurance, assuring production returns up to 75 per cent of average yields will be available on 1945 spring wheat crops through county AAA offices. Two contracts will be available — one covering up to 75 per cent of average yields and the other up to 50 per cent. Both contracts will be for three years, with premium payments on an annual basis through cash or premium notes. In order for crop insurance to be available in a county, applications must be made covering 50 farms in the county or one-third of the farmers producing insured crops in the county, whichever is less.

FLAX INSURANCE — Crop insurance on flax, which is being offered in 1945 for the first time, will enable producers to assure production returns from their 1945 flaxseed crops up to 75 per cent of average yields.

FARM DEBTS — Farm mortgage debt of the country is the lowest in 30 years. Much of the reduction is due to repayments on loans made through the Federal land bank system. The volume of land bank and Commissioner loans made in 1944 was the largest since 1936, totalling $105,292,000, but for every dollar borrowed more than 3½ dollars was repaid on loans made in prior years.

SOYBEANS FOR OIL — Soybean processors can pay producers up to $2.10 a bushel for U.S. No. 2 green and yellow soybeans of 14 per cent moisture content, under a new OPA regulation. This ceiling, which applies to 1944-crop soybeans marketed after Jan. 27, is 6 cents above the support price. The new regulation allows country elevators a mark-up of 5 cents a bushel for handling. It allows merchandisers a mark-up of 2½ cents a bushel if they unload at a terminal market and 1 cent in all other cases, according to the state AAA committee.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS — Shippers and growers of fresh fruits and vegetables are warned by the WFA that if production of these agricultural commodities is as large as expected this year, they again will have to take special measures to assure themselves of adequate container supplies. Looking at the wooden container picture as a whole, officials say these items will be considerably short of new container requirements for 1945. The situation on fiber boxes and packages is somewhat the same. WFA recommends placing orders as far as possible in advance and the salvaging of containers for re-use.

SUGAR SUPPLIES — According to present estimates, OPA says there won't be as much sugar to meet 1945 civilian needs as was used in 1944. Present stocks are low. Government needs will be higher, and shipping and man power limit an increase in supply. OPA announces that ration coupons for no more than 700,000 tons can be issued for home canning in the 1945 season. OPA feels that with this amount housewives will be able to can as much as they did in 1944.

LABOR SUPPLY — Five hundred Mexican nationals and 1000 Jamaicans will help harvest Illinois food crops this year, according to plans revealed by P. E. Johnston, in charge of the agricultural extension service farm labor program for Illinois.

LEND-LEASE — WFA has announced that deliveries of food and other agricultural products for shipment to the Allies under lend-lease during 1944 totaled 7 billion 272 million pounds compared with 1943 deliveries of 11 billion 488 million pounds. Meat and meat products led deliveries for the year with 2 billion 268 million pounds, followed by dairy products totalling 1 billion 371 million pounds and grains and cereals totaling 1 billion 324 million pounds.

The European war is expensive, but everything in the Pacific war will cost more. To support the same sized task force, it will take twice as many ships. We'll need more Superfortresses that cost $600,000 each — more tanks with bulldozer blades that cost $67,417 each — more of everything. This amphibious war in the Pacific takes tremendous amounts of equipment. To supply our fighting men with these weapons, we must buy more War Bonds than ever before.

Terraces can be successfully constructed with an ordinary two or three bottom tractor plow.

KEEP FILLED

-TO KEEP FARMING!

with one of these

QUALITY FUELS

- **MAGIC ALADDIN GASOLINE**

  This high quality gasoline meets the war-time standards for anti-knock and other war specifications as established by the petroleum industry. This fuel is the first choice of many farmers including those operating high compression tractors.

- **KLEER MOTOR**

  This is a clear, unleaded, well refined gasoline that is used widely by farmers in their tractors and stationary gasoline engines. It is also used by many for cooking and lighting purposes.

- **T-40 TRACTOR FUEL**

  This is a high octane tractor fuel built to perform and give outstanding results in tractors designed for heavy fuels. Great care goes into the refining of this fuel and its exceptional performance has justified its wide acceptance among tractor operators. T-40 is exempt from the state motor fuel tax.

- **NEW FS/50 TRACTOR FUEL**

  FS/50 is the NEW and volatile tractor fuel which combines some of the characteristics of gasoline with other qualities of heavier fuels due to its higher octane and volatility. It responds more quickly to the governor and doesn't "load up" when idling. As is the case with heavier fuels, FS/50 requires high manifold and water jacket temperatures to prevent dilution. The state motor fuel tax is required on this fuel, but applications for refund are accepted as in the case of gasolines used in field work.

or

"How to keep from running out of fuel in the midst of spring plowing and planting."

Your Blue Seal salesman will make regular calls to keep your farm fuel storage filled.

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILL.

By H. G. Iftner

New memberships in Illinois Grain Corporation during the past year are: Henry Stark Service Company, Cambridge, Henry county, A. O. Grossmann, manager; Penfield Grain and Coal Company, Penfield, Champaign county, Lee Nelson, manager; Farmers' Grain Company of Palmer, Palmer, Christian county, Howard McWard, manager; Dillsburg Cooperative Grain Company, Rantoul, Champaign county, John Ehman, manager; Orleans Farmers Grain Company, Alexander, Morgan county, Francis Kaiser, manager; McDonough Grain Milling Company, Bushnell, McDonough county, W. A. Elam, manager; and Grundy Grain and Supply company, Coal City, Grundy county, L. W. Womacks, manager.

The first shipment of corn by the McDonough Grain and Milling Company at Bushnell was marketed through the Jacksonville office of Illinois Grain Corporation of which J. O. Cain is manager.

The Jacksonville and St. Louis offices of Illinois Grain Corporation have enjoyed a good patronage from C. P. Griffiths who owns the elevator at Colusa, Missouri. Griffiths once served on the board of directors of Illinois Grain Corporation.

W. A. Davenport, grain merchant at Jacksonville, died in January. Mr. Davenport was a patron of Illinois Grain Corporation, although he operated a private business.

Martin Hugo, Ferrin, Clinton county, is new manager of the Cooperative Equity Exchange. He succeeds his father Fred Hugo who served the company for 22 years. The Ferrin Cooperative Equity Exchange, under Fred Hugo's management, became one of the outstanding cooperatives in southern Illinois. Operating on a strictly cooperative basis, the number of stockholders increased yearly. When patronage credits totalled $100, a share of stock was issued to the patron. Ten new stockholders were added at the annual meeting on Jan. 31.

The Equity Union Exchange, official organ of the National Organization, reports that Fred Hugo's last year with the Ferrin Cooperative was the best in its history.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo moved to St. Louis, leaving their son Martin in full charge of the organization.

The Columbia Farmers' Cooperative Grain Company, Monroe county, merits recognition. This company enjoys the distinction of becoming the first in the state in 1944 to re-organize on a county wide basis, becoming a Farm Bureau type cooperative. It will serve Monroe county farmers in the marketing of their grain and in supplying Blue Seal and Service Brand Feeds. The Columbia Farmers' Cooperative Grain Company is a member of Illinois Grain Corporation and of Illinois Farm Supply Company. Walter Reichart is manager.

Prior to 1944 county grain companies had been organized in four Illinois counties. They were: Lee County Grain Association, Champaign County Grain Association, Jersey County Grain Company, and Moultrie Grain Association. Since May 1944 county grain and feed programs have been assured in nine counties: Henry, Grundy, McDonough, Schuyler, Coles, Cass, Bond, Montgomery, and Monroe.

Progress is under way in at least 25 other Illinois counties in the grain producing area.

Lee Nelson, manager of the Penfield Grain and Coal Company, Champaign county, has been employed to manage the Farmers Elevator Company at Villa Grove, Douglas county. Nelson succeeds L. W. Womacks, who goes to Coal City, Grundy county.

Stock and patronage dividends totalling $20,328.53 were distributed by the Ludlow Cooperative elevator, Champaign county, to stockholders and patrons at a recent annual meeting.

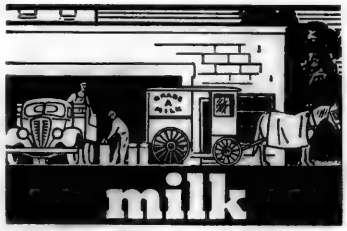
Dividends of 2¼ cents on grain, 6 per cent on merchandise and 5 per cent on preferred stock were reported by President Warren H. Watson.

Three directors whose terms expired were re-elected: Byron Walker, Ed Quinlan and M. P. Quinlan. At the organization meeting, directors re-elected all officers as follows: Mr. Watson, president; John F. McCabe, treasurer, and W. O. Smith, secretary. Eugene C. Hoerner is manager. Prof. A. T. Anderson, U. of I. department of agricultural economics, was the speaker. Dinners were served to 203 persons, including representatives from the Paxton and Gifford elevators.

Cooperative grain marketing lost a good friend in the death in January of Thomas D. Karnes, 79, who served as manager of the Farmers Grain Company, Fairbury, Livingston county, for 39 years. Born Dec. 19, 1865, in Eagle township, La Salle county, he moved to Fairbury with his family when he was a small boy. During his lifetime he was active in community affairs, serving as president and director of the Fairbury First National Bank, and as Fairbury postmaster under Grover Cleveland. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, the Masons, and Fairbury Rotary club. For several years he was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions. He leaves his wife and one son, Cmdr. Thomas Donald Karnes of Lake Forest, now aboard the destroyer, Frank Knox. He also leaves one brother and a sister.

Thomas D. Karnes

Williard Barclay, former manager of an elevator at Wing in Livingston county, was selected by the board of directors of the Farmers Grain Company at Fairbury to succeed T. D. Karnes. While Barclay has had many years experience in elevator management, he said, "Mr. Karnes will be a hard man to follow". Barclay began his duties at Fairbury Feb. 19.



By Wilfred Shaw

Meet the new president of Illinois Milk Producers Association. He's Edwin Gumm of Galesburg. A veteran of World War I, he has been on a dairy farm since 1919, and is owner-operator of a 250-acre farm in Knox county and also operates his father's farm of 650 acres, 400 acres of which is pasture land. He maintains a dairy herd of 30 milking cows, and feeds from 125 to 150 steers and 150 to 175 hogs annually. Ed helped organize the Galesburg Pure Milk Association, and has been president since it was organized in 1932. He also is vice-president of the Knox County Farm Bureau, and has been a Farm Bureau director for 16 years. He is president of the Knox-Warren Livestock Association. Ed is chairman of trustees for the First Universalist Church, Galesburg, and is a member of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Exchange and Galesburg Club. Mr. and Mrs. Gumm have two children, Dorothy and John.

The annual meeting of Mid-West Dairymen's Company of Rockford will be held the evening of March 27 by action of the directors.

H. W. Mainland, manager of Mid-West Dairymen's Company, reported recently that their members delivered 46,455,709 pounds of milk to their buyers in 1944, or 9.6% more milk than in 1943. Their average member produced 321 pounds of milk per day, or 5% more than in 1943. The average price of 3.5% milk in Rockford was $3.07 per cwt. in 1944. Class I sales to dealers, or bottled milk sales increased 11.8% in 1944. 67% of all milk sold was sold in Class I and 13½% in Class II.

Plans for the 20th annual meeting of Pure Milk Association, scheduled for March 13 in Chicago, have been canceled. In order to transact the necessary and essential business a skeleton meeting of one representative from each of their 16 districts will meet at the Pure Milk Association offices on March 13, according to A. H. Lauterbach, manager.

The 15th annual meeting of Quality Milk Association was held Feb. 15 in the Consistory building, Moline, and was attended by 415 members and their wives.

Manager C. G. Huppert reported 4.5% more shipper members in 1944 than in 1943; 6.1% more milk delivered in 1944 than in 1943; an average weighted price of $3.00 per cwt. for 3.5% milk marketed in 1944.

Membership approval was voted of the Quality Milk Association purchase of the

plant and facilities formerly operated by the Producers Creamery of Moline.

Directors re-elected were: Arthur E. Meyer, Albert T. Johnson, Walter Mose, Robert McKnight, Harold Peterson, Carl Geiger, Vernon Tyler. L. A. Schnekloth was elected director to fill the vacancy of Elmer Kuhl, who resigned. James Holtz was elected director at large, replacing Hollis Boardman.

Wilfred Shaw, IAA director of milk marketing, was the principal speaker. Reports were given by Julia Dearch, of the Quad City Dairy Council, and E. H. McGuire, Quad City market administrator, on the federal milk marketing order.

The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are January prices for 3.5% milk, f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.48
Canton	2.75
Champaign	2.75
Chicago	3.10
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.75
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.60
Jacksonville	2.85
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle	2.69
Moline	2.96
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.36
Rockford	3.07
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis	3.40
Streator	2.40

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis, delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for December, unless otherwise noted:

Boston (191-200 mile zone)		$3.82
Chicago (70 mile zone)	(Jan.)	3.10
Cleveland		3.51
Dayton	(Jan.)	3.06
Denver	(Jan.)	2.87
Detroit		3.57
Evansville		2.94
Indianapolis	(Jan.)	3.44
Kansas City	(Jan.)	3.52
Milwaukee		3.00
New York City (201-210 mile zone)		4.08
Omaha		3.00
Seattle	(Jan.)	3.10
St. Louis	(Jan.)	3.44
St. Paul and Minneapolis	(Jan.)	3.00
Washington, D. C.		3.99

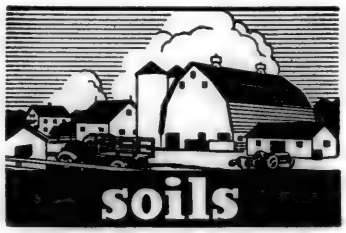
The Producers Co-Op Dairy of Quincy held their 22nd annual meeting in Quincy Feb. 12.

The reports of management disclosed this past year to have been the largest year of business and of earnings since they started operations in 1922. Total sales for the year were $450,117, or 12% above the year previous. A return of stock investments to producers of $14,900 was made in 1944, in addition to dividends upon patronage and stock of $4,399, or a total of $19,299 returned to patrons and stockholders. All capital stock has now been returned and the dairy is operating upon a revolving fund basis. The net worth of the dairy on December 31, 1944 was $131,412.74.

All directors were re-elected for the coming year. The directors all have Quincy addresses, and are Anthony Grawe, Lawrence Brinkman, R. B. Putnam, Wilbur Coe, Fred Lewis, Eldon Knobloch, Alfred Dedert, Henry Summers and Wilmer Cornwell.

Mrs. Laura Johnson is office manager and M. B. Crocker is plant manager.

Ed Gumm of Galesburg, president of Illinois Milk Producers' Association, and Wilfred Shaw, IAA director of milk marketing, addressed the meeting, which was held in the Adams County Livestock Shippers building.



By John R. Spencer

According to Farm Adviser F. H. Shuman, Whiteside county applied 85,000 tons of agricultural limestone in 1944 and this is an increase of approximately 10,000 tons over the previous year. About half of the samples thus far tested in the Whiteside county soil laboratory shows a definite need for limestone and thus it would appear the liming job is a long way from complete.

The counties of the 21st congressional district (Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery and Sangamon) used more than 165,000 tons of limestone last year, which came from eleven different quarries outside of the area. There are no producing quarries in the four counties.

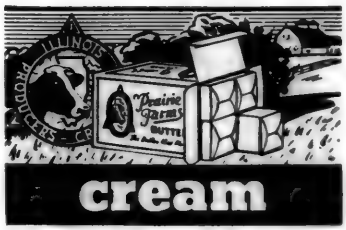
On most cultivated land nitrogen scarcity is a bottleneck in the production of high yields of corn and grain, states L. B. Miller, assistant chief, soil experiment fields, U. of I. College of Agriculture.

Alfalfa is especially efficient as a host plant because, in addition to producing a nitrogen-rich top growth which can be plowed under, it also fills the soil to a considerable depth with roots which are high in nitrogen. The growing of alfalfa, even when large crops of hay are removed, usually leaves a favorable nitrogen balance in the soil, Miller added.

Disappointing yields of corn or other crops following several years of alfalfa may be due to potash deficiency and can be overcome by using barnyard manure or other potash-rich fertilizers.

The sales manager of a company having five producing quarries said recently "We are behind on orders over 500 car loads of agricultural limestone and have turned down twice that much business."

If corn is checked on sloping land and cultivated both ways, try to "lay it by" across the slope to reduce erosion.



By Frank Gougler

In normal times, average annual per capita butter consumption in the U. S. is about 17 lbs. This year it will not exceed 10 lbs. Butter production during 1944 was 10% under 1943. It is estimated that 1945 production will be 10% under last year. Draining more farm labor from our dairy farms may result in a much greater reduction.

If a farmer who operates a rather large farm and milks many cows has his help taken from him, and other help cannot be employed, about all he can do is to dispose of his herd. Weather conditions may be another very important factor that will have a bearing on 1945 butter production.

Military and lend-lease needs for butter appear to be much greater this year than formerly. Last year the early spring butter production up to April 1 was left free for civilian use. This year lend-lease is taking 20% of the make in February and 25% in March.

Late last year, it was expected that 1945 would begin with much smaller needs of food products to meet military and lend-lease requirements. Instead, we are starting out with the most stringent rationing of the war years.

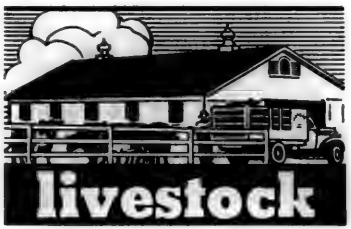
Manager F. A. Gourley of Producers Creamery of Carlinville asks the question, "When is a truck worn out?" Then he reports this interesting experience with trucks. Before the war he followed the practice of trading in trucks annually. Now he has trucks on the road that were bought in 1941. The mileage on them ranges from 175,000 to 200,000 miles and they are still going strong.

The 200,000 mile truck has been driven by Olen Crayne for the past year. It was considered ready for the junk heap when he took it over, yet during the past year it has had the lowest operating mileage of all trucks. Gourley gives Olen a lot of credit for the longevity of this truck.

Equally good results have been secured with a truck which has been driven 175,000 miles by James England. This truck is bringing in the largest load of milk coming to the plant.

Russell Meyers, butter salesman, has driven his truck more than 150,000 miles and its appearance and performance would lead one to believe that it has not gone more than 40,000 miles. Manager Gourley concludes, "It appears to us that with the best drivers behind the wheel, you can expect long and continuous service from many trucks regardless of make. Conscientious, careful and considerate drivers are a valuable asset to the creamery.

Watering cows twice daily providing water heated from 50 to 55 degrees will increase milk production five per cent to 10 per cent.



By S. F. Russell

Indianapolis Producers handled more than 3 million dollars worth of live stock in January, according to a report just issued by the officers. The Producers received 27.8 per cent of the salable live stock on the market with the volume well above a year ago. January was the biggest month on record in cattle for the Producers with an increase of 1207 head over January of 1944, and the largest January since 1935 was reported for calves with an increase of 589 head over a year ago. The largest January in hogs since 1934 was also reported with an increase of 5647 head, and the smallest sheep and lamb total since January, 1939, with a decrease of 9794 head from the first month of 1944.

Chicago Produers' 23rd annual meeting scheduled for March 8, has been cancelled by the board of directors. The action was taken to comply with the recent order of Mobilization Director Byrnes. In accordance with the by-laws of the association, the present directors will continue to serve in office until such time as a membership meeting can be held.

Here's a tip from the Chicago Producers' newsletter: "Did you know that paint on hogs for identification purposes is not satisfactory, as it often blends with the hog's color and cannot be seen. It is advisable to have your hogs marked with shears before leaving the farm, if it is convenient."

Organization of a new subsidiary of the Bloomington Producers to be known as "Producers Stockyards Supplies," was announced at the recent annual meeting of the Bloomington cooperative. The new subsidiary will handle mixed fertilizers manufactured by the Illinois Farm Supply Company plant.

According to the reports presented at the Bloomington Producers annual meeting, the cooperative handled livestock valued at $2,085,502 during 1944. Feed sales amounted to $102,000 for the year. Net income was reported at $17,513, and net worth at $54,947. Average weight of hogs handled in 1944 was 253 pounds compared with 262 pounds for 1943.

Directors elected were Carl Lage, Walter Risser, Charles Disher, Byron Kline, Chris Warsaw, Frank R. Hubert, Alden Sutter, W. F. Satterfield and Lowell Kraft.

That the breeding of yearling heifers fed for about five months is a sound practice is suggested by results of experiments on the effect of pregnancy on quality of beef at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Pregnant heifers take on a higher degree of finish during this time than do open heifers in the same period.

Copies of Bulletin 508, "Effect of Pregnancy on Quality of Beef" are available upon request to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

Former Logan COD Hired As Livestock Field Man

Lee Roy Hays, former assistant farm adviser and organization director in Logan county, has been hired as field man for district four on the staff of the livestock marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, according to an announcement by S. F. Russell, director.

Lee Roy Hays

Counties included in the district in which Hays will work are: Kankakee, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, McLean, DeWitt, Piatt, Vermilion, Champaign, Macon, Moultrie, Douglas, Edgar, Coles, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Jasper, and Crawford.

Hays, who recently received an honorable discharge from the U. S. Army, began work on his new job Feb. 15. He had been employed in Logan county from Sept. 1, 1940, until he entered the Army, May 15, 1944. He received his discharge Dec. 14, 1944.

A graduate of the U. of I. College of Agriculture in January, 1939, Hays was employed on the university staff after graduation in Farm Bureau-Farm Management work. On Jan. 1, 1940, he was hired as debt adjustor for the Farm Security Administration in west central Illinois, and then was employed as assistant farm adviser and organization director in Logan county in September, 1940.

Hays was born and reared on a livestock farm near Normal, McLean county, and participated in 4-H club work for nine years. While engaged in 4-H club work he started in the purebred hog business and also had a number of baby beef projects. Hays' father, C. R. Hays, is a special agent for Country Life Insurance Company in McLean county. He also has been a leader in the state in writing Farm Bureau fire insurance business.

Hays is married and has one daughter, Patricia Ann, 7. His wife is the former Marian Von Fossen of Bloomington.

Of 374 swine herds tested for brucellosis in Illinois last year involving 5,082 animals, 181 infected herds were cleaned up, states a report from the department of animal pathology and hygiene at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Membership of the IAA livestock marketing committee is composed of two representatives from each of the 15 congressional districts, representatives from the cooperative marketing agencies at Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Springfield, Indianapolis, Evansville, and the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, and the IAA marketing committee. The committee has had several meetings.

Members of a five-man special committee named to study the coordination and availability of cooperative livestock marketing agencies in the state began work Feb. 8. Left to right are: J. P. Redman, Pulaski county; Byron Kline, McLean; Carl M. Johnson, DeKalb; Lawrence Todt, Montgomery, and Edwin Gumm, Knox. The committee was named by the IAA livestock marketing committee.

And Porkus Soothsayer knows his Brutus Cholera!

★ ★ ★

Of course he needn't have selected any one time for his warning because cholera may strike whenever the opportunity presents itself. That's why it's wise to safeguard each litter of pigs against this scourge as early as possible. Fresh, potent Farm Bureau serum and virus used in time protects your hog investment for you.

See your Farm Bureau

By S. F. Russell

Former Logan COD Hired As Livestock Field Man

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See your Farm Bureau

A FARM BUREAU PIONEER

GEORGE L. POTTER, Pontiac, a pioneer in county and statewide Farm Bureau cooperative work, was honored by 400 stockholder-patrons of the Graymont Cooperative Association, Livingston county, with a lifetime membership as an ex officio board member at the 41st annual meeting of the cooperative Feb. 7 in Rooks Creek town hall in Graymont. Mr. Potter has served as a board member of the Graymont Cooperative for 40 years. During that period he served as secretary for 12 years and for a number of years as president.

Mr. Potter joined the Livingston County Farm Bureau when it was organized in 1913 as the Livingston County Soil & Crop Improvement Association. It was the fourth Farm Bureau formed in Illinois. Mr. Potter has served on the Livingston County Farm Bureau board of directors and as its president.

Mr. Potter has been equally active on the boards of two IAA statewide cooperatives, the Illinois Grain Corporation, and the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association.

He was one of the incorporating directors of the Auditing Association when it was formed June 5, 1924 as the Illinois Agricultural Cooperative Association, and was elected temporary secretary at the incorporating meeting. He was re-elected a director at the first annual meeting Jan. 14, 1925 at Urbana, and later was named vice-president. He continued as vice-president until June 22, 1927 when he was named president and continued in that office until 1931 when cooperative was reorganized.

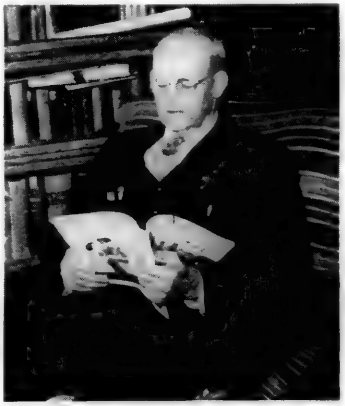
Mr. Potter's service on the Illinois Grain board started on Feb. 22, 1933 when he was elected a director-at-large. On Feb. 12, 1937, he was elected president of Illinois Grain and served one year, at which time the cooperative was reorganized. Mr. Potter continued to serve on the board of directors of Illinois Grain until the 1944 annual meeting. This gives him a record of 11 years of service on the board of the statewide cooperative.

A real pioneer in Farm Bureau work, Mr. Potter will celebrate his 75th birthday on March 18. He was born in Chenoa, McLean county, and has spent most of his life in Livingston county.

According to the annual reports given at the annual meeting of the Graymont Cooperative, three-quarters of a million bushels of grain were marketed through its facilities during 1944. Sales included $641,175 for corn, $68,639 for oats, $184,263 for soybeans, and $253 for wheat.

Feed sales totalled $156,838; seed sales, $61,051; lumber sales, $46,247; fencing, $65,720, and coal sales, $14,914.

A big business was reported for the association's hatchery, with chick sales boosted 35 per cent over 1943. Total sales in this department amount to $15,000 showing a net income of more than $3700.



George L. Potter

The feed mill department reported a 75 per cent increase in tonnage over 1940, with a total of 4107 tons of grain milled. There were also 40,000 bushels of seed oats cleaned and treated, more than 15,000 bushels of seed beans cleaned, and approximately 200 tons of country run clover seed cleaned.

Total sales amounted to $1,239,102. Net income was reported at $50,036. Dividends including 6 per cent on capital stock, 2½ cents a bushel on grain, and 5 cents per dozen on eggs, amounted to $44,550. The capital and net worth of the company was reported to be $154,076.

Officers and members of the board, other than Mr. Potter who will continue as an ex officio member, are John Algeo, treasurer; Arthur Bertsche, president; Harry Carstens, L. I. Harris, secretary; Max Winters, C. A. Harris, vice-president, and J. H. Unzicker. A. B. Scheeler is the manager. Clinton L. Reedy is manager of the mill and feed department, and G. C. Gundy is manager of the hatchery department.

Brown, Morgan Counties Name New Farm Advisers

Edward Garlich, farm adviser in Brown county for nearly 10 years, will succeed W. F. Coolidge as adviser in Morgan county March 20. Coolidge is starting as farm adviser in Livingston county March 1 to take the place of R. C. Smith who has accepted a position with the Ford-Ferguson company in Michigan.

The new farm adviser in Brown county will be Eldon Powell, formerly assistant farm adviser and organization director in Warren county.

Powell, a native of Jersey county, was graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1931, and prior to his work in Warren county was vocational agricultural teacher at Elkhart, Logan county.

Garlich, a graduate of the College of Agriculture in 1928, has served as farm adviser in Brown county since July 1, 1935. Prior to that time he was a vocational agricultural teacher at Nashville, Washington county, and served as 4-H leader at Clinton and Washington while teaching school at Breeze, Clinton county. Mr. and Mrs. Garlich and their two children, Patricia, 10, and Marica, 8, will make their home in Jacksonville.

Edwin W. Jones of Alpha, Henry county, has been hired as assistant farm adviser in that county, according to a report of the Henry County Farm Bureau board of directors. Jones will assist Farm Adviser H. K. Danforth with 4-H club and Rural Youth work and other activities.

Jones attended Iowa State College at Ames and Knox College at Galesburg after which he was in soil erosion control work as a surveyor with the CCC at Eldora, Ia.

Nine years ago he went to Henry county where he was first a farm hand and later operated his own farm. It was while operating his farm that his interest in soil building practices was expanded to cover swine sanitation, poultry flock improvement and farm management. He is married and has two sons.

R. D. Pennewell of Palmyra, Mo., was elected president of Sanitary Milk Producers at the organization meeting of the board of directors of that organization held at the association offices on Feb. 20, states A. D. Lynch, secretary-manager of the association.

Pennewell has been vice-president of the organization and succeeds J. King Eaton of Edwardsville, Illinois, who has held that office for the past 2½ years.

Other offices selected are Frank B. Tracy, Jerseyville, Ill., vice-president and August F. Dieckmann of Lebanon, Ill., treasurer.

Ronald Wesley Allgood and his companion, "Corky," Livingston county, grandchild of Mrs. Anton Ketterer.

This is Mamie Lou Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Brown, Mercer county, her coon and kitten.

Doris K. Raber and her "bicycle riding" puppy, Wabash county.

Harlan Hooks and riding horse "Skipper," Effingham county.

This winsome cat family belongs to Mrs. William Kelm Jr., Cook county.

"G I" Billy Dean Murphy, son of Pfc. Kenneth and Mildred Murphy, Cook county.

Chatting at the AFBF annual meeting, left to right, were Ralph Mossie, and W. H. Dorsett, Hancock Farm Bureau board members; Walter H. Scott, Hancock organization director; Charles Lauritzen, IAA board member, and C. H. Mills, Cook county organization director.

$5 PICTURE OF THE MONTH

Winner of $5 picture award is Mrs. Anne Kray, Whiteside county, with a photo entitled "Old Dutch Mill."

Last Call for the

PRE-SEASON SALE

BLUE SEAL INOCULANTS FOR SOY BEANS

HIGH QUALITY

Blue Seal "Grow Crop" Inoculants are of the highest Quality. They have been tested in reliable nationally known laboratories. These tests have demonstrated that Blue Seal "Grow Crop" inoculants contain adequate numbers of nitrogen-gathering bacteria of the proper strain to give the desired results.

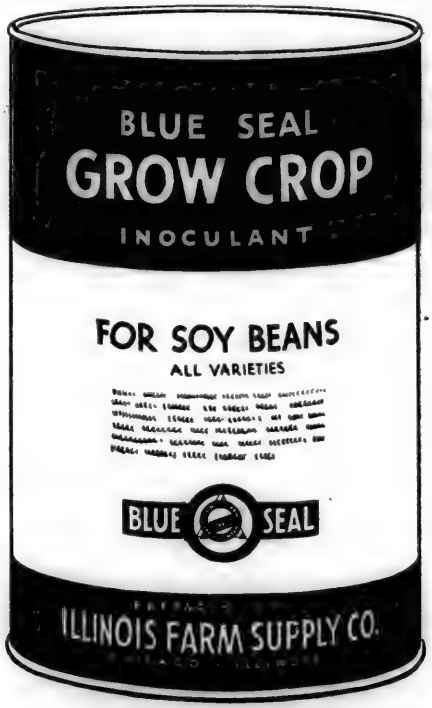
OTHER CULTURES AVAILABLE

CLOVER — ALFALFA
COW PEAS
LESPEDEZA

SAVE 12½%

if ordered before March 31

This saving is made possible through large volume cooperative buying of quantities accurately determined by actual needs. Early ordering enables the manufacturer to supply the needed quantity without wasteful left-overs which cannot be used next year. This inoculant is supplied fresh and must be used before expiration date stamped on each package.



ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY
608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

Rural YOUTH

By Ellsworth D. Lyon

A NUMBER of reports favoring the Red Cross program for Rural Youth as outlined by the state comittee and mentioned in the last issue of the IAA RECORD have been received. Some of the comments follow:

President Glenn Ioder, Bureau county, writes: "Have received your letter acknowledging the decision of the state Rural Youth committee. I am sure that they have planned a program that all Rural Youthers feel should be done, and that we all want to take part in it and make sure that it is done.

"Last year the Bureau County Rural Youth club gave $500 to the Red Cross from our treasury. I am sure that the individual donations were equally as good as the organization's donations. We will plan to do better next year and include Red Cross Work and first aid studies in our educational program."

Whiteside county has had a report by a member on ways of cooperating in the Red Cross program. A county box social and dance was held in January. The proceeds of $30 was turned over to the Red Cross fund. "We have also had five blood donors in our group very recently . . . . our group seemed very much in favor of the report of the state committee."

Ogle, Carroll, Lee and Whiteside counties held a skating party and a box social at the Dome roller rink in Dixon, Lee county, recently. The proceeds amounted to $50 and was turned over to the Red Cross.

No unfavorable responses to this service program have been received. Apparently the Rural Youth of Illinois will go forward with the Red Cross plan of helping themselves and others in any way that is within their power to perform.

Bureau county announced two engagements in January. A highlight of the month was a box social with sales totalling $94.51. The greater portion of this amount will be used for printing and mailing the County News Letter to members in the service.

Rural Youth groups in various parts of the state report some very interesting winter meetings; St. Clair county, youngest Rural Youth group in Illinois, featured an educational movie in February on soil conservation entitled, "The River." Two shorts, a 4-H club picture, "The Road to Tomorrow" and a cartoon "Tom Tom, The Piper's Son" were shown also. Ten new members were received at this meeting and a program of letter writing to members in the service was planned.

Edwards county showed two films on South American neighbors for its February meeting.

The following presidents have been installed since the third edition of the Rural Youth directory was sent out on Feb. 14. Wendall Coulter, Ford county; Eldon Logan, Fulton; Ralph Minders, Massac; Carroll Borrowman, Pike; Ruth Mains, Wabash; Ruth Murphy, Clay; Wendell Terpening, Warren; and Gene Troxel, DeWitt.

J. R. Gilkey, farm adviser, Macon county, led a discussion for his group in January on the theme ."What's Ahead in 1945." A report from the organization says "the Rural Youth group responded to the discussion very well."

Bond county showed a very worthwhile movie in January entitled "Safety on the Farm."

Randolph county discussed "Meeting the World Gracefully" as well as conducting a quiz on travel etiquette. At the February meeting a successful box social was held with boxes averaging $4 each. Congratulations are in order for two members, Walter Mines, Jr. and Lucille Mahan who were married recently.

The south Kane county group reviewed the book, "I Lived in Latin America," at their January meeting. The review was given by Bill Healy, one of the members. At the same meeting a box social was held.

The Rural Youth group of Peoria county broadcast a discussion in January on the theme, "Why Rural Youth Should Be Interested in a Good Soil Program," over station WMBD, Peoria.

In February Woodford county broadcast a discussion over WMBD on "Military Training After The War."

It pays to get married in DuPage county. The Rural Youth group gives $5 to members in good standing at the time of marriage as a wedding gift.

Let's make a bow to Washington county! "We have 22 new members." Ten persons who are not members have contacted us and asked us if they could attend the next meeting" is the word from Violet Rixman, president. Plans have been made for a scrap paper drive during March.

Congratulations to LaSalle county upon Volume I, Number I of the "Starved Rock Sentinel." Their first issue gives a review of the year's work, along with other items of interest. They are going to have a good time publishing their news letter.

Farmers. . . .right now your country needs your dollars invested in War Bonds. After victory you'll need the financial security these bonds can give. In bonds this money will buy the tanks, planes, guns, and ships that are needed for victory now. When peace comes these same bonds will give you financial security. You'll be assured of the money to repair and replace farm buildings and equipment. You'll have the money for better living and better farming.

Union County Man Hired As Sales Manager Of Exchange

Rollie Baldwin, Anna, Union county, was scheduled to start work March 1 as sales manager for the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, IAA associated company with headquarters at Carbondale. He succeeds Howard Swartz who resigned recently to enter business with his father-in-law in Michigan.

Rollie Baldwin

Baldwin was born on a farm in Union county and spent his early boyhood there. After completing school he began work in the fruit and vegetable business and has continued in that field since then. For the past several years he has been in business for himself and has operated on the Benton Harbor market in Michigan, the Anna Market in Illinois and in several of the southern states. His reputation in this field is excellent and he comes to the Exchange with the type of experience that should make him a valuable man as sales manager. He is 33 years old. His wife and daughter will move to Carbondale as soon as a home can be secured.

The sales manager of the Exchange has charge of all sales of fruits and vegetables and is employed on a year-round basis.

Clear your buildings of old paper, magazines, rags, furniture and the like, which mature any spark into a fire.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURE ASSOCIATION
ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meeting of the Boone County Farm Bureau to be held during the month of March, 1945, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of said County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

Paul E. Mathias
Corporate Secretary

February 24, 1945

Last Call for the

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BLUE SEAL
INOCULANTS
FOR SOY BEANS

HIGH QUALITY

OTHER CULTURES AVAILABLE

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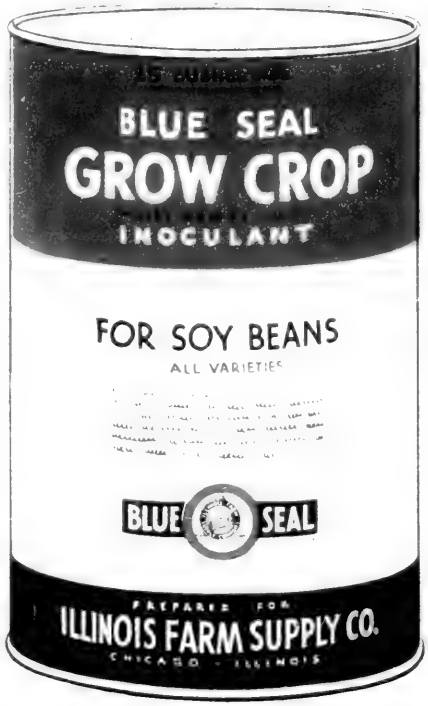
COW PEAS
LESPEDEZA

SAVE 12½%

Ordered before March



ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY
608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

Rural YOUTH

By Ellsworth D. Lyon

A NUMBER of reports favoring the

Union County Man Hired As Sales Manager Of Exchange

Participating in the Sanitary Milk Producers annual meeting, left to right are: A. D. Lynch, secretary-manager; C. Monte Craft, Pevely, Mo.; and August Dieckmann, Lebanon, Ill., both directors, and Rev. G. J. Hildner, religious and civic leader, Villa Ridge, Mo. Reports showed the cooperative's progress.

SMP REPORTS $9000 NET GAIN

A NEW record high average price of $3.49 per hundredweight was received in 1944 by dairymen in the St. Louis milk shed, according to A. D. Lynch, manager of Sanitary Milk Producers, in his report at the 15th annual meeting held Jan. 29 in Belleville. This is the highest price paid in the middle west, he said, and the third highest in the country.

President J. King Eaton warned 1200 members and delegates that there must be a continued strong membership participation if the cooperative is to hold the gains that have been made. He urged a stronger reserve fund, a larger membership, and close attention to milk transportation. More than 413 new members were accepted in the association during the year.

A net gain for the year of more than $9000 was reported by August Dieckmann, finance chairman, in making the treasurer's report.

In an outstanding address, Mayor John B. Gage of Kansas City, who has been attorney for the Pure Milk Association of Kansas City for the past 12 years, declared that "the day has long since passed when the pro and con of the question as to the necessity for a marketing organization of fluid milk producers should be arguable among informed men."

He pointed out that the inevitable seasonal variations in milk production without corresponding change in consumption as well as the fact there are few buyers and many sellers in a commodity such as milk make imperative the establishment of marketing organizations.

Listed as the assets on which members must rely were:

A loyal, active and united membership which is inclusive of the great mass of the milk producers in the milk shed.

A reserve or revolving fund held intact sufficient in amount to meet at average prices at least a half-month's payment for milk to all member-producers.

Delegates in each local who thoroughly understand the functions and problems of the association; a board of directors well selected from the active membership giving thorough attention to association affairs and a capable management.

A membership with a high level of production efficiency.

Guest speakers included H. E. Slusher, president, Missouri Farm Bureau Federation; George Metzger, field secretary, Illinois Agricultural Asociation; Wilfred Shaw, secretary, Illinois Milk Producers' Association; Marie Harrington, educational director, St. Louis Dairy Council; Wm. Eckles, market administrator, and Rev. G. J. Hildner, Villa Ridge, Mo.

Directors from the following districts were re-elected: (1) J. King Eaton, Edwardsville, Ill.; (2) Orville Plocher, Highland, Ill.; (3) John Voss, Breese, Ill.; (4) Aug. Dieckmann, Lebanon, Ill.; (5) Emil Klingenberg, Okawville, Ill.; (6) H. P. Wicklein, Evansville, Ill.; (7) Sumner G. Wilson, Butler, Ill.; (8) Frank Tracy, Jerseyville, Ill.; (9) C. Monte Craft, Pevely, Mo.; (10) Julian D. Ray, Vandalia, Ill.; (11) B. J. Schumacher, Altamont, Ill.; (12) Clem Bierman, Wheeler, Ill.; (13) R. D. Pennewell, Palmyra, Mo.; (14) Tom Creech, Troy, Mo.; and (16) Arthur Kelpe, Cape Girardeau, Mo. Henry Blesi (15) Sullivan, Mo. was elected to succeed Anthony Boland, now in the United States Navy.

Director Julian D. Ray gave the resolutions report which was unanimously adopted and made provision for extending the services of the association by increasing the revenue and for expanding future sales.

The association furnished a big free dinner at five nearby churches at noon. Dairy leaders throughout the middle west attended.

I Love Our Old School

(*Continued from page 9*)

schools, and that they fail to give farm boys and girls an even chance in comparison with the education received by urban youth."

I do feel that the one-room schools did at one time do a pretty good job and the training secured compared quite favorably with the training of the city schools. I do not believe that we can say this today, although it is true that there are still many good one-room schools. Some of you will defend the one-room school and point to the type of men that have gone into industry and government and made a name for themselves. It is my opinion that we cannot credit all of the greatness of these men to the one-room school. Abraham Lincoln had very little schooling and was a great man, but we can hardly recommend this system today.

I believe that rural children have many advantages over urban children. They learn to work at an early age and learn to accept responsibilities.

It seems to me that after the war we will have an opportunity of providing better schools for farm boys and girls than any city can possibly provide. Why not? Most of us have good roads — electricity will be available — modern heating plants and sanitary toilets will be obtainable and we have certain rural values that no city in the world can possibly duplicate. Such schools with good enrollments should be able to attract and pay the best equipped teachers. With such schools we should be able to provide as broad a curriculum as any school in the state.

Boys and girls in this generation and in the generations to come, who do not have a good sound education will be at a much greater disadvantage than they would have been fifty years ago. *Ignorance is a liability wherever it exists.*

I hope we will not delay too long. Dr. John W. Holland says, "That which we neglect, we slowly lose." Let us not lose control of our schools.

Home Bureau Membership In State Reaches 24,679

ILLINOIS Home Bureau members raised a total of $4775.83 in the nation-wide Red Cross clubmobile campaign of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The current campaign ended in February. Contributions to China Relief amounted to $2416.22.

Mrs. R. W. Stamey, Urbana, Champaign county, vice-president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, made this report at the meeting of the executive board and advisory council held in the Illini Union Building, U. of I. campus, Feb. 5. This session was held in place of the annual meeting of the Federation which was cancelled along with other events scheduled to be held during Farm and Home Week.

Since the annual election of officers is usually held during Farm and Home Week, the Federation's advisory council decided that the ballot would be made by mail. Ballots carrying the names proposed by the nominating committee, with additional blanks for write-in candidates, have been sent to all county delegates.

One of the Home Bureau events usually held during the annual program, the presentation of safe home awards, was presented over the university radio station WILL. To McLean county went the award for having the largest number of enrolled families reporting no home accidents for the year. Lee county also received an award for having the lowest percentage of accidents among the total number of families enrolled.

Award certificates were presented by Mrs. Glen Gordon, Champaign county, publicity chairman of the Federation, and Mrs. Helen Drew Turner, Edgar county home adviser and chairman of the Home Advisers' Association. Mrs. Ed Glasser, McLean county, received the award won by that county. McLean county had 739 homes enrolled and 461 of the women reported no home accidents during 1944.

Enrolled in the Illinois safe homes program during 1944 were 8982 families from 49 counties. The program is sponsored by the home economics extension of the U. of I. College of Agriculture, the Home Bureau Federation, and the National Safety Council.

Other reports made at the Home Bureau board meeting showed that Home Bureau membership in Illinois had made a net gain since June 15, 1944 of 1539. Active membership July 1, 1944, was 23,869, and approximate membership as of February, 1945, was 24,679, Mrs. John Clifton, Iroquois county, reported.

Scrap and salvage drives sponsored by Home Bureaus brought in an estimated 30,000 pounds of material and 300 tons of waste paper, Mrs. Helen Parkes, Rock Island county, reported.

Mrs. A. R. Rohlfing, health chairman, Fulton county said that 20 counties are now enrolled in Blue Cross hospital plans.

In 4-H club work, Mrs. Raymond Hanley, Grundy county, reported an increase of 1000 in girl club members in 1944. Total enrollment is now 16,500.

Mrs. Roland McDonald, library chairman, Shelby county compiling reports from 34 counties, said that 244 women were enrolled in reading courses during 1944.

American Red Cross clubmobiles provide music and entertainment, coffee, doughnuts, and good cheer to the men up front. This clubmobile entered Germany in the wake of American troops as early as last October. It is named the "Bearcat."

Home Mechanics Course Popular in Williamson

So popular was the home mechanics course offered to Home Bureau members in Marion, Williamson county, that a second course for homemakers in refinishing and upholstering furniture will be offered, states Miss Olevia C. Meyer, Williamson county home adviser.

The first course, in which the women were taught care and upkeep of household tools, simple repair of electrical equipment, and house plumbing, was outlined and taught by E. E. Long, instructor in building trades, Marion Township High School.

Sixteen enrollees in the first course completed a number of woodwork projects in addition to cleaning and repairing household and electrical equipment and appliances. Diplomas for completion of the 20-hour course were presented Dec. 16.

AN EVENING PRAYER

When evening shadows are drawing nigh
When stars come out to deck the sky
I think of a land far over the sea
Of a gallant youth most dear to me.

Of all the things he has laid to rest
To fight for me and the land of the blessed
Oh, Father in Heaven, hear my prayer
Protect my son while over there.

Whisper to him that you will guide
That "Mother, too, is by his side
When war clouds hover over the place
May he look beyond and see your face.

Maye he feel Thy presence, Thy protecting power
To comfort him each day and hour
May he, Oh, Lord, on thee depend
To see him through this war to end.

Hear my prayer, Oh God above
Bring our boy back to the ones he loves
We'll pray each night and day till then
We'll thank Thee, Lord, and say Amen.

(This poem was submitted by Mrs. Mabel McDonald, Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county, and is dedicated to her son, T/5 Merritt McDonald, who is overseas.)

EDITORIAL

1945 Membership Goals

THE 1945 membership goals, totalling 117,000, set county by county last year in the Membership Maintenance conferences, are now within 7000 of final achievement. Steady progress since the 100,000-member mark was reached in November of 1943 has brought Farm Bureau membership in the state to the total of approximately 110,000 as of February 15, 1945.

That the goals can and should be reached by September 30, 1945, the end of the current fiscal year, is agreed to by organization workers in all parts of Illinois. Surely there was never a more opportune time to build Farm Bureau membership to new record highs.

Farmers realize as never before that this is, and will continue to be, an organized world, in which the individual, as such, can exercise only partial control over his own destiny. Farmers recognize, too, the services which the Farm Bureau, on county, state, and national levels, has rendered to agriculture, and is in a position to render in the future. These convictions, taken together, have led to unusual results in every Illinois county where a membership campaign has been staged this winter.

The results of January campaigns are especially striking. Iroquois county's remarkable record of 242 new members signed in a January campaign tops the list numerically; but equally striking are DeKalb's 175, Bureau's 165, Marion's 134, Fulton's 129, Franklin's 100, Crawford's 96, and Jasper's 87. These are but a few of the splendid totals registered by enthusiastic volunteer workers, calling on their neighbors and extending the invitation to join Farm Bureau to them.

Let us all work during the balance of the year to achieve the long-range goals, and to "Make Farm Bureau forever strong."

The Red Cross is at His Side

THE American Red Cross War Fund campaign of 1945 is now in progress. National goal for the drive to be held throughout the month of March is 200 million dollars.

The Red Cross is serving in every theater of war and with every command. Red Cross workers also are on duty at scores of out-posts over the world and are giving aid to wounded men in hospitals in the major battle areas and in the United States. In every invasion during the past year, the Red Cross has either gone in with the troops, or has followed within a very short time.

American Red Cross workers have packed more than 10 million parcels for shipment to American prisoners of war in enemy territory. Many of those now being freed from German prison camps by the advance of Allied armies have told what these welcome packages have meant to them.

Funds of the American Red Cross have also paid for nearly 180,000 medical kits with first aid requirements for 100 men for thirty days; for 60,366 capture parcels with basic toilet needs and comforts for newly captured prisoners; for millions of cigarets and for 4000 garden seed kits.

More than 10 million pints of blood have been collected by the Red Cross since the beginning of the Blood Donor Service in February, 1941. Thousands of wounded American fighters owe their lives to this service.

These are only a few of the contributions made by the Red Cross in addition to its regular nursing and disaster relief on the home front.

Today the American Red Cross is remaining at the side of the serviceman on the home front as well as the battlefront. It is giving advice and assistance to returning veterans in filing claims for government benefits, supplying information regarding legislation applying to veterans and their families, and, in some instances, giving financial aid during the period claims are pending.

Pointing out that the activities of the Red Cross during recent years have combined closely to identify it with rural life in America, the American Farm Bureau Federation has issued this statement:

"The American Farm Bureau Federation again is happy to call to the attention of its members the forthcoming Red Cross War Fund campaign and to urge every member to give it wholehearted support through the organization's local chapters."

This is your Red Cross and through it you can do your share in human kindness and blunt somewhat the horror that is war.

To Restore Bargaining Power

THE purpose of the Illinois Agricultural Association livestock marketing committee has been stated as follows: "To develop ways and means whereby the bargaining power of the livestock producer in the sale of his livestock can be restored and maintained."

A subcommittee to study the coordination and availability of cooperative marketing agencies in the state began its work February 8. This is a logical first step in the development of an improved program. Fully available and fully coordinated cooperative marketing agencies would mean that no producer would be without the protection on price and service that a cooperative can provide.

Only through such means, plus adequate field service, adequate and reasonable transportation, and good buying service of stockers and feeders, can the farmer enjoy that full bargaining power which he needs to market his livestock advantageously. Only with such bargaining power on his part can there be a truly free market, one which will reflect accurately the interplay of the forces of supply and demand, and give him a dependably fair price.

The project upon which the Livestock marketing committee is embarked is indeed of vital importance to the future of Illinois agriculture.

Partial coverage may be costly . . .

because wind won't wait for you to buy insurance once it's on the way. Nearly all of us have a life insurance program. Everyone agrees on the advisability of automobile insurance. But a surprising number of us seem to feel that a tornado won't come our way because one never has. Hundreds of people discover yearly that Mother Nature doesn't follow any set rule or custom. Why not expect the unexpected — let a few dollars in windstorm insurance protect hundreds of dollars worth of your property.

Your Farmers Mutual man will show you how.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

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Your Farmers Mutual man will show you how.

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KEEP YOUR RED CROSS
AT HIS SIDE
Give!

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record

In This Issue

- All-Weather Road Program
- First Co-op Bean Mill
- Report on State Legislation
- Postwar Farm Building
- Farm Front Roundup
- And Others

FOR VICTORY
BUY WAR BONDS
AND STAMPS

April
1945

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FOR VICTORY
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"Good morning, Judge!"

And this man really means it! He should. Because despite the fact his daughter was involved in a serious traffic accident and he is being sued for $5,000 he knows his insurance company will be there to protect him fully. How does he know that? Because as a Farm Bureau member he took advantage of the auto insurance protection which is written only for Farm Bureau members and for many years he has watched his company expertly take over auto accident lawsuit worries for himself and his neighbors.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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IAA OPPOSES CONVENTION CALL NOW

THE Illinois Agricultural Association is opposed to the calling of a convention for revision of our state constitution at the present time.

The apportionment and revenue articles of the present constitution are generally recognized as most in need of change. Separately and together they constitute the most serious conflict of viewpoints between Chicago and downstate voters.

Until some reasonably satisfactory solution of these two problems has been reached, the Association does not believe that the other provisions of our constitution, some admittedly in need of some change, will receive the careful, calm and impartial consideration which should be devoted to changes in our basic law.

In opposing the calling of a constitutional convention at this time, the Association disagrees with those who are opposed to any change in the provisions of the present constitution.

Favors Reapportionment

For several years, the Association has been on record as favoring a change in the reapportionment article which would give the Chicago metropolitan area full representation on a population basis in one House of the General Assembly and would limit the representation from that area in the other House.

Such a provision would enable both Chicago and downstate with their diverse problems to prevent any unfair advantage by either.

The Association favors an amendment of the revenue article which would permit the General Assembly to classify property for taxation and modernize our tax system.

The Association believes that the first step in securing needed changes in our state constitution is the adoption of a change in the amendment process commonly known as a Gateway Amendment.

Experience has shown the need for liberalization of the amending process. Under the present constitution, the General Assembly may submit amendments to only one article at the same session and the favorable vote of a majority of those voting at the election is necessary for the adoption of the proposed amendment. No amendment submitted in recent years has been adopted although the Gateway Amendment submitted in 1932 received the favorable vote of 80 per cent of those voting upon the proposal. The proposed amendments have been defeated by the people who voted in the general election but failed to vote on the amendment.

Supports Gateway Amendment

The Association favors a Gateway Amendment which would permit the General Assembly to submit amendments of not more than three articles at the same session and would provide that the ceiving the favorable vote of two-thirds of those voting upon the proposed amendment should be adopted upon reamendment. Such a proposal would not make amendment of the constitution easy but it would make it possible. With such an amendment, the most urgent problems could be worked out.

The Illinois Agricultural Association does not believe that a constitutional convention at this time would be productive of any constructive results. A large number of proposals upon which there are serious differences of opinion would be submitted to the convention. In working out these differences, compromises necessarily would be made. In order to make certain that one compromise proposal would not be adopted and another rejected, the convention probably would submit its report as a single proposal. The cumulative opposition to the numerous controversial questions would defeat the entire proposal.

Cites 1918 Convention

This was demonstrated by the con-

(*Continued on page 23*)

IAA POSTWAR PROGRAM ON RURAL HIGHWAYS: All-Weather Roads IN EVERY TOWNSHIP IN THE STATE

A POSTWAR program to provide all-weather roads in every township of the state has been recommended by the Illinois Agricultural Association to the Illinois General Assembly as a basis for legislative action.

The general outline of the program was presented at a dinner conference held by the Illinois Agricultural Association March 27 in the Abraham Lincoln Hotel in Springfield for state senators and representatives. The holding of such a conference for members of the General Assembly is a custom of long standing with the IAA, and more than 150 attended the recent dinner, representing fully three-fourths of the members in the state legislature.

The road building program was one of the matters affecting broad policy deliberations outlined to the members of the General Assembly by President Earl C. Smith and Paul E. Mathias, corporate secretary and member of the IAA legislative committee.

President Smith pointed out that over the years Illinois farmers had been the strongest supporters of good roads legislation and cited their work in securing the 60-million dollar bond issue in the early 20's and later the 100-million dollar bond issue for road building.

The IAA leader offered the all-weather road program, not only as an essential need of the farmers, but as a program that would offer employment in the postwar period. He asserted that there are more than 8,000 postwar planning committees operating throughout the country, but none had offered a program that has as much inherent practical value for possible postwar employment as the rural road building project.

Outlining the need for "farm to highway" roads, President Smith cited these figures. There are 104,651 miles of highways in the state. Of this mileage, 10,283 miles are state highways; 18,191 miles are county and state aid roads, and 76,177 miles are township roads. In other words, nearly three-fourths of the roads in the state are township roads, and although farmers pay the same license fees and other levies as their city neighbors, everything the farmer gets in the way of roads in his township comes from property taxes.

President Smith pointed out that the Association is not seeking to abolish property taxes for this purpose, but that he was merely citing the facts on the situation.

The Association is interested, he said, on how federal funds, allocated to states for postwar road building, are used.

The Association believes that surplus State funds should be used for matching federal funds available for secondary and feeder roads. Under the federal road program, approximately $4,700,000 per year for three years will be available for all-weather surfacing construction for each year for a period of three years. This would mean that a township would have from $8,000 to $10,000 each year for a period of three years to use for its roads.

If these roads are economically constructed, a considerable mileage of roads should be built from these funds. The Association believes that since these township roads are used primarily by farmers with relatively light loads, it is not necessary to build roads with culverts strong enough to carry trains or to have 60 to 80 feet of right of way. With construction standards adjusted to meet the needs of the users of the roads, more miles of all-weather road can be provided with the funds available. The main interest of the farmer is to have an all-weather road that will get him to the primary road during muddy seasons, President Smith asserted. Therefore, the Association is recommending that any road legislation that the General Assembly drafts limit the specifications for these roads to what is shown to be reasonably necessary by traffic surveys.

The construction of the roads would be directed by the township highway commissioner under the supervision of the county highway engineer. Allocation of funds would be on the basis of the mileage of roads in the township, other than state and county roads, as it relates to the total mileage of such roads in the state. The allocated funds would be used for surfacing, with the township building the grade and culverts.

Providing all-weather roads in every township of the state, President Smith said, would not only furnish employment in the local area, but would aid in the improvement of rural schools. He pointed out "We can't get far with rural school improvement in some areas until the roads are fixed." All-weather roads also would be of material aid in the efficient operation of the rural mail routes. There are times, President Smith reported, when the rural mail man finds it impossible to reach some of the farms on his route because of impassable and muddy roads.

Mathias spoke briefly on matters of general policy including the Association's position on the proposed call for a constitutional convention. (This position is outlined in this issue of the RECORD in a statement adopted by the IAA board).

He also discussed the Association's position on school legislation with reference to pending bills on increased school transportation aid, county school surveys and the state distributive fund; legislation in regard to the length and weight of trucks; and regulation by the Commerce Commission of trucks and buses.

IAA STATES POSITION ON PENDING

New Legislation

By PAUL MATHIAS

DEVELOPMENTS on the state legislative front during recent weeks that are of major interest to farmers concern bills on airport authority districts, enriched bread and flour, feed analysis, school transportation, state distributive fund, and the constitutional convention. Position of the Illinois Agricultural Association on the constitutional convention is carried on other pages of this issue of the IAA RECORD.

Airport Authority Districts

The IAA was not able to secure an amendment of the airport authority districts bill making the validity of the entire act dependent upon the validity of the disconnection clause. Attorneys for the bond houses stated that they could not approve bonds of the districts if such a provision were included. However, the bill was amended to restrict the issuance of bonds prior to July 1, 1947 to those airport authority districts which have received a definite commitment in writing from the federal government for assistance on their airport project. This will limit the issuance of bonds to but a very few areas during the next two years. Meanwhile, the validity of the disconnection provisions can be tested in the courts.

While the airport district may include rural territory, amendments provide that after the site for the airport is selected, 60 days notice of the location of the site must be given. In this 60-day-period, the owners of all the rural property except that taken for the airport itself and the immediately adjacent area may file petitions for disconnection.

The Act provides for the disconnection of this property and when the petition is allowed and the disconnection granted, the disconnection will relate back to the date the petition for disconnection was filed. Any bonds issued will not be a lien upon the property disconnected.

The amount of adjacent property that can be kept within the authority of the district has been substantially limited, depending upon the length of the runways on the field and as stated above, the issuance of bonds for the two year period is permitted only where a federal commitment has been received. These amendments seem to protect fairly well the residents of rural areas. After their adoption, the IAA did not further oppose the bill. It passed the House and the Senate concurred in the amendments. It now goes to the Governor.

Enriched Bread and Flour

A bill on the House calendar that is of primary concern to milk producers is one which seeks legislation requiring flour used in making white bread and rolls to be enriched through the addition of certain synthetic B vitamins and iron.

Prior to the war, 75 per cent or more of all white bread flour used by bakers was enriched. For the most part, skim milk powder was used. It contains the vitamins which would be required under the proposed legislation and generally was regarded as superior to the synthetic vitamins. With the advent of war, the skim milk powder was not available in sufficient quantities and the War Food Administration required the use of synthetic vitamins. This bill would continue the provisions of the WFA order after the war. The IAA and the Illinois Milk Producers Association are opposing this legislation. They believe that the enactment of the legislation will deprive dairy farmers of a market which will be much needed in the postwar period. The legislation is not fixing standards for bread but is merely requiring the inclusion of one ingredient. It discriminates against the dry skim milk in favor of synthetic vitamins. The bill has been favorably reported by the committee on public health and is now pending in the House.

Feed Analysis Law

The Department of Agriculture is sponsoring legislation requiring mixed feeds which contain more than 5 per cent minerals and all mineral feeds to state the calcium, phosphorus and iodine content of the feeds and also the salt content.

The legislation also would require the names used for ingredients to be the official names used by the Association of American Feed Control Officials. This legislation is designed to give purchasers a better understanding of the content of the feed which they buy. The IAA is supporting this legislation. This bill has been favorably reported by the House committee on agriculture.

School Transportation

The IAA with other organizations is sponsoring legislation which increases the maximum state contribution to the cost of pupil transportation from $15 to $20 per pupil. The present law provides that the state shall reimburse school districts for three-fourths of the cost of pupil transportation up to a maximum of $15 per pupil. This bill has been reported favorably by the committee on education.

State Distribution Fund

Legislation has been introduced increasing state support for schools. The amount of the flat grants, that is the amount given to each school on a per pupil basis regardless of need, is increased from $13 to $19 per pupil for elementary schools and from $2 to $4 per pupil for high schools.

The special equalization aid which is made available to needy districts where a local levy of $1 on the assessed valuation does not provide adequate revenue, is changed to increase the total amount available from $1048 to $1200 per school for rural schools. In the case of the larger elementary schools, this special equalization aid is increased to provide $80 instead of $62 per elementary pupil and $90 instead of $85 per high school pupil. When these changes become effective, the state will be contributing approximately 26 million dollars per year toward elementary and high schools. The IAA is supporting this legislation.

. . . "AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES

By O. D. Brissenden

THE Million Member campaign of the AFBF is proceeding ahead of schedule, reports Roger B. Corbett, secretary-treasurer of the national organization. As of March 1, 1945, there were 433,535 reported in to the AFBF compared with 339,455 on the same date in 1944 — a lead of 94,080. States have raised their quotas from 960,927 to 990,308 so that when these are attained only 9,682 will have to be made above quotas to reach the million members. "This is one more indication that we are going over the top this year," Corbett concludes.

Zooming along toward the long-range county goals totalling over 117,000, Farm Bureau membership in Illinois stood at a new high of 110,838 as of March 1. Record-smashing drives in every section of the state were reported between March 1 and March 23, and the outlook was for another very substantial increase as of April 1. The record since last September shows that this is THE YEAR to build Farm Bureau to new levels of strength. This is especially true of drives held since Jan. 1, which have produced amazing results. Several counties who "drove" early in the fiscal year are now planning additional campaigns.

Forty-nine Membership Maintenance meetings had been held by March 30, covering the personnel of 63 counties, W. P. Sandford, IAA sales service director, reports. Total attendance has been over 2000. Eleven meetings in April will probably conclude the 1945 series.

For one recently-employed Farm Bureau secretary's reaction to the meetings, we quote part of a letter by Betty J. Rasmussen, McHenry county: "You've shown me that I, through helping in a small way to develop an even stronger agricultural association, can help to protect our American democracy. . . . . I want to say thanks, especially, for showing me a way to be part of the home defense, which is just as important a fight as the one going on in Europe."

Apparently Betty "got her sights adjusted" on the real importance of organized agriculture. We thank her for writing.

Good reports continue to come into the office from the March membership drives. One of the good ones is from Mason county, where 81 members were signed on a recent drive.

Lee county went on a contest drive captained by Les Ullensvang, general agent, and L. S. Hill, Service company manager, and when the smoke of battle had subsided there were 166 new members.

Tazewell, where COD Lloyd Ummel and his co-workers have done a painstaking township-by-township job, with a training school for volunteers in each township, reports the splendid total of 160 new members as a result. "These new members are not going to be forgotten," adds Lloyd enthusiastically, and he says that each new member will receive two visits from Farm Bureau department heads in the near future, "not for the purpose of selling any item, but for a 'good-will' visit to let the new member know that we know he is a Farm Bureau member and to offer him our services at any time he wishes to use them."

Hancock county joins the "over 100" club with a sterling drive which netted 103 new members, COD Walter Scott reports.

Age defeated youth in Shelby county's contest drive, COD Roy Kelly wires. 115 contracts was the stirring total that Roy's co-workers turned in, partly in honor of his recent marriage.

Richland county hit impossible road conditions and missed the 100 mark temporarily, Otto Schafer, COD, says, but with a score of 38 for the young men and 28 for the elders, they rang up a two-thirds mark of 66. More will follow, they promise.

The DeWitt County Farm Bureau office is a happy place these days, for a sensational contest brought in 111 new members. Youth beat Age by just one contract.

Kankakee, not to be outdone by some of its neighbors who ran up tremendous scores, went out and did likewise last month,

(*Continued on page 9*)

Here are some of the top men in the Fulton county membership campaign. Left to right are: Dean Depler, Scott Rowley, Clarence Cox, Everett McCan, D. K. Sweney, R. V. Roberson, Floyd O'Malley, Arthur Abbott and Henry Zumstein.

This picture typifies the many successful membership drive report meetings. More than 116 workers attended this Fulton County Farm Bureau meeting which marked the close of one of the best campaigns ever held in the county. A total of 131 new members were secured in the drive by the above group.

Maximum Production of Poultry needed to ease Meat Shortage

HERE'S HOW:

1. Switch your six weeks old chicks from Blue Seal Chick Starter to Blue Seal Grow Mash or, if you have plenty of home grain, to Blue Seal Poultry Balancer.
2. After ten weeks on this balanced diet, take your plump, sturdy birds to your dealer who will be glad to pay you highest market prices.

HERE'S WHY:

1. Beef and pork are scarce. The demand for poultry is tremendous this year.
2. Poultry for market can be produced more quickly than any other form of meat.
3. Poultry raised the Blue Seal Way will have the advantage. The abundance and proper balance of proteins, minerals and vitamins means faster growth to top the market at low feed cost.

EGGS NEEDED TOO

While the great need is for meat, egg production should not be allowed to slump. We still need a normal production of eggs. Blue Seal will speed your pullets into the laying house at 20 weeks.

See your Blue Seal salesman and order your supply of Blue Seal Grow Mash or Blue Seal Poultry Balancer.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 S. DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

INSECTS MAY

James W. Apple, center, field entomologist, Illinois Natural History Survey, demonstrates to M. D. Farrar, right, resident entomologist, and James S. Ayars, technical editor, his new laboratory technique for determining relative toxicity of DDT in suspension as compared with other sprays previously used to control corn borer in sweet corn. Facts obtained will have to be checked again in the field (*Courier Photo*)

FOUR important agricultural insect pests, namely, the chinch bug, the European corn borer, the grasshopper, and the codling moth have increased in numbers to a point where they now stand as serious threats to the crop of 1945, according to George C. Decker, entomologist, Illinois Natural History Survey and Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

Chinch Bugs

Weather conditions during the late summer and early fall were extremely favorable for the development of second generation chinch bugs and as a result the population has shown a very great increase.

Hibernation conditions have been almost ideal, and therefore farmers are faced with the possibility of a chinch bug outbreak equal to that of 1934. If weather conditions during the late spring and early summer are favorable for chinch bug development, heavier infestation and greater crop damage may be expected than was experienced in 1944.

More than 70 Illinois counties are included in the threatened area, which extends from highway 50 in the south to U. S. highway 34 in the north.

In central Illinois it is possible, if not indeed probable that all small grains may be heavily infested, and it is quite possible that spotted infestations may occur in all except the extreme northwest counties of the state.

Decker lists the following practices as a means of combating chinch bugs:

1. Where possible, arrangement of fields of small grain and corn should be such that there will be a minimum of boundary where small grain adjoins corn.

2. Use every means of insuring thick, rank-growing stands of grain. Chinch bugs tend to congregate in fields having spotted, thin, or weak stands of small grain.

3. Keep all infested grain fields under observation during May and June.

4. Build creosote barriers well ahead of migration period. Creosote will undoubtedly be available at several points in the vicinity of Chicago and East St. Louis.

For several years the federal government has cooperated with the farmer by providing dinitro dust and creosote for barriers. At the present time, no federal funds are available for this purpose. Federal participation in 1945 depends upon congressional action on an appropriation bill now pending. If necessary funds are made available at an early date, adequate supplies of dinitro dust and creosote will be obtainable.

Grasshoppers

Drouth conditions throughout the summer of 1944 increased the grasshopper population, Decker reports. Heavy and continued rains during the hatching period in May and June might easily reduce the population to a point where it would not be a serious threat in 1945. Recurrence of drouth or semi-drouth conditions could result in a serious grasshopper outbreak in central Illinois and more particularly in the west central counties.

Altho severe damage from grasshoppers was not widespread in 1944, damage could be seen at the edges of fields in some parts of the region bounded by Champaign, Quincy, Belleville and Lawrenceville. If heavy damage occurs in 1945, it probably will be in this area. Trouble may be experienced in isolated spots outside the area. The most damage is likely to occur in the region bounded by a line from Carrollton to Edwardsville to Greenville to Taylorville to Springfield.

In all areas where grasshoppers were noted to be more than usually abundant in 1944, farmers should be on the alert and detect large concentrations of newly hatched grasshoppers before they spread over the uninfested fields.

At this state and under these conditions, grasshoppers may be very effectively and economically controlled by the proper use of a poison bran bait. Information on use and preparation of bait can be secured from the local farm adviser.

European Corn Borer

If we have a warm, early spring with early planting of thousands of acres of corn, and if this is followed by a normal warm, moist growing season in May and June, the corn borer population now present in the area could produce a disastrous corn borer outbreak, Decker says.

If you farm in the area north of a line from Paris to Champaign to Peoria to Rock Island you may have trouble with European corn borer. There could be some damage immediately south of this line. Northern and north-

BE SERIOUS THREAT TO 1945 CROPS

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Weather Conditions Have Favored Pest Infestation — Practices for Combating Chinch Bugs, Grasshoppers, Codling Moths, Corn Borers, Rootworms and Grubs are Outlined

CHINCH BUGS—Possible outbreak equal to that of 1934. Weather determining factor.

CORN BORER—Population increased in 1944. Cannot predict for 1945.

CODLING MOTH—Attained an all-time high in 1944. Larvae now present threat to 1945 fruit crop.

WHITE GRUB—The year 1945 will be white grub year.

CORN ROOTWORM—Unusually abundant in 1944. Unwise to plant corn in fields that have been planted to corn for two or more years.

western Illinois have the highest overwintering borer populations, and damage is more likely to be severe in that part of the state than in any other. Weather conditions over the past two years have permitted reasonably early plantings in this area; hence the heavy build-up of borers.

Good, clean plowing, which can be accomplished by the use of coulters, jointers, and wires, destroys from 98 to 99 per cent of the borers present in the crop refuse of a corn field. Also fields planted during the latter half of May will produce as much or more corn and suffer less corn borer damage than fields planted very early in the month.

"We know," Decker says, "that different hybrids and different varieties of corn respond differently to corn borer attack, but for the present we can only say that vigorous, strong-stalked varieties that have proven to be well adapted to an individual soil type or climatic condition will in all probability prove most successful under corn borer attack."

Codling Moth

The codling moth population attained an all-time high in the fruit growing section of Illinois in the past year and in some orchards that were sprayed eight or ten times, more than half of the crop was wormy.

Orchardists in the southern half of the state may well expect severe damage from codling moth this coming year if they have neglected sanitary measures in the past few years. The Mississippi and Illinois valley regions south of Havana and Keokuk and that area of Illinois south of St. Louis are the most heavily infested. Orchards in the region bounded by a line running from Springfield to Greenville to Lawrenceville and north to Danville are still in the codling moth area but the infestation is somewhat lighter.

If the 1945 season should be favorable to the development of the codling moth, it is doubtful if any spray schedule will be capable of controlling the pest this year, Decker says. "We therefore recommend the adoption of sanitary practices as a supplement to a good spray program. All trees should be thoroughly scraped and prepared for summer banding and other desirable sanitation measures should be adopted."

White Grubs

Decker says that 1945 will be a white grub year, and we may therefore reasonably expect serious grub damage in many pastures and meadows and also on corn and other crops which may be planted on recently plowed grass sod.

Corn Rootworm

Corn rootworms were unusually abundant in 1944 and it would therefore seem unwise to plant corn in fields that have been planted to corn for two or more years, particularly in areas where rootworm caused damage last year, Decker says.

The grape colaspis and the sweet clover weevil, two insects which were causing some concern in the late '30s and early '40s have been decreasing in abundance for the past three years, Decker reports. On the basis of this trend, he said, "we hesitantly venture the unsafe assumption that they will not appear as very serious pests in 1945."

As Farmers Forward Go

(*Continued from page* 6)

and their mark of 179 gives them a spot high on the honor roll. In this county, the old men trimmed their juniors by two contracts.

Montgomery county's final score hadn't reached the office at this writing (March 23) but with 90 contracts in their hands at the Hillsboro office before the report meeting, they confidently predicted that they will pass the 150 mark.

With a relatively small county in area, Ford's scored 93 new members in their drive, reports COD Fred Tieken.

Mark Cooper, Vermilion COD, sent in a laconic postcard announcing that his workers had joined the exclusive "over 200" club by signing 212. They held a North versus South contest captained for the North by John T. Evans and H. Eugene Andrews, and for the South by James Hart and H. A. Linville. The Danville Commercial News gave the drive a prominent headline and printed the entire list of names of new members.

Ogle county signed 67 on their recent drive, and promise still further efforts, says Vern Hohnadel, COD.

Randolph is in the "100 club" as a result of 103 new members signed in their drive, and COD Verne Campbell and his cohorts are plenty pleased.

A sterling achievement is reported by H. F. Wiesenborn, COD of Pulaski-Alexander county Farm Bureau, for down there they had a one-day drive and came in with 76 contracts. In so doing they exceeded their long-range goal.

Boone county put on a good drive in February, and brought in a total of 75 new members. They expect to pass the 900 mark in membership by their annual meeting.

Double Trouble ?

Doctor bills and idle farm machinery is a heart-breaking combination this time of year.

Nobody wants a disabling injury. Nearly everyone believes he will never be the victim of one. Yet thousands are.

Physical pain and loss of valuable time from the fields is bad enough. But when is added the burden of doctor, hospital, and nurses fees, it's "double trouble" indeed.

We cannot prevent accidents from happening, but we can arrange it so that if you should have a disabling injury your medical expenses will be paid for you plus a cash income for yourself while you are unable to work.

Have your Country Life agent show you why it is that "if you cannot afford an accident — you cannot afford to be without Country Life accident insurance.

Country Life Insurance Co.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

POSTWAR FARM CONSTRUCTION

Changes in Agricultural Production Bring New Designs into Farm Buildings, Report U. of I. Specialists

· VIEW FROM LOT ·

Here is one design in a series of farm building plans being issued by the U. of I. College of Agriculture in 1945-46. It is plan No. 445 of a cattle feeding barn. Blueprints for this and other plans may be secured for 20 cents by writing the department of agricultural engineering, U. of I. College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill. Persons interested in plans of other farm buildings may secure free a list of blueprint plans from the agricultural engineering department. University specialists caution against new permanent construction unless it will aid the food production program. Amount of farm construction, of course, is limited by government rule.

POSTWAR farm building will result in many changes of structural designs. That's the opinion of agricultural engineers who have been giving considerable study to the subject. The emphasis will be fitting buildings to the needs of the farm.

At the University of Illinois College of Agriculture Deane G. Carter, chief of farm structures, reports that more than 100 farm building plans have been developed, ranging from small hog houses and brooder houses to big dairy barns and homes. Any farmer can secure blueprints of these plans at a cost of 20 cents each. Applications may be made through the farm adviser's office or to the university.

The university has made and is conducting a number of studies on farm building needs in Illinois and is shaping its designs to meet these needs.

J. B. Andrews of the university extension staff points out that "we want buildings that look good, but at the same time we want buildings that pay." He points out that the buildings must be planned to provide a service that is worth while.

Changes in agricultural production will mean changes in buildings. Carter points out that mechanization of field crop production, new methods for harvesting hay and various specialized types of farming have affected the need for the general-purpose barn.

Originally the general-purpose barn was designed for storing loose hay and other feed and for housing work stock, cows for family use, and other livestock kept on the general purpose farm, Carter says.

Some farmers, he says, foresee little use for such general-purpose barns in the future as they believe the need can best be met by having separate structures for crop storage, machinery and various classes of livestock. Others believe the general-purpose barn can be redesigned to make it the center of farming operations, with feed storage, feeding yards and animal shelters concentrated in a compact group.

Carter expects many new machine sheds to be built in the postwar period, with very few horse barns constructed. The modern age calls for machinery and sheds to provide protection for implements and for space to clean, oil and repair machinery during the winter months.

The improvement and enlargement of structures for poultry is another one of the important farm building jobs ahead, Carter believes. In a field study of 381 poultry laying houses on 320 farms in 11 counties of Illinois, it was found that the average age of the poultry houses was 21.7 years and average depreciation 34.2 per cent.

As a result of this field study he observed that many poultry buildings are not adequate in size, shape or condition to enable the operator to carry out recommended practices. The survey also revealed a tendency to use movable houses as brooders and as laying houses for small flocks.

In a recent field study of general-purpose barns on 320 Illinois farms, it was revealed that with the exception of the farm dwelling, the barn is the oldest building on Illinois farms. About 10 per cent of the barns have been repaired extensively and about one-fourth have deteriorated to a point where they are no longer worth repairing.

Surveys also indicate that 213,439 farm buildings in the state will receive repairs soon after the war ends and some materials are available.

Nearly one-half of the farm homes are more than 50 years old and it is expected that a general expansion of all modern conveniences is anticipated. It is the belief of agricultural engineers that where new farm homes are constructed, they should be designed for convenience and beauty, rather than copying plans for city homes.

KNOW YOUR PHOSPHATES

By JOHN R. SPENCER

Director of Soil Improvement for the IAA

WITH the use of rock phosphate in Illinois rapidly increasing, it is important that farmers should know the difference between two types of phosphate being shipped into the state.

Most of the standard Tennessee and Florida rock phosphate carries from 30 to 33 per cent phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) and is ground so that at least 85 to 90 per cent will pass through a screen having 200 meshes to the linear inch or 40,000 openings to the square inch.

There is also a colloidal phosphate of a lower grade from Florida which carries from 20 to 24 per cent phosphoric acid and is not as finely ground, according to a number of tests by the soil improvement department of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Dr. F. C. Bauer of the U. of I. College of Agriculture points out that the colloidal phosphate has a value approximately two-thirds that of Tennessee and Florida high grade of materials.

Since the price per ton for the low and high grade phosphate materials delivered are fairly close together, the high grade phosphate is a better buy because the cost per unit of phosphoric acid is considerably cheaper in the high grade material.

Farmers should particularly inquire from the dealer as to the type of material they are buying to find out whether it is 30 to 33 per cent or colloidal 20 to 24 per cent phosphoric acid content.

All of the marketers of the higher grade Tennessee and Florida material furnish an analysis of each rail car shipment to purchasers. In case of doubt, a test on a representative sample of the car contents can be taken by the farm adviser and sent to the soil improvement department of the IAA for testing.

The difference in quality in the two types of material has been recognized by the AAA in their payment rates which are 55 cents per 100 pounds for the standard Tennessee or Florida material and 40 cents per 100 pounds for the colloidal phosphate material. Perhaps one of the reasons why a sizable tonnage of colloidal material has come into the state is that fairly prompt shipments are being made and while low grade it is still a source of needed phosphorous.

In the past Illinois farmers have secured most of their high grade material from "brown rock" sources in Maury and Giles county, Tennessee. Within the last three years an increasing amount of "pebble phosphate", also high grade, has been coming from Florida, due in part to a decrease in exports as the result of the war.

The very large demand for rock phosphate apparently could not be satisfied by the Tennessee producers and may be a factor in the movement of Florida material. Also, until recently the Florida material has been under a freight disadvantage. The rail distance from the Florida "land pebble" field to Chicago is approximately 1320 miles compared with 656 miles from Mt. Pleasant, the center of the Tennessee brown rock field.

However, a new lower freight rate on ground phosphate rock from Florida points to Chicago became effective March 20 and covers both grades. The new rate is $7.35 per gross or long ton (2240 pounds) compared with the former rate of $9.52. This $7.35 rate ($6.56 net ton of 2000 pounds) has also been published to the following points in Illinois: Joliet, Hinsdale, Hoopeston, LaRose, Beardstown, LaSalle, Peoria, Quincy, Springfield, Streator and intermediate points.

A freight rate of $6.70 per gross ton ($5.98 net ton of 2000 pounds) became effective Jan. 11, from Florida to East St. Louis on phosphate rock of both grades of material. This is also effective on intermediate points on the Louisville and Nashville, Southern, Gulf, Mobile and Ohio and Illinois Central Railroads. Minimum weight is 100,000 pounds (50 tons) or marked capacity of the car but in no event less than 40 tons. The freight rates to most of northwestern Illinois are not published as yet but probably will be ready some time in April.

If the demand and rate of incoming shipments is a reliable indication, Illinois farmers have certainly developed a consciousness of their soil's need of phosphate. Amounts of 5000 to 8500 tons of rock phosphate applied per county are no longer unusual records and probably will be exceeded this year due to the several favorable factors in the rock phosphate picture.

Crops are removing more than 500,000 tons of phosphates annually from Illinois land (in terms of 31 per cent rock phosphate). It is estimated that more than 200,000 tons of rock phosphate were applied by Illinois farmers last year so progress is being made on replacing this important plant food element.

Fruit Exchange Meeting Scheduled For April 17

Annual meeting of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and its subsidiary, the Fruit Exchange Supply Company will be held April 17 in the Little Theatre building on the campus of Southern Illinois State Normal University, Carbondale. The meeting will start at 10 a.m.

Guest speaker for the annual meeting will be R. B. Corbett, secretary-treasurer of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Don't let this happen on your farm. One of the main aims of the spring cleanup campaign sponsored by the National Fire Protection Association is to remind farmers of the necessity of maintaining a sound fire-resistant roof on barns and other buildings to protect crops, machinery and stock. This barn went up in smoke when the flammable roof was set afire by a wind-blown spark.

HENRY CREAMERY HIRES MANAGER

PRAIRIE Farms Creamery of Henry has employed H. F. Mullooly as the manager of the company. "Bert", as he is commonly called by his colleagues and associates, is a native of Wisconsin, is married and has four children. He is a graduate of the dairy school at the University of Wisconsin at Madison and has had splendid training and experience for the position which he holds. He has operated a number of dairy plants, both in Wisconsin and Illinois, and during the past six months has been employed as quality fieldman for Illinois Producers' Creameries. The splendid work which he has done in this capacity made him the logical choice for this position, which will afford him greater opportunities to put his experience to practice.

H. F. Mullooly

More than $65,000 worth of Class "A" stock has already been purchased by producers in this area and within the near future it is anticipated that building operations will be started on this plant in Henry. This creamery will serve Peoria, Stark, Marshall-Putnam and Bureau as well as Woodford counties, offering complete dairy marketing service in these counties both for fluid milk and separated cream. The cream routes formerly operated by the Producers' Creamery of Peoria in this territory are now being operated by the Prairie Farms Creamery of Henry and the cream is temporarily being churned at the Producers' Creamery of Galesburg.

The Producers' Creamery of Peoria is now in the process of liquidating all of its assets and current financial statements show that each of the holders of stock in this company will receive par value for their stock plus a 7% cumulative dividend to the date of redemption, which was February 1, 1945. The Peoria plant manufactured more than 13 million pounds of butter since it was organized in 1933. In addition to rendering twice a week pick-up service at the farm and raising butterfat prices to farmers, it has paid more than $64,000 on patronage dividends to its members. Much of the equipment used at this plant will be used at the Henry plant, but in addition to these butter operations, other needed equipment of the very latest type and design will be purchased and installed for the handling of milk and cream in an efficient and economical manner.

Priorities have already been approved in Washington for the purchase of the needed equipment as well as the construction of a modern sanitary dairy plant. A site has been purchased and the architects now have detailed plans prepared which will be used by the bidders for the construction of the proposed plant.

The board of directors of the Prairie Farms Creamery of Henry are as follows: H. J. Schumacher, president, Marshall-Putnam county; Ray T. Snyder, vice-president, Bureau county; Joel Wilson, secretary-treasurer, Stark county; Joseph Rahn, director, Peoria county; and Peter Schertz, director, Woodford county.

Farm Bureau Radio Program

First of the Farm Bureau's programs over NBC on the "America United" series is scheduled for Sunday, April 15, and is to originate from studios in Memphis, Tenn. Farm Bureau and National Grange will alternate for 10 weeks on the "America United" series heard every Sunday at 1:15-1:30 p.m., EWT. The Grange will give the first of the agricultural programs on April 8.

Tentative schedule for other Farm Bureau broadcasts is: April 29, Des Moines, Iowa; May 13, San Francisco; May 27, New York City, and June 10, Washington, D. C. Speakers and topics will be announced later.

A sustaining feature of the National Broadcasting Company, the "America United" program enables organized labor, business and agricultural groups to discuss their mutual problems before a vast audience. It is the hope of Frank Mullen, NBC vice-president and general manager, who first suggested the series, that the groups may reach improved understanding which may lead to coordination of their respective efforts to improve the national welfare.

Announce 1945 Program Statewide Co-op Wool Pool

The board of directors of the Illinois Wool Marketing Association in meeting March 28 approved the following plans for the 1945 wool pool.

1. Wool will be assembled through county wool pools organized and controlled by county Farm Bureaus.
2. Farm Bureau to appoint county wool pool managers with the approval of the state organization.
3. County Wool Pool Manager to receive, weigh and make cash advances on wool according to recommendations of the Illinois Wool Marketing Association; to store wool in a safe, dry, clean place until given shipping instructions; and at the request of the state association to reweigh wool at the time of shipment to warehouse; to supply wool bags and twine to members only.
4. For these services the Illinois Wool Marketing Association will pay to the county Farm Bureau the sum of 1c per pound on all wool so handled on the graded weight basis at the warehouse; the county Farm Bureau to be paid three-quarters of this 1c per pound at the time the wool is shipped to the warehouse, the balance to be paid after wool is weighed and graded at the warehouse.
5. The state organization will furnish the necessary marketing agreements, weight tickets, tags, and other necessary material, as well as report forms, for conducting said wool pool, without cost to the county.

The following advances also were approved: clear medium wool, 35 cents per pound; fine and fed wool, 25 cents, and rejects, 20 cents.

Wool growers desiring further information may contact their local Farm Bureau or address inquiries to the Illinois Wool Marketing Association, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

Dairy Month

Dairy Month this year is being staged for the ninth time. As in the past, it will be spear-headed by the National Dairy Council with the cooperation of all branches of the industry.

The plans, purposes and program of June Dairy Month will be geared to government needs as outlined by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones. In a letter to President Milton Hult of the National Dairy Council, Administrator Jones states: "May I ask that your organization and the entire dairy industry again make Annual Dairy Month the occasion for a special effort to impress upon everyone the importance of dairy products in our war effort."

The FARM FRONT ROUNDUP

TRIAL CORN insurance programs on field corn have been launched in 14 representative corn-producing counties in the nation by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. In Illinois the trial county is Vermilion. Choice of two plans is offered. One plan follows the pattern of the national insurance programs now in effect on wheat, cotton and flax, with individual farmers making a selection of 50 or 75 per cent of average yield insured. The other provides "investment" protection or "cash" insurance, with coverage not to exceed 75 per cent of production costs. Applications will be taken by the AAA office and authorized agents and must be filed before planting but not later than May 1, 1945. Protection will cover virtually all unavoidable hazards to growing corn.

MORE WAR PRISONER labor is promised to farmers for 1945 production by the WFA. WFA Administrator has appealed to farmers to plant the full crop acreage called for in this year's goals, and has renewed his pledge of WFA's full cooperation in obtaining the labor needed for cultivating and harvesting all crops planted.

MILK PRODUCTION on farms in 1944 amounted to 119.2 billion pounds as compared to 118.1 billion in 1943 and 103.6 billion for the 1935-39 average. Creamery butter amounted to 1,486 million pounds in 1944, compared with 1673 million in 1943, and 1691 million for the average. Cheese production was 800 million pounds in 1944, compared with 765 million in 1943 and 509 million for the average. Evaporated and condensed milk output was 3757 million pounds in 1944 compared with 3352 million in 1943 and 2225 million for the average.

PLANS TO INCREASE subsidy paid to cattle slaughterers have been announced by OPA Administrator Chester Bowles. The additional subsidy will be based on the amounts paid by the slaughterers for live cattle. It will be figured on the basis of the amount paid by the individual slaughterer in excess of the floor established for live cattle prices and will reach a maximum of 50 cents a hundredweight when the slaughterer pays ceiling prices for cattle.

CCC HAS requests to export about 140 million bushels of wheat and flour for the armed services, lend-lease, and UNRRA between now and Aug. 1. CCC currently owns about 65 million bushels of wheat and has about 150 million bushels under loan, most of which may be available for export.

INCREASED CROP ACREAGE is planned by Illinois farmers in 1945 according to a late March report of the state-federal agricultural departments. The report shows that farmers of the state intend to increase their plantings by 200,000 acres this year. Indicated acreage on corn is 3 per cent under 1944 but 7 per cent larger than the 10 year (1934-43) average. Soybeans for all purposes will be up 3 per cent over 1944. Oats acreage is up 12 per cent over 1944. Winter wheat sown last fall shows a 12 per cent increase over the previous period.

FARMERS WHO FEED imported workers may get allotments of rationed foods for them by applying to the local rationing board. Such allotments are limited to a period of two months, and additional applications may be made for each period.

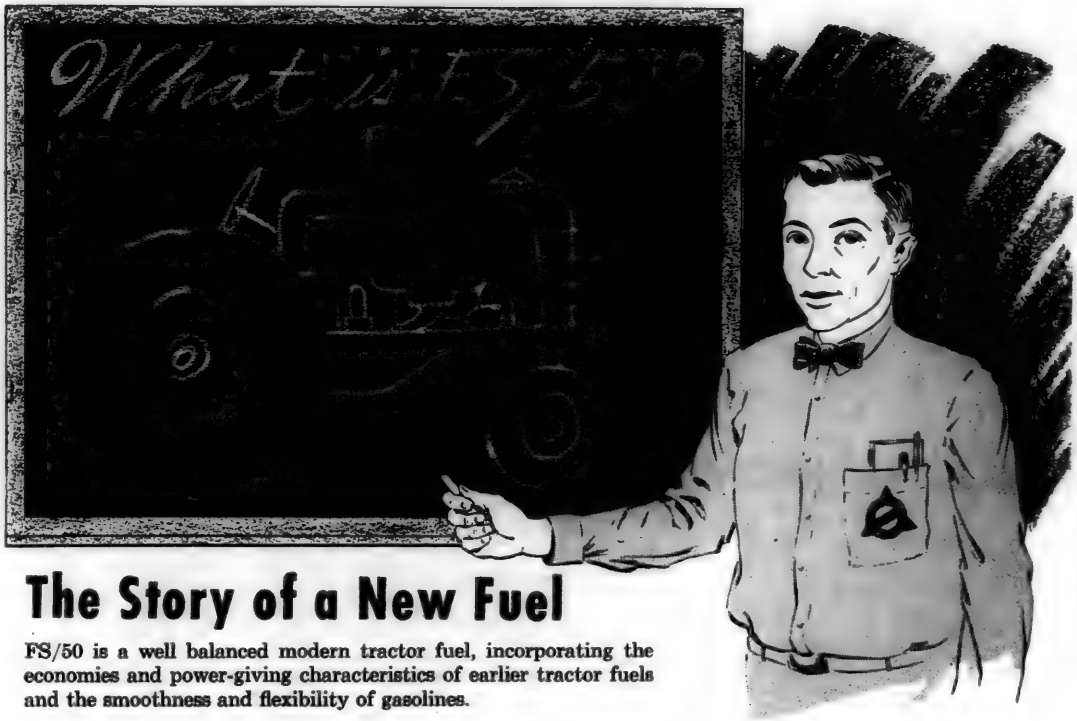
AFBF BOARD of directors has adopted a resolution calling for legislation empowering the federal government to set up plants for producing potash, nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer. Prepared by a committee composed of President Edward A. O'Neal, Secretary R. B. Corbett and Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel, the resolution asks that a national fertilizer program be centered in the department of agriculture under supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture. Farm Bureau officials are at work preparing a bill to be introduced in Congress to authorize such a program. Under the proposed plan, the government would build and operate the fertilizer plants but would turn them over to farmer cooperatives at fair appraised value at the end of five years.

FARM CENSUS is one-third completed, USDA officials report. However, the census is running behind schedule in some areas because of difficulties encountered in recruiting an adequate staff of enumerators in some sections. On March 10, 36 per cent of the more than 6 million farms enumerated in 1940 had been covered.

SMALLER SPRING lamb crop is reported for the fourth year in succession, with the reduction in 1945 early crop estimated at about 6 per cent. The early lamb crop this year will be the smallest in the present decade.

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS to improve medical and hospital care for rural people have the support of the Farm Bureau, the Senate committee on education and labor was told March 14. Mrs. Roy C. F. Weagley, Maryland, president of the Associated Women of the AFBF, and W. R. Ogg, director of the AFBF's Washington office, presented the Farm Bureau's views at a hearing in connection with the proposed Hill-Burton Bill which seeks to better rural health facilities.

HOME CANNING SUGAR program for 1945 will provide a maximum allowance of 20 pounds as compared with 25 pounds last year, according to the OPA. Officials of the OPA say that lower sugar stocks and increased military requirements are responsible for stricter distibution.



The Story of a New Fuel

FS/50 is a well balanced modern tractor fuel, incorporating the economies and power-giving characteristics of earlier tractor fuels and the smoothness and flexibility of gasolines.

• WHERE TO USE IT!

FS/50 may be used in any low compression tractor built to operate on tractor fuel or distillate. It is not recommended for high compression tractors.

• HOW TO USE IT!

To obtain the maximum performance from FS/50, tractors must be warmed up on gasoline, also medium hot to hot spark plugs should be used. Manifold temperatures should be maintained by proper adjustment of the manifold heat control valve. Radiator temperatures should be maintained in accordance with instructions outlined in the tractor manual for burning distillate.

• WHAT ARE ITS ADVANTAGES?

FS/50 tractor fuel will operate with more smoothness under varying load conditions. This fuel will also react quicker to the governor and will not "load up" so quickly during short periods of idling.

• WHAT ARE ITS DISADVANTAGES?

The fuel cost per acre farmed, may be slightly higher than that of the other types of tractor fuel. This additional cost is not great, however, and will depend some upon the conditions under which the tractor is operated.

• IS IT TAXABLE?

A State tax of 3c per gallon must be paid by the operator at the time of sale. A refund may be obtained, however, if the fuel is used for a non-taxable purpose.

The Federal tax of 1½c per gallon must be paid by the operator, unless he signs an exemption certificate. Certificates are available from your delivery man.

• WHERE CAN I GET IT?

While some Service Companies still prefer to stock the earlier (T-40) fuel, most Service Companies are now handling the new FS/50.

Your Blue Seal salesman will tell you which fuel is currently available in your area.

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 S. DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

Illinois delegates to the PMA streamlined annual meeting in Chicago, left to right, front row, are: Chester H. Rasmussen, DeKalb county; Howard C. Klett, Will; Frank Wolff, DuPage; Einar Petersen, Boone. Back Row, A. J. Butz, Kankakee; Ronald M. Paddock, Lake; Joseph J. Lies, Kane, and A. B. McConnell, Montgomery.

PMA Holds Delegate Meeting

LOWERED butter production resulting from the reduced price paid to producers for butterfat is one of the most disturbing war results to dairymen, according to A. H. Lauterbach, manager of the Pure Milk Association.

"Butter is the gold standard of the dairy industry," according to the PMA manager. "When the war ends we may find butter consumption very low, followed by low butterfat prices, and the final result will be low milk prices."

Manager Lauterbach made these observations at the mid-March annual meeting of the PMA in Chicago. Sixteen delegates representing 13,000 dairy farmer members and a resolutions committee composed of a member from each of PMA's 16 districts took the place of the large number of dairymen from Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin who have attended annual meetings in other years.

Desiring to cooperate with the government directive on conventions, PMA did not petition to be exempted from the ruling against meetings of more than 50 persons.

This matter of decreased butter production was recognized in one of the resolutions adopted by PMA delegates which favored a butter price increase of not to exceed 10 cents per pound to stimulate production.

Manager Lauterbach asserted that dairymen have to meet the continuing threat of the oleomargine manufacturers' attempts to have the color tax removed.

"We have no right and no desire," he said, "to prevent the American housewife from purchasing what she wants when she goes to market, but we do have a right to demand that when she purchases food it be in its own clothes and not masquerading as some other food in order to receive more favorable consideration."

It was further pointed out that last year filled cream was sold in Chicago and used by consumers without the knowledge that they were using a product in which vegetable oil had been substituted for much of the butterfat.

In a resolution adopted by delegates, PMA urged legislative representatives to support and maintain legislation which will prevent intended substitutes from using the natural color of butter, in order to mislead the public. "All we ask," the resolution stated, "is that so-called substitutes for dairy products be sold for what they really are."

Lauterbach also reminded delegates that in the postwar period when milk sales revert to the normal level, quality will become of greater importance, than ever and "we must continue in the vanguard in this respect." He also warned about the disastrous price effects of the trend toward increasing the variation between spring and fall production of milk. In the Chicago marketing area last year 250 million pounds were produced in June and 175 million pounds in October.

PMA members produced a larger volume of milk in 1944 than ever before in the association's history. Some 1½ billion pounds delivered by members was sold to 74 milk dealers in the Chicago marketing area and 83 dealers in nine suburban markets of the association. Of the total milk marketed, 155 million pounds were handled through PMA's own country plants.

Net payments for milk delivered through the association in 1944 totaled 47½ million dollars — or $3.104 per hundred pounds, not including the government's "feed subsidy."

Among the resolutions adopted by delegates was one on the computing of parity prices for milk and other dairy products. This resolution stated:

"The rightful interests of the milk producers and the producers of other dairy products have not been rightly recognized or represented by the manner in which parity prices for milk and other dairy products have been computed and publicly announced by the United States Department of Agriculture.

"We, therefore, insist that in accordance with present law, the secretary of agriculture immediately determine and publicly pronounce prices for milk and other dairy products that are compara-

Illinois members of the resolutions committee of the Pure Milk Association who served at the recent annual meeting of delegates, seated left to right: Louis Kesler, Kankakee county; Arthur E. Anderson, Kane; Andrew Vanderveen, McHenry, and Henry Roesslein, Jr., Lake. Standing, A. C. Geuther, Will; Fred W. Pfingston, Cook; Harry Vandeburg, DeKalb, and Roscoe N. Glenn, McHenry. A delegate meeting was held in place of a regular annual meeting of members.

ble to the parity prices announced for basic soil crops. . .

"That in making determination and pronouncements, due consideration be given to all current costs entering into the production of milk and other dairy products, including farm labor costs and increased costs in the delivery of milk to distributors by producers."

Other resolutions included:

PMA declared in favor of making every effort to cooperate with approved methods for control of Bangs disease in cattle herds, especially calfhood vaccination.

Urged PMA to take the initiative in presenting to the current session of the state legislature a bill to bond milk dealers and that it be made as simple as will accomplish the object of guaranteeing the producers payment for his milk.

Urged an increase in the promotional expenditures of the national dairy industry in an effort to hold the increased market for dairy products that has developed during the war.

Recommended that the board of directors give consideration to stabilizing the production of milk to even the flow throughout the year.

Offered cooperation and assistance to all groups seeking the same common objective as the PMA, and to all groups whose purposes do not work against the interests of agricultural associations.

Former Creamery Manager Killed in Plane Accident

Lieut. O. H. Lauridsen, 28, former manager of the Olney Producers Creamery, was killed March 3 in a plane crash at Alexandria, La. Funeral services were held March 11 in his home town, Dedham, Ia.

Lt. O. H. Lauridsen

Lieutenant Lauridsen began work with the Olney Creamery March 10, 1940, and entered the armed services in 1942. Prior to his managership at Olney he had worked for three years as buttermaker at the Rugby Creamery Company in Rugby, N. D. He was graduated from Iowa State College, Ames, Ia., in March 1937. He had considerable practical experience in the creamery business having worked with his father, H. O. Lauridsen, who operated a dairy farm and creamery at Dedham, Ia.

Lieutenant Lauridsen leaves his wife, parents, one sister and two brothers.

This is an outside view of the Alhambra Grain and Feed Company, Madison county. It is one of the first cooperative soybean processing units to be started.

First Illinois Co-op Bean Mill

IN MAY, 1918, when farmers of the Alhambra community, Madison county, organized the Alhambra Grain and Feed Company, the thought never occurred to them that 27 years later they would be the first cooperative in Illinois to engage in processing soybeans.

However, this cooperative after a trial run on Feb. 22, started operations with a soybean processing unit on March 1.

Manager E. S. Apple got the soybean processing bug before the protein shortage actually occurred in 1942. He saw the shortage coming and got busy. However, with difficulties in securing priorities and other delays, the protein shortage had become successively worse and then eased up before operations were started.

The manager and directors are pleased with their plant facilities. The mill is housed in a building 36 feet by 48 feet with a height of 22 feet. The building is of concrete and concrete block construction. All processing equipment is housed in this building.

Storage space for soybean meal is provided in a two-story building 24 feet by 60 feet. Part of the structure is over the manager's office.

The soybean plant is located close to the parent elevator and beans are carried by gravity from the elevator to the mill.

A good demand for soybean meal exists in the dairy section around Alhambra, but some of the meal will be shipped out. Oil is stored in outside rail tank cars. The oil is in demand.

The Alhambra Grain and Feed Company is a true cooperative. It was originally organized under the 1915 act, but in 1934 it reorganized under the Cooperative Act of 1923.

In addition to handling around 200,000 bushels of grain a year, the cooperative has developed a large business in feed, coal, hardware, fence and fertilizer. It provides a large grinding and mixing service which is appreciated by dairymen for miles around.

Directors of the cooperative are: William Dietz, A. J. Wetzel, W. J. Danderman, C. Wisnasky, C. Uhe, E. A. Klaus and E. H. Isenberg.

Left to right: E. S. Apple, Alhambra Grain company manager; Paul Bauer, plant manager; Farm Adviser T. W. May, Madison county; Arthur Suhre, and E. L. Isenberg, company president. Full production started March 1.

More money for farm pr

By G. H. Iffner

The Ludlow Cooperative Elevator Company in Champaign county has developed an answer to the question, "Does It Pay For An Elevator To Operate As A Strictly Cooperative Concern?" It is surprising the number of farmer-stock companies which still raise that question.

Ludlow's operating experience since it became a cooperative in 1939 proves that it pays to operate as a true cooperative. Let the figures speak for themselves as they were presented by Manager Eugene Hoerner at the 41st annual meeting of members:

Yr.	Total Gr. Bu.	Mdse. Val.	Net Prof.	Pat. Div.
1939	324,000	$17,000	$ 2,721	None
1940	397,000	$22,000	$ 2,742	None
1941	399,000	$29,000	$ 7,309	$ 3,542
1942	516,000	$50,000	$15,022	$ 9,248
1943	616,000	$70,000	$25,914	$17,792
1944	582,000	$96,000	$27,476	$19,678

The Ludlow company was not in a strong financial condition when it became a cooperative in 1939. Today the cooperative has capital stock issued amounting to a little more than $16,000 and has an earned surplus of $43,353 which also belongs to the patrons, since the cooperative operates according to the Cooperative Act of 1923, an act that was sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The Ludlow cooperative was responsible for not less than four neighboring farmer elevators becoming cooperatives within the past three years.

Directors of the Ludlow cooperative are Warren H. Watson, James S. Coon, Byron G. Walker, C. C. O'Hare, Edward Quinlan, James Sheehan, W. O. Smith, John F. McCabe and M. P. Quinlan.

Some 109 farmers' elevators companies in Illinois are now operating according to the Cooperative Act of 1923, according to a report from Harry Fulkerson, acting superintendent of the division of markets of the Illinois state department of agriculture.

These 109 farmers' elevators which have re-organized since 1923 are operating on a patronage paying basis for the benefit of both the capital stock holders and the patrons. Capital stock dividends are limited to 8 per cent. Other earnings, after necessary additions to surplus are made, are distributed to patrons.

The 1923 Cooperative Act was secured by the Illinois Agricultural Association to streamline cooperative procedure. At present time the IAA is aiding 10 elevator companies with their reorganization under the 1923 act, and more than 350 Illinois cooperatives are operating under this act.

Illinois Grain Corporation is a new member of the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives. The National Federation now includes the membership of all of the state and regional grain cooperatives in the United States. The regional cooperatives serve more than 350,000 of the nation's grain producers. Their achievements serve as a record of the strong and growing cooperative movement in agricultural America.

Reports from a number of member elevators of Illinois Grain Corporation indicate successful operations, in most cases the best years in their history. Patronage dividends were declared by member companies, for example:

Greenfield Farmers' Cooperative Grain Company, Greene county, refunded $6,803.51 to patrons after building a surplus to more than $50,000. W. M. Metcalf is manager.

Savoy Grain and Coal Company, Champaign county, distributed 4 cents per bushel dividends amounting to $25,511.72 to 250 patrons. The company handled 631,000 bushels in 1944. It was organized in 1904 and became a cooperative in 1931. J. N. Jordan is manager.

The Nokomis Equity Elevator Company, Montgomery county, paid out patronage dividends for the years 1938 through 1941 approximating $12,000. Roy N. Phillips is the manager.

Walter Meyer, manager at the Keyesport Equity Elevator Company, Bond county, reported a good year with net profits of $3,310.05 out of which patronage dividends will be paid.

Earlville Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Company, La Salle county, a 40-year-old company voted to go cooperative after turning in its best year—nearly a million bushels of grain handled. A. E. Bader is the manager.

Kewanee Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Company, Henry county, paid its first dividend in 28 years after netting nearly $20,000. Manager W. D. Weter set a goal of a million dollars merchandise business.

Anchor Grain Company, McLean county, with C. H. Willke as manager paid refunds on the following scale: grain, 1 cent per bushel; seeds, 2 per cent; coal, 4 per cent; feed, 5 per cent; lumber, 5 per cent.

Dillsburg Cooperative Grain Company, Champaign county, organized in 1920 and reorganized as a cooperative in 1942 reported a substantial net profit last year. John Ehmsen is manager.

Secor Elevator Company, Woodford county, became a cooperative in 1944 and reported a net of nearly $6000. Manager Virgil Wilkey wants to pay a patronage dividend next year.

cream

By F. A. Gougler

Virgil Johnson, manager of Producers Creamery of Galesburg, has resigned to take a position with Producers Creamery of Springfield, Mo. Virgil went to work with the Galesburg Creamery when it opened up for business, July, 1935.

Many improvements have been made during his administration. A large adjoining lot was purchased and a wing was built onto the building for a receiving room. The interior of the plant was rearranged for efficiency and much new equipment has been added by Johnson.

During these years, Johnson has proved an able manager and has made many friends in the Galesburg territory as well as throughout the state.

His successor will be James Cramer who has been plant superintendent for many years. Cramer is an Ames graduate and has had plant experience in Iowa and Wisconsin. He will be assisted by Harold Johnson who will devote his time to procurement and Dean Ole who will have charge of quality operations.

Herb Johnson, former manager of Producers Creamery of Peoria, has been employed by Illinois Producers Creamery as salesman. His major work will be that of selling milk powder. He will also be available to member creameries on problems related to equipment installation.

During a recent meeting of the board of directors of IPC, two members of the board handed in their resignation. Harry Leeper, former president of Producers Creamery of Peoria, resigned because that plant has been closed. His vacancy will be filled by a representative of Prairie Farms Creamery of Henry.

William Bismark, former president of Producers Creamery of Moline, resigned because his creamery has been taken over by the Quality Milk Association. He will be succeeded by Arthur E. Myer, president of Quality Milk Association to the IPC board.

The new creamery building in Mt. Carroll is nearing completion. Practically all of the new equipment has been delivered and Manager Ray Sailer is of the opinion that he should be able to start operations in the new building early in April.

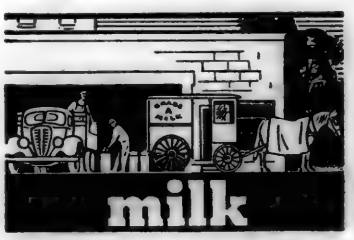
At present, volume is running 35% ahead of a year ago and until the new plant is

ready, no additional volume can be handled. When the plant is completed, a procurement program will be developed and carried out.

Friendly competition. That is what is developing between Farmers Creamery Company of Bloomington and Producers Creamery of Carlinville. For years, Manager Forrest Fairchild has had the distinction of having the largest cooperative creamery in Illinois. He has now been moved out of the lead by Manager F. A. Gourley of Carlinville.

Says Manager Gourley, "When the past year closed, the Carlinville plant exceeded the Bloomington plant by 20,000 pounds butterfat. This gives the Carlinville plant the distinction of being the largest cooperative creamery in Illinois. The nicest thing about this is that the Bloomington plant will not see our dust because at the present time we are purchasing from 55 to 65 per cent more butterfat than a year ago."

Says Manager Fairchild, "Certainly, to hold what we have is not enough. If we are to meet the challenge, not only of some other cooperative creamery, but to meet the needs and aspirations of farmers in our area, we should bend every effort to increase our butterfat volume. — If every farmer were sold on the idea of cooperative cream marketing, the volume would more than take care of itself. — All of this shows that while we are doing a better job than in former years, we must continue to show improvement to maintain our lead. The assistance of members of Farmers Creamery Company is solicited to help meet these new challenges. Let's be at it." That's the spirit.



By Wilfred Shaw

Milk cow numbers in the United States increased less during 1944 than in any recent year.

There were 27,785,000 cows and heifers two years old and over on January 1, 1945, compared with 27,656,000 a year earlier.

Total milk production in February was 8.5 billion pounds, an increase of 3% over the daily average in February of last year.

Butter production of recent weeks has averaged about 9% below a year ago.

Cheese and evaporated milk production continues sharply higher than last year, with evaporated milk production up 30% and cheese production up 19% above last year.

Butter, cheese, and evaporated milk stocks continue much below last year. Cold storage holdings of butter on March 1 were 31,200,000 pounds compared with 107,560,000 pounds a year ago. Cheese holdings on March 1 were 117,557,000 pounds compared with 144,812,000 pounds a year ago. Evaporated milk stocks totaled on February 1 this year 132,000,000 pounds compared with 168,000,000 pounds a year ago.

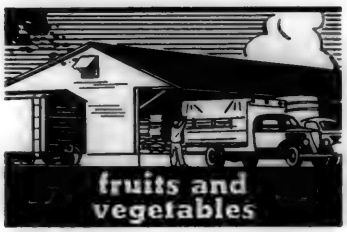
The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are February prices for 3.5% milk, f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.45
Canton	2.75
Champaign	2.75
Chicago	3.11
Danville	2.625
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.73
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.60
Jacksonville	2.85
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle	2.69
Moline	2.976
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.36
Rockford	3.07
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis	3.44
Streator	2.40

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis, delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for January, unless otherwise noted:

Baltimore	$3.85
Boston (191-200 mile zone)	3.82
Chicago (70 mile zone) (Feb.)	3.11
Cleveland	3.47
Denver	2.87
Detroit	3.57
Indianapolis (Feb.)	3.28
Kansas City (Feb.)	3.52
Milwaukee (Mar.)	3.00
New York City (201-210 mile zone)	3.34
Omaha (Feb.)	2.95
Seattle (Feb.)	3.10
St. Louis (Feb.)	3.44
St. Paul & Minneapolis	3.00
Washington, D. C. (Feb.)	3.99

The annual business meeting of the Danville Producers Dairy was held Monday evening, April 2, in the Vermilion County Farm Bureau office. The annual meeting for members and wives of the dairy was held Tuesday, April 10.



By L. L. Colvis

According to present indications, Illinois should have a good fruit crop in 1945. The last of March is not an opportune time to make a definite prediction, because future weather, especially during the next two months, can change the entire picture. The sustained cold weather during the winter, without extremely low temperatures, has been favorable.

Peach buds can stand about 10 degrees below zero when they are completely dormant. As they advance towards blossoming, however, they become increasingly susceptible to freezing. At full blossom stage, even a frost will result in high mortality. At this time, they are unduly advanced, and are in good condition.

Over most of the peach area in Illinois there are plenty of buds on the trees for a full crop of peaches. In the Centralia area, however, where there was a tremendous crop in 1944 along with extremely dry weather, the bud set is lighter. Some orchards in that area cannot have a full crop even if there is no frost damage at all.

The Illinois apple crop should be considerably larger than the small crop of 1944. Apples are not as easily injured by freezing as peaches are, although a sharp freeze at blossoming would destroy the year's crop. Present indications are very good for apples.

Incidentally, this is a good time to buy a bushel of apples. There is still a large supply in cold storage, and prices are very reasonable, if they are purchased by the bushel. A bushel of apples weighs about 45 pounds and can be purchased for about $3. This for good quality, crispy, juicy apples. Some of the softer varieties are becoming a bit mealy, but the old-fashioned Winesap for example, is at its best this time of the year.

New plantings of strawberries will be made in a limited way this year. They will of course not affect 1945 production which will again be extremely light. High prices and small supplies are in prospect for this fruit in 1945.

Vegetable production in Illinois is unpredictable at this date. Fewer acres will probably be planted because of labor shortages.

Rural Youth

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Kathryn Specht, secretary, reports that Clay County Rural Youthers received a collection for the Red Cross at their March meeting. An unusually full program included a piano solo by Clara Rose Gentry, a discussion of "Flag Etiquette" led by Fritz Thomann and Carl Hasler, a "Double or Nothing" quiz given by Ruth Murphy, a recreation period consisting of games and contests led by Eugenia Specht, and refreshments.

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President Kenneth Wilson of Montgomery County Rural Youth writes that at the February meeting he and Esther Bruntjen were members of a cast which presented an original dramatic skit on "Father and Son Business Partnerships". The playlet, based on the University of Illinois bulletin No. 587 covering this subject, was prepared by Rural Youthers, Home Adviser Miss Helen Bennett, and Organization Director Hugh Rowden. The Farm Bureau has recently made the Rural Youth president an ex officio member of the Farm Bureau board of directors.

Secretary Hester Black, Edgar County, reports that the Red Cross chairman, Mrs. Howard, brought the Rural Youth group information concerning the blood donor program at a recent meeting, pointing out that Edgar County Rural Youthers may contribute to the Terre Haute blood bank. Thelma Sturgeon was in charge of a discussion on the theme "What I Expect Out of Life".

Members of the Central Rural Youth group of Rock Island county are already making plans for the Rural Youth annual week-end summer camp at Camp Hauberg. Secretary Bob Sievers sends the information that a debate was held in January on the question: "Resolved that a Young Man Should Start Farming with His Father". The affirmative was upheld by Charles Schave and Bob Sievers, while the negative side of the question was discussed by Dolores Bolens and Gertrude Tornquist. Audience participation was enthusiastic. At the February meeting they held a symposium on the "Organization and Work of the County Farm and Home Bureaus".

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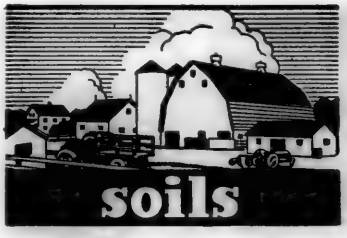

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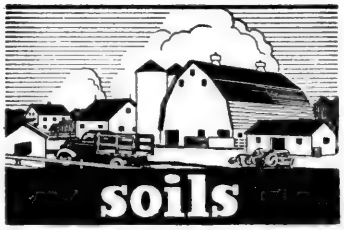

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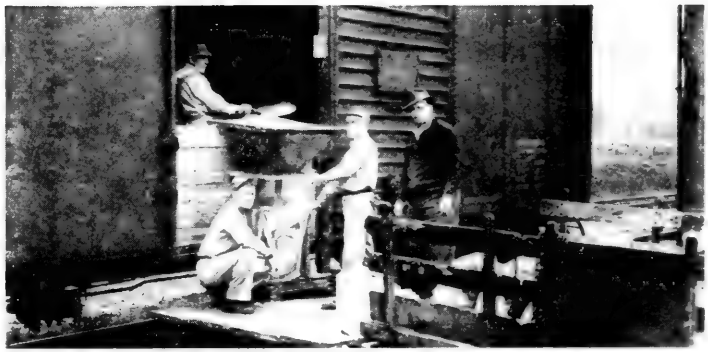

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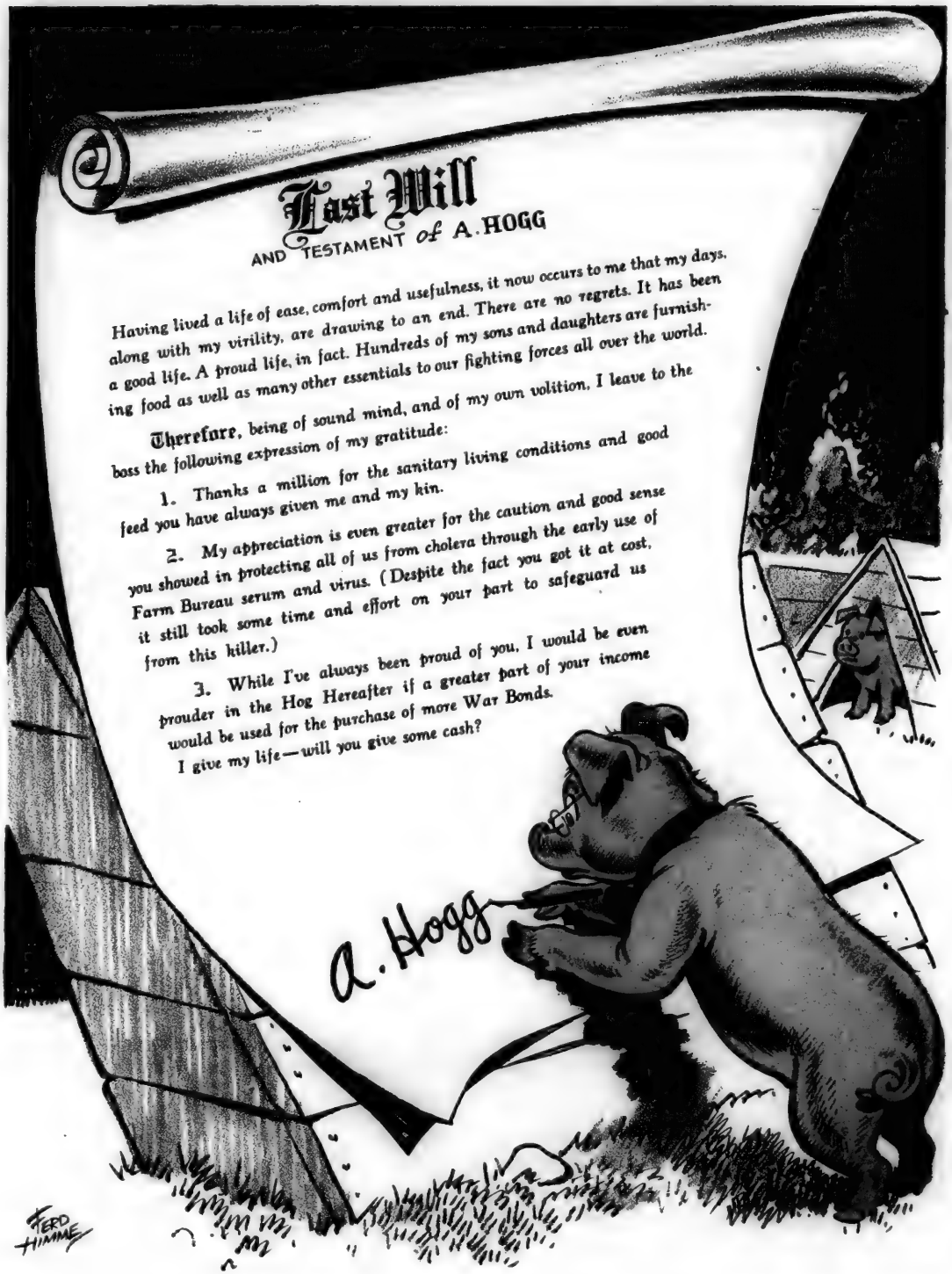

Last Will
AND TESTAMENT of A. HOGG
Having lived a life of ease, comfort and usefulness, it now occurs to me that my days, along with my virility, are drawing to an end. There are no regrets. It has been a good life. A proud life, in fact. Hundreds of my sons and daughters are furnishing food as well as many other essentials to our fighting forces all over the world.
Therefore, being of sound mind, and of my own volition, I leave to the boss the following expression of my gratitude:
1. Thanks a million for the sanitary living conditions and good feed you have always given me and my kin.
2. My appreciation is even greater for the caution and good sense you showed in protecting all of us from cholera through the early use of Farm Bureau serum and virus. (Despite the fact you got it at cost, it still took some time and effort on your part to safeguard us from this killer.)
3. While I've always been proud of you, I would be even prouder in the Hog Hereafter if a greater part of your income would be used for the purchase of more War Bonds.
I give my life—will you give some cash?
A. Hogg
FERD HIMMAE

IAA Opposes Convention Call

(*Continued from page 3*)

stitutional convention in 1918. In 1922 it submitted its report. Of 1,106,696 votes on the proposal, only 18,298, less than 17 per cent of the total vote, were in favor of adoption of the proposed constitution. If a constitutional convention is called, any attempt to amend the present constitution would, of course, be delayed. All such questions would be deferred to await the report of the constitutional convention.

The cost of holding a constitutional convention is estimated to run between $2,500,000 and $4,000,000. It would require three special statewide elections, a special primary election for the nomination of delegates, a special general election for the election of delegates and a special election for voting on its report.

The Association doubts whether a constitutional convention should be held under present conditions. People are preoccupied and giving full attention to the war and problems resulting from wartime conditions. In the immediate postwar period, attention will be devoted to the problems of readjustment. People will not give the time, attention and consideration required for changes in our basic law.

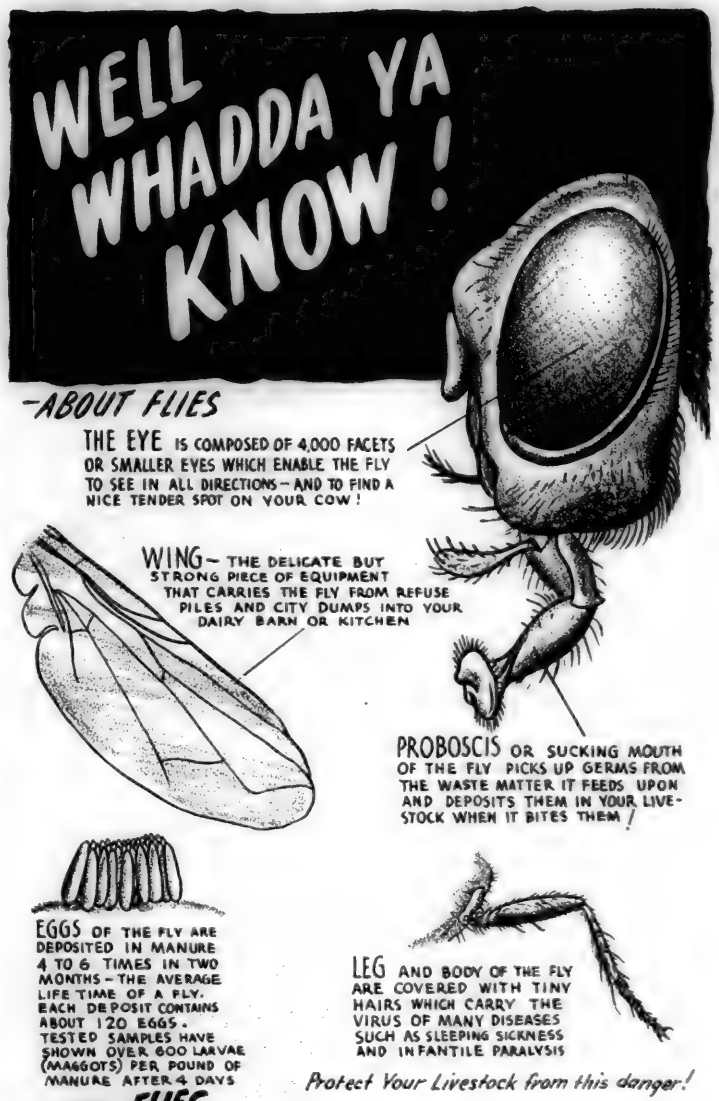
Would Delay Action

Since it appears that the calling of a constitutional convention at this time would not accomplish any constructive results, would entail the expenditure of large sums of money, would only serve to delay action on and solution of our more serious constitutional problems and would thrust new burdens upon our distracted and preoccupied people, the Association urges the General Assembly not to submit the question of calling a constitutional convention in the general election in 1946. Instead, the Association urges the submission of a Gateway amendment and making its adoption possible by re-enactment of the party circle method of voting on such constitutional amendment, which method was used from 1870 to 1890.

Safety Campaign

A "brake-emphasis" campaign is being sponsored by the International Association of Police Chiefs with assistance of 49 other national groups, April 15-June 1.

A simple brake test will be given motor vehicles involved in an accident, stopped for traffic violation, or indicating defective brakes. A block one inch thick will be placed under the brake pedal. If, when the pedal is depressed, it is stopped by the block before the brakes grip, the operator will be informed that his brakes need attention.



FIGHT FLIES with BLUE SEAL FLY SPRAY

Here's the way Blue Seal Fly Spray is effective:

IT KILLS. Blue Seal contains two effective ingredients that kill flies by contact. Many different types of materials and formulae were tested in Illinois dairy barns by cooperating farmers in our search to determine the most effective killing agencies and formulae. We have them now in Blue Seal Fly Spray.

See your Blue Seal Serviceman. • *Reserve your season's supply today.*

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 South Dearborn St. **Chicago 5, Illinois**

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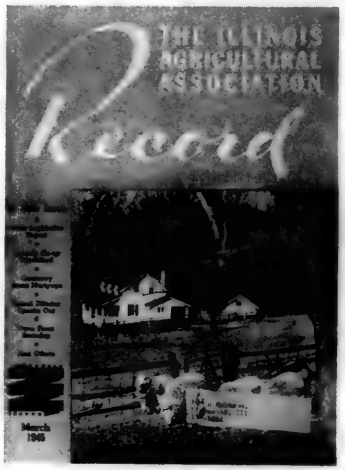

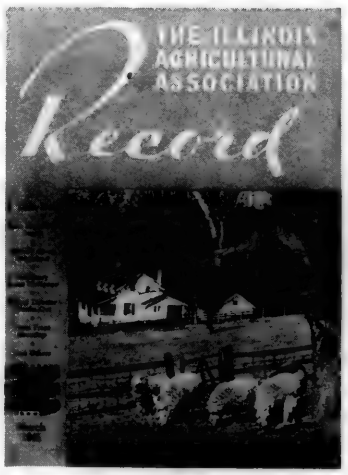

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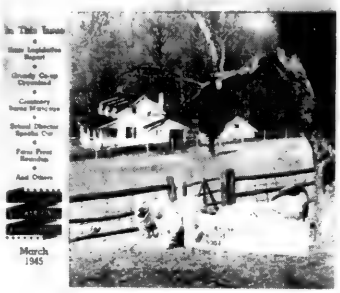

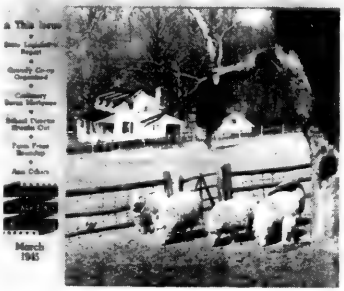

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EDITORIAL

To the New Member

A CORDIAL welcome to the thousands of progressive Illinois farmers who, during the past few months, have aligned themselves with their neighbors in the Farm Bureau! Their decision has strengthened organized agriculture in Illinois and in the nation, in this fateful hour when not only the issues of war, but the issues of the years to come, are in the process of decision.

Not only have they thus joined forces for the long range of welfare of agriculture, but they have placed themselves in a position to benefit materially from the many services built up through the years by Farm Bureau, and now made available to them. No new member should overlook this immediately practical side of his investment in organization.

It has been said that *acquaintance, understanding* and *participation* are three stages through which the member should pass in order to derive full satisfaction from his Farm Bureau connection, and to build the loyalty to the organization which assures its permanence. And even the first of these steps — *acquaintance* — is quite an undertaking. The officers, directors and employees of the county Farm Bureau, and of its subsidiaries, are always glad to give information and assistance to the new member.

There are vitally important *educational* services, sponsored both locally and through the Extension Service. Some of these have to do with farm management and farm accounts, soil improvement, swine sanitation, poultry care, grain experimentation, livestock tours, the farm labor service, and a host of others. Others have to do with the so-called *commercial* services: such as those of the county Service Company, which handles petroleum products, paints, feed, and other farm supplies cooperatively, and at cost. Or the insurance services, life, auto, employers' liability, fire, hail, windstorm, etc., again all handled at cost. Or the Farm Bureau serum and virus service. There are others too numerous to list here. Then on the side of marketing, there are cooperatives in every field: milk, cream, livestock, grain, fruit and vegetable, etc. These are all money-saving and money-making projects. It will pay the new member to investigate them, and to use those which fit in with his farming operations.

Many counties issue printed or mimeographed lists of available services for the information of their members. The new member will do well to ask for such a check-list, in order that he may, as quickly as possible, "get the picture" of the great organization of which he has become a part.

To get the most immediately practical value out of your Farm Bureau membership, investigate the services, and use those that meet your needs. You will find that "it pays to belong."

New Leadership Develops

NO ONE who has had contact with the activities of the younger Farm Bureau members, or with Rural Youth, can be pessimistic about the future leadership of agriculture in Illinois. Younger groups have, in many instances, taken a leading part in the recent organization drives — and in a majority of cases have signed more new Farm Bureau members than their seniors. This participation is an indication of the new strength which the men in the age group from about 25 to 40 are bringing to organized agriculture. Another encouraging fact is that many younger men are assuming their places on boards of directors, and as the sponsors of various Farm Bureau activities. The serious discussions of the Rural Youth groups, including the Talk Fests, where young people speak their mind on issues confronting farmers, suggest that in this still younger group, some dynamic leadership is preparing for its future responsibilities and opportunities.

Young people, by very virtue of their age, have even more at stake in the future of agriculture than their parents. Their participation in Farm Bureau activities, and their serious thought on present and future problems, is the best guarantee that the future will be a good one.

Amending the State Constitution

RECOMMENDED for careful reading in this issue of the IAA RECORD is the statement by the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors on the calling of a convention for revision of the Illinois state constitution. It clearly outlines the position of the Association on this controversial issue which has received considerable attention during recent days in the newspapers of the state.

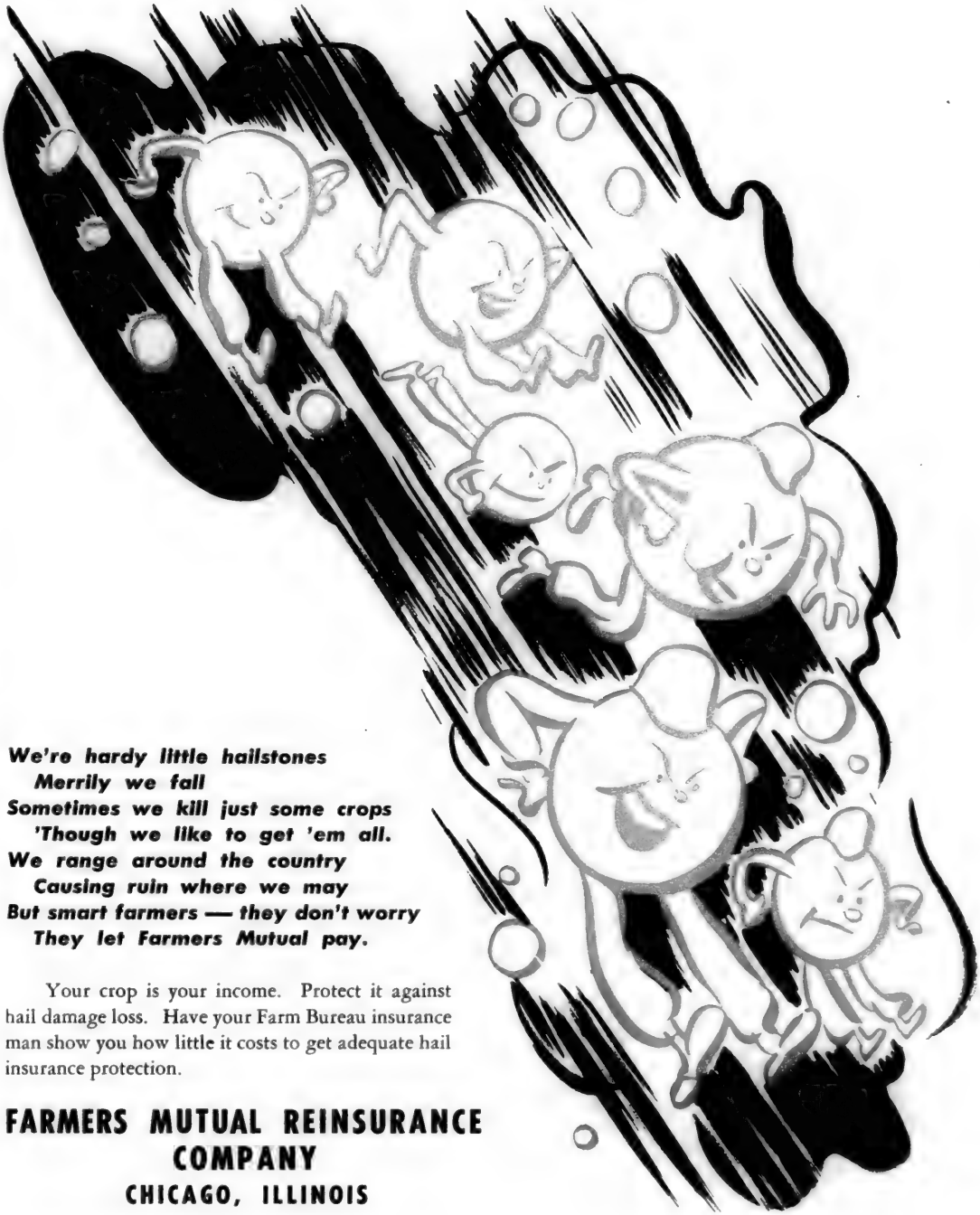
The statement of the IAA board indicates beyond a doubt that the Association is not taking a negative position on amending the state constitution, but that it believes the calling of a constitutional convention at this time would not accomplish the desired objective.

The Association believes that the main job is to get the state constitution in shape so that it can be amended.

Under the present state constitution, the General Assembly may submit amendments to only one article at the same session and the favorable vote of the majority of those voting at the election is necessary for the adoption of the proposed amendment.

No amendment submitted in recent years has been adopted although the Gateway Amendment submitted in 1932 received the favorable vote of 80 per cent of those voting upon the proposal. The proposed amendments have been defeated by people who voted in the general election, but who failed to vote on the proposed amendment.

The Association is in favor of a Gateway Amendment which would permit the General Assembly to submit amendments of not more than three articles at the same session and would provide that the amendment should be adopted upon receiving the favorable vote of two-thirds of those voting on the proposed amendment. Such a proposal would not make amendment of the constitution easy, but it would make it possible. With such an amendment, the most urgent problems could be worked out.



We're hardy little hailstones
Merrily we fall
Sometimes we kill just some crops
'Though we like to get 'em all.
We range around the country
Causing ruin where we may
But smart farmers — they don't worry
They let Farmers Mutual pay.

Your crop is your income. Protect it against hail damage loss. Have your Farm Bureau insurance man show you how little it costs to get adequate hail insurance protection.

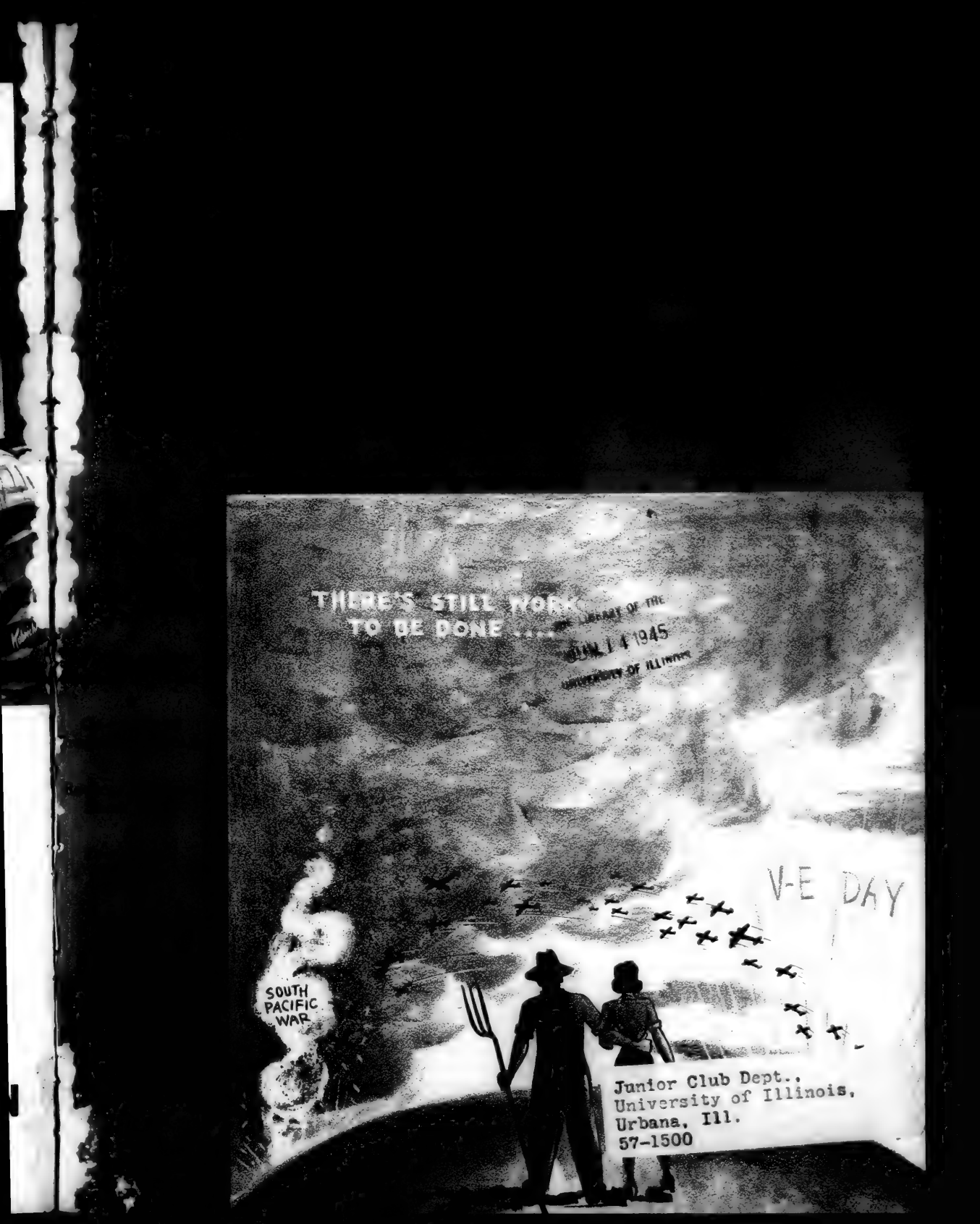
FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

As a whole, inequalities in assessments between the two classes of real estate appears to be following the pattern of the later years of the First World War and immediately thereafter. At that time there were few counties in which land assessments were not higher, and in many cases, much higher, than assessments of town and city lots. Then, as now, good prices and the problems of production, including shortage of farm help, led most farmers to ignore inequalities in assessments which required years to remove, and some of which were never removed, after the collapse of farm prices in 1920 and 1921. If the end of the present war should be followed by much lower farm prices, many, if not most, Farm Bureaus and their members will probably face the same problem in unequal taxation which they faced 20 to 25 years ago.

And the best way to prevent or correct trends of this kind is through a powerful farm organization such as we have in the Farm Bureau. That's why I say one of your very first moves should be to join your county Farm Bureau — it gets things done.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

98 County Farm Bureaus



JUN 14 1945
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

As a whole, inequalities in assessments between the two classes of real estate appears to be following the pattern of the later years of the First World War and immediately thereafter. At that time there were few counties in which land assessments were not higher, and in many cases, much higher, than assessments of town and city lots. Then, as now, good prices and the problems of production, including shortage of farm help, led most farmers to ignore inequalities in assessments which required years to remove, and some of which were never removed, after the collapse of farm prices in 1920 and 1921. If the end of the present war should be followed by much lower farm prices, many, if not most, Farm Bureaus and their members will probably face the same problem in unequal taxation which they faced 20 to 25 years ago.

And the best way to prevent or correct trends of this kind is through a powerful farm organization such as we have in the Farm Bureau. That's why I say one of your very first moves should be to join your county Farm Bureau — it gets things done.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

98 County Farm Bureaus

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Record

n This Issue

- 5 Years Service To Producers
- Fruit Exchange Expects Big Year
- Co-op Feed Program Expands
- Regional Co-ops Show Way
- Farm Front Roundup
- And Others

FOR VICTORY
BUY WAR BONDS
AND STAMPS

May
1945

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

ASSETS

	December 31 1943	December 31 1944
U. S. Government Bonds	$ 6,671,521.66	$ 8,667,728.41
State, County and Municipal Bonds	2,900,979.32	2,793,015.76
Public Utility Bonds	4,530,258.87	6,018,587.36
Railroad Bonds	1,427,996.50	1,300,291.71
Industrial and Misc. Bonds	952,745.59	1,280,883.24
F. H. A. Mortgage Loans	2,577,814.36	2,689,304.53
Loans secured by Policy Cash Values	1,083,101.95	1,010,714.51
Cash	377,356.67	465,294.84
Int. on Investments Accrued but not due	129,394.88	152,912.16
Net Premiums Due and Deferred	652,391.21	688,970.87
Miscellaneous	583.01	329.44
TOTAL	$21,304,144.02	$25,068,032.83

LIABILITIES and SURPLUS

	December 31 1943	December 31 1944
Policy Reserves	$15,278,565.70	$17,785,783.16
Policy Proceeds left on deposit	683,843.00	883,469.53
Policy Div. left on deposit	835,397.20	1,005,845.94
Premiums and Interest paid in advance	650,520.64	928,103.18
Policy Dividends declared	410,628.17	466,434.37
Res. for Invest. and Int. Losses and Mort. Fluct.	575,000.00	875,000.00
Claims Reported but pending proof	47,018.77	78,354.47
Res. for unreported claims	46,850.00	96,900.00
All other liabilities Including taxes	100,201.35	128,617.29
TOTAL LIABILITIES EXC. CAPITAL	$18,628,024.83	$22,248,507.94
Capital Stock	200,000.00	200,000.00
Unassigned Surplus	2,476,119.19	2,619,524.89
TOTAL	$21,304,144.02	$25,068,032.83
Insurance in force	$202,957,123.00	$226,008,013.00

A PICTURE OF *Robust Good Health*

A life insurance company such as Country Life, whose business hinges on the life and health of others, must stop once each year to check its own good health. We may say that our health has never been better, thank you. The Statement of Condition printed above is the X-ray photo whereby you can determine for yourself the strength of constitution of your Farm Bureau insurance company . . . Country Life. Look it over.

First, it was the biggest year in the company's history. Twenty-three million dollars of new life insurance was written in 1944 . . . Second, the investment funds of the company's twenty-five million dollars in assets is soundly dispersed among various types of Utility, Railroad, and Municipal Bonds, and led of course by U. S. Government Bonds . . . Third, last year Country Life paid back to its policyholders $466,434.37 in dividends.

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Vice-President, Talmage Defrees Greenville
Corporate Sec., Paul E. Mathias..Hinsdale
Field Sec., Geo. E. Metzger.....Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington
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MAY, 1945 **VOLUME 23 - NUMBER 5**

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Country Life
INSURANCE COMPANY

IF YOU'VE OFTEN THOUGHT that you should reconsider your insurance program in the light of changed conditions, may we make this suggestion: call your friendly neighbor, the Farm Bureau insurance man, and tell him your problems. You'll find him to be a source of sound, reliable, insurance information.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 608 S. DEARBORN, CHICAGO 5

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POSTWAR

ROAD BILL

INTRODUCED BY IAA

By PAUL MATHIAS
IAA Corporate Secretary

THE Illinois Agricultural Association is sponsoring legislation introduced in both houses of the state legislature which appropriates $20,000,000 from state surplus funds for surfacing local township and road district roads.

It is proposed that the county superintendent of high-ways in cooperation with the local high-way commissioner select the roads to be improved and prepare plans for their improvement. School bus and mail routes would be given preference. The townships and road districts would do the grading and would install culverts.

The state funds would be used to purchase culverts and to provide for surfacing of these roads. Existing right of way would be used wherever adequate and only the minimum amount of grading would be required in order that the maximum mileage of roads may be surfaced with the funds available.

The state and counties would be authorized to acquire government surplus road building machinery and equipment for use on these roads.

Ten million dollars per year is appropriated from state funds. However, the federal government has appropriated funds for use on these roads and approximately $4,700,000 every year for three years will be available from federal funds. If these federal monies are used on the local roads, then the state appropriation would be reduced by the amount of the federal monies so used.

The money appropriated is to be apportioned between the several townships and road districts in the state in the proportion which the total mileage of secondary and feeder roads in the respective townships or road districts bears to the total mileage of all secondary and feeder roads in the state. The funds would not be available until the end of the war or until the governor determined that the state might proceed with this road building program.

The bills have been favorably reported by the road and bridge committees in each house. However, it appears that a determined effort will be necessary if the appropriation of state funds for these roads is secured. The postwar planning commission recommended that state funds be used for improving these local roads. However, the appropriations for postwar construction sponsored by the state administration, as introduced, do not make any provision for state assistance on local township and road district roads. Approximately $127,000,000 is appropriated for all types of projects, but there is no provision whatever for improving these local roads.

Road Commission

Other legislation which the Illinois Agriculture Association is supporting provides for the appointment of a commission to study the high-way system of the state, and particularly the problems in connection with the local township and road district roads, and to make recommendations for their improvement and financing. The sponsors of this legislation hope that the commission will be able to recommend a program for permanent state assistance for the improvement and maintenance of local township and road district roads — thus supplementing the temporary program for the next two years.

Bang's Disease Control

The legislative committee on livestock legislation, authorized in the 1943 session of the General Assembly, has prepared its report. Legislation covering its recommendations has been introduced.

In general, this legislation provides that:

(1) calves between ages of four and eight months may be vaccinated without first testing either the calf or the entire herd. The matter of testing for Bang's disease before vaccinating the calf would be left optional with the herd owner. Vaccinated calves may be sold and transferred freely without test until they reach the age of 20 months.

(2) Animals over eight months of age may be vaccinated, but a test for Bang's is required before vaccination. Such animals so tested and found negative and then vaccinated may be sold and transferred freely.

(3) After July 1, 1946, no female animals or breeding bulls over eight months of age may be sold, either at private sale or at farm or community auction, unless such animals either (a) come from an accredited herd, (b) are calves under 20 months of age which were vaccinated between 4 and 8 months of age, (c) are animals which were tested, found negative and then vaccinated when more than 8 months of age and are accompanied by a vaccination certificate, or (d) were tested for Bang's within 30 days prior to the date of sale. Animals tested within the 30-day period and found negative may move freely. Animals which react may be sold only for slaughter or into herds where infection is known to exist.

(4) An advisory commission of 13 members is created, and all rules and regulations relating to disease control must be approved by this commission before they become effective.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is supporting the legislation recommended by the commission with the exceptions that the Association believes the effective date for the provisions requiring compulsory testing of animals sold at private or public sales should be postponed to July 1, 1947, and the Association believes that further safeguards should be thrown about the sale and transfer of adult animals which have been tested, found negative and then vaccinated.

Official County School Surveys

The Illinois Agricultural Association with other groups is sponsoring the legislation for official county school surveys. The bill provides that the county superintendent of schools shall call a meeting of all school board members in the county and these board members will vote upon the question of making a school survey. If a majority are in favor of the survey, then a survey committee of 9 members will be selected.

Five members will be selected by the school directors from the rural districts and four members will be selected by the school board members from the urban districts. This committee would make the survey and file a tentative report. Public hearings would be held on the tentative report and the committee would then prepare a final report.

The bill also provides for a state advisory committee to advise with the county committees upon their problems. If the report of any county committee proposes a reorganization or change in any territory, a vote would be held in that territory upon the question of reorganizing or changing the school district organization as proposed by the survey committee.

This election would be called by the county superintendent and the people in the territory affected would determine whether or not they wished to follow the recommendations of the committee. This bill has been favorably reported by the committee on education in the house.

Efficient By-Products Salvage MAKES PROFITS

By F. A. GOUGLER
IAA Director of Produce Marketing

THE purpose of this article is to show gains that might be made by salvaging all of the by-products from the efficient slaughter of animals in a modern slaughter and rendering plant in comparison with present methods. Such a plant complete might cost from $25,000 to $50,000 depending on the territory it would serve and the services it would be expected to render.

Present methods of slaughtering animals for locker plants result in a considerable waste of valuable by-products. Under present methods, we fall far short of meeting packers' claim wherein they say "We save everything but the squeal."

It has been suggested that if all the animals that are slaughtered for a given number of locker plants were slaughtered in cooperative slaughter plants and all of the by-products were assembled at one point for rendering, that we could more than double our income from these products over present methods of disposition.

It appears practical in certain areas of the state where we have a concentration of plants to assemble these products from, say, the slaughtering of animals for 30 locker plants. This raises the question: How many animals are slaughtered annually to supply 30 locker plants, what is the volume of the raw by-products, the volume of finished products from these animals and their value?

The total number of animals necessary to supply 30 locker plants annually is approximately 6,000 cattle and 18,000 hogs. The raw blood and raw offal from this number of animals is: raw blood 322,000 pounds and raw offal 960,000 pounds. Farm slaughtering results in the loss of practically all of this blood and much of the offal.

Recovery from the processing of these by-products is a central rendering plant and their market value can best be shown in table form as follows:

Raw Blood	322,000 lbs.	Dried blood	65,100 lbs. @ .048c —	$3,124.80
Raw Offal	960,000 lbs.	Tankage	240,000 lbs. @ .0365c —	8,760.00
Tallow & Grease			426,660 lbs. @ .0875c —	37,332.75
			Total value	$49,217.55

These calculations are made at present market values for these products. A study made by a representative of the Farm Credict Administration of the operations of 20 of our cooperative locker companies, operating 50 plants during 1944, showed that the gross returns from the sale of by-products amounted to $660 per plant which would amount to $19,800 for 30 plants. Another federal official states that we should net from $12,000 to $15,000 more per plant through the operation of our own rendering plant

The basis for the above calculations are from results accomplished by a small midwest packing plant which kills 1,000 cattle and 2,000 hogs per week. Prior to building its rendering plant, by-products were sold to rendering plants. The net profit from these products to the company was increased by $118,701.44 through processing in its own plant instead of selling to rendering plant. In the case of this plant, these by-products moved directly from the slaughter room into the rendering plant, therefore, there were no hauling costs.

At present locker plants are selling what by-products they have as follows: bones at 1c per lb., cracklings at 2½c per lb., and tallow at 4c per lb. Thus an average locker plant of 400 lockers nets not more than $660 annually from its by-products. By operating central slaughter plants and a rendering plant, the returns from by-products should be doubled.

Dr. W. L. Burlison, right, receives a parchment from staff members in the agronomy department at the U. of I. citing his leadership as department head for 25 years. Dean H. P. Rusk of the College of Agriculture is making the presentation. On the table in back of Dean Rusk and Dr. Burlison is a cake with 25 candles and a gold wrist watch presented to Dr. Burlison. In the 33 years of his affiliation with the College of Agriculture, Dr. Burlison has contributed in large measure to advances in improved crop production in the state and particularly to the research with corn hybrids and the soybean.

Cooper Hired As Plant Breeder At Producers

Robert R. Cooper, a graduate of the U. of I. College of Agriculture in 1937, and formerly assistant professor of agronomy extension, Pennsylvania State College, School of Agriculture, has been employed as plant breeder for the Producers' Crop Improvement Association, Piper City. He will take up his duties during the latter part of May.

Cooper received his master's degree in agronomy at the U. of I. in 1941, writing his thesis on "First and Second Generation Corn Hybrid."

He joined the staff of the agronomy department at the U. of I. in 1937 teaching a basic crop production course. From June 1938 to September 1942, he supervised Illinois Corn Performance tests, and was senior author on the 1939-41 Illinois Corn Performance Tests bulletins. He joined the staff of the Pennsylvania State College in January, 1943.

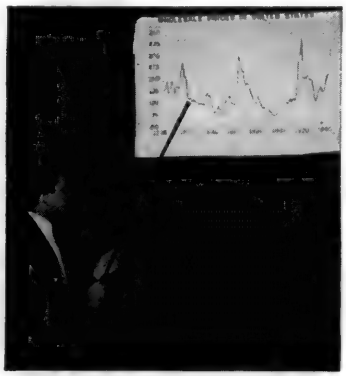
The board of Producers' Locker Association of Carbondale, Jackson county, has authorized Manager Harold Brackett to have plans and specifications drawn up for a slaughter plant at Carbondale. It will be built near the locker plant and is intended to service the 750 patrons of that plant as well as do custom slaughtering. A poultry feeding and dressing department will be included in the plans. Manager Brackett is also fitting up a kitchen where patrons may bring their fruits and vegetables for processing under trained supervision.

A BIGGER YEAR THAN '44

A BIGGER year in 1945 than 1944! That's the prospect for the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and its affiliate, the Illinois Fruit Exchange Supply Company.

What makes this prospect real news is the fact that 1944 was a record year for this statewide marketing cooperative, an associated company of the Illinois Agricultural Association located at Carbondale.

Look at some of these figures. They're worth studying because they tell an unprecedented story of cooperative progress made possible through loyal membership, able directorship, and competent managership.



Dr. Robert B. Corbett, American Farm Bureau Federation secretary, gave the main address at the Fruit Growers meeting.

Let's first take the 1944 report of the Fruit Growers Exchange as presented at the 23rd annual meeting April 17 on the campus of Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale.

The Exchange marketed more than 300,000 bushels of fruit and vegetables and 35 carloads of watermelons. As Manager L. L. Colvis said, "The watermelon deal was kind of a job we did before breakfast. Then we really started the day's work."

For the first time in history, the volume of marketings in 1944 passed the million dollar mark. In 1943 it was $788,000.

Now let's look at the Fruit Exchange Supply's business for 1944. At the annual meeting, patronage dividends totalling $17,884.13 were distributed. This is more than double the amount of 1943 dividends. Rates of patronage dividend payments were 6 per cent on baskets as compared with 5 per cent in 1943; 8 per cent on fertilizer as compared with 4 per cent in 1943, and 10 per cent on everything else. Patrons received these dividends half in cash and half in stock, unless they already had 10 shares of stock. If they had 10 or more shares of stock in the Exchange Supply, they received the total amount of their patronage refunds in cash. One grower received a patronage dividend check of $1300.

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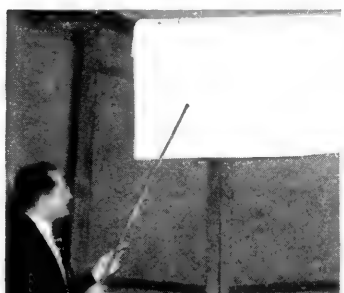
A BIGGER YEAR THAN '44

A BIGGER year in 1945 than 1944! That's the prospect for the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and its affiliate, the Illinois Fruit Exchange Supply Company.

What makes this prospect real news is the fact that 1944 was a record year for this statewide marketing cooperative, an associated company of the Illinois Agricultural Association located at Carbondale.

Look at some of these figures. They're worth studying because they tell an unprecedented story of cooperative progress made possible through loyal membership, able directorship, and competent managership.



Dr. Robert B. Corbett, American Farm Bureau Federation secretary, gave the main address at the Fruit Growers meeting.

Let's first take the 1944 report of the Fruit Growers Exchange as presented at the 23rd annual meeting April 17 on the campus of Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale.

The Exchange marketed more than 300,000 bushels of fruit and vegetables and 35 carloads of watermelons. As Manager L. L. Colvis said, "The watermelon deal was kind of a job we did before breakfast. Then we really started the day's work."

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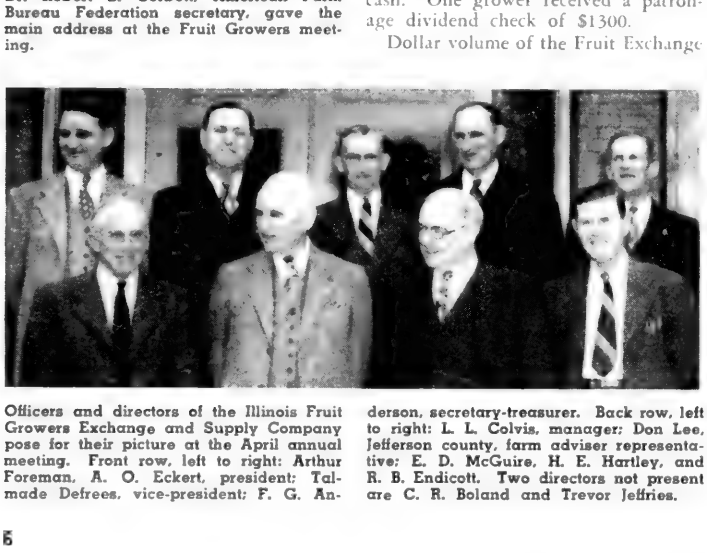

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NEW UNITS ADDED CO-OP

FURTHER developments in the statewide cooperative Service Brand feeds program sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association have been reported during the past weeks.

The Service Brand feeds program is being sponsored to make more use of home-grown grains in mixed feeds. Through Farm Bureau appointed local distributors, it is possible to grind and mix home-grown grains in the localities where the feed grain is raised. It permits taking advantage of the purchase of protein ingredients under volume contract through the Illinois Farm Supply Company, IAA associated company, and provides for the distribution of precision pre-mixes containing vitamin carriers and other essential ingredients. These precision pre-mixes are manufactured by IFS in its central mills.

Formulae of the Service Brand feeds have been prepared by the formulation committee of IFS in consultation with recognized nutritional authorities.

In Coles county, the Farmers' Grain Company of Doran has amended its articles of incorporation to become a Farm Bureau-type cooperative. This move followed the approval of the Farmers Grain Company as manufacturer and distributor of Service Brands feeds in the county by the Coles County Farm Bureau. Farmers Grain Company also plans to extend its feed distribution service to a countywide basis and broaden its grain marketing facilities.

Farmers Grain Company was organized in 1906 and has had an excellent record of service. It is a charter member of Illinois Grain. During the past year its total sales amounted to $729,000 and earnings were $18,535. Andrew Homann has been manager since 1932. Present board of directors includes: William Zuhone, Henry Mache, Alfred Pardieck, Harvey Homann, William Kolbus, Emil Speer, Chester Price, Fred Lamphier and Walter Niemeyer.

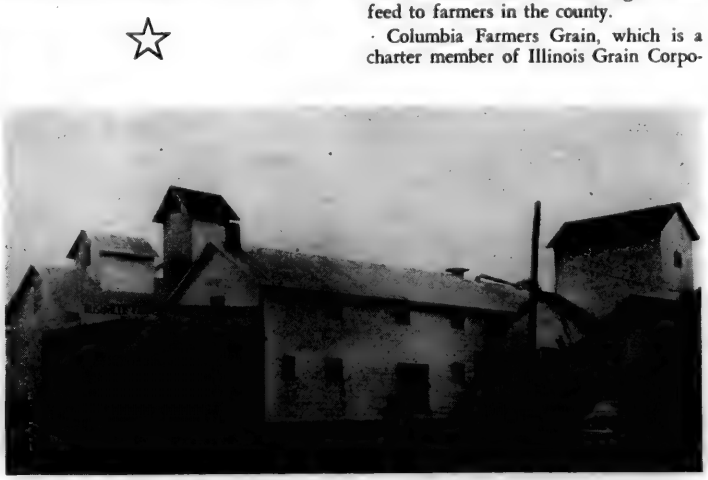
Provisions have been made for present common stockholders to retain membership rights during their natural lifetime.

In Monroe county, the Columbia Farmers' Cooperative Grain Company has also converted to a Farm Bureau-type cooperative. The Monroe County Farm Bureau has authorized the Columbia Company as the distributor of Service Brand and Blue Seal feeds in the county. Columbia also will expand its services to give more extensive distribution of grain and feed to farmers in the county.

Columbia Farmers Grain, which is a charter member of Illinois Grain Corpo-

This is the elevator and property at Butler purchased by Montgomery Service Co.

Bond County Service Company has purchased the Greenville Equity Elevator Company.



Rushville Farmers Grain and Livestock Company, Schuyler county, has been reorganized as a Farm Bureau-type cooperative. William Eifert is the manager.

IN EXTENSION OF STATE FEED PROGRAM

ration, was organized in 1921, and reorganized as a true cooperative in 1930. It has a branch house at Prairie Du Rocher in Randolph county. The two plants handle from 360,000 to 400,000 bushels of grain per year. List of officers and directors of Columbia are: William Reger, president; Peter Rau, vice-president; Christian J. Diehl, secretary; William V. Mueller, treasurer; Herman Mehrtens, William Schaefer, Arthur W. Hoffman, and Charles E. Holtkamp, directors. Walter Reichert is manager.

Latest conversion reported is that of the Rushville Farmers Grain and Livestock Company, Schuyler county, on April 14. Rushville Farmers Grain was one of the earliest Blue Seal feed distributors in the state and was a pioneer in the first local manufacturing program of country mix concentrates. On April 14, the stockholders certified changes in the articles of incorporation making it a Farm Bureau-type cooperative. Present common stockholders will retain their membership rights during their lifetime. New stockholders will be limited to Farm Bureau members.

Rushville Farmers Grain was organized in 1919 and reorganized under the 1923 Cooperative Act in 1937. It handles approximately 300,000 bushels of grain annually and does an extensive business in feed, coal, fence, fertilizer, seeds, etc. It also has a trucking service, hauling livestock to the Chicago and St. Louis markets, and operates a large grinding and mixing business. It is a charter member of Illinois Grain Corporation. It plans to extend its Service Brand feed program on a countywide basis.

William Eifert is manager of Rushville Farmers Grain and officers and directors are: John D. Young, president; Robert Nelson, secretary-treasurer; Homer Dean, Elmer Griffith, J. F. Herche, George Logan, and Ernest Robinson, directors.

In several other counties, Service Companies have purchased elevators to carry on grain marketing services and the sale and manufacture of Service Brand feeds.

In Cass county, the Service Company has purchased the Baujan elevator properties at the intersection of routes 67 and 125. The properties are on the B.&.O. railroad. Ultimately the Service Company plans to manufacture Service Brand feeds.

In Bond county, the Service Company has purchased the Greenville Equity Elevator Company. This elevator became a cooperative in 1940. It is a charter member of Illinois Grain Corporation since the beginning of the elevator. It handles some 100,000 bushels of grain annually and carries a line of feed, coal, fence, and fertilizers. The Service Company plans to set up a grain marketing service for the county together with facilities for the local manufacture and distribution of Service Brand feeds. These plans have the approval of the Bond County Farm Bureau.

Montgomery Service Company has purchased Montgomery County Cooperative Grain and Supply Company elevator at Butler. These facilities will provide for the marketing of Farm Bureau members' grain, and as soon as priorities can be obtained, additional facilities will be added for the manufacture of Service Brand feeds. The Montgomery County Grain was organized in 1936. It handled approximately 200,000 bushels of grain annually. The Montgomery elevator company is a charter member of Illinois Grain.

Many Illinois farm families are planning to remodel their homes, and one of the first steps should be a thorough study of their needs and a well-organized house plan, says Keith H. Hinchcliff, assistant professor of agricultural engineering, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

This "House Planning Game" is available for just the cost of blueprinting — 10 cents — and may be secured by writing the Extension Editor's Office, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

The replacement cost of the average set of farm buildings in Illinois was well over $6,000 at 1940 prices, and costs have gone much higher in the last four years, it was disclosed this week in a report by D. G. Carter, professor of farm structures, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Typical costs of farm buildings in 1940 and 1941 by units of accommodation were listed: poultry laying house, $3.00 per hen; central hog houses, $100 to $150 a pen; individual hog houses, $25 each; grain storage, small grain, 15 cents a bushel; corn cribs, 25 cents a bushel of ear corn; silos $5.00 per ton capacity; barns, 6 to 10 cents a cubic foot volume; sheds and shelters for cattle, machinery, etc., 75 cents a square foot

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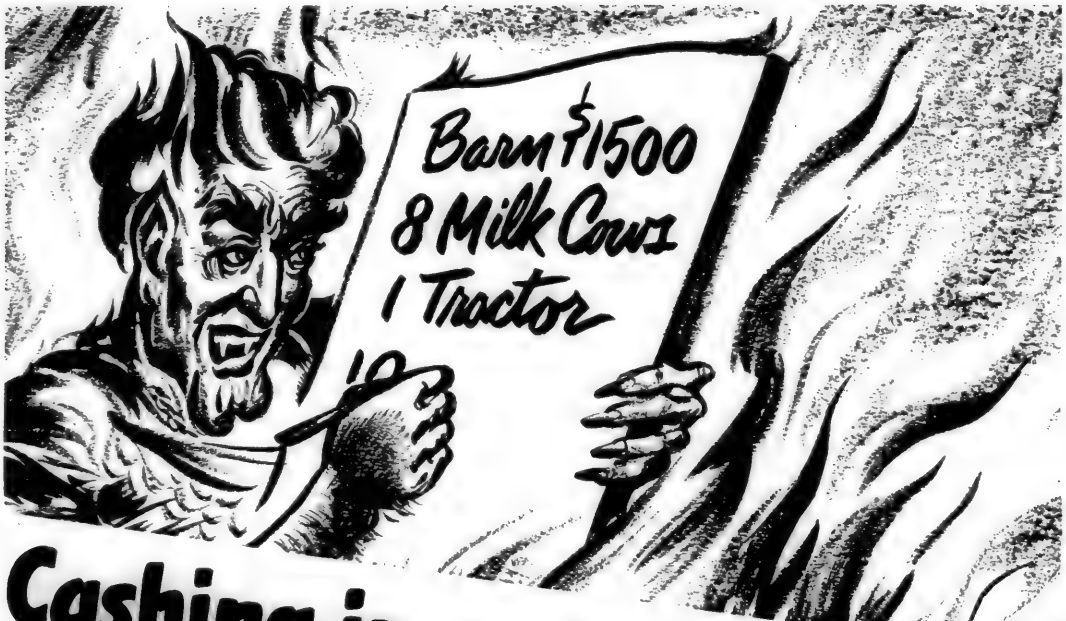
These are the properties of the Farmers' Grain of Doran. Top center is the Doran's office and feed warehouse. Left is main north elevator and mixing unit. At the right is the south elevator purchased recently. It is a Farm Bureau-type co-op.



Cashing in on carelessness

This treacherous character tallies up a yearly "take" of millions of dollars from OUR farms.

Food is needed as never before. There is a dearth of farm help and equipment. Your farm is a factory — a war plant of the first importance. Protect it and its priceless products.

The annual Clean-up Campaign is now being supported throughout the nation. It's an essential part of the Victory Program. Take a few precious hours to clean up your premises. Few fire prevention measures are more effective. Clear out waste accumulations. Make repairs as the need is discovered. Test and recharge fire extinguishers if necessary.

Check on your gas and oil storage places. Are they safe? How about your brooder stoves? Are the attic, basement, and closets ready for inspection? Has that leak in the barn roof been repaired? How about the lightning rods; are they broken or rusted off at the ground?

Remember it's the little things which start big fires.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.

608 South Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Illinois

..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES

By O. D. Brissenden

AT THE time this column is being written the membership in the Illinois Agricultural Association and the county Farm Bureaus exceeds a total of 114,000 members. On March 31, the membership as reported to the IAA was 113,440 following six months of active membership work in most counties where drives met with almost unparalleled success. The total of the county Long Range Goals of more than 117,000 now appears as more than a hope for the immediate future. The county Farm Bureaus throughout the state are reporting many new memberships being requested without solicitation on the part of any one.

More than 12,000 new members have joined the ranks of organized agriculture in Illinois since Oct. 1, 1944, the beginning of this fiscal year. Many counties in the state have either held or are now planning to hold new member meetings as an appropriate means of welcoming these new members into the organization and furnishing them some information with regard to the service to which they are entitled as members. Among counties having held such meetings during the recent month are Edgar, Will, Mason, Clark, Kankakee, and Fulton.

Ensign Duane Kuntz, organization director of Warren county, now serving in the Pacific area, expresses himself as follows in a recent letter to the Organization Director, "I realize that talk out here is cheap, but nevertheless it's a godsend at that. The future is what all of us are fighting for, but the lessons now learned are going to instill a much keener appreciation of what we have always had, but failed to recognize. . . . . Gosh, Brizzy, the organizations boys have certainly gone to town. It stirs the old blood to hear the accounts of a goal of One Million Members in the AFBF during 1945."

Lake County Farm Bureau has a new organization director in Ray R. Spencer, who is well qualified for the position by previous experience as special agent for Country Life and a number of years as truck salesman for Lake-Cook Farm Supply Company.

Fred G. Smith, farmer and long time Farm Bureau member in Warren County Farm Bureau, has taken charge of the organization work in that county succeeding Eldon Powel, who has gone to Brown county as farm adviser.

Carl Robinson, aggressive organization director of Jackson-Perry County Farm Bureau reports that 88 new members were signed during their membership drive and that 150 attended the new member meeting.

Lawrence County — 60 new members were signed as a result of the membership drive just completed. The team composed of men under 45 years of age won the contest hands down.

Clay County — Here the battle of the centuries again resulted in the organization workers under 45 years of age winning by signing 55 new members out of a total of 81 reported. Walter Specht, COD, enthusiastically reported that more members are coming in as a result of this spring campaign.

With a total employee and other attendance passing the 2400 mark, the "Membership Maintenance" meetings came to a close April 24, with a final session in Kendall county. A total of 60 such meetings were held in this year's series, covering the personnel of 80 counties.

Attendance at this year's meetings was more consistently good, and interest was more sustained, than in the pioneer 62 meetings which were held between January and August last year.

The employees' opportunity and responsibility in serving members, and especially in contacting and becoming acquainted with new members, was stressed in all of the sessions. That the rate of cancellations is the index to the success of maintenance programs was another point brought out.

In afternoon conferences in connection with the M-M meetings, matters of organization policy were discussed. Additional emphasis upon service to members, and means of reaching the long-range goals, were also on the list of topics.

Officers and directors of the Danville Producers Dairy at the April annual meeting, left to right, are: Elmer Learnard, vice-president; George W. Lenhart, R. R. Bookwalter, president; William Grubb, and J. W. Ellis, secretary-treasurer.

Virgil G. Brooks, second from left, became the 900th member of the Moultrie County Farm Bureau March 31. At extreme left is Vernie Winings, and at right, Henry Francis and COD T. M. Wright. Francis and Winings are charter members and assisted Wright in signing the 900th contract. Moultrie members average more than 100 per township.

Rowed Beans Yield More

Is it true that soybeans planted in rows yield more than those that are drilled? In general, the answer for Illinois is yes. You can count on three to four bushels more from an acre of rowed beans than from drilled beans when grown on level land in the northern two-thirds of the state.

J. C. Hackleman, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, tells us that the average yield of row planting at the agricultural experiment station was nearly 32 bushels an acre. The average yield for the drilled beans was slightly more than 27 bushels.

These are the new stockyards facilities of the Macon County Marketing Association, Decatur. Capacity will be 1200 hogs or the equivalent in mixed species.

MACON COUNTY LIVESTOCK MEN CELEBRATE *15 Years of Service* BY BUILDING NEW FACILITIES

FIFTEEN years ago the Macon County Marketing Association started business on $100 of borrowed capital. Today, if all the capital stock were retired, the net worth of the association would be approximately $16,000. What's more, during those 15 years the association has returned more than $21,000 to members in the form of patronage dividends.

That's the picture of cooperative growth in the 15th anniversary of the association as it prepares to move to newly completed facilities in the northeast section of Decatur.

The new stockyards of the association is located on five acres of land and will have access to all railroads serving Decatur, namely the Wabash, B. & O., Pennsylvania, and Illinois Central.

The stockyards has a capacity of approximately 1200 hogs or the equivalent in mixed species. Yard operations are centered in a building of Haydite block construction and the entire area of the yards is surfaced with concrete. A modern office and feed storage rooms have been built as a part of the facilities. Adequate loading facilities for trucks have been provided and there is adequate space for empty vehicles.

Since the beginning of its operations in 1929, the association has moved its yards three times. After the last move in 1938, directors of the association turned their thoughts to the ownership of their own yards. Committees were appointed to investigate possible sites, cost of construction, priorities, etc. Plans were drawn up and construction begun in October, 1944. The work seemed to progress slowly due to an unusually severe winter, but the finished job is reward enough to the directors and livestock men of the county for their years of hard work to reach this goal.

J. M. Beckett, left, is the current president of the Macon County Marketing Association, and D. M. Hendricks, right, was the first president.

With these new facilities, the association feels that no matter what direction the trend in livestock marketing takes, it will be able to deliver service to livestock men in Macon county. If the trend is toward a greater rail movement of livestock, the association has adequate facilities. If the trend is toward a greater truck movement, the association is prepared to move in this direction. Loading facilities for the largest trucks are being planned, and roads leading from the yards connect with the through highways direct to yards or packing plants. Space is available for the handling of feeder cattle under ideal conditions. Pasture will be available to condition cattle before sale. There is plenty of space for expansion and with complete control of all facilities the association can adjust its operations to the demands of the patrons who are the real owners of the setup.

The adjustment of services to meet marketing trends has been an important practice of the association in its 15-year history.

The Macon County Farm Bureau was responsible for launching the Macon County Shipping Association. Back in 1927 there was a growing concern about the marketing picture because the cooperative shipping associations of the county which had served shippers for so many years were suffering from loss in volume due to trucking and packer buying. Small shippers particularly were in need of a service in the marketing of their livestock that the local shipping associations could no longer furnish.

The Farm Bureau appointed a marketing committee with Joe Chapman of Cerro Gordo as chairman to study the problem. The committee held a number of meetings with shipping association directors, made trips to public markets and studied the situation from all angles. The Macon County Marketing Association was the result of the committee's work. It was incorporated under the cooperative marketing act of 1923 and was granted a charter on Oct. 16, 1929. The original directors were: D. M. Hendricks, president; A. F. Park, vice-president; C. E. Derr, secretary-treasurer; A. E. Rolofsen, G. B. Fyke, Blake Noland and George Haden.

The association in the beginning operated in the same way as the old ship-

ping associations. Livestock was received, weighed, marked and consigned to one of the Producer Agencies operating on our major terminal markets. The association began operations without selling any stock even though their incorporation papers were filed on the basis of a stock corporation. The first $100 of working capital was borrowed from one of the shipping associations.

From the opening of the yards in 1929 until 1932, all animals received by the association were consigned to Producer Agencies on the public markets. In 1932 when the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association was organized to furnish sales service on hogs, the Macon association entered into an agreement to appoint the ILMA as its agent in the disposition of livestock. From that time until 1939, a great many hogs were sold to packers direct from the yards, but remittance to livestock men was not made until the hogs were shipped. In December, 1938, the Macon association went one step further and set up a daily cash market on all hogs brought to their pens. Cattle, calves and sheep continued to be consigned to the cooperative agencies on the public markets as in the past.

Excepting years of drouth and other years of unusual happenings such as 1944 when it was difficult to sell hogs because of gluts, the growth in volume of the association has been most constant.

Here are the totals by years of all species of livestock handled by the association:

1930	8,770
1931	10,186
1932	25,199
1933	38,349
1934	23,444
1935	15,516
1936	21,113
1937	22,232
1938	23,314
1939	26,688
1940	28,433
1941	23,078
1942	29,785
1943	37,879
1944	35,691

In looking over the years of operation, certain men stand out prominently as having done much hard work in making the Macon County Marketing Association a business institution of which livestock producers of Macon county can be proud. Perhaps the feeling of the men who have labored to establish this cooperative success can best be expressed by a quotation from J. Mason Knox — "It ain't the individual nor the army as a whole, but the everlasting teamwork of every bloomin' soul."

Regional Co-ops *Show the Way*

RENEWED interest in the future possibilities of grain marketing in Illinois results partly from seven or eight years of experience of 20 regionals throughout the United States. This experience was summarized recently by Harold Hedges, acting chief, cooperative research and service division, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.

Writing in the April issue of News for Farm Cooperatives, Hedges said in part: "The creditable showing of regional cooperatives in marketing a sizable portion of the 1943 grain crop is something more than the report of a year of business activity. When these regionals market a third of a billion bushels in a year, when nine of them handle tens of millions of bushels and when 12 have savings in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, it is no mere accident."

After a brief review of the history of cooperative grain marketing in the United States, Hedges concludes that the operating results of the regional grain co-ops to date provide pretty convincing evidence that they are on the right track.

Hedges' report lists 20 regional grain coops and two large farm supply cooperatives with large grain departments. Seventeen of the 20 limit their grain sales or handling to terminal or sub-terminal markets. Local handling is the principal activity of two regionals, but they do direct grain from their local facilities. The remaining association is mainly a terminal marketing agency and has a substantial interest in a line of country elevators.

Hedges' report cites comparative figures on 17 regionals from the year 1939 to date, a five year period: their total net worth increased from 3 1/3 million dollars in 1940 to nearly 16 million dollars in 1944, when figured before any distribution of margins over operating costs.

Most regionals are adequately financed with farmers' money. The fixed assets of the 17 companies increased from 1.3 million dollars to 6.2 million dollars in the 5 years. Total elevator capacity owned and leased by the regionals reviewed is around 36 million bushels.

Grain volume increased from 105 million bushels to 300 million bushels in the same period.

In services rendered, six regionals operate almost exclusively on a commission-brokerage basis, finding buyers for grain consigned to them by farmers' elevators, while 14 offer additional services, mainly merchandising.

In conclusion Hedges said, "There is a decided correlation between both grain volume and marketing services and the margins over operating costs realized by the individual regionals. Four regionals which have substantial elevator capacity and took title to nearly all the grain handled had net savings in 1943-1944 above 4 cents a bushel. At the lower end of the scale four regionals doing a strictly commission-brokerage business had savings of less than a cent a bushel. All associations operated in the black with aggregate net savings in excess of 7 million dollars.

"A particularly encouraging sign for the future," Hedges said, "is a growing tendency for the regionals to work closely together on mutual interest."

This is the Indiana Grain Co-Operative terminal elevator at Indianapolis which was purchased in 1938 and has 1½ million bushel capacity. Indiana Grain also owns a half-million bushel terminal elevator at Louisville, Ky. Illinois Grain Corporation members have an interest in these properties through holding approximately one-third of a million dollars of stock in Indiana Grain. These holdings were acquired through patronage earnings.

Menard Rural Youth Member Killed In Action In Germany

Lt Howard Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Johnson, Menard county, was killed in action on the German front Feb. 25. His father is the manager of the Farmers Elevator Company at Culver.

A former Rural Youth member and a graduate of the University of Illinois, Lieutenant Johnson was in the 94th Infantry Division of the Third Army. It was only one day after he had joined the 94th as a replacement that he led his men into action. Press correspondents picked up the story of his courageous fighting in his first time under fire from his company commander.

Leo Rennels, Clark county, center, with 68 steers, averaging 1098 pounds, that sold at market top of $17.50, April 5, through Indianapolis Producers. With Rennels is H. O. Harris, Producers cattle salesman, and Bill Decker, Piqua, Ohio, buyer.

Lieutenant Johnson tried to minimize his deeds when questioned by a correspondent. One press story quoted him as saying: "Somebody glorified it. Attacking at 4 a.m., I had a support platoon, which made me happy, since if things went right I wouldn't have to go. But after 30 minutes or so the other two platoons couldn't support each other because of artillery fire, so we went in. There was a lot of shellfire, and I was scared speechless at first, but after a while it was like a problem at the beginning. You forget they're firing real stuff."

He was later killed in action.

THIS CO-OP IS *Your* COMPANY

Because it IS your company, you can depend on it to handle your wool to YOUR best advantage . . . *it has no other purpose than to serve YOU.*

Because it is your company, the wool you sell through your county and state pool in 1945 will be accurately weighed, honestly graded, carefully handled.

Deliver your clip to the county pool, under direction of your Farm Bureau. Receive immediately your cash advance: 35c on clear medium; 25c on fine and fed; 20c on rejects.

Final settlement will be made promptly when the National Wool Marketing Corporation, Boston, your cooperative selling agency, has disposed of the clip.

**Note:* Cooperators have done better every year. Now a pro-rata patronage refund for 1932-39 is being made by "Illinois Wool" from earnings of the National Wool Marketing Association. This is an EXTRA profit of cooperation.

MARKET COOPERATIVELY . . HELP YOUR ORGANIZATION HELP YOU TO BETTER FARM LIVING

ILLINOIS WOOL MARKETING ASSOCIATION

608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois

The FARM FRONT ROUNDUP

HOG SUPPORT price has been increased from $12.50 to $13 a hundredweight, Chicago basis, for good and choice butcher hogs, all weights up to 270 pounds. The new support price became effective April 11 and will continue to Sept. 1, 1946. Along with announcement of the new support price, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones set the national fall pig goal at 37 million head, 18 per cent more than the number raised last fall. Price Administrator Chester Bowles also announced on April 11 that there would be no reduction before Sept. 1, 1946, in the ceiling prices for live hogs from the present levels of $14.75 a hundredweight, Chicago basis, for butchers and $14 for sows.

ABOUT 240 million more bushels of corn are available for livestock feeding now than a year ago, according to the WFA. If normal yields are obtained on the 96 million acres of corn, which farmers indicated on March 1 they intended to plant this year, sufficient feed supplies should be available to fatten a 37-million fall pig crop, as well as meet the other feed and industrial requirements for corn, says WFA.

SET ASIDE order on turkeys, covering 21 entire states, including Illinois, became effective April 8 and runs indefinitely into the fall months. It requires 100 per cent disposal to the WFA for military uses. Owners of 25 birds or less may arrange for release if they are more than 100 miles from an authorized processor.

LOAN PROGRAM for 1945 crop hay and pasture seed on a note and loan agreement when the seed are stored in an approved warehouse, and including farm storage for sudan grass, has been announced by the WFA. Loans are available on the basis of the support price for about 40 different seeds. Operations of the loan program will be similar to that in 1944 through the AAA, for the account of the CCC.

OPA HAS JUST issued a preferential list of occupations for use in selecting persons to receive passenger car tires. First priority, classed as Group I, is limited almost entirely to persons whose occupations are of emergency nature. Group II includes persons employed in other essential plants and those whose occupations are highly important to the war effort. In this group are farmers, farm workers, and representatives of management, labor and government who recruit for essential establishments.

WFA ADMINISTRATOR Marvin Jones announced April 6 that the review of the whole food situation makes it clear that production in line with the established goals for 1945 is even more important than when the goals were set. "The need," he said, "for continued high-level production is apparent, and the production pattern established by the goals is still the most practical balance for 1945. Nothing is more important in the entire war effort than for farmers to drive ahead with their production schedules, despite wartime handicaps."

CONTROLLED MATERIALS allocated for farm machinery in the second quarter of 1945 have been cut to 195,000 tons, according to WPB. About 256,000 tons were used in the first quarter of this year, and 279,000 tons in the second quarter of 1944. WPB indicates however, that an increase in allocations could be expected after V-E day.

WPB CHAIRMAN J. A. Krug reports that farm machinery production in 1946 will be substantially increased for farm needs if VE day makes a shift from all-out military production possible in the near future. Production of farm machinery for this quarter has been running about 30 per cent behind schedule.

PRICE-SUPPORTING loans will be available on flaxseed grading No. 2 or better, according to a government announcement early in April. The base support price for No. 1 flaxseed of the 1945 crop — available on flax stored in terminal warehouses will be $3 per bushel at Minneapolis, Red Wing, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Portland. The No. 2 price will be 5 cents less.

NEW GAS FORMS will be given to farmers the next time they apply for a supply of E and R gasoline coupons for off-the-highway use. After the farmer gets this new form, each time he spends one of his E and R coupons his dealer will write on the form the amount delivered. This signed delivery record will be submitted when application is made to the ration board for new supplies of E and R coupons.

WFA ANNOUNCES that the 1945 base support price on soybeans will be $2.04 per bushel for green and yellow beans grading U. S. No. 2 with moisture content of 14 per cent delivered by farmers to a country elevator, processing plant or other normal delivery point.

WHEAT CARRYOVER next July 1, according to current estimates, will run between 350 and 375 million bushels. This would be slightly above the carryover of July 1, 1944, and considerably below the carryover of 632 million bushels in 1942 and 622 million bushels in 1943. Exports of U. S. wheat are expected to increase this year to help feed Europe.

CORN PURCHASE program of the WFA ended May 1. The program provided for the purchase of farm-stored corn grading No. 3 or better (except for moisture content) at applicable ceiling prices, and of corn grading below No. 3 at market prices. A March 31 report indicated some 4 million bushels were purchased in Illinois, but more was expected to be bought in April.

H. D. Van Matre, Iroquois County Farm Adviser, Dies

H. D. Van Matre, 51, farm adviser in Iroquois county since 1937, died in his home at Watseka, April 26. Funeral services were held April 29 in the Watseka Methodist Church and burial services were held April 30 in Middletown, Ind.

Prior to serving as farm adviser in Iroquois county, Mr. Van Matre was farm adviser in Edgar county. He had also served as farm adviser in Rush county, Indiana.

Mr. Van Matre was a graduate of Purdue University and received his master's degree from the Iowa State College at Ames. For a time he was employed on the staff of the Iowa State College in the animal husbandry department. Mr. Van Matre was a native of Middletown, Ind.

Mr. Van Matre leaves his wife and two children, one brother and two sisters.

Service Company Managers Help Move Illinois Apples

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There was a good response from Service Company managers, and some 5000 bushels of apples were moved. Most of the purchases were made by Farm Bureau members.

Here's a good example of what cooperatives can do when they work together.

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608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

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Delegates for the 1945 camp have been announced as follows: Helen Marion Goodwin, 19, Wilmington, daughter of Mrs. Phil B. Goodwin. She is a sophomore at Illinois Wesleyan University and has been a 4-H club member for nine years, and served as county federation president last year.

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County Livestock Tours Planned for Five Months

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Cows fed grains medium finely ground will produce 20 per cent to 25 per cent more milk than when similar grains are fed whole. When concentrates are as expensive as they are this winter each cow should receive a balanced grain mixture fed according to daily milk production.

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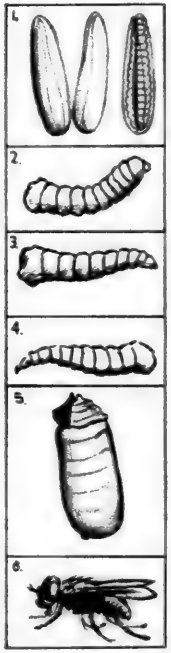

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CEILINGS UPPED

To encourage farmers to produce more chickens, the government has authorized an increase averaging a cent and a quarter a pound in poultry producers' ceilings for the period July 1 through December 31. The increase ranges from one-half cent to 1 6 cents a pound in various areas.

A. F. B. F. Official News Letter

BLUE SEAL GROW MASH

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

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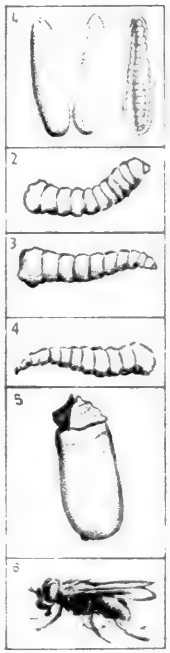

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 South Dearborn St. Chicago 5, Illinois

More money for farm pr

Chicago Producers recent fat cattle survey prepared from reports sent in by 9000 farmers, principally in the central portion of the corn belt, shows a decrease of about 14 per cent in the number of cattle on feed from the number on feed at the same time a year ago. Indiana shows a 23 per cent decrease, a large feeding area in central Illinois a 25 per cent decrease, the state of Illinois 12 per cent decrease, and Iowa 11½ per cent decrease.

The survey points out that of the number of feeders coming to the corn belt states this year, fewer will be fed intensively, and a greater proportion will be wholly grazed or fed some grain on grass. This, the report says, is almost obvious when it can be easily figured that honest drylot feeding is prohibitive now because the price possible to receive for the fed steers is not high enough to pay for the cost of the feeder cattle and the feed which they will eat.

Chicago Junior Market Lamb Show and Sale will be held at the Chicago Stock Yards June 15. It is open to all boys and girls who have raised lambs either in 4-H club or vocational agricultural projects. A prize list of $250 in cash awards will be provided. A sheep shearing contest open to all exhibitors is an additional feature of the program.

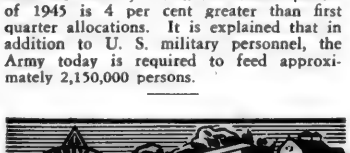
The lamb market at National Stock Yards went into a new high ground recently when the Producers sold for Lester Martin of Morgan county, a consignment of 51 head, 95 pounds average, at $17.15 per hundredweight, the best price since 1929. These were part of a string of Texas lambs which Martin obtained through his cooperative last September at a weight of 62 pounds. Previous to the recent sale he had topped the market with a double deck of them — 240 head — at $17, the previous market high.

A new heifer top since last October was obtained by the St. Louis Producers recently for 13 choice Whitefaces from the feedlots of Dave Coultas of Menard county. The lot averaged 827 pounds and sold at $16.35 per hundredweight. These were part of a bunch of Texas calves which Coultas purchased through his cooperative last September at a weight of a little better than 400 pounds. He started the lot on bluegrass pasture and threshed oats placed in feed bunks. After they got used to grain, some ground ear corn was added.

Regardless of when the war in Europe ends, the demand for live stock should exceed supply for many months, in the opinion of the St. Louis Producers. Never before in history has the need for meat and meat products been so urgent.

Although the government has been working on a program for more equitable geographic distribution of civilian meats, it is admitted that this will not increase the overall supply which will remain tight in any event.

Allocation of 1,381,000,000 pounds of meat for military use in the second quarter of 1945 is 4 per cent greater than first quarter allocations. It is explained that in addition to U. S. military personnel, the Army today is required to feed approximately 2,150,000 persons.



cream

By F. A. Gougler

In spite of continued labor shortage and other handicaps, it appears that our dairy farmers are meeting war production demands for milk.

The department of agriculture reports that milk production is exceeding last year's output by 2.7%. Higher rate of feeding is given as the major factor for this increase.

Butter production continues to decline. Compared with a year ago, it appears that about 13% less butter is being produced.

American cheese production on the other hand, is 16% higher than last year. It would appear from these production figures that there has been little if any change to date this year, in the diversion of milk compared to a year earlier.

During the April meeting of Illinois Producers Creameries board, three representatives of the dairy department of the U. of I. appeared before the board. Those present were Dr. William W. Yapp, professor of dairy husbandry, Paul H. Tracy, professor of dairy manufacturers, and Ralph V. Hussong, professor of dairy bacteriology.

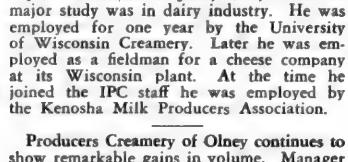
They stressed the need for improving the quality of all dairy products and explained that to bring this about meant starting with soil improvement, better and larger herds for certain farmers, as well as better care of dairy products on the farm and improvements in the handling of dairy products from the farm to the consumer. It is hoped to develop a program for southern Illinois covering all of that part of the state south of the Pennsylvania Railroad running east from St. Louis through Effingham.

Robert B. Trumpy of Kenosha, Wis., has been employed by the Illinois Producers Creameries to succeed Bert Mullooley. His duties will be to work with the member creameries in the production of high quality products. His time will be divided between the member plants and the IPC laboratory in Chicago. Mullooley is the new manager of the Producers Creamery of Henry which is in the process of building a plant.

Trumpy was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in June, 1941, where his major study was in dairy industry. He was employed for one year by the University of Wisconsin Creamery. Later he was employed as a fieldman for a cheese company at its Wisconsin plant. At the time he joined the IPC staff he was employed by the Kenosha Milk Producers Association.

Producers Creamery of Olney continues to show remarkable gains in volume. Manager Frank Mleynek recently reported that butter production is up 22.8% above a year ago and milk purchases are up 55.7%. Milk powder manufactured is 97.5% above last year.

Sgt. Charles Redding, assistant plant superintendent at the Producers Creamery of Champaign, was killed in action in Germany April 2, according to word received by his parents. He had been with the Creamery for four years and entered the Army in May of 1943.



By G. H. Ifmer

Cooperative grain marketing lost a staunch friend in the passing of A. J. Gillfillan, 83, who died April 15 at his Watseka home following 11 days illness from heart trouble.

Mr. Gillfillan was charter member and president of the Watseka Farmers' Elevator and charter member and treasurer of the Iroquois County Farm Bureau and Service Company.

A short while before his illness Mr. Gillfillan had arranged a meeting with the board of directors and the IAA director of grain marketing for the purpose of reorganizing the Company, making it a true co-

mproducts The Co-operative Way

operative. It was his last wish that the elevator operate cooperatively and as a member of Illinois Grain Corporation.

Fred J. Rovey, president of the Farmersville Cooperative Elevator Company, Montgomery county, has announced the employment of Lester Sheridan, Lincoln, Logan county, as manager. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan had been in the employ of the East Lincoln Farmers' Company for several years. They are known to be friends of the cooperative movement.

Reorganization papers have been completed for the Paxton Farmers' elevator, Ford county. The company is now operating under the Cooperative Act of 1923, which is the true cooperative act of this state.

Farmers at Elliott in Ford county are at a loss to know just what happened to cause the Farmers' Elevator to pass into the hands of independent operators. A substantial amount of stock had been subscribed for by producers in the community who were anxious to have a true co-operative elevator. Within a few days they learned that the Farmers' Stock Company had been sold.

Time is the only element required for a farmers' stock company to drift into corporate difficulties. The following is typical of what can happen.

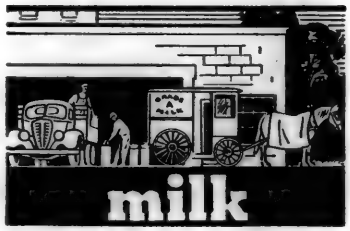
In 1904 a group of farmers organized a farmers' elevator under the business corporation act. They sold $15,000 capital stock. After operating 20 years a surplus of $30,000 had been accumulated. The directors decided to re-organize under the 1915 Elevator Act. What to do with the surplus? They issued two shares of new stock to each share of original stock making a capital obligation of $45,000.

Twenty years later a similar surplus had accumulated and now the directors, nine of them, want to reorganize under the Cooperative Act of 1923. What to do with the surplus? They will pay it out in cash.

A check on the holders of capital stock reveals that more than half of them no longer live in the community and a majority have no farming interest. The problem now is to get the consent of the holders of two thirds of the stock to reorganize. This should have been done in 1924 when a majority of stockholders were producers.

Dr. L. J. Norton, department of agricultural economics at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, observed in the April RECORD that there are 109 farmers' elevator companies operating as true cooperatives under the 1923 Act, and that there is a trend toward reorganization under the Act.

Lieut. Harry Morris, Graymont, lost his life in action over Burma, according to a message from the War Department to the A. B. Scheeler family. Lieutenant Morris was the husband of Mr. Scheeler's daughter. Mr. Scheeler is manager of the Graymont Cooperative Elevator, Livingston county, largest shipper to Illinois Grain Corporation.



By Wilfred Shaw

The War Food Administration has suspended that portion of the Chicago Federal Milk Marketing Order which would have decreased the Class I milk price for May and June 20 cents per cwt. This action of WFA will increase the dairymen's return in the Chicago milk shed about $450,000 during these two months.

The ninth annual JUNE DAIRY MONTH observance will be held this year. The 1945 Dairy Month will stress the vital importance of dairying to the nation with this pointed message as the theme, *"Dairy Foods Are Essential"*. All segments of the dairy industry will cooperate in this year's program in stressing the essentiality of dairy foods in the wartime diet.

The annual meeting and stockholders banquet of the Danville Producers Dairy were held in early April. The reports submitted to stockholders disclosed substantial increases in the sales of the dairy for the past year and satisfactory earnings upon the past year's operations. Capital stock dividends of 6% were declared and in addition a 5% patronage dividend was also paid to patrons.

The board of directors of the dairy for the coming year will be composed of R. R. Bookwalter, Danville, president; George Lenhart, Georgetown, vice-president; J. Warren Ellis, Ridgefarm, secretary-treasurer; William Grubb, Covington, Indiana; and Elmer Learnard, Georgetown. Learnard was elected to succeed Charles DeLong of Potomac. F. F. Bott, Danville, is manager of the dairy.

Stockholders and their wives attending the annual banquet in the Wolford Hotel heard Tom Collins of Kansas City, Mo., who gave the main address. Among the honored guests present were Otis Kercher, of Indiana, who was farm adviser of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau at the time the dairy was originally organized; I. E. Parett, farm adviser, and other officials of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau and of the other affiliated cooperatives.

War Food Administration has increased some milk marketing quotas and removed others on dairy products to make the best possible use of milk during the flush months of production. H. H. Erdmann, market agent of WFA, Chicago, who is in charge of the WFA milk quota orders effective in Chicago, Rockford and Peoria, recently announced a new milk quota of 115% of June 1943 milk sales effective April 1, and a 100% quota on butterfat in cream effective April 20.

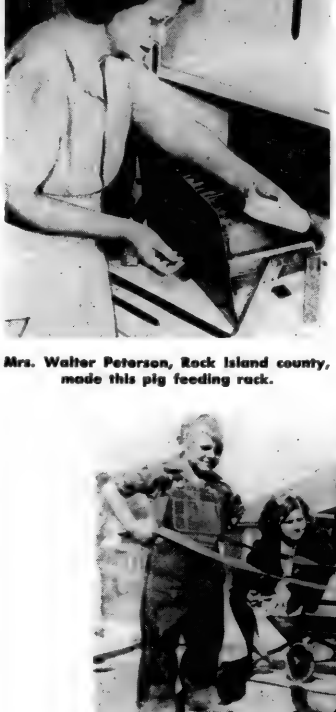
Directors of Dairy Products Promotion of Illinois, the Illinois unit of the American Dairy Association, in two recent meetings completed plans for the annual campaign June 1 to 15 for the collection of funds to finance the dairy industry promotional organization, American Dairy Association. Oscar Swank is the manager of Dairy Products Promotion.

The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are March prices for 3.5% milk, f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

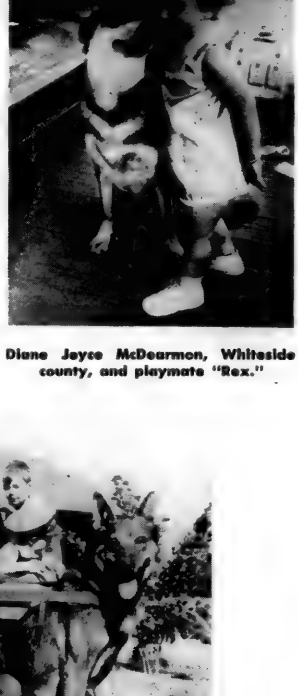
Bloomington	$2.41
Canton	2.75
Champaign	2.75
Chicago	3.07
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.74
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.60
Jacksonville	2.85
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle	2.69
Moline	2.974
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.36
Rockford	3.05
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis	3.42
Streator	2.40

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis, delivered f.o.b. dealer's platforms (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for March, unless otherwise noted:

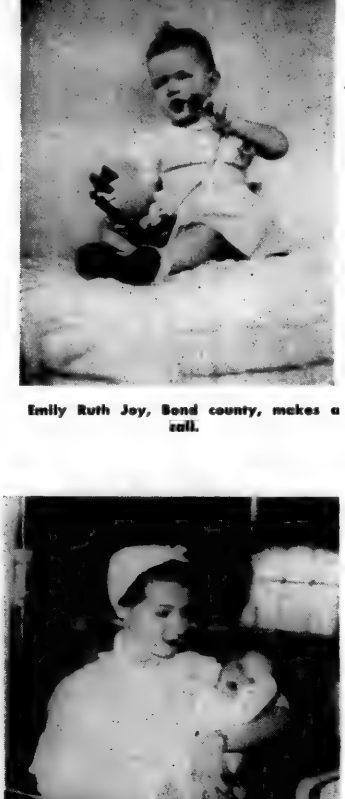
Baltimore	(Feb.)	$3.85
Boston (191-200 mile zone)	(Feb.)	3.35
Chicago (70 mile zone)		3.07
Cleveland	(Feb.)	3.43
Denver		2.87
Detroit	(Feb.)	3.57
Indianapolis		3.28
Kansas City		3.64
Louisville		3.38
Memphis	(Feb.)	3.60
Milwaukee		3.00
New York City (201-210 mile zone)	(Feb.)	3.32
Omaha		2.96
Pittsburgh	(Feb.)	3.32
Seattle		3.10
St. Louis		3.42
St. Paul and Minneapolis		3.00
Toledo	(Feb.)	3.44
Washington, D. C.	(Feb.)	3.99



Mrs. Walter Peterson, Rock Island county, made this pig feeding rack.



Diane Joyce McDearmon, Whiteside county, and playmate "Rex."

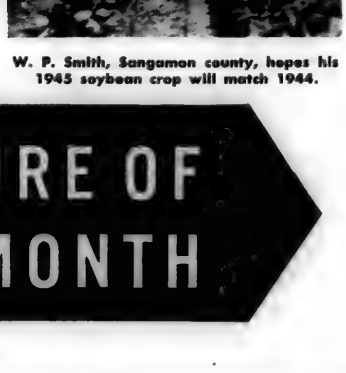


Emily Ruth Joy, Bond county, makes a call.

"Playtime" features Jimmy and Betty Lou Jones, Garry and Larry Nelson, and Ronnie Jones, Stark county.

Frank Gingrich, former IAA director of young people's activities, takes the first picture of his son, Dave Dennis.

Carl Kraklow, Rock Island county, demonstrates his labor-saving cart.



W. P. Smith, Sangamon county, hopes his 1945 soybean crop will match 1944.

$5 PICTURE OF THE MONTH

Winner of the $5 picture award is Ray T. Nicholas, Lake county farm advisor, with this pose of his pin-up daughter, Gayle Dene.

lockers

By Frank Gougler

Construction of the new 850 locker plant at Paris, Edgar county, is nearing completion. The board of directors is investigating possible locations for a slaughter plant.

At a recent meeting of the board, C. W. Allen of Chicago was interviewed and employed as manager. He will assume the responsibility of management sometime before the plant opens for business.

Members and officers of the board are as follows: president, Leo Swinford, Paris; vice-president, O. O. Winans, Paris; secretary, David B. Long, Paris; and treasurer, John M. Tate, Kansas, Ill.

Since there has developed a deficit meat supply, Washington OPA officials have under consideration, plans for bringing locker plants under more strict regulations. Recently a two day conference of locker operators and OPA officials was held in Washington, D. C. Briefly, what they are attempting to do is to require every locker patron to fill out a detailed statement about all rationed food products that goes into the locker plant and to indicate if any is for resale. Also, they propose to have all beef, veal and mutton that is processed in the locker plant, graded. Furthermore, an attempt is being made to require the operator or manager to act as the agent for OPA.

The National Frozen Food Locker Association has registered a strenuous objection against such a demand on the part of OPA. No other similar business acts in such a capacity. Local OPA Boards regulate the distribution of tires, gas, etc. without requiring the dealer to assist or act as its agent to see that every buyer conforms with OPA regulations. Representatives of the National Association will probably be required to remain vigilant until this thing is worked out on a satisfactory basis.

The second new locker plant project applied for through the district WPB office has been denied. These two are the only cooperatives in Illinois that have been denied since new construction of locker plants started July 1943. One was denied because it is within 10 miles of an existing plant. At Chapin, Morgan county, the reason given for rejection was that the plant is not necessary to the war effort.

Plans are being developed for two new slaughter plants. One of these will be built at Yorkville, Kendall county, in connection with the locker plant which is housed in the Kendall County Farm Bureau building. Kendall county has locker plants at the following other points: Yorkville, Plattville, Plano, Newark, and Oswego.

Dana Cryder, president, Illinois Cooperative Locker Service, who lives in Kendall county, states that plans are for a slaughter plant large enough to slaughter all the animals for patrons of their locker plants who may want this service.

AFBF Plant Food Program

Are farmers building up future troubles by working long hours to maintain high wartime production?

Yes, if they fail to replace the phosphate, potash and nitrogen removed by big crops.

To increase mineral fertilizer supplies and show how to use them most effectively, the American Farm Bureau Federation, representing over 828,000 farm families, proposes a national fertilizer program.

Two plants producing phosphorus and one for the production of potassium would be built and operated for not more than five years by the government.

Within the five-year period, the government would offer the plants for sale at a fair appraised value to farmer cooperatives which would continue manufacture and distribution of the fertilizers.

Fifty per cent of the plants' output would be sold to farmer cooperatives and the fertilizer trade, and the other 50 per cent would be earmarked for a proposed test-demonstration which, eventually, would include an average of 75 farms in each agricultural county in the nation.

Development of phosphate deposits in Florida and the inter-mountain area of the West is asked in the program that is now before Congress. Potash deposits in the Southwest would be developed and public lands would be explored for other possible deposits.

A recent report by the American Farm Research Association said farmers should triple their present use of mineral fertilizers. Although the proposed plants actually will produce but a fraction of the country's total fertilizer requirements, the program is designed to give incentive to fertility practices that safeguard agriculture in the postwar years.

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soils

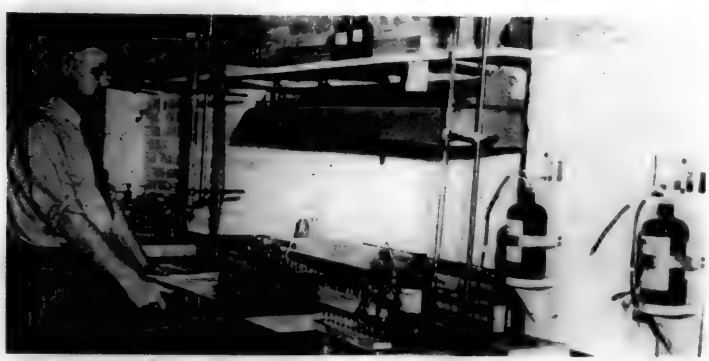
By John R. Spencer

The 300th man brought in a sample to the Whiteside county soil testing laboratory on March 19, approximately six months after the start of testing work. This is a much larger participation in usage by farmers than had been hoped for within the first year according to Farm Adviser F. H. Shuman.

Prof. A. L. Lang says "Soil testing laboratories will do the bookkeeping of fertility for the farm soil". He also points out that "much fired corn seen during hot weather is suffering more from the lack of plant food than it is from a lack of moisture".

It now appears that Illinois established last year a new all time high record in limestone usage of approximately 3,985,000 tons according to the State Geological Survey, which compiles figures from several sources.

Another new all time high record in rock phosphate usage was made last year by the application of 218,986 tons according to the U. of I. College of Agriculture. For this amount, 160,520 tons were commercially sold, 45,081 tons was AAA distribution and 13,385 tons was colloidal phosphate.



Woodford County Farm Bureau's complete soil testing laboratory is now in operation. Homer Reesman, science teacher in Eureka High School, is at the left.

IT'S OUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—

To see that none of this year's pigs are lost through neglect. Our boys at the front, our own civilians, our liberated allies, need all the pork we can produce.

"Old Devil Cholera" would like to see you let down this year . . . so would Tojo and his pals!

Fool 'em again! Protect every pig with that good co-op Farm Bureau serum and virus. Then Mr. Porker can grow up and do his bit for Victory!

See Your Farm Bureau

WHAT'S YOUR SCORE?

How well are you informed on farm affairs? Test yourself on the questions below. Each question is followed by three answers. Select the one which you think is correct. Compare your selections with the correct answers. Allow yourself 10 points for each correct answer. Add your score.

90 to 100 = Excellent
70 to 80 = Good
50 to 60 = Fair
Below 50 = Poor

1. The number of Farm Bureau members in Illinois is approximately:
   17,500 — 47,000 — 114,000
2. The state having the largest number of Farm Bureau members is:
   Illinois — Iowa — New York
3. In Illinois the state organization of Farm Bureau members is:
   The Illinois Agricultural Association
   The Illinois State Farm Bureau
   The Illinois Farm Bureau Federation
4. The second most important farm crop in Illinois is:
   Corn — Soybeans — Wheat
5. The average corn yield per acre in Illinois in 1944 was:
   35 bushels — 45 bushels — 65 bu.
6. The Corporate Secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association is:
   Paul Mathias — George Metzger — John Spencer
7. The average price of milk cows in Illinois in March was:
   $85.00 — $126.00 — $161.00
8. The Chicago ceiling price on most hogs is: (per cwt.)
   $12.50 — $13.50 — $14.75
9. Illinois Farm Bureau members have organized several state-wide cooperative associations. The number of such associations is now:
   3 — 5 — 14
10. Illinois Farm Bureau members organized the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company in 1925. It provides members with:
    Auto insurance — Fire insurance — Life insurance

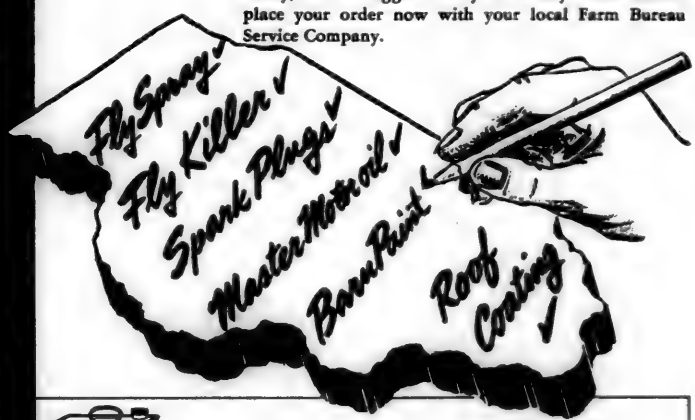
Answers

1. 114,000, 2. Illinois, 3. Illinois Agricultural Association, 4. Soybeans, 5. 45 bushels, 6. Paul Mathias, 7. $126.00, 8. $14.75, 9. 14, 10. Fire insurance.

Farmer dads . . . this time welcome your victorious warrior sons home with a big sheaf of War Bonds. In 1918, too many farmers had nothing but a bigger mortgage to show for their wartime efforts.

Check Your Needs Early

All over Illinois, Farm Bureau Service Companies are doing an excellent job in maintaining direct-to-the-farm service on fuels, lubricants, and other essential farm supplies. Quality has been maintained surprisingly well. Tires, batteries, house paint and similar items are hard to obtain. Other items like these listed are available currently, but we suggest that you check your needs and place your order now with your local Farm Bureau Service Company.



BLUE SEAL FLY SPRAY

A repellent and killer. Use in dairy barn. Helps keep cows contented while milking. Also ideal on horses. Effectively repels flies for hours.

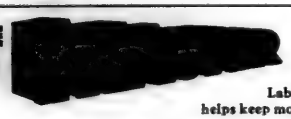
BLUE SEAL FLY KILLER

For use on all insects. 12% greater killing strength than similar products. Safe to use in homes. Odorless—stainless—deadly to flies, mosquitoes, moths, ants, bugs, and other pests.

Edison SPARK PLUGS

You cannot find better plugs. Avoid fuel waste and loss of power by checking your plugs and replacing with Edisons. Your BLUE SEAL Salesman can give you Edison Spark Plugs to fit any motor on your farm.

BLUE SEAL



MOTOR OIL

Built for heavy duty lubrication of farm machinery. Tested by BLUE SEAL Laboratory technicians. Lubricates, cools, and helps keep motors clean. Ask the BLUE SEAL Salesman.

I. F. S. ROOF COATING

Heavy roof coating made with flake-graphite, asbestos and asphalt. Stops leaks on old roofs—fills broken seams and nail holes. Prolongs life of roofs on barns and other farm buildings.

SOYOIL BARN PAINT

Made with rich, red, iron oxide and especially refined oils. Has extraordinary covering qualities. Penetrates and protects the surface. Makes any barn look better and adds years to the life of outside walls.

ORDER ANY OF THE ABOVE FROM YOUR
FARM BUREAU SERVICE COMPANY SALESMAN

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

IT'S OUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—

WHAT'S YOUR SCORE?

Check Your Needs Early

All over Illinois Farm Bureau Service Companies are doing a [illegible] service [illegible] places. Quality [illegible] Tires [illegible] to obtain Oil [illegible] remedy, but we suggest that [illegible] place you [illegible] Service Company.

BLUE SEAL FLY SPRAY

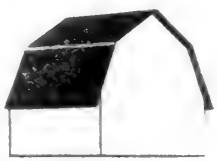
BLUE SEAL FLY KILLER

Edison SPARK PLUGS

BLUE SEAL MASTER MOTOR OIL

I. F. S. ROOF COATING

SOYOIL BARN PAINT



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Rural Youth

By
Ellsworth D. Lyon

The Red Cross program is growing in popularity with Rural Youth as groups find ways to cooperate with the county Red Cross organizations. Reports from 17 counties show cash contributions of the amount of $978.-76. These counties are Lee, Franklin, Whiteside, Marshall-Putnam, Clay, Knox, McLean, Clark, Brown, St. Clair, Washington, Macoupin, McHenry, Adams, Randolph, Ogle and Kane. Livingston, McLean and Bureau counties are assisting at Red Cross Canteens. Clark helped in the annual financial canvass for the county organizations, some young people teaming up with county Red Cross workers, others forming teams among the Rural Youth. Rural Youthers in Clark also cooperated with a local movie in selling tickets for a Red Cross benefit. Macoupin staged a big carnival and netted $475 for the Red Cross. Blood Donor groups have been formed in 12 counties. Each month additional county groups are inviting Red Cross representatives to meetings to explain the Red Cross program and to indicate ways in which Rural Youth may take part in this program of service.

Montgomery Rural Youth has been visited by a Red Cross representative who is an area director under the St. Louis office. The county chairman was present also to explain the Red Cross program. Representatives were sent to the Red Cross Camp and Hospital Council meeting at Scott Field. They plan to participate in the work of the Council to serve the soldiers at Scott Field. More definite plans will be made later.

In April St. Clair county joined the list of counties having a county newsletter. The new publication has not been named, but members are on the alert trying to think of a suitable "handle". This young group is moving right along in many good activities.

Woodford has published the first of its quarterly county paper "The Woodford Gang Reports". Copies of the first issue appeared early in April and were sent to service men.

Under date of April 2, Fulton county sent a three page letter to soldiers who have gone from Rural Youth. It contained much information of the group and of various Rural Youthers now in service.

Franklin county's April meeting consisted of a pot-luck dinner, mixers, games and dancing. This county has an adult committee on Rural Youth, two of whom were present at this meeting. Attending, also, were members of the Mt. Zion 4-H club.

Schuyler gave a barn dance on April 19 as a farewell party to its president, Franklin Kotter, who is entering the Army. Secretary Rosalee Hess says that not only Uncle Sam but Dan Cupid, as well, has been calling the Rural Youth officers.

McHenry County Rural Youth learn about putting in tile under the direction of Farm Adviser W. H. Tammeus, and R. C. Hay, extension engineer, U. of I. College of Agriculture, extreme right. Members, left to right, are: Myron Richardt, Charles Darfler, William Paterson, Don Anthony, Orville Pagles, and Robert Gerloff.

Macoupin's benefit carnival really was a big event. More than 75 young people serving on various committees worked together to make this Rural Youth undertaking one to be remembered. Maxine Denby was crowned queen. A bouquet of roses was presented to her by Evelyn Burger, queen of last year. Ross Gates was master of ceremonies.

LaSalle county comes up with another big annual banquet. This year the theme "April Showers" seems quite appropriate, as was May Flowers of last year. Do they contact the weather bureau? The date — April 25.

Hamilton county, our youngest county group, came into existence March 28 when 12 young people met at the Farm Bureau office and effected the organization. This group proceeded on April 5 with their first monthly meeting. Twenty-four additional members came to this meeting. Keep going, Hamilton, we're all behind you in spirit.

Peoria county, at its April meeting, studied a subject in Applied Psychology. The theme "Overcoming Inferiority" brought forth much audience participation.

Parents' nights were held recently by Wayne and Edwards county Rural Youthers. Wayne displayed souvenirs sent by members from various countries and war fronts. Edwards held a panel discussion which was led by parents on the theme, "The Work of the Farm and Home Bureaus and Their Connection with Rural Youth."

Double-header meetings were held in two counties in April. The Prophetstown-Tampico Warrior boys discussed farm accounts, while the girls studied home beautification, drawing pictures of their dream homes. Kane (South) boys studied soil conservation, during which time the girls considered the topic of window treatment.

St. Clair county and Twin City Ripples of Whiteside have presented the skit, "The Banquet," which deals with dining in public. This skit provided many suggestions for discussion in both groups.

The Crystal Lake Wildcats of McHenry county were very much on the beam in their consideration of race relationships. Many adult thinkers believe this topic should receive much consideration.

Popular among Rural Youth groups is the theme "What Do You Want Out of Life," which was discussed recently by Wabash, the Hebron group of McHenry, and by Randolph.

Edgar county adds another activity to its community service program. At stated times members of Rural Youth lead games for the children's home in Paris. This club formed a blood donor group from its membership in April. "What Rural Youth Is and Does" was the topic for discussion in April.

McDonough county had as guests representatives from the Rural Club of Western State Teacher's College for a social evening of recent date held in Macomb. The program consisted of roller skating, social dancing and square dancing.

Wedding bells rang for two of Randolph County Rural Youthers, Ray Kattenbracker and Marjorie Siemers. They were married March 4.

The eight McHenry County Rural Youth Clubs studied their county constitution in detail during March and April meetings. Various amendments were made and the new Constitution was adopted by a called meeting of representatives on April 24.

Jackson-Perry got on the air March 22 when eight Rural Youthers gave a history of Rural Youth and sang the Rural Youth march over WJPF, Herrin.

Pfc. Dale Strohm of West Union, died from pneumonia in the Mediterranean area around the first of March according to recent word received from the Rural Youth group. Pfc. Strohm was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Strohm. He had received the Purple Heart after being wounded Nov. 27, 1944.

Sgt. Ramon O. Bomgardner, Edgar county, a member of the Gliders division, has been awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received at Bastogne, Belgium, on Christmas Day.

A member of Rural Youth from DuPage county, Pvt. Henry Hoffman, United States Marine, was wounded in the battle of Iwo Jima. Pvt. Hoffman has written his parents since receiving wounds, according to word from members of the DuPage group.

NEWS and Views for Women

The recipe for these tasty-appearing tea rings is printed in our recipe column.

Sugar for Canning

Sugar supplies are showing the pinch of a long war, and a tightened home canning sugar program for 1945 is in order, according to Administrator Chester Bowles, OPA.

This program is designed to insure a fair distribution of sugar to those who actually need it for canning, and to avoid the over-issuance of home canning sugar which occurred last year, when 300,000 tons more than the allotment was used.

This year you will obtain sugar for home canning by filling out provided application forms, and your allotment will be based on your actual needs — the number of quarts of fruit canned last year and the number of quarts you expect to can this year.

No ration stamps in Book No. 4 will be good for canning sugar this year; however spare stamp No. 13 must be attached to your application as evidence that each person named in the application is a holder of Book 4.

For canning fruit or fruit juices, the allowances will be on the basis of one pound of sugar for each four quarts to be canned, the total allowance not to exceed 20 pounds per person or 160 pounds per single family of eight or more. Of this maximum allowance, not more than five pounds per person may be allowed for canning vegetables, making jam, jellies, relishes and catsup.

All applications must be made by October 31, 1945, and definite dates will be announced for issuance of coupons in each area. This should help with distribution, since canning seasons vary with different states or even within a given state.

Remember to have your figures ready when you apply for your canning sugar — know how many quarts you canned last year and your estimate of this year's need. Under the new plan you'll get your fair share of the sugar — that's the aim of the program, which sets aside exactly the same amount of home canning sugar as last year, 700,000 tons.

Randolph County Home Bureau Assured

Organization of a Randolph County Home Bureau was assured early in April when a membership drive netted 327 signed cards. It is expected that more than 350 women will have joined by May meeting time.

When the drive for members was started in February, quotas were assigned each precinct in the county. When the first reports were received at the end of March it was found that 10 of the 17 precincts had exceeded their quotas. The Steelville-Percy unit had 195 per cent of its quota signed.

The largest number of members is enrolled in Sparta which had 79 signed in the last of March.

There have been two units of the Home Bureau in Randolph county for several years and one in the Red Bud area. The Sparta units were a part of the Jackson-Perry Home Bureau, and the Red Bud unit was a part of the Monroe Home Bureau. These units are now transferring to the Randolph County Home Bureau.

Mrs. W. M. Kimmelshue, Manteno, Kankakee county, is the new northeast director of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

Recipe Treats

TINY TEA RINGS

2 c. sifted enriched flour
3 tsps. baking powd.
1 tsp. salt
2 to 4 tblsps. short.
2 eggs
½ c. milk (about)
1 tblsp. honey or white corn syrup
½ c. cooked chopped fruit

Sift together flour, baking powder, and salt. Cut or rub in shortening. Beat 1 whole egg and 1 egg yolk, reserving white for tops. Add milk and honey to beaten eggs and add all to flour mixture. Stir only enough to moisten flour. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead ½ minute. Roll out into a rectangle 8 inches wide and ⅛ inch thick. Cut in half lengthwise. Spread each portion with fruit, and roll jelly-roll fashion, sealing edges. Cut into 8 inch pieces and form into rings on greased baking sheet. Pinch ends together. With scissors, cut through rings almost to center, in slices about 1 inch thick. Turn each slice slightly on its side. Brush rings with remaining egg white and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in moderately hot oven (425°F) 12 to 15 minutes. Fill center with a spoonful of ice cream or whipped cream. Yield: 6 Tiny Tea Rings.

EDITORIAL

"Let Us Move Forward"

IN THE Little White House in Warm Springs, Georgia, only a day before his passing, Franklin Roosevelt wrote a speech. It was to have been delivered by radio on Jefferson's birthday, April 13. This prepared address rose above partisan spirit. It envisoned a world of peace, and it faced the responsibility of peacemaking . . . to make an end to wars.

It contained a summons to forward-looking men and women everywhere, to press forward toward the goal of universal peace. Its conclusion contained a great President's last injunction to his countrymen:

"Today as we move against the terrible scourge of war — as we go forward toward the greatest contribution that any generation of human beings can make in this world — the contribution of lasting peace, I ask you to keep up your faith. I measure the sound, solid achievement that can be made at this time by the straight-edge of your own confidence and your resolve. And to you and to all Americans who dedicate themselves with us to the making of an abiding peace, I say:

"The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith."

Let us move forward!

Others may appraise his place in history. Others may pour forth tribute for his deeds and words. Whenever and wherever his name comes into the minds of men, his actions will be recalled, discussed, interpreted. Yet these words epitomize the man: "Let us move forward, with strong and active faith."

To them, America responds. We are moving forward, and after the first unbelieving shock of loss and grief which spread over the countryside, we have closed ranks. In unity behind a modest, unassuming man who came from a Missouri farm, we face the future unhesitating and unafraid.

The strong and active faith for which President Roosevelt pleaded is in America. Harry S. Truman and the Congressional leaders of both major political parties who have pledged him their support are its living symbols. The confidence of the people, their determination to fight on to victory, and to the establishment of the necessary means of peace, in themselves are evidence of the strength of our democratic government and our Constitution.

The mutual respect between the new Executive and the Congress which is daily becoming more evident is indeed heartening to all thinking people regardless of partisan views. This mutual confidence and respect between the Executive and Congress justifies renewed hope and confidence of the people that a united nation will meet and overcome the gigantic problems of the present day.

* * *

It would be untrue . . . it would be maudlin sentiment unworthy of the man . . . to say that farmers always believed President Roosevelt right. Many have been the questions of policy upon which there was disagreement and at times serious controversy.

But farmers, in common with all citizens, were electrified and reassured when in his first inaugural address in 1933, President Roosevelt said, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." They shared with all other classes the stimulation and encouragement of the famed Hundred Days, when legislation to combat depression was rushed through Congress, and agencies for relief and reconstruction were born.

Farmers will not forget that Roosevelt called together farm leaders even before his inauguration, and counselled with them on means of restoring agriculture to solvency and stability. They will not forget his declaration on farm prices, made in speaking of the AAA, October 22, 1933:

"I do not hesitate to say in the simplest, clearest language of which I am capable that, although the prices of many products of the farm have gone up and although many farm families are better off than they were last year, I am not satisfied either with the amount or extent of the rise, and that it is definitely a part of our policy to increase the rise and to extend it to those farm products which have as yet felt no benefit. If we cannot do this one way we will do it another. *Do it, we will.*"

Later, in the same speech, he said, speaking of the administration's policy of price relationships:

"It has been gradually to restore a balance in the price structure so that farmers may exchange their products for the products of industry on a fairer exchange basis. It has been and is also the purpose to prevent prices from rising beyond the point necessary to attain those ends. The permanent welfare and security of every class of our people ultimately depends on our attainment of these purposes."

Then, in 1935 at Fremont, Nebraska, he said prophetically:

"Methods and machinery change, but principles go on, and I have faith that, no matter what attempts may be made to tear it down, the principle of farm equality expressed by agricultural adjustment will not die."

Recounting his farm policy before the A.F.B.F. annual meeting December 9, 1935, in Chicago, the President revealed his understanding of the interdependence of all groups in the national economy, and of agriculture's basic place:

"So long as agriculture remained a dead weight on economic life, sooner or later the entire structure would crash."

And again, at Washington:

"Empty pocketbooks on the farm don't turn factory wheels in the city."

These are some of the highlights of the days when he, with the cooperation and support of farm leaders, was building a national agricultural program. Farmers are indebted to him for much of their subsequent progress.

Standing Room Only

1800 NEW POLICIES ISSUED LAST MONTH . . .

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Standing Room Only

. . . almost, but not quite!

Yes, it was one of those kind of months. Eighteen hundred policies for various forms of automobile and employer's liability insurance . . . all of them issued to members of the Illinois Farm Bureau. Our office staff could scarcely keep up with the clerical work involved in writing and recording that vast volume of business. That is why we say it was almost a case of "standing room only."

The reason why the Farm Bureau automobile insurance is so popular can be summed up in a very few words: Nowhere can you buy such complete coverage in a company so financially sound for rates so moderate! Yes, I. A. Mutual automobile insurance must be good to be the favorite of so many people. And you won't have to stand in line. See your friendly neighbor, the Farm Bureau insurance man. He'll be glad to explain our auto insurance and employer's liability policy, too, and to tell you about our enviable record of regular and special dividends.

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I'M PLANTING A CROP OF *RAINY-DAY DOLLARS*_ and helping to plant a few Japs, too!

"Every farmer with a head on his shoulders puts away some dollars for lean days ahead, but the real smart farmer makes these dollars *work*.

"My Dad used to always say: 'Never let a dollar loaf! Make it earn some interest!'

"That's easy now because we can buy War Bonds and get back at maturity four dollars for every three we put in.

"Besides, I get a kick out of buying War Bonds. I *have* to do *my* fighting in my fields. But I *can* put my dollars where they can help our boys who are out there in the *real* battle."

Decide right now *to put every single spare dollar to work for you and for your country! The 7th War Loan Drive needs your help. It's on now. Welcome your War Bond solicitor. Let's back our fighters' COURAGE with our CASH.*

WAR BONDS GIVE YOU...

1 A part in maintaining the best-equipped Army and Navy in the world!

2 A way to help prevent inflation... to avoid "runaway" prices on things you buy.

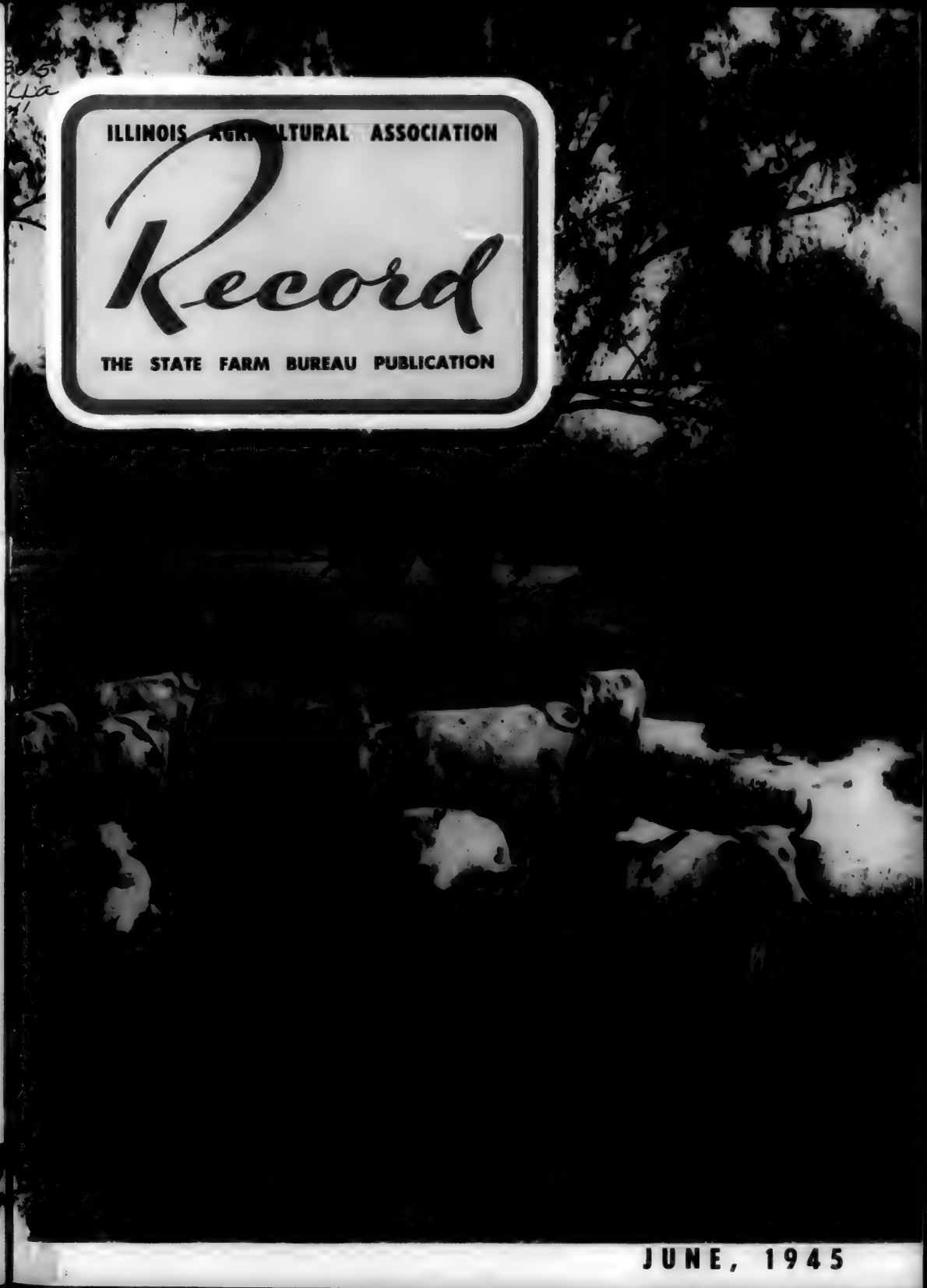
3 Generous return—every $3 you put in "E" bonds brings you back $4 in 10 years.

4 A secure future for your family, and improvements for your farm.

5 The safest investment of all... safe in principal, safe in return, safe from fire, from loss, from theft!

Never give a dollar a day off... BUY WAR BONDS!

Back The 7th War Loan Drive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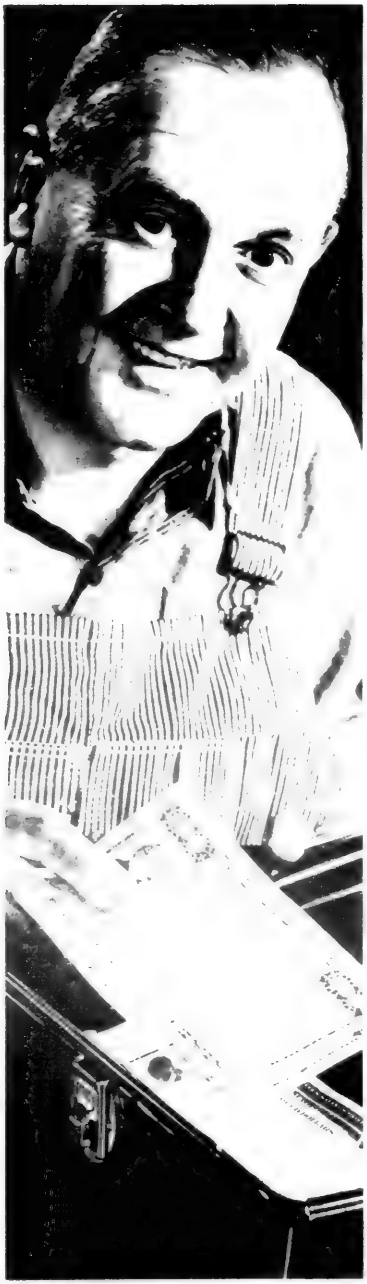

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98 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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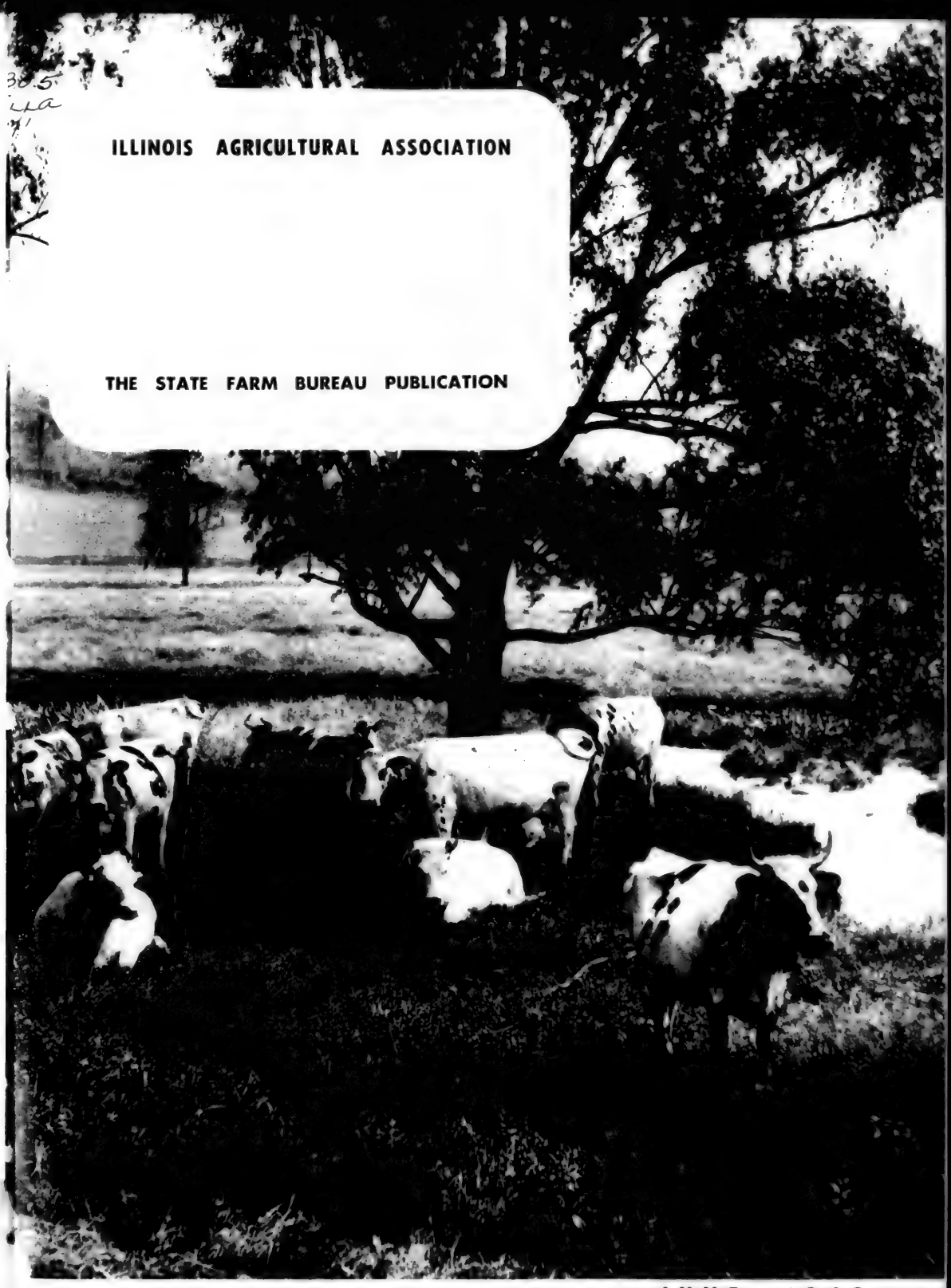
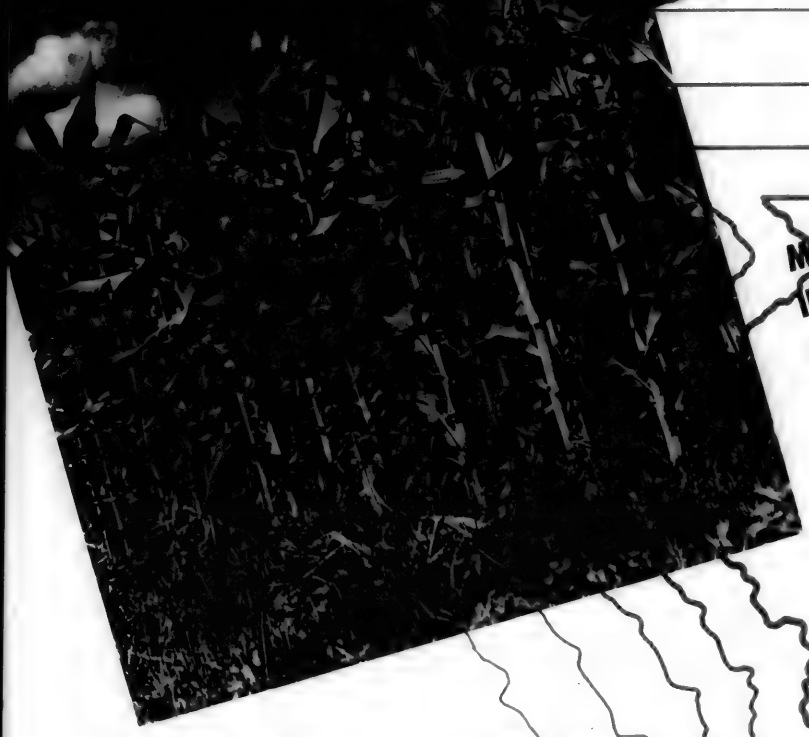
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION



JUNE, 1945

Typically ILLINOIS . . . like corn!



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Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

JUNE, 1945 **VOLUME 23 NUMBER 6**

This Month

By Earl C. Smith

THE Gateway Amendment to the constitution of Illinois, which was sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association, has been approved by the Illinois General Assembly, and will be submitted to the voters of the state at the next general election in November, 1946.

This amendment if approved by the voters will make possible the submission to the voters, by the General Assembly, of amendments to as many as three articles of the constitution at one time, instead of only one as at present, and provides that amendments to the constitution, submitted by the General Assembly, will be adopted by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of those voting on such proposition, instead of A MAJORITY OF ALL WHO VOTE for candidates in the election, as is now required.

The Gateway Amendment is simply an amendment to the amending clause of the Illinois constitution. Under present constitutional limitations, proposed amendments to the constitution have been defeated by the large number of voters who voted in the general election, but who did not have sufficient interest in constitutional matters to vote on amendments. In other words, a proposed amendment must now have a favorable vote of the MAJORITY OF THOSE who cast ballots in the election, and thus, those who fail to vote on proposed amendments are counted against the proposition. In short, failing to vote on an amendment amounts to the same thing as voting against it. It is therefore, apparent, under the present requirements, that it is practically impossible to amend any article of the constitution.

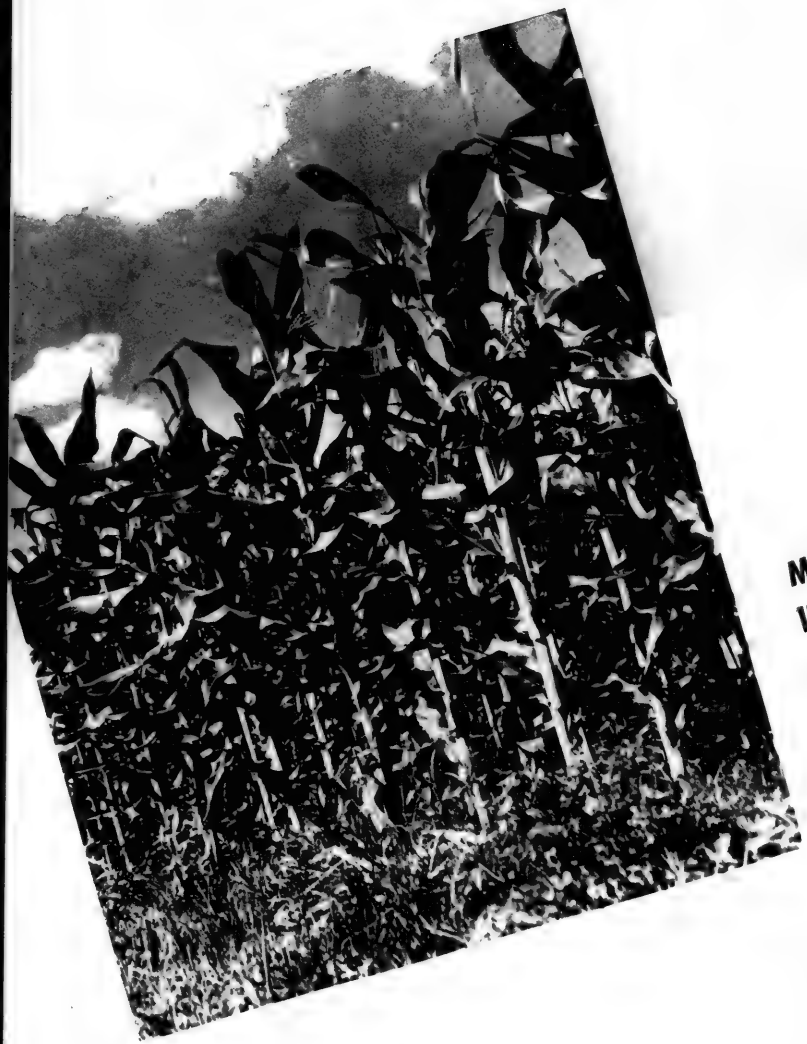
A review of amendments submitted to the voters of this state since 1894 reveals that only two amendments to the constitution have received a favorable vote by the MAJORITY OF THOSE VOTING in the election, although in many instances, such proposals have received from seventy to eighty percent of the votes cast on such proposals.

The immediate question is — how to secure favorable action by voters in the adoption of the Gateway Amendment, and avoid the tremendous obstacle of present constitutional requirements, which require a MAJORITY OF ALL VOTES CAST IN THE ELECTION, regardless of the favorable vote of those interested enough to vote on the proposal.

To overcome this obstacle, the Illinois Agricultural Association is sponsoring the so-called Party Circle Bills in the present General Assembly. In effect these bills provide that the Gateway Amendment is to be considered by state conventions of the respective political parties, and later when voting, any citizen who votes in the party circle at the top of the ballot will have his vote counted in accord with the position taken by such political party on the Gateway Amendment. However, if such voter is not in accord with the position taken by his political party, he can vote directly on the proposition in such manner as he may choose and his vote will be counted accordingly. The Party Circle Bills, therefore, do not restrict the individual voter in any way from voting as he may desire on the Gateway Amendment, but do prevent that large number of voters who vote straight party tickets and who have ignored constitutional questions, from being counted as voting in opposition to a proposed amendment.

Many persons have expressed opposition to the so-called Party Circle Bills,

(*Continued on page 5*)



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Young People's Activities	Ellsworth D. Lyon

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Country Life Ins. Co.	Dave Mieher, Mgr.
Farmers' Mutual Reinsur. Co.	J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Auditing Assn.	C. E. Strand, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Mutual Ins. Co.	A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Service Co.	Earl C. Smith, Pres. Donald Kirkpatrick, Sec.
Ill. Co-op Locker Service	Dana Cryder, Pres.
Ill. F. Bur. Serum Assn.	S. F. Russell, Sec.-Mgr.
Ill. Farm Supply Co.	C. H. Becker, Mgr.
Ill. Fruit Growers' Exchange	L. L. Colvis, Mgr.
Ill. Grain Corporation	Frank Haines, Mgr.
Ill. Livestock Mktg. Assn.	H. W. Trautmann, Mgr.
Ill. Milk Producers' Assn.	Wilfred Shaw, Mgr.
Ill. Producers' Creameries	J. B. Countiss, Mgr.
Ill. Wool Mktg. Assn.	S. F. Russell, Sec.-Mgr.

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation and to develop agriculture

JUNE, 1945 **VOLUME 23 NUMBER 6**

This Month

By Earl C. Smith

THE Gateway Amendment to the constitution of Illinois, which was sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association, has been approved by the Illinois General Assembly, and will be submitted to the voters of the state at the next general election in November, 1946.

This amendment if approved by the voters will make possible the submission to the voters, by the General Assembly, of amendments to as many as three articles of the constitution at one time, instead of only one as at present, and provides that amendments to the constitution, submitted by the General Assembly, will be adopted by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of those voting on such proposition, instead of A MAJORITY OF ALL WHO VOTE for candidates in the election, as is now required.

The Gateway Amendment is simply an amendment to the amending clause of the Illinois constitution. Under present constitutional limitations, proposed amendments to the constitution have been defeated by the large number of voters who voted in the general election, but who did not have sufficient interest in constitutional matters to vote on amendments. In other words, a proposed amendment must now have a favorable vote of the MAJORITY OF THOSE who cast ballots in the election, and thus, those who fail to vote on proposed amendments are counted against the proposition. In short, failing to vote on an amendment amounts to the same thing as voting against it. It is therefore, apparent, under the present requirements, that it is practically impossible to amend any article of the constitution.

A review of amendments submitted to the voters of this state since 1870 reveals that only two amendments to the constitution have received a favorable vote by the MAJORITY OF THOSE VOTING in the election, although in many instances, such proposals have received from seventy to eighty percent of the votes cast on such proposals.

The immediate question is — how to secure favorable action by voters in the adoption of the Gateway Amendment, and avoid the tremendous obstacle of present constitutional requirements, which require a MAJORITY OF ALL VOTES CAST IN THE ELECTION, regardless of the favorable vote of those interested enough to vote on the proposal.

To overcome this obstacle, the Illinois Agricultural Association is sponsoring the so-called Party Circle Bills in the present General Assembly. In effect these bills provide that the Gateway Amendment is to be considered by state conventions of the respective political parties, and later when voting, any citizen who votes in the party circle at the top of the ballot will have his vote counted in accord with the position taken by such political party on the Gateway Amendment. However if such voter is not in accord with the position taken by his political party, he can vote directly on the proposition in such manner as he may choose and his vote will be counted accordingly. The Party Circle Bills, therefore, do not restrict the individual voter in any way from voting as he may desire on the Gateway Amendment, but do prevent that large number of voters who vote straight party tickets and who have ignored constitutional questions, from being counted as voting in opposition to a proposed amendment.

Many persons have expressed opposition to the so-called Party Circle Bills.

(Continued on page 51)

Road Bill makes PROGRESS in Both Houses

By PAUL E. MATHIAS

THE bill appropriating 20 million dollars from State surplus funds for surfacing local township and road district roads has advanced in both Houses of the legislature.

However, objection to an appropriation of more than 10 million dollars for this purpose has been raised on the ground that the appropriation was not included in the budget. The secondary road program was recommended by the Postwar Planning Commission but was not approved by the Priorities Committee of that Commission and was not included in the budget for postwar projects. It also develops that no part of the federal funds ($4,700,000 per year for each of three years) to be allocated to Illinois for secondary and feeder roads will be used on township or road district roads.

The state division of highways already has obtained federal approval of a system of secondary and feeder roads to be improved by these funds. Practically all of these roads on this system so approved are state or county roads. While rural areas will benefit from the improvement of these roads, it does not meet the problem of the townships and road districts. The IAA has agreed to an amendment reducing the appropriation to 15 million dollars, and the bill so amended passed the Senate.

Road Commission

The legislation providing for the appointment of a commission to study the highway system of the state and particularly the problems in connection with local township and road district roads and to outline a permanent secondary road program has been enacted into law.

Feed Analysis Law

A bill has passed both Houses which requires mixed feeds containing more than 5% minerals and all mineral feeds to state the calcium, phosphorous and iodine content of the feeds and also the salt content. This bill also requires the names used for ingredients to be the official names used by the Association of American Feed Control Officials. This legislation is designed to give purchasers a better understanding of the content of the feed which they buy and was supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Commercial Fertilizers

The Illinois Agricultural Association is sponsoring legislation which would place rock phosphate under the commercial fertilizer law. This bill would require any commercial fertilizer containing any two or more of the elements, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, to carry a minimum combined percentage of at least 20% of these elements. It also provides that the results of the official analysis of commercial fertilizers made by the State Department of Agriculture shall be published by the Department from time to time.

Special State Aid for Schools

The Illinois Agricultural Association is sponsoring legislation which provides that the qualification for special state aid for needy school districts shall be based on actual value of the property in the district rather than on the assessed value.

Under the present law, if a school district levies $1 on the assessed value of property in the district and if this levy does not produce $1200 (proposed amendment), the state will supplement the local levy to the extent necessary to provide $1200 for the one room school district. Assessment ratios used in the several counties vary widely.

In some counties property is assessed at less than 25% of its value. In others, it is assessed at 75% of its real value. It is obvious that a school district in a county with a 75% assessment ratio must make three times the effort locally, which is required of a district in a county with a 25% assessment ratio in order to qualify for this special state aid. The IAA bill would equalize the requirements upon these districts by providing that in order to qualify for special state aid a school district must levy an amount locally equal to 25c on each $100 of actual or real value of property in the district.

This will place all communities on the same basis.

School Transportation

The bill to increase the maximum state contribution toward the cost of pupil transportation from $15 to $20 per pupil has passed the House and has been favorably reported by the Senate committee on Education.

The bill authorizing the creation of official county school survey committees in counties where such a survey is approved by the local school board members has passed the House and has been favorably reported by the Senate committee on education.

Open Season on Foxes

A bill providing a year-round open season on foxes in the central zone has passed both Houses of the legislature. The law now provides a year-round open season on foxes in the northern zone and this legislation will place the central zone on the same basis.

Bang's Disease Control

Bills covering the recommendations of the legislative committee on livestock legislation have passed the Senate and have been referred to the committee on agriculture in the House. The bills as passed contain the provisions outlined in the May 1945 issue of the RECORD. However, the provision requiring compulsory testing for Bangs of animals sold at private or public sales was amended to become effective July 1, 1947. The Illinois Agricultural Association is supporting this legislation.

Sealing Oil Wells

The Illinois Agricultural Association is supporting legislation which would require persons proposing to drill oil wells to give a bond for the proper plugging of the well in case it is dry or is abandoned. This bond would be in the amount of $1,000 for each well or a $5,000 blanket bond for all wells of any operator. There have been a number of instances in which operators have failed to plug or to properly plug oil wells and have failed to clean up their slush pits, resulting in a great deal of damage to the property on which the oil well is located and also to adjoining property. This legislation has been favorably reported by the Senate committee on efficiency and economy.

Name Chapelle As IAA Comptroller

R. G. Ely, comptroller for the Illinois Agricultural Association and associated companies since 1935, has resigned to accept a position as secretary and auditor with the Strom Steel Ball Company of Chicago. Mr. Ely's resignation is effective June 9.

Named to succeed Mr. Ely is C. C. Chapelle, tax consultant for the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association.

C. C. Chapelle

Mr. Chapelle joined the Auditing Association staff in September, 1935. A native of Michigan, Mr. Chapelle was employed with the Radio Corporation of America for 10 years and by Arthur Young & Company, certified public accountants, for five years before being employed by the Auditing Association. He studied at Shurtleff College, Alton, for three years and received his law degree from Chicago Kent College of Law in 1915. He was admitted to the bar in the same year. Mr. Chapelle has one daughter, Elizabeth, a student at Wheaton College.

Mr. Ely, a native of Chicago, was graduated from the University of Wisconsin College of Commerce in 1923 and passed an examination for certified public accountant in Illinois in 1930 with honors. Before joining the IAA staff, Mr. Ely was associated as a certified public accountant with Price, Waterhouse & Company for nine years and also worked in the auditing department of a Chicago bank for several years.

R. G. Ely

J. T. Nelson, auditor in charge of the Bloomington district office of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, has been named chief accountant and assistant to Mr. Chapelle in the comptroller's office.

Mr. Nelson came with the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association in the fall of 1939 and worked in the Chicago office for a year before going to Bloomington. He is a native of Wisconsin and was graduated from Northwestern University in 1931. After graduation he was employed by the Chicago Title and Trust Co. He later worked for the public accounting firm of Alexander Grant & Company, Chicago, as junior accountant. In 1935 he went with S. D. Leidesdorf & Co., Chicago, another public accounting firm, as senior accountant. In 1938 he served as office manager and accountant for a large retail grocery store in Chicago. He is married and has one son.

J. T. Nelson

This Month

(*Continued from page 3*)

stating that they felt action in political convention was too general in character to be permitted to play such an important part in the consideration of an amendment to the constitution. Were the Gateway Amendment other than an amendment to the amending article of the constitution, the Illinois Agricultural Association would be in accord with such opposition. However, it must be understood that the wording of the Gateway Amendment, if adopted, will forever close the door to the use of the poltical convention or party circle voting in the consideration of any amendment later submitted to a basic article of the constitution.

The Gateway Amendment provides that when adopted, any proposed amendment submitted thereafter, shall be submitted to the voters in a separate column provided on the main ballot or upon a separate ballot.

The immediate concern is to provide the machinery whereby the Gateway Amendment (which amends only the amending article of the constitution) may have a reasonable opportunity of favorable consideration at the polls. Adoption of the Gateway Amendment will give to the people of Illinois the opportunity and privilege in the future of amending basic articles of the constitution to meet current needs, if such amendments are submitted to the electorate by two-thirds vote of each house of the General Assembly, and if two-thirds of those voting on the proposal vote affirmatively.

If the citizens of Illinois are to be permitted to modernize the Illinois constitution in the future to such extent as is required to meet some of the present day problems, both the Gateway Amendment and the Party Circle method for its consideration by the voters at the polls in the next general election should have the aggressive support of the people of Illinois and their representatives in the present General Assembly.

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CONFLICTING REGULATIONS STUMP LOCKER OPERATORS

By F. A. GOUGLER

IAA Director of Produce Marketing and Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois Cooperative Locker Service

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EARLY in World War II, the Office of Price Administration was created. Later other agencies were established such as Office of Economic Stablization, Food Distribution Administration, and sundry departments or divisions such as enforcement division, rationing section, grading and labelling department. All of these have had a hand in attempting to regulate rationed foods and to stabilize prices.

With such an array of agencies trying to accomplish a certain objective and operating at national, state and county levels, it is not surprising that confusion prevails.

When this machinery was first thrown into gear, it was proposed that locker plants have invoiced all rationed foods in each individual locker and whenever a patron took rationed food from his locker he was expected to relinquish stamps for same. Likewise, all beef, veal and mutton that was brought to a locker plant for processing had to be graded by a federal grader or someone designated by him before it could be "broken", that is, reduced from wholesale cuts to retail cuts or into packages as requested by patrons. Thanks to the efforts of the National Frozen Food Locker Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation these proposals were eliminated.

All went well in this regard with locker operators, managers and patrons until there developed a meat shortage. As soon as the meat shortage became real in certain deficit meat producing areas, these various agencies mentioned above began pouncing on locker plants as the cause of the shortage. As a matter of fact, if all locker meat were handled illegally, it would not exceed 3½% of the total meat supply and the amount stored in lockers by city patrons does not exceed one-half of one percent of the total meat supply.

In pointing out these facts, the locker industry is not claiming that its industry is wholly free of OPA violations, but the industry does resent being charged as a major violator. Furthermore, the locker industry is willing to cooperate with OPA officials in freeing its industry of illegal practices.

Consider Some Factors

There is a real meat shortage compared to a year ago. Military requirements and other government purchases are made only from federally inspected plants and since such plants are located largely in densely populated areas, these areas are drained of meats leaving civilians short. Another contributing factor resulting in a maldistribution of meat is the fact that meat moving from surplus producing states to deficit areas must be shipped across state lines and generally only federally inspected meat can be shipped across state lines.

An attempt is being made to correct this maldistribution of meat through a more rigid control of slaughters. This requires an understanding of slaughter classifications and the restrictions applied to each under Control Order Number 1, issued April 25, 1945. There are three classes of slaughterers as follows:

A Class I slaughterer is a slaughterer who operates under federal inspection.

A Class III slaughterer is a resident operator of a farm who slaughters cattle, calves, lambs or swine or had been slaughtered for him and from which he sold or transferred during 1944 or during a 12-month period from January 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945 inclusive, the total amount not exceeding 6,000 pounds. *Class III slaughterers have no limit placed upon the amount of meat that they may slaughter for home consumption.* This group is limited, however, in the amount of meat which can be delivered into commercial channels. The limit may be up to 100% of the dressed weight of meat that was delivered during the four corresponding quarters of the calendar year 1944.

Class I slaughterers (federal inspected) are subject to no quota restrictions.

Class II slaughterers on the other hand must have quotas established for 1945 in the same manner as Class III slaughterers, but if either of these two groups avail themselves of federal inspection service, then quota restrictions are removed. It is the desire of the control agencies that many Class II and Class III slaughterers qualify as Class I so more federal inspected meat is made available for interstate movement, thus aid meat short areas.

Locker Patrons

1. *City Patron*:

If you are a city patron and have no farm interests, then all rationed foods that have been purchased to be placed into your locker, must have ration points exchanged for these foods on a graded basis. No such locker renter shall purchase any beef, veal or mutton from a producer unless it has first been graded and the price does not exceed the ceiling price for the various grades and the correct amount of points have been exchanged.

2. *Producer Patron*:

What are the conditions under which a producer may qualify for putting meat into his locker point free and ungraded?

a. Residence Farm Operator:

Must have raised the animal on the premises which the producer operates: (1) From birth to the moment of slaughter; or (2) For at least 60 days immediately preceding slaughter or (3) For a period immediately preceding slaughter during which

ANSWERS TO SOME OF YOUR QUESTIONS ON

LOCKER MEAT REGULATIONS

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

1. *Q. Do all farmers have to register and secure permits, even though they transfer or sell no meats whatever?*
   A. Resident farmers who slaughter only for consumption in their own household do not have to register and secure a permit.
2. *Q. Can a resident farmer give meat to his son or daughter living in town, without that being classified as a "transfer?"*
   A. If a farmer gives meat to a son or daughter living in town, that would be classified as a transfer. Furthermore, in order to do so he would have to register and secure a quota permit. Any such transfer would be subject to the provisions of Revised Ration Order 16 (meat regulation), requiring the surrender of points and the filing of reports.
3. *Q. Can a resident farmer give meat to his own hired man as part of his wages without that being classified as a "transfer?"*
   A. A resident farmer can give meat to his own hired man without that requiring a quota and collection of points, providing the meat will be consumed on the premises operated by the farmer. Otherwise the answer will be the same here as that given to question No. 2.
4. *Q. Can a group of farmers exchange meats as usual in butchering rings without that being classified as a transfer?*
   A. Resident farmers can exchange meats as usual in butchering rings without requiring them to register and qualify for a quota.
5. *Q. What is the final date for Class 3 slaughterers to register, May 14th or June 30th?*
   A. The final date for registering for Class 3 slaughterers is June 30, 1945. This must be done with the board for the place where the slaughtering establishment is located.
6. *Q. Does a Class 3 slaughterer who intends to sell or transfer meat have to register, on what form and where?*
   A. Yes, he is required to register on O.P.A. Form R-315 and file same with the Local War Price and Rationing Board. If permitted to slaughter, sell or transfer meat, then he is issued a permit O.P.A. Form MC-1 and is assigned quotas for such sales or transfer of meat for each quota period beginning on or after May 15, 1945.

its weight was increased by at least 35% of its weight when acquired.

b. The Non-residence Farm Operator, But Has Farm Interests:
(1) Actually supervised the raising of such livestock and was on the premises on which the livestock was raised at least one-third of the days during the applicable period specified above or (2) Operates the farm on which he resides more than six months of the year.

Those who qualify under the various classifications listed under "a" and "b" above may put any amount of rationed meat into their rented lockers for the purpose of home consumption only.

If any farm residence or non-residence farm operator coming under the above classifications "a" and "b" intends to sell or give away any of the meat produced under the conditions indicated, then further rules and regulations should be understood as follows:

a. Ration points must be exchanged for all rationed food sold or given away.

b. If any beef, veal or mutton is to be sold either before being placed into the individual's locker or after having been placed into the locker, then all such beef, veal and mutton must be graded before the meat is broken down, that is, while still in the carcass or quarter forms. This becomes necessary in order that no grade of meat is sold above ceiling prices.

Since a meat shortage has developed and black markets have sprung up throughout the country, much pressure has been put on OPA Washington officials by Congress. The Senate and House Committees on food shortage investigations, have been particularly effective. Hence, one can readily conclude the reason for extra activities by OPA through the district offices and in the field, with particular attention by them on the locker industry, since this is an easy group to single out.

Most conflicting statements are a result of O.E.S. Order No. 1, effective August, 1943, but dormant as far as locker plants are concerned until now. OPA picked it up recently and has been charged with its enforcement. A technical interpretation has been placed on the grading of meat, even to the point that producer's meat for his own consumption must be graded.

National, district and local OPA officials have not been in agreement in the interpretation of this ruling. Some have said that the farmer who places beef, veal, mutton or lamb in his locker, in accordance with OPA regulations and even though the meat is point free, it must be graded by an official grader or someone so designated, even though none is to be sold. Other regulatory officials have stated that such meat does not have to be graded.

It is these various interpretations that have confused producers, locker patrons, managers and operators. It has even resulted in filing of mass injunction complaints on the part of the state OPA office against 28 Illinois locker companies including five cooperative plants, and every day new ones are included.

Everything possible is being done to clarify this situation and when it is straightened out, all cooperative locker plant managers will be notified.

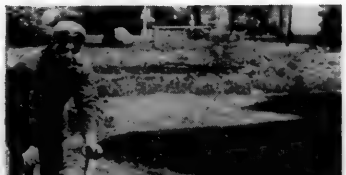
LIST SCHEDULE OF FARM LAND CLINICS

Schedule of farm land clinics to be held in a number of counties during June and July has been outlined by J. B. Cunningham, associate professor of farm management, U. of I.

Farmers and others interested in agriculture will have an opportunity to work out in groups the steps that must be taken in arriving at what farm land is worth. A farm typical of the county in which the clinic is held will be used for demonstration purposes.

Clinics were held in Champaign, Knox, Adams and Macoupin counties prior to June 14. Other clinics to be held include: Watseka, Iroquois county, June 19; Eureka, Woodford county, June 20; Yorkville, Kendall county, June 26; Morrison, Whiteside county, June 27; Freeport, Stephenson county, June 28; Nashville, Washington county, July 17, and Newton, Jasper county, July 18.

Flies will soon be here. This is the time of the year to save your religion and think clear on the fly nuisance control. Clean stables, using phosphate in the gutters, lime on the floors; clean yards and use reliable fly sprays.



Here's another view of the barrier planter. H. A. Lovenguth, DeWitt county, shown here, made this one. A corn planter runner is welded on the under side of the metal front and the hollow keel between the two planks will be used to plant the building paper in the soil.

(Pantagraph Photo.)

Central Illinois farm advisers witness a demonstration of the chinch bug paper fence barrier on the W. C. Picken farm, Champaign county. Left to right are J. E. Harris, Champaign county farm adviser; H. B. Petty, Jr., and Dr. G. C. Decker, State Natural History Survey. They are examining the barrier layer as it strings out a fence of creosote-soaked paper.

(Champaign Courier Photo.)

DEFENSE AGAINST CHINCH BUGS

Those who plan to use dinitro dust barriers may find a device such as this handy to lay the line of potent dust. Farm Advisor N. H. Anderson, Logan county, shows the device made from a hollow drum of tin, with a double line of nail holes punched 1 inch apart. The dust placed in the drum falls through the holes to form a small line as the operator rolls the drum along.

(Pantagraph Photo.)

CHINCH bugs planning invasion of corn fields this year are likely to find that Illinois farmers have planned some new defense measures.

While a dinitro dust barrier is considered the major element in meeting any offensive thrust of chinch bugs in the event weather conditions favor their growth, a vertical creosote-soaked paper barrier has been tried that promises good results.

This barrier is made from tarred felt-base building paper, soaked in creosote, and placed edgewise in the ground. The paper is cut in rolls 5 inches wide with half of the width in the ground and the other half sticking up from the soil.

A sled-like machine which can be pulled by a horse or small tractor has been developed for inserting the barrier in the ground. The machine costs about $25 to build and farm advisers have blue prints available for prospective builders.

After the paper barrier is placed in the ground, the creosote is renewed by using a bucket or can with a small hole punched in one side near the bottom so that a stream of creosote flows out on one side of the barrier.

H. B. Petty, Jr., of the entomology department of the U. of I. College of Argiculture and the State Natural History Survey reports that the paper barrier is not superior to the dinitro barrier, but in case dinitro dust becomes short the paper barrier will be a useful aid.

Petty points out that the paper barrier has two advantages. First, it establishes a vertical wall of several inches in height and bugs are less likely to be swept across by wind or to cross the barrier on leaves or sticks. Second, the paper barrier does not wash out in the rain.

Post-hole traps have to be dug along the paper barrier in the same manner as when the old creosote barrier was used. Chinch bugs moving along the barrier, fall into these traps, and then have to be killed with kerosene or other materials. Dinitro dust placed along the barrier will also kill the chinch bugs as the material works into their respiratory system and finishes them in several hours.

Illinois farmers will have some 2 million pounds of 4 per cent dinitro dust for use this year and an unnamed quantity of creosote, according to Dr. G. C. Decker, entomologist, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station and the State Natural History Survey. While this is twice the amount available last year, the material will be rationed to make sure that all counties get a fair share.

Counties may place orders and receive delivery on 5, 10, or 15 tons of dust, depending upon their potential needs. Additional quantities will be released to the counties only on evidence of immediate need. In no case will individual counties be permitted to obtain more than their pro rata share of the total supply until it is evident that other counties will not need or use their quota.

It is recommended that dinitro dust be rationed at a rate not to exceed 100 pounds of dust for each 80 rods of barrier.

The federal government supplies dinitro dust at central warehouse points and it is to be given free to farmers except that a small charge may be made to cover expense incurred in handling and distribution.

Warehouse points have been established in LaSalle, Champaign, Salem and Springfield as well as at the mixing plant in Quincy. The Adams County Shipping Association in Quincy operates the mixing and bagging plant.

Creosote will be available at plants in Chicago, St. Louis and possibly Terre Haute, Ind. Farmers will be required to provide their own containers and to cover the cost of transportation and handling.

Dinitro dust was developed at the U. of I. experiment station and was tried out for several years prior to 1942 at the university farms. It differs from creosote in that dinitro dust kills chinch bugs while creosote repels chinch migration from small grains to corn.

IFS EMPLOYEE DIES ON OKINAWA

Illinois Farm Supply Company has received word of the death of Francis William Campbell who was killed on Okinawa, April 9. Campbell, a sergeant major in a coast artillery battery, was formerly employed by IFS as an accountant at Kingston Mines.

F. W. Campbell

Sgt. Campbell had passed his exams for ASTP training but the program was suddenly curtailed and he was shipped out. His first stop was Hawaii. He later distinguished himself in action on Leyte, and after a short rest period was sent to Okinawa where he met his death.

Hugh James, Champaign county farmer, demonstrates a homemade weed cutter which won him the top award among 516 devices exhibited at 24 labor-saving shows held during January and February over Illinois.

☆

WEED CUTTER WINS STATE PRIZE

HUGH JAMES, Rantoul, Champaign County Farm Bureau member, was named state winner for his weed cutter exhibit from among 516 labor-saving devices shown at 24 labor-saving shows in as many Illinois counties during January and February. He will receive a $100 war bond.

Other winners designated were: C. R. Rogers, Maroa, Macon county, exhibiting a power tractor scoop, awarded a $50 war bond. Erwin Gehlbach, Lincoln, Logan county, a self-feeder filler; William Staff, Pittsfield, Pike county, a power garden tractor and lawn mower, and J. B. Stouffer, Sterling, Whiteside county, a hay bale loader, each received a $25 war bond.

Winners for displaying electrical exhibits were: Arthur Prasse, Freeport, Stephenson county, an elevator, $50 war bond; Norman Riegel, Peotone, Will county, a water heater, $25 war bond, and Clarence Bull and Delmar Decker, Danforth, Iroquois county, a hack saw, $25 war bond. Prizes were made available by the public service companies.

Thirty-two $25 war bonds had previously been given to county winners at the time of the county exhibits.

The committee selecting the prize-winning exhibits in the state contest were: E. W. Lehmann, head, agricultural engineering department; T. J. Shambaugh, Cerro Gordo, Piatt county farmer who assisted in planning and conducting the various county shows and exhibits, and W. D. Murphy, assistant state supervisor, emergency farm labor program of the extension service.

A total of 19,927 persons attended the 24 county shows held as a means of showing how farmers and homemakers had contrived to "beat the labor situation." As a result of the shows, a total of 9,000 bulletins and circulars were requested from the College of Agriculture as more information on labor-saving machines and appliances was sought.

Nation-wide publicity resulted from the series of shows with many requests addressed to the agricultural engineering department for blueprints and plans of many of the outstanding exhibits. Plans are available on a portable motor, electric lamp chick brooder, phosphate and limestone spreader, baled hay elevator, emergency or temporary silos, power post-hole digger, poultry equipment, labor-saving hog equipment, self-feeders for hogs, and the weed cutter.

Sorry—Our Error!

In the May issue of the IAA Record, an error was made in the spelling of the name of Robert R. Copper, recently hired as plant breeder for the Producers' Crop Improvement Association, Piper City, Ford county. His name was incorrectly spelled as "Cooper."

Copper is a graduate of the U. of I. College of Agriculture and formerly served as assistant professor of agronomy extension, Pennsylvania State College, School of Agriculture.

Take Strawberries, FOR INSTANCE

Strawberries taste good to the corn-minded Illinois farmer, but he would have a hard time making a living raising them. Yet there are men who do extremely well raising strawberries, for they have specialized in them . . . done nothing else for many years. * * * That's just the way it is with your friendly Farm Bureau insurance man. He has devoted to insurance the same study over a period of years that you have to corn or to livestock. He knows life insurance and what it will do for you — knows it from the ground up. More important, he has seen Country Life Insurance help many a farmer over a rough spot in his career . . . seen it pay off a mortgage . . . watched it providing a college education for young men and women . . . prove a life-saver for widow and family when the breadwinner was suddenly removed. Your county Country Life insurance man will be glad to share his very special experience with you, FOR YOUR BENEFIT. Why not review your insurance needs with him — SOON?

Country Life
INSURANCE
COMPANY

..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES

By O. D. Brissenden

THE splendid membership of 114,001 as of April 30, 1945 is only 4,443 short of the total of the county long-range goals. In most counties it was contemplated that these goals would be achieved by September 30, 1945.

The long-range county goals are being taken seriously by the county organizations as evidenced by the intense interest shown by representatives from the 92 county Farm Bureaus in attendance at the district meetings just completed. These goals are important and impressive when it is remembered that they were set up and approved by the county organization committees after careful consideration of not only the possibilities of membership within the counties, but also the responsibility of the organization in the future.

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Using these basic facts, Downey worked every day from the first of the year up until March 1, and was assisted by the 40 volunteer workers.

First township to be 100 per cent Farm Bureau was Downey's own — Monticello. There are eight townships in Piatt county. Now there are two that have 100 per cent representation, one township has only one farm not represented by a membership, and several of the remaining townships only lack seven or eight of the 100 per cent goal. In Piatt county, O'Dell estimates that there are about 30 farmers not represented by Farm Bureau memberships.

Yes, it looks as though Piatt County Farm Bureau will make its 100 per cent goal.

But this is not the end. The Farm Bureau board in Piatt county plans to set up an organization with a leader representing each four sections in the county. It will be the responsibility of this leader to correlate the membership in his territory and through a series of educational meetings, in which the leaders are called together, pass on to the farmers in his vicinity pertinent information. This, of course, would also work in reverse. Any problems or criticisms farmers in these four sections may have are to be carried to the Farm Bureau board and these leaders.

Take Strawberries, FOR INSTANCE

Strawberries taste good to the corn-minded Illinois farmer, but he would have a hard time making a living raising them. Yet there are men who do extremely well raising strawberries, for they have specialized in them . . . done nothing else for many years. * * * That's just the way it is with your friendly Farm Bureau insurance man. He has devoted to insurance the same study over a period of years that you have to corn or to livestock. He knows life insurance and what it will do for you — knows it from the ground up. More important, he has seen Country Life Insurance help many a farmer over a rough spot in his career . . . seen it pay off a mortgage . . . watched it providing a college education for young men and women . . . prove a life-saver for widow and family when the breadwinner was suddenly removed. Your county Country Life insurance man will be glad to share his very special experience with you, FOR YOUR BENEFIT. Why not review your insurance needs with him — SOON?

Country Life
INSURANCE
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..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES

By O. D. Brissenden

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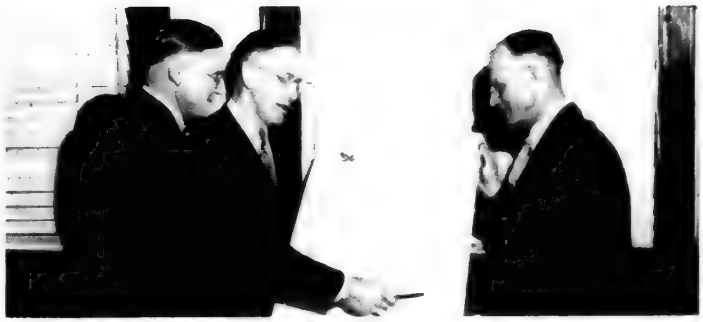

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FIVE DISTRICTS MERGED SUCCESSFULLY INTO ONE

Pupils arrive by bus at the LaHogue Community Consolidated District No. 260 school house in Iroquois county. The district was organized in 1942.

RURAL SCHOOL *Reorganization* TELLS STORY

IF YOU'RE looking for an interesting story of rural school reorganization, you'll find it in the LaHogue Community Consolidated District No. 260 in Iroquois county.

This is the way W. O. Sayler of the LaHogue community tells about it. His is more than a casual interest because he has spent more than 26 years teaching school, with all but one year in Iroquois county. He has also farmed so he knows the farmer's viewpoint.

Before the spring of 1942, there were five grade school districts serving a territory consisting of 17 sections, 16 in a square, with two half sections joining on the south side of the area. One of the schools — the LaHogue school — was located exactly in the center of the area. One of the other schools was joined to the LaHogue structure and today it is serving as the school building for the newly reorganized district.

Two reasons are given for the move toward reorganization. Several of the school buildings in the districts were old and attendance also was down. Willow Twig school had 14 pupils, Plainview 2, Haubach 7, Fulton 7, and LaHogue 7, or a total of 37.

Some of the folks started talking about reorganizing into one district. The first step taken was to canvass the territory. The assessed valuation of each district and the assessed valuation of the proposed district was considered, as well as the two year levy of each district. From these figures an approximate budget for the proposed new district was made which showed that it could be run at a rate of from 65 to 75 cents on the $100 valuation in normal times.

These facts were presented to the parents of school children, and as there seemed to be little opposition, an election was held. About 80 per cent voted for the new district. Some did not vote for one reason or another. After reorganization was voted, one of the old districts sought to withdraw because it had a fair school attendance. However, the district did not withdraw as less than two-thirds voted for such action.

Because of wartime restrictions, the new district did not erect a new building. Instead, the Haubach school building was moved and joined to the LaHogue school. The other three school buildings of the old districts, land and equipment were sold for about $1300. It cost about $600 to move the one building, join it on, build a foundation and put in new floors. While this arrangement was satisfactory under existing conditions, Sayler says it would have been better if a new modern building could have been erected. At any rate the district has a large building fund and it does not levy for building fund.

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The transportation service has been more than satisfactory. In three years, Sayler reports, the pupils were delivered 10 minutes late only once. The school bus collects the pupils in the south half of the district and brings them to school. Then the bus picks up those living in the north half. This arrangement is alternated each month so that no pupil is on the bus more than 45 minutes.

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The district furnished all school books for pupils on a rental basis. Rental cost for eighth grade is $3.54 per year, seventh grade, $3.52, sixth grade $2.82, fifth grade $2.76, fourth grade, $2.87, third grade $2.77, second grade $2.62, and first grade $2.62. The rental pays for the books in four years. Advantage to this system is that each pupil has his books on the first day of school. If he moves to another district he does not have books that cost from $8 to $12 on his hands that he may not be able to use.

How has the new district worked out financially? Before reorganization the survey showed that it would take a rate of from 65 to 75 cents on the $100 valuation to run the district in normal times. The district did operate on this rate for two years after it was organized, but the last levy was raised to 90 cents because of the high cost of things in general. This rate gives the district some surplus and it is contemplated that the rate will be less next year, according to Sayler.

Even with the 90-cent rate, it is not above the average levy of the five districts before reorganization.

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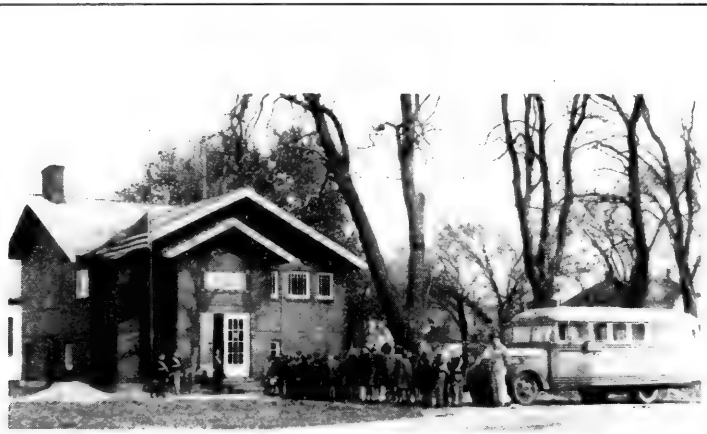

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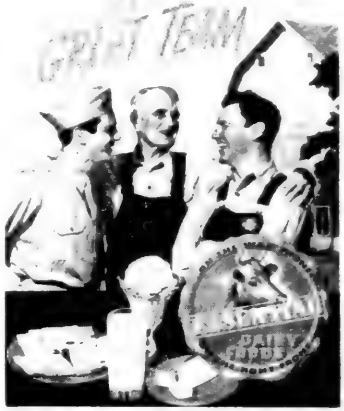

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SAVE IT!

I.F.S. ROOF COATING

The ideal material for prolonging the life of old roofs. I.F.S. Roof Coating stops leaks, fills nail holes and broken seams. Made from asphalt and asbestos and contains flake-graphite. Easy to apply. Saves the cost and labor of a new roof.

SOYOIL RED BARN PAINT

This quality paint is a favorite with Illinois farmers. It protects the surface and improves the appearance of barns, sheds, corn cribs, and other farm buildings.

SOYOIL RED BARN PAINT is made from rich, red iron oxide and especially refined oils which penetrate and protect the surface. Makes any barn look better and adds years to the life of outside walls.

See Your Blue Seal Salesman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

By John R. Spencer

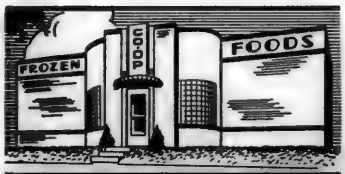
The wet and cool weather of April and May has prevented much shipping and spreading of limestone and one result has been the building up of sizable storage piles of limestone at several of the larger quarries.

"The use of liming materials reached an all-time high for 1944, the total amount used being estimated at 64,842 tons. This is still below the amount that should be used annually to keep our soil in the most productive state according to our agronomist". This is a quotation from *Pit and Quarry* magazine and is not for a county but is for the state of Connecticut. Several of the smaller eastern states are listed with usage of agricultural limestone in 1944 over 100,000 tons.

Can limestone test over 100 per cent Calcium Carbonate Equivalent? The answer is "Yes", for the yardstick or measuring device is calcium carbonate limestone which when pure has a C.C.E. of 100 per cent. There are deposits of limestone in some parts of the state in which magnesium carbonate has replaced part of the calcium carbonate and hence is called dolomitic limestone. The magnesium carbonate has a somewhat greater ability to neutralize sour or acid soils (almost one-fifth more by weight than calcium carbonate). We may have native rock containing up to a maximum of 45 per cent magnesium carbonate which with 55 per cent of calcium carbonate would make a sum total of 100 per cent but a Calcium Carbonate Equivalent test of approximately 109 per cent. This, however, is about the top test obtainable from the natural limestone rocks of the state.

Russel Washburn, Ford County Soil Conservation district, and Hugh D. Triplett, Ford county farm adviser, inspect equipment in the new Farm Bureau soil laboratory at Melvin.

(Pantagraph Photo.)



lockers

By Frank Gougler

Since there has developed a meat shortage, the Washington office of OPA undertook to draw up new regulations which were intended to bring all locker plants under closer supervision of OPA. Representatives of the National Frozen Food Locker Association and officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation have taken a firm stand against some of these proposed plans.

The secretary of the NFFLA, Albert Guggedahl, in a letter to members on May 15, writes under the heading "New OPA Locker Regulations" as follows: "The proposed regulations, special for the locker industry are out the window at the present time. OPA heads in Washington conceded this point to our National representatives.

"We are as formerly, ruled mainly by ration order No. 16; by slaughtering rules as amended and by all the reports related thereto".

New locker associations continue to be organized. Organizations undetway at present are at Red Bud, Randolph county, Golconda, Pope-Hardin county, Hardin, Calhoun county, and at Anna, Union county. New plants are about ready to open for business at Paris, Edgar county, Charleston, Coles county, Windsor, Shelby county, Noble, Richland county, Steelville, Randolph county, and Metropolis, Massac county. The Randolph Locker Association also has recently purchased a small plant in Sparta from a private operator. The Board plans to modernize this plant and expand it so many more patrons may be accommodated.

The seventh annual meeeting of the Co-op Locker Service of LaSalle county was held May 31 in the Farm Bureau auditorium. Despite the busy season, a fair attendance was had. Manager Wm. Hegenbart gave a splendid report. An election was held and F. A. Gougler of the IAA was the principal speaker.

When making hay this year, cut in the late afternoon. This produces hay with higher nutritive value than when cut in the morning. Wind row as soon as wilted, put in barn as soon as dry. Cut and cure hay only in dry, hot, fast curing weather, to save Vitamins A and D.

WELL WHADDA YA KNOW!

—ABOUT BLUE SEAL FLY SPRAY

POWERFUL KNOCK-DOWN AND REPELLENT PROPERTIES.

KILLS ON CONTACT—CONTAINS TWO EFFECTIVE INGREDIENTS WHICH KILL FLIES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS AND HUMANS, BUT DEADLY TO FLIES.

BARN-TESTED — BLUE SEAL FLY SPRAY WAS DEVELOPED THROUGH MANY TESTS IN DAIRY BARNS.

LABORATORY TESTED — HERE, RESULTS OF BARN TESTS WERE STUDIED AND FORMULAS PERFECTED. QUALITY CONTROL TESTS ARE ALSO MADE HERE.

IT SOOTHES AND KEEPS COWS FREE FROM FLIES DURING MILKING.

REPELS FLIES EFFECTIVELY FOR FOUR TO EIGHT HOURS AFTER APPLICATION.

BLUE SEAL FLY SPRAY IS AVAILABLE IN ONE GALLON DRUMS OR IN QUART CANS. THE LARGER SIZE IS MORE ECONOMICAL.

IT'S SOLD ONLY BY YOUR BLUE SEAL SALESMAN OR YOUR FARM BUREAU SERVICE CO.

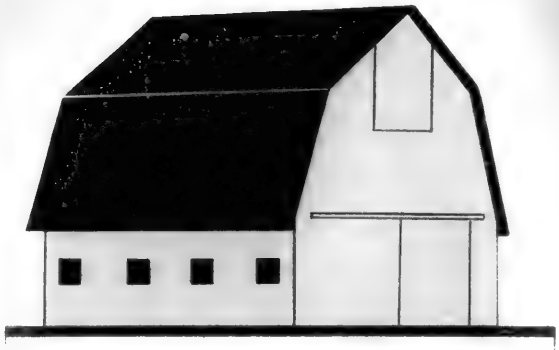
BLUE SEAL

IT'S ONE OF A FAMILY OF BLUE SEAL PRODUCTS DEVELOPED AND BACKED BY

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

DON'T *RAZE* THE ROOF–



I.F.S. ROOF COATING

The ideal material for prolonging the life of old roofs. I.F.S. Roof Coating stops leaks, fills nail holes and broken seams. Made from asphalt and asbestos and contains flake-graphite. Easy to apply. Saves the cost and labor of a new roof.

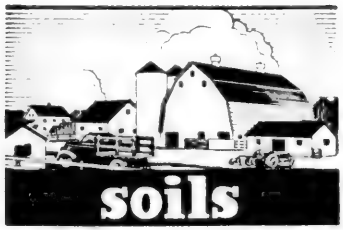
This quality paint is a favorite with Illinois farmers. It protects the surface and improves the appearance of barns, sheds, corn cribs and other farm buildings.

SOYOIL RED BARN PAINT is made from rich, red iron oxide and especially refined oils which penetrate and protect the surface. Makes any barn look better and adds years to the life of outside walls.

Get Your Blue Seal Salesman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

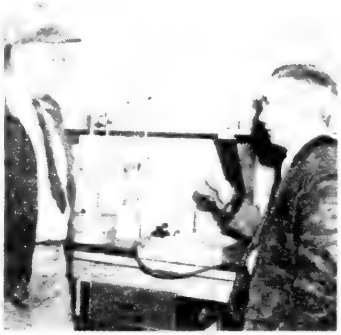
608 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO 7, ILLINOIS



By John R. Spencer

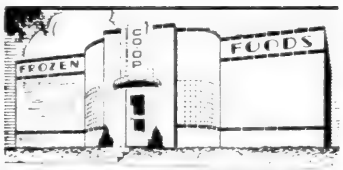
The wet and cool weather of April [illegible] May

The use of limonic materials reached a [illegible]



Russell Washburn, Ford County Soil Conservation district and Hugh D. Triplett Ford county farm adviser inspect equipment in the new Farm Bureau soil laboratory at Melvin.

(Pantagraph Photo)



lockers

By Frank Gougler

Since there has developed a most

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The FARM FRONT ROUNDUP

PRESIDENT TRUMAN on May 23 accepted the resignation of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and nominated Rep. Clinton P. Anderson, Democrat, of New Mexico, to succeed Wickard. Wickard was nominated as director of the REA. At the same time President Truman announced that Marvin Jones would resign his post as head of the War Food Administration and would return to the Federal Court of Claims from which he has had a leave of absence. The President said that the work of the WFA would be merged with the Department of Agriculture. Wickard's resignation will become effective when he is confirmed as REA administrator. Judge Jones' resignation will become effective June 30. Representative Anderson, 49, is chairman of a special House committee that has been investigating the food situation. He is a native of South Dakota and went to New Mexico more than 25 years ago. He entered Congress in 1940. He built up a successful insurance business in New Mexico and owns a 1000 acre farm in the Rio Grande valley just outside Albuquerque where he has a large dairy operation and raises Hereford cattle. Two other cabinet resignations accepted by President Truman on May 23 were those of Attorney General Francis Biddle and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. The President nominated Thomas C. Clark, Dallas, Tex., now assistant attorney general, as Biddle's successor, and Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Spokane, Wash., as secretary of labor. The three cabinet nominations are subject to confirmation by the Senate.

REMOVAL OF the 300-pound top limit on the weight of hogs for which support prices are effective was announced May 21 by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones. Under the broadened program, prices will be supported until Sept. 1, 1946 at $13 a hundredweight, Chicago basis, for all good and choice barrow and gilt butcher hogs regardless of weight. Increase in the hog support price from the previous $12.50 to $13 a hundredweight, for good and choice butchers up to 270 pounds was announced on April 11, 1945. The top limit on support weights was raised to 300 pounds on April 25. This top limit is now removed.

FEWER PERSONS were working on farms on May 1 than the previous record low for that date a year ago, the USDA reports.

FEEDERS OF beef cattle will receive a payment of 50 cents per hundred pounds on AA and A grade cattle sold for slaughter weighing 800 pounds or more which have been owned by the seller for 30 days or more. This program became effective May 19, and CCC will make the payments. Director Vinson of the Office of War Mobilization and Conversion also announced at the same time that there would be no downward revision in the over-riding ceiling prices for beef cattle without six months advance notice.

FARMERS WILL receive special acreage payments as an inducement to harvest legume seed in a program announced by the WFA. In addition, payments of 2½ cents per pound will be made for alfalfa and alsike clover seed, and 3½ cents per pound for red clover seed, harvested and sold into commercial channels before Dec. 31, 1945.

REA BORROWERS in Illinois have plans for a $19,500,000 postwar program, according to REA officials. It is designed to bring electricity to 42,700 unserved rural consumers within three years after materials and manpower become available for large-scale power-line construction. Fifteen million dollars would be used to build distribution lines and $4,500,000 to finance generation, transmission and other facilities.

PRICES FARMERS get for eggs will be moderately higher in 1945 than in 1944 when the average price was 33.8 cents per dozen, or 93 per cent of parity, USDA reports. This ought to be good news, if it comes true. Farmers have been considerably puzzled over the prices they hear quoted that consumers are paying in the cities, and what the farmer is actually getting for eggs.

USDA REPORTS that its research laboratory at Peoria has succeeded in producing 90 to 95 gallons of liquid motor fuel from a ton of corncobs. A semi-commercial plant is to be built in Peoria in about two months to develop fully this project. Dr. E. O. May, chief of the bureau of agricultural and industrial chemistry, says "The Department has only a part of the operating and economic answers on the conversion of these farm wastes into useful industrial products. Cost figures to establish final economic feasibility on a commercial scale will not be available until the process has been tested in the semi-works plant that is being constructed . . . ."

ORDERS WHICH require farmers to obtain certificates of eligibility from county AAA committees in order to apply for electrical extensions and connections have been revoked as of May 12.

PRODUCTION QUOTAS limitation on manufacturers of farm machinery and equipment and repair parts will be removed effective July 1, WPB announced May 17. Large producers, however, must obtain an approved schedule for each item they plan to make after July 1.

MORE THAN 21 million bushels of corn were sold by farmers to the government under the WFA's corn purchasing program which ended May 1. Corn purchases in Illinois under the program amounted to 5,392,783 bushels.

DAIRYMEN BOOST MILK PRODUCTION

That dairy farmers are responding to the war request and demand for more milk production is evident with the following facts obtained from reports of the respective cooperatives and milk market administrators upon these markets.

Milk receipts upon the Chicago market for April 1945 were 8.32% above those of April 1944, and this milk was produced by approximately 1% less dairymen. April 1945 milk production was 5.65% above March production. The tremendous increase in milk production in the Chicago milk shed is shown by the fact that milk receipts on the Chicago market for March 1945 as compared with March 1940 were 33.84% greater. The number of producers for this same period of 5 years was only 5½% greater, or an increase of 917 dairymen. For the same period (March 1940 as compared with March 1945), Class I sales in the Chicago market (bottled and wholesale milk) increased 44% while Class II sales (cream) decreased 3½%, and Class III and IV sales (evaporated, condensed, dry milk and cheese) were 61% greater.

In the St. Louis marketing area, local milk production in April 1945 as compared with April 1944 was 12.99% greater. April 1945 production was 6.47% greater than March 1945. The April 1945 production was 16.79% greater than that of April 1943. Class I milk sales in the St. Louis market in April 1945 were 6.10% above April 1944 and 7.78% greater than in April 1943.

In the Quad-Cities marketing area (Davenport, Moline, Rock Island, East Moline), April 1945 milk deliveries were 14.78% above those of April 1944 and 9.914% above those of March 1945. April 1945 deliveries were 27.06% above those of April 1943. The number of milk producers supplying the milk for the area in April 1945 was 7.105% above April 1944 and 10.65% above April 1943. Class I milk sales in the area (bottled and bulk milk) were 6.27% higher in April 1945 than in April 1944 and 15.25% higher than in April 1943.

April 1945 milk production in the United States totaled 10.8 billion pounds, exceeding that of April 1944 by 470 million pounds and exceeding the ten-year April average production by 1.5 billion pounds. April 1945 milk production was the largest production ever recorded for that month.

Almost 65 billion pounds of milk was sold wholesale in 1944, compared with 44 billion pounds in 1939, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U.S.D.A. In 1944 66% of all milk was sold as whole milk from farms, as compared to 52% of sales as whole milk from farms in 1939.

Total cash farm income from dairy products in 1944 was $2,969,361,000. In addition dairy farmers received production subsidies amounting to $384,418,000 and the value of dairy products used in farm households was $557,336,000. This makes the total dairy return for 1944 of $3,911,115,000. In 1939, the lowest year in the past ten, total returns were $1,686,824,000.

Keep pigs away from lots in which cockleburs are found growing in the small two-leafed stage, in this stage of growth they are poisonous to pigs.

INCREASED
PORK PRODUCTION
with
BLUE SEAL
Summer Hog Supplement

WITH GOVERNMENT requirements setting the pace for pork production, every farmer will want to use the best production methods in getting his hogs to market as cheaply as possible. We support the "Illinois Plan" as being the answer to this problem.

If you have been following this plan, you should be about ready to put your hogs on pasture and supplement. If you haven't followed this plan, now would be a good time to start.

Blue Seal Hog Feeds are formulated to work with the "Illinois Plan." Blue Seal Summer Hog Supplement contains 40% protein and is an ideal supplement for hogs on legume pasture.

Now is the time to start feeding Blue Seal 40% Summer Hog Supplement and get your hogs on the road to market.

See your

Blue Seal Feedman

Illinois Farm Supply Co.

608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Illinois

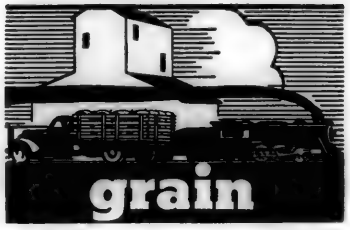
The

ILLINOIS PLAN

The "Illinois Plan" for swine feeding is a system of feeding developed at the university. This plan, as explained in the "I.A.A. Record" of May 1944, is based on feeding four different supplements.

I. A protein supplement to be fed during the gestation and lactation periods.
II. A protein supplement for pigs from two weeks old to 75 pounds weight, fed in the creep.
III. A protein supplement for drylot fattening of pigs from 75 pounds to market weight.
IV. A protein supplement for growing-fattening pigs on pasture from 75 pounds to market weight.

More money for farm pr



By G. H. Iffner

Grain producers in Illinois have at their disposal something like 365 farmers elevator companies. At the end of 1944 about one third were operating as cooperatives under the 1923 Cooperative Act. The other two thirds were operating as stock companies or according to the 1915 Elevator Act.

The following is a list of companies that are operating under the 1923 act for cooperatives: Alhambra Grain and Feed Company; Alta Farmers Cooperative Elevator Company; Altona Cooperative Grain Company; Anchor Grain Company; Assumption Cooperative Grain Company.

Bethany Grain Company; Big Rock Farmers' Cooperative Company; Bluffs Farmers' Grain; Bond County Service Company; Bremfield Elevator Company.

Carrollton Farmers' Elevator Company; Champaign County Grain Association; Columbia Farmers' Cooperative Grain Company; Cooperative Grain and Supply Company of Serena; Cowden Cooperative Equity Exchange; Cruger Farmers' Cooperative Association; and Culver Farmers' Cooperative Company.

Dillsburg Cooperative Grain Company; Eldena Cooperative Company; Earlville Farmers' Cooperative Grain Company; Elmwood Elevator Company; and Eureka Farmers' Cooperative Association.

Fairland Grain Company; Farmers' Cooperative Association of Varna; Farmers' Cooperative Association of Colfax; Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Company of Edwards; and Farmers' Cooperative Grain and Coal of Morton.

Farmers' Cooperative Grain and Supply of Lisbon Center; Farmers' Elevator Company of Biggs; and Farmers' Elevator and Supply of Morrison.

Farmers' Elevator Company of Ransom; Farmers' Grain and Coal Company of Flanagan; Farmers' Grain Company of Kane; and Farmers' Grain Company of Benson and Skelton.

Farmers' Grain Company of Dalton City; Farmers' Grain Company of Dorans; Farmers' Grain Company of Fairbury; Farmers' Grain Company of Gibson City; and Farmers' Grain Company of Palmer.

Ferrin Cooperative Equity Exchange; Ferris Elevator Company; Godfrey Elevator Company; Granville Cooperative Company; and Greenfield Farmers' Cooperative Grain Company.

Havana Cooperative Grain Company; Henry Stark Service Company; Hudson Grain Company; and Jersey County Grain Company.

Kerrick Grain Company; Kewanee Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Company; Keyesport Equity; LaPlace Cooperative Grain Company; Lee County Grain Association; Lenzburg Farmers' Cooperative Grain Company; and Ludlow Cooperative Elevator Company.

Mazon Farmers' Elevator Company; Mechanicsburg Farmers' Grain Company; Montgomery County Farmers' Company; Milla Elevator Company; and Monticello Grain Company.

Morrisonville Farmers' Cooperative Company; Moultrie Grain Association; Mt. Morris Elevator Company; Moweaqua Farmers' Elevator Company; and McNabb Grain Company.

Newark Farmers' Grain Company; Nokomis Equity Elevator Company; Orleans Cooperative Grain Company; Ottawa Cooperative Grain Company; Paw Paw Cooperative Grain Company; and Penfield Grain and Coal Company.

Pearose Elevator Company; Peotone Farmers' Elevator Association; Pierson Grain and Supply Company; Pisgah Cooperative Grain Company; Pontiac Farmers' Grain Company; and Putnam Grain Company.

Richland Cooperative Elevator Company; Rosamond Cooperative Association; Rushville Farmers' Grain and Livestock; Sadorus Cooperative Elevator Company and San Jose Cooperative Company.

Savoy Grain and Coal Company; Sheffield Farmers' Grain Company; Shirley Farmers' Grain and Coal Company; Shields' Cooperative Elevator Company of Benson; and Stark County Service Company.

Sterling Rock Falls Cooperative Marketing Association; Stonington Cooperative Grain Company; and Summerfield Farmers' Cooperative Grain Company.

Towanda Grain Company Cooperative; Trivoli Farmers' Cooperative Company; Tuscola Cooperative Grain Company; and Ursa Farmers' Cooperative Company.

Victoria Farmers' Elevator Company; Villa Grove Farmers' Elevator Company; and Virden Grain Company Cooperative.

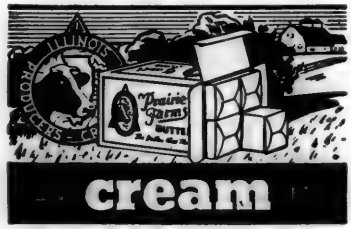
West Lincoln Farmers' Grain Company; White Hall Cooperative Elevator Company; Williamsfield Farmers' Cooperative Association; and Woodson Farmers' Elevator Company.

Farmers' Grain Company of Charlotte; Belleville Cooperative Grain Company; Farmers' Square Deal Grain Company of Morris; McDonough Grain and Milling Company; Secor Elevator Company; and Paxton Farmers' Grain Company.

Cooperative elevator companies limit stock dividends to 8 percent; limit surpluses to actual needs; pay patronage dividends to producers on grain and supplies; and in case of liquidation provide that after stock and dividends are paid for, the balance be distributed on a patronage basis.

The legal department of the Illinois Agricultural Association prepared the reorganization papers for practically all of the above companies and at present is assisting at least 12 other elevator companies with reorganization procedure.

Farmers' companies contemplating reorganization should contact the director of grain marketing of the IAA or their local County Farm Bureau office.



cream

By F. A. Gougler

The four plants manufacturing milk powder are showing splendid increases over last year. During the past seven months, these increases have been: Galesburg, 13.-55%; Mt. Sterling, 39.70%; Carlinville, 56.-45%; Olney, 115.08%.

Ninety percent of this powder is being sold to the War Food Administration. All of it is Government Graded and during April, all powder graded Extras except one lot.

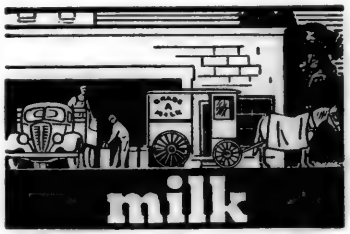
Butter quality of all member plants continues to improve. The fact that more cream is being churned from separated whole milk in addition to gathered cream is improving butter quality. During the past 7 months of the total butter received at the Central plant, 9.3% graded 92 or better and 86% graded 90. Producers Creamery of Mt. Carroll leads all plants in the production of high quality. At this plant, no butter scores less than 90 and nearly half of the butter made during the past 7 months has scored 92 or better.

Practically 100% of the Illinois dairy industry is committed to the national advertising program promoted by the American Dairy Association. This association derives its funds exclusively from milk and cream producers through a deduction based on butterfat sales. From June 1 to 15 inclusive, every buyer of milk or cream deducts 1c per pound of butterfat from each producer's sales. Last year, Illinois dairymen contributed nearly $45,000 toward this fund. Total fund received by ADA amounted to approximately $500,000.

Prairie Farms Creamery of Henry signed a contract recently with a construction com-

pany for a new building which will cost around $55,000. Construction has already started. Some new equipment has been purchased. A large boiler capable of developing 300 H.P. with stoker is to be installed and a double effect stainless steel milk evaporator has been purchased at a cost of nearly $25,000. Three new vats, glass-lined storage tanks and a plate milk cooler will also be purchased.

Since priorities have been cleared for this project, and the contracts have been let, it is expected to start handling milk early this fall.



By Wilfred Shaw

During the first 15 days of June dairy farmers and dairy plant operators in Illinois and 32 other states will raise a fund of approximately one million dollars to finance the activities of the American Dairy Association for the coming year. The American Dairy Association is the national dairy industry's advertising, merchandising and research organization. The Illinois member unit of ADA is Dairy Products Promotion.

The 1944 collections in Illinois for this program amounted to $44,000 and was the largest amount collected in Illinois for this program during the four years of operation. The dairy farmers' cost of cooperating with this program is 1c per pound of butterfat marketed between June 1 and 15. This amounts, roughly, to 10c per cow in the average herd. The 1945 Illinois June collections of American Dairy Association are expected to reach approximately $50,000.

Frank Binno, president of the Kewanee Milk Producers, and his wife were killed in a tragic automobile accident on April 29. Killed in the same accident were Mr. Binno's son and daughter-in-law. Frank was one of the organizers of the Kewanee Milk Producers and a director of that organization since its formation in 1937. He had only missed one meeting of that organization's board of directors and that by misunderstanding. His interest and contribution to cooperative milk marketing will be greatly missed by his organization and by the cooperative milk marketing associations throughout the state. To the one son surviving is extended the deepest sympathy of Illinois milk marketing cooperatives.

The War Food Administration has announced that the supplementary dairy feed production payments to be paid by the government to producers of milk and cream are to be as follows in the Middlewest area: May and June, 25c per cwt. on milk and 10c per pound on butterfat in cream; July, August and September, 45c per cwt. on milk and 13c per pound on butterfat in cream; October, November and December, 1945 and January, February and March, 1946, 60c per cwt. on milk and 17c per pound on butterfat in cream.

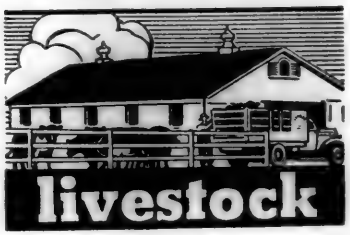
The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are April prices for 3.5% milk, f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.40
Canton	2.75
Champaign	2.70
Chicago	3.02
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.73
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.60
Jacksonville	2.85
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle	2.69
Moline	2.856
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.36
Rockford	3.00
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis	3.24
Streator	2.40

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis, delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for March, unless otherwise noted:

Baltimore	$3.85
Boston	3.69
Chicago (70 mile zone) (April)	3.02
Cleveland	3.38
Denver	2.87
Detroit	3.50
Indianapolis (April)	3.15
Kansas City	3.40
Louisville (April)	3.08
Memphis	3.58
Milwaukee (April)	3.00
New York City	3.78
Omaha	2.96
Pittsburgh	3.44
Seattle	3.10
St. Louis (April)	3.24
St. Paul and Minneapolis (April)	3.05
Toledo	3.31
Washington, D. C. (April)	3.99

The necessity for keeping the rows of clean-tilled crops on the true contour often is not appreciated. Each ridge acts as a dam and holds water in a long narrow pond.



By S. F. Russell

P. O. Wilson, secretary-manager of the National Livestock Producers Association, says that the new six point meat program announced by Judge Fred M. Vinson, director of war mobilization, will only add to the confusion already existing in the livestock producing industry as a result of detailed and complicated government controls.

He adds that the new program leaves feedlot operators in much the same position — where cattle cannot be fed and finished with any assurance of a profitable margin. However, Wilson points out that Judge Vinson should be commended for his assurance that no downward revision in ceiling or maximum compliance prices will be made without six months advance notice.

Results of a survey made among 8000 feeders in the St. Louis market territory by the Producers Livestock Commission Association shows that: (1) The production of meat animals is under that of a year ago; (2) Marketings will be fairly evenly divided over the next several months.

The decided trend toward light-weight steers was shown by the fact that more than one-half of the cattle reported on feed were under 1075 pounds against 17.7 per cent of medium weights and only 2.8 per cent heavy steers. The report said present price ceilings encourage a short rather than long-time feeding program.

One of the largest individual shipments of wool received by a county wool pool to date is from J. A. Bauer & Sons, Pearl, Pike county. He marketed 8,292 pounds through the Morgan county pool, according to R. J. Ash, manager. Last year, Bauer marketed 5,100 pounds through the wool pool.

If you have wool to market, contact your County Farm Bureau. Don't send it to the Illinois Wool Marketing Association at Chicago. One shipment of wool already has been shipped to Chicago by mistake.

A recent outbreak of buffalo gnats in Williamson county, attacking livestock, especially horses, has encouraged the federal bureau of entomology to release a special order of 25 pounds of the new chemical insecticide DDT to the department of animal pathology and hygiene, U. of I. College of Agriculture. Experiments are going to be carried on with DDT to see how effective it is in combating the buffalo knat.

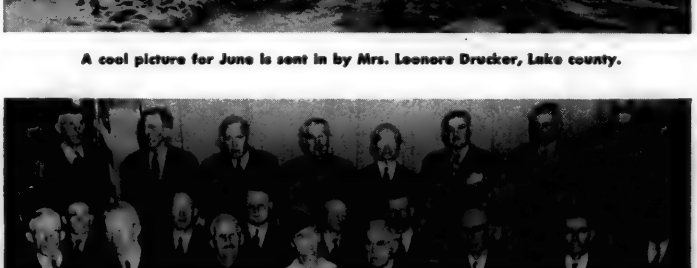
Pfc. Kenneth Fitzsimmons, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Fitzsimmons, Kendall county, was liberated after spending 45 days in a German prison camp.

Quenching his thirst at the water fountain doesn't seem to be the only interest of Jimmy Coomber, 3-year old son of Elwood Coomber, Stephenson county.

What a fine tribute to the parent organization is this plane pictured by S/Sgt. Oscar Grossmann, former manager of Peoria Service Company, now in Italy.

A cool picture for June is sent in by Mrs. Leonore Drucker, Lake county.

These puppies are "just resting," says their owner, Mabel S. Colcord, Bond county.



Thirty-year Farm Bureau members gathered recently at the annual meeting of the Lake County Farm Bureau.

$5 PICTURE OF THE MONTH

Winner of the $5.00 picture award is Mrs. Edwin Unger, Schuyler county, with this photo of her husband, and Lee Bunfill, her brother, digging for coal right on their farm.

Prairie Farms CREAMERIES

By J. B. Countiss

AT A special meeting of all stockholders of IPC in Chicago, May 17, the name Illinois Producers' Creameries was changed to "Prairie Farms Creameries." The vote was 37,763 for the change, and only 852 against the change.

Since its organization the state company has operated under the corporate name of Illinois Producers' Creameries and all member plants as Producers' Creamery of (name of town).

At the next annual meeting of member plants, the stockholders of the respective plants will be given an opportunity to change their local creamery name to Prairie Farms Creamery to correspond with the state company.

Prairie Farms, unknown 13 years ago, now means on butter what Sterling means on silver. On May 13, 1933, H. W. Enn, Minier, Tazewell county, attending the first organization meeting of the Illinois Producers' Creameries board, made the following motion:

"That IPC adopt the name of 'Prairie Farms' as its brand or trade name."

The board not only unanimously passed this resolution, but realizing the importance of properly safeguarding and protecting this new name, Prairie Farms, they unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That no butter be sold from the local member plants of IPC under "Prairie Farms" brand or any other brand with the company's name on it unless it scores 90 score or more."

H. W. Enns, the only remaining member of the original IPC board of directors, has served as president for the past several years.

Throughout the past 13 years of operations, Prairie Farms has become synonymous for quality among the milk and butter fat producers and Farm Bureau members, as well as the housewives throughout the state, who appreciate quality. More than 35,000,000 pounds of Prairie Farms Butter have been sold in Illinois. Sales are now being severely rationed because of lend lease requirements which are 55% of the total amount manufactured for May.

The "Prairie Farms" trade name is copyrighted and registered for dairy products by the State company, whereas the name "Producers" applies to all kinds of products, including dairy products.

Farmers in Illinois now have nearly a million dollars invested in plant facilities for making Prairie Farms high quality dairy products. It is the policy of the state company not only to protect this capital investment, but also the trade name of all its products.

The new plant at Henry, Marshall county, replacing the Producers' Creamery of Peoria, was incorporated under the name Prairie Farms Creamery of Henry, and any other new plants organized in the future will be Prairie Farms instead of Producers' Creamery.

The operations of the member plants have been diversified during the past two years in an effort to produce butter, cheese and milk powder for lend lease, and at the same time to provide a dependable year-round market for producers marketing both separated cream and fluid milk.

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H. Schumacher

Pfc. Kenneth Fitzsimmons, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Fitzsimmons, Kendall county, was liberated after spending 45 days in a German prison camp.

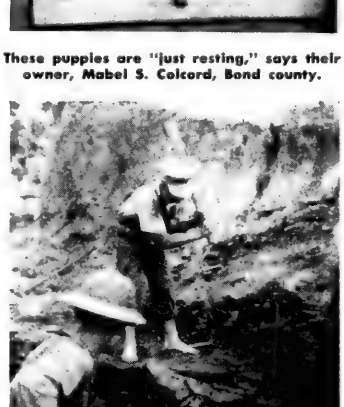
Quenching his thirst at the water fountain doesn't seem to be the only interest of Jimmy Coomber, 3-year old son of Elwood Coomber, Stephenson county.

What a fine tribute to the parent organization is this plane pictured by S/Sgt. Oscar Grossmann, former manager of Peoria Service Company, now in Italy.

A cool picture for June is sent in by Mrs. Leonore Drucker, Lake county.

These puppies are "just resting," says their owner, Mabel S. Colcord, Bond county.

Thirty-year Farm Bureau members gathered recently at the annual meeting of the Lake County Farm Bureau.



Winner of the $5.00 picture award is Mrs. Edwin Unger, Schuyler county, with this photo of her husband, and Lee Bunfill, her brother, digging for coal right on their farm.

$5 PICTURE OF THE MONTH

Prairie Farms CREAMERIES

By J. B. Countiss

AT A special meeting of all stockholders of IPC in Chicago, May 17, the name Illinois Producers' Creameries was changed to "Prairie Farms Creameries." The vote was 37,763 for the change, and only 852 against the change.

Since its organization the state company has operated under the corporate name of Illinois Producers' Creameries and all member plants as Producers' Creamery of (name of town).

At the next annual meeting of member plants, the stockholders of the respective plants will be given an opportunity to change their local creamery name to Prairie Farms Creamery to correspond with the state company.

Prairie Farms, unknown 13 years ago, now means on butter what Sterling means on silver. On May 13, 1933, H. W. Enn, Minier, Tazewell county, attending the first organization meeting of the Illinois Producers' Creameries board, made the following motion:

"That IPC adopt the name of 'Prairie Farms' as its brand or trade name."

The board not only unanimously passed this resolution, but realizing the importance of properly safeguarding and protecting this new name, Prairie Farms, they unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That no butter be sold from the local member plants of IPC under "Prairie Farms" brand or any other brand with the company's name on it unless it scores 90 score or more."

H. W. Enns, the only remaining member of the original IPC board of directors, has served as president for the past several years.

Throughout the past 13 years of operations, Prairie Farms has become synonymous for quality among the milk and butter fat producers and Farm Bureau members, as well as the housewives throughout the state, who appreciate quality. More than 35,000,000 pounds of Prairie Farms Butter have been sold in Illinois. Sales are now being severely rationed because of lend lease requirements which are 55% of the total amount manufactured for May.

The "Prairie Farms" trade name is copyrighted and registered for dairy products by the State company, whereas the name "Producers" applies to all kinds of products, including dairy products.

Farmers in Illinois now have nearly a million dollars invested in plant facilities for making Prairie Farms high quality dairy products. It is the policy of the state company not only to protect this capital investment, but also the trade name of all its products.

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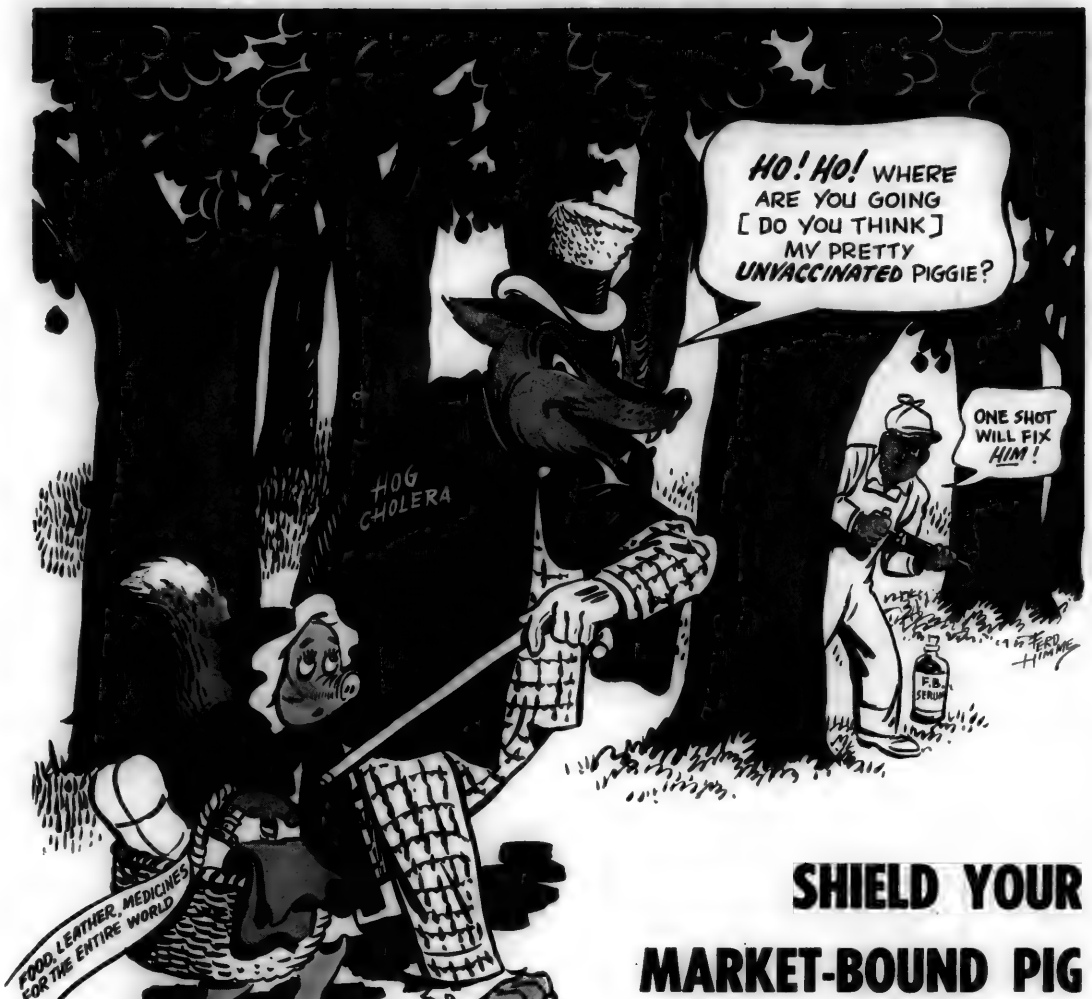


SHIELD YOUR MARKET-BOUND PIG *from* HOG CHOLERA

WHEN that little porker starts his journey through the woods of life, he's potential VICTORY over Tojo . . . and over food shortages everywhere in this troubled world.

But he's as helpless as Little Red Ridinghood unless you shield him against "Old Wolf Cholera."

Protect him on his way to market . . . one shot of that potent Farm Bureau serum and virus will do the job!

REMEMBER: "One Shot" Will Help Bring Victory!

SEE YOUR FARM BUREAU

Melvin Peterson, president of the South Kane group, calls the square dance.

RURAL YOUTH IS HOST TO CITY GROUP

In Kane County a definite effort is being made by Rural Youth and the young people of the city of St. Charles to understand the life and problems of one another.

Rural Youth have been holding monthly parties at the Youth Center in St. Charles since January. The rural young people have shown their appreciation at various times by helping with recreation for the St. Charles young people at the Center. Recently a joint party was held with 120 in attendance, about half coming from each group. Rural Youth led folk games and square dances which were greatly enjoyed by all present.

The Kane County South group celebrated their first anniversary by a parents' and guest night, held at the Youth Center on May 10.

HERE'S How It's Done

☆

Rural Youth demonstrates to city young people how to do the Forward Three square dance. The dance begins with the

Introduction:

Everybody balance and everybody swing
A left allemande, and a right hand grand
(Grand right and left shown above)
Hand over hand, around the ring,
Hand over hand, with the dear little thing.
Meet your partner and promenade
Eight 'till you come straight.

☆

Then follows the Change Call:

1. First couple balance and swing
2. Promenade around the outside ring
3. First lady go half way around again,
4. And forward three,
5. And lone gent follows,
6. Ladies cross over to opposite gent
7. Forward three and back.
8. Meet in the center, circle four and right and left home.

Conclusion:

Same as introduction.

☆

DUCK THE OYSTER is being danced by Rural boys and city girls. The introduction is the same as for "Forward Three" with the Change Call as follows:

First couple out to the right.
And four hands half way around.
Duck the oyster,
Now the clam,
Now the one from fairyland.
Break and swing your opposite
Now your own.
Circle four,
Right and left through and on to the next.

Rural Youth

By
Ellsworth D. Lyon

The Young People's Activities department of the Illinois Agricultural Association filed with the special events division of the U.S. Treasury, the names of the four pieces of military equipment which Rural Youth of Illinois won the privilege of selecting through the purchase of war bonds in 1944.

The four pieces of military equipment with the names chosen for them were the following:

Ambulance Plane: Spirit of Illinois Rural Youth
Ambulance Plane: Farmer's Daughter
Pursuit Plane: Fighting Farmers
Amphibious Jeep: Illinois Rural Youth Puddle Jumper

The first ambulance plane was sponsored during the first six months of 1944, and the name "Spirit of Illinois Rural Youth" was selected by Rural Youth at the Rural Youth Training School at East Bay Camp, near Bloomington last August. The other names were all chosen and voted upon by mail. (This process required some time, but it was democratic and gave each county rural youth group an opportunity to present names).

The amount of bonds purchased by Rural Youth was $309,918.60. The cost of the pieces of military equipment named are:

Ambulance Plane: $110,000.00
Pursuit Plane: $75,000.00
Amphibious Jeep: $5,250.00

This project was sponsored through the Illinois Agricultural Association and the University of Illinois Extension Department.

President John Rollins, Knox county, writes, "We Rural Youthers of Knox county feel we are accomplishing things and advancing. We are building up leaders and having a lot of fun." This group has selected seven working committees: (1) publicity and finance, (2) radio and publicity, (3) membership and hosts, (4) recreation, (5) program, (6) service, (7) music. These committees making up the Rural Youth board to plan and guide Knox county activities called their first meeting for May 29.

Wayne presented "Living After the War" in connection with its May lawn party. The membership drive of this group is gaining momentum.

DuPage county Rural Youthers meet in members' farm homes. Anyone attending can always count on an interesting discussion. Their most recent was entitled, "Should Women Hold War Jobs?"

Jasper reaches new successes in Rural Youth. By careful plans, some reorganization, letters, personal announcement, and by news items in the local papers, nearly 150 young people were brought together to enjoy an evening of education and recreation during the last week in April.

Clark county discussed, "Selecting a Life Partner." Secretary Virginia Fishback reporting upon the meeting remarked, "What a meeting!!" Good looks and cash seem to count much less than any other factors in this serious consideration. This group sponsored a movie for the Red Cross and made $73.61.

Clay county recently reviewed the goals and work of Rural Youth and its relationship to the Illinois Agricultural Association and to the Extension Service of the University of Illinois. Various members and the farm adviser led the discussion. The movie "Three to be Served" was shown.

Northern Kane group sponsored a spring dance at the Hampshire high school during the latter part of April.

Wabash put on its annual banquet in true Bar X western style. Each rancher present introduced his neighbor and told where he was from and what his hobby was.

With the Servicemen

Pfc. Jesse Weedman, a Wayne county Rural Youther, wounded while fighting in Germany, is now in a hospital in Washington, D.C. receiving treatment.

Cpl. Vern Ford, a member of Schuyler county Rural Youth who was seriously wounded in both legs in Germany is now in a hospital in England.

Lt. Jim Stewart of the Hebron group of McHenry county has received the Purple Heart medal for wounds received while fighting in the European War.

Lt. Lyle Borop of near Princeton, a member of the Rural Youth of Bureau county who was wounded March 5 in Germany, is now in a hospital in England.

NEWS and VIEWS

New Fabric Finishes

Peacetime will probably bring greater progress in the production of textile goods than occurred in the 1930-40 decade, which witnessed developments in this field more significant than in any previous period, says Miss Florence King, assistant professor of home economics, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

New fibers and new finishes for old fibers are being developed by textile chemists bringing such wonders as shrinkage control, water repellency, crease resistance, permanent glaze, starchless finish, fire resistance and moth proofing.

Synthetic resin is a term which is becoming very important in the new vocabulary of finishing agents. There are thousands of these in spite of the fact that they are a comparatively new development.

Resins for textile finishing must be colorless, the water clear and must be able to produce qualities such as crease resistance without injuring the strength or flexibility of the fabric. "Tebilized" and "vitalized" are names applied by the trade to these crease-resistant fabrics and this treatment, when applied to cotton, permanently increases its luster.

This finish also increases the strength of the fabric. It acts as a shrinkage control in rayons, and when applied to hosiery gives a soft, elastic finish, with a greater resistance to abrasion and snagging, and also stabilizes color.

New type cellulose ether is used for impregnating sheetings and cotton damask tablecloths and napkins, causing them to acquire a permanent nonlinting and lustrous finish.

Fabric strength is also increased and susceptibility to mildew decreased. This treatment may be used also to produce the starchless finish for use on print cloth of more open weave. When applied to knitted materials and nets, such as curtain marquisettes, it gives a permanent set and reduces shrinkage to as low as 2 per cent. When applied to rayons, it prevents yarn slippage and reduces shrinkage.

Aid to Dressmakers

If you are discouraged because the dresses you make have that "homemade look," you'll be interested in a circular just issued by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. It's called "MAKING A GOOD-LOOKING DRESS" and explains through the use of a "half and half" dress, some of the things to keep in mind so that the finished product will be neat, stylish and really professional looking.

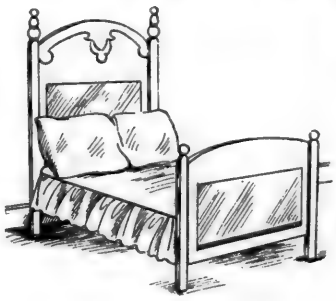
The "half and half" dress was fashioned by Miss Betty Eisenbrandt, a student in the advanced clothing course at the University, under the supervision of Miss Mary Whitlock, clothing specialist.

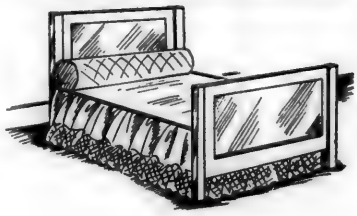
Large, clear pictures used throughout the circular are visual proof of the message Miss Eisenbrandt's study is meant to convey.

For your copy of "MAKING A GOOD-LOOKING DRESS" send a postal card to the Extension Service, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Demonstrating proper adjusting of the pattern are left to right: Mrs. Robert Rayburn, Mrs. Fred Mohr, Mrs. Joe Klasen, Mrs. Ernest Mohr, Mrs. Charles Patton, Mrs. Clarence Rayburn, Mrs. John Dunlap and Mrs. Richard Watts.

Undaunted by the scarcity of muslin for patterns, these Mahomet Unit members of Champaign county, Mrs. Robert Rayburn, left, and Mrs. Richard Watts, prove their ingenuity by using the inexpensive victory net to make slip cover patterns.





Now is the time to give that old piece of furniture a new look. From the illustration shown the head and foot boards are relieved of the old-styled four postered effect by cutting down to the panel. The results are well worth the time and energy put forth. For further information write to the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, Urbana.

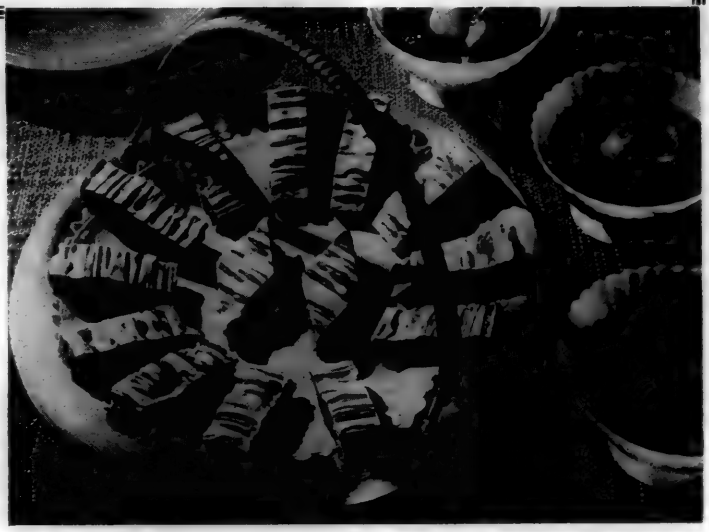
for HOMEMAKERS

HOME BUREAU RECORD

Here's something of a record for Home Bureau folks to try and better. Mrs. Mary Kelly, Canton, has a record of perfect attendance at Home Bureau meetings for a period of 15 years in Fulton county.

Mrs. Kelly joined the Pleasant unit of the Fulton County Home Bureau as a charter member 20 years ago. Since the death of her husband she has had a full-time job with a Canton clothing manufacturing company, and unable to attend afternoon meetings, has changed her membership to an evening unit so that she can continue to attend regularly.

Out of 19 annual meetings of the Home Bureau, Mrs. Kelly has attended 18, her only absence in that period being at the time of her husband's death, according to Mrs. Edith Huffman, Fulton county home adviser.



These coffee bars make an appealing summer snack. See our recipe column.

Organize Home Bureau In Randolph County

Mrs. Lester Campbell of near Coulterville has been elected president of the newly organized Randolph County Home Bureau.

Other officers and directors named at the organization meeting were Mrs. Arthur Weber, Sparta, vice-president; Mrs. Harry Edmiston, Coulterville, secretary; Mrs. Robert H. Hayes, Sparta, treasurer; board members, Mrs. Henry Schnoeker, Steeleville; Mrs. William Sternberg, Schuline; Miss Nora Ernsting, Sparta; Mrs. Adolph Reickenberg, Wine Hill, and Mrs. Will Baue, Sparta.

The organization meeting held in the grade school gym late in May was attended by 250 women from all parts of the county and the principal speakers were Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, state leader of home economics extension, and Mrs. Stanly Castle, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

The new Randolph County Home Bureau starts out with a membership of approximately 350. Community units will be established in all parts of the county.

Thoughtful study can reveal easier ways to do any job correctly.

Bond county Rural Youth victory queen, Helen Hunter, poses with her attendants at annual banquet. Left to right are June Hunter, Bernell Baits, Lois Wise, Miss Hunter, Merwin Gaffner, Norma Hockett, and Betty Painter. Farm Adviser H. H. Kuhnen had the honor of crowning the queen.

Recipe Treats

COFFEE BARS

⅓ c. shortening	½ tsp. baking powd.
¼ c. sugar	½ tsp. soda
¾ c. molasses	½ tsp. cinnamon
1 egg	½ tsp. salt
½ c. hot coffee	½ c. raisins
2 c. sifted enriched flour	¼ c. chopped nuts

Cream together shortening and sugar. Add molasses gradually, mixing well. Add egg. Beat until light and fluffy. Add hot coffee. Mix well. Sift together flour, baking powder, soda, cinnamon, and salt. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture, mixing until smooth. Add raisins and nuts. Bake in greased paper lined pan, 11 x 16 inches in moderate oven (350° F.) 15 to 20 minutes.
Yield: 2 dozen bars, 1 x 3 inches.

BAKING POWDER BISCUITS

To glamourize baking powder biscuits, roll out biscuit dough ¼ inch thick and spread with orange marmalade. Roll jelly-roll fashion and cut in 1-inch slices. Place cut side down in greased muffin pans and bake in moderately hot oven (450°F) 12 minutes. These sweet fruity biscuits require no sugar and make excellent tea rolls or accompaniments for tossed vegetable salads.

EDITORIAL

Churchill and Agriculture

DURING these war years, many Americans have heard Great Britain's prime minister, Winston Churchill, in one or another of his major radio addresses. It is of interest, therefore, to read what he said on March 15 while discussing postwar policies at the annual conference of the Conservative Party:

"Agriculture. . .assumes a place in the forefront of post-war policy. A healthy and well-balanced agriculture is one of the mainsprings of our national life.

"I note with interest and sympathy the resolution which this conference carried yesterday on this subject, supporting as the resolution did, a long-term policy which, by means of price stability, would secure an efficient and fair return for his capital and for the worker a standard of living comparable with that in other industries.

A prosperous agriculture brings benefits alike to town and country. It brings health, both physical and moral, to the nation as a whole, and we must cherish it as the first of British industries and nourish all our other industries thereby."

We have some statesmen in America who, like Churchill, realize the basic place which agriculture has in the national economy, and who see that a fair return to capital and labor invested in agriculture, and a comparable standard of living to that of other groups, vitally affect the prosperity of the merchant, the manufacturer, the professional man, and the workingman. It is to be hoped that in the years ahead their influence will be increasing felt. Informed people recognize that much of the present day shortage of food, and chaos in the field of its distribution are the result of immature policies formulated by impractical people. There are problems facing this nation which will demand broad-gauge, common-sense understanding of the interrelationship of farming and all other industries.

Proper recognition of this fundamental interrelationship is vital to the welfare of every man, woman and child in the United States for without it our nation or its people cannot prosper.

Truckers Seek New Privileges

THE trucking industry is again seeking passage of legislation at Springfield which would change our state laws to permit increases in the lengths and weights of trucks and busses.

Under the proposed legislation, the permissible length for a straight truck would be increased from 35 to 40 feet; for a semi-trailer from 35 to 45 feet, and for a combination of vehicles — that is, a truck or semi-trailer with a trailer — from 40 to 50 feet.

The weight limit would be increased from 16,000 pounds to 18,000 pounds per axle. The overall weight limit would be 72,000 pounds.

The Illinois Agricultural Association does not oppose an increase in the over-all length of semi-trailers and combination vehicles up to 45 feet, but it is opposed to any increase beyond 45 feet.

There are safety reasons for the IAA's position in this matter of increasing lengths of trucks. Any motorist knows of the difficulty encountered in trying to pass one of these so-called "highway boxcars" on our state roads, most of which were built for ordinary traffic.

On the matter of increasing truck weights, the IAA is opposed to any such move. Less than one-fourth of our paved roads have been built to take loads in excess of 16,000-pound axle weights. Roads are already rapidly deteriorating under the limits now permitted. If the weight limits are increased to 18,000 pounds per axle, the destruction of our highway system will be speeded up tremendously.

In seeking an increase in truck weights, the trucking interests are asking farmers and the average motorist to pay for the high maintenance and extra costs of highways to carry these excessive weights. Only a small proportional number would benefit from the increased expenditures. Of 1,761, 931 motor vehicles licensed in Illinois in 1945, only 15,742 were trucks, busses or trailers licensed for more than a 20,000-pound over-all gross weight. This is less than 1 per cent.

Under the truckers' proposed bill, trucks with increased weight limits would not be limited to state highways or to roads built to carry such weights, but would be permitted on any road in the state.

Up until recently, the state highway department's attitude has been in line with the IAA's longtime position on the weight limits of trucks, and the department has worked cooperatively with the Association, but now these officials have changed their position and have approved an increase in axle weight limits. The highway department's explanation of its new position is that the federal departments are seeking uniform regulations for all states to facilitate movement of trucks from one state to another.

The IAA's answer to this is that the 18,000-pound axle weight should be permitted only on new highways that have been constructed to carry this weight.

This is the IAA's position. Farmers whose tax money pays a big share of the costs of roads will watch the outcome of the legislative debate in Springfield with high interest.

If the selfish approach of the trucking industry prevails, it will behoove the people to rise up and demand a large increase in license fees for the operation of such trucks in the state so as to meet the tremendous increase in the construction and maintenance costs resulting therefrom. To accomplish this would require an increase in fees for super-heavy trucks to many times what they are now paying.

World's Costliest SCARECROW

Looks just like an ordinary scarecrow. Doesn't it? But it isn't! It's a very special kind. For instance, you cannot SEE this scarecrow. Yet, its old rags flap in the breeze in hundreds of thousands of corn fields. It takes only a second to build, only a thought to create — this scarecrow — yet, it has cost many farmers all they owned to build. You see, this is the scarecrow many farmers erect to scare away *hail!* This sounds silly? Listen! All you need *think* is: "HAIL WON'T HIT ME," and you have built your scarecrow. No, your neighbors won't laugh at you, trying to ward off hail with a scarecrow. This scarecrow standing in your fields is invisible. But if hail *does* strike, and cuts your growing crops to ribbons, and you have no insurance . . . well, neighbors still won't laugh. They'll feel sorry for you . . . and your scarecrow. But how much wiser you will be today to secure some REAL PROTECTION against HAIL DAMAGE to growing crops. Just call in your FARMERS MUTUAL man, and discover how little it costs to be protected. The wise man invests in insurance; the improvident man builds SCARECROWS.

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Under the proposed legislation, the permissible length for a straight truck would be increased from 35 to 40 feet; for a semi-trailer from 35 to 45 feet, and for a combination of vehicles — that is, a truck or semi-trailer with a trailer — from 40 to 50 feet.

The weight limit would be increased from 16,000 pounds to 18,000 pounds per axle. The overall weight limit would be 72,000 pounds.

The Illinois Agricultural Association does not oppose an increase in the over-all length of semi-trailers and combination vehicles up to 45 feet, but it is opposed to any increase beyond 45 feet.

There are safety reasons for the IAA's position in this matter of increasing lengths of trucks. Any motorist knows of the difficulty encountered in trying to pass one of these so-called "highway boxcars" on our state roads, most of which were built for ordinary traffic.

On the matter of increasing truck weights, the IAA is opposed to any such move. Less than one-fourth of our paved roads have been built to take loads in excess of 16,000-pound axle weights. Roads are already rapidly deteriorating under the limits now permitted. If the weight limits are increased to 18,000 pounds per axle, the destruction of our highway system will be speeded up tremendously.

In seeking an increase in truck weights, the trucking interests are asking farmers and the average motorist to pay for the high maintenance and extra costs of highways to carry these excessive weights. Only a small proportional number would benefit from the increased expenditures. Of 1,761, 931 motor vehicles licensed in Illinois in 1945, only 15,742 were trucks, busses or trailers licensed for more than a 20,000-pound over-all gross weight. This is less than 1 per cent.

Under the truckers' proposed bill, trucks with increased weight limits would not be limited to state highways or to roads built to carry such weights, but would be permitted on any road in the state.

Up until recently, the state highway department's attitude has been in line with the IAA's longtime position on the weight limits of trucks, and the department has worked cooperatively with the Association, but now these officials have changed their position and have approved an increase in axle weight limits. The highway department's explanation of its new position is that the federal departments are seeking uniform regulations for all states to facilitate movement of trucks from one state to another.

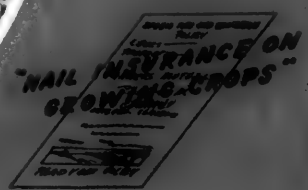
The IAA's answer to this is that the 18,000-pound axle weight should be permitted only on new highways that have been constructed to carry this weight.

This is the IAA's position. Farmers whose tax money pays a big share of the costs of roads will watch the outcome of the legislative debate in Springfield with high interest.

If the selfish approach of the trucking industry prevails, it will behoove the people to rise up and demand a large increase in license fees for the operation of such trucks in the state so as to meet the tremendous increase in the construction and maintenance costs resulting therefrom. To accomplish this would require an increase in fees for super-heavy trucks to many times what they are now paying.

World's Costliest SCARECROW

Looks just like an ordinary scarecrow. Doesn't it? But it isn't! It's a very special kind. For instance, you cannot SEE this scarecrow. Yet, its old rags flap in the breeze in hundreds of thousands of corn fields. It takes only a second to build, only a thought to create — this scarecrow — yet, it has cost many farmers all they owned to build. You see, this is the scarecrow many farmers erect to scare away *hail!* This sounds silly? Listen! All you need *think* is: "HAIL WON'T HIT ME," and you have built your scarecrow. No, your neighbors won't laugh at you, trying to ward off hail with a scarecrow. This scarecrow standing in your fields is invisible. But if hail *does* strike, and cuts your growing crops to ribbons, and you have no insurance . . . well, neighbors still won't laugh. They'll feel sorry for you . . . and your scarecrow. But how much wiser you will be today to secure some REAL PROTECTION against HAIL DAMAGE to growing crops. Just call in your FARMERS MUTUAL man, and discover how little it costs to be protected. The wise man invests in insurance; the improvident man builds SCARECROWS.



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His is the VOICE HEARD 'ROUND THE WORLD! It is a voice LISTENED TO in Springfield, Illinois, and LISTENED TO in Washington, D. C. State Senators listen to this voice, and United States Senators listen to this voice. This voice is a CHORUS — the voices of more than one hundred thousand Farm Bureau members expressing a single opinion. This is YOU towering up above your land — you and one hundred thousand other Illinois farmers. Feels good being a giant! Doesn't it? But let's remember this: We walk among other giants, even larger than ourselves. We must remain strong to compete, to continue to be heard. And we must grow. There is a neighbor near you who does not belong. We need his extra strength, and he need ours. Keep reminding him of how much being a Farm Bureau member means to you.

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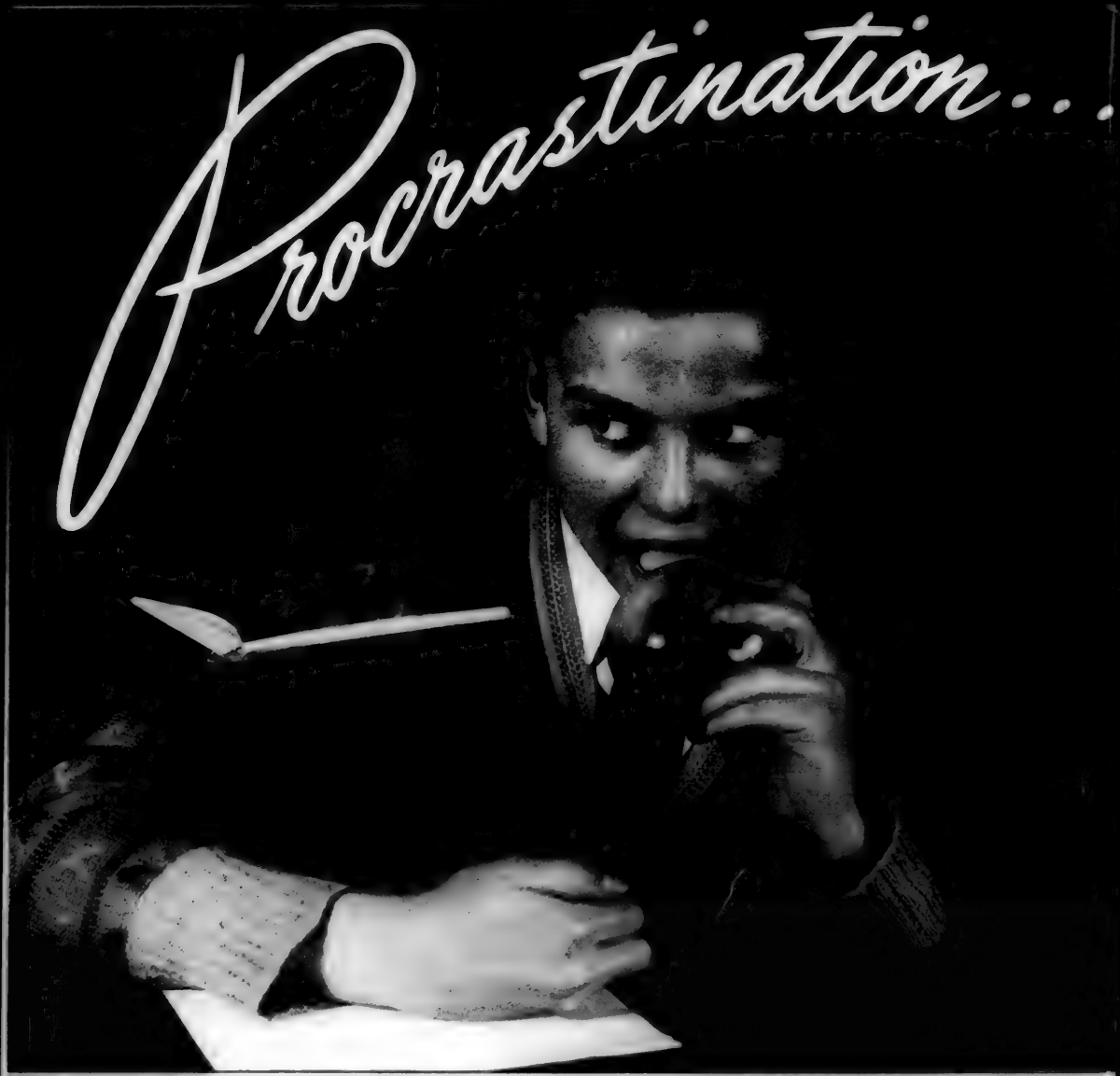
THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

Procrastination . . .



Yes, we are hiding behind a false security when we put off taking action on important decisions. Procrastination is more than the thief of time . . . when it results in inadequate insurance protection, it can cost us money. By forcing us to take long risks it can also cost us peace of mind. Nearly every farmer employs extra help. If they are injured, and if negligence on your part can be established, you are liable. With Illinois Agricultural Mutual insurance protection you need not worry about financial loss or even the legal aspects of such an accident. Your problem becomes our problem. You need not worry or suffer loss, either, in case of a damage suit caused by your stock wandering loose on the highway. You should secure this protection now . . . without procrastination . . . for the cost is surprisingly low. Make a date today to discuss the whole problem with your Farm Bureau insurance man.

ILLINOIS Agricultural Mutual INSURANCE CO.

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Director of Information, Creston Foster; Editor, Merrill C. Gregory, on leave of absence with the United States Army.

Illinois Agricultural Association

Greatest State Farm Organization in America

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

JULY-AUGUST, 1945 VOLUME 23 NUMBER 7

Secretary Anderson Starts Work

FARMERS will watch developments in the agricultural field with interest in the next few months as Hon. Clinton P. Anderson works into his new job as secretary of agriculture. Secretary Anderson officially started in his new position July 1.

Few complete biographies have been run in the press on the new secretary, so here is his background as reviewed by the USDA.

Secretary Anderson owns and operates a farm of 800 acres of irrigated land south of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and another farm of 640 acres near Mitchell, South Dakota, his native state where he was born Oct. 23, 1895.

Secy. Anderson

On his New Mexico farm, Secretary Anderson maintains a herd of 125 Holstein cattle, both grade and registered, and raises alfalfa, oats, barley, and grain sorghum for feed. The milk is sold on the fluid market. Secretary Anderson belongs to the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association.

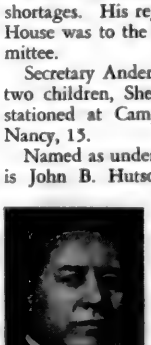
The new secretary of agriculture was educated at Dakota Wesleyan and at the University of Michigan. He is president of the Mountain States Mutual Casualty Company, which he organized in July, 1937, and also operates a general insurance agency in Albuquerque. He has been active for years in civic clubs, and in 1932-33 served as president of Rotary International.

During his career in public service, Secretary Anderson has served as state treasurer of New Mexico, 1933-34; administrator of state relief and field representative of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, 1935-36; chairman and executive director, Unemployment Compensation Commission of New Mexico, 1936-38; managing director, Coronado Exposition Commission, 1939-40; and was elected in succession to the 77th, 78th and 79th Congresses.

He was chairman of the House Committee to investigate campaign expenditures for the 78th Congress; and this year was chairman of the special committee of the House to investigate food shortages. His regular assignment in the House was to the Ways and Means committee.

Secretary Anderson is married and has two children, Sherburne, 20, a corporal stationed at Camp Crowder, Mo., and Nancy, 15.

Named as undersecretary of agriculture is John B. Hutson, 55, who has been deputy director for agriculture, office of war mobilization and reconversion, since Jan. 1, 1945. Before transferring to the OWMR, he had been both president of the Commodity Credit Corporation and director of production for the War Food Administration. From 1936 to 1940, Hutson was assistant administrator of the AAA. He first started work in the department of agriculture in 1917. Farm-reared Hutson is a native of Kentucky.



J. B. Hutson

Former Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has been confirmed by the Senate as director of REA. With the return of War Food Administrator Marvin Jones to his post as judge of the Federal Court of Claims, July 1, authority over both regular and wartime food programs was vested in the Secretary of Agriculture.

Secretary Anderson has named as his executive assistant, Nathan Koenig, a New England man, who is now with the United States News in Washington. Koenig served in the early AAA days on press contact and information work.

The Thief

Of Time... Of Money... Of Security... Of Peace of Mind!...

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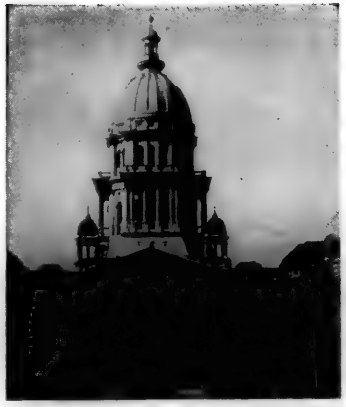
Secretary Anderson Starts Work

FARMERS

Secy. Anderson

IAA-SPONSORED

POSTWAR ROAD BILL PASSES



By PAUL E. MATHIAS

AS THE RECORD goes to press, the 64th General Assembly has just adjourned. A full report by the IAA legislative committee, together with the voting record on downstate members of the legislature on bills of major importance to agriculture will be carried in the next issue. In general, legislation sponsored by the Association has fared very well in the session of the General Assembly just closed. However, the Association was unable to secure the defeat of the bills raising property assessments to 100%. This tax program was one of the most far reaching matters considered by the General Assembly and over the years seems likely to result in substantial increases in local taxes. A brief report on a number of important measures follows:

The bill sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association and appropriating 15 million dollars from State surplus funds for use on township and road district roads passed. If approved by the Governor, these funds will become available upon termination of the war. Under the legislation, the townships and road districts would do the grading work and the State funds would be used for surfacing work and materials.

Gateway Amendment

The General Assembly has submitted an amendment of the Constitution to be voted on in November, 1946. The amendment would permit future General Assemblies to submit changes in not more than three articles of the Constitution at the same time. It would permit the adoption of amendments by the favorable vote of two-thirds of those voting on the proposition instead of the present requirement of a majority of all votes cast in the election. It further would require that in the future, votes on constitutional amendments shall be cast on a separate ballot or in a separate column on the main ballot. The Association feels that this liberalization of the amending process is necessary in order that the State may adopt whatever changes are necessary to meet the problems of the postwar period.

Party Circle Bills

In order to secure adoption of the Gateway Amendment to the Constitution, the Association joined with others in sponsoring the so-called "party circle bills." Under these bills, the State conventions of the political parties would be requested to take a position upon the Gateway Amendment to the Constitution. If a State political convention did take such a position, then votes in the party circle, i.e., straight tickets, would be counted in favor of the position taken upon the proposed amendment by the respective political party unless the voter crossed over and voted otherwise upon the amendment where it appears in the separate column. These bills passed the legislature. If the Governor permits them to become law, it is hoped that adoption of the Gateway Amendment can be secured.

100% Assessment

Among the most far reaching legislation of the session were bills providing machinery for forcing all assessments of property in the State to full fair cash value. The percentage of fair cash value at which property heretofore has been assessed has varied from county to county.

Under this legislation the assessment would be made by the local officials as at present but the State Department of Revenue would determine the percentage of full fair cash value at which the assessment had been made locally and would then direct that the assessment be increased (or decreased) in an amount necessary to bring it to full fair cash value. Companion bills cut tax rates in half.

Other companion bills provide that for a five-year period local tax rates may not increase more than 5% in any one year nor more than 15% in the five year period. The Association strenuously opposed this legislation. However, the Association was unsuccessful and the program was passed and the key bill has been approved by the Governor. Under the program, bonding power is greatly increased since bonds are based upon assessed valuation. Downstate property has been assessed at an average of about 30% of its full cash value. With the tax rates cut in half, it is obvious that substantial increases in local taxes can result. In many instances the local taxing officials will have greatly increased taxing powers. Tax payers residing in these taxing units can protect themselves only by protesting to these local tax levying authorities against any increase in taxes. This program does not become effective until January 1, 1946 and will not affect taxes levied in 1945.

Trucks and Busses

Bills were passed which increase the maximum length of trucks to 45 feet and also raise the speed limit for trucks. The bills further would increase the maximum axle weight from 16,000 to 18,000 pounds per axle upon hard surfaced roads which are designated by the Division of Highways as adequate to carry these heavier loads or which are designated by the Division of Highways as obsolete and in need of rebuilding. The Association made a

strenuous effort to limit the use of the increased weight to these designated highways.

Bangs' Disease

The General Assembly passed bills designed to encourage calfhood vaccination against Bangs' disease and to hasten the elimination of this disease. Effective July 1, 1947, all breeding and dairy stock sold in the State, except for slaughter, will in effect be required either to originate from a clean herd or to be tested for Bangs' disease within thirty days prior to the date of sale. The legislation also sets up an advisory commission to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in the making of rules and regulations concerning animal disease control.

State Aid for Schools

Legislation was enacted which substantially increases the State's contribution to schools. The State's contribution to transportation of school pupils was also increased. The General Assembly also enacted legislation providing for official county school surveys in those counties electing to make such surveys, as is described elsewhere in this issue.

Feed and Fertilizers

Legislation was enacted increasing the requirements for both commercial feeds and commercial fertilizers sold in the State. This will serve to further protect purchasers of these products.

SCHOOL SURVEY LAW

ON OR before Dec. 1, 1945, every school board member in Illinois will have a vote on whether his county will adopt the provisions of the School Survey Bill, which passed the Illinois General Assembly and was signed into law late in June.

The bill was written by the Illinois Agricultural Association and the State Association of School Boards, and had the support of the Illinois Education Association in the legislature.

If the school board members of a county agree to make a survey, then the act calls for the setting up of a county school committee of nine members elected by the board members themselves, five members of which committee will represent the board of director districts, and four, board of education districts. Any committee, if it so desires, may set up an advisory group consisting of one person from each township in the county to advise with and assist the committee. Also committees in neighboring counties are urged to have occasional joint meetings to compare ideas and work out the problems of districts overlapping county lines.

In the words of the act itself, the county committee shall have power and it shall be its duty:

"(a) To study the school districts of the county and their organization for the purpose of recommending desirable re-organization which in the judgment of the committee will afford better educational opportunities for the pupils and inhabitants of the county, more efficient and economical administration of public schools and a more equitable distribution of public school revenues;

"(b) To confer with school authorities and residents of the school districts of the county, hold public hearings, and furnish to school board members and to the public information concerning re-organization of school districts in the county; and

"(c) To make reports of its study and recommendations, including a map or maps showing existing boundaries of school districts and the boundaries of proposed or recommended school districts, concerning the re-organization and financing of the school districts of the county."

Within the space of 18 months the county committee will make a tentative report which will include recommendations for the setting up of some new school districts and the elimination of a larger number of smaller and less efficient ones. Hearings on this tentative report will be held in each proposed new district and the people affected will have an opportunity to consider and recommend changes in the proposed plans. Also copies of the tentative report will be sent to the state commission for its suggestions. The suggestions of both the local people and the state commission are then considered by the county committee in an effort to harmonize broad and long range planning with the special wishes of local people.

The county committee then prepares and publishes its final report and recommendations. Within 9 months after the final report is made an election is called by the county superintendent in each proposed new district. If the vote is favorable, the people involved have a new school district and will proceed, under the law, to elect a school board representative of the larger area. If the vote is in the negative the people will at least, by this time, be convinced of what they do want and can proceed, under the law, to make adjustments more suitable to them.

. . . "AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES

By O. D. Brissenden

THE Long-Range County Goals to be attained by Sept. 30 and set up by the County Organization Committees are now being reported completed by counties in every section of the state.

Thirty-three County Farm Bureaus have made the goals. Many more are in easy striking distance. As of June 1, there were 21 counties within fifty members of their goals.

Others that lack a larger number are making their plans accordingly and will be over, well in advance of the deadline.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THESE GOALS BE REALIZED. LET US ALL BE CONSCIOUS OF THAT FACT AND WORK TOWARD THAT END.

"Every industry has two distinct operations: (a) Manufacturing and (b) Selling. Farmers have two distinct operations but they have done little except manufacturing. Selling is most important. Until we can sell we cannot compete. The average Illinois farmer has over $10,000 invested in production machinery on his farm to say nothing of depreciation. The interest of this investment is certainly some sizeable amount. When you ask farmers to invest $15 in a membership in an organization to help look after the selling side some say they cannot afford it. What's wrong with his reason? How much has the farmer put into the selling of his products? Many of our farmers produce and sell $10,000 worth of products each year. Selling at the other man's price, the other man's grade, the other man's weight. Through our cooperatives we are changing some of these programs. By a complete organization many more could be changed to the point where the farmer would have more to say about the price of his products which in turn would give him more net income."

—A. B. Culp in McLean County *Organization News*, July, 1945

Lyman Bunting declared at a recent district organization meeting, "As long as I've lived, the plans outlined today were the best I've heard . . . . We must organize things to get the job done. In the old days, membership went along on faith and hope, but today it is a service program . . . . We must see that the things farmers need are available for them . . . . We are beginning the greatest period of Farm Bureau history if we will just work together."

"After new blood has been injected into organization work, along with good leadership, well planned campaigns, general and personal publicity, etc., etc., there still remains the problem of making an effective personal contact with every prospective member. Chevalier says: "The salesman is the foot soldier of business, and it's the foot soldier who takes and holds a country.'"

—From Summary at Organization School.

In the foreground is a self-typing hay baler described in Professor Shawl's article. In the upper right is a self-propelled combine.

SOME OF THE

NEW THINGS

COMING UP

IN

FARM MACHINERY

WHAT new developments in farm machinery can farmers expect as soon as war conditions permit their manufacture?

Here's what Prof. R. I. Shawl, agricultural engineering department, U. of I. College of Agriculture, has to say on that subject.

The hydraulic lift and control is one of the foremost steps in tractor farming. One manufacturer has hydraulic lift and control for all its implements. Most of the implement adjustment levers are eliminated by this system. Another manufacturer has released information on its new hydraulic lift and control for its small tractor with 20 or more newly-designed farm implements controlled and lifted by this system. The drawbar can be moved up and down for attaching to implements which makes hooking up easier and safer. Manufacturers also promise to have 3-bottom plows attached to and lifted by the tractor hydraulic system.

New pulled plows will have more clearance under the beams for the passage of trash.

Three manufacturers now make plow shares of the "safety razor blade" type, which are low-cost and are thrown away as soon as they become dull. Two manufacturers have replaceable plow points. These new shares and points eliminate all blacksmith work on plow shares which greatly simplifies the farmer's plow problem. There also will be many more models of two-way plows for terracing and contour farming.

Disk plows and Wheatland plows for terracing and general farm planning are likely to be more common.

Other developments to come include the culti-mulcher—a double corrugated roller with spring teeth between front and rear roller gangs and a leveling bar ahead. This machine takes the place of a disk and does an excellent job of leveling, clod crushing, stirring and mulching the ground. It is excellent for preparing the seed bed soon after plowing. A 2-plow tractor pulls an 8-foot width.

Then there is the once over tiller or rotary plow that plows, disks, harrows and levels in one operation. This type of plow has had considerable publicity recently by one manufacturer. It is a type that was used in Europe for many years and has been demonstrated in the United States since 1920 or earlier.

Two small engine-propelled machines of this type varying in width from 14 inches to 2 feet have been used for several years by florists, vegetable gardeners and landscape architects. Machines have power-driven rotary cylinders with knives or fingers which tear up the soil and trash and mix them together. The soil and trash are thrown against a bangboard which drops them to the ground and levels the surface.

Combination corn and bean planters and cultivators have also received some publicity. These are four-in-one machines with a main frame and quickly attachable planter for corn and beans and also cultivators.

Four rows of beans and two rows of

This is a combined field hay chopper mower and ensilage cutter. It will mow and cut green standing hay, pick up hay from the windrow and has an attachment for converting it into a field ensilage cutter. Four manufacturers are making these machines.

Manufacturers of farm implements have now developed a self-propelled corn picker. It looks considerably like the self-propelled combines.

A disc plow used for terracing is demonstrated here.

corn are handled with the machines. One manufacturer's machine plants beans in 18-inch and 24-inch, and corn in 40-inch rows so that the tractor can work in either field without changing the width of the tread of the rear tractor wheels. This combination four-in-one machine costs less than a grain drill for planting six rows of beans.

Manufacturers also are promising a self-propelled corn picker. It will not tie up a tractor for the corn picking season, and it is possible that the machine can be removed from the self-propelled chassis and the chassis used for other farm work.

One new idea that may be tried is a combination corn picker and equipment to crush or shred all stalks and thus kill corn borers. Back in 1926 such a machine was tried out in Ohio and it seemed to do a good job of killing corn borers, yet it never was put into production.

Pickup hay balers that have self-tying equipment, using twine, are now being made by several manufacturers. These are one-man operated machines, and one man in good hay can turn out a good many bales of hay an hour. However, there may be some objection to shipping twine-tied bales. One manufacturer has a new self-tying baler which puts the hay into a tight roll instead of a square bale. It is claimed that these bales are easy to unroll when feeding. A partial self-tying wire baler is being built by one company. It does everything but put the end of the wire through the loop and twist it. One man is required for this job.

A field baled hay loader for use with any tractor is being made by one company. This machine is mounted on wheels and fastens to the tractor. It straightens the bales before picking them up and delivering them to the wagon behind.

Field hay choppers are being built by most implement manufacturers. These machines chop dried or wet hay and deliver it to a wagon from which it is dumped into a blower and elevated into the storage building. This machine makes it possible for one man to make hay by himself if the cutter has a blower, or other means of loading the wagon, which can be controlled from the tractor. Chopped hay requires about one-half as much storage space as long hay.

A field hay chopper mower, and ensilage cutter combined, mows and cuts green standing hay, and picks up hay from the windrow. It has an attachment for converting it into a field ensilage cutter.

Other machines in this line include a hay crusher and mower. This is a tractor-operated machine for crushing or cracking the hay stems at the time of mowing. The rollers do not have sufficient tension to squeeze any moisture from the hay, but the cracking of the stems allows the moisture in the stem to dry out in about half the time normally required. This method gives better quality hay, better colored hay and saves most of the leaves. This machine costs about $1200.

Some of this machinery discussed in this article is now available, and most of it is ready to go into production as soon as war conditions permit.

George D. Miller, Rock Island county, has attracted considerable interest with this self-styled 4-row tractor push planter. He has been well satisfied with the time and labor-saving results it achieved for him on 151 acres of corn planting. It can be backed or turned around anywhere a tractor can go. It is flexible for easy planting through uneven ground. One of the best features is that the operator always has his work in front of him. (Moline Dispatch Photo.)

CURING HAY IN BARN

Plans for curing hay in the barn are now available from county farm advisers and at the U. of I. College of Agriculture. Mow curing in the barn is made possible by blowing air into the hay through tubes installed in the barn. A motor and a fan are the largest items of cost in installing the system.

Specific measurements need to be worked out for each installation and according to plans for the system. Farmers are warned against trying the fast hay-making technique unless they have obtained plans tailored to the mow area of their barn.

Soil Investment Pays *Big Returns*

By DR. R. H. BRAY
Professor of Soil Fertility
U. of I. College of Agriculture

ON THE average, the use of lime and fertilizers is not an expensive proposition on most Illinois soils. It is true that some of our soils are very unproductive because they need good amounts of lime, phosphate and potash and the cost seems out of proportion to the value of the crops now being produced as well as the value of the land. But even these soils are well worth treating if one can manage to finance the original treatment costs to get the balanced fertility program underway.

On such soils the original cost of treatment per acre may average over the first couple of rotations as much as $4 to $5 per year. But the increase in yields obtained may be worth 3 to 4 times as much as this.

On the more fertile soils the cost of fertilization is not problem. These soils are already giving high enough yields so that one cannot afford not to use fertilizers.

After all, a 20 per cent decrease in yields, because either phosphorus or potash or both are not quite good enough, means a decrease of as much as 16 bushels of corn per acre if you have one of those good soils capable of producing 80 bushels of corn. It costs only $2 to $3 per acre per year to increase your average yields 20 per cent. Is 20 per cent of the yield you are getting now worth $2 or $3? Of course it is, and a lot more.

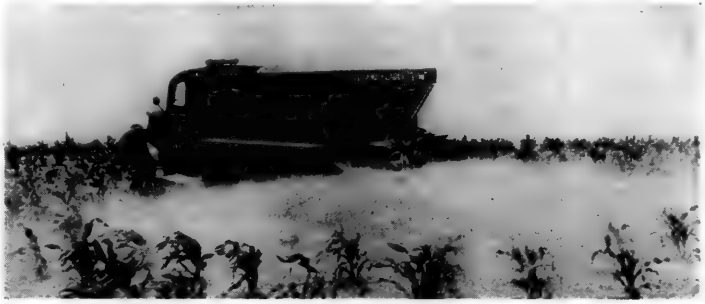
My point is that when you base your lime and fertilizer use on a good soil testing program, you insure your returns by using them where they are needed and in the amounts needed. Under the soil testing program, such as your farm adviser has for you, lime and fertilizer use is not a gamble.

Just how sure is this soil testing program? Can it be applied to all the soils of the state or the Corn Belt? Can it discover deficiencies for lime, phosphate and potash and give each farmer a special lime and fertilizer program which fits his own field? The answer is yes to all questions.

For proof, let us take the experiment fields in Illinois where the response to lime, phosphate and potash have been studied for years. Year after year yields on the treated and untreated plots have been carefully measured on these fields. Can the soils of these fields be tested and the most profitable treatment system be picked out by the soil tests? Again the answer is yes.

For example the soil tests for the Aledo field said the use of just limestone in addition to residues and clovers would be sufficient. The reports of Doctor Bauer and his associates show that, over a period of 30 years or more, the Aledo field has returned $16.50 each year for the use of lime and the residues system costing $1.33 a year. Or take the Bloomington field. Here the test said to use both lime and phosphate along with the use of clovers in the residue system. This field, for over 30 years, has been paying off at the rate of $10.69 per acre each year at a cost of $2.79 per acre per year.

Or take the Toledo field where the tests said lime, phosphate and potash were needed at a cost per year of $5.78. This field has been paying back $17.-15 each year for this practice for the past 30 years or so. Who says lime fertilizers don't pay! Now these calculations are based on prices like 30 cent oats and 50 cent corn, but the lime and fertilizer prices are almost the same now as before the war. At present crop prices the returns for fertilizers will be greater than this.



The practice of spreading limestone on growing corn is expanding rapidly.

However, let us stick to our average crop prices and survey the rest of the experiment fields. As I look up and down the whole list of 23 experiment fields located all over the state, I cannot find a single field where the consistent use of the material recommended by the test values did not double or treble the money invested.

In fact the average cost of treatment for all 23 fields is $3.60 per acre while the average return each year has been $9.53 or almost a 3 to 1 return. This is about $6.00 per acre net, a profit to be taken seriously. Do any of you own any $100 bonds which are returning you $200 to $300 each year or 200 to 300 per cent? Furthermore, these returns on the fields are the average returns for 30 or more years. The larger yields now being obtained with hybrid corn and other improved varieties of crops would increase the returns still more.

However, you cannot guess about fertilizer use. You cannot get these profitable returns unless you use it where it is needed and in the amounts

needed. And soil testing is the only practical means for you to insure yourself of a profitable return from lime and fertilizer use.

Testing your soil is sure to reveal one or more deficiencies which have been holding back your yields. We can now test your soil and tell you what is needed, where it is needed, how much is needed and the approximate increase in yield you will obtain by using either phosphate or potash fertilizers or both. When you use lime and fertilizers as a result of soil testing, you will have a balanced fertility program with lime, phosphate and potash all at the proper balance. Whether or not it will be balanced with nitrogen depends upon how good a legume program you have or on how much manure you return or how much commercial nitrogen you plow under.

Soil testing is not expensive. It costs a few dollars for a 40 acre field and often times this testing is done at a very low fee or even free by the farm adviser. Your farm adviser will also talk over with you the results of the tests and make you definite recommendations and a plan for limestone and fertilizer use which fits your own particular field.

Get in contact with your farm adviser who will give you directions for sampling soil and after it is tested will help you plan a balanced fertility program especially adapted to your own soils' needs and your ability to invest in soil treatment.

Generally speaking all Illinois soils need more active organic matter and nitrogen for highest yields. About 16 million acres still need limestone. About 18 million acres need phosphate. But only 5 or 6 million acres are more than slightly deficient in potash.

There are very few soils in Illinois which do not need treatments of some kind in addition to the universal need for nitrogen and organic matter. But no two soils have exactly the same needs.

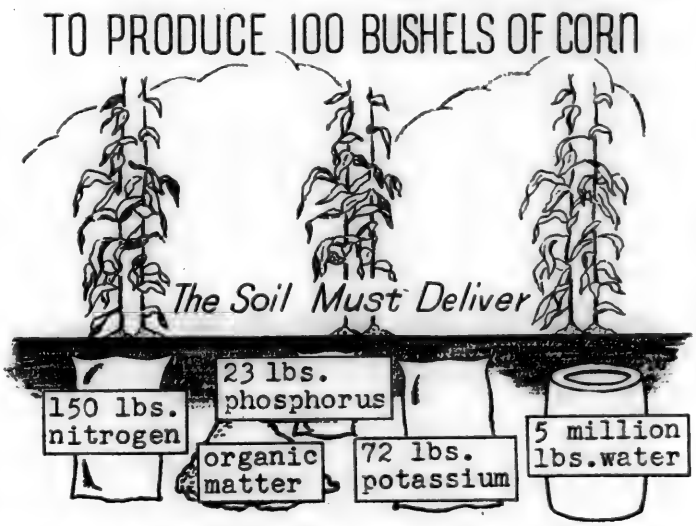
To lime these 16 million acres will take about 50 million tons of limestone which at $2.00 per ton is 100 million dollars.

To get Illinois soils off to a good start as far as phosphate is concerned will require the immediate use of either 11 million tons of rock phosphate or of 1.6 million tons of superphosphate at the initial cost of around 90 to 160 million dollars, depending upon the phosphate used. To get our soils off to a good start as far as potassium is concerned will require the immediate use of 200,000 tons per year of muriate of potash at a cost of 10 million dollars.

This totals up to between 200 to 250 million dollars as the approximate price to pay for starting our soil fertility program off with a bang. A quarter of a billion dollars is a lot of money but 25 million acres of good rich productive soil (which we do not have but which we can have with a good program) is a lot of productive soil in any country.

However, let's not be scared by such totals. What does this mean to the average farmer? On the average this is only $10 per acre as the initial cost to get started, no where near the value of one year's crop. But even this does not give the whole picture because the average cost per year is much lower. The average cost per year for the first 10 years would be only 43 million dollars for the state and the cost per acre for the individual farmer would depend on his own needs, varying from $1 to $5 per acre per year.

Our total crop value for 1942 in Illinois, when prices were not much above average, was over $600 million. The use of 43 million dollars worth of treatment would boost this valuation to over 800 million dollars or a 200 million dollar increase for a 43 million dollar investment.



Entitled "What It Takes to Produce Corn" this drawing was made by U. of I. College of Agriculture extension for use in leaders' schools.

NAME FARM ADVISER

Kenneth Imig, Watseka, has been appointed farm adviser for Iroquois county, succeeding H. D. Van Matre who died April 27.

Imig has been assistant farm adviser in Iroquois county since July 31, 1943. He was graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1936, and had several years' experience on a McLean county farm and as vocational agricultural instructor at Kansas.

FARM ADVISER RESIGNS

Resignation of John L. Walter, farm adviser in Massac county, has been announced effective July 1. He plans to return to his farm in Crawford county. He was graduated from the U. of I. College of Agriculture in 1942, and started work in Massac county in July, 1944.

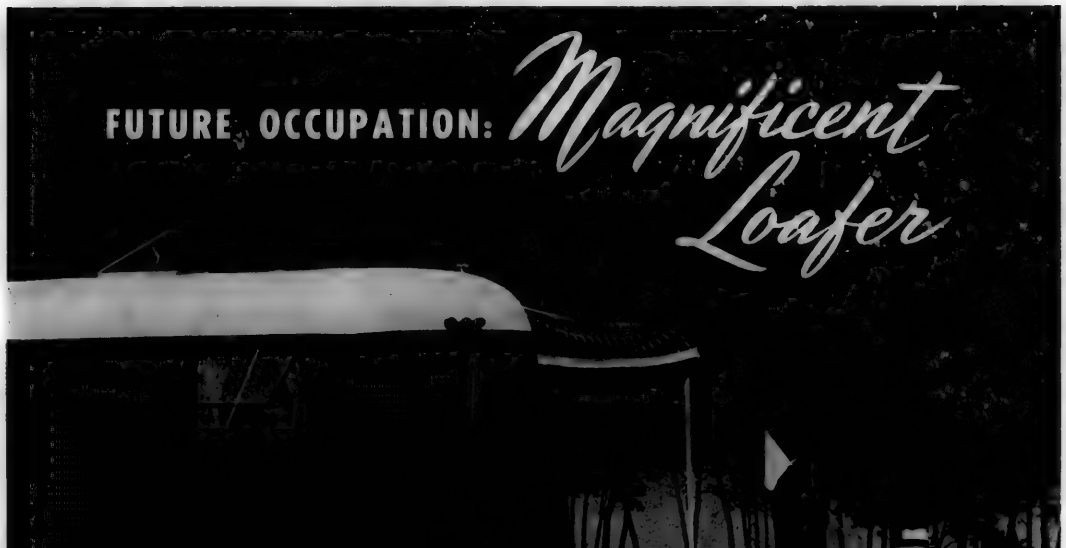
CARROLL TO ENGLAND

Prof. W. E. Carroll, head of the department of animal husbandry, U. of I. College of Agriculture, has arranged with the War department to take charge of educational work in animal husbandry and dairying at one of the American University Study Centers serving American occupation troops in Europe.

He was scheduled to leave Urbana June 30 and expects to be stationed at Shrivenham, England. He will serve a minimum of seven months and possibly a year.

The national milk goal for 1945 is 121 billion pounds, which is an increase of three billion pounds over the production in 1944.

Phenothiazine protects lambs from unthriftiness and death.



WILL YOU BE READY FOR THE DAY WHEN IT COMES?

YOU WOULDN'T be very human if you did not have dreams and plans for the day when you put down your work and become just a plain loafer. Let's see now, what will you do when you retire? . . . yes, travel a bit . . . fish and hunt . . . pursue a hobby . . . time to do the things you've always wanted to do. Retirement of course means that you must have a steady retirement income. Not all of us can be sure that we will have accumulated enough income-producing property or investments to insure financial independence.

The SURE way and the businesslike way is to plan now for a regular monthly income through a Country Life Annuity or Retirement Income insurance policy. It is the plan that is so popular these days. A Country Life Retirement Income plan provides systematic savings — at the same time giving your family very essential insurance protection. Be ready when retirement day comes, by talking it over now with your friendly Farm Bureau insurance man.

LAND PRICES OUT OF LINE WITH LONG-TIME INCOME

THERE is some indication that prevailing land prices, in many cases, appear to be out of line with expected future earnings. Such a trend was cited in the 11 land appraisal clinics held during June and July throughout Illinois under the sponsorship of the U. of I. Extension Service and Farm Bureaus in cooperation with the Federal Land Bank.

U. of I. economists pointed out that not all high bids for land now producing abundantly are out of line, but some bidders for land are putting prices much above the estimated long-time value for agricultural uses.

The purpose of the clinics was to demonstrate the use of a "form chart" as a check list in appraising farm land values.

In the clinic held in Woodford county, which drew representatives from nine other counties, the average estimate of 37 farmers on the 160-acre farm used in the demonstration, was $192, or within $8 per acre of the estimate made by the Federal Land Bank appraiser. This particular farm was considered by many at the clinic to include some of the best land in the district.

These appraisals were based on normal values, but it was reported that recent sales in Woodford county indicate that comparable farms are selling from 60 to 75 per cent higher than the people who attended the clinic think they are worth if they must be paid for out of expected future earnings.

In the clinic held at Champaign, where a typical farm was used, estimates ranged from $132 to $275 per acre, and the average was $162 for 37 persons making valuations.

In contrast to these valuations on this particular farm, which includes land most of the appraisers regarded as above average for the area, Prof. C. L. Stewart furnished some figures on 38 recent transactions in Champaign county. The average per acre price in these transactions which covered a period from Jan. 1, 1945 to March 31, 1945, was $250. These 38 farm sales involved 3600 acres.

There also was a lesson to be gained in the Champaign clinic in studying the variation in gross income of the farm used in the study. At depression prices, the appraisal study showed the gross income would have been $661, at present prices it would be $3984, and at "normal" prices, $1737. A man buying a farm on credit at prevailing prices and trying to pay for it at depression income levels would find himself in a squeeze.

Soil samples were studied by those attending the land appraisal clinics held throughout the state during June and July. Here in Champaign county, left to right, are Dr. R. S. Smith, agronomy department, U. of I., Clark E. Wise, Champaign County Farm Bureau president; J. Q. Scott, Douglas county farm adviser, and Fred Meers, Champaign county farmer and livestock raiser, extreme right. (Courier Photo)

At the Champaign and Woodford clinics, as well as the others held over the state, the appraisers used prices for saleable products which they expect to prevail during the next 25 to 30 years as a basis for their estimates. According to the average of many predictions made at Woodford county, corn prices will average 55 cents and oats 30 cents in this period.

Illinois grain prices from 1930 to 1944 averaged 64 cents for corn, 36 cents for oats, 90 cents for wheat, and $1.08 for soybeans.

YOU WOULDN'T be very human if you did not have dreams and plans for the day when you put down your work and become just a plain loafer. Let's see now, what will you do when you retire? . . . yes, travel a bit . . . fish and hunt . . . pursue a hobby . . . time to do the things you've always wanted to do. Retirement of course means that you must have a steady retirement income. Not all of us can be sure that we will have accumulated enough income-producing property or investments to insure financial independence.

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Country Life
INSURANCE COMPANY

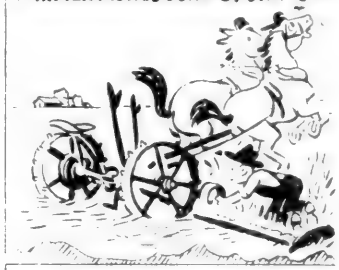
LAND PRICES OUT OF LINE WITH LONG-TIME INCOME

THERE

Soil samples were studied by these ... ording the land appraisal ... throughout the corn-farming belt ... Here in Champaign county ... are Dr. R. S. Smith, agronomy depart...

CAREFULNESS NEVER MAKES HEADLINES LIKE THESE

FARMER MOWED DOWN BY OWN TEAM



LOOSE CLOTHES & PULLEY SPELL DISASTER

STORM REFUGE UNDER LONE TREE FATAL

CLUTTERED STAIRS PUT CHILD IN HOSPITAL

IAA REPORTS ON ITS STATEWIDE STUDY OF

TREND IN SCHOOL DISTRICT REORGANIZATION

By JOHN K. COX

IN ORDER to get a better idea of what school reorganization is taking place over the state, IAA department of rural schools relations office has selected a number of counties at random and written to the county superintendents for information regarding recent reorganization in their counties. A number of encouraging replies have been received to date and we are expecting additional ones in the near future. In addition we would welcome information from any county superintendent not thus far contacted by the department or from any other person who can tell us about reorganizations that are taking place locally.

Piatt County

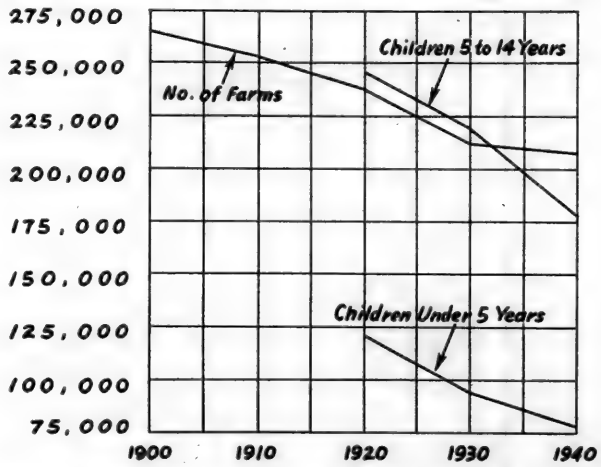
From Piatt county Superintendent McIntosh reports that there have been 7 reorganizations of school districts within the last two years around the centers of Deland, Mansfield, Hammond, White Heath, Cisco, LaPlace, and East Union. Twenty-one districts were eliminated in these reorginizations affecting 650 pupils. Most of these reorganizations took place under the new law requiring an election to be held in each district affected, and a favorable vote in each district before reorganization is affected. Superintendent McIntosh thinks that there is a possibility for a reduction of taxes in most cases, depending upon what additional services the local people want their school to provide. He states that the general attitude of the people affected is very favorable, that the children enjoy being in the larger groups, and that parents like the transportation of their children, and getting them to and from school even in bad weather without exposure to the elements. He adds that there is a possibility of future reorganizations, that six districts voted May 19 on whether to unite with the Cisco grade school and that a discussion meeting had been held at Atwood relative to reorganization. He says he does not urge the districts but that the voters get a chance to ask questions and are impressed with the idea that theirs is the final answer. Under those conditions, he says, the vote is usually favorable and the new district starts with no ill feeling.

Superintendent McIntosh further says, "What we must keep before the people is that no plan works itself. Because you have effected a consolidation doesn't mean that now you can forget all about your schools. Consolidated schools have their problems. There needs to be men and women on the board who will study the conditions in their district, who will insist on getting good teachers, who are willing to supply the teachers and the pupils with the equipment and supplies necessary to have a good school, they must insist on getting good service from the teachers, and insist on fair treatment for all pupils whether they come from the families of the rich or poor.

"Consolidations furnish the possibilities for enriched courses, for better prepared and trained teachers, and for larger social contacts. Whether a district realizes these possibilities depends upon the district and the board."

In answer to the question of "What reorganization of school districts have

NUMBER OF FARMS AND CHILDEN ON FARMS IN ILLINOIS, 1900-1940



The decrease in number of farms is only one of the contributing causes of the decreased number of children on the farms. Decrease in the birth rate and the tendency of older people to remain on the farms are other causes. The number of children on farms is not available before 1920.

taken place within your county within the last two years?", County Superintendent Oscar A. Schmitt of Monroe county answered "None". In answer to the question, "Is there much possibility of future reorganizations within your county?", Mr. Schmitt answered, "None — under the present laws."

Iroquois County

County Superintendent R. P. Roberts of Iroquois county reports there have been seven reorganizations in Iroquois since 1940 and that the Iroquois and the Donovan Community Consolidated school districts have been formed in the past two years. The former school district comprises eight former common school districts and the latter 10 former districts. The Iroquois district will have from 60 to 75 pupils and the Donovan district will have approximately 135 pupils. Also District No. 220 in the south end of Iroquois joined recently with several districts in Vermilion county to form the East Lynn Consolidated District No. 6. This district was organized under Section 121A of the Illinois School law whereby, two directors of the school board may, after proper procedure, submit the question to a vote in their district.

Superintendent Roberts reports that chiefly due to a shortage of good teachers and the fact that many rural districts are now taxing the limit, that there is more than the usual interest in reorganization. He reports that a number of meetings have been held there for the purpose of discussing other reorganizations and that the districts thus far voted on have received the approval of a large majority of the voters.

Marion County

The following quotation from a letter from Paul B. Chance, County Superintendent of Schools in Marion county, pretty well explains the situation in that county.

"We have several schools that are combining next year for school purposes only, but keeping their districts intact. There is a growing interest in larger districts in this county, when road conditions will permit, and I think after the war, when we get better roads, we will have many districts that will want to reorganize. In Marion county there is a small percentage of our total roads that are all weather ones. This is the one thing that keeps township reorganization in Marion county back at this time."

Edwards County

County Superintendent Virgil H. Judge of Edwards county reports that a few rural schools are closing and transporting their pupils to other schools, which step may lead to some future reorganization of districts. Superintendent Judge also states that a county school survey might give valuable results in Edwards county.

Paul Conklin, now serving his second term as president of the State Association of County Superintendents, states that there have been no school district reorganizations in Winnebago county during the past two years and that he has not discovered any possibility of future reorganizations there. He recalls that Winnebago pioneered in consolidation, Seward, established in 1903, being the first consolidation in the state. Then followed Kishwaukee, New Milford, Harlem, and Argyle, then Winnebago, Burritt, and Harrison. Mr. Conklin, along with a representative of the IAA, was asked to attend a county meeting of school board members in Winnebago county on June 7, the purpose being to discuss school problems and reorganization needs in that county.

Cook County

County Superintendent Noble J. Puffer, Cook county, reported three reorganizations in Cook county within the last two years. District No. 1 extending over into Kane and McHenry counties now enrolls 154 pupils in one district instead of six and is steadily growing because of the better educational program and transportation provided. Mr. Puffer reports no lowering of taxes there since the program there is a broader one including music, art and band. Also districts 32, 33 and 34 have been combined into one district with 557 pupils. This new district provides for transportation, music and art courses, and a strong physical education program, including the use of a fine gymnasium. A third reorganization combines districts 62 and 65, which resulted in an enrollment of 1347 pupils. All reorganizations took place under Section 84-A of Circular 308 of the Illinois School Law. Mr. Puffer said that it was his understanding that the people in the first two reorganizations were much better pleased with the added facilities made available to their boys and girls than the last one. He thinks that additional reorganizations will grow out of a program of education and as a result of an increased availability of transportation.

The IAA and its department of rural school relations appreciates the cooperation of the county superintendents in supplying us with this information. A brief discussion of the status of school reorganization in other counties will follow in subsequent issues and we hope the information on the number of districts being combined, the enrollments, the legal procedure, the additional opportunities offered, the reaction of the public to the new programs, and the probable effect on the tax rates will be of value to interested readers.

WHAT'S YOUR SCORE?

How well are you informed on farm affairs? Test yourself on the questions below. Each question is followed by three answers. Select the one which you think is correct. Compare your selection with the correct answers. Allow yourself 10 points for each correct answer. Add your score.

90 to 100 = Excellent
70 to 80 = Good
50 to 60 = Fair
Below 50 = Poor

1. *The average butterfat content of milk is about*:
   3% 4% 5%
2. *A bushel of shelled corn weighs*:
   56 lbs. 60 lbs. 70 lbs.
3. *The parity price per bushel for corn is*:
   91c $1.01 $1.11
4. *Illinois Farm Bureau members organized the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company in 1927. It supplies farmers with*:
   Auto insurance Fire insurance Life insurance
5. *Of each 100 Farm Bureau members driving cars, about how many will have an accident this year?*
   10 20 30
6. *U. S. cash farm income for 1944 was about*:
   20 million dollars 2 billion dollars 20 billion dollars
7. *Over a period of years 100 lbs. of live hogs are equal in value to how much corn?*
   12 bushels 15 bushels 20 bushels
8. *The serum and virus required to vaccinate a 35 pound pig against cholera costs about*:
   10c 30c $1
9. *The offices of the Illinois Agricultural Association are located at*:
   Springfield Urbana Chicago
10. *Mastitis is a serious disease of*:
    Poultry Dairy Cows Hogs

ANSWERS

1. 4%, 2. 56 lbs., 3. $1.11, 4. Auto insurance, 5. 30, 6. 20 billion dollars, 7. 12 bushels, 8. 30c, 9. Chicago, 10. Dairy cows.

Doing a Swell Job!

**"Jim, you see how nice that separator runs?
That Blue Seal grease is doing a swell job!"**

Illinois farmers are well pleased with the fine performance of Blue Seal petroleum products. Today, thousands of farmers depend on Blue Seal quality to keep their farm machinery operating at top efficiency. They agree that it's doing a swell job.

HOW'S YOUR FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY?

It's not too early to look ahead and plan now for your fall and winter motor oil and grease requirements. You can place your order now for your fall and winter supply of oils and greases.

PRE-SEASON DISCOUNT

In addition to being assured of an ample supply of oil, you will make substantial savings on your early orders.

Ask Your Blue Seal Salesman

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

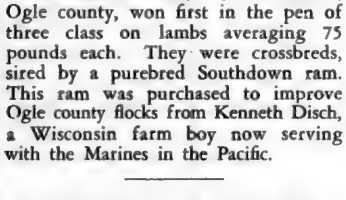
608 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

OGLE COUNTY TOPS MARKET LAMB SHOW

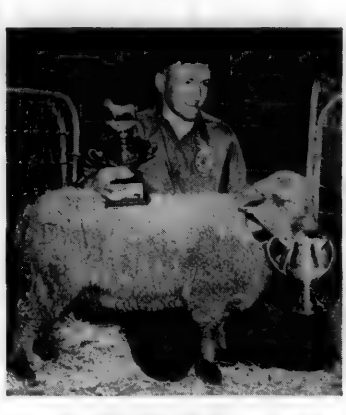
Some 67 boys and two girls from 19 counties in Illinois and two counties in Indiana exhibited 365 lambs at the recent Chicago Junior Market Lamb Show and Sale, with three boys from Ogle county winning all four of the top ribbons.

The champion lamb of the show, a 100-pound crossbred wether, was exhibited by 19-year-old Marvin Gatz, Polo. Gatz also won first prize in the pen of 10 lambs class.

Sherwood Stouffer, 17, Mt. Morris, Ogle county, won first in the pen of three class on lambs averaging 75 pounds each. They were crossbreds, sired by a purebred Southdown ram. This ram was purchased to improve Ogle county flocks from Kenneth Disch, a Wisconsin farm boy now serving with the Marines in the Pacific.



Marvin Gatz, Polo, with his champion lamb at the seventh annual Chicago Junior Market Lamb Show.



Sherwood Stouffer, Mt. Morris, with first prize pen of three lambs.

lockers

By F. A. GOUGLER

A survey was made June 26 of a number of locker plants to learn what steps have been taken to meet OPA's demands with reference to grading beef, veal, lamb and mutton.

In those areas where federal graders are available, most plants are securing the services of such a grader to do all the grading, usually once each week.

In areas where federal graders cannot be secured, permits have been obtained from the chief grader which allows someone in the plant to do all of the grading. Other plants have secured the grading equipment and require each patron to do his own grading and stamping.

One OPA district official in Illinois allows the producer to do his own grading without first applying for a federal grader provided the producer is storing his own meat, in his own locker for his own use.

Another district in Illinois has still a different interpretation to OES Regulation No. 1 which requires all beef, veal, lamb and mutton to be graded. For example, this district office states that if the producer who brings such meat to a locker plant will cut it up himself, it need not be graded. Or if the manager will secure a certificate from the producer showing that the animal from which the carcass or cut was derived, was slaughtered by the farmer or his employee and not custom slaughtered for him, and that the meat is intended for his home consumption, it will be considered as prima facia evidence that the carcass broken by the plant operator and the meat stored in the farmer's locker is for his own consumption. Then the plant operator may break the ungraded carcass or cut. This, of course, tends to make the manager the enforcement officer for OPA.

Cooperative locker companies continue to expand their operations either by building new plants or by enlarging existing plants or both. A good illustration is seen in the action taken by the Henry County Cold Storage Locker Service. Early last year, this association expanded its Kewanee plant until it now accommodates nearly 1000 patrons.

June 1, a new plant was opened for business at Woodhull with approximately 700 lockers and plans have been drawn up for the expansion of the original Cambridge plant to accommodate 775 patrons. These three plants will provide zero storage space for about 2500 patrons.

Already the company has built a 20 x 50 slaughter plant near Cambridge costing approximately $7,500 and farmers in the northwest corner of the county are clamoring for a locker in their community.

Dean Bates is general manager of this cooperative enterprise and is of the opinion that when all of the demands for lockers have been satisfied, then other related projects can be undertaken. He and his board are giving serious consideration to the question of building more slaughter plants to accommodate all of Henry county or to enlarge the present slaughter plant at Cambridge so it will serve the entire county.

EGGS - but WHEN?

This Fall?
Next Spring?

Do you know how many weeks
it will be until your pullets start to lay?

Mrs. Y. Worry Says:

"Oh, I just let the chickens run. They'll start laying when they get ready. I'll feed 'em a little this winter."

We Say:

"Your flock will start to lay by September or October if properly fed during the summer. A ration using Blue Seal Poultry Balancer or Grow Mash will produce well matured birds with a surplus of body weight for heavy winter production."

Uncle Sam Says:

"With the military taking such a large proportion of meats, civilians will require large quantities of eggs and poultry to fill their needs. The demand will be exceptionally high during the winter."

MAKE MONEY *THIS* YEAR!

Poultry and egg markets this fall will continue to be favorable. It is our obligation and privilege as farmers to produce all the eggs possible—and the sooner, the better. Begin now to feed Blue Seal Poultry Balancer and get your pullets into the laying house by fall.

See Your BLUE SEAL Feedman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

The FARM FRONT ROUNDUP

FARMERS may obtain certificates for Grade 1 passenger tires for use on cars converted to serve as farm vehicles. This is permitted provided regular farm vehicle tires cannot be used and secondhand ones are not available.

SOME 60 million more hatchery chicks broke the shells during the first 5 months of 1945 than in the same period last year, or 6 per cent more output by commercial hatcheries; only 4 per cent below the 1943 record production. Illinois was second among the 10 high states in hatchings for 5 months this year with a figure of 87,592,000.

NEW MILK payment rule provides that hereafter acceptable evidence of milk and butterfat production under the dairy payment program will be limited to regular sales statements issued by cooperatives, dairies, local creameries, etc., showing amounts bought, date of sale and names of buyer and seller. Producer-distributors of course retain the personal certification privilege.

USDA REPORTS that the 1945 spring pig crop totaled about 51,687,000 head, considerably short of the government's goal of 57,500,000, and 7 per cent under 1944. Nearly all the decrease in this year's spring pig crop was outside the corn belt. Illinois' 1945 spring pig crop was reported at 5,379,000 as compared with 5,391,000 last year. June reports for Illinois show 117 per cent fall sows to farrow compared with 1944. Corn prospects may change this figure either way.

TWELVE production credit corporations of the country recently voluntarily returned $6,700,000 of their capital to the revolving fund of the U. S. Treasury, according to C. R. Arnold, Production Credit commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. This recent payment makes a total of $11,700,000 that the corporations have repaid in the past two years in their program of retiring the government-owned capital in the production credit system.

AN ORDER restricting the distribution or use of corn for the manufacture of alcohol or for export issued by the WFA became effective June 16. The order also prohibits the use of previously acquired corn in manufacturing alcohol or for export, unless the corn was acquired under contracts entered into before June 11, 1945.

MAY FARM INCOME report by BAE shows that farm marketings for that month were 1,390 million dollars compared with 1,416 millions in April. Milk production gained 14 per cent while prices fell 4 per cent; egg production down 4 per cent but prices up 2 per cent; meat animal income unchanged, and fruit income having less increase than usual.

FORMER Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard won Senate confirmation to a 10-year term as rural electrification administrator June 22 by a 56 to 6 vote. He succeeds Harry Slattery who resigned last Dec. 1.

WHEAT SYRUP process developed at the USDA laboratory, Peoria, has been taken up commercially and one company has been producing wheat syrup at the rate of one million pounds a month, with market value between 8 and 10 cents per pound. It is believed that the most logical area for production of syrup from wheat is in the Pacific Northwest, where wheat has consistently sold for less than corn delivered from Chicago. Wheat is more expensive than corn as a rule in the Midwest.

WFA HAS been informed that the War Department is releasing 10,000 light and 20,000 medium trucks to meet agricultural needs. The 30,000 trucks will be released Aug. 1 to the department of commerce. WFA is permitted to certify specific needs to the surplus property board, which may direct the department of commerce to sell specific trucks to dealers who serve the needy areas and who agree to sell only to persons holding certificates from county AAA committees.

WHEN SURPLUS TRUCKS are available, county AAA committees will begin issuing certificates entitling farmers and cooperatives to buy surplus trucks in areas where lack of trucks threatens to impair agricultural production. WFA will certify such areas to the Surplus Property Board on the basis of information received from the field.

VETERANS OF this war are given preference over nearly all other prospective purchasers of new farm machinery through an order issued in late June by WFA. Under the order, veterans who can show both the need for and the inability to obtain farm machinery may obtain preference certificates that require dealers to give priority to their needs.

WHEAT LOAN rates on the 1945 crop, recently announced by WFA, will average $1.38 a bushel at the farm. In another government action, producers' ceilings for the 1945 wheat crop have been increased 3⅛ cents a bushel.

WHILE QUOTA restrictions have been removed on the manufacture of new farm machinery, the industry warns farmers not to expect an ample supply of machinery at any early date.

CONGRESS HAS authorized the Farm Security Administration to lend 25 million dollars in the next 12 months to returning servicemen who want to buy family-size farms.

By JOHN R. SPENCER

When limestone was added to manure treatment on the Toledo experimental field in Cumberland county increases in yield of crops ranged from 35 to 300 per cent. The average increase per acre on 25 corn crops was 12 bushels, on 25 oat crops was 12 bushels, on 22 wheat crops 11 bushels and on 24 hay crops 1.1 tons. The highest yields per acre in this period was with a complete treatment of residues, lime, rock phosphate and potash.

The increase in use of rock phosphate for direct soil application in states adjoining Illinois has been interesting in that farmers apparently have been "looking over the fence" at results. Missouri used 1347, Wisconsin 2420, Kentucky 4854, Iowa 6025 and Indiana 13,065 tons last year. Iowa's usage doubled that of 1943 with the comparative figures of 1973 to 3905 tons for rock phosphate (the figures above include 2120 tons of colloidal phosphate). Indiana's usage increased from 6081 tons in 1943 to 13068 last year. Illinois' total for 1944 usage was 218,992 tons — the largest amount ever applied.

A price increase of 10 cents a ton at the mines level, for Tennessee phosphate rock effective Feb. 17 was absorbed by manufacturers. Furthermore distributors who buy finely ground phosphate rock (for direct soil application) will absorb the price increase and continue selling to farmers at present prices, OPA said.

"Corn plants grow best in well drained and aerated soils. They cannot endure wet soils for any length of time and cannot get along without plenty of oxygen for their hard working root system. Few of us realize the amount of work which the roots of corn plants perform. They must anchor the plants firmly and must absorb mineral nutrients in abundant amounts to support the demands of the above ground sun-lighted parts of the plant." — G. N. Hoffer.

A total of 30 limestone quarries were sampled and resampled during the month. The campaign against coarse limestone continues with better material being found during May in that 18 out of 24 quarry test reports received to date show a satisfactory fineness of 80 per cent or more passing an 8 mesh screen. Those producing coarse material are advised along with suggestions for finer grinding and later will be resampled.

On most cultivated land nitrogen scarcity is a bottleneck in the production of high yields of corn and grain, states L. B. Miller, assistant chief, soil experiment fields, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Legumes, like alfalfa and clovers, are commonly used to restore nitrogen supplies. Nitrogen-fixing bacteria live on the roots of such plants and perform their miracle of transforming atmospheric nitrogen to a form that can be used by plants.

Farm Bureau Soil Testing Labs. Say:

Illinois Soils need POTASH!

A majority of the soil tests performed in the 40 Farm Bureau soil testing laboratories throughout the state show a definite need for potash.

The University has long recommended the use of straight potash to replenish the soils which are low in this important element.

NOW you can get it!

Although the total potash production has not been increased, a very substantial quantity of Muriate of potash has just been made available for direct application to Illinois soils.

We now have Muriate of potash for you ready for shipment *direct* from potash mines to your county. In fact, several cars are now in transit to various sections of the state.

SAVE

ON PRE-SEASON DELIVERY

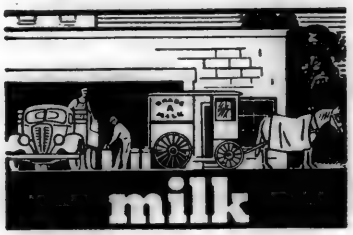
Substantial savings may be made by farmers who order early. Potash is produced in fairly equal monthly quantities which must be either shipped or stored. Commercial storage is costly and raises the price. Save money by ordering your year's requirement now for storage on your farm. This material is granular—it can be kept in good condition.

If you don't know your soil needs, see your Farm Adviser. If your soil tests show a need for potash, see your Authorized Farm Bureau Plant Food Distributor in your county.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 S. DEARBORN ST. • CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

More money for farm pr



By WILFRED SHAW

Twelve St. Louis milk distributors who have held back $163,000 in payments to milk producers since Jan. 1, 1944 have been ordered to pay the dairymen in a decision handed down by U. S. District Federal Judge Rubey Hulen.

The milk distributors brought legal action against the enforcement of the Amended Milk Order which went into effect Jan. 1, 1944 and put the price increases into escrow pending final court action.

The new amendments provided that milk distributors must give credit of up to 95% of the Class I sales to local producers before they can allocate any milk shipped in from the outside to Class I use. The order also raised the butterfat differential to reflect more nearly current butterfat values.

Sanitary Milk Producers was the only milk producer group to favor the Amended Order when it was presented to producers for ballot.

The following milk distributors were enjoined: Pevely Dairy Company, Quality Dairy Company, St. Louis Dairy Company, Biermann's Dairy, Inc., Chapman Ice Cream Company, Clover Leaf Dairy Company, Golden Rod Dairy Company, Knackstedt Farm Dairy Company, Raskas Dairy Company, St. Charles Dairy Company, Valley Farm Dairy Company and Bailey Farm Dairy.

Milk production in the Chicago milk shed reached a new all-time peak on June 10, according to the Pure Milk Association, when the average production per herd reached 575 pounds per day. This was 32 pounds per day above the production per herd on June 10, 1944.

Milk production in the St. Louis area was 8.27% above that of May, 1944 and 4.58% above that of April, 1945.

Most of the other major milk sheds in Illinois are reporting similar increases in milk production over a year ago. The wet cool weather has maintained the high production of milk later this Spring than usual in all markets of Illinois.

Gov. Dwight H. Green, in early June, proclaimed June as Dairy Month in Illinois. In this proclamation Governor Green said, "Dairy products have a vital place in all well balanced diets and are therefore in constant demand. The dairy farmers and the whole dairy industry of Illinois are making splendid records of production, despite the handicaps imposed by war. There is need for better understanding of the importance and proper use of dairy products, to the end that the greatest possible food values may be obtained from the supplies that are available."

The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are May prices for 3.5% milk, f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

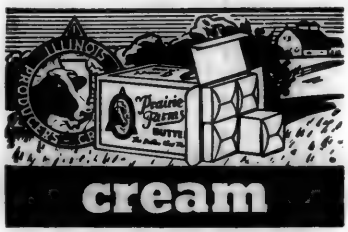
Bloomington	$2.40
Canton	2.75
Champaign	2.70
Chicago	2.95
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.71
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.50
Jacksonville	2.85
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle	2.66
Moline	2.78
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.36
Rockford	2.97
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis	3.20
Streator	2.40

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis, delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for April unless otherwise noted:

Baltimore	$3.82
Boston	3.48
Chicago (70 mile zone) (May)	2.95
Cleveland	3.23
Detroit	3.37
Indianapolis	3.08
Kansas City	3.34
Louisville	3.04
Milwaukee (May)	3.00
New York City	3.66
Omaha	2.89
Seattle	3.04
St. Louis (May)	3.20
St. Paul and Minneapolis	2.99
Toledo	3.18
Terre Haute, Indiana	2.90
Washington, D. C.	3.95

A federal milk marketing order becomes effective in the Dayton-Springfield, O., area following the favorable vote upon the same by the producers in the referendum.

At Columbus, O., where a hearing upon a proposed Federal Order was held early in the year the War Food Administration announced that the hearing was to be reopened in late June upon the proposed order for further testimony upon the proposed order.



cream

By F. A. GOUGLER

Thirty-seven states are now members of the American Dairy Association, the association that was organized about six years ago to promote the dairy industry.

Dan T. Carlson, president, predicts that when the final deductions for the current year are received by the National Association, it will approach a million dollars. This money is a voluntary contribution made by individual milk and cream producers at the rate of one cent per pound of butter fat sold during the first fifteen days of June each year.

Carlson reported that for the year 1944-45 only 4⅝% of the total income was expended for membership work and 5⅜% for administrative expenses. The remainder was expended for radio, magazine and newspaper advertising. A liberal amount is also expended for research work.

Those states that have supported the program from the very beginning, according to Carlson, are now approaching 100% support. A year ago, only 18 states were members; this year there are 37.

On hundred thousand pounds of milk daily. That's a lot of milk, but that is the peak volume of milk received daily by Producers Creamery of Carlinville, or 40% over a year ago. Manager F. A. Gourley, reports that this volume has more than taxed the capacity of his plant during the heavy production of May. Through that period it was necessary to send a truck load daily to Mt. Sterling. Furthermore, many producers who wanted to send milk to the creamery could not be accommodated.

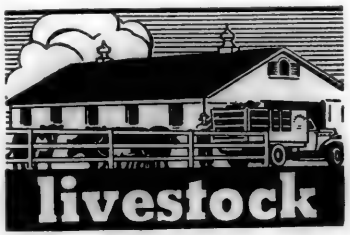
Steps have been taken to remedy this situation. Already, the board of directors has purchased a 7 6/10 acre tract just north of Carlinville at a cost of $3,000, are placing orders for about $60,000 worth of new equipment and are about ready to let a contract for a $60,000 new building, making a total investment of approximately $125,000. Priorities have already been granted for this expansion program.

Producers Creamery of Carbondale is progressing according to plans with its dairy expansion program. Recently, a new six-car garage has been completed. At present, a new boiler room is being constructed to accommodate two boilers. Likewise, a new boiler, stoker, coal tower, and other boiler accessories are being purchased.

Additional new dairy equipment being

purchased will be of the latest design and of stainless steel throughout.

This expansion project is being developed so the creamery will be in a position to serve milk producers in the territory who have never before had an opportunity to market their milk through their own cooperative plant.



By S. F. RUSSELL

Here are the recommendations made at a meeting early in June by the Joint Live Stock Committee representing 134 livestock groups, including the American Farm Bureau Federation, and sent to Washington. The recommendations were made as practical means of increasing the production of beef and pork.

CATTLE

1. We recommend that the extension of the Price Control Act be limited to a period of not to exceed six months from and after June 30, 1945.
2. The present OPA regulations controlling prices and the use of subsidies in the cattle and beef industry have resulted in fewer cattle being fed, with the resultant failure to secure maximum production of beef. No increase in beef production can be expected under existing regulations.
3. Increased feeding of cattle and increased production of beef can be secured if the following specific actions are taken by the government:
   A. Removal of the overriding ceiling on live cattle.
   B. Increase of the compliance maximum price on AA and A grades of cattle at least 50 cents per cwt.
   C. Increase of the ceiling price on AA and A grades of beef in such amounts that the spread between these two grades and the lower grades will be sufficient to justify the feeding of cattle to secure production of beef in volume. . . . . It must be remembered that the greatest increase in beef tonnage will result from the production of AA and A grades of cattle in the feedlot.
4. The industry has been making these recommendations throughout the history of price control. The present shortage of beef is largely the direct result of failure on the part of the government to recognize these fundamental requirements for the production of beef. This shortage will be further aggravated by a continuation of present government regulations.
5. This committee recommends that the OPA undertake immediately to make a thorough study of the problem of subsidy withdrawal, with a view to developing a plan for the gradual and orderly withdrawal of these payments at a time when there is a high level of consumer purchasing power so that consumers will be able to continue to purchase large quantities of beef at prices which will maintain the stability of the cattle industry. . . . . .

HOGS

1. **Floors** — The present minimum price floor of $13.00 per cwt. Chicago base should apply on all good to choice butcher hogs weighing 160 pounds or more. A minimum price floor of $12.00 per cwt. Chicago base should be applied on all weights of good sows and stags.
2. **Enforcement of Floors** — Steps should be taken now to implement and enforce price floors. When the average monthly drove cost to packers falls below $14.00 per cwt., Chicago base, for good and choice butcher hogs, subsidy payments should be withheld on the basis of 2c for each 1c below $14.00, this same deduction to apply to good sows and stags when the average monthly drove cost falls below $13.00 per cwt.
3. **Ceilings** — If ceilings are continued they should be increased to $15.00 per cwt. on all weights of good and choice butcher hogs, Chicago base, and remain at $14.00 on sows and stags for market.
4. **Extension of Price Guarantees** — The announced guarantee by OPA and WFA that price floors and ceilings will not be lowered before September 1, 1946 is commendable, but this period should be extended to December 31, 1946, and any change thereafter in ceiling and/or floor prices shall be announced at least nine months in advance of such change. . . . . .

By L. L. COLVIS

All necessary governmental priorities for the construction of a cold storage plant at Carbondale have been received by the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange.

At a special meeting early in June of the board of directors of the Exchange, arrangements were made to go ahead with all possible speed in order to get the building erected this year.

Having a capacity of 60,000 bushels of apples, the new building will be erected on lots adjoining the present Fruit Exchange building in Carbondale.

Building plans have been made keeping in mind availability of materials so no tremendous difficulty is expected to arise from this source. The building itself will be the first unit of a larger plan so that additional units may be added in future years if they are needed.

The engineering, construction, and power machinery used will make it the most modern and up-to-date cold storage plant in Illinois.

The main immediate purpose for the plant will be for the storage of apples. It is expected, however, that it might also be used in the future to help care for peak days in peach harvest and strawberry harvest.

Pre-cooling of peaches under some conditions is being given consideration. The directors also have in mind that if the Fruit Exchange takes any part in the development of fruit and vegetable processing in Southern Illinois, they will need refrigeration as a basic requirement.

The idea of owning its cold storage facilities is not a new one with the Fruit Growers Exchange. It has been considered as a necessary part of the organization's facilities for several years, but actual construction had to be delayed because of wartime conditions.

From the very beginning, the directors insisted that when such a building could be obtained it must be one that could serve as a model for cold storage in Illinois. Every feature is planned for efficient use and for the convenience of the growers. Both carloadings and truck loadings can be made simultaneously with the use of power conveyors installed. Careful consideration has been given.

When completed the new building will house the general offices of the Fruit Exchange, which make them more available than they are at present. This will in turn release the present offices for additional storage space for the Fruit Exchange Supply Company.

For peaches sold from June 18 to the end of the season, the maximum f.o.b. shipping point price will be $3.64 per bushel on this year's crop.

The Fruit Exchange Supply Company has been in position to furnish more bushel tub baskets this year than for the past two years.

A small amount of corrective pruning for both fruit and shade trees is necessary each year until the desired form is established.

Soils lacking fertility cannot produce adequate vegetative cover.

Montgomery County Farm Bureau bowling team, left to right, front row, are: Mrs. William Durrett, Evaughn Smith and Esther Bruntjen. Back row: Mary Frkovich and Millie Frkovich.

Ford County Farm Bureau officers and workers lay a new concrete floor in the basement of their new quarters in Melvin. (Pantagraph Photo.)

Recently meeting in Chicago was the preliminary National Youth committee. Illinois representatives are: front row, third from left, Margaret Schertz. Back row, third from left, Ellsworth D. Lyon and extreme right, Franklin Allen.

"Goodnight Daddy!" Evelyn Kay of McHenry county kisses the picture of Pfc. Kenneth W. Hood. He is in the Army overseas.

Illinois Farm Supply Company has purchased these properties of the Benton flour mill in Franklin county and will convert them into a feed manufacturing plant.

In true brotherly fashion, Mervin and Howard share their ice-cream treat. They are the children of Graydon L. Peterson of Bureau county. This picture wins the $5 award. Other pictures on the page win $1 awards. The picture page editor would like more pictures of servicemen and women from Farm Bureau families.

$5 PICTURE OF THE MONTH

INCREASE FARMING ENTERPRISE

THE pork production program of A. K. Golden of Saybrook, McLean county, indicates how many Illinois farmers have increased and improved their farming enterprises through sound breeding, feeding, and marketing practices.

A. K. Golden

An example of this is indicated by 115 head of finished hogs that weighed 299 pounds at seven months of age. These pigs were farrowed between Aug. 6 and Sept. 6 by 18 cross bred Berkshire and Chester White sows, and sired by a purebred Chester White Boar. This was an average of 6.4 pigs per litter.

Seventy-five head of these hogs were marketed at seven months of age at an average weight of 299 pounds. The remaining 40 head were marketed one week later at an average of 304 pounds. All of these hogs were marketed by the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association through the Producer's Stock Yards in Bloomington. They were sold to the eastern packing firm of Arbogast and Bastian at Allentown, Pa. This packing firm indicated that these hogs were of excellent quality.

Golden has had 22 sows farrow 168 pigs since January which is an average of 7.6 pigs per litter. One of these sows farrowed and weaned 11 pigs. Golden has 61 sows yet to farrow before September, which is an increase of 15 sows over his 1944 production. The four year average of 7 pigs per litter indicates careful selection of foundation stock. Golden produces between 400-500 hogs annually on this 250 acre McLean county farm on a livestock share lease basis with his landlord Frank Hubert of Saybrook. All of the livestock produced on this farm is marketed through cooperative channels.

THROUGH SOUND BREEDING!

A feature of Kane county livestock marketing committee's program is its sponsorship of a beef calf 4-H project. Interest in the project makes for shows like this one.

LIVESTOCK MARKETING COMMITTEE ACTIVE IN KANE COUNTY

There's a reason for Kane county showing a gain of 111 cars shipped to the Chicago Producers during the past year. It's largely due to the program of the county livestock marketing committee of the Kane County Farm Bureau which has enlisted the cooperation of the livestock producers.

Perhaps the most important of all the activities of the livestock committee is the sponsoring of a beef calf 4-H project. This project has made the 4-H club show of Kane county one of the most outstanding in the state from the standpoint of interest shown by boys and the encouragement given by parents. More than 2000 have attended these 4-H club shows.

The club project works about as follows. In the fall of the year, an order is placed with the Chicago Producers for delivery of calves suitable for 4-H club purposes. At the time of delivery, the calves are weighed individually and at the time of the club show they are again weighed to furnish figures for the rate of gain contest. The winners in this contest are awarded prizes ranging from $8 down.

Four-H club members are billed directly from the Chicago Producers for their calves. This gives the member some business experience in dealing with his cooperative agency.

A larger percentage of the members insure their calves through the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, thereby learning another lesson about cooperative enterprises.

Another feature of the Kane committee's program is the feedlot tour. In a recent tour more than 2400 head of feeder cattle were counted in one mile square of Kane county. These feedlot tours are popular and average attendance runs at 300.

Members of the Kane county livestock marketing committee are Arthur Lind, Aurora, chairman; Charles Keslinger, LaFox; Ira Whildin, Big Rock; George Dauberman, Kaneville, and Hubert Davis, Elburn.

PLANE DUSTS MASON COUNTY WHEAT FIELDS

An airplane was brought into use for dusting wheat fields of Mason county infested with army worms during late June and the results were highly satisfactory, according to Farm Adviser Ray V. Watson.

Calcium arsenate proved to be the most effective dusting agent, Watson said, with a 100 per cent kill reported in the first field treated. Some 2200 acres of wheat were dusted by plane.

The dusting material used in the first trial was a mixture of poison, bran and oil. However, the mixture failed to work well through the dusting equipment attached to the plane.

Several farmers in the south edge of Tazewell county also secured the airplane dusting service. Farm Adviser Clarence Bayles of that county also prepared some poison bait which was scattered by men riding on a corn detasseling machine.

RURAL YOUTH SHORT COURSES

There will be twelve district short courses sponsored by the department of young people's activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association late this summer. The dates are Aug. 21 to Sept. 7. Beginning at 10 a. m. and running for one day and evening each, there will be workshop courses in public speaking, recreation, parlimentary procedure, and officer training. There will also be a quiz on county Farm Bureau facts.

The leaders of the young people who will be teaching these courses are William P. Sanford, IAA director of sales service, Ellsworth D. Lyon, IAA director of young people's activities and Miss Clareta Walker, extension specialist in Rural Youth of the University of Illinois.

The following is the schedule of dates with the locations where the meetings will be held. All meetings, with the exception of Villa Ridge, will be held in the Farm Bureau offices.

Aug.	21	Newton
Aug.	22	McLeansboro
Aug.	23	Villa Ridge (Grange Hall)
Aug.	24	Sparta
Aug.	27	Carlinville
Aug.	28	Rushville
Aug.	29	Canton
Aug.	30	Bloomington
Aug.	31	Yorkville
Sept.	5	Henry
Sept.	6	Oregon
Sept.	7	Moline

YOUNG FOLKS' GROUPS FORMED IN COUNTIES

Preliminary meetings have been held in two counties to plan programs for young married farm people.

In Rock Island county, two meetings have been held, and four monthly meeting programs have been planned in advance by a group in the county. The next meeting will be held July 13. Elmer N. Searls, assistant professor in agricultural economics extension, will speak on "Financial Planning for the Farm Family," at this meeting. About 25 young couples have indicated an interest in forming an organization in the county.

In Montgomery county, a group of young married couples held a dinner June 22 in the Hillsboro Hotel. The next meeting of the group will be held Aug. 8 at Hillsboro Park with an evening picnic to be followed by a discussion session. Prior to the meeting, a special effort will be made to inform all young married couples of the program.

Forests conserve soil moisture because they cast shade, because the forest floor is covered with a mulch of leaves, and because forest soils contain a large amount of humus.

Rural Youth

By
Ellsworth D. Lyon

Christian County had a full and profitable meeting in June with a movie on soil and wild life conservation, a quiz program about farm and home safety, Julia Muirhead's report of the Leisurecraft and Counseling Camp at East Bay, and recreation under the direction of Donald Downs.

Schuyler Youth enjoyed a barn dance and slumber party at the home of Oleta Clayton, a member, for its June meeting. A number of new dances were learned.

Clay County Rural Youth sponsored a parents' night in June and presented the timely playlet, "A Two-Family Farm Business." Former Rural Youthers now in the service who attended the meeting were James Fleener, Harold Roley, and Carroll Stanford.

McDonough Rural Youth served a potluck supper for the June meeting. Rural Youth slides for 1944 were shown, after which President Hitchfield proved himself to be a good square-dance caller for the recreation period.

St. Clair recently heard a speech on "The G. I. Bill of Rights" by R. L. Thorne, former teacher at the Belleville Township High School, but now with the Veteran's Rehabilitation Bureau.

McHenry County Rural Youth has three members serving as Volunteer Nurse's Aids, is planning to invite a Red Cross speaker soon, and is making plans for a Red Cross benefit dance.

Jackson-Perry Rural Youth held an outdoor meeting at Riverside Park, June 14. Two former members, Clarence Mann, who is home on furlough from overseas with the Army, and Rose Lee Johnson, who has been doing war work in California for several months, were present.

Randolph's 11th annual banquet was built around the theme "Looking Ahead," with emphasis upon "Work," "Home," "Community," "Life."

Franklin County Rural Youthers recently gave a program to cheer the soldiers of the Marion Veterans' hospital.

Clark County's third annual banquet was a well-planned event. The good menu, Ray Farris' humorous poems, Virginia Fishback's enthusiastic song leadership, and Mr. Kenneth Cohee's address on "Rural Youth and Post War America" provided very substantial physical and mental food.

Edgar's fifth annual banquet was held on the previous night to Clark's, but equal in plans and personalities among youth. Leave it to Edgar to find a way out when at a very late hour it becomes necessary to make changes in the program. Visitors from these two adjoining counties were in evidence at each other's banquet.

Why shouldn't Rural Youthers tell of their interesting employment, as did Loraine Gray of Livingston county when she talked upon the theme, "My Experiences in the Hatchery." Volley ball and dancing concluded the evening's activities.

Bureau sets up a standard by which Rural Youthers may become eligible to wear the official Rural Youth emblem. A member must first attend meetings regularly and serve in an office or on a committee. This county is continuing to buy war bonds during 1945. The amount, $826.25, was reported as the total at the June meeting.

McLean County has been contributing baked goods for the Red Cross Canteen.

Adams Rural Youthers have been working with the county on the clothes collecting campaign for Europe's needy peoples.

Among the Rural Youth groups represented recently at the blood banks were Bureau, Adams, McHenry, and Knox.

"What Rural Youth Is and Does" was discussed by a member, Kenneth Cheatham at Bond's June meeting.

Jackson, Mississippi. Private Swartz received three major battle stars. He was awarded the Philippine liberation ribbon, the good conduct ribbon, and the South Pacific ribbon for service in New Guinea, Caledonia, and New Zealand.

Loren Brunson, former Rural Youth member of Eureka, Woodford county, accompanied the body of the late president F. D. Roosevelt from Fort Myers, Va. to the White House.

The eighth Oak Leaf cluster was recently awarded to First Lt. W. A. Grusy, former Rural Youth member from Woodford county. Lt. Grusy is a veteran of 56 missions over enemy territory and is the pilot of a P-51 mustang fighter.

Walter Burton, a former Woodford County Rural Youth and a veteran of the North African and European theatres of war attended the San Francisco peace conference and drove the car which conveyed Secretary of State Stettinius to and from the meetings.

Charter members of the newly organized Hamilton County Rural Youth are: front row, left to right: Edith James, Fay Erkmann, Myrtle Sink and Katherine Gibbs. Second row: Elsie Gholson, Gene Endicott and June Irvin. Third row: George Smith, Frank Allen, Charles Robertson and Ray Erkmann.

President Kenneth Wilson of McHenry county reports "We collected ten decks of playing cards to take on the next camp and hospital council meeting. We contributed $10 toward furnishing a day room for the WACS at Scott Field. We enjoyed a very good talk on "Plant Foods."

Pfc. John T. Schmitt, a former Marshall-Putnam Rural Youther serving in the Marines, was killed March 16 on Iwo Jima, it was reported to the Rural Youth organization.

Capt. Paul F. Sharpe, Marshall County, chaplain in the United States Army, died June 7 in the Philippine Islands. He was stricken with pneumonia and later contracted a fever which caused his death. Before entering the armed forces, Captain Sharpe was pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of La Prairie. He was an active Rural Youth member.

Private Frank Donald Swartz, a former Lee County Rural Youth member is now at home on furlough. Following his furlough, he will return to the Percy Jones Hospital, Fort Custer, near Battle Creek, Michigan. Formerly, he was in the Gardner General Hospital, Chicago, and prior to that was in the Foster General Hospital,

Lieut. Wayne Young, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Young, Princeton, Bureau county, was killed in action May 12 while piloting a B-24 Liberator bomber over Mindoro Island in the Philippines, according to a war department telegram received by his parents. The plane's entire crew was lost.

Lieutenant Young's bombardment squadron was a member of the famous "Jolly Rogers" Bombing group, which holds the highest record for enemy aircraft downed in the Pacific area.

Last March Lieutenant Young received the Air Medal for meritorious achievement in action, while participating in aerial flights in the southwest Pacific theater of war. He is a veteran of more than two and a half years of service, having been inducted in September, 1942. Lieutenant Young trained at several centers in the United States, and received his silver wings and commission following graduation from Douglas Air Field, Douglas, Ariz., on March 12, 1944.

He received his schooling in rural schools of Bureau County, and was a member of the 1940 graduating class of the Walnut community high school. He was well known in the county, and had been active in 4-H and Rural Youth work.

PLANE DUSTS MASON COUNTY WHEAT FIELDS

RURAL YOUTH SHORT COURSES

YOUNG FOLKS' GROUPS FORMED IN COUNTIES

DECLARE YOUR FREEDOM

from fear of Hog Cholera!

The shot heard about and appreciated 'round the world in '45 is the "shot" you give your pigs, to insure their safe delivery to Uncle Sam and our hungry friends across the sea.

So don't delay — vaccinate your pigs with Farm Bureau Serum — as a patriotic duty as well as a profitable one for yourself.

Rural Youth

By
Ellsworth D. Lyon

Christian County had a [illegible]

[illegible] Youth [illegible]

[illegible] Rural Youth [illegible]

Mercer [illegible] Rural Youth [illegible]

[illegible]

Mifflin [illegible] Rural Youth [illegible]

[illegible] Perry Rural Youth [illegible]

Randolph's fifth annual [illegible]

Franklin County Rural Youth [illegible]

Clark County's third annual [illegible]

[illegible]'s fifth annual banquet was held [illegible]

Why shouldn't Rural Youthers tell of [illegible] interesting enjoyment, as did Lorraine Gray of Livingston county when she talked

[illegible]

Bergen sets up a state [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Charter members of the newly [illegible] Hamilton County Rural Youth [illegible] row, left to right: Edna Pumo, [illegible] Norma Mae Sack and Kitty [illegible]

[illegible]

Pvt. [illegible] Schaaf [illegible]

Capt. Paul [illegible]

Private Frank Degal [illegible]

[illegible]

NEWS and VIEWS

Canning Hints

Canning programs are uppermost in the thinking of many homemakers right now, but the outlook is for a program with little or no sugar.

One of the questions that is being asked is whether saccharin can be used in canning fruit. The answer from Miss Grace Armstrong, foods specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, is a firm and unequivocal NO! The use of saccharin is definitely not recommended — it imparts a bitter taste and unpalatable flavor to canned foods.

Don't hesitate to can fruits, though, Miss Armstrong urges, even though sugar is scarce. Can without sugar if necessary. Although flavor and texture are better in fruit canned with sugar, those qualities can take second place in this year of emergencies. Sugarless fruit is better than no fruit at all.

Remember the correct preparation and processing are the things that count in preservation — the amount of sugar used in fruit canning is not enough to have any preservative action, Miss Armstrong continues.

Another alternative open to the home canner to help in extending the sugar supply is the use of corn sirup or honey to replace part of the sugar. The leaflet "Canning Fruits with Little or No Sugar" gives complete information on how to use corn sirup or honey to stretch your canning sugar ration and how to can fruit without sugar. Send your request for a free copy to the Extension Editor's Office, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.

About Your Kitchen

Busy war times with many extra jobs to do have made farm women realize the importance of an efficient kitchen workshop where routine jobs can be done in record time with the minimum of effort.

As a result, kitchen clinics are being requested in a number of counties throughout the state.

Receiving first billing in these clinics is the ever-important kitchen sink, says Miss Gladys Ward, home management specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Although there is no blanket answer to the many questions that arise concerning the size and arrangement of the kitchen sink, here are some things to consider in choosing a sink:

Think about the number and location of doors and windows in the kitchen, the adequacy or inadequacy of work space available, the size of sink and the pros and cons of buying a double or a single sink.

If having a double sink means a resultant shortage of work counter, then it is better to choose a sink 20 inches long and have three to five feet of work counter on the right side with storage cabinets above and below for food supplies and utensils used in baking. This arrangement is to be preferred to a longer sink and shorter work counter.

If there is ample work space, the double sink with swing faucet and a removable cup strainer is a decided time and labor saver, especially if hot running water is available. With this combination no pans are needed for dishwashing, cleaning of vegetables and other sink jobs, and even the requirements of a large family can be met with ease and dispatch.

Chop fresh vegetables for a mixed salad just before mealtime, and add the dressing at the very last minute. It's good insurance against a limp, wilted salad that has lost its vitamins and its appetite appeal.

Fasten a coat or dress when it is placed on a hanger. This will help the garment to hold its shape.

New Home Bureau

Officers have been elected for the newly organized Clinton County Home Bureau. The organization has over 370 cooperators on the roll. The new officers are: president, Mrs. Frank Warnecke, Breese; vice president, Mrs. Charles Twigg, Carlyle; secretary, Mrs. R. Gordon Kramer, Carlyle; treasurer, Mrs. Ray Schroeder, Breese.

Vitamin C in Tomatoes

Sunlight influences the amount of vitamin C in tomatoes, an important source of this vitamin.

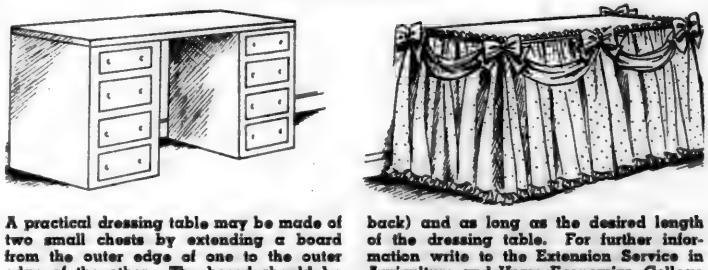
This has been shown by research workers at the U. S. plant, soils, and nutrition laboratory at Ithaca, N. Y. This laboratory, operated by the department of agriculture's research administration, studies nutrition from the soil up to the sun.

From these tests it appears that the tomatoes richest in vitamin will be ones that ripened during a spell of sunny weather.

Soap Next?

Soap is apt to be the next big shortage. Flake and powder soaps are hard to find now and bars and cakes are liable to be equally scarce unless more fats are available to the soap factories. There's good reason to keep pushing the fat salvage campaign.

Small Chests



A practical dressing table may be made of two small chests by extending a board from the outer edge of one to the outer edge of the other. The board should be the same width as the chests (front to back) and as long as the desired length of the dressing table. For further information write to the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

for HOMEMAKERS

4-H Clubs Plan Camp Memorial

Illinois 4-H club members have officially opened a new state-wide campaign to raise sufficient funds to build a state camp, which will be a memorial to Illinois 4-H members who have lost their lives in the present war.

Details for the camp are not yet completed, although it will be located somewhere in Illinois. In view of the rapidly increasing camp program, such facilities are needed.

Many clubs already have sizeable funds on hand which they expect to turn in at once. Other clubs will be getting under way shortly to earn money for this project. Such funds will be sent to their farm or home adviser.

The committee directing this project consists of Mrs. Esther K. Thor, Champaign county home adviser; W. F. Coolidge, Livingston county farm adviser; and F. H. Mynard and Miss Mary McKee, U. of I. College of Agriculture.

New Home Advisers

Mrs. Jean K. Lystad, home adviser in Iroquois county for five years, will start work as home adviser in McLean county Sept. 1. She will succeed Miss Clara R. Brian, who is retiring after serving 25 years as McLean county home adviser.

Mrs. Lystad is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and has taught home economics for 11 years in the junior and senior high schools of Rockford, and Milwaukee, Wis., and Chisholm, Minn.

Mrs. Mildred Morris Seeman, Jacksonville, is the new home adviser in Morgan county. Mrs. Seeman is a graduate of Western Illinois State Teachers' College and has studied at MacMurray College and at the University of Illinois. She has taught home economics work in Pawnee, Sangamon county, and in Bluffs Community high school, Scott county. Mrs. Seeman replaces Eureath Fryermuth who has been named La Salle county home adviser.

Mrs. Sara Eastman Dalrymple has been named Stark county home adviser. She is a graduate of the University of Illinois and has studied at Iowa State College and Oxford University, Oxford, England. Mrs. Dalrymple has taught home economics in high school and from 1940 to 1942 served as home supervisor for FSA with headquarters in Decatur, Macon county.

A basic sugar-saving coffee cake to finish a meal on a delightful note.

Mrs. Dalrymple is the mother of two children. Her husband is serving in the U. S. Army.

Miss Ruth Grant has assumed her new duties as home adviser for Williamson county. Miss Grant is a 1931 graduate of the University of Illinois. Recently she has served as associate home supervisor with the FSA in Johnson and Massac counties.

The new home adviser of Kendall county, **Mrs. Alice Herron,** has taken over her duties. Mrs. Herron is a graduate of Joliet Junior College and received her B.S. degree at the University of Illinois in 1941. Since February, 1944, she has been emergency food assistant with the WFA in Will county.

Salvage Facts

Fat salvage authorities are now looking to farm and small-town families to increase the quantities of waste household fats for salvage. This is necessary because quantities of collected fats are declining in urban areas due to smaller supplies of meats and edible fats available in those districts.

Furthermore, the available meats are less and less fat these days; but the war needs for fats are growing greater and greater.

Recipe Treats

MARMALADE GLAZE COFFEE CAKE

1½ c. sifted flour	½ c. milk
2 tsp. bak. powd.	3 tblsp. melted shortening
½ tsp. salt	½ c. orange marmalade
1 egg	
½ c. corn sirup or honey	

Sift together flour, baking powder, and salt. Beat egg, add sirup, milk, and shortening. Blend thoroughly. Add to flour mixture, stirring until flour is moistened. Put orange marmalade in paper-lined pan, 8x8 inches. Spread batter over marmalade in pan. Bake in moderately hot oven (400°F.) 25 minutes.

CHERRY ROLL

2 c. flour	2½ c. fresh or canned sweetened cherries, drained
3 tsps. baking powd.	
½ tsp. salt	2 c. cherry juice and water
2 tblsps. sugar	½ c. sugar
½ c. shortening	
½ to ¾ c. milk	

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, and sugar. Cut or rub in shortening. Add milk to make soft dough. Toss out on lightly floured board and knead gently ½ minute. Roll into rectangular sheet ¼ inch thick. Spread cherries over dough and roll jelly-roll fashion. Cut 1½ inch slices and place cut side down close together in greased deep baking dish 8 x 12 inches. Heat cherry juice and water and dissolve ½ cup sugar in it. Pour over rolls. Bake in moderate oven (375°F.) 45 minutes.
Yield: 1 dozen rolls.

EDITORIAL

The Charter

AN OVERWHELMING majority of the American people, and farmers are no exception, realize that the hope of avoiding future wars is largely tied up in the San Francisco Charter, signed June 26 by the representatives of fifty nations. By the time this issue of the IAA RECORD reaches its readers, the document will have been placed before the U. S. Senate for its ratification.

No one, we think, feels that the Charter represents perfection, nor that it signifies more than one step forward toward international comity and fair dealing. It was probably the best that could be obtained at this time, just as Washington is reported to have said of the newly-framed Constitution of the United States.

Granted that it may have imperfections, it is still to be hoped that the United States Senate will give immediate and sympathetic consideration to this important document and that partisanship will have no part in the deliberation.

Facts You Should Know

FARM Bureau members rightfully assume that their cooperatives not only follow ethical business practices but that they meet their tax obligations fully and without any attempts at evasion through technicalities.

In the midst of a propaganda campaign conducted by a relatively small group, charging that cooperatives have unfair tax exemptions (and sometimes it is inferred that they pay *no* taxes!) it should be understood fully by our members and the general public that Farm Bureau-sponsored cooperatives in Illinois, many of which operate without tax exemption, meet their obligations fully and up to the letter and spirit of the law.

Specifically, they pay property taxes both on real and personal holdings, license fees applicable to their businesses, federal excise taxes where applicable. Federal income taxes are paid by the non-exempt cooperatives on all non-member earnings and such earnings as are not annually distributed to members.

Antagonistic interests complain seriously because cooperatives are tax exempt on patronage refunds paid to members. It should be understood that all sums paid in the form of patronage refunds to members, however, enter into the member's income, either as reduced costs or added income and there become subject to taxation. Moreover, the courts have held that any corporate or individually-owned business, may, by agreeing in advance to pay its patrons such refunds, be tax-exempt to the extent of such payments. Cooperatives enjoy, therefore, no unfair privilege in this regard.

Farm Bureau members may be assured, and they should reassure their business friends, that their cooperatives measure up in meeting tax obligation, as on all other matters involving business ethics, legal or moral duty.

Cooperation That Pays

SOME 40 County Farm Bureaus in Illinois either have set up or are in the process of setting up complete soil testing laboratories, according to the latest available report on this project. Some 15 more are contemplating setting up such laboratories.

The installation of these complete soil testing services in so many counties is one of the significant developments of the Farm Bureau in the past year. These laboratories will make a vital contribution to soil building and improvement and aid farmers in discharging their responsibilities as trustees of the land.

They also furnish an excellent positive example of the cooperation that has existed in Illinois and elsewhere between Farm Bureau and the Extension Service. Financed by Farm Bureaus out of membership fees paid by farmers, the laboratories furnish the concrete, practical means of illustrating and making effective the teachings of the Extension Service. They will help get things done; and after all, education, or information, or research, call it what you will, is only effective when it is actually put to work.

It is one of the great facts in Illinois agriculture that this happy co-working of theory and practice, information and action, research and its practical application, has been made possible.

Cooperative Credit

THE members and directors of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis should be highly commended. The last remaining capital stock subscribed by the government was repaid in 1940. Since that time the capital stock of the bank has been owned completely by the farmers' cooperative National Loan Associations in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. Since November of 1944 the bank has been repaying to the federal treasury the "paid-in surplus" at a rate of a million dollars a month. According to present plans, all federal funds in the bank will have been repaid by June 30 of this year. After that date the institution will be completely financed by farmers.

The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis is one of twelve such banks established in 1917 under authority of the federal farm loan act. These banks are permanent institutions designed to provide long-term farm mortgage credit to farmers at reasonable rates of interest. The land banks make loans only on the security of first mortgages on farm land.

The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis is a splendid example of the results of cooperation. Farm people of Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas may well be proud of this institution. It has been well managed; it has served the interests of farm people, it has not been a drain upon the federal treasury. It is hoped that this splendid example will be followed by other institutions which have been created under federal laws in order to facilitate the development of cooperation in agriculture.

To our way of thinking, farmer owned and controlled cooperatives are among our soundest institutions. There are some people in this country who would eliminate cooperatives, or greatly reduce the encouragement which is being given to them. Let those who would undermine our cooperative system note well the results in Germany and Italy where cooperatives were abolished and there was established in their place a system of fascist controls. Let them contrast the situation in Germany and Italy with that in Sweden and other Scandinavian countries where it has been the policy to encourage and promote the organization and operation of cooperative associations.

● When Jane Smith tells this story, she starts out with: "We'd just gotten married . . . . . ." And then Bill always breaks in with: "No honey, that makes the story too long. Start where you were making fudge. I'd just built you a bright, spankin' new house. Like a woman, you wanted to show it off. So we decided on a house warming and sent out a silly little invitation card to neighbors for miles around. That night, before the guests arrived you were making fudge and I was dusting. And like a woman you had to come in and point out all the spots I was missing. That's when we smelled smoke. A minute later the whole kitchen was in flames. And by the time the first guests arrived our pretty little home was in ashes. HOUSEWARMING? OH BROTHER! It almost broke your heart. And I was trying to think of something to say, when our I.A.A. insurance man drove in. And I pointed to him and said: "Jane, here comes the man who'll build you a new house!" And he did! Right down to the little sun porch that you didn't like on the first house." Jane finishes the story like this: "I wanted to take that money we invested in insurance and buy a new dress. Bill put his foot down, though. And I was pouting for a week! Now, I'm really SOLD on insurance, and on I.A.A. insurance service. Gee! Without it, Bill and I couldn't have built again for ten years!"

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

If your home and buildings and livestock and farm equipment are not insured against loss by wind or fire, see your FARM BUREAU INSURANCE AGENT today. You'll be surprised at how little it costs for full protection. So don't take *chances*, take out FARM BUREAU FIRE AND WIND INSURANCE.

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"PAPER MISTER?"

"SURE, Son. We'll take a paper. And we're not afraid of the headlines — today's, tomorrow's or next year's. You see, Son, we're *organized* . . . . more than one hundred thousand strong. We *make* headlines ourselves when it's necessary. No, one farmer alone can't do it. But when over one hundred thousand voices speak as one the *windows rattle* in Washington and Springfield and Chicago and newspaper men reach for the big black type. That's *organization,* boy! And while we hold it, and use it, the news is going to be *good* for farmers. We're going to *make* that kind of news."

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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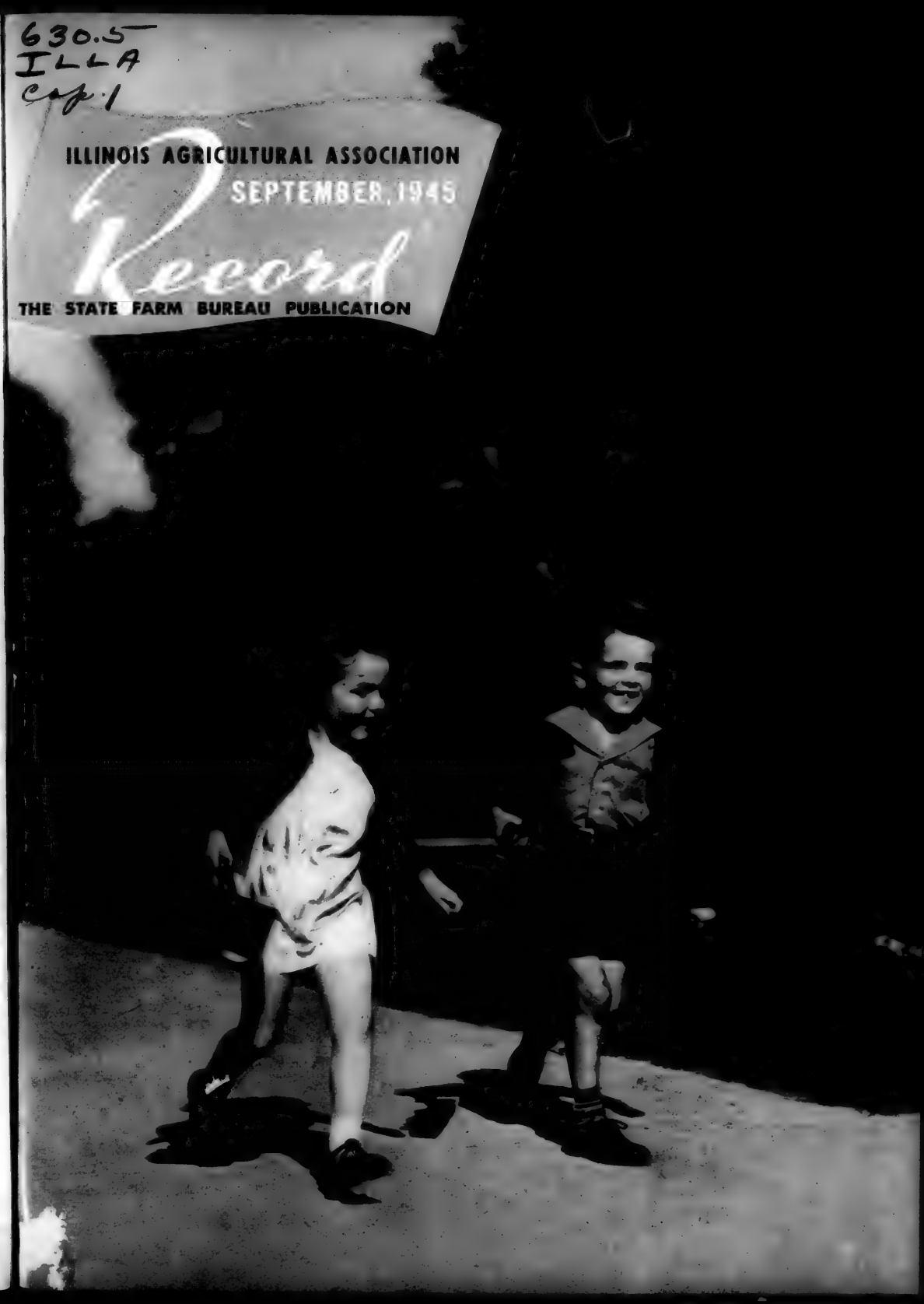
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
SEPTEMBER, 1945

Record

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION



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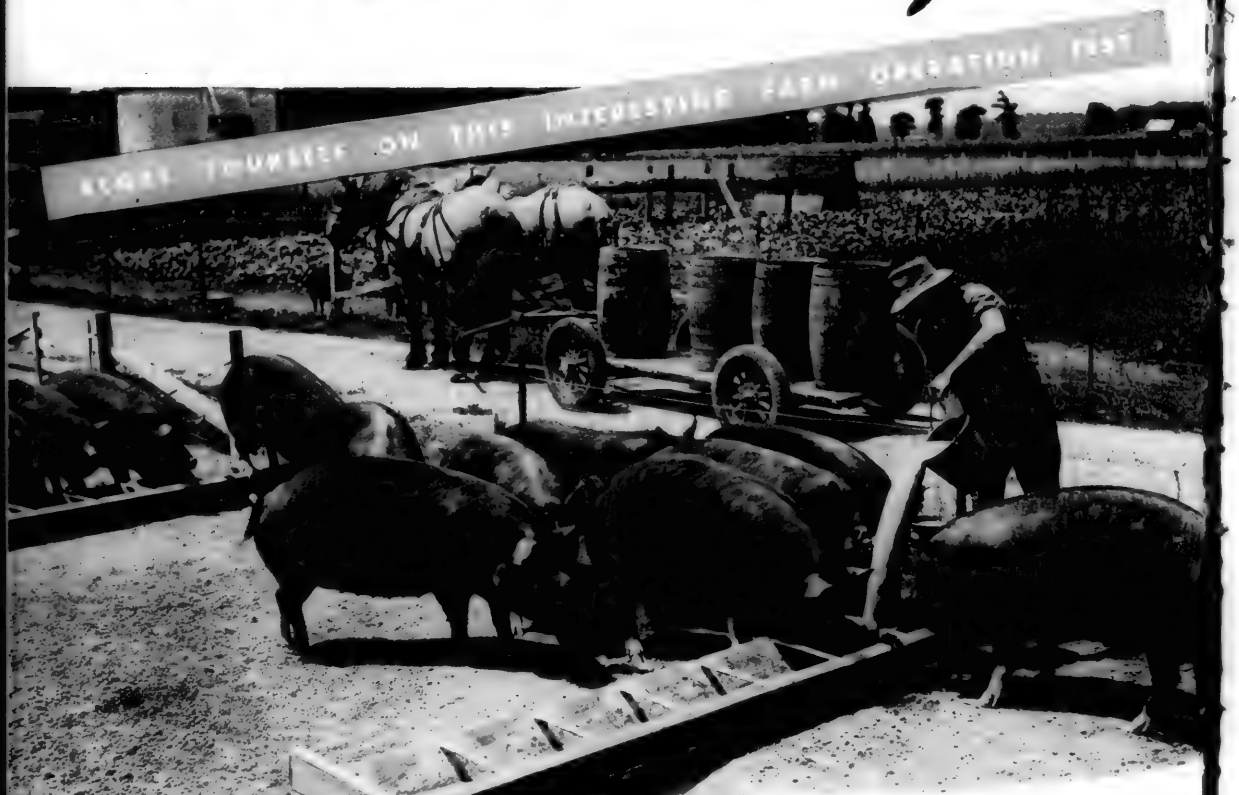
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

How Smart Are You?



1. How does a cow lie down—front feet first or hind feet first?
2. What is the gestation period of sheep?
3. Suppose your hired man is injured by a corn picker. Are you legally liable?
4. Which dairy breed has the highest annual butterfat production record?
5. What is a good average rate of gain per day for a pig from date of birth to market weight?
6. If your cow breaks out and wanders on the highway, causing an accident, who is liable?
7. Name two hardy varieties of alfalfa.
8. How many bushels of corn can be placed in a crib measuring 30′ x 12′ x 14′?
9. How many quarts in 100 pounds of milk?
10. If your hired girl is injured on the steps of your home, must you pay her doctor and hospital bills and continue her pay while she is laid up?
11. Which breed of beef cattle commonly has the highest dressing percentage?
12. What is humus?
13. Which contributes most to corn yield — plowing under a catch crop of sweet clover or letting the stand of clover remain a year for pasture and then plowing under?

ANSWERS TO FARM OPERATION TEST

(Score yourself 8 points for each correct answer)

1. Front feet first. 2. 21 weeks. 3. If you were at all negligent and you do not have liability insurance, you better see your lawyer. You may have to pay. 4. Holstein. 5. 1 lb. per day. 6. Same answer as No. 3. 7. Cossack-Ladah and Grimm South Dakota. 8. Approximately 2,113 bushels. 9. 46½ quarts. 10. Same answer as No. 3. 11. Aberdeen-Angus. 12. Partially decayed vegetable and animal matter in the soil. 13. Let remain for a year, then plow under. Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company provides adequate insurance protection against the hazards referred to in questions 3, 6, and 10.

ILLINOIS
Agricultural Mutual
INSURANCE CO.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

This Month... by Earl C. Smith

AUGUST of 1945 will be recorded in history as being the month in which the most gigantic war of all times was brought to a close. It also will be remembered as the month which brought renewed hope to the people of the world and in which plans were inaugurated for a successful peace.

Farm people, in common with all other citizens, feel a deep sense of relief and satisfaction at the capitulation of Japan and Germany. But these feelings are tempered in realization of the gigantic and complex problems that must be met and solved if we are to enjoy a complete and lasting peace.

The coming months and probably years call for and require the greatest contribution on the part of every citizen in assisting the responsible leaders of government in solving the problems of reconversion and readjustment that affect every line of business and every American home. These problems cannot be solved through idleness of the individual and a false feeling of security which comes through dependence upon the government. They can and must be solved through stimulated productivity in which all individuals must play a part and through adoption of policies directed toward the interchange of industrial and agricultural products on a basis of fair economic balance.

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How Smart Are You?

[illegible]

2 [illegible]

3 [illegible]

4 [illegible]

5 How many pounds of corn can be placed in a corn measuring 8½" x 12" x 4"?

6 How many quarts in 100 pounds of milk?

7 If your wood gal is stunned on the steps of your house, must you pay her doctor and hospital bills and continue to pay while she is laid up?

8 Which breed of beef cattle commonly has the highest dressing percentage?

9 What is ensilage?

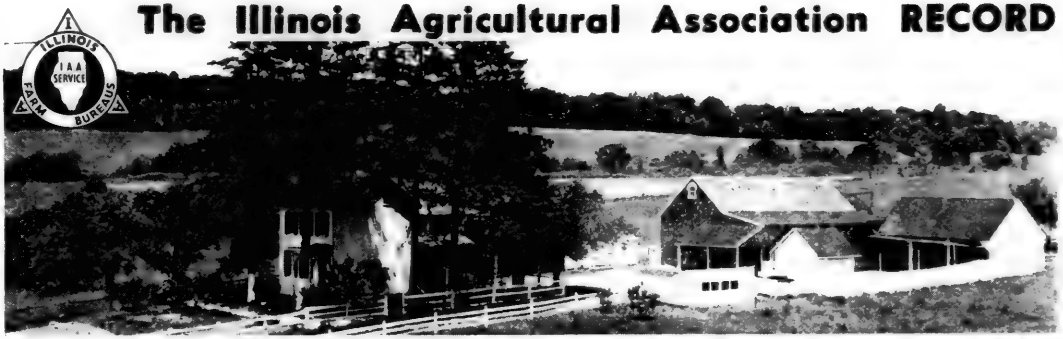
10 What advantages exist to corn under plowing under a catch crop of sweet clover as against the use of clover as a crop for pasture and then plowing under?

ANSWERS TO FARM OPERATION TEST

(Score yourself 8 points for each correct answer)

[illegible]

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD



To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

This Month... by Earl C. Smith

AUGUST of 1945 will be recorded in history as being the month in which the most gigantic war of all times was brought to a close. It also will be remembered as the month which brought renewed hope to the people of the world and in which plans were inaugurated for a successful peace.

Farm people, in common with all other citizens, feel a deep sense of relief and satisfaction at the capitulation of Japan and Germany. But these feelings are tempered in realization of the gigantic and complex problems that must be met and solved if we are to enjoy a complete and lasting peace.

The coming months and probably years call for and require the greatest contribution on the part of every citizen in assisting the responsible leaders of government in solving the problems of reconversion and readjustment that affect every line of business and every American home. These problems cannot be solved through idleness of the individual and a false feeling of security which comes through dependence upon the government. They can and must be solved through stimulated productivity in which all individuals must play a part and through adoption of policies directed toward the interchange of industrial and agricultural products on a basis of fair economic balance.

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HOW'S YOUR HEALTH?

By L. H. SIMERL

Height and weight — an index of growth. This service, together with record keeping and interpretation, can be part of your school program, with the cooperation of your local health department.

"Betty Ann Jones, pretty 8-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Jones of Pleasant View Farm, won the county health contest last week."

"Funeral services were held yesterday for 8-year-old Mary Jane Brown, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, who live three miles north of town."

THUS your newspaper tells the stories of joy and sorrow brought by good health and the lack of it.

Betty Ann enjoys near perfect health because she has had proper food, has been immunized against preventable communicable diseases and has had periodical physical examinations leading to the correction of physical defects.

Little Mary Jane died of typhoid fever, a disease which can be prevented by immunization and proper sanitary precautions. Her life might have been saved if the county had had an efficient health department.

Perhaps your county is one of the nine in Illinois which have already acted to establish a county health department. If not, then it is likely that many persons in your county are considering the advisability of establishing one. In any event, you will want to know what services a county health department can provide, how one is established, and how much one would cost.

A county health department is a part of the county government which devotes its attention to protecting the health of the people of the county. Its activities are largely regulatory, educational and promotional.

The county health department does not engage in the practice of medicine or in social work. It does not compete with or replace either practicing physicians or welfare workers. It does, however, cooperate with physicians, dentists, hospitals, schools, welfare agencies and other organizations concerned with the protection of health.

A county health department is responsible for the enforcement of state and local health laws and regulations. It is responsible for the quarantine of cases of communicable disease. It inspects and enforces laws and regulations concerning public water supplies and sewage disposal systems. It inspects and enforces health regulations regarding restaurants, food processing plants, swimming pools, tourist camps, etc. This regulatory work is carried out by the chief medical officer, usually with the assistance of a sanitary officer.

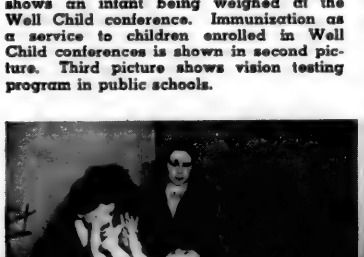
A large part of the activities of the county health department are educational and promotional in nature. In this work the department cooperates with public schools, civic groups, Farm Bureaus, Home Bureaus and other organizations in the community interested in health protection.

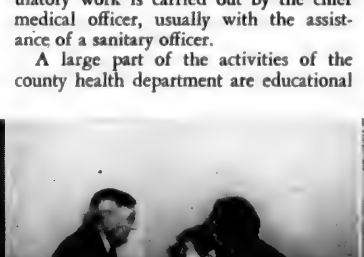
The county health department carries on an educational program to secure the immunization of infants and young children against diphtheria, typhoid fever, small pox, whooping cough and other preventable diseases.

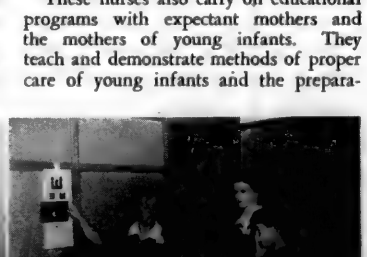
The public health nurses of the department, upon invitation from the family physician, visit families which have cases of communicable disease and demonstrate procedures which will prevent the spread of the disease to other members of the family or to other persons of the community.

These nurses also carry on educational programs with expectant mothers and the mothers of young infants. They teach and demonstrate methods of proper care of young infants and the prepara-

Here are some pictures from the Morgan County Health Department. First picture shows an infant being weighed at the Well Child conference. Immunization as a service to children enrolled in Well Child conferences is shown in second picture. Third picture shows vision testing program in public schools.







tion of food and the sterilization of bottles and other equipment used in the care of the infant.

The county health department carries on educational work and arranges for clinics intended to discover and lead to the correction of physical defects of children. At these clinics children's teeth, eyes, ears, nose and throat are given examinations and their parents are informed as to any defects which are in need of correction. The actual examination of the children is made by doctors and dentists of the community.

The activities indicated above are only a few of the services which can be rendered by an efficient county health department.

The typical county health department in Illinois would include a chief medical officer, a sanitary officer, two or more nurses, and one or two stenographer-clerks. All of these employees must have special qualifications, specified by the Illinois department of health, fitting them for their work. The chief medical officer is responsible to the board of health. The other employees work under his supervision.

According to information received by the Illinois Agricultural Association, nine Illinois counties have already established county health departments. These are Morgan, Lawrence, Wabash, Edwards, Adams, DuPage, McLean and Montgomery. All of these counties have established their health departments within the last two years, since it was only in 1943 that the General Assembly passed the Searcy-Clabaugh Act authorizing their creation.

There are two methods of creating county health departments. The county board of supervisors (or commissioners) can create a county health department by adopting an appropriate resolution. If two or more counties are to be included in a single health department, a joint resolution of the county boards is required.

County health departments may also be established by a majority vote in a referendum in the county, or counties, concerned. A referendum may be ordered at the discretion of the county board, or boards, upon receipt of an appropriate petition signed by at least five percent of the registered voters in two-thirds of the affected townships.

County health departments are controlled by a county board of health. The members of the county board of health are appointed by the chairman of the county board of supervisors (or commissioners), with the approval of his board. Their terms are three years except that some of the first appointees serve only one and two year terms. Board members serve without compensation and may be removed for misconduct or neglect of duty by the chairman of the county board who appointed them.

Your sanitation officer can frequently inspect and make recommendations regarding rural water supplies.

In single county health departments the board of health consists of seven members, including at least two physicians and one dentist. Where two or more counties combine to form a single health department the board of health consists of three persons including one physician and one dentist from each county.

The duties of the county board of health include the selection of the chief medical officer and, with his approval, the appointment of the remainder of the staff. The county board of health also establishes rules for the guidance of the employees of the county health department and makes annual reports to the county board of supervisors and the general public.

Neither the county board of health, nor the health department officials can make rules or regulations governing the public. The health department can, however, make recommendations to the county board of supervisors (or commissioners) as to desirable health regulations. When a county health department is established it becomes responsible for the enforcement of local and state health laws and regulations.

In counties which do not now have county health departments the responsibility for public health services is divided. In counties with the township organization of government, each township has a "board of health" consisting of the supervisor, clerk and assessor. In counties having the commission form of government the county board of commissioners is a "board of health." The state law provides that where these local "boards of health" do not discharge their duties properly the state may take over those duties and charge the costs of the same to the township or county.

The cost of an efficient public health department probably will range from 75c to $1 per person per year. At the present time some federal and some state money is available for the support of county health departments. The law also provides that any available county funds may be used for the support of the county health department. The Searcy-Clabaugh law also provides that any county may levy an additional tax to support the county health department if the levy of such a tax is approved by a majority of the voters in a referendum. The special tax may not exceed 10c on each $100 of assessed valuation.

According to an old saying, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." So we should find out how county health departments have worked out in some of our neighboring states. Michigan and Kentucky are reported to have the best county health organizations in the middlewest. So we have asked our Farm Bureau friends in these states what they think about their county health departments.

J. F. Yaeger, assistant executive secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau, says that, "The evidence indicates that the services far outweigh the cost of operating these county units. . . . The best testimony to their success is that no health department has ever been discontinued even during the years of depression when many county boards of supervisors were forced to reduce appropriations drastically."

Joe Betts, director of information for the Kentucky Farm Bureau, says, "It is our opinion that county health departments have been beneficial to rural people. Besides the work they do in preventive medicine and sanitary control, they are doing an effective piece of work in educating rural people to the benefits to be derived from medical science. It is our opinion that the money appropriated to county health departments, by and large, has been wisely spent."

A principal handicap to the organization and operation of county health departments at this time is the acute shortage of well qualified personnel. Due to war-time conditions the supply of capable doctors, nurses, and sanitarians available for public health work is very limited.

Health departments staffed under these conditions probably will accumulate a number of inferior persons on the payroll. Some of these are likely to be retained indefinitely. This is not necessarily an argument against the creation of county health departments at this time. It does, however, indicate a necessity for proceeding slowly and carefully in the organiza-

(*Continued on page* 17)

LEGISLATION

IMPORTANT ISSUES AFFECTING ILLINOIS FARMERS ARE ENACTED

By PAUL E. MATHIAS

LEGISLATION of far-reaching importance was enacted by the 64th General Assembly. Some of the more important measures affecting downstate are the provisions requiring property to be assessed at its full cash value, the greatly increased state appropriations and the much higher level of state expenditures, and the bill providing for state assistance in the construction of local roads under which the state first recognized its duty to assist in the construction and maintenance of these local roads.

A total of 1507 bills were introduced. Of these, 742 passed the legislature and 691 became law; 51 were vetoed by the Governor. A few of the more important measures affecting agriculture and farmers are outlined in this article and the voting record of downstate members of the legislature is given on some of them.

IAA Secondary Road Program

The Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored legislation to appropriate 20 million dollars from state surplus funds for use on township and road district roads. Objection was raised to this appropriation on the ground that it was not included in the budget for post-war activities. It was also pointed out that federal funds in the amount of $4,700,000 per year for three years are to be available after the war for these local roads. These funds are to be matched by an equal amount of state and county road funds. While the roads improved from these funds are on the county system, nevertheless, they are in rural areas. Finally it was agreed that the appropriation from the state surplus for these township and road district roads should be reduced to 15 million dollars and this amount was appropriated.

The law provides that the townships and road districts will do the grading work and install the smaller culverts. State funds will be used to provide culverts, to install the larger culverts and to provide for surfacing of these roads.

The funds will be allocated among the townships and counties in the proportion which the mileage of township or road district roads in the county and in the township or road district bears to the total mileage of all township and road district roads in the state. The roads to be improved are to be selected by the county superintendent of highways in cooperation with the local highway commissioners and the work is to be carried out under the general supervision of the county superintendent of highways. The appropriation becomes available with the termination of the war or when the Governor determines that conditions are such that the program can be undertaken. The enactment of this legislation is the first recognition by the State of its obligation to assist in the maintenance and construction of these local roads. The roll call on this bill is given on page 9.

Road Commission

Legislation was also enacted which provides for the appointment of a commission of 17 members to study the road system of Illinois and particularly farm-to-highway and secondary roads. This commission is expected to give particular attention to the improvement and reorganization of our township and road district system and to methods of providing state funds for these local roads. This commission is to report to the next General Assembly.

Gateway Amendment

The Illinois Agricultural Association joined with other organizations in sponsoring a Gateway amendment of the state constitution. The proposed Gateway amendment provides:

(a) Amendments to three articles of the constitution instead of one may be submitted by the same session of the General Assembly.

(b) An amendment of the constitution can be adopted by the favorable vote of two-thirds of those voting on the proposition instead of the present requirement of the favorable vote of a majority of all those voting in the election.

(c) Votes upon future amendments to the constitution shall be cast on a separate ballot or in a separate column on the main ballot.

The Association believes that these provisions will enable the General Assembly to submit amendments to those articles of the constitution most in need of change and would make it possible to secure needed changes in our state constitution. This amendment will be voted upon at the election in November, 1946. However, in order to be adopted it will require the favorable vote of a majority of all votes cast in the election. The roll call on this amendment is given on page 9.

Party Circle Bills

In order to make possible the adoption of the Gateway amendment, the Association joined with others in sponsoring the so-called "party circle" method of voting on the Gateway amendment.

Under this party circle method of voting the state conventions of the political parties would be requested to take a position upon the proposed amendment. If the state convention of the party took such a position, either for or against the proposed amendment, then the position of the party upon the proposed amendment would be printed in the party column at the bottom following the names of the party's candidates.

The proposal for the amendment of the constitution would also be printed in a separate column on the ballot. A vote in the party circle, that is a "straight ticket" would be counted for the position taken by the political party unless the voter crossed over and voted otherwise on the proposition where it appeared in the separate column.

It was hoped that the two political parties would approve the proposed amendment and that through this method of voting a majority vote on the proposed Gateway amendment could be secured and the amendment adopted. The Gateway amendment, when adopted, would write into the constitution provisions barring the use of the party circle method in the future. This method could have been used only this one time, that is, for the adoption of the Gateway amendment.

After members of the Senate fully understood that the party circle method could not be used in the future, the bills passed the Senate by a vote of 40 to 1. There was no particular opposition. When the bills reached the House, the state administration actively opposed the bills. The Chicago Democratic machine was also prevailed upon not to support the bills in the House. When the bills were called for passage on the last night of the session, they received a bare 77 votes, just enough to pass them. Then after it appeared that the bills had passed, a number of representatives who had sat silent during the roll call jumped on the band wagon and the final roll call showed a vote of 127 to 3. However, Governor Green vetoed these bills. This veto and these bills are discussed elsewhere in this issue of the RECORD. The roll call on these bills is given on page 9.

School Legislation

The Illinois Agricultural Association supported legislation which substantially increases the amount of state support for schools. The flat grants, that is, the amount given to each school regardless of need are increased from $13 to $19 per pupil for elementary schools and from $2 to $4 per pupil for high schools.

The special equalization aid which is made available to needy districts where local taxes do not provide adequate revenues is increased from $1048 to $1200 per school for rural schools. In the larger elementary schools this special equalization aid is increased from $62 to $80 per elementary pupil and from $85 to $90 per high school pupil. These changes are expected to bring the state's contribution to elementary and high schools to approximately $26,000,000 per year.

The IAA sponsored legislation which was enacted which increases the maximum state contribution to the cost of pupil transportation from $15 to $20 per pupil. State contributions to transportation materially assist in securing school reorganization.

County School Surveys

The Association, with other groups, sponsored legislation providing for county school surveys. As previously reported, this legislation provides that the school directors in each county shall be called together prior to Dec. 1, 1945 and shall vote upon the question of making a county school survey. If a majority favor the survey, then a survey committee of nine members is to be selected.

Five members of the committee are to be selected by the school directors from the rural districts and four members are to be selected by the school board members from urban districts. This committee will survey and study the school system of the county and file a tentative report with recommendations.

Hearings will be held on the tentative report and the committee will then prepare its final report. If the county committee in its final report proposes reorganized districts, an election will be held in the proposed reorganized district upon the question of reorganizing the district as proposed by the committee.

Provision is also made for a state advisory committee to advise with the county committees concerning their problems. It is expected that a number of counties will make surveys under this law which will result in plans for the future reorganization and improvement of their schools. The roll call on this bill is given on page 9.

Bangs' Disease Control

The committee on livestock legislation appointed pursuant to legislation enacted in 1943 recommended a number of changes in the Bangs' disease control law of the state. The Association supported this legislation as it was finally enacted.

In general this legislation provides that calves between the ages of four and eight months, may be vaccinated without first testing either the calf or the entire herd for Bangs' disease. Testing is optional with the owner. Vaccinated calves may move freely until they reach twenty months of age. Adult animals may be vaccinated but are required to be tested for Bangs' before vaccination. So long as the vaccinated animal reacts to the test, the movement of the animal is restricted.

After July 1, 1947 no female animals or breeding bulls over eight months of age may be sold either at private sale or at a farm or community auction unless such animals either (a) come from an accredited herd; (b) are calves under twenty months of age which were vaccinated between four and eight months of age; or (c) were tested for Bangs' within thirty days prior to the date of sale. Animals which react may be sold only for slaughter or into herds where infection is known to exist. Animals which are tested and found negative may move freely.

The legislation also provides for an advisory commission of 13 members to advise with the Department of Agriculture concerning animal disease control rules and regulations and programs.

In this article Mr. Mathias discusses nine of the major issues which were acted upon by the State Legislature — and gives vote of each representative on four of the issues.

Taxation

Legislation to place all property assessments on an actual full fair cash value basis was enacted. The assessments will continue to be made by local assessors and equalized in the county by the board of review. The state department of revenue will determine the percentage at which property has been assessed in the several counties and will direct the county clerk to make whatever adjustments in assessments are necessary to bring the assessments to the full fair cash value.

For instance, in a county which has assessed property at 40% of its full value, the county clerk would be directed to multiply the local assessments by two and one-half in order to bring the assessment to full value. Taxes will be extended upon this full value.

Companion bills reduce tax rates one-half. One companion bill provides that for the first five years under this program tax rates may not be increased more than 5% over the 1942 rate, in any year, or more than 15% over the 1942 rate for the five year period except where increases are authorized by referendum. At the end of the five year period the full increase will be effective unless a referendum has been held in the taxing district and the authorized tax rates reduced. The 100% assessment program goes into effect Jan. 1, 1946.

It appears that over a long period the taxing power of local governments will in most cases be greatly increased. The average assessment ratio in downstate counties is now approximately 30%. This ratio varies from 16% and 20% in counties with the lower assessment ratios to 71% and 73% in counties with the highest assessment ratios. Taking the 30% average, it is obvious that downstate assessed valuations on an average will be multiplied by three and one-third in order to bring them to 100%. With tax rates cut only in half, it is obvious that over a long period the taxing power is greatly increased. Bonding power is based upon assessed valuation and likewise is greatly increased.

The Association strenuously opposed this program. However, it was forced through the legislature by a bi-partisan combination of state administration and Chicago City Hall forces. With the greatly increased taxes which are possible under this legislation, it is essential that tax payers in the local governmental units watch the levies made by their local authorities and make every effort to keep them within reasonable limits. The roll call on passage of S.B. 229, the key bill, is given on page 9.

Legislation which would have provided for the appointment of a county assessor, a new office, in each county to take over the functions now exercised by the county treasurer, as supervisor of assessments, was defeated.

Busses and Trucks

Legislation was enacted increasing the maximum permissible length of a straight truck from 35 feet to 40 feet and of a semi-trailer or two or more unit combination to 45 feet.

The speed limit for trucks was also increased to 45 miles per hour for lighter trucks and to 40 miles per hour for heavier trucks. The IAA did not oppose the increases in length or speed.

It was also proposed that the maximum axle weight on all roads be increased from 16,000 pounds to 18,000 pounds per axle. The IAA opposed this increase and secured an amendment which permits a maximum of 18,000 pounds per axle, only on concrete roads or roads with a concrete base which are designated by the highway department as adequate to carry the heavier loads or on roads which the highway department has designated as obsolete and in need of reconstruction. The license fees for these heavier trucks and busses were also substantially increased. The roll calls on the adoption of the IAA amendment are not complete and therefore are not given.

Miscellaneous

Other legislation sponsored or supported by the Association included a bill providing for a year-round open season on foxes in the central zone; legislation tightening up the State feed law and designed to give purchasers a better understanding of the content of the feeds which they buy; legislation placing rock phosphate under the commercial fertilizer law and repealing the provision which gave fertilizer manufacturers a 10% tolerance in the content of their fertilizer; legislation requiring persons drilling oil wells to give bond prior to drilling for the proper plugging of the well in case it is dry or is abandoned, and legislation giving county boards authority to make rules and regulations relating to water supply, sewage treatment and collection and street drainage in subdivisions outside cities.

The Association was interested in many other bills which affected agriculture and the activities of the Association. It is not possible to refer specifically to all these measures. An attempt was made to confine the Association's efforts to matters which directly affected farmers and the activities of the Association and the Farm Bureaus.

State Appropriation

Of concern to the citizens of the state generally were the very substantial increases made in state appropriations. Appropriations for regular operating expenses were increased from $503,612,630 in 1943 to $625,796,673 in 1945. This is an increase of $122,184,043 or 24%.

The salaries and operating expenses of the state were placed upon a substantially increased level. Experience has demonstrated that once expenditures are established at this higher level, it is very difficult to reduce them.

In addition to the general operating increase, the state administration sponsored huge appropriations for a large number of postwar projects. These postwar appropriations total $139,174,132. Some of these post war projects no doubt are desirable. Many are questionable. Practically all of them were included in one appropriation bill. It was impossible for members of the legislature to choose between these projects. A member who favored some particular project or projects was compelled to vote for the entire appropriation in order to secure the appropriation for the project in which he was interested.

The Tax Payers Federation of Illinois computes the total appropriations at the 1945 session at $772,465,826 as compared with a total of $519,974,232 for the 1943 biennium. This is an increase of $252,491,594 or 48.5%. As of July 1, 1945, the State surplus was a little more than $135,000,000. The appropriations for postwar projects of more than $139,000,000 would completely wipe out this surplus.

In addition to increases in salaries and operating expenses, a number of bills increasing pensions or providing for new pensions for public employees were passed. These included a pension for members of the General Assembly. However, Governor Green vetoed many of these pension measures, including the bill providing a pension for members of the General Assembly.

Representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association were present in Springfield on practically every legislative day. They attempted to present the views of the Association upon measures of interest to agriculture and farmers. County legislative committees were very helpful in contacting members of the legislature from their respective districts. Representatives of the Association were extended every courtesy by the chairmen of the several committees and the presiding officers in the two Houses. They also found members of the legislature to be uniformly courteous and interested.

HOW REPRESENTATIVES VOTED ON FARM LEGISLATION

Members by Senatorial Districts Member	100% Assessment S.B. 229 (IAA Against)		Gateway Amendment HJR 31 (IAA For)		Party Circle Bills S.B. 514-16 (IAA For)		Secondary Roads S.B. 327 (IAA For)		School Surveys H.B. 406 (IAA For)	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
7th District (Outlying Cook County)										
Sen. Bidwill	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. McGrath	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Van der Vries	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Virkus	x		x		x		x		x	
8th District (Boone, Lake and McHenry Counties)										
Sen. Paddock			x		x		x		x	
Rep. Bolger	x		x				x			x
Rep. Keller		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Kelsey	x		x		x		x		x	
10th District (Ogle and Winnebago Counties)										
Sen. Baker		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Hilvers		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. David Hunter		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Lagerstrom			x		x		x		x	
12th District (Carroll, JoDaviess and Stephenson Counties)										
Sen. Laughlin	x		x			x	x			
Rep. Burt			x		x		x		x	
Rep. Franz			x				x			x
Rep. Stransky		x	x		x		x		x	
14th District (Kane and Kendall Counties)										
Sen. Little			x				x		x	
Rep. Laufer		x	x		x				x	
Rep. Peffers		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Schuler		x	x		x				x	
16th District (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam and Woodford Counties)										
Sen. Lantz		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Bruer	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Carpenter		x	x		x		x			
Rep. Lannon		x			x		x		x	
18th District (Peoria County)										
Sen. Trager	x		x		x					
Rep. Crowley	x		x		x					
Rep. Gorman			x		x		x		x	
Rep. Grebe		x	x		x		x		x	
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois and Kankakee Counties)										
Sen. Beckman	x				x		x			
Rep. Alpiner			x		x		x			
Rep. McBroom			x		x		x			
Rep. Topping		x	x		x		x		x	
22nd District (Edgar and Vermilion Counties)										
Sen. Luckey	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Edwards		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Lavezzi		x				x			x	
Rep. Walker		x	x		x		x		x	
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie and Piatt Counties)										
Sen. Peters	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Clabaugh		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Dillavou		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Garman		x	x		x		x		x	
26th District (Ford and McLean Counties)										
Sen. Cash	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Caton		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Kane		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Rhodes		x	x		x				x	

HOW REPRESENTATIVES VOTED ON FARM LEGISLATION (Continued)

Members by Senatorial Districts	100% Assessment S.B. 229 (IAA Against)		Gateway Amendment HJR 31 (IAA For)		Party Circle Bills S.B. 514-16 (IAA For)		Secondary Roads S.B. 327 (IAA For)		School Surveys H.B. 406 (IAA For)	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
28th District (DeWitt, Logan and Macon Counties)										
Sen. Rotz	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Dinneen			x				x		x	
Rep. H. B. Harris	x		x			x	x		x	
Rep. Wilson			x		x					
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler and Tazewell Counties)										
Sen. Lohmann			x		x		x		x	
Rep. Allison		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Burnsmier			x		x		x		x	
Rep. Flowerree		x	x		x		x			
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough and Warren Counties)										
Sen. Downing		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Robbins		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Salisbury		x	x		x		x			
Rep. Schaumleffel			x		x				x	
33rd District (Henderson, Mercer and Rock Island Counties)										
Sen. Carpentier	x		x				x			
Rep. Searle		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Ora Smith		x	x		x		x			
Rep. Teigland	x		x		x		x		x	
34th District (Clark, Coles and Douglas)										
Sen. Lyons	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Frazier		x			x		x		x	
Rep. Jones			x							
Rep. Lewis	x		x		x		x		x	
35th District (DeKalb, Lee and Whitside)										
Sen. Collins		x			x		x		x	
Rep. Brydia		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Shaw	x		x				x		x	
Rep. White			x		x		x			
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike and Scott Counties)										
Sen. Dick	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Donohoo	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Gibbs	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Scarborough	x		x		x		x		x	
37th District (Bureau, Henry and Stark)										
Sen. Rennick	x		x				x		x	
Rep. Chapman		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Knauf	x		x		x		x			
Rep. Nowlan									x	
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin and Montgomery Counties)										
Sen. Miller	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Donnelly		x	x				x		x	
Rep. Fellis			x		x		x		x	
Rep. Robison		x	x		x		x		x	
39th District (La Salle County)										
Sen. Benson	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Hart		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Hayne			x		x		x			
Rep. J. Ward Smith	x		x		x		x		x	
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette and Shelby Counties)										
Sen. Fribley	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. C. C. Hunter		x			x		x		x	
Rep. Preihs					x					
Rep. Welker		x	x		x		x		x	

HOW REPRESENTATIVES VOTED ON FARM LEGISLATION (Continued)

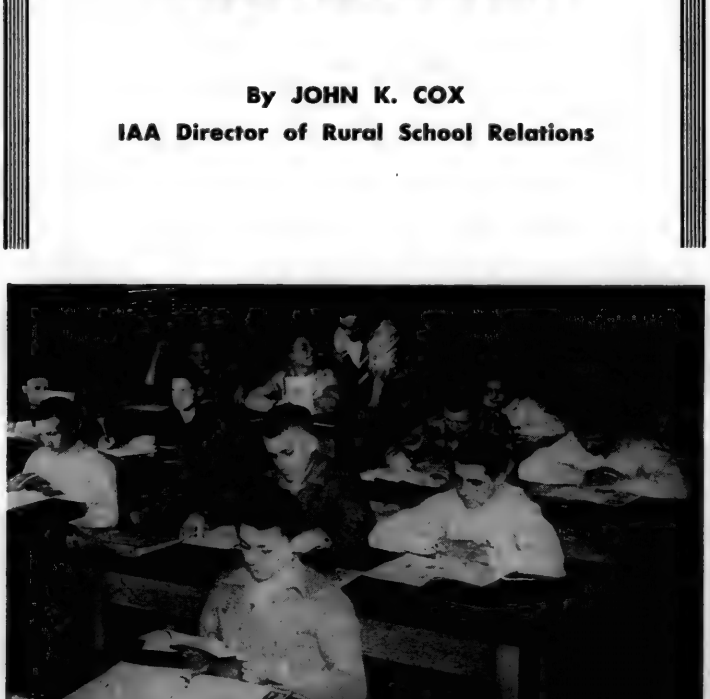
Members by Senatorial Districts	100% Assessment S.B. 229 (IAA Against)		Gateway Amendment HJR 31 (IAA For)		Party Circle Bills S.B. 514-16 (IAA For)		Secondary Roads S.B. 327 (IAA For)		School Surveys H.B. 406 (IAA For)	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
41st District (DuPage and Will Counties)										
Sen. Barr	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Downey	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Hollingsworth		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. O'Neill		x	x		x		x		x	
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham and Marion Counties)										
Sen. Oldfield			x		x		x		x	
Rep. Branson		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Horn			x		x		x		x	
Rep. Taylor	x						x			
43rd District (Fulton and Knox Counties)										
Sen. Thompson	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Cutler	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Peel		x	x		x		x			
Rep. Ray			x		x		x		x	
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph and Washington Counties)										
Sen. Crisenberry	x		x				x		x	
Rep. Brands		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. McDonald	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Thornton	x		x		x		x		x	
45th District (Morgan and Sangamon Counties)										
Sen. Giffin	x		x				x			
Rep. Green	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Lawler		x	x		x		x		x	
Rep. Sullivan	x		x		x		x		x	
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland and Wayne Counties)										
Sen. Broyles	x		x		x				x	
Rep. Coffman		x	x				x		x	
Rep. Samford			x		x		x		x	
Rep. Travers			x		x		x		x	
47th District (Bond and Madison Counties)										
Sen. Flagg	x		x		x		x			
Rep. Lloyd Harris			x						x	
Rep. Monroe		x	x		x		x			
Rep. Mueller	x		x		x				x	
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash and White Counties)										
Sen. Armstrong			x		x		x			
Rep. Higgins	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Stanley			x		x		x			
Rep. Thompson			x		x		x		x	
49th District (St. Clair County)										
Sen. Thomas	x		x		x		x		x	
Rep. Holten	x		x		x			x	x	
Rep. O. L. Miller	x		x		x			x	x	
Rep. Wellinghoff	x		x		x			x	x	
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union and Williamson Counties)										
Sen. Butler			x		x		x		x	
Rep. Gulley (Deceased)										
Rep. J. E. Miller		x			x		x			
Rep. Upchurch			x		x		x		x	
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope and Saline Counties)										
Sen. Van Hooser	x		x				x			
Rep. Field		x	x		x		x			
Rep. Powell	x		x		x				x	
Rep. Westbrook	x		x		x		x		x	

WHAT'S NEW

Over the State

in RURAL SCHOOL ORGANIZATION

By JOHN K. COX
IAA Director of Rural School Relations



Back to the books for another school term.

IN THE second of two articles designed to give rural people a better idea of what is happening over the state in the field of school district reorganization, County Superintendent L. A. Tuggle reports seven consolidations in Vermilion county within the last two years.

VERMILION

Tuggle's letter, along with a number of others, is in answer to a request for information from a few counties on the recent progress in school reorganization in their own counties. The new schools listed are Ellis, Henning, Cheneyville, Collinson, Harrison, Jamaica, and East Lynn. They each include from three to six former districts, enroll from 32 to 92 pupils, hire two to four teachers, have assessed valuations of from $560,434 to $1,000,899, and levy tax rates for educational purposes of from 64c to $1. The first, fourth, sixth and seventh districts were organized under Section 121a of the School Law.

Quoting from Tuggle's letter — "By these consolidations, 23 rural schools have been eliminated forever. We feel that while these consolidations employ only two, three or four teachers, that the advantages of the children having classmates, playmates, and the opportunity to have friendly rivalry in the class work, will make the situation a million times better than little one-room schools with one, two, three or four pupils in them.

"While I would rather have consolidations that would require at least four teachers or more, I feel that our plan in Vermilion county has been a mighty good start. The patrons, teachers and pupils like the system very much. I feel quite sure there are great possibilities in Vermilion county of future consolidations because of the farm-to-market roads throughout our county.

"The good folks of our rural areas and small towns are more and more beginning to like each other and are very friendly in my meetings with them to talk matters over, even though many times they do not agree with the promotion of consolidation at the present time."

It is interesting to note that two of the oldest men in point of service, not in age, in the state have had outstanding success in assisting rural people in securing better educational opportunities through school district reorganization. Superintendent Tuggle of Vermilion and Superintendent McIntosh of Piatt were tied with seven consolidations each within the past two years and up until their letters came into this office.

LA SALLE

W. R. Foster, county superintendent in La Salle county, reports that there

have been no reorganizations within his county within the past two years. In regard to the possibility of future reorganizations Foster says, "I feel that our county is ripe for a readjustment of districts, but most of our rural people are opposed to 'longhaul' consolidation, over-sized classes, and to subjecting their children to town temptations and distractions." La Salle county, one of the largest counties in the state, is reported to have more one-room schools than any other county.

MARSHALL

County Superintendent C. W. Swanson of Marshall county reports two consolidations in his county within the past two years; Sparland, the first, and all the eight schools in LaPrairie township, the second. The Sparland consolidation was around the village of Sparland and took place under Section 121a of the School Law. LaPrairie voted under Section 84a and carried by approximately a 159 to 35 vote. It has about 65 pupils. Since the LaPrairie consolidation, the adjoining township of Saratoga has met to discuss the possibilities of reorganizing.

"I do not know if any lowering of taxes is possible in the new districts as compared with the tax rates in the old districts, but the people do feel that their children will have better and broader educational advantages in these new districts.

"There is a considerable amount of interest in reorganization throughout Marshall county and there is a possibility of additional new districts being formed in the future."

ST. CLAIR

County Superintendent Clarence D. Blair states that there has been no reorganization of school districts in St. Clair county for a good many years. He says that although there is a definite need for reorganization of schools, it is difficult to convince rural populations of this need. He further states, "We have had quite a number of rural schools to close and to transfer their pupils to an adjoining school district. However, they still want to maintain the school district and have no idea of consolidating. The main reason for not wanting to consolidate is that the district can get by with a much lower tax rate by paying tuition to an adjoining school district.

"It is hardly advisable in St. Clair county to have rural consolidated districts. If you will observe on the map you will note that there are quite a large number of small villages scattered throughout the county. It seems to me that any plan of reorganization would have to be built around these trading centers."

WHITE

Hubert H. Sutton, county superintendent of White county, says that although there has been some talk of reorganization in White county, and some closing of school buildings, there has been practically no actual reorganizing of districts or attempts at such within the past two years. He adds, however, that some non-high territory has been annexed to existing high school districts within the last six years.

DE WITT

Wayne Dickey, county superintendent in DeWitt county, reports that in a recent election in the Weldon vicinity where 10 districts voted on reorganizing around the village of Weldon, six districts voted in favor and four against, thereby killing the proposed merger. He states that taxes could have been lowered as a result of combining the 10 schools and employing four teachers rather than the 12 now employed in the same districts. He says that transportation problems are the big stumbling block. He adds that they are having difficulty in finding teachers for all the rural schools in that area and that some will close for lack of pupils and some for lack of teachers. Quoting Dickey, "Further reorganization of schools in DeWitt county will probably have to be delayed until a school survey has been made and considerable more publicity and education of the rural people for larger and better school units has been accomplished."

WHITESIDE

R. M. Robertson, county superintendent of schools in Whiteside county, reports as follows: "Whiteside seems to have been a rather conservative county. Up to the present time only nine rural one-room schools have been closed. However, the reports of your organization and that of our county committee have not been without influence. Boards of directors are thinking more and more about the impossible situation confronting them with low enrollment, teacher shortage, and lack of sufficient funds.

"Three of our one-room schools have recently agreed to combine for next year. All three districts are able to enroll only seventeen pupils. I hope many more will follow this example. It looks now as if we may have six or eight fewer schools than last year. It would appear that local districts must have a great deal of help and encouragement if reorganization of districts is to move forward."

The two most frequently mentioned obstacles in the way of needed school district reorganization are (1) poor roads and (2) lack of education on the part of the public as to the deficiencies and extravagance of the present system and the possibilities of improvement in the serviceability of schools that are more nearly adapted to meet the needs of this present day.

A partial answer to the first obstacle is the secondary road bill just passed by the state legislature, calling for the expenditure of $15,000,000 on the surfacing of secondary roads throughout the state and with special preference being given to school bus routes and mail routes. Some counties have already made long strides in building their own county road program. Some have grouped townships into districts for road maintenance purposes, buying only one set of machinery for the district instead of for each township and thus having additional money to spend on the roads where it is needed. Also there is a Governor's commission to be appointed to study the secondary road situation and to develop a long range plan for road improvement. So considerable help should be forth-coming on that score if rural people are united in their demand for such help.

In regard to the lack of information on the part of the public, a favorable consideration of the County School Survey Act (recently passed by the state legislature) when the school board members of the county are called together on or before Dec. 1, 1945, will have unlimited possibilities in that respect.

If the board members of the county agree to make the school survey, then they elect a county committee of nine members (which committee will be predominantly rural) who will study the present school problems and possible remedies of existing defects in our school program. The people, after public hearings in each community affected, are called upon to vote upon proposals of the county school committee in only one election. They can vote for or against the proposals, but in the meantime they will have a more thorough knowledge of the needs of the schools and how those needs can be met on a voluntary basis without state domination.

VOTE SCHOOL SURVEY

Edwards county got off to a head start in making plans for their county school survey. At a meeting on Aug. 9 at Albion, the vote was 48 to 0 in favor of the survey.

The meeting of school board members of the county was called together by Virgil Judge, county superintendent of schools of Edwards county, in compliance with the new School Survey Act recently passed by the Illinois General Assembly.

This progressive action on the part of the school board members of Edwards county is the first of 102 actions to be taken for or against the proposition before Dec. 1, 1945.

PIATT DOES LIMESTONE JOB!

By C. M. LINSLEY,
Asst. Prof. of Soils Extension,
University of Illinois

PIATT COUNTY farmers realize that hard farming to grain crops with little or no clovers is causing their crop yields to slip downhill.

They know that they have to get back to clover in the rotation and for real clover stands much of the land needs both limestone and phosphate. But these materials have been hard to get during the war. However, Piatt county farmers will be sure of at least 50,000 tons of limestone this year in spite of war and weather difficulties that held their tonnage down to a bare 11,000 tons in 1943. This did not just happen. Farm Adviser E. O. Johnston and the Farm Bureau directors were determined to get the limestone that their farmers wanted and needed for soil improvement and were willing to tackle the many tough problems of organizing and carrying out such a project.

This county has contracted for 100 cars of limestone a month for nine months in good weather and bad. The limestone is being stock piled at ten convenient shipping points in the county. A fleet of 18 limestone trucks hauls and spreads this limestone when the weather is favorable and the fields are ready.

The buying of limestone by the farmers' cooperative has solved problems other than those directly due to the war. When the individual farmer ordered his own limestone, he was frequently forced to cancel the order because of bad weather or, if he did not cancel, he often had to pay demurrage because the fields were too wet. Buying a large tonnage under contract and providing a trucking and spreading service also make it possible to insure a good quality limestone and a more dependable spreading service.

Piatt county has not stopped with the limestone problem. Farm Adviser Johnston and the Farm Bureau directors have recognized that much of their soil is seriously in need of phosphate, as well as limestone, for clovers and alfalfa. Here again, testing the soil and advising farmers to use this material, but sitting back and complaining that phosphate is hard to obtain, will not get any phosphate on the land. To make it possible for farmers to follow out the recommendations of the farm adviser and the University of Illinois Extension Service, the Piatt County Farmers Cooperative has ordered 90 cars of rock phosphate.

Farm Adviser Johnston and his farm leaders realize that there is not much point in urging farmers to improve their soil if they cannot get the limestone, phosphate, and potash that is needed to do the job.

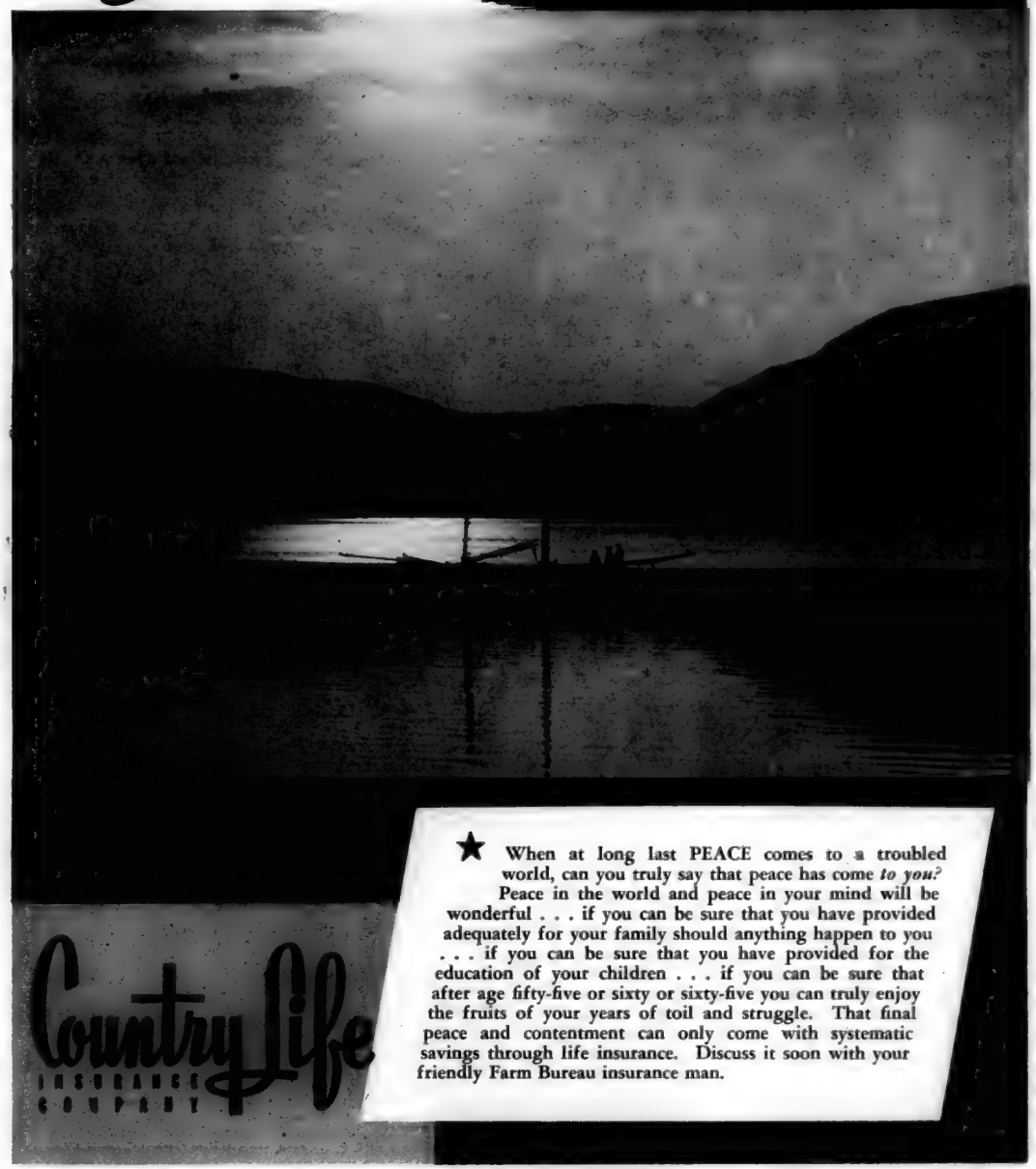
Illinois is the leading state in the use of limestone — three to four million tons a year — and has made worthwhile progress in the use of clovers, phosphate and potash. However, there is still a tremendous job ahead in building up and maintaining the fertility of Illinois soils, and there is a desperate need to speed up this program if it is to be accomplished before it is too late. With wartime prices, farmers want to put their extra money into the "soil fertility bank" as a security measure for the years to come. So now is the time to get the soil-building job done, but it cannot be done unless the materials can be made available.

The bottleneck of short supplies of phosphate and potash is much more serious than in the case of limestone. The Illinois Farm Supply Company is tackling this problem and has made some real headway. New sources of rock phosphate have been uncovered for Illinois farmers, and in spite of war difficulties, the supply company has been able to get an allocation for this year of about 7,300 tons of muriate of potash for Illinois farmers. This material is badly needed on many farms and is one that has been very difficult for the farmer to buy.

Making good-quality limestone and plant food conveniently available at reasonable prices is a field of service that is wide open and offers the farmers' cooperative an opportunity to make an outstanding contribution to Illinois agriculture.

Piatt county has done an outstanding job in handling limestone. Picture No. 1 shows a tractor scoop being used to load limestone from stock pile at Mansfield. Picture No. 2 shows stock piling at Galesville, one of the 10 shipping points in the county. Picture No. 3 shows one of the fleet of 18 trucks spreading limestone on the Geoff Beazley farm near Mansfield. Farmers appreciate this service.

☆Peace OF MIND



★ When at long last PEACE comes to a troubled world, can you truly say that peace has come *to you?* Peace in the world and peace in your mind will be wonderful . . . if you can be sure that you have provided adequately for your family should anything happen to you . . . if you can be sure that you have provided for the education of your children . . . if you can be sure that after age fifty-five or sixty or sixty-five you can truly enjoy the fruits of your years of toil and struggle. That final peace and contentment can only come with systematic savings through life insurance. Discuss it soon with your friendly Farm Bureau insurance man.

Country Life
INSURANCE COMPANY

PIATT DOES LIMESTONE JOB!

By C. M. LINSLEY,
Asst. Prof. of Soils Extension,
University of Illinois

PIATT COUNTY farmers realize that hard farming to grain crops with little or no clovers is causing their crop yields to slip downhill.

They know that they have to get back to clover in the rotation and for real clover stands much of the land needs both limestone and phosphate. But these materials have been hard to get during the war. However, Piatt county farmers will be sure of at least 50,000 tons of limestone this year in spite of war and weather difficulties that held their tonnage down to a bare 11,000 tons in 1943. This did not just happen. Farm Adviser E. O. Johnston and the Farm Bureau directors were determined to get the limestone that their farmers wanted and needed for soil improvement and were willing to tackle the many tough problems of organizing and carrying out such a project.

This county has contracted for 100 cars of limestone a month for nine months in good weather and bad. The limestone is being stock piled at ten convenient shipping points in the county. A fleet of 18 limestone trucks hauls and spreads this limestone when the weather is favorable and the fields are ready.

The buying of limestone by the farmers' cooperative has solved problems other than those directly due to the war. When the individual farmer ordered his own limestone, he was frequently forced to cancel the order because of bad weather or, if he did not cancel, he often had to pay demurrage because the fields were too wet. Buying a large tonnage under contract and providing a trucking and spreading service also make it possible to insure a good quality limestone and a more dependable spreading service.

Piatt county has not stopped with the limestone problem. Farm Adviser Johnston and the Farm Bureau directors have recognized that much of their soil is seriously in need of phosphate, as well as limestone, for clovers and alfalfa. Here again, testing the soil and advising farmers to use this material, but sitting back and complaining that phosphate is hard to obtain, will not get any phosphate on the land. To make it possible for farmers to follow out the recommendations of the farm adviser and the University of Illinois Extension Service, the Piatt County Farmers Cooperative has ordered 90 cars of rock phosphate.

Farm Adviser Johnston and his farm leaders realize that there is not much point in urging farmers to improve their soil if they cannot get the limestone, phosphate, and potash that is needed to do the job.

Illinois is the leading state in the use of limestone — three to four million tons a year — and has made worthwhile progress in the use of clovers, phosphate and potash. However, there is still a tremendous job ahead in building up and maintaining the fertility of Illinois soils, and there is a desperate need to speed up this program if it is to be accomplished before it is too late. With wartime prices, farmers want to put their extra money into the "soil fertility bank" as a security measure for the years to come. So now is the time to get the soil-building job done, but it cannot be done unless the materials can be made available.

The bottleneck of short supplies of phosphate and potash is much more serious than in the case of limestone. The Illinois Farm Supply Company is tackling this problem and has made some real headway. New sources of rock phosphate have been uncovered for Illinois farmers, and in spite of war difficulties, the supply company has been able to get an allocation for this year of about 7,300 tons of muriate of potash for Illinois farmers. This material is badly needed on many farms and is one that has been very difficult for the farmer to buy.

Making good-quality limestone and plant food conveniently available at reasonable prices is a field of service that is wide open and offers the farmers' cooperative an opportunity to make an outstanding contribution to Illinois agriculture.

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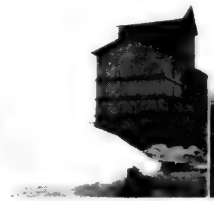

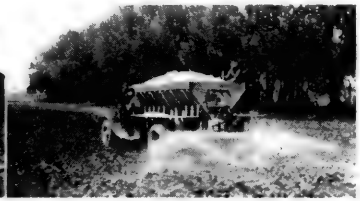

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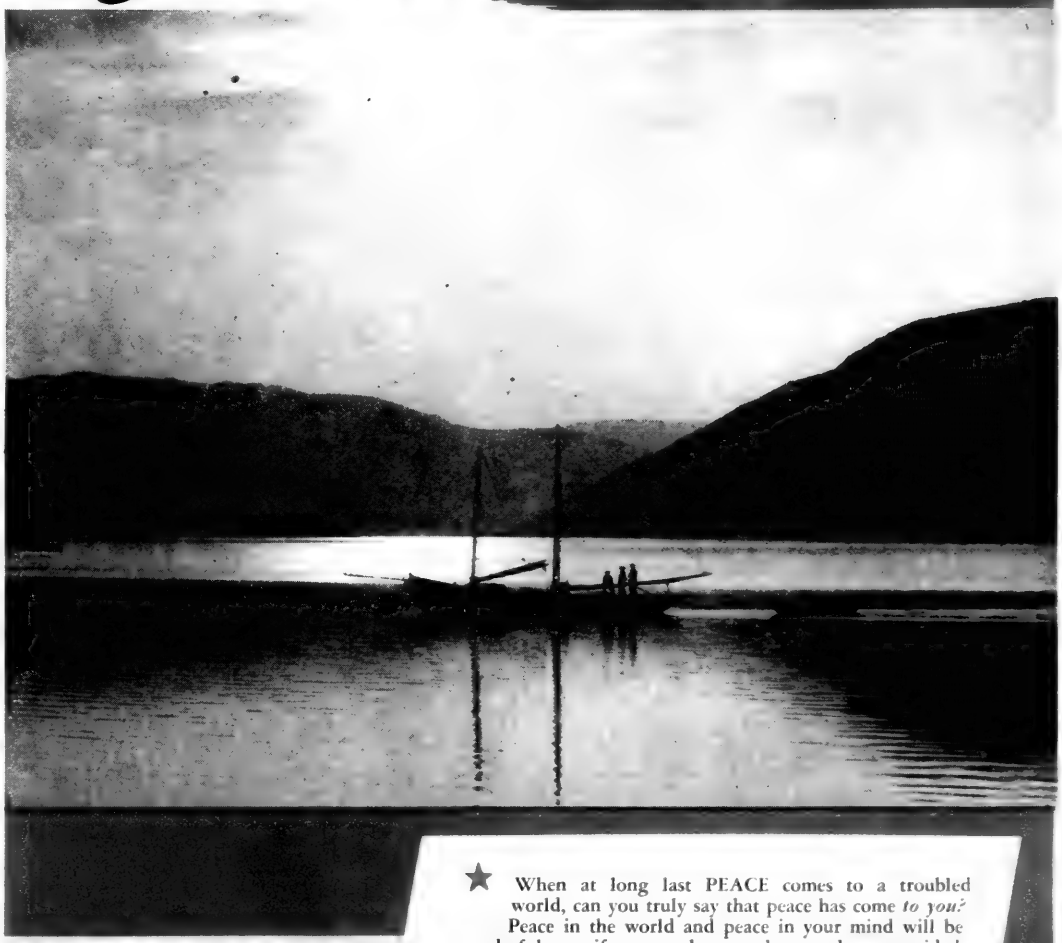

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WHAT IS THIS GATEWAY AMENDMENT?

By CRESTON FOSTER

ILLINOIS voters will have an opportunity at the general election in 1946 to ballot on a proposed change in the amending process of the state constitution. On the face of it, this may appear to be a technical question which is of no great concern to the average voter.

However, the issue is vital and far-reaching. For all practical purposes, Illinois has a constitution which is difficult if not impossible to amend under the present system of voting. This means that almost insurmountable barriers stand in the way of amending the state constitution to meet the current and changing needs of the people. Here are a few examples of amendments held up by the constitution's cumbersome amending formula.

For several years the Illinois Agricultural Association has strongly urged an amendment to the revenue article of the state constitution which would permit the General Assembly to classify property for taxation and modernize our tax system. Farmers have a major interest at stake in this matter.

The IAA also has agreed to the need for a change in the reapportionment article of the constitution. The present provision is unworkable and impractical. This is clearly evident from the fact that although the constitution provides for a reapportionment after each census, no reapportionment has been made since 1901.

However, until the amending process of the constitution is changed, it is nearly impossible to secure any merited revisions.

Why is it almost impossible to change the constitution? It doesn't take long to explain. To secure adoption of an amendment to the constitution, it is necessary that a majority of all the people voting at the election vote for the amendment. It sounds simple, but it isn't. There is always a large number of people who vote on the candidates, but who do not vote on the amendments. By not voting on the amendments, these persons in effect are counted as voting against the amendments.

Let's look at the amendment proposed in 1942 to remove the sales tax from food. There were 979,000 who voted "yes" on this question, and 346,000 who voted "no." Thus the count on those who actually voted on the amendment was almost 3 to 1 in its favor.

But there were 1,723,000 *other persons who cast ballots in that general election, who did not vote on the sales tax amendment. These votes were counted against the amendment and when added to the* 346,000 *who voted "no", resulted in defeat of the amendment by a margin of* 2 *to* 1.

Thus from 1891 to 1943, only two of the 12 proposed constitutional amendments were adopted, although all but two amendments received a majority of the votes cast on the respective propositions. The amendments were defeated by those who were not sufficiently interested in constitutional matters to vote on the questions involved.

The Gateway amendment which the people of Illinois will be asked to vote on in 1946 will change this procedure so that in future elections an amendment will be adopted if it secures a "yes" vote from two-thirds of those who actually vote on the amendment. It also provides that the General Assembly may submit amendments to the voters on as many as three articles of the constitution instead of one as at present.

Adoption of the Gateway proposal *would not make amendment of the constitution easy, but it would make it reasonably possible.* It would give the people of Illinois the opportunity and privilege in the future of amending basic articles of the constitution to meet current needs, if such amendments are submitted to the electorate by two-thirds vote of each House of the General Assembly, and if two-thirds of those voting on the proposal vote "yes".

However, the vote on the Gateway amendment itself in 1946 will be on the same basis which has spelled defeat of four Gateway amendments in past years. Unless sufficient interest can be aroused among the electorate so that everyone who votes at the election, votes on the Gateway amendment, it will be defeated.

The IAA in the recent session of the General Assembly made a strong fight to give the Gateway amendment a fair chance at the polls by sponsoring the so-called party circle bills. The bills would have permitted the use of the party circle method of voting so that straight tickets would count for the Gateway proposal if the voter's party had endorsed the proposition in state convention. It also provided that if the voter was not in accord with the position taken by his party, he could vote directly on the proposition in any manner he chose.

The IAA pointed out that it was supporting the party circle method of voting only for use in adopting the Gateway amendment. The wording of the Gateway amendment, if adopted, is such that it will forever close the door to the use of the political convention or party circle voting in the consideration of any amendment later submitted to a basic article of the constitution.

The party circle bills passed the Senate by a vote of 40 to 1 and the House by a vote of 127 to 3. Notwithstanding the importance of the bills, as reflected by the very large favorable vote, Governor Green killed the bills and his veto message was a lengthy and rather bitter denunciation of the legislation.

Many of Governor Green's statements in his veto message were not in keeping with his attitude during early consider-

Farm Adviser H. N. Myers, DeWitt county, operates a machine he invented to cut strips of building paper into 4-inch rolls for chinch bug barriers. These rolls, soaked in creosote, will be placed edgewise in the soil to stop chinch bugs from crawling into corn fields. (Pantograph Photo)

ation of the legislation in the Senate and brought keen disappointment to the Illinois Agricultural Association as well as to other organizations interested in needed constitutional reform.

In his veto message, Governor Green said in part, "It is an unusual, new, and tricky method of securing the approval of a constitutional amendment."

The party circle bills DO NOT APPEAR to be "unusual," "new" or "tricky" when it is remembered that five amendments of the present constitution submitted before 1891 were adopted by the party method of voting.

Prior to 1891, a party could and did print upon its ticket a statement approving a proposed change in the constitution. All such ballots which were left unchanged in this respect by the voter were counted according to the position of the party.

In terming the party circle bills "tricky", Governor Green also said that if such a method of balloting were used, many voting in the party circle would do so without realizing that they were casting a vote for or against a constitutional proposal.

Let's consider that statement. Under the present system of voting, how many voters realize that when they fail to vote on a constitutional amendment, they are counted as voting against it? On the other hand, under the party circle method, the voter could plainly see the position his party has taken on the proposal, and if he wanted to vote against such a position, he could do so, with full knowledge of how he is voting.

Which system of voting should be called "tricky"? Under present restrictions, the will of the majority sufficiently interested to vote on constitutional amendments has been defeated time after time by those not sufficiently interested to even vote on such proposals. The best recent example of that fact was the outcome of the vote on the proposal to remove the sales tax on food.

In spite of all these developments, it becomes the interest of the people generally to have the cooperation of all groups, including the leaders of the major political parties, in acquainting the electorate with the importance of the Gateway amendment so as to afford hope for its passage by the voters at the next general election.

Farm Bureau leaders and men who are interested in cooperative grain marketing in the ten counties flanking the Illinois River between Ottawa and Peoria should mark the date Sept. 18. That is the date of an area grain meeting, time and place to be announced later.

How's Your Health?

(*Continued from page 5*)

tion and staffing of county health departments under prevailing conditions.

County health departments do not always provide efficient and effective service. Their efficiency and effectiveness depends primarily upon the ability and attitude of the employees, and especially upon the chief health officer. This depends in turn upon the type of persons appointed to the county board of health and this in turn upon the character of the county board of supervisors (or commissioners). From this it may be concluded that a county health department can be just about what the local people want. If they are careless about public affairs in general, and permit or encourage inefficiency and waste in the conduct of other local public affairs, the county health department very likely would reflect these same characteristics.

On the other hand, in counties where the citizens demand honesty and efficiency in the county government, their schools, and in other local public affairs, it is very likely that the operations of a county health department would be characterized by efficiency and a high quality of service.

In conclusion, it appears that the organization of county health departments offers a means whereby the people of many counties can provide for themselves needed public health service under the control of the people being served.

AT 97 HE SHOWS HOW TO WIN PRIZES AT FAIR

THERE are few if any farmers who can say that they helped to produce food for four wars, but that's the record set up by Warren Beebe, charter member of the Greene County Farm Bureau.

This 97-year-old Farm Bureau member who has done his job on the home front in the Civil War, Spanish - American War and World Wars I and II, recently took five first premiums and two second premiums at the Greene County Fair. First prizes were given him for his exhibit of cabbage, potatoes, turnips, white onions and on a single ear of corn. Second prizes were awarded to his red onion display and group ear corn. He attended the first Greene County Fair 90 years ago. His "younger" brother, Frank, who was 81 in July, accompanied him to the 1945 fair.

Warren Beebe

During the Civil War Mr. Beebe was rejected from the armed forces as physically unfit and he worked with his father to produce food during the Civil War. Today he is still farming on the same 85-acre farm near Eldred with the help of his brother.

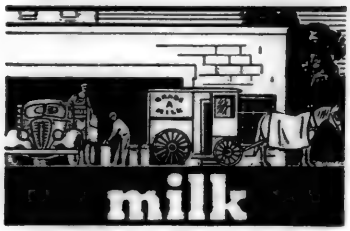
Mr. Beebe is up-to-date on his farming methods and has shown considerable interest in soil conservation practices. Recently he accompanied a group of 125 farmers of the county on a pasture tour. In addition to his grain farming, Mr. Beebe and his brother are raising a drove of hogs.

About the only old-fashioned thing about Mr. Beebe's life is his mode of travel. He and his brother still make their trips into Carrollton by horse and wagon.

Mr. Beebe was recently recognized by the Greene County Farm Bureau through receipt of a lifetime honorary membership by action of the executive board of the Farm Bureau.

Warren Beebe, 97, right, and his brother, Frank, 81, show some of their garden stuff.

More money for farm pr



By WILFRED SHAW

Illinois dairymen should obtain from their County Farm Bureau a copy of the recently issued University of Illinois Bulletin No. 511 entitled, "Cost of Producing Milk in Northern Illinois," by R. H. Wilcox and C. S. Rhode.

In this bulletin are the cost of milk production figures in 99 dairy herds for the year 1937. The importance of good cows, good management and feeding are translated into their influence upon cost of production of milk in this bulletin.

R. J. Mutti, of the agricultural economics department of the University of Illinois, recently reported that of all milk produced in Illinois in 1943, 25% was utilized in the manufacture of butter; 13% was made into cheese; 11% was manufactured into evaporated and condensed milk; and 6½% was manufactured into ice cream.

Illinois butter production in 1943 was 72,164,800 pounds and was manufactured in 150 plants. Our cheese production was 69,745,051 pounds and was manufactured in 138 plants. Our Illinois evaporated and condensed milk production was 272,199,391 pounds, produced by 32 plants, and our ice cream production in Illinois for 1943 was 25 million gallons, produced by 1,194 plants.

E. W. Tiedeman, manager of the Central Grade "A" Cooperative, Appleton, Wis., W. O. Perdue, manager of the Pure Milk Products Cooperative of Fond du Lac, Wis., and A. H. Lauterbach, general manager of Pure Milk Association of Chicago, were members of a panel discussion upon dairy marketing at the Illinois Milk Producers' Association directors' meeting July 31 in the IAA offices, Chicago. "Ed" Tiedeman was president of Sanitary Milk Producers of St. Louis before going to Wisconsin three years ago and "Bill" Perdue was market administrator at Quad-Cities before accepting his Wisconsin cooperative work.

The newly appointed American Farm Bureau Federation's dairy marketing committee held its first two-day meeting in Chicago, July 26 and 27. The committee is composed of three representatives selected by the Farm Bureaus in each of four regions of the United States, plus four AFBF directors. This committee is to act as an advisory committee to the AFBF board of directors upon dairy problems in the United States. Frank White, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau, and vice-president of Land O'Lakes Creameries, was selected chairman of the committee, and P. C. Turner of Maryland was selected vice-chairman. Mid-West regional members of the dairy committee are Frank White, Minnesota, E. W. Tiedeman, Wisconsin, and Wilfred Shaw, Illinois.

The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are July prices for 3.5% milk, f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.46
Canton	2.75
Champaign	2.65
Chicago	3.04
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.76
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.65
Jacksonville	
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle	2.68
Moline	2.794
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.36
Rockford	3.02
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis	3.58
Streator	2.40

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on 3.5% butterfat basis, delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for June unless otherwise noted:

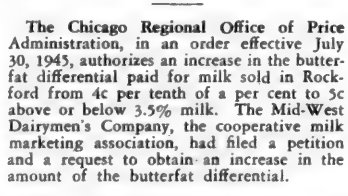
Baltimore	$3.82
Boston	3.32
Chicago (70 Mile Zone) (July)	3.04
Cleveland	3.18
Detroit	3.24
Indianapolis	2.82
Kansas City	3.14
Louisville	3.04
New York City	3.44
Seattle	3.04
St. Louis (July)	3.58
St. Paul and Minneapolis (July)	3.04
Toledo	3.12
Terre Haute, Ind.	2.80
Washington, D. C.	3.94

Pure Milk Association, Chicago, had a total membership of 13,023 in July, a new high in membership.

Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis, reported that its check testers had run the 3,000,000th test on members' milk. Check testing, re-testing, and scale checks are among the services rendered members during its past fifteen years of marketing.

A "Carlinville Milk Producer" asks if butter cannot be obtained in exchange for milk without payment of points. The Chicago Regional Office of Price Administration advises us the answer is "no", or, as they state it, "Consumers may not acquire butter without the surrender of points without exception."

The Chicago Regional Office of Price Administration, in an order effective July 30, 1945, authorizes an increase in the butterfat differential paid for milk sold in Rockford from 4c per tenth of a per cent to 5c above or below 3.5% milk. The Mid-West Dairymen's Company, the cooperative milk marketing association, had filed a petition and a request to obtain an increase in the amount of the butterfat differential.



By S. F. RUSSELL

A 1944 cost report recently compiled by R. H. Wilcox and J. R. Harris, U. of I. College of Agriculture, throws some light on why we have so many empty feed lots.

The farm cost data analyzed by Wilcox and Harris from a group of farms in east central Illinois show that for 1944 the average cost of producing 100 pounds of pork, including feed, labor, use of equipment, and other costs, was about $14. Returns for each 100 pounds of pork averaged about $13. That's a loss of $1 per hundred.

And here's more. It cost $177 a head to produce feeder cattle which returned $155 a head. That's a loss of $22 for each steer fed. Poultry and dairy figures showed a similar trend.

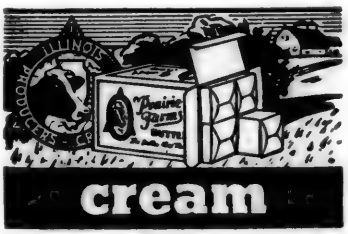
Annual fall outlook meetings got underway during August throughout the state and will continue through September. The meetings cover a discussion of the economic situation and information on stocker and feeder cattle and feeding lambs. Representatives of the U. of I. College of Agriculture, livestock marketing department of the IAA, and cooperative marketing agencies are appearing on the programs. Consult your farm adviser for the time and place of the outlook meeting being held in your area.

Some of the outlook meetings were held in August and the first part of September. Remainder of the meetings starting with

Sept. 11 include: Sept. 11, Iroquois, Menard, Madison, Vermilion and Williamson. Sept. 12, Woodford, Logan, Edgar and Jefferson. Sept. 13, McLean, Macon, Monroe and Clark. Sept. 14, Livingston, Piatt, Randolph and Crawford.

Sept. 17, Wayne; Sept. 18, Whiteside, DuPage, St. Clair, Jersey and Lawrence. Sept. 19, Henry, McHenry, Peoria, Macoupin, Edwards. Sept. 20, Richland, Bureau, Ogle, Fulton, Morgan-Scott and Gallatin-White.

Sept. 21, McDonough, LaSalle, Stark, Cass, Pulaski-Alexander and Pope-Hardin-Massac. Sept. 25, Hancock, Carroll, Will, Bond and Hamilton. Sept. 26, Henderson, JoDaviess, Ford, Montgomery and Saline. Sept. 27, Mercer, Stephenson, DeWitt, Effingham and Jasper. Sept. 28, Rock Island, Winnebago-Boone, Mason, Christian and Washington.



By F. A. GOUGLER

The board of directors of Prairie Farms Creamery of Carlinville has authorized the sale of additional Class "A" preferred stock. This new issue is to be used to construct a new building and to purchase needed new equipment. For the time being, says Manager F. A. Gourley, total outstanding stock will be limited to $125,000.

The amount that can be sold to any one individual, according to board action, is $500. However, each member of the family may purchase this amount. Only persons who are directly interested in farming and are known to be interested in cooperative effort may purchase stock.

The board anticipates that the stock will be over-subscribed, therefore, the board reserves the right to accept or refuse any or all stock.

Manager Gourley reports a gain of 18 new patrons during June and 5 lost, making a net gain of 13.

Prairie Farms Creamery of Carlinville contributed $660.40 to the American Dairy Association this year, which was deducted from patrons' checks June 1-15 inclusive at the rate of 1c per pound butterfat purchased.

Manager Frank Mleynek, Prairie Farms Creamery of Olney, has an excellent short article on quality milk in his July issue of Prairie Farms News, as follows:

"A pie cooled in a cow barn might not be a very attractive dish, depending upon how many straws, bits of hair, flies and other things like that got into it.

"It seems as though the milk to make the pie should be given as much care as the pie. The fact is, the milk is more sensitive, more easily damaged by bacteria, than is the pie.

"Like field crops, some bacteria are helpful. Like weeds in a garden, some bacteria are a nuisance. And like poison ivy and nettles, some bacteria are very dangerous. Most kinds of bacteria found naturally in milk are undesirable, and in milk we can't separate them, so we try to keep the number of all kinds as small as possible. In all milk, the fewer bacteria, the better.

"This is accomplished by using clean utensils, having healthy cows and cooling milk immediately after milking and keeping it cold until your driver picks it up. Cleanliness in milking methods and practicing sanitation throughout means few bacteria and good high quality milk."

Since the subsidy payment for butterfat in milk is about equal to that paid for fat in cream, it appears that many producers who formerly sold milk are now separating. Farmers Creamery Company of Bloomington shows a slight gain in volume during June this year over June last year. This is one of the nine creameries that did not install equipment to handle milk and as a result during war years volume has dropped.

Production per patron also shows a marked increase. Manager Fairchild reports that during the week of July 18, the average production per patron was 15½% above the same week a year ago and was practically the same as the average production per patron in 1943.

Prairie Farms Creamery of Mt. Carroll is now operating full blast in its new creamery. During the last half of July, Herbert Johnson of Prairie Farms Creameries assisted Manager Sailer with installation of a new roll dryer and other new equipment. Manager Sailer will now turn his attention to procurement problems. The Farm Bureau boards of JoDaviess, Stephenson and Ogle counties, have given permission to the state Company to allocate these counties to Prairie Farms Creamery of Mt. Carroll. These are heavy milk producing counties and give this plant a splendid opportunity to build volume. That's the next problem for Manager Sailer and we will assist him in every possible way.

Prairie Farms Creamery of Carbondale will be in a position to receive milk by early this fall. The new boiler room which will house two large boilers is completed and the second boiler is being installed. When this steam plant is completed it will be second to none of our cooperative plants.

Work will start immediately in rearranging the interior of the plant to provide a receiving room for handling both milk and cream. Milk will be received, pasteurized and some will be sold to other dairies for bottling and the balance will be processed in the plant for various uses.

Illinois ranks fifth among all states in total acreage of crops harvested.

By G. H. IFTNER

A number of elevator companies in Illinois are now engaged in the process of reorganizing under the Illinois Cooperative law of 1923. This development is in line with modern cooperative procedure. It is simply a matter of keeping good corporate repair, without which cooperatives grow old and die.

Most recent company to start re-organization procedures is the Rees Farmers Elevator in Morgan county. The local Farm Bureau and the legal department of the Illinois Agricultural Association are assisting with the work.

The director of this department has tentative dates with at least eight other companies which contemplate re-organization.

Several weeks ago a form letter was mailed at the Bloomington, Illinois, post office to the farmer elevator companies in this state. The letter cited a recent court case in a western state wherein it was held that farmer stock companies operating as profit business could not legally reorganize and become co-ops. The effect of the letter was that directors receiving it doubted the legality of such reorganization in this state. For the benefit of those companies which have perfected their reorganization and of those who might otherwise be concerned, it is recommended that the letter be disregarded.

Ursa Farmer's Elevator Company in Adams county got two river-going barges for the movement of the July wheat harvest. These were the first barges the Ursa Company had been able to get for reasons that have never been explained. Word may have gone out that the statewide merchandising program contemplates the development of cooperative companies to operate river houses on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

Rapid developments in the Farm Bureau sponsored grain and feed programs have placed a strain on management. There is a dire need for experienced men who believe in the Farm Bureau, what Farm Bureau stands for, and what Farm Bureau can do to keep Illinois agriculture in a strong position economically, socially and politically. Right now there are opportunities for young men recently discharged from the armed services to work into a secure position for their life work.

..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES
By O. D. BRISSENDEN

A TOTAL of 114,503 members was on the rolls of the Illinois Agricultural Association as of June 30, 1945, the end of the third quarter of the fiscal year.

Cancellations totalled 6,026. Of this number 464 were transfers to the two new organizations, Hamilton County Farm Bureau and Perry County Farm Bureau, leaving a net cancellation of 5,562 for comparative purposes. The cancellations for the same period last year were 4,775. There are 14,145 new members as compared with 14,365 last year. This represents 161.7% of the yearly new member quota of 8,745. The net gain for the nine months period was 9,446.

Eighty-two counties in the state had attained or exceeded their new member goals and twenty-one of these had completed more than 200%. Only six were below 75%. This should be the year when all counties make their new member quotas.

The 105% dues income quota was attained by 19 county organization directors during the period.

Long range goals set by the county committees had been attained in 34 counties and many have definite programs for completion by Sept. 30. Almost all plan on having the job done by annual meeting time.

In addition to the good work done on acquisition, the program of maintenance has been intensified in many counties. An all-out effort is being made to carry services to each and every member. Analysis of the services that are being used by each member is the first job in this program. And then comes the follow-up by both members of the Farm Bureau personnel and leadership. A recent article in "CLIC" entitled "Give Every New Member a Chance to Buy", is an example of the interest and cooperation the organization forces are receiving from other departments in this program.

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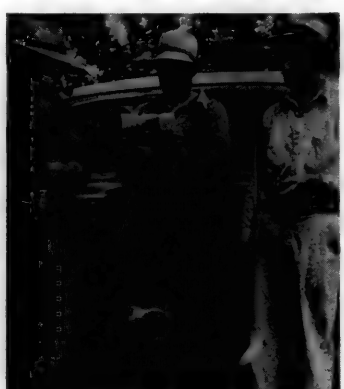

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..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES
By O. D. BRISSENDEN

A TOTAL of 114,503 members was on the rolls of the Illinois Agricultural Association as of June 30, 1945, the end of the third quarter of the fiscal year.

Cancellations totalled 6,026. Of this number 464 were transfers to the two new organizations, Hamilton County Farm Bureau and Perry County Farm Bureau, leaving a net cancellation of 5,562 for comparative purposes. The cancellations for the same period last year were 4,775. There are 14,145 new members as compared with 14,365 last year. This represents 161.7% of the yearly new member quota of 8,745. The net gain for the nine months period was 9,446.

Eighty-two counties in the state had attained or exceeded their new member goals and twenty-one of these had completed more than 200%. Only six were below 75%. This should be the year when all counties make their new member quotas.

The 105% dues income quota was attained by 19 county organization directors during the period.

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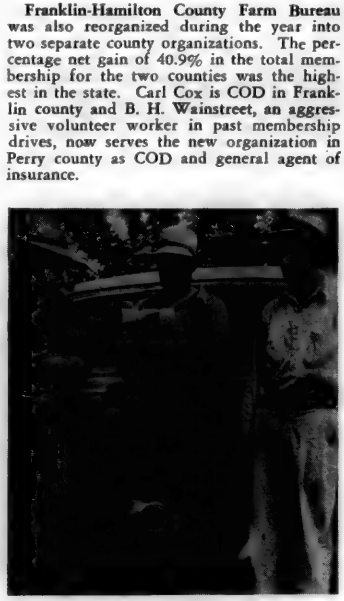

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Rural Youth

By
ELLSWORTH D. LYON

Washington county announced launching of a publication with "Starring First Issue Rural Youth." It was well done with succeeding issues of the same high caliber. Enrollment — 160 members.

Logan believes in the early form of locomotion of the human race. A hike to Pattsville Park led by Doris Gehlbach was rewarded by games and a big watermelon treat.

St. Clair celebrated its birthday at the first annual meeting on July 29 at Shiloh Valley Grange. President Russell Flarreich presided with Farm Adviser B. W. Tillman and Organization Director E. R. Keim addressing the group. Present goals — larger membership and greater achievements.

LaSalle's volunteers — 14 girls and 18 boys — worked all day July 4 to help clean up two demolished farms in the June tornado area near Prairie Center. A softball tourney and sport's festival (attendance — 95) have been two interesting summer projects.

Hamilton was favored by an outdoor party in August on the lawn of Farm Adviser and Mrs. Glen F. Sons.

More than 100 attended the Edgar's Rural Youth roller skating party at Terre Haute, July 10. The sale of tickets netted $18.22 for the treasury.

Bond County has been holding summer meetings at the homes of some of the members.

Secretary Mary Gavin of Warren reports that one of the big summer events was a barn dance attended by 125 members.

Two interesting educational features were included in the summer program of the McHenry County Crystal Lake Wildcats. They were "Two Family Farm Business" and "The Banquet." The latter is a discussion of table etiquette. Two big dances have been included, also. The Hebron group held a July picnic at Linn Pier, while the Harland Club enjoyed a hayride and a weiner roast. All eight clubs sponsored the annual youth picnic on July 22.

Woodford is among the counties which ranks high in community service. A contribution of money to Mayo hospital at Galesburg to assist in buying furnishings for the sun porch will mean much to the servicemen.

Ogle's recent double feature should mean much in terms of practical education: slides on soil conservation and a demonstration on cake decorating. Then came cake and ice cream for refreshments.

Edwards county is in the process of organizing a new group at West Salem. Best wishes. Possibilities appear encouraging.

Randolph heard David Conn, state's attorney, in a very interesting talk on law as part of the summer activity. A fun event was the Sports Festival attended by 90 members.

Clark is working for a better organization. They have recently studied and presented the history of Rural Youth in Illinois and discussed future plans. Prediction: Success.

Christian's August meeting was planned as a home-coming event.

Stephenson held an overnight camp in Krape Park, Freeport, July 21 and 22. Chairman Evelyn Damier reporting upon the camp says it was a big success with 150 registered from five counties — Stephenson, Lee, Ogle, Winnebago, and Carroll.

Herbert Kile, Edgar county, a veteran of the South Pacific campaign, was recently discharged from the Army.

Pfc. Donald Dickenson spent a 30 day furlough in Edgar county in July and August after serving in the European theater. Don received the Presidential Citation while serving between Aachen and Cologne.

Pfc. Ernest L. Eastham, who has been in the European theater of operations since December, attended the July Rural Youth meeting of Edgar county.

Rowland Miller, of Belleville was wounded June 18 on Mindanao Island of the Philippine group. Miller is St. Clair's first wounded Rural Youther.

Lt. Milo Thurston, B-24 pilot and former Pulaski-Alexander Rural Youther, has been discharged from the Army under the point system.

ON THE FARM IT'S V-C* DAY

(*Victory over Cholera)

WHEN YOU VACCINATE YOUR HOGS!

WE ALL KNOW FARMERS WHO HAVE SUFFERED SNEAK ATTACKS BY HOG CHOLERA THAT KILLED ENTIRE LITTERS.

IMMUNIZE AGAINST THIS DEADLY ENEMY BY VACCINATING WHILE YOUNG WITH FARM BUREAU SERUM AND VIRUS!

SEE YOUR FARM BUREAU

SPECIAL
FUTURE ORDER
DISCOUNT

Substantial savings can be made on oil and grease orders placed now. Delivery will be made according to your needs between now and next spring.

Steel drums are scarce—rail transportation facilities are crowded. Place your order early so we can arrange to deliver your Blue Seal products with as little delay as possible.

BLUE SEAL MOTOR OIL AND GREASES

are made from high quality base stocks blended especially for use on Illinois farms. These oils have the following characteristics:

MASTER — *A heavy duty motor oil for hard working motors.*
BLUE SEAL — *A triple-filtered paraffin base oil that withstands high heat.*
PENN BOND — *Highest quality 100% pure Pennsylvania — has great stability.*

Ask your Blue Seal Trucksalesman

Your Farm Bureau Service Co. Is a "Good Citizen."

It is owned by farm people within your county. It pays taxes like all other business—real estate taxes—personal property taxes—state, municipal license fees—federal excise taxes—social security, old age benefit and unemployment taxes, etc.

Service companies pay income taxes on profits paid as dividends to preferred shareholders and also on profits earned on non-member business. Patronage refunds are not taxable income to service companies. No income tax is paid on these by Service companies but refunds become members' income and are taxable there.

Annual Meeting Day—when service companies pay patronage refunds is usually a busy day for merchants on Main Street.

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO

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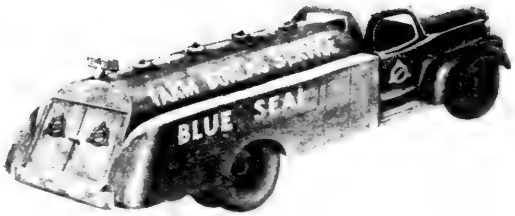

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BLUE SEAL

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— A triple-filtered paraffin base oil that withstands high heat.

— Highest quality 100% pure Pennsylvania — has great stability.

Ask your Blue Seal Trucksalesman

Your Farm Bureau Service Co. Is a "Good Citizen."

It is owned by farm people within your county. It pays taxes like all other business — real estate taxes — personal property taxes — state, municipal license fees — federal excise taxes — social security, old age benefit and unemployment taxes, etc.

Service companies pay income taxes on profits paid as dividends to preferred shareholders and also on profits earned on non-member business. Patronage refunds are not taxable income to service companies. No income tax is paid on these by Service companies but refunds become members' income and are taxable there.

Annual Meeting Day—when service companies pay patronage refunds is usually a busy day for merchants on Main Street

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO

NEWS and VIEWS

Set Goals For War Memorial

ONE of the most ambitious programs Illinois 4-H club members have ever attempted — the establishment of a war memorial 4-H club camp — is getting underway throughout the state.

"By thy rivers gently flowing. . . . o'er thy prairies gently flowing" — this will be the setting for the proposed camp, dedicated to clean, healthful living for Illinois youth.

It will be centrally located in the state — a great monument to the services and sacrifices of former 4-H club members who have served in World War II. The camp will be the kind of memorial they would have wanted — these honored dead and victorious living — activated by and devoted to the achievements of youth.

War memorial 4-H club camp will be financed by funds raised through 4-H club organizations, and many counties throughout the state already have set their goals.

The initial amount to be raised over a two-year period is $100,000, with $50,000 during 1945. More than $13,000 remaining from the radio school fund will be applied to the memorial fund as a substantial step toward meeting the quota.

Rock Island county has set its goal at $1.50 per member; Menard county's 22 clubs will raise $300; Lake county promises $1 for each of its 600 4-H'ers; Whiteside county will contribute around $500; Bond county — new in organization — is contributing $150.

Illinois 4-H club members have a proud record in the great war just ended. Since May 30, 1945, five ambulances have been purchased for use of the armed forces. Three were purchased with funds raised by individual clubs all over the state, and one each by McHenry and Greene counties. In addition, McHenry county has given more than $1000 to Army hospitals for convalescents.

Added to the contribution of ambulances is the radio equipment presented to the Mayo General Hospital at Galesburg, and two Gulbranson spinet pianos given by Hancock county members. For the radio school project, 4-H clubs all over the state raised $1,764.82 through scrap drives, dances, parties, auctions, and donations. They gave the convalescing veterans the particular type of school they wanted. The pianos are now giving welcome recreation and enjoyment, while the radio school furnishes instruction to the boys.

Other contributions to victory made by Illinois 4-H club members include collection of milkweed floss in 1944 for use in life jackets; 1944 production of 3500 dairy calves, 10 million pounds of pork, 3,500,000 pounds of beef, 161,300 quarts of food canned and purchase or sale of $500,000 worth of War Bonds.

This is a view of the remodelled kitchen taken from the living room door.

New Home Bureau

Richland County Home Bureau recently organized to become the 81st county organization in the state. There are 334 charter members on the rolls.

Officers elected to head the group are: president, Mrs. Elva Drewes; vice-president, Mrs. Laura Betebenner; treasurer,

Here is a kitchen remodelling job done in the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sandrock, Lee county. At the left is the kitchen as it appeared before remodelling, and at the right, the "after" picture. Recently the water heater was moved to the basement. More and more women are revamping kitchens with cabinets.

for HOMEMAKERS

Mrs. Lester Delzel; secretary, Mrs. Albert Linder, and 4-H chairman, Mrs. Margaret Bill. All are from Olney with the exception of Mrs. Delzel who is from Noble.

More New Records

Another record in Home Bureau attendance has been reported to our "News and Views for Homemakers" department.

The report comes from Home Adviser Orla Kemper, Marshall-Putnam.

Mrs. Wilbur Casey of the Lacon-Hopewell unit in the Marshall-Putnam Home Bureau has attended every unit meeting in 23 years, or ever since Home Bureau was organized in these counties. She has always attended her own unit meeting.

And then there is Mrs. Otis McClary of the same unit who has attended every unit meeting for 23 years, but has had to visit other units several times to keep this record unbroken. During this time, Mrs. McClary has operated a beauty shop and has raised a family.

Both of these women have held offices in their unit and Mrs. Casey has served on the county executive board. These are indeed fine records, and we would like to hear from some more Home Bureau women who have similar stories.

ELFIN SET FOR BABY COMBINES PINK AND BLUE

You'd be happy, too, if you were all tricked out in a comfy jacket and cap set. Knitting directions for Baby's Double-Knit Sacque and Cap, No. 551, are available to you, free of charge. Write to WOMEN'S EDITOR, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, 608 SOUTH DEARBORN, CHICAGO 5, ILL.

Recipe Treats

DROP BISCUITS

2 c. sifted enriched flour
3 tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. salt
2 to 4 tblsp. shortening
1 c. milk

Sift together flour, baking powder, and salt. Cut or rub in shortening. Add milk to make a thick batter, stirring only until flour is well moistened. Drop by spoonfuls on ungreased baking sheet or in greased muffin pans. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 8 to 10 minutes.

Yield: About 18 biscuits.

FROGGY THREESOME FOR A TOT

It's always open season for gifts to kiddies. These frogs who "would a-wooing go" are perfect pets for the youngsters. Big, Middling and Little Frog are all crocheted from the same simple directions. Directions for crocheting THREE FROGS, NO. 3940, are available to you, free of charge. Write to WOMEN'S EDITOR, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago

Recipe for these drop biscuits is printed above in the recipe column.

EDITORIAL

The Objectives of Peace

THE solemn pride of Americans who have given up much in the cause of victory is equalled by the deep conviction that the objectives for which we fought remain to challenge our ability and strength. That our war dead shall not have made a futile sacrifice, that the suffering and heartache of millions, the toil of young and old, and the lavish expenditure of national resources shall not go for naught, we must dedicate ourselves to the winning of the peace.

Farm people have literally given of their all in this war. The gold stars on service flags of Farm Bureaus throughout Illinois and in the farm homes of America bear silent testimony to the devotion of our sons and daughters. May their loved ones, who are bowed in grief today, be comforted by the thought that they will live forever in our hearts, young, glorious and immortal. Their sacrifices overshadow all else. . .the endless toil in the fields, the splendid accomplishment of producing food and fiber that helped win the war and that will reduce the suffering of stricken peoples in the awful aftermath of conflict, the courage and determination with which farm people everywhere faced up to the stern demands of global war. Yet these, too, will be remembered with solemn satisfaction, as vital contributions to total victory. No group did more. Farm people would have scorned to do less in the great national effort.

And now victory — final and complete, has come. What will we do with it, to justify in small measure the sacrifice of our sons and daughters? Will the peace we now enjoy prove but another Armistice, the prelude to an all-destroying Third World War? Will the objectives for which America and her Allies fought — democracy, religious and political liberty — prove only sham and hypocrisy? Then indeed we shall have destroyed civilization as surely as if we had dropped a million atomic bombs.

It is our task to win the peace.

Farmers, who have learned so much in working cooperatively with their neighbors, feel that nations, too, can learn to work together in the ways of peace. Therein lies the last, best hope of human kind. It was with this thought that the leading farm organizations proclaimed their support of the United Nations Charter. It was realized that the Charter did not represent perfection, but it marked one step forward toward international cooperation.

Farmers know, too, that it will take cooperation to win the peace at home. They realize that if our domestic economy is to prosper it will require the proper recognition of the interrelationship of all groups, business, labor and agriculture. Farmers stand willing to work with these groups to achieve a common goal — national well being.

If agriculture is to make its full contribution, we must have national policies which will maintain farm income at a stable and reasonable level and thus bring about the largest possible production and consumption of the products of both agriculture and industry.

To maintain this stable farm income, it will be necessary to have overall national policies whereby government in cooperation with farmers sees to it that surplus reserves of basic soil crops are not permitted to unduly depress market prices.

With the assurance of sustained agricultural prices and income, farmers' demands for the products of industry will reach a volume that will surprise the nation. At least for many years, there is practically no limit, except the limitations of purchasing power, on the volume of manufactured commodities farmers will require and will purchase for the improvement of farms and farm homes.

There is also another reason for maintaining stable farm income. The value placed on agricultural commodities determines to a considerable extent the value of our new raw wealth and the level of our national income.

Only through the maintenance of a high national income can a tax structure be erected, sufficiently productive to meet the obligations of the government; only by maintaining such a tax structure can the solvency and integrity of our government be assured; and only through maintaining such solvency and integrity can real democracy be made to work.

Democracy and liberty are more than catchwords to farm people: they are the very breath of life to them. As our nation moves forward in reconversion, farmers will exercise unceasing vigilance to keep intact the freedom handed down to us by our forefathers.

The ancient liberties which were at stake in World War II are very real to farm people. Freedom of speech, and assembly, freedom of worship — these are ingrained in the very soul of America, and nowhere more cherished than among rural folk.

We must not fail. . .this time. . .to win the peace. Farm people proved and tested in the crucible of war, join with all other Americans in the great task of building a better, finer world. . .a world of peace, of understanding, of cooperation, and above all, a world of freedom.

We All Make Mistakes

THIS, believe it or not, happened in an Illinois county in 1945:

Farmers, members of Farm Bureau, purchased a feed mill which had been operated as a private enterprise, and set up a cooperative. A county official was much perturbed, because he "didn't like to see the county lose the property taxes which had been paid in the past," and of course (he thought) the cooperative would ask for tax exemption. "Farm cooperatives don't pay taxes," he worried.

Fortunately, he soon met a person who said, "Go right on extending the taxes as you have in the past. Our farmer cooperatives pay property taxes just like anyone else."

The county official was both relieved and pleased.

Doesn't it beat all how some ideas get around?

Is it necessary to say again that our local farm cooperatives are not tax-exempt, either as to local or state taxes, and only are their annual earnings exempt to the extent that such earnings are returned to the members where they become taxable? Our local farm cooperatives recognize and willingly assume every legal tax obligation.

HOW GOOD A FIRE RISK ARE *You?*

Score Yourself Here

☐ 1 ☐ 6

☐ 2 ☐ 7

☐ 3 ☐ 8

☐ 4 ☐ 9

☐ 5

If you answered "Yes" to any one of these questions you are taking unnecessary chances. Check the fire hazards on your farm; correct faulty habits that invite fire, serious injuries and death. Farming is hazardous enough without taking unnecessary chances.

Illustrations Courtesy International Harvester Company

Do you light the lantern inside the barn? The lighted head may fly off into the hay, or the lantern explode.

Carry loose matches in your pocket? If so, you will almost surely lose some. Loose matches are fire hazards on any farm.

Do you do this — *fill the gasoline or kerosene stove while it's lit?* Better take a minute, shut it off and be safe.

Let the children have matches? Playing with matches can be mighty expensive fun for children — serious burns, heavy fire loss.

Do you have ungrounded lightning rods? They are worse than none at all, actually attracting lightning to a building!

Do you smoke while drawing gasoline? Yes? What's the matter — tired of living? Friend, that's almost certain death!

Do you pile together oily mops, rags and polishing cloths? Spontaneous combustion can start from such sources. Store in a metal container.

Do you start the fire with a generous dash of kerosene? This is the first act in a great many tragedies.

Do you cover stovepipe holes with paper only? It's almost a certain way to burn the house down sooner or later.

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FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

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Anybody FEEL A DRAFT?

WELL . . . that old gag, "Anybody Feel a Draft?", is still a good one. But let's listen to this fellow a minute — *seriously*. Who is he? Why, he's a SALESMAN . . . with a silver tongue! What does he sell? Shoes? Automobiles? Farms? Oh, no! This boy is no "small fry"! He sells *IDEAS*, ideas worth millions potentially to the men who pay him. He sells IDEAS to masses of PEOPLE, and here's the rub: His IDEAS are sometimes contrary to the interests of the Illinois farmer. But you don't have to listen if you'd rather tune in the ball game. A Farm Bureau representative will listen and analyze the speech, and ANSWER it if necessary! Yes, that's one of the benefits of organization — ears to HEAR, a trained mind to ANALYZE, a *VOICE* TO *ANSWER*, when your interests are endangered. In the postwar period more and more people will be tempted to "BUY" ideas like his. Keep your own ears and mind and voice strong by helping Farm Bureau speak for more and more Illinois farmers. Get a neighbor to join this month!

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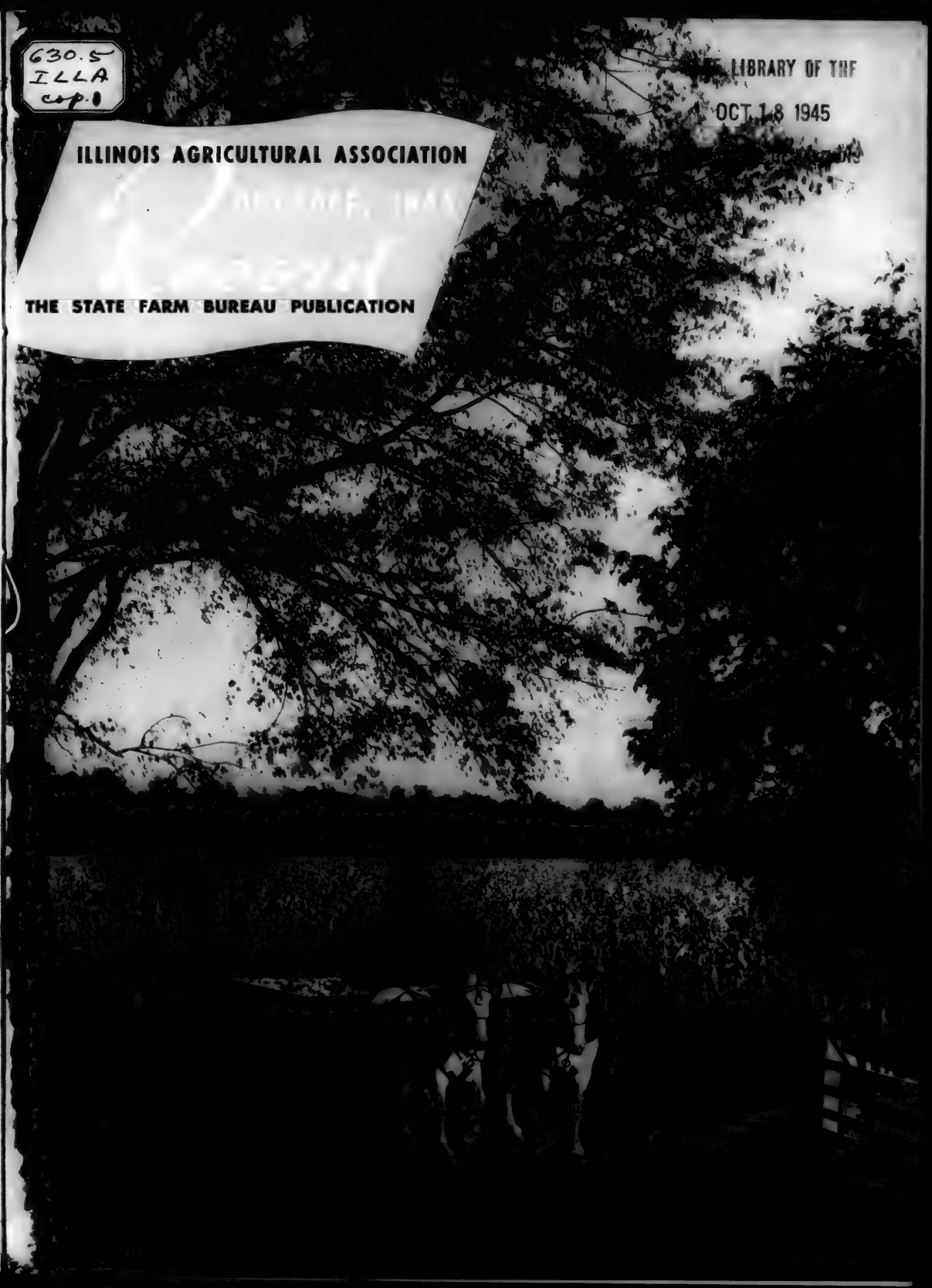
THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION



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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

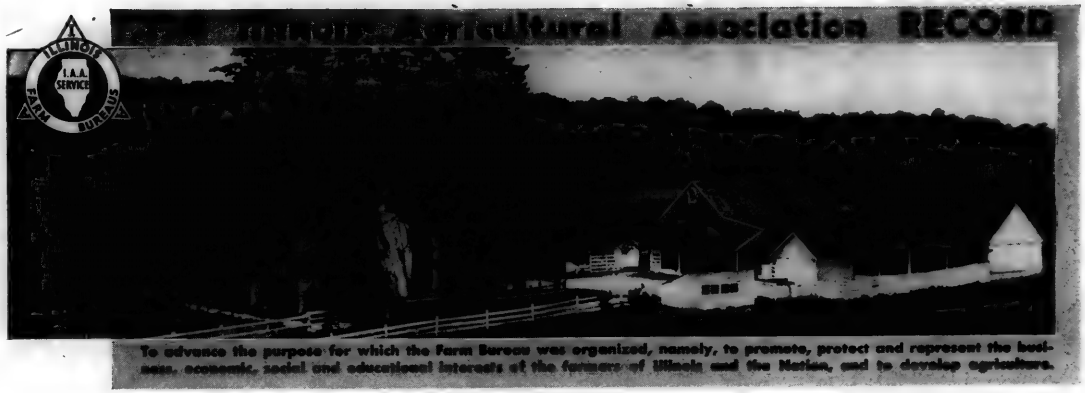
THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

HOW GOOD A *Lawyer* ARE YOU?

WOULD YOU LIKE TO MATCH LEGAL WITS WITH THIS MAN?

Peace of mind is worth nearly as much as protection against actual loss. To say "no" to Farm Bureau auto and liability insurance is to say "yes" to your self-confidence in being able to handle any situation of a legal nature involving liability. Don't risk it! Play safe!

When you see an accident do you get a chill? When you've had a narrow escape do you shudder and shake? When you think you're in for a peck of trouble — as for example should someone threaten to sue you — are you calm or do you have the jitters? In short, how would you like to give up farming for a month or so and be left alone to match your wits (legally) with seasoned, experienced, and trained legal minds like the man pictured in our ad? Be much better to entrust this job to someone who has made it his life study, wouldn't it? Be better to just say, "see my lawyer," or "see my Farm Bureau insurance man"! When you protect yourself with Agricultural Mutual insurance you are doing just that . . . dumping these highly specialized problems into the laps of men who are not only ready to serve you, but whose responsibility it will be to shoulder the financial loss as well. If you've no ambition to become a court lawyer and just want to remain a successful farmer, call in your Farm Bureau insurance man now.



To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

This Month . . . by Earl C. Smith

THE American public is hearing from many sources various suggestions and recommendations for the revision of national agricultural policies. It is natural that farmers are concerned as to any contemplated changes, and of even greater importance, farmers are wondering how effectively the government will carry out present laws to maintain price support programs for farm commodities for a two-year period after the official end of the war.

Some months ago the American Farm Bureau Federation appointed a committee to formulate postwar policy programs. After weeks of study, the committee on Aug. 28 presented its report to the board of directors. The board approved this report, and as the October issue of the IAA RECORD goes to press, this postwar policy committee, of which I am chairman, together with President O'Neal will be conferring in Washington with President Truman and Secretary of Agriculture Anderson on these important matters.

The report of the postwar policy committee states that there is no necessity for any substantial change in present laws to carry out the price support assurances authorized by Congress.

This conclusion was reached only after careful study of the provisions of present laws as related to the peculiar requirements of every agricultural commodity affected by price control authority.

For instance, in the case of corn the so-called ever-normal granary is empty and even though the 1945 crop comes up to government estimates, any surplus resulting above current requirements can easily be withheld from unduly depressing market prices by authorized corn loans.

Should for any reason market demands decrease in a following year, there is adequate authority for the government to call on farmers to cooperate in making reasonable adjustments in production so as to keep current market supplies in reasonable balance with demand.

Should there occur any temporary surpluses of meat, there is adequate authority for the purchase of any price-depressing surplus and moving it in many channels such as food supplies this nation will be furnishing distressed peoples of many nations.

Speaking generally of commodities and general price levels, there is also adequate authority as supplies come into balance with demand, for the removal of price ceilings, elimination of rationing, the adjustment of subsidies and the movement of surpluses into abnormal channels such as the one indicated above.

(*Continued on page 5*)

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Secretary Anderson Meets Farm, Business Leaders

By CRESTON FOSTER

SOME Illinois farmers had their first chance to size up the new secretary of agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson, as he made his first speaking appearance in the state Sept. 20 at Decatur.

Secretary Anderson made a good first impression. Farmers liked his forthright way of talking. They liked especially his statement that the government intended to make good on its price support program where it asked for increased production. They also liked his assertion that he intended announcing programs well in advance so that farmers could make their plans.

Secretary Anderson also spoke close to the farmers' hearts when he told of his difficulty in getting farm labor for his own farm.

The occasion for the new secretary's visit to Illinois was to address the east central Illinois regional conference sponsored by the agriculture-industry committee of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with the Decatur Association of Commerce, Macon County Farm Bureau, and Farm Bureaus, Granges and local Chambers of Commerce in 14 east central Illinois counties. Some 642 persons attended the meeting with representation being equally divided between farmers and business men.

The matter of the government's price support program, which is uppermost in the mind of most farmers at this time, was given further consideration during the panel discussion following Secretary Anderson's address.

This question was submitted to Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, who served as a member of the panel:

"How can crop and livestock surpluses or gluts be prevented if government support at parity prices makes their production highly profitable?"

President Smith first pointed out that the question was incorrectly worded. The government is committed to support prices at 90 per cent of parity and not at 100 per cent of parity. He said that if a business man were asked to operate at 10 per cent less than a fair price, he would not be inclined to continue to increase production.

Therefore, with price supports at 90 per cent of parity and not full parity, President Smith said he saw no reason why there should be crucifying surpluses as the result of the two-year support price commitment. He also asserted that he believed that if farmers are intelligently advised in sufficient time on what amounts to produce, they would respond.

President Smith then explained the American Farm Bureau Federation's interpretation of the government's two-year price support program.

The AFBF's interpretation is that the government is obligated to make good on its assurance of 90 per cent parity support for one year after the war's end, and on all agricultural commodities in which the government asked for increased production. Price supports in the second year after the official end of the war could be modified only to the extent that farmers might fail to meet the government's request for adjusted production.

Secretary Anderson declared that he was delighted to hear President Smith's report of the Farm Bureau's interpretation on the price support program. The secretary said that he had not heard all of the proposal before, but he liked it. He added that this was not an endorsement of any agricultural organization or leader, but he saw wisdom in the interpretation and would be glad to cooperate with progressive leadership as shown in the statement.

In his prepared address, Secretary Anderson declared that "Farmers can-

Participating in the panel discussion at the Decatur agriculture-industry conference, left to right, were: Earl C. Smith, IAA president; Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson; Leonard J. Fletcher, Caterpillar Tractor Co., chairman of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce agriculture-industry committee, who served as moderator; A. E. Staley, Jr., President, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur; Louis Ware, president, International Minerals & Chemical Corp., Chicago, and E. A. Eckert, Master, Illinois State Grange, Mascoutah.

Dean H. P. Rusk of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture chats with Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson at the Decatur conference.

Chatting together during the Illinois Agriculture-Industry Conference in Decatur, Sept. 20, are, left to right: B. B. Burns, president of Association of Commerce, Decatur; Macon County Farm Adviser J. R. Gilkey; Macon County Farm Bureau President H. B. Munch; Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson; Mayor J. A. Hedrick, Decatur; Secretary Henry Bolz, Decatur Association of Commerce.

not be prosperous unless the whole economy is prosperous, and urban business cannot thrive unless agriculture thrives too. . .The city population is the most indispensable part of the farmer's market, but the farmers are also a mighty important part of the city worker's market. If farmers are prosperous, they can buy tractors, trucks, clothing and furniture that industries in the cities produce, contributing to the employment by their spending."

This recognition of the importance of farm prosperity to the prosperity of the country also was reflected by A. E. Staley, Jr., president of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, in a statement he made during the panel discussion. Staley said he thought that parity prices for agricultural products was a step toward maintaining full employment. He declared that the key to a profitable processing business is to have reasonable and adequate returns to the farmer with prices at least at parity levels. When the farmer suffers low prices, processors of his products suffer likewise, he added.

Another question of great interest directed to President Smith in the panel discussion was: "What will happen to prices when consumer subsidies are removed?"

The IAA president answered that the price effect to the producer or consumer in the removal of subsidies will be determined largely by the timing of the removal of price ceilings, elimination of rationing, and adjustment of subsidies as related to the supply and demand picture.

Secretary Anderson said that he believed that "with very few exceptions all hold-the-line subsidies could disappear by next June 30."

On the question of "What is the hired labor situation on farms since V-J Day?", Secretary Anderson declared that the situation is more difficult than ever before. He said that he had sent a letter to General Hershey, head of the Selective Service, asking that no more farm labor be drafted this year. He also reported that he had advised Secretary of War Patterson that prisoners of war should not be removed until this year's crops are harvested.

E. A. Eckert, master of the Illinois State Grange, a member of the discussion panel, was asked the question: "How can farmers be assured of low interest rate working capital for production purposes, if the Production Credit Bank of the Farm Credit Administration is done away with?"

Mr. Eckert declared that he thought there was a place for both the private bank and the Production Credit, asserting that competition is the life of trade.

Harper Sibley, former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, when asked his opinions on foreign agriculture competition, said he believed the pre-war balance of export and import of agricultural products will be regained.

He explained that hand labor of many of the foreign countries obviously cannot compete with our farm machinery, that what corn is shipped to our seaboards is not enough to worry about, and that hoof and mouth disease extends throughout the Argentine livestock industry.

A healthy atmosphere of willingness to learn about the other fellow's problems prevailed throughout the agriculture-industry conference. Mr. Sibley compared the conference to the early New England town meetings, which he said, represented democracy in action because policies were formed at the bottom and worked to the top, instead of being formed at the top and passed back to the people.

Some 842 persons attend the agriculture-industry conference at Decatur.

This Month

(Continued from page 3)

The report of the AFBF postwar policy committee also states: "There is a definite obligation of the government to support prices to the end of the marketing season on all crops under production on January 1 following the proclamation announcing the termination of hostilities.

"Beyond that period, the government is obligated to the extent that farmers respond to requests for adjustment in production."

In other words, the committee's report states that the government is obligated to make good on its assurance of 90 per cent parity support for one year after the war's official end, and on all agricultural commodities in which the government asked for increased production. Price supports in the second year after the official end of the war could be modified only to the extent that farmers might fail to meet the government's request for adjusted production.

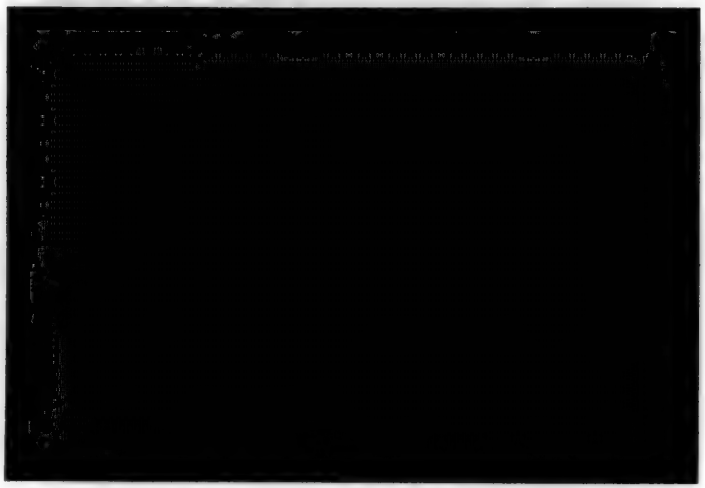
Summarized in one paragraph, after careful review of all present laws relating to agriculture, it is the belief not only of the postwar policy committee, but of the board of the American Farm Bureau Federation, that with one or two minor exceptions, present laws are adequate to protect agriculture against any serious price declines. It is also their belief that final results will depend very largely upon the intelligent understanding exercised by responsible administrative officials of government in timing their actions affecting individual commodities and the effective use of not only the authorities given in the laws, but the mandates of Congress.

Remember it's Your MONEY

★ ★ ★ ★

By

L. H. SIMERL



CHARLIE Johnson stopped his tractor at the mailbox. From it he took a daily paper, a farm magazine, and an official looking letter. After reading the newspaper headlines he opened the letter. It was from the county tax collector and contained Charlie's property tax bill.

Charlie examined the bill for a moment. Then he exploded like a miniature atomic bomb. A summary of Charlie's remark would be "how is a man expected to raise a family and pay his debts with the prices of farm products going lower and *taxes getting higher every year?*"

This may sound odd now but a lot of Illinois farmers may find themselves in Charlie's shoes a few years hence. The increase in taxes may come about as a result of new laws which have been enacted by the Illinois General Assembly. These laws will permit large tax increases in almost every county in the State. After the expiration of temporary limitations on such tax increases, in many counties the new laws will permit tax increases of 50 to 100 per cent, while in a few counties the tax increases may amount to 150 per cent or even more. In view of these facts, taxpayers should take every precaution to insure that unjustified tax increases will not be made.

The main provisions of the new tax laws, which go into effect January 1, 1946, are as follows:

I. Property assessments will be increased so that they will average 100 per cent of actual sale value in each county.

II. All important existing tax rate limitations, whether established by the state legislature or local referendum, will be reduced by one-half, (except as indicated in III below).

III. The effects of I and II above are modified by several provisions establishing alternative tax ceilings and floors.

A. Special tax ceiling provisions limit tax increases for a five-year period beginning with 1946.
   1. Increases in taxes (i.e., tax extensions) may not exceed 15 per cent of the maximum legal amount in 1942; and in any one year the increase in effective tax rates may not exceed 5 per cent of the maximum effective rate in 1942.
   2. Increases in taxes extended under rates authorized by a referendum held before 1946 may not in any one year exceed 5 per cent, nor in the entire five-year period exceed 15 per cent, of the maximum taxes extendable for 1942 or for the year in which the referendum was held, whichever is later.

B. Special tax floor provisions limit the application of the general reduction of 50 per cent in maximum tax rates.
   1. No tax rate or tax extension shall be limited to less than sufficient to establish eligibility for state grants for poor relief or educational purposes.
   2. Tax rates authorized by a referendum shall not be reduced to less than sufficient to produce the amount legalized in the year the referendum was held.
   3. For a five-year period beginning with 1946 no tax rate shall be limited to less than sufficient to produce the amount available on the basis of the 1942 assessment and maximum tax rates legal in 1945 or authorized for by referendum before 1946, with adjustment for actual changes in cash value of the taxable property after 1942.

C. During the five years beginning with 1946 the legal voters of any taxing district may establish a tax-rate limit either higher or lower (by not more than 25 per cent) than that otherwise provided by law.

The increase in assessments in each county will depend largely upon the assessment ratio (per cent of actual value used in assessments) previously used in the county. The maximum increase in taxes will also depend upon the county assessment ratio. The accompanying table shows for each county: (1) the 1944 assessment ratio, (2) an estimate of the probable increase in property assessments, and (3) an estimate of the maximum increase in taxes permitted by the new legislation.

The limitations on tax increases as outlined under (III. A) above provide some temporary protection for taxpayers. However, these limitations must be supplemented by effective local action if proper control is to be maintained over the expenditures of local public funds.

In order to insure against unwarranted tax increases it is suggested that local taxpayers take positive action along three principal lines:

(1) Trustworthy citizens should be maintained in or elected to all property tax levying bodies.
(2) Full and complete publicity should be given to the official actions of all local government officers responsible for the levying and spending of tax money.
(3) If necessary, maximum tax-rate limits should be reduced by referendum to offset the increase in property assessments.

At the present time relatively few people appear to be concerned about property taxes. This is due in part to the many current events of great interest, and in part to the fact that farm prices and farm incomes are relatively high. The time will come, however, when money will be less plentiful and farm property taxes will be more burdensome. For this reason farmers and others concerned with local public affairs should give careful attention to the spending of public money by county and local tax spending bodies. Unless this is done, excessive increases in property taxes are certain in many Illinois counties. Remember, it's your money.

1944 ASSESSMENT RATIOS, AND ESTIMATED INCREASES IN ASSESSMENTS AND MAXIMUM INCREASES IN TAXES RESULTING FROM RECENT LEGISLATION, ILLINOIS COUNTIES

County	1944 county assessment ratio*	Estimated increase in assessments	Estimated maximum increase in taxes
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Adams	47	113	6
Alexander	50	100	0
Bond	44	127	14
Boone	47	113	6
Brown	57	75	—12
Bureau	24	317	108
Calhoun	71	41	—30
Carroll	42	138	19
Cass	52	92	—4
Champaign	24	317	108
Christian	55	186	43
Clark	28	257	79
Clay	35	186	43
Clinton	43	133	16
Coles	26	285	92
Cook	73	37	—5
Crawford	53	203	52
Cumberland	27	270	85
DeKalb	32	213	56
DeWitt	30	233	67
Douglas	32	213	56
DuPage	20	400	150
Edgar	26	285	92
Edwards	44	127	14
Effingham	40	150	25
Fayette	34	194	47
Ford	30	233	67
Franklin	24	317	108
Fulton	39	156	28
Gallatin	30	233	67
Greene	50	100	0
Grundy	29	245	72
Hamilton	28	257	79
Hancock	44	127	14
Hardin	42	138	19
Henderson	46	117	9
Henry	40	150	25
Iroquois	32	213	56
Jackson	27	270	85
Jasper	28	257	79
Jefferson	24	317	108
Jersey	41	144	22
JoDaviess	48	108	4
Johnson	47	113	6
Kane	25	300	100
Kankakee	26	285	92
Kendall	34	194	47
Knox	43	133	16
Lake	20	400	150
LaSalle	32	213	56
Lawrence	28	257	79
Lee	33	203	52
Livingston	29	245	72
Logan	40	150	25
Macon	27	270	85
Macoupin	30	233	67
Madison	22	355	127
Marion	32	213	56
Marshall	34	194	47
Mason	50	100	0
Massac	53	89	—6
McDonough	35	186	43
McHenry	28	257	79
McLean	28	257	79
Menard	44	127	14
Mercer	40	150	25
Monroe	58	72	—14
Montgomery	34	194	47
Morgan	43	133	16
Moultrie	34	194	47
Ogle	35	186	43
Peoria	26	285	92
Perry	51	96	—2
Piatt	28	257	79
Pike	29	245	72
Pope	50	100	0
Pulaski	64	56	—22
Putnam	36	178	39
Randolph	38	163	32
Richland	37	170	35
Rock Island	29	245	72
Saline	26	285	92
Sangamon	31	223	61
Schuyler	43	186	16
Scott	60	67	—17
Shelby	36	178	39
Stark	41	144	22
St. Clair	33	203	52
Stephenson	39	156	28
Tazewell	27	270	85
Union	48	108	4
Vermilion	33	203	52
Wabash	35	186	43
Warren	37	170	35
Washington	46	117	9
Wayne	29	245	72
White	16	525	212
Whiteside	34	194	47
Will	22	355	127
Williamson	33	203	52
Winnebago	24	317	108
Woodford	29	245	72

*The assessment ratio is the average per cent of actual value used in assessing property.

Source: Assessment ratios determined by the Illinois Department of Revenue. Increases in property assessments and maximum taxes estimated from assessment ratios by IAA Department of Research and Taxation.

MONEY

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By

L. H. SIMERL

CHARLIE Johnson stopped his tractor at the mailbox. From it he took [illegible] magazine [illegible] and the county tax bill. After reading the newspaper headlines he opened the tax bill. It was from the county tax collector and [illegible] Charlie's property taxes.

Charlie [illegible] the bill. He [illegible] A summary of Charlie's [illegible] how [illegible] was [illegible] farm [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The tax [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Cook	71	41		Pike
Crawford	44	205		Pope
Cumberland	27	270		Pulaski
DeKalb	32	213		Putnam
DeWitt	30	233		Randolph
Douglas	32	213		Richland
DuPage	20	400		Rock Island
Edgar	26	285		Saline
Edwards	44	127		Sangamon
Effingham	40	150		Schuyler
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Source: Assessment ratios determined by the Illinois Department [illegible]
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What's Ahead For Agriculture?

By JIM THOMSON

PRICES of farm products are expected to decline somewhat but not far from their wartime levels during the next few months, farmers were advised in 85 annual fall livestock outlook meetings held during the past month throughout Illinois.

In discussions led by extension specialists from the University of Illinois college of agriculture and cooperative marketing agency representatives, both joined later by stockmen from the audience in round table discussions, farmers were advised that the near future calls for careful planning of crops and sensible buying of feeder cattle to avoid the risk of some downward adjustment in prices.

Harry Russell

Harry Russell, livestock specialist at the University of Illinois college of agriculture who spoke at 14 of the outlook meetings, pointed out the following as the major uncertainties in the outlook:

1. What will be the policy of the government in continuing subsidies and price ceilings?
2. How long and how severe will reconversion unemployment be?
3. Will we have an early frost and resulting soft corn crop?

Ending of subsidies without increases in or elimination of price ceilings will result in lower returns to farmers and an extended period of widespread unemployment and reduced consumer income would undoubtedly result in a substantial decline in the prices of farm products. He made it clear, however, that this situation is not expected.

Russell outlined several reasons to support the belief that prices will tend to remain steady in the immediate post-war months and cited the following: "Supplies of food have been scarce in relation to the demand. Prices have been kept down by ceilings. No general food surplus is in sight in this country before the 1946 crops are harvested. Food needs for relief feeding in foreign countries will remain large until at least the middle of 1946. Both the United States military and civilian demand will continue to be great.

Walter Howe

At the Woodford county meeting, cattle feeders were told by Walter Howe of Chicago Producers that they had nothing to fear if their prospects were for a plentiful supply of feed. Howe also thought it would be wise to get orders in now for feeder cattle but cautioned stockmen to be careful in their buying.

To cattle feeders who are uncertain in their plans because of anticipation of removal of the government's 50-cent subsidy some time during the summer or early fall of 1946, Howe suggested that it would be better to proceed as usual with confidence that the government will remove the subsidy at the most suitable time.

A moderate tightening up of the feed situation is in prospect for the country as a whole in the 1945-46 feeding year, but much depends on the outcome of the 1945 corn crop, extension specialists said. There will be a wide variation, however, with extremely short supplies in some sections of Illinois as well as in other areas of the country.

It was further explained that feed grain requirements for the 1945-46 feeding season will not differ greatly from those of 1944-45 although they may be increased by the attractiveness of feeding margins. With the end of the war, industrial consumption of all grains should decline, but distillers will shift from the use of other grains to corn when it is freely available.

The number of grain-consuming animal units on January 1, 1946 will be about the same as a year earlier depending upon the size of the 1945 fall pig crop and the extent of cattle marketing this fall.

Present livestock-feed price ratios are above the long-time average for hogs, beef steers, dairy products and eggs. It is possible they reported, that

Farmers planning for post-war years saw hints of agricultural trends in these charts used by state university extension specialists at annual farm outlook meetings.

Typical of 85 outlook meetings held last month, this group at Eureka, Woodford county, listens attentively to the speaker.

these will become less favorable in 1946 as food supplies become more plentiful and demands slackens.

At the Douglas-Champaign county meeting Dr. L. J. Norton, acting head of the department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois, foresaw "enough uncertainty to require caution in long-term commitments," but he left to the feeders themselves to decide whether a freely predicted weakness in market prices will come within six, nine or 12 months, the usual cattle feeding period.

He felt, however, that the prices of the better grades of feeder cattle should continue to be strong in the fall and winter of 1945-46 but may weaken in the spring of 1946 as civilian meat supplies become more plentiful.

Marketing of grass cattle will be large this fall and prices are expected to decline from the late summer levels. From the standpoint of numbers, the cattle industry is in a less sound position than other livestock enterprises to meet the uncertainties of the postwar period and cattle men look for heavier liquidation.

Hog prices are likely to remain near the ceilings most of the coming winter but may weaken in the spring and early summer of 1946. University extension speakers also advised Illinois farmers to try to market their 1945 fall pig crop as early as possible in the spring of 1946.

Most favorably situated to meet postwar readjustment, it was stated, were sheep raisers with their stock numbers at the lowest level since 1928, but stocks of domestically produced wool are large and are still accumulating. Lower wool prices are to be expected when the government discontinues its wool-purchasing program. Total stocks of all apparel wool in this country on January 1, 1945 amounted to 635 million pounds, which is equal to approximately a year's pre-war mill consumption.

Because of the 3½ percent reduction in the 1945 lamb crop and the heavy marketings of Texas and California lambs, the supply of feeder lambs will be smaller than in 1944. The severe drought in parts of the southwest may cause lambs from this area to be light in weight.

Although the demand for dairy products will continue to be strong through 1945 and early 1946, returns to the dairyman may be lower in 1946, extension specialists said. Relief shipments to foreign countries will be great for several months, but military purchases will decline and more of the total milk production will go into manufactured products.

Prices of eggs will likely remain strong in the fall of 1945 but are expected to weaken in the spring months of 1946 as egg production increases seasonally and meat supplies become more plentiful.

At the McLean county meeting, Farm Adviser O. L. Welsh summed up the opinion expressed by many of the farmers who attended the outlook meetings when he commented that he was not at all pessimistic about the outlook for the next several months although he expected it would call for more careful planning and a bit of readjustment.

RECOMMENDS RETAINING CONTROLS

Farmers should support a continuation of price and wage controls until scarce goods become more abundant, Dean H. P. Rusk, of the University of Illinois college of agriculture declared at a Cost of Living conference in Springfield, Sept. 19.

Dean Rusk presented agriculture's side of the question at the conference sponsored by the labor and agricultural advisory committees of the Office of Price Administration at Springfield.

During subsequent discussion periods in which representatives of civic, labor, agricultural, women's, government and educational organizations took part, O. D. Brissenden, organization director of the Illinois Agricultural Association, re-emphasized the position of the IAA on the question of the cost of living by citing the resolution on price controls adopted by the organization at its 1944 convention, which reads as follows:

"We recommend the continuation of price controls and rationing until scarce goods become available in sufficient quantities to prevent demand from exerting inflationary pressure on price ceilings.

"These controls should be flexible enough to meet changing conditions and they should be abandoned as supplies in relation to demand reach proportions that remove the dangers of inflationary prices."

After a review of some of the shortcomings of price control, Dean Rusk said: "On the whole, however, we must admit that, while price controls did not work perfectly and no doubt limited gross agricultural income, they did undoubtedly have a very favorable effect on the overall national economy; and agriculture has just as big a stake in a sound national economy as does industry, labor or any other segment of our society."

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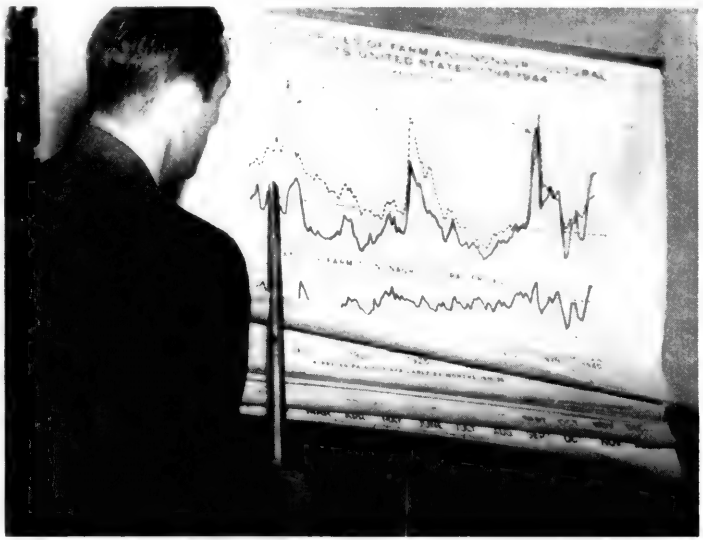

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Marketing of grass cattle will be large this fall and prices are expected to decline from the late summer levels. From the standpoint of numbers, the cattle industry is in a less sound position than other livestock enterprises to meet the uncertainties of the postwar period and cattle men look for heavier liquidation.

Hog prices are likely to remain near the ceilings most of the coming winter but may weaken in the spring and early summer of 1946. University extension speakers also advised Illinois farmers to try to market their 1945 fall pig crop as early as possible in the spring of 1946.

Most favorably situated to meet postwar readjustment, it was stated, were sheep raisers with their stock numbers at the lowest level since 1928, but stocks of domestically produced wool are large and are still accumulating. Lower wool prices are to be expected when the government discontinues its wool-purchasing program. Total stocks of all apparel wool in this country on January 1, 1945 amounted to 635 million pounds, which is equal to approximately a year's pre-war mill consumption.

Because of the 3½ percent reduction in the 1945 lamb crop and the heavy marketings of Texas and California lambs, the supply of feeder lambs will be smaller than in 1944. The severe drought in parts of the southwest may cause lambs from this area to be light in weight.

Although the demand for dairy products will continue to be strong through 1945 and early 1946, returns to the dairyman may be lower in 1946, extension specialists said. Relief shipments to foreign countries will be great for several months, but military purchases will decline and more of the total milk production will go into manufactured products.

Prices of eggs will likely remain strong in the fall of 1945 but are expected to weaken in the spring months of 1946 as egg production increases seasonally and meat supplies become more plentiful.

At the McLean county meeting, Farm Adviser O. L. Welsh summed up the opinion expressed by many of the farmers who attended the outlook meetings when he commented that he was not at all pessimistic about the outlook for the next several months although he expected it would call for more careful planning and a bit of readjustment.

RECOMMENDS RETAINING CONTROLS

Farmers should support a continuation of price and wage controls until scarce goods become more abundant, Dean H. P. Rusk, of the University of Illinois college of agriculture declared at a Cost of Living conference in Springfield, Sept. 19.

Dean Rusk presented agriculture's side of the question at the conference sponsored by the labor and agricultural advisory committees of the Office of Price Administration at Springfield.

During subsequent discussion periods in which representatives of civic, labor, agricultural, women's, government and educational organizations took part, O. D. Brissenden, organization director of the Illinois Agricultural Association, re-emphasized the position of the IAA on the question of the cost of living by citing the resolution on price controls adopted by the organization at its 1944 convention, which reads as follows:

"We recommend the continuation of price controls and rationing until scarce goods become available in sufficient quantities to prevent demand from exerting inflationary pressure on price ceilings.

"These controls should be flexible enough to meet changing conditions and they should be abandoned as supplies in relation to demand reach proportions that remove the dangers of inflationary prices.

After a review of some of the shortcomings of price control, Dean Rusk said: "On the whole, however, we must admit that, while price controls did not work perfectly and no doubt limited gross agricultural income, they did undoubtedly have a very favorable effect on the overall national economy; and agriculture has just as big a stake in a sound national economy as does industry, labor or any other segment of our society."

A New Law for ILLINOIS Drivers

A NEW Illinois Safety-Responsibility law to encourage safe and responsible motor vehicle operation becomes effective Jan. 1, 1946.

Because the provisions of this law are of concern to every motorist of the state, the IAA RECORD editors are herewith printing the answers to a number of questions dealing with the new regulation. The questions and answers were prepared by the Committee on Highway Safety to be used in a booklet that will be given wide distribution during October throughout the state.

It is recommended that readers pass on these questions and answers to their neighbors.

Concerned over the rapid increase in highway accidents in Illinois since the end of wartime driving restrictions, Governor Dwight H. Green has proclaimed the week of October 1 to 7 as "Mobilization for Highway Safety Week in Illinois."

The text of the Governor's proclamation follows:

"Whereas the end of wartime restrictions on driving has resulted in a serious increase in highway accidents in Illinois, endangering the lives of our people, and

"Whereas war-worn automobiles and tires must continue to be used in the current emergency, necessitating the utmost care by drivers and the public:

"Now, therefore, I, Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois, hereby designate the week of October 1 to 7 as Mobilization for Highway Safety Week in Illinois, and I urge all public officials, the press and the motoring public to co-operate in a program to promote proper inspection of equipment, the proper release of tires unable to pass inspection, the immediate repair of highways and highway lighting, and the provision of full information to the public concerning the new Motorists' Safety Responsibility Law which takes effect January 1, next."

If the death toll on the highways is to be held to a minimum, motorists will not only need to cooperate in the observance of the special safety week, but every week of the year.

As a first step in achieving greater highway safety, motorists can study the questions and answers printed below so as to become acquainted with the new state law.

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1) Q. What is the new Safety-Responsibility Law?

A. It is a new state law enacted to protect the public on Illinois highways by removing irresponsible drivers and thus to provide compensation for the innocent victims of highway accidents.

2) Q. Why was the new Safety-Responsibility Law adopted?

A. For many years past the automobile accident problem has been growing more serious and many solutions for it have been studied and considered. To help in this problem, this new law was passed without a dissenting vote by the last Illinois legislature.

It is intended that this law should encourage motorists to be careful and responsible, increasing safety on the highways and providing for the protection of automobile accident victims.

3) Q. What is meant when reference is made to a "responsible motorist"?

A. Under the law a "responsible motorist" is one who is able to post cash or other security to guarantee the payment of damages for which he may be legally liable as a result of an automobile accident, or who is covered by adequate insurance.

4) Q. What does this new law require me to do if I am involved in an automobile accident?

A. The first thing you must do is to send a report of the accident to the Department of Public Works and Buildings, Springfield, Illinois, if more than $50 damage was done to either your car or to other property, or if anyone was injured or killed.

5) Q. When must I make this report?

A. If anyone was injured or killed you must make the report within twenty-four (24) hours. If only property was damaged you must make the report within ten (10) days.

6) Q. Must I make a report to the Secretary of State?

A. No. The report is to be sent to the Department of Public Works and Buildings at Springfield.

7) Q. Must I make the report if the accident was not my fault?

A. Yes. The law requires every driver involved in the accident to make a report regardless of who was to blame.

8) Q. Where can I get the report form?

A. The Department of Public Works and Buildings will make these forms available without charge throughout the state in public offices and private concerns dealing with the motoring public.

9) Q. Suppose someone else was driving my car, must I still make the report?

A. Yes, if the driver cannot make a report. You must also make a report if the Department of Public Works and Buildings asks you to do so, even though the driver has made this report.

10) Q. What happens after I file my report?

A. The Department of Public Works and Buildings examines all of the reports dealing with the accident to determine whether you must establish your "ability to pay" or whether you are exempt under the law from further requirements. The Department of Public Works and Buildings does not determine who was at fault for the accident. That finding is to be made only by the courts when a lawsuit is brought.

11) Q. Suppose I am not exempt from further requirements after filing my accident report?

A. If you are not exempt you will be required to establish your "ability to pay" the claims which other parties may make against you. It is not necessary to actually pay these claims until the court has found that you were at fault. You must, however, show that you are able to pay such claims because it is possible that a court may find that you are liable for the accident.

12) Q. How may I meet the requirement to show my "ability to pay"?

A. Under the new state law you may establish your "ability to pay" by depositing cash or other security, satisfactory to the Secretary of State, available to pay judgments which other parties may obtain against you growing out of the accident, or by showing that you were covered by insurance or proper bond to meet such claims. If these requirements are not met you will lose your operator's license and all car registrations unless you settle the case with the other parties.

13) Q. Am I required to deposit security if the accident was not my fault?

A. The law requires security to be deposited by both parties in the accident regardless of who was at fault. Neither the Department of Public Works and Buildings nor the Secretary of State determines who was at fault for the accident. As indicated in Question 10, that finding is to be made by the courts when a lawsuit is brought.

14) Q. What is the greatest amount I will be required to deposit?

A. The law may require you to deposit as much as $11,000 if the accident injured two or more people and caused damage to property.

15) Q. If I deposit cash or other security will it be returned to me?

A. The deposit made will be returned to you if no lawsuit is brought against you within one year, if in a lawsuit a court determines you were not at fault or if you settle the claims with the other parties.

16) Q. Does this new law mean that I must carry liability insurance?

A. No. However, in most cases unless you are able to take care of damages out of your own funds you will loose your right to drive if you are not insured.

National Farm and Home Hour has returned to the air in a new series on a coast-to-coast network at 12 noon to 12:30 p.m. central standard time.

HOW DOES IT FEEL TO BE A *Tycoon?*

● You read about a man who has built an industry in town. He is referred to in print as a "tycoon." Say, did you ever stop to take inventory of the investment an aggressive Illinois farmer has? His fertile acres, buildings, fences, improvements, and livestock investment run into a tidy sum. Surely twenty-five thousand dollars . . . often fifty or sixty thousand dollars. Man, that would be quite a sizeable factory in town. Yes, you're a tycoon all right. In your old straw hat and blue overalls you're dressed as correctly for your job as is the executive of that factory in the city.

If the thought of actually being a tycoon pleases your vanity, remember that it carries with it also a responsibility. And that is to insure that those you leave behind will be able to carry on should you be removed. They'll need help without you. Provide the means to carry on . . . safeguard the business you would leave. A tycoon never neglects these things . . . and we don't believe you will, either!

Country Life
INSURANCE COMPANY

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A. The Department of Public Works and Buildings examines all of the facts pertaining with the accident to determine whether you must establish your ability to pay or whether you are exempt under the law from further requirements. The Department of Public Works and Buildings does not determine who was at fault for the accident. That finding is to be made only by the courts when a lawsuit is brought.

11) Q. Suppose I am not exempt from further requirements after filing my accident report?

12) Q. How may I meet the requirement to show my ability to pay?

14) Q. Am I required to duplicate safeguards if the accident was not my fault?

Q. Does this new law mean that I must carry liability insurance?

National Life and Health Hour has returned to the air on a new series on a coast-to-coast network of 110 radio and 12 television stations under the

● You read about a man who has built an industry in town. He is referred to in print as a "tycoon." Say, did you ever stop to take inventory of the investment an aggressive Illinois farmer has? His fertile acres, buildings, fences, improvements, and livestock investment run into a tidy sum. Surely twenty-five thousand dollars . . . often fifty or sixty thousand dollars. Man, that would be quite a sizeable factory in town. Yes, you're a tycoon all right. In your old straw hat and blue overalls you're dressed as correctly for your job as is the executive of that factory in the city.

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Country Life
INSURANCE COMPANY

Bigger Corn Yields Depend On Soil Building

FURTHER increase in corn yields is more dependent on improvement of the soil than in the improvement of hybrids. Hybrids are doing just about as much as the soil can do.

Such was the opinion expressed by Prof. J. C. Hackleman, agronomy department, U. of I. College of Agriculture, at the recent Farm Bureau-Farm Management tour held on the Gerald Smith farm, LaSalle county.

This was one of the many farm management tours held during the past months over the state under the sponsorship of county Farm Bureaus and the U. of I. Extension Service.

The Smith farm tour which attracted more than 500 farmers from LaSalle, DeKalb, Kendall, Grundy, Bureau, Marshall-Putnam and Lee counties indicated the tremendous interest of producers in increasing operating efficiency as they head into the postwar adjustment period.

Professor Hackleman advised farmers to make an inventory of their soil through mapping and testing. "Get the land in shape," he said, "so that you can grow alfalfa anywhere. Alfalfa is the best crop a livestock producer can grow. Since seed is a little tight, stretch it with sweet or red clover."

Professor Hackleman also cited the tremendous progress made in oat varieties which equals that of corn. Increase in oat yields from improved varieties is something like 20 per cent as compared with a 25 per cent increase in hybrid corn yields over open pollinated.

The university has found it necessary to work out an allocation plan for Clinton oats seed, Professor Hackleman said. Some 200 acres of Clinton oats were seeded in 1945. Clinton seed will be allocated to counties on a historic acreage basis, and then allocated within the county to those who have made applications. Clinton oats will only be available to the counties with dark soils to which it is best adapted and not to the southern counties.

Those attending the tour to the Smith farm of 160-acres near Leland were presented with some amazing figures. The farm is probably best known for its pork production records. For the last seven years 8.1 pigs were weaned per litter with an average of 64 litters per year. This is almost two pigs more per litter than other farm record keepers, according to M. P. Gehlbach, fieldman for the Illinois Valley Farm Bureau-Farm Management Service.

How does Smith do it? Here are some of the important reasons for his record:

He studies his records and his business.

He selects gilts for breeding stock with great care noting carefully the size of litter, uniformity of pigs, rate of gain, the type of finished market hog, and also the disposition of the sow.

Boiling lye water is not spared in scrubbing of houses. Pigs are farrowed in these clean individual houses on clean alfalfa pasture.

Good pasture and balanced rations enable Smith to produce pork with a lower feed cost and his hogs are ready for market at an earlier age thus enabling him to get a higher price than is received by the average of account keepers. During the past six years, part of which had price regulation, Smith received on the average 60 cents more per hundred pounds for all hogs sold than the average of account keepers.

Corn yields from 1941 through 1944, a four-year period averaged 102 bushels per acre as compared with yields ranging from 79 to 94 bushels per acre from 1938 through 1940.

Other farms visited on the Illinois Valley tour where efficient operations were studied included Edward H. Safford farm, west of Sycamore; Chase Brothers farm, north of Princeton; Howard Fiedler farm, near Tonica; and Chester H. Rasmusen farm, north of Millington.

Keen interest is manifested by farmers at the Illinois Valley Farm Bureau-Farm Management tour to the Gerald Smith farm in LaSalle county.

Visitors study the swine sanitation program carried on by Gerald Smith on his farm near Leland in LaSalle county. This was one of many such tours.

Growing Interest Shown In Terracing, Contouring

Farmers listen intently to soil conservation technicians during terracing demonstration at Roelf farm near Rantoul.

ACROSS the face of the old college of agriculture building at the University of Illinois runs the legend: "The Wealth of Illinois is in her Soil and her Strength Lies in its Intelligent Development."

Charles Britt

Growing interest of Illinois farmers in contour plowing, terracing and other soil conservation measures bears out the acknowledged truth of this inscription as never before.

During the past month, several thousand farmers were present at conservation demonstrations throughout the state which featured the construction of terraces and plowing on the contour. Several methods of terracing were shown with the use of various implements.

Further attention was focused on the nation-wide importance of soil conservation in the national premiere showing of the film, "In Common Cause," at Freeport in Stephenson county where the scene of the film was laid. The picture, produced under the sponsorship of the soil conservation service of the United States department of agriculture, illustrates average conditions in one of 1,300 soil conservation districts throughout the nation.

Accepting contour plowing as commonplace, the Ford county soil conservation district and the agricultural extension service sponsored the first state contour plowing contest near Gibson City. One thousand spectators watched Floyd Underwood of Melvin win first place and a $50 war bond.

The Ford county soil conservation district reported 10,000 acres being farmed on the contour this year with that figure expected to be doubled in 1946.

In the terracing demonstrations at both Randolph and Champaign counties it was emphasized that although there are a number of excellent tools available for terrace construction, satisfactory results can be obtained with a plow without additional help or equipment.

During the three-day exhibition on the Ralph Roelf farm east of Rantoul, 500 persons watched the terrace building and other soil conservation measures with disc, tiller, plow, soil scoop and disc terracer.

Outlining the methods and aims of the soil conservation district in presenting the demonstration were J. E. Harris, Champaign county farm adviser; Charles Britt, chairman of the Champaign county soil conservation district board, and Paul J. Warrick, technician of the Champaign county district.

It was explained that erosion had reduced fertility on the Roelf farm considerably and drastically curtailed income over what it would be if the soil had been conserved over the years. It was estimated that close to 18 inches of topsoil was lost on the pasture where the main demonstration was made.

During the field demonstration spectators watched four tractors throw up a terrace 12-24 inches high and 18 feet wide following the contour across the pasture sloping to the south. The terrace, designed to slow up the movement of water across the pasture, was cut across and below the top third of the field and was also designed to conserve the upper third of the field for cropping. Cropping of the lower two-thirds of the pasture is considered impractical for several years until the soil is grassed and built up.

Visitors also watched the transformation of two small tributaries of the main gully across the lower pasture into saucer-shaped depressions also designed to slow up the flow of water. These depressions will be grassed to bind the soil.

Spectators, who viewed the badly eroded field, were thoroughly impressed by the practical efforts to save the farm's topsoil as evidenced by the numerous questions asked of the technicians and demonstrators.

Tractors swing around twisting terrace during soil conservation demonstration on Roelf farm near Rantoul in Champaign county. Terrace was designed to slow up flow of water from upper part of field at right to prevent further erosion.

IAA Annual Meeting Scheduled for Nov. 26-29

THE 31st annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association and associated companies will be held Nov. 26-29 in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

Difficulty in obtaining housing accommodations, due to crowded conditions in Chicago, is expected to keep attendance far below normal.

As in past years, the associated companies will hold their annual meetings during the first two days of the convention, Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 26 and 27.

A program of entertainment will get underway at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 27, and the IAA general sessions will open Wednesday morning.

Group conferences are scheduled for Wednesday afternoon and a general session will be held Wednesday night. The convention will be adjourned Thursday after a meeting of business delegates.

A complete calendar of events for the convention will be published in the November issue of the RECORD. Following is the program, not quite complete, as the October RECORD went to press:

Monday, November 26

Presidents' and Farm Advisers' conference and luncheon starting at 10 a.m.

Farm Bureau presidents' conference meeting at 3:30 p.m.

Scheduled tentatively to meet at 7 p.m. are these associated companies: Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association, Illinois Cooperative Locker Service, Illinois Grain Corporation and Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association.

Tuesday, November 27

Planning to meet at 9:30 a.m. are these associated companies: Illinois Agricultural Holding Company, Illinois Wool Marketing Association and Illinois Milk Producers Association. Meeting at 10 a.m. are Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company and Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Rural Youth at 10 a.m.

Opening their meetings at 1 p.m. are the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, Illinois Producers' Creameries.

General insurance conference later in afternoon.

General entertainment starting at 7:30 p.m.

Wednesday, November 28

General session, IAA, starting about 9:15 a.m.

Group conferences at 1:30 p.m. including public relations, organization and publicity, soil improvement and marketing.

District conferences and caucuses at 4 p.m.

IAA general session opening at 7:30 p.m.

Thursday, November 29

Business session.

Adjournment.

The American Farm Bureau Federation will hold its annual convention Dec. 17-20 in Chicago. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Sherman.

..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES

By O. D. Brissenden

THE 115,000th member was signed in the Farm Bureau in Illinois during the month of August.

It is not possible to determine just who was the 115,000th member, but the fact that 115,000 persons belong to the Farm Bureau in Illinois furnishes a point for study.

It emphasizes the fact that farmers do believe in organization. It demonstrates the faith farmers have in the Farm Bureau, its programs and its leadership. It proves that non-members are signing up daily upon the invitation of their neighbors who have built Farm Bureau.

It gives confidence that the Long Range Goals will be reached in all counties in the near future and that a total of more than 118,000 members in the state will be realized.

Above everything else it impresses the leadership with the responsibility of the future development and maintenance of a program of service to agriculture and to the nation comparable with the problems and opportunities ahead.

Wade Nuttal who has given many years of faithful service as county organization director and general agent of insurance in Lawrence county retired at the end of September. He says he expects to catch up with his fishing in the days ahead. Jasper DeMonbrun, former special agent in Menard county, succeeds Mr. Nuttal.

McLean county's annual membership campaign kickoff, was held Oct. 1. Asa B. Culp, director of organization, had every detail of his program on paper before the drive was launched.

C. E. Carrier got Macon county off to a good start on Oct. 1 with his campaign organized on the school district basis. Macon county is headed for a membership of 2000.

An enthusiastic membership acquisition campaign known as "The Spaghetti Handicap" netted the Edwards County Farm Bureau 63 new members in the period of Sept. 1 to 15. The member goal of 500 was exceeded by 19. The "Evens" led by "Rube" Works were the winners in the contest by the narrow margin of 33 to 30. High honors in signing the largest number of members went to Harold Shepherd, captain of the losing side, who signed 16 members. Losers ate spaghetti and winners ate steaks.

Scott county started its workers off Sept. 6 on a contest between the young men and old men. There were about 50 present. Thirty new members were reported by the Sept. 13 meeting with the older men winning the contest by a 2 to 1 majority. Thirteen new members are needed for the long range goal of 600. Organization workers are pledged to secure them.

Jo Daviess County Farm Bureau went over the 1100 mark as a result of a recent membership drive. Forty-one new members were signed.

Harry Humphrey has been employed by Sangamon County Farm Bureau as organization director.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of J. S. Smith, Adams county organization director, and hope he has a speedy recovery.

At a new member meeting held Sept. 19 in Champaign county, some 400 new members and their wives and organization workers were in attendance. On Aug. 28, 325 membership workers and their wives celebrated the achievement of 2900 paid up members with a fish fry and barn dance.

Paul Laffey has been employed by Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau as assistant adviser and organization director. Paul who is 26 and a graduate of the U. of I., was born and reared on a farm near Carthage in Hancock county. A former bomber pilot in the 15th Air Corps, Paul was in service for three years and received his honorable discharge July 15, 1945.

Lee county staged a kickoff meeting Aug. 27 on a contest basis. The older men, that is 45 years and above, were pitted against those under 45. At a report meeting Sept. 1, 44 new members were reported signed. Reports from the county failed to name the contest winner.

McDonough county had a kickoff meeting Sept. 24, report meeting Oct. 1 and a new member meeting Oct. 8.

Bureau county started a drive Sept. 24.

Whiteside county held a kickoff meeting Oct. 2 and was scheduled to have a report meeting Oct. 5.

Brown county has a drive scheduled for Oct. 9.

NOW IMPROVED MOTOR FUELS

Here's good news for owners of tractors, trucks and cars. Full victory has lifted restrictions and we are happy to furnish you with motor fuels which incorporate technical advances developed during the war. These motor fuels now have more pep, more power, and more "go," assuring you of *improved efficiency* for tractor, truck and car. There will be less knock in motors, more power in the fields, and more "go" on the road.

Your Farm Bureau Service Company salesman now has these improved fuels available for delivery. He also has a complete supply of modern lubricants for your farm machinery and tractors. A phone call will bring him to your farm.

These improved motor fuels include:

Magic Ethyl — A premium fuel that meets the highest requirements of modern high compression motors. Better starting, quicker pickup, smoother running.

Magic Aladdin — Our "Regular" grade with increased octane rating. A dependable, well refined gasoline that assures smooth performance in modern motors. Economical—popular with farmers who prefer a balanced quality motor fuel.

KLEER MOTOR — U. S. Motor Grade—an economical gasoline for use in tractors and older model cars. A clean, well refined product.

FS/50 — Tractor Fuel—Has all the vim and vigor you need for your tractor. Provides quicker governor response and smoother acceleration under variable load conditions. This fuel is most efficient in medium and low compression tractors.

T-40 — Tractor Fuel—Especially designed for economical operation in low compression tractors. This fuel is uniformly refined to meet high quality standards.

Your Farm Bureau Service Co. Is a "GOOD CITIZEN."

It is owned by farm people within your county. It pays taxes like all other business—real estate taxes—personal property taxes—state, municipal license fees—federal excise taxes—social security, old age benefit and unemployment taxes, etc.

Service companies pay income taxes on profits paid as dividends to preferred shareholders and also on profits earned on non-member business. Patronage refunds are not taxable income to service companies. No income tax is paid on these by service companies but refunds become members' income and are taxable there.

Annual Meeting Day—when service companies pay patronage refunds, is usually a busy day for merchants on Main Street.

Illinois Farm Supply Company, Chicago 5, Ill.

A good school means a good community.

School Survey Act To Undergo Tests Soon

By JOHN K. COX

THE school survey act, reported by many informed people to be the most outstanding piece of school legislation out of the 56 school bills passed and signed by the governor during the last legislature session, will undergo 102 tests by Dec. 15 of this year.

The act provides that on or before Dec. 1, 1945, the county superintendent in each county shall call the school board members of the county together and have the provisions of the school survey act explained, after which an opportunity for discussion will be afforded. The meeting may be adjourned until later, but they must reach a decision on whether a school survey committee shall be established in the county in accordance with the act mentioned, by or before Dec. 15. In most cases the decision will be made the night of the first officially called meeting of all the board members.

The board members of the county decide whether there will be a survey. Rural people have preponderant representation in the meeting where board members decide for or against the survey. If the vote is favorable, then rural people will have preponderant representation on the county school committee.

Any proposals made by the school committee are submitted at public hearings in each community affected. Following these hearings, the county committee will attempt to take full cognizance of local people's wishes and at the same time make proposals that would be for the best interests of the various communities during these modern times as well as in the next decades to come.

When the final plans are submitted to the people for a vote, the people have the last word. If the vote is favorable, in any particular proposed district, then those people have a new school district. If it is unfavorable, the local people have recourse under the regular school law to make changes more suitable to them.

The school survey act provides local people an opportunity to make needed changes in their school systems on a voluntary basis.

The main purposes of the act are:

1. To stimulate thinking on the part of rural people on school improvement.

2. To take stock of ourselves educationally and make positive, progressive, suggestions as to how our schools can be improved.

3. To provide state leadership which may be accepted or rejected but which should improve our chances for making wise adjustments in our school plans.

In one township in northern Illinois a representative number of school patrons were asked for an appraisal of their schools, both good and bad. There was a general reaction of indifference or mild acquiescence in the present state of things.

When asked what was the best thing that could be said about their school, these responses were among the answers: (1) Don't know anything against it, (2) Nothing to say, (3) Good as any country school, and (4) It's easy to reach.

When asked what was the worst thing that could be said about their school, these responses were included in the answers: (1) children go backward, (2) need a new building, (3) poor teacher, and (4) building is filthy, ventilation is poor, school is not properly heated.

Of course, there were a few favorable remarks made about the schools. However, the remarks indicated a depressing situation so far as community life was concerned. It is no wonder that when asked whether they intended to make their homes on the farm, one girl answered: "Heck no, not me. Don't see any young folks that do. I like the city better than the country. Better opportunities, better times, better pay, more conveniences." A boy from the same township when asked the same question answered: "No, I don't like the farm. I'd sooner live in town. There's nothing here except hard work."

A poor school system will allow a community to erode just the same as poorly planned farming will allow erosion on hill-side land. The eroded community or the eroded land suffer from a loss of the more productive elements of human nature or soil, the part that can give life to, add color and bear fruit. And both erosions result from lack of far-sighted planning on the part of local people.

A good school system generally indicates a broad-minded, progressive community and vice versa. There are many good country schools and there are many that cannot be as good as they ought to be without some fundamental changes.

A good school is one that takes into consideration the needs of the community and tries to meet them. It is that kind of school that elevates community life and reveals the challenge in life on the farm. Many farming communities are being drained of their most intelligent, ambitious, and adventurous youth today.

The farm community and the county farm organization greatly need the leadership which the most able farm sons and daughters can give. The best point of approach to improving community life and placing a proper emphasis on the advantages in living on the farm is the rural school.

LIST CHANGES IN FARM ADVISERS

Hugh D. Triplett, Ford County farm adviser for the past 11 years, has resigned to become a distributor for a rock phosphate company in western Missouri and eastern Kansas. He will make his home in Liberty, Mo. His resignation took effect Oct. 1.

He was graduated in agriculture in 1923 from the University of Missouri and has since spent 16 years in farm advisory work, including three years in Kentucky. He was assistant farm adviser for two years in Adams county before going to Ford county.

During Triplett's tenure as adviser Ford county won the American Farm Bureau trophy in 1936 for the best community unit program and in 1937 for the best county-wide extension service. He also assisted in the establishment of the first soil conservation district in east central Illinois and helped to organize other educational projects.

Triplett will be succeeded by Arnold Rowand, Washington county farm adviser, according to an announcement by J. C. Spitler, associated director of extension and state leader of farm advisers for the University of Illinois college of agriculture.

Rowand has served as Washington county farm adviser since October, 1941. He is a 1933 graduate of the state university college of agriculture and formerly served with the soil conservation service at Sparta.

CHURCHILL GOES TO JO DAVIESS COUNTY

Wayne Churchill, assistant farm adviser in Sangamon county for the past 7½ years, has been named farm adviser for Jo Daviess county succeeding Homer E. Kearnaghan. He was scheduled to assume his new duties Oct. 1.

Kearnaghan, also a former assistant farm adviser in Sangamon county, resigned to take a job as fieldman for a commercial dairy products company in northwestern Illinois.

Churchill is a former instructor in vocational agriculture at Bardolph. He has been especially successful in Sangamon county with his 4-H club program.

Paul V. Curtis, associate farm adviser of McLean county since May 1, 1941 and county 4-H club leader, has tendered his resignation to the McLean County Farm Bureau advisory committee effective Dec. 1.

He will leave the Farm Bureau to become associated with Frank R. Hubert of near Saybrook, a former county Farm Bureau president, in raising hogs on the Hubert farm. Hubert will retire from active management of the farm but will continue to live there. The farm produces between 2,000 and 3,000 hogs annually.

PRODUCERS REPORT SUCCESSFUL YEAR

A successful year was reported by the Producers' Crop Improvement Association, Ford county, at the recent annual meeting.

According to the financial report issued, total net worth at the end of the fiscal year was $116,777.10.

Total sales for the year amounted to $217,407.83 and total dividends and patronage refunds declared amounted to $27,197.04. Net profit for the year amounted to $32,669.67.

The cooperative is now building a new warehouse near their seed corn processing plant in Piper City.

Illinois farmers produce and harvest corn with about seven man hours of labor an acre.

In 1880 the average Illinois farm worker produced 23 acres of harvested crops. Now the average production is more than three times as much.

The Erie Cooperative Elevator is the 12th true cooperative owned and controlled by farmers to serve Whiteside county farmers. Officers and directors are: Arthur E. James, president; Seth Wilson, vice-president; Floyd Adams, secretary-treasurer; Harry Eddy, George Hoerler, Frank Joslin, and Kenneth Cocking, directors.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company will be held in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 27th day of November, 1945, at 1:00 o'clock P.M. to receive and if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the Company for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1945; to consider and if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company; to elect directors for the coming year and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Charles B. Shuman, Secretary

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Association will be held in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on the 28th day of November, 1945 at 9:00 o'clock A.M. for the following purposes:

To consider and vote upon the approval and ratification of the reports of the president, secretary and treasurer of the Association and the acts of the Board of Directors and officers in furtherance of the matters therein set forth, since the last annual meeting of the members of the Association.

To approve, ratify and confirm the several purchases heretofore made by this Association of stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To secure consent and authorization to acquire on behalf of the Association, by purchase, certain stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To elect seven members of the Board of Directors for a term of two years.

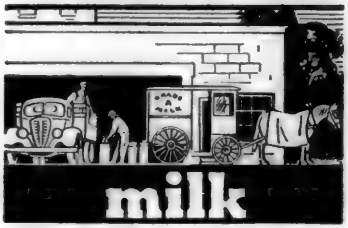
To elect a president and vice-president, who shall also serve as directors, for a term of one year.

To consider such proposed amendments to the Articles of Association or of the By-Laws of Illinois Agricultural Association as may be properly submitted.

For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary

More money for farm pr



By WILFRED SHAW

A very acute milk shortage is being experienced by the major Illinois city markets, which started early in September. Although milk production for city markets is seasonably lower than in June, July and August, milk receipts on these markets are substantially above that of September for recent years.

The milk shortage currently experienced in Illinois markets is due to the substantial increase in sales of bottle milk, cream, ice cream and other dairy products. Between Aug. 22 and Sept. 1 most of the wartime government restrictions upon dairy product sales, including bottle milk, over 19% cream, were removed and as a result an immediate additional broad increase in sales of milk and dairy products resulted.

Following are comparisons of milk receipts and sales in some of the markets for August 1945 as compared with August 1943.

The Chicago market received 12.14% more milk in August of this year than in August 1943 and Class I and II (milk, cream and ice cream) sales in August of this year were 8.97% above those of August 1943.

The St. Louis market received 10.46% more milk (local production) in August this year than in August 1943. Class I (milk and cream) sales in August this year were 7.25% above those of August 1943.

The Quad-Cities market (Rock Island, Moline, East Moline and Davenport, Iowa) received 29.25% more milk in August this year than in August 1943. Class I and II sales in August this year were 12.94% above those of August 1943.

The Rockford market received 16.26% more milk in August this year than in August 1943. The Class I and II sales were 14.24% higher than in August 1943.

Effective Sept. 1 practically all of the wartime regulations imposed upon the dairy industry by WFA, OPA and ODT were withdrawn except for the OPA price controls and ceilings upon dairy product consumer prices, and upon producers' milk prices. The bottle milk, cream and by-product quotas upon the larger city markets were withdrawn. The ice cream quotas, butter set-aside, cheese set-aside were cancelled by WFA. The ODT restrictions upon deliveries of milk and upon farm-to-market deliveries are also lifted.

The following are the gross blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are August prices for 3.5% milk, f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.45
Canton	2.75
Champaign	2.75
Chicago	3.11
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.78
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.50
Jacksonville	2.65
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle	2.68
Moline	2.857
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.36
Rockford	3.10
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis	3.61
Streator	2.45

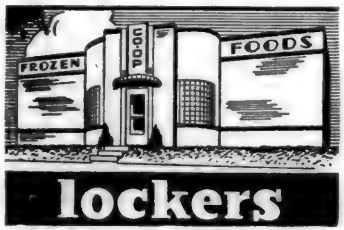
The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis, delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for July unless otherwise noted:

Baltimore		$3.85
Boston		3.53
Chicago (70 mile zone)	(August)	3.11
Cleveland		3.29
Denver	(August)	2.94
Detroit		3.30
Evansville		2.85
Indianapolis	(August)	3.18
Kansas City		3.25
Louisville	(August)	3.42
Milwaukee	(August)	3.00
New York City		3.72
Pittsburgh		3.30
St. Louis	(August)	3.61
Terre Haute	(August)	2.80
Washington, D. C.	(August)	4.01

The price paid for milk by Northern Illinois evaporated milk companies since September of 1944 has been at the rate of $2.60 per cwt. for 3.5% milk. Effective, however, for the first half of September of this year the paying price for evaporated milk was lowered by several of these companies to $2.50 per cwt.

The legal minimum butterfat standard for ice cream reverted back, in early September. 12% minimum butterfat content ice cream standard was by government regulation, and by change in the State law, reduced to 10% butterfat content. In Illinois our law governing the minimum butterfat content of ice cream which provides for a 12% minimum butterfat content was amended to provide that for the wartime emergency when government regulations controlled the ice cream standards that the Illinois minimum be 10% butterfat. Since September 1st and the cancellation of the government regulation, our Illinois ice cream law requires a minimum butterfat content of 12% butterfat.

Managers of the member milk marketing cooperatives of Illinois Milk Producers' Association met in Chicago at the IAA offices Sept. 26. Developments and changes resulting from the elimination of most of the wartime government dairy regulations were considered. Prof. P. H. Tracy, of the dairy manufacturers department of the U. of I. college of agriculture, and Russell Spaulding, of the dairy division of the Chicago OPA regional office, addressed the meeting.



By F. A. GOUGLER

Producers' Locker Assotiation of Carbondale held its first annual meeting Sept. 21, in the First Presbyterian Church.

President Heininger presided at the meeting and E. D. McGuire, secretary, acted in that capacity. McGuire who also is treasurer gave the financial report which showed that the association finished its first year with a substantial net profit.

Manager Harold Brackett reported that all of the 750 lockers installed were rented and that he had a waiting list of 150.

President Heininger explained that the board intended shortly to build a slaughter plant if the shareholders approved. This expansion would be of sufficient size so present chill rooms and other space in the locker plant could be converted into a locker room to provide for 300 additional lockers. By unanimous vote, the shareholders approved the expansion project.

Hancock Frozen Foods Cooperative is expanding its operations. A branch plant has been opened up at Colusa, Ill., and the Carthage plant is being enlarged to accommodate 400 more lockers and to provide ample space for curing and smoking. The 20 x 30 room formerly built for a slaughter room will provide space for the above mentioned services. A new and much larger slaughter room is being built. All of these services will be in the same building.

Kendall County Cold Storage Company will soon start construction of a slaughter-

processing plant. A 30 acre tract of land has been purchased on the hard road three miles east of Yorkville. In order to provide facilities for slaughtering for the entire county and to take care of the processing for five plants, Dana Cryder is of the opinion that this will require an expenditure of from 40 to 50 thousand dollars. Definite conclusions have not yet been reached, states Cryder, as to how elaborate the construction.

The Pope-Hardin Farm Bureau has named an organization committee of seven members to organize the Pope-Hardin Locker Service. The committee has been organized into a temporary board of directors and steps are being taken to incorporate.

If sufficient interest is manifested in the territory and ample stock is subscribed, the board will construct a combined locker-slaughter plant. It is the board's opinion that 500 lockers will be needed.

cream

By F. A. GOUGLER

Manager F. A. Gourley, Producers' Creamery of Carlinville, reports that since the spring of 1943, the doors of the creamery have never closed. The creamery since then, has operated on the round the clock basis by operating three eight-hour shifts.

In the spring of 1943, the plant handled 60,000 pounds of milk daily, 1944 volume increased to 70,000 pounds daily and the peak day's volume this year was 102,000 pounds.

Recently a new milk route and truck has been purchased from C. F. Tucker who has operated the route in the Raymond territory. Elmer Bartow of Raymond has been employed to operate the truck and continue the route. Elmer has given six years of service to his country and has earned his discharge. The patrons on this route can be certain that they will receive the best possible service.

Manager Forrest C. Fairchild in a recent issue of Prairie Farms Producer, pays high tribute to an outstanding employee. She is Mrs. Tessie Sievers and her picture appears in the publication. The following tribute is made in her behalf:

"Mrs. Tessie Sievers completed her tenth year as an employee of Farmers Creamery Company on June 24, 1945.

Tessie wraps butter in the print room and assists in the cream testing laboratory.

Farmers Creamery Company has always appreciated the work Tessie has done and we believe she in turn has appreciated the friendship and cooperation she has had from her co-workers in the plant.

May she serve for many more happy years."

Jimmie Cramer, Manager of Galesburg Producers Creamery, reports that Ivan Kipling who worked in the receiving room of the creamery for more than a year and who more recently operated a cream route in South Warren county has resigned. He will be associated with his brother in the hatchery business.

Floyd Lybarger of Roseville is taking over where "Kip" left off. Floyd is well acquainted in the territory and patrons should experience no inconvenience as a result of the change.

Producers Creamery of Carbondale has just completed the installation of new double-effect Buflovak milk evaporator. With this equipment concentrated, whole milk, skimmilk and various products will be produced for the market. Heavy users of these products are ice-cream manufacturers, bakeries and candy makers.

At the present time, the second unit of boiler is being installed. A large water cooling tower has recently been completed. The new garage 34 x 50 which has recently been constructed is being enlarged to three times its present size.

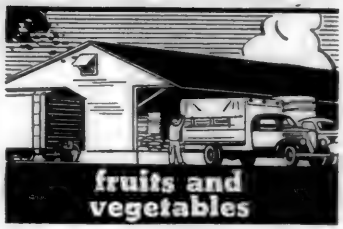
By early spring, the expansion program should be completed and milk will be received as well as cream.

An increase of 1,182 frozen food locker plants in the 48 States between July 1944 and July 1945 is reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The 1945 count is 6,464 locker plants, in active operation, according to information furnished the department through state extension services. It is probable that some plants, especially the newer ones, have not been reported. The distribution by states ranges from 2 in West Virginia to 600 in Iowa. Minnesota is second with 477 and Wisconsin a close third with 473.

The increased demands for dairy products are attributed to a number of factors in addition to the increased national income by Prof. P. H. Tracy, of the dairy manufacturers department of the U. of I. college of agriculture. Tracy points out that recent American dietary changes include more dairy products; dairy products are convenient, available, and require no labor in preparation; a larger urban consuming population; improved dairy product merchandising methods; wider recognition of nutritional value of dairy products; greater acceptance of quality safety in dairy products; and improvement in the quality of dairy products.

Butter is known to have been made 2,000 years before Christ.

Marco Polo in writing of his travels around the world mentioned dried milk.



fruits and vegetables

By L. L. COLVIS

Final plans for the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange cold storage building at Carbondale have been completed and the contract was scheduled to be let late in September. Construction was expected to begin shortly after the letting of the contract with hopes the building will be ready for use early next year.

In addition to storage capacity for about 60,000 bushels of fruit, the new structure also will house the offices of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange and Fruit Exchange Supply Company.

The building is designed to take care of later expansion as other units can be added as the need arises. Financing is being done largely by members of the Exchange.

Illinois will have approximately 2½ million bushels of apples according to present estimates. Many Illinois growers think even this figure is a bit on the optimistic side.

While not having large crops this year, apple growers are enjoying unusually good demand. The fruit is moving readily at ceiling price ($3.85 per bushel to the grower). Apparently much less than the usual amount is going into cold storage.

Grimes, Jonathans and Golden Delicious showed the best prospects in Illinois, while late varieties, especially Winesaps, are extremely short.

The nation produced a record peach crop in volume this year. Illinois moved close to 2,500 cars and a little more than 1½ million bushels. This compares with 1,470,000 bushels last year and a 10-year average of 1,239,000 bushels.

The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange marketed in excess of a quarter million bushels for its members this year. This is a record volume of peaches handled by the organization.

The quality of the Illinois crop was not nearly as good as appearances indicated before harvest. Excessive rains during harvest season caused a great deal of brown rot resulting in considerable damage and loss to the growers.

The holidays celebrating V-J Day and the elimination of points from canned goods came right at the peak of the peach harvest. The market never recovered from the double shock and declined from the ceiling price of $3.64 per bushel to the grower to $3 and under for the remainder of the season.

Rural Youth

By
ELLSWORTH D. LYON

Short courses have proven quite successful in attendance as well as in interest and participation by Rural Youth. The attendance figure stands at 235 from 45 counties with one more meeting scheduled at Oregon Oct. 16.

With the summer drawing to a close there were many outdoor picnics, potluck suppers, lawn parties, hay-rack and truck rides in many of the counties during late August and the early days of September. CLAY and LASALLE had a picnic with a watermelon bust. McDONOUGH had a potluck supper followed by folk games. SALINE conducted a lawn party at the home of Freda Hall. CHRISTIAN sponsored a truck ride followed by a business meeting at Dan Large's home. CLARK staged a hay-rack ride and watermelon bust. TAZEWELL combined a hay-rack ride, watermelon bust, and square dance. OGLE enjoyed a hay-ride to White Pines state park. KNOX and WARREN joined in a hay-rack ride. MARSHALL-PUTNAM enjoyed its annual outdoor meeting, featuring a treasure hunt. KANE reveled in a moonlight cruise on Lake Michigan. A number of counties have been getting down to brass tacks on county talkfests. PEORIA held a talkfest school. The Twin City Ripples of WHITESIDE got off to a good start with nine Rural Youth members speaking in its unit talkfest. BROWN had 15 members participating in the county talkfest.

HAMILTON engaged in a big Youth Night program with the 4-H carrying half the program Sept. 14 at Broughton. This meeting was sponsored by the Broughton Township Farm Bureau unit and was attended by 150 young people.

CHRISTIAN'S homecoming, Aug. 30, provided an opportunity for renewing old acquaintances and meeting new members in the Rural Youth organization. Candlelighting in honor of members in the services was an impressive and serious part of the meeting.

WHITESIDE recently studied hobbies under the leadership of Miss Barbara Herlin, former home adviser, but now serving in the same capacity in Lee county.

MARSHALL-PUTNAM served at the Streator Red Cross Canteen late in September.

RANDOLPH elected a complete list of officers at the September meeting as follows: Russell McConachie, president; Carl Uchtmann, vice-president; Lavone Craig, secretary; and Florine McConachie, treasurer. The educational feature consisted of instruction and plans for the county talkfest as well as annual reports by the two Rural Youthers serving as representatives on the Farm Bureau board of directors, and the livestock marketing committee annual reports.

The educational feature of a recent meeting of McHENRY'S Crystal Lake Wildcats was a discussion of the theme "All Men Are Brothers," led by Glen Geiske. This group meeting took place at the home of Jimmy Oestoson.

Ray W. Brown (third from left), general agent for IAA in Will county, is shown with six of the seven 4-H Club members who exhibited champions at the recent 4-H Club show at Peotone. Presentation of billfolds to each champion was made by Brown. Left to right: Robert Heisner, Manhattan 4-H Boosters; Rose Brankey, Homer Husky Hustlers; Ray Brown; Gordon Smith and Robert Walker, Frankfort-New Lenox club; Robert Leitz, Peotone Pep Pushers, and Donald Stephen, Frankfort-New Lenox club.

LA SALLE Rural Youthers, with a busy schedule of activities, are helping to carry the ball in the drive recently begun to raise $150,000 to provide a 4-H-Rural Youth Home in the county. Bob Temple is secretary of the finance committee. Ninety of the 140 Rural Youthers worked at the snack bar to help feed the 5000 people attending the county 4-H show, August 27 to 29.

DE KALB held its ninth birthday party on Sept. 13 with a potluck supper. Guests were present from KANE, OGLE and LA SALLE. Many happy returns, DE KALB.

Capt. Ray French, assistant farm adviser in Champaign county on leave of absence, has returned to the United States after 34 months service overseas. He saw action in North Africa, Sicily, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany.

Roy Rife, president of JoDaviess County Farm Bureau, presents trophy to Beulah Bahr, at the 16th annual Club Merit Sheep Day program for having conducted the best five-year sheep project.

'46 STATE FAIR SET FOR AUGUST

Illinois will have a state fair in 1946. General Manager William V. Ward has already set the dates for Aug. 9-17 in Springfield. This will be the first state fair held in Illinois since 1941. The fair grounds have been occupied during the war by an Army Air Forces supply depot.

The Illinois General Assembly in its recent session voted $1,878,000 for a two-year program of permanent improvements for the fair grounds.

In addition to their work in the Milan Lucky Leaf 4-H club of Macon county, these young girls are giving their time and effort to war bond drives, waste paper collection, waste fat salvage, etc. under the leadership of Mrs. Curtis Camic and Mrs. Helen Lillpop. The girls are: Betty Hartwig, Janice Stocks, Isabelle Freeland, Shirley Noland, Rosemary Merold and Mary Freeland. Not shown are: Berneice Barrett, Joan Still and Jackie Woolum.

By JOHN R. SPENCER

Present figures indicate an over-all supply of 12,500,000 tons of fertilizing materials for the 1945-46 fiscal year. Agricultural agencies estimate that only two-thirds of it, or 8,000,000 tons, can possibly be delivered from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1946. This means that 4,500,000 tons, if available to the consumer, must be accepted and delivered before December 31, 1945, reports A. L. Lang, associate chief, soil experiment fields, university of Illinois college of agriculture.

About the only restriction on fertilizer distribution for the fiscal year 1945-46, made mandatory by a new War Food Order 5, Amendment 2, is on grades. The list of grades approved for Illinois is the same as that approved for 1944-45.

Illinois farmers are urged to increase the mineral-supplying power of their soil insofar as possible by applying large quantities of phosphate and potash material while prices of agricultural products are sufficiently high to permit such purchases. It is possible that prices may go down in the future and it will be less advantageous to buy fertilizers. Under those conditions it will be necessary to have a highly productive soil capable of withstanding high production without fertilization for the period of lower prices.

Of all common field crops, wheat is one of the most consistent in responding to soil treatment.

Pasturing soft corn in the field has not proved satisfactory.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
ILLINOIS WOOL MARKETING ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders and members of Illinois Wool Marketing Association will be held on Tuesday, the 27th day of November, 1945, at the hour of 9:30 A.M. in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, to elect directors for the succeeding year; to receive and if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1945; to consider and if approved, ratify and confirm all of the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the shareholders and members of the Association and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

S. F. Russell, Secretary

STATE LEADS IN LIMESTONE

Illinois, which leads all states in Farm Bureau membership, also led the other 47 in the use of agricultural limestone in 1944. The total amount applied was 4,214,600 tons, according to the State Geological Survey. This is 31 per cent more than the total tonnage used in 1943 and establishes another new high record. Other leading states in the use of limestone are Iowa and Wisconsin, each with approximately 2,500,000 tons.

The liming material was produced by approximately 135 quarries in and adjacent to the state of Illinois. In fact, the figures indicate that 92½ per cent was produced within 48 counties of the state in 1944. It appears that Lee county and LaSalle county, each with 125,000 tons, are the leaders. Bureau county, second with 101,300 tons; Henry county, third, with 90,000; Livingston county, fourth, with 87,700 and Whiteside county, fifth, with 85,000 tons.

This remarkable record was achieved in spite of serious labor shortages both in producing quarries, in distributing facilities and the shortage of help on farms. While Illinois farmers produced approximately 35 per cent more total crops last year, this limestone tonnage, plus the new records in use of rock phosphate and fertilizer usage, would indicate that they are taking good care of their soils.

MORGAN BUREAU BUYS HOME

Added to the growing list of Illinois Farm Bureaus which have purchased their own quarters in the past few years is Morgan county which has bought the north section of the former American Bankers building at Jacksonville for a permanent home.

The building, occupied by the Farm Bureau for the past 12 years, was purchased from the Rockford Life Insurance company and will undergo considerable rearrangement and refinishing. The main office and the office of Farm Adviser E. H. Garlich are being planned for greater efficiency and attractiveness.

The Washington County Farm Bureau has purchased a large brick hotel just outside of Nashville for a permanent home. Planning and remodeling is now under way.

Farm Adviser J. B. Turner, Fayette county, right, shows Gene Phelps, of the Fayette County Soil Conservation District, a soil shaking machine that Turner made. Twenty-eight soil samples are shaken at one time in the apparatus. Advantages of the machine are that samples are thoroughly shaken, all samples shaken uniformly for comparative tests, and time and labor are saved in the operation.

Here is Mercer County Farm Bureau's new soil testing laboratory. Testing is Miss Maribelle Boultinghouse. Watching the process are Farm Adviser E. M. Edwards and Lyman T. Smith. Prof. C. M. Linsley, U. of I. says, "We need to test a million acres of soil a year if we are to make headway in our state soil program."

SPECIAL DISCOUNT

Substantial savings can be made on oil and grease orders placed now. Delivery will be made according to your needs between now and next spring.

Place your order early so we can arrange to deliver your Blue Seal products with as little delay as possible.

BLUE SEAL MOTOR OIL AND GREASES

are made from high quality base stocks blended especially for use on Illinois farms. These oils have the following characteristics:

MASTER

—A heavy duty motor oil for hard working motors.

BLUE SEAL

—A triple-filtered paraffin base oil that withstands high heat.

PENN BOND

—Highest quality 100% pure Pennsylvania—has great stability.

Ask your Blue Seal Trucksalesman

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILL.

DAVIS JOINS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY STAFF

Ted Davis, former farm adviser for Pulaski-Alexander counties, has joined the staff of Illinois Farm Supply. He will help develop special educational training programs for feed and plant food employees.

Ted Davis

Davis is a 1933 graduate of the University of Illinois college of agriculture. He taught vocational agriculture for seven years and served as Pulaski-Alexander farm adviser from 1941 until 1944 when he became district supervisor for the university extension service emergency farm labor program in southern and later western Illinois.

Davis was reared on a farm in Franklin county near Ewing. He is married and the father of two children.

NOTICE

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of October and November, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During October, annual meetings will be held in Adams, Brown, Clay, Fayette, Hancock, JoDaviess, Macon, Madison, Marion, Menard, Montgomery, Pike, Pope-Hardin, Pulaski-Alexander, Scott, Washington, and White Counties.

During November, annual meetings will be held in Bond, Cass, Clinton, Cumberland, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Henry, Lawrence, Logan, Macoupin, Massac, Peoria, Schuyler, Shelby, St. Clair, Warren and Williamson Counties.

PAUL E. MATHIAS
Corporate Secretary

Sept. 24, 1945

YES SIR! Fall is hog cholera time. But there are simple rules that will upset Old Devil Hog Cholera's plans. Here they are:

1. Tests at the University of Illinois indicate that pigs raised on good green pasture in the fall continue to thrive in the winter. "When pigs had access to rye pasture during the pre-weaning period, evidently certain needed factors were stored, enabling the pigs to grow and gain economically during the post-weaning period in dry lot, even on a ration not satisfactory for pigs fed continuously in dry lot."

2. Keep lots clean and sleeping quarters dry and free from draft.

3. Feed a balanced ration.

4. Immunize pigs against cholera by vaccinating with fresh, potent Farm Bureau serum and virus.

Remember: *The smaller the shoat*
The cheaper the shot

SEE YOUR FARM BUREAU

FUTURE ORDER

Substantial savings can be made on oil and grease orders placed now. Delivery will be made according to your needs between now and next spring.

Place your order early so we can arrange to deliver your Blue Seal products with as little delay as possible.

BLUE SEAL

AND

are made from high quality base stocks blended especially for use on Illinois farms. These oils have the following characteristics:

— A heavy duty motor oil for hard working motors.

— A triple-filtered paraffin base oil that withstands high heat.

— Highest quality 100% pure Pennsylvania — has great stability.

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NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

YES SIR! [illegible] simple rules that will [illegible] era's plans. Here they are:

1. Tests at the University [illegible] pigs raised on [illegible] to thrive in the winter. [illegible] pens during the [illegible]

Remember: *The smaller the shoat*
The cheaper the shot

NEWS and VIEWS

Begin Search For 4-H Memorial Site

GROUNDWORK for the State Memorial 4-H Club Camp moves into second gear as the committee begins investigating sites with a view to choosing a suitable location. This phase of the work will take time, as there are many angles to be considered in locating a $100,000 enterprise such as the Illinois State Memorial Camp will be.

Plans for the camp were discussed at a recent meeting of the State 4-H club advisory committe, made up of farm and home advisers representing all areas of the state. The committee feels justified in starting the work of choosing a site, since pledges of financial support have been coming in with gratifying regularity.

The deadline for setting this year's quotas has been moved ahead one month and is now Feb. 1, 1946. This action was thought advisable since letters were late in going out and a busy season has made many demands on 4-H club work.

The proposed State Camp will be used primarily for 4-H groups — local, county and district as well as state — for 4-H club conferences and events, and for other groups sponsored by the Extension Service. A section of the camp will be open the year round.

As the best technique for preparing gold star lists, individual county committees are urged to take their 4-H club enrollment lists to the county clerk's office for checking with official records. The complete roll of gold star members from all counties will be placed in a permanent setting at a suitable place on the Memorial Camp grounds.

County quotas unpublished to date are: Madison county girls promise $140; Greene county has $1000 now ready for the fund (this figure represents $1.50 for each 4-H member); Coles county will give $1 per member; Scott county has paid its quota of $100 and will repeat this figure in 1946; Piatt county girls are giving $185; Champaign county girls $500.

Livingston county is at the top of the heap pledging $1200; Kankakee county also pledges a substantial $1000 to $1200; Marshall-Putnam promises $1.50 per member, which amounts to $537; Stark county pledges $100 per year for two years; Mercer county will give $1.45 per member or $542.30.

Iroquois county's boys' agricultural clubs will give $1.00 per member. Bureau county is high on the quota list with the promise of $2300 over a two-year period. This is $1.50 per member each year; Cook county will contribute $200.

Miss Marcia Lucille Gove, Windom, Minn., went to Iroquois county as home adviser. Oct. 1. Miss Gove graduated from the University of Minnesota, worked as county home demonstration agent in Iowa for five years and since 1941 has been doing county home demonstration work in New Jersey.

Mrs. Grace Whittington Graham, formerly home adviser in Kankakee county, is substituting in Warren county until a home adviser can be secured.

Recipe Treats

BAKED INDIAN MEAL PUDDING

1 quart milk	½ c. cream
½ c. white corn meal	1 tsp. salt
½ c. pure New Orleans molasses	2 tsps. ginger
	1 tblsp. butter
	1 egg, beaten

Scald one quart of milk, add to it the molasses, butter, salt, ginger and meal. Cook for twenty minutes in a double boiler. Before turning into a buttered pudding dish, add the egg, cream and three cups cold milk. Bake for four hours in a slow oven. Stir often while baking. Serve hot, with vanilla ice cream.

SMART DICKEYS FOR SMART GIRLS

Business girls, school girls know the importance of owning a number of smart-looking dickeys. Made in several styles from different fabrics, they spice the appearance of a limited number of suits and sweaters. Directions for making the ruffled dickey (above) No. E170 are available to you free of charge. Write to WOMEN'S EDITOR, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Mrs. Mildred K. Wellman has resigned as home adviser of Rock Island county to join the resident staff of the home economics department, University of Illinois. Mrs. Wellman will work on research in family management and study toward a Master's degree.

for HOMEMAKERS

Three New Counties Organize Home Bureaus

THREE more Illinois counties organized for Home Bureau work in August, bring the total in the state to 83. Cass county homemakers met at Presbyterian Church, Virginia, Aug. 16, and completed their Home Bureau organization. Plans are already under way for an intensive campaign to increase their membership.

Mrs. Mary Ligon, home adviser-at-large, and Mrs. Stanly Castle, state president of the Home Bureau Federation of Illinois, assisted in organization and extended greetings from other organized counties of the state. Officers were elected as follows: Mrs. R. B. Rohrer, Beardstown, chairman; Mrs. W. R. Campbell, Ashland, vice chairman.

Menard county's Home Bureau organization was completed Aug. 15 and its meeting was held at the Farm Bureau auditorium. Mrs. Castle was the speaker at the meeting. Mrs. Hazel Becker, Petersburg, was elected chairman, and Mrs. Don Austin, Petersburg, vice chairman.

Jasper county's organization meeting was held Aug. 17, and Mrs. Castle made the address. Officers elected were: Mrs. Nita Heady, Newton, chairman, and Mrs. Rose Apple, Newton, vice chairman.

Menard-Cass counties set up separate Home Bureau organizations Aug. 15. Miss Gailie McDougall will continue as home adviser in Menard county.

Miss Catherine M. Sullivan began work as Richland county home adviser Sept. 1. Miss Sullivan is a graduate of the University of Illinois and was supervisor of girls' 4-H club work in Knox county for several years. From March to October of 1944 she was youth director in Whiteside county. Last year she was research assistant, working on time and energy studies at the University of Illinois.

Mrs. Georgianna L. Haynes began her work as home adviser in Woodford county Sept. 17. Mrs. Haynes' home is in East Lynn, Ill. She is a graduate of Illinois State Normal University and taught vocational home economics for two years in Newark Community High School, Newark, Ill.

LACE SWIRL FOR TABLE TOP BEAUTY

Wheels of handmade lace can change your table from an eyesore to a bright and beautiful sight. Crisp and fresh, it is easy to make in mercerized crochet cotton. Directions for making the CROCHET DOILY No. 3010 are available to you free. Write to WOMEN'S EDITOR, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

APRON TRIO FOR KP GLAMOUR

Smart, thrifty girls looking for kitchen glamour pick their aprons with care and often make their own, like this smart set in cotton. The above marketing, dusting and hostess model instructions are available to you free of charge. Write to the WOMEN'S EDITOR, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Farm-Home Bureaus Entertain 4-H Clubs

"Let's make this an annual affair," was a recurring comment as 4-H club guests of Lake county's Farm and Home Bureau left the Victory Memorial Dance at Libertyville Township High School, Aug. 30. About 700 people attended and enjoyed the folk dancing, games, and modern dancing that were in progress through-out the evening.

A contest to encourage collection of waste paper by individuals and clubs resulted in six truck loads or approximately 18,000 pounds of paper. Sale of the paper netted $127.33, which will be added to Lake county's contribution to the 4-H Club State Memorial Fund.

Banners were awarded to Mill Creek and Libertyville Homemakers for the largest amounts of paper collected by the clubs. Dorothy Funke, Libertyville Homemakers; Emil Lee Jackson, Jr., North Prairie; and Norman Laner and Tom Pryer, Mill Creek, received individual awards for the large amounts of paper they collected.

National 4-H To Meet Dec. 2-6

The 24th National 4-H Club Congress will be held Dec. 2-6 in Chicago, G. L. Noble, managing director of the National Committee on Boys and Girls club work, has announced. Headquarters will be in the Stevens hotel.

A 10-point post-war 4-H program will be launched during the congress which will be attended by about 1,200 delegates from 46 states and Canada. Delegates for the all-expense paid trip to Chicago are selected for their wartime contributions, particularly in food production.

EDITORIAL

It Must Not Happen Again

IN HIS recent message to Congress on reconversion, President Truman made this statement:

"One of the most magnificent production jobs in the war has been done by the farmers of the United States. They have met the unprecedented demands of the war . . . No other group in America labored longer or harder to meet the war demands put upon them . . .

"The Government now must be prepared to carry out the Nation's responsibility to aid farmers in making their necessary readjustments from a wartime to a peacetime basis . . .

"After the first World War farm prices dropped more than 50 per cent from the spring of 1920 to the spring of 1921. We do not intend to permit a repetition of the disaster that followed the first World War. The Secretary of Agriculture has assured me that he will use all means now authorized by the Congress to carry out price-support commitments."

President Truman also declared that there was need for additional measures to strengthen the machinery for carrying out price-support commitments, and for laying the basis for broader peacetime markets for agricultural products.

President Truman's statement in regard to agriculture is reassuring to farmers. It gives recognition to the responsibility of the Nation for placing agriculture in a position so that it can make its full contribution to a prosperous economy in the postwar world.

• • •

The Farm Labor Problem

FARM LABOR is harder to get today than it was during the war. In spite of the fact that the end of the war has resulted in wide-scale layoffs in war plants, farmers are finding it almost impossible to get help for the fall harvest.

As a matter of fact, V-J day instead of easing the labor situation has made it more critical. Some farm workers who considered themselves more or less "frozen" to their jobs during the war quit when the Japs were defeated. In one county 18 hired men left in the first two weeks after V-J day. Similar reports have come in from other counties. One hired man told his employer that he was quitting and going to town to get some of "that soft money" that others had been getting during the war. Another said he was quitting because there was too much work on the farm.

Also contributing to the scarcity of farm labor is the reluctance of displaced war workers with farm experience to return to the farm. Unemployment compensation, originally intended to aid workers while they were finding new jobs, has caused some to be less inclined to seek employment when they first find themselves unemployed. In some cases the unemployment compensation payments amount to nearly as much as a worker would receive in cash as a farm laborer, although farm wages have increased considerably during the war.

Agricultural processing plants also have reported difficulty in securing help. A corn processing plant in Illinois had this experience. An interviewer called at the doors of 500 women laid off from a war plant and tried to get them to work at the canning factory. Of this number, only three women took jobs.

These incidents reveal something of the farm labor picture in the state. The farmer finds himself in the same position as he did during the war when he had to compete with the attractive offers made by war industries. With war industries operating on a cost-plus basis, it was in a powerful bargaining position in the labor market. Agriculture could not meet this wage competition as prices of its products were limited by ceilings. Farmers did the job with old men, boys and women. Every member of the farm family worked hours that taxed the limit of human endurance.

As we enter the reconversion period, industry is talking about higher prices for its products and labor is asking an increase in hourly wage rates to make up for the loss of overtime pay caused by the return to a shorter work week. At the same time, non-agricultural interests are assuming as a matter of course that agricultural prices will decline. All this does not make for an encouraging outlook.

What will 1946 bring to the farm labor picture? It is expected that the prisoners of war and foreign laborers will be returned to their respective countries. Without questioning the wisdom of this action, it nevertheless will reduce the farm labor supply considerably. According to the September farm labor report of the United States Department of Agriculture, prisoners of war working on Illinois farms number 2,802. Mexicans, Jamaicans and Bahamans employed in Illinois agriculture number 1,201. This makes a total of 4,003. The number of foreign workers does not tell the full story of their productive capacity. They have been used as a mobile force and shifted about the state to meet demands in critically short labor areas. Regular farm laborers cannot be used in this manner of following the harvests around the state.

Farmers can only hope that the present farm labor situation is of a temporary nature. One factor which would ease the labor pinch would be the return of farm workers from the armed services. Many farm boys went directly from the farm to the services of their country. These boys, for the most part, will want to return to the farm. It is to be hoped that officials of government will make a realistic approach to the demobilization of men from the armed forces.

YOU MIGHT MAKE FRONT PAGE NEWS . . . IN 1945

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THE *Voice* HEARD 'ROUND THE WORLD

● At home his *wife,* he frankly admits, is BOSS. And he has a four-year-old granddaughter who can talk him out of anything she wants. Yet, what he *thinks* and *says,* in his quiet way, about prices, and markets and tariffs, influences the action of men in high places. For his voice is *one* of a chorus of over one hundred thousand voices — a chorus too strong to be ignored. He is a member of the Farm Bureau. He is a "fighting man" for the rights of AGRICULTURE.

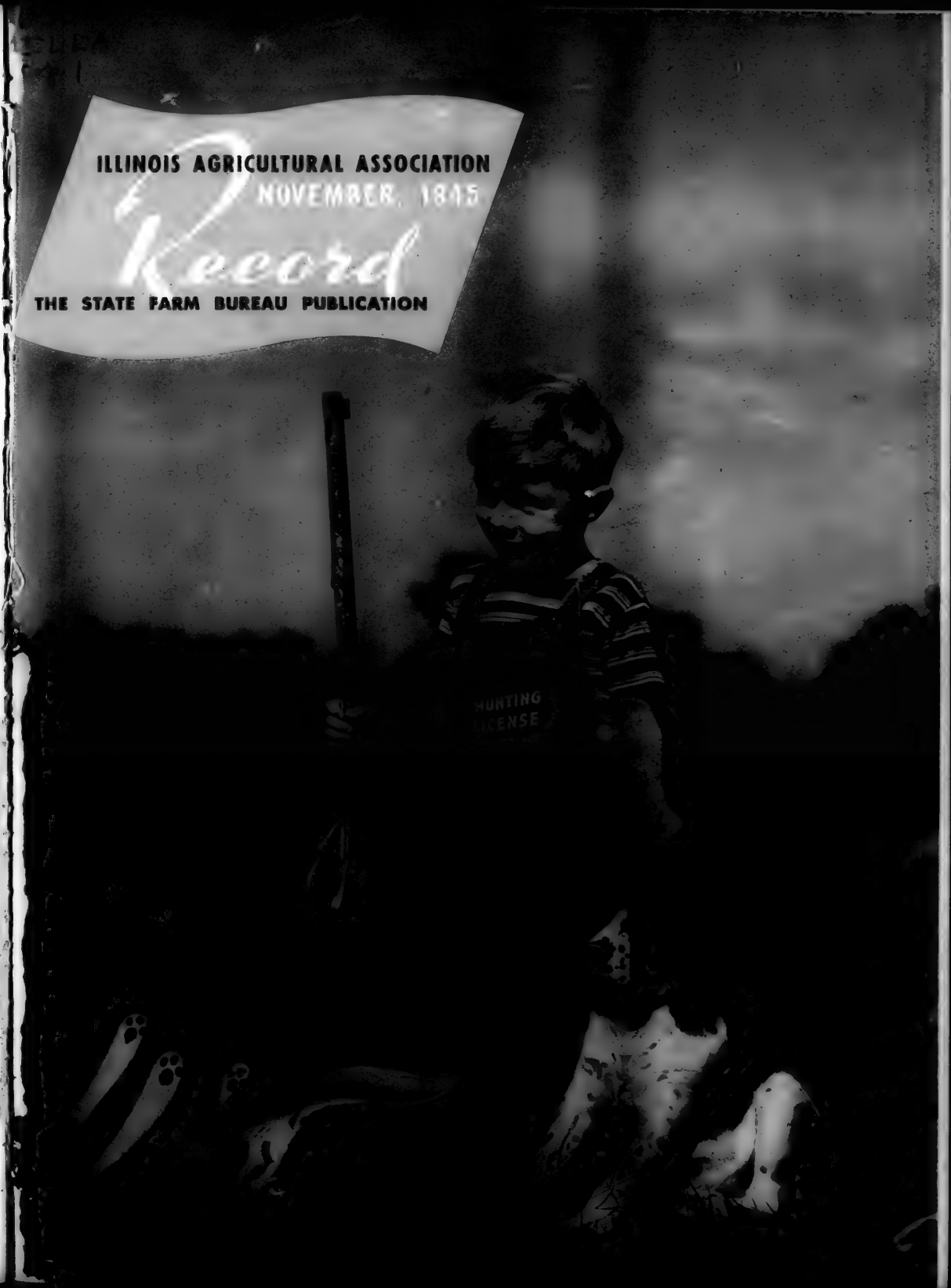
GET A NEIGHBOR TO JOIN AND YOU'LL BOTH BE STRONGER

The postwar years hold many uncertainties. To hold our own in this uncharted transition period, we need maximum strength. Be stronger yourself and make a neighbor stronger, too, by making him a member.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
NOVEMBER, 1945

Record

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION



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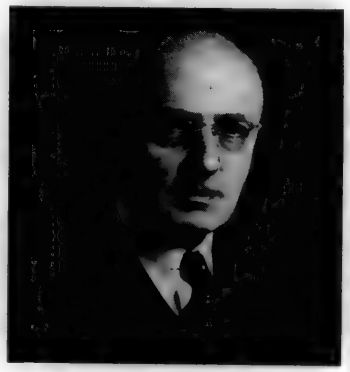

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Ill. Milk Producers' Assn. ..... Wilfred Shaw, Mgr.
Prairie Farms Creameries ..... J. B. Countiss, Mgr.
Ill. Wool Mktg. Assn. ..... S. F. Russell, Sec.-Mgr.

Director of Information, Creston Foster. Editor, Merrill C. Gregory, on leave of absence with the United States Army. Asst. Editor, James C. Thomson.

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DIRKSEN, CANNON TO ADDRESS IAA ANNUAL MEETING

Hon. Everett M. Dirksen

Hon. Clarence Cannon

PROUD of their remarkable record of accomplishment and major contribution to the war's victorious conclusion, Illinois Farm Bureau members will gather Nov. 26-29 at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago for the 31st annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association and associated companies.

Principal speakers will be two of the most prominent and effective members of Congress, Congressmen Clarence Cannon of Missouri and Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois.

Assembling for their first peace-time meeting in four years, Farm Bureau members are fully aware that a host of problems confronts agriculture; some engendered by the world-wide conflict, others aggravated by post-war adjustments, and all demanding immediate attention.

Consideration of these serious situations facing the farmer in the post-war era will take the spotlight at the 31st annual IAA meeting.

President Earl C. Smith will make his address at the Wednesday morning session, Nov. 28. Reports of officers will be presented during the same session.

As in past years, the associated companies will hold their annual meetings during the first two days of the convention, Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 26 and 27. A general program of entertainment has been planned for Tuesday night starting at 7:30.

The IAA is indeed fortunate in being able to secure two such prominent legislators as Congressman Cannon and Dirksen to address the general session on Wednesday night. It is not easy for these men to find time from their busy schedules to fulfill speaking engagements. Because of their high ranking positions in the national scene, the addresses of these men will be of great interest to Farm Bureau members. Rep. Cannon is chairman of the powerful House committee on appropriations, a committee which at this time is concerned with the grave matter of the nation's fiscal policy. Previous to his advancement to this important post he served for many years as chairman of the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations. Topics of the message that Rep. Cannon will bring to the IAA meeting is "Trends in Government."

Rep. Dirksen who recently made a 32,000-mile trip through 21 countries will discuss the "World We Live In Today." This address should be of interest to those who are concerned about America's foreign policy and America's place in world affairs.

Annual Meeting Program

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26

A.M.
10:00 Presidents' and Farm Advisers' Conference.
12:00 Presidents' and Farm Advisers' Luncheon.

P.M.
3:30 Farm Bureau Presidents' Conference.
7:00 Illinois Cooperative Locker Service.
Illinois Grain Corporation.
Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association.
7:30 Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27

A.M.
9:30 Illinois Agricultural Holding Company.
Illinois Wool Marketing Association.
Illinois Milk Producers Association.
Rural Youth.
10:00 Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company.
Illinois Farm Supply Company.

P.M.
1:00 Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.
Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company.
Prairie Farms Creameries.
2:45 General Insurance Conference.
7:30 General Entertainment.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28

A.M.
9:15 IAA General Session.
Reports of Officers and President Smith's Address.

P.M.
1:30 Group Conferences:
Public Relations.
Organization and Publicity.
Schools.
Soil Improvement.
Marketing.
4:00 District Conferences and Caucuses.
7:30 IAA General Session.
Address: Hon. Clarence Cannon, Congressman from Missouri.
Address: Hon. Everett Dirksen, Congressman from Illinois.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29

A.M.
9:30 IAA Business Session.

Rep. Dirksen who has been a member of Congress from the 16th Illinois district since 1932 is one of the ranking minority members of the House committee on appropriations and is recognized as one of the most effective speakers in the House of Representatives. Rep. Dirksen was graduated from the University of Minnesota college of law and served overseas in World War I. He maintains his home in Pekin.

Both of these distinguished gentlemen who will appear on the IAA annual meeting program have for years been recognized as among the most effective supporters of constructive farm legislation. Rep. Cannon in 1941 was awarded the American Farm Bureau Federation's medal for distinguished service to agriculture.

Because of the critical housing shortage in Chicago, which has become worse since the end of the war, attendance is expected to be below normal this year. Hotel accommodations, if not already reserved, will be practically impossible to obtain.

REPORT ON FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT IN ILLINOIS VALLEY

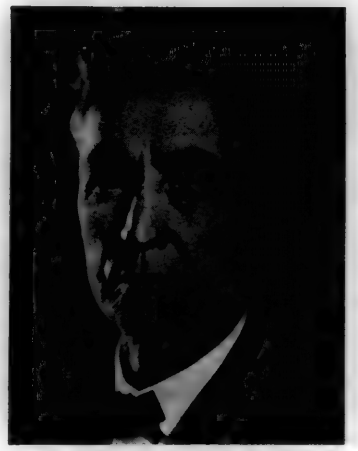
A report on the progress of a flood-control project for the upper Illinois river valley was made to Farm Bureau representatives and municipal officials of LaSalle, Livingston and Ford counties at a meeting in Pontiac Oct. 3.

Lt. Col. R. A. Thompson, army engineer, said federal engineers for the past several months had made a survey of the area as part of a program which would eventually embrace the entire Illinois river valley.

The plan for the Vermilion river includes the widening and deepening of the river above Pontiac and the construction of a levee at Streator. This development, according to Lt. Col Thompson, would eliminate 90 per cent of the danger of flooding approximately 30,000 acres of farm land between Pontiac in Livingston county and Piper City in Ford county.

Consideration is also being given to flood control reservoirs at the mouth of the Vermilion river and the upper Fox river in northern La Salle county for the purpose of reducing Illinois river flood conditions.

Cost of the project estimated at $1,659,000 is to be borne by the federal government with the exception of $112,500, the estimated cost to local interests of providing the right of way. Actual construction is not expected to get underway for at least one year.



Charles Marshall

FORMER IAA BOARD MEMBER DIES

Charles Marshall, 82, a member of the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association for 13 years, died Sept. 25 at his home near Belknap.

Mr. Marshall was among the first members of the Johnson County Farm Bureau to which he devoted much of his time.

From 1926 until 1929 and again from 1930 until 1939 he served as a director of the Illinois Agricultural Association. He also served as president of the First National Bank at Vienna for several years.

He was born Sept. 18, 1863 at Washington, Ky., and studied civil engineering at Lebanon, O., before coming to Illinois at the age of 21, to manage his grandfather's farm north of Belknap, where he remained for the rest of his life.

Mr. Marshall was married in 1890 to Effie Williams who died three years later. They were the parents of two children, Mrs. Elizabeth Judson, St. Joseph, Mo., and Dr. Robert Marshall, Albuquerque, N. M.

In 1898 he married Clara Evers, who survives. A son, William Marshall of Greenville, was born to this marriage. Also surviving are two brothers, Logan Marshall, Weslaco, Tex., and Dr. Robert Marshall, San Antonio, Tex., and four grandchildren.

Clyde Sash, 57, general agent for Country Life insurance in Brown county since August 1, 1936, died Oct. 16 after an operation. He formerly served as organization director for the Brown County Farm Bureau.

HOWARD LEONARD

(*Continued from page 3*)

Tremont in Tazewell county, September 14, 1879, and moved as a small boy with his parents to a farm near Eureka in Woodford county where he maintained his home for the rest of his life.

On the death of his father, young Leonard left Eureka college in his junior year to run the family farm. Besides his activities in the interests of agriculture, he served on the Eureka high school board, the Eureka college board, as chairman of the Woodford county board of supervisors and as a member of the county board of review.

He was married in 1901 to Clara McGuire. Four children, three daughters and a son, were born to the marriage. Surviving are his widow, the son, Raphael Theodore of Georgetown, Ohio, and one daughter, Mrs. John Dorward of Watseka, Illinois.

Funeral services were held at the official residence of the director of agriculture in Springfield and at the Christian Church in Eureka followed by burial in Olia cemetery. Representing the IAA at the services in Springfield were: Earl C. Smith, IAA president; F. E. Morris, IAA director from the 21st district; K. T. Smith, IAA director from the 20th district; Paul Mathias, IAA corporate secretary; and O. D. Brissenden, IAA director of organization. Many farm advisers attended the services as well as representatives from the Extension Service and U. of I. College of Agriculture. R. A. Cowles IAA treasurer, attended the services held in Eureka.

SUBSIDY TO CONSUMERS ON BUTTER IS REMOVED

Effective Oct. 31, the 5-cent butter subsidy was removed. OPA permitted creameries and wholesalers to increase their ceiling prices by the amount of the subsidy, or 5 cents per pound. Since this compensation is allowed them, creameries will be able to pay farmers the same rate for cream as before. Retail ceiling increases allowable are from 5 to 6 cents per pound effective Nov. 8.

FARM ADVISER RESIGNS

Lloyd Wilken, assistant farm adviser of Livingston county, resigned his post Nov. 1 to become manager of sales service for a Pontiac seed corn company. He was graduated from the University of Illinois college of agriculture and had served as assistant farm adviser since July, 1943.

Postwar Farm Program Offered by AFBF

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

TO DISCUSS the nation's farm program for the postwar period, a delegation of Farm Bureau leaders met with President Harry S. Truman in late September and later the same day with Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson.

The group included American Farm Bureau Federation President Edward A. O'Neal and Earl C. Smith, Vice-president of the AFBF and president of the IAA, chairman of the delegation.

In a statement read by Mr. Smith, the Farm Bureau group commended President Truman for his views on agriculture contained in his message to Congress.

President Truman was reported to have been most cordial in his welcome and to have shown great interest in the recommendations submitted to him.

The statement, read by Mr. Smith, indicated that farmers want to keep the 15 basic laws now on the statute books for stabilizing agriculture.

"With only minor changes, the program made possible by these laws, properly administered, is considered by our group as adequate to meet the situation."

Specific recommendations were made as follows:

1. It is the responsibility of the federal government to give price-support to all agricultural commodities where the government asked for increased production, whether it was by proclamation or by official program planning.

2. There is a definite obligation of the government to support prices to the end of the marketing season on all crops under production Jan. 1 following termination of hostilities. After the first year, the government is obligated to support prices to the extent that farmers respond to requests for adjustment in production.

3. The Marketing Agreements Act should be revised to permit growers of any farm commodity to operate under marketing agreements, and also to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to approve a marketing agreement without waiting for the price of the commodity involved to fall below parity.

We consider existing legislation pertaining to basic crops is adequate to handle the postwar price-support programs for the coming year (1946).

Corn

1. Commodity loans at 90 per cent of parity, as provided under existing legislation should be used.

2. There should be no governmental program of acreage adjustment for 1946.

Wheat

1. Commodity loans at 90 per cent of parity should be used to support the Government's commitment to maintain prices.

2. Wheat quotas will probably not be needed for the coming year.

3. Legislation is adequate if quotas are needed.

Cotton

1. There is adequate legislation to meet the support price program for cotton.

2. Government loans should be continued at 92½ per cent of parity.

3. The export subsidy program on cotton should be retained.

4. It is impossible at the present time to say whether marketing quotas on cotton will be necessary for the forthcoming crop year.

Soybeans

1. The Secretary of Agriculture should call a conference of representative soybean growers throughout the major soybean producing area and representatives of the Department of Agriculture. In this conference the representatives of the Department of Agriculture will be asked to anticipate the over-all and competitive situation affecting soybeans for the next year. Out of this conference a program will be developed and support prices for the coming year should be announced. It is anticipated that the acreage planted in 1946 will be largely determined by the level of support prices.

Fruits and Vegetables

1. There should be developed an established policy in regard to foreign trade outlets. This includes a program of Government purchase for resale abroad, and also means for opening the channels of trade to private enterprise.

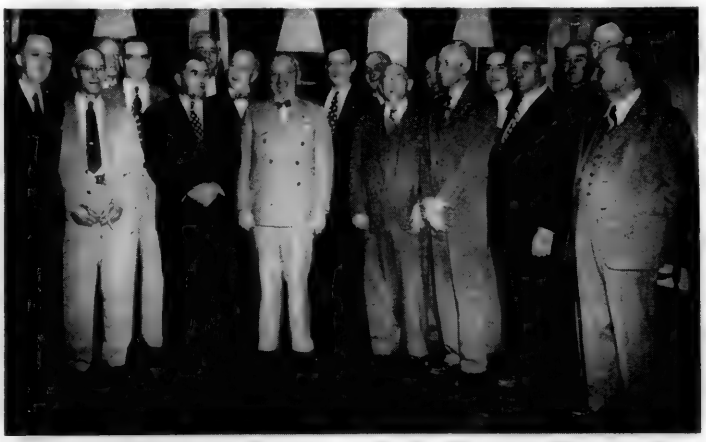
2. A purchasing disposal program should be developed by the Government whereby they can effectively control and prevent seasonal gluts upon the market.

3. Marketing agreements should be modified to provide for research and other facilities which the industry may use to develop and recapture domestic markets lost during the war through the Government's requisition.

Annual Crops

1. The government should be prepared to conduct a purchase and disposal program in order to take care of seasonal gluts.

2. Wherever practicable marketing agreements should be used in order to



Members of the AFBF delegation to Washington are shown during their visit with President Truman. Left to right: W. R. Ogg, AFBF; Flake Shaw, N. C.; R. E. Short, Ark.; IAA President Earl C. Smith; Ransom Aldrich, Miss.; H. L. Wingate, Ga.; AFBF President O'Neal; President Truman; H. E. Slusher, Mo.; Herbert Voorhees, N. J.; H. J. King, Wyo.; AFBF Secretary R. B. Corbett; W. W. Hawley, N. Y.; Allen Kline, Ia.; Donald Kirkpatrick, AFBF; Frank White, Minn.; Hassil Schenck, Ind., and J. F. Porter, Tenn. They also visited Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson.

bring about an orderly flow of these products to market.

3. There should be a conference called of people selected by the AFBF to meet with representatives of the USDA. The purpose of this conference is to formulate a program for the orderly disposal of accumulated stocks, to analyze the forthcoming needs of the armed forces, and the anticipated requirements for foreign relief purposes. This conference should also give attention to developing both foreign and domestic outlets which have been disrupted by war.

Dairy Products

1. Continuance of support prices until consumer subsidies are removed and corresponding price increases permitted.

2. Comparable prices for dairy products in line with parity prices for basic commodities.

3. Support of the Dairy Products Marketing Association until it can be taken over by the dairy industry.

4. Government should dispose of surplus powdered milk, probably to war-ravaged countries.

Cattle

For beef cattle, they recommended removal of the overriding price ceiling of $18 per cwt. on live cattle, raising compliance rate paid by packers on A and AA grades of cattle by 50 cents a hundred, and early withdrawal of subsidies with corresponding increases in ceiling prices.

Hogs

For hogs they urged lifting the present ceiling of $14.75 to $15 on good and choice hogs, and to $14 on all others, extension of present price floor of $13 to Dec. 31, 1946 and deduction from packer subsidies of two cents for each cent taken off the farmer's price if average drove cost falls below $14 a hundred.

Wool

For wool, they recommended that the government take over all privately-owned foreign wool and become the sole buyer of any additional wool needed, foreign wool to be sold at same price as domestic wool, and government to remain sole buyer of all wool as long as Britain continues her purchase program.

They also recommended a gradual adjustment in price until price of domestic wool comes down to parity with duty-paid foreign wool.

Poultry and Eggs

For poultry and eggs, they suggested equitable distribution of protein feed supplies, a review of the commitment of Congress as to poultry and eggs to determine support levels, and early planning to meet anticipated difficulties in price-supporting programs.

Secretary Anderson and the Farm Bureau group discussed in detail the recommendations made by the Farm Bureau. He indicated his agreement with the Farm Bureau on most issues, notably on the need for planning for production on the basis of volume that can be consumed, and on the need for getting rid of consumer food subsidies at the earliest possible moment.

The conferences in Washington took place after weeks of study by a committee to formulate postwar policy programs, appointed some months ago by the American Farm Bureau Federation. On Aug. 28 the committee presented its report to the board of directors which approved it.

Nineteen charter members of the Kankakee County Farm Bureau (above) attend dinner in their honor as county farm organization marked end of one-third of a century of achievement. Left to right, seated: B. F. Hertz, Willard Smith, Fred Kinney, W. W. Holmes, Sen. Louis E. Beckman and Peter Baron. Standing: R. G. Wilcox, John Peterson, W. O. Webster, E. J. Fecke, Percy Reed, Fred Holmes, Jess Shear, Edward Payne, Walter G. Bratton, Lawrence Boone, Charles Butz, Gerald Mark and Albert Goepper. Dinner recalled early days of organization.

Yes, the war is over; but this G. I. on the operating table hasn't stopped paying for it. Should you? You're not asked to give an eye or a leg, just dollars which will be returned with interest. One of the nation's biggest expenses will be the care and rehabilitation of veterans. Let's give our wounded the best care money can buy! Support the Victory Loan. Buy Bonds!

WOMEN TO HEAR STASSEN

Commander Harold Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, will be the principal speaker at the annual vesper service of the AFBF Associated Women in Chicago, Dec. 16.

KANKAKEE HONORS FARM BUREAU CHARTER MEMBERS AT THIRD OF A CENTURY

Marking the attainment of one-third of a century of growth and achievement, the Kankakee County Farm Bureau honored its charter members with a banquet in Kankakee Oct. 10.

The dinner recalled the beginnings of farm organization in Illinois when a group of 50 to 60 farmers founded the Kankakee County Soil and Crop Improvement Association on June 1, 1912. The association was the forerunner of the Farm Bureau in the county.

Principal speaker at the meeting was O. D. Brissenden, organization director of the Illinois Agricultural Association, who talked of the importance of soil conservation for the future welfare of Illinois agriculture.

Nineteen of the original members of the county farm organization were present. Two of their number, Senator Louis Beckman and B. F. Hertz, spoke of the early struggles and later achievements of the Farm Bureau.

It was recalled that Kankakee and DeKalb counties in Illinois were the first in the United States to set up a farmer's organization to carry the responsibility of Farm Bureau work.

The first board of directors included: C. E. Robinson, president; C. H. Rumley, secretary; L. B. Bratton, treasurer and member of the board for 26 years; Len Small, later governor of Illinois; H. E. Taylor, A. C. Radeke, H. A. Magruder and D. E. Styles.

Only survivor of the original committee of the organization, E. F. Beebe, was unable to attend the dinner.

WHY A SCHOOL SURVEY?

By JOHN K. COX

IAA Director of Rural School Relations

IF YOU have difficulty deciding whether your county should vote for the School Survey, perhaps the following questions may help you to decide. Are there reasonable changes that can be made in your school organization and thus achieve more efficiency in administration, more economy in operation, a broader school program better adapted to the needs of the community, and a better bargaining position for the most talented teachers?

With a little serious thought, planning, and reorganization would it be possible to provide a fairer distribution of the tax load, so that all the schools could be soundly financed and no one would be greatly burdened to meet the cost? If the answer is yes, then it becomes the duty of all civic minded people to try to bring about the improvements they desire. The employment of the provisions of the School Survey offers the best method of approach to solving these problems in a democratic, voluntary way.

Too often people who have a good deal of taxable property and no children do not assume any responsibility for the school program in that community for other people's children. This is a natural, though somewhat selfish and short-sighted reaction. District No. 73 in Drummer township in Ford county is an exception to that. Here the residents of the district had no children of school age, no tax rate, and yet they were strongly in favor of cooperating with other districts in setting up a larger school district and erecting a school building for the welfare of their community.

Also, in Edgar county, district No. 16 has a very low school tax, but it is reported that popular approval favors its merging with other districts that have higher tax rates. There are many examples of such progresive, unselfish actions.

What are the reasons given for this praiseworthy attitude on the part of local people. They recognize that a good school system is an asset to a community and it is their civic duty to promote and help to support those things which make their community life more wholesome, safe, and productive. Also it is hardly necessary to add that a good school system adds to the value of property within any negotiable distance.

In spite of the many reasons for good schools, handicaps to reasonable improvements are always present. The main handicaps are a lack of knowledge of what constitutes a good school and a lack of interest in what the school does. Some people think that any school, just so it is near at hand and has some kind of teacher, is good enough. Many school board members will drive 1500 miles to get just the right bull that fits in with their herd, but will hire a school teacher who is suposed to guide and educate our own children without so much as calling up the county superintendent to check her teaching record.

And yet, now and then; some person will say, "We mustn't undermine the rural school." Rural schools in too many cases are already undermined, neglected, and all but forgotten. How many voters attended your school election last Spring? How many the year before? How many people know anything about the school district finances? How many know anything about the ideals, attitudes, interests, and background of the teacher? We need to take out insurance against some of the things our children are subjected to in some schools. And we need a

Other groups than the Illinois Agricultural Association have worked diligently for school improvement in Illinois for decades. The County School Survey Law is considered by a number of these groups as offering the best opportunity to improve schools, particularly rural schools, that has been advanced in many years. Under this plan the local study and effort would largely determine the quality of our school program for years to come.

The three following quotations were contributed to this issue of the IAA RECORD and express the opinion of the representatives of three organizations.

Robert M. Cole, Executive Director Illinois Association of School Boards

"The County School Survey permits an opportunity for the people in a local community to really evaluate their school. It provides an opportunity to provide an adequate, sound financial basis for the establishment of educational improvements for all children. This survey should bring a better educational program to the children in all schools — rural or village schools and high schools. For these reasons the Illinois Association of School Boards sincerely hopes that the people in every county will elect to make their own school survey."

Irving F. Pearson, Executive Secretary, Illinois Education Association

"How many rural communities meet school problems created by smaller number of pupils, higher per capita costs, scarcity of qualified teachers, and inadequate courses of study?

"Inevitably the consideration of this question involves cooperation with neighboring districts. Certainly it in-

lot of education and understanding to improve such situations.

Some reorganization of school district boundaries is necessary today to enable the school organization, its program and its services, to be more nearly adjusted to the needs of modern communities. Situations unforeseen when most of these districts were set up in 1855 have developed, causing great inequality of educational opportunities as well as severe inequalities in the matter of local taxes needed for the support of the many and varied school systems.

When most of the districts were set up, it was not intended that 234 pupils in Vermilion county would sit lonesomely and without competition or companionship in 234 different grades, or 130 in Winnebago county. These situations result in many childhood tragedies, such as inability to get along well with other children or with their school work when subjected to stiff competition in a larger school. Unless they have had reasonably strong competition all along the road, they have soft places in their training and personalities and are not properly conditioned for difficulties ahead.

Also when these districts were set up, it was not intended that railroads or industries would pay 95% of the school taxes collected in one district and nothing to the support of the school in the adjoining district. Nor was it intended in 1855 that rural schools would have to compete for the services of a 4-year college graduate to teach in their schools and thus bid against city schools with better housing facilities, less work, fewer classes, more pay, and opportunities for professional advancement. Surely the education of our children is important enough that we need a thorough-going review of our school system at least once each century.

Nor was it intended in 1855 to perpetuate indefinitely schools whose planners were forced to consider mud roads and horse drawn vehicles.

Rather, it was intended that those schools should serve the purpose for which they were needed. They were adjusted to a community that had large families of children, very bad roads, slow means of transportation, and where a general education was all that was needed. They got the rest of their education battling the wilderness. They became lawyers by reading law books in the courthouse and getting a license to practice. They became doctors by going with and handing instruments and a wash pan of warm water to the practicing physician.

They don't make doctors and lawyers that way today. We need not only general information today but specific information. Occupationally, we are a nation of specialists with numerous outside interests.

Thinking people today will have to decide if the school is adjusted to the needs of this modern day. The best interests of the children should always be kept uppermost in our considerations. In estimating the school and its program today we might use the following yardstick:

1. Does the school provide the time and skilled professional help which will enable the child to master the fundamentals of reading and mathematics? Many one-room teachers of considerable ability, bewildered by a multiplicity of classes and a shortage of time for each, have expressed thorough dissatisfaction with the job they were able to do in teaching the fundamentals of learning. What about the poor teachers?

2. Does it enable the child to realize the fullest development of his talents and capacities in music, public speaking, group leadership, sports, hand work, etc.?

3. Does it prepare the child through school experiences to live happily and effectively with others? If the school fails there, it has failed in its main duty.

4. Does the school offer an opportunity, particularly if a high school, for the pupil to gain some skills necessary to the earning of a living?

5. Does the school provide the background that would enable the child to develop a sense of responsibility and secure practice in the use and appreciation of democratic methods, so that he will be an efficient, worthwhile citizen?

The school program which fills the above mentioned needs can be said properly to serve the community in which it is located. The support of such a school program is everyone's responsibility, whether he has children in school or not. The better the school, the better the community.

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volves mutual consideration of such problems as pupil transportation, spreading the tax load, providing economical and efficient administrative, supervisory, and special teaching services, and securing courses of study and school services rural communities need.

"The county survey affords rural people the best opportunity to study their own school problems toward mutual satisfaction. Each county should elect to inaugurate a county school survey."

Paul S. Conklin, President Illinois Association of County Superintendents

"About 100 years ago when Illinois was largely populated on farms a school system was set up to serve the people of that day. Times and things have changed tremendously this past century and although many, many improvements have been made in our schools we are still operating on the system of years ago under which it will never be possible to eliminate many of the difficulties we now have.

"The revision of our state school system is imminent. We must set down the conditions which should exist in our schools and then proceed to establish a reorganization which will expedite those advances.

"The purpose of the County Survey, as I see it, is to do just that. Each county which elects to conduct the survey simply says, 'Yes, we will examine the schools situation in our county, list undesirable and desirable features, propose improvements, and state what we believe would be an advisable procedure to establish conditions as we want them'."

Box Score On School Survey

County	Date of Vote	No. of Board Members in County	No. of Bd. Members Present	Number Voting For	Number Voting Against	County Sup't
Edwards	8-9-45	126	80	56	0	Judge
Perry	9-17-45	255	90	38	51	Neville
Henderson	9-25-45	241	111	60	49	Apt.
De Witt	10-3-45	320	205	102	99	Dickey
Stark	10-3-45	220	110	53	50	Griffith
Kendall	10-4-45	214	104	90	0	Clark
Bond	10-17-45	275	200	118	8	Long
Crawford	10-16-45	356	170	149	10	Wright
Richland	10-17-45	250	130	116	0	Van Cleve
Lawrence	10-18-45	271	125	79	46	Fiscus
Jasper	10-19-45		221	209	0	Cramer
Hancock	10-22-45	590	319	87	202	Smith
Hardin	10-25-45	110	30	28	0	Flynn
Washington	10-26-45	278	157	38	117	Frieman

BRAZILIAN COMES TO ILLINOIS TO STUDY SOY BEAN CULTURE

Just below the equator at Recife where the Brazilian bulge reaches farthest into the warm South Atlantic, a young employee of the Brazil department of agriculture heard something about Illinois farmers being pretty good at raising soy beans. Shortly thereafter,

his government requested him to spend a year in Illinois studying soy bean culture.

Today, Francisco Targino de Si-Queiro, the 30-year-old Brazilian, is learning everything he can about the beans under the tutelage of Prof. W. L. Burlison, head of the department of agronomy at the University of Illinois college of agriculture in Urbana.

Frank, as his name has been Anglicized by his friends, doesn't spend all of his time hanging around college halls and laboratories. Since early summer he has spent much of his time at the Berl Wilson farm 2½ miles north of Champaign watching the cultivation and growth of soy beans.

During the soil conservation demonstration on the Roelf farm at Rantoul, Sept. 6, he was an interested spectator at the terracing exhibition, but was especially interested in a soy bean field which was planted on the contour.

Speaking fluent English, the affable Brazilian said he was looking forward to an old-fashioned cold, snowy Illinois winter before he goes back home next spring. He explained he once saw a little snow on a hillside in southern Brazil but here he expects to see the real thing.

We'll wager he won't be disappointed.

This two-ton litter of 16 pigs, weighing 4,044 pounds after 180 days, may be the nation's heaviest. The National Duroc Association notified J. H. Carnicle of Brown county that his champion litter was the heaviest reported this year.

BROWN COUNTY MAN RAISES TWO-TON LITTER

One of the nation's heaviest litters of hogs was raised this year in Brown county by J. H. Carnicle of Mt. Sterling. At 180 days the 16-pig litter weighed 4,044 pounds.

The National Duroc association reports it is the heaviest litter for 180 days reported so far for this year's contest. The pigs have gained an average 1.4 pounds since birth.

The largest hogs, two boars, weighed 291 pounds and the average weight of the 16 was 252.7 pounds after the 180-day period.

A long-time Farm Bureau member, Mr. Carnicle has a widespread reputation as a breeder of fine hogs during the past 30 years. He carries on a swine sanitation program keeping each sow and litter in separate lots on clean ground.

His champion litter was kept with the sow and he kept the litter under close daily observation supplementing the feeding with the bottle.

Mr. Carnicle believes "concentrated effort" is the secret of his success as a hog raiser. Asked to explain exactly what he meant by concentrated effort, he said: "I would rather keep a few sows and give them good personal attention and raise them all than have too many and lose one-third of them."

CARL NEUREUTHER DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Carl A. Neureuther, 45, for 23 years a director of the Bureau County Farm Bureau, one of the organizers and officers of the La Salle-Peru Milk Producers for 17 years and for 10 years a director of the Producers Creamery at Galesburg, died Oct. 2 in Spring Valley after a long illness.

He was born in Peru, Ill., May 13, 1900, attended La Salle-Peru schools and the University of Illinois and was married in 1928 to the former Adele Hillman of La Salle.

Mr. Neureuther was prominent in agricultural, business and Masonic affairs. Besides his work with the Producers Creamery and the Farm Bureau, he was for 17 years secretary-treasurer of the La Salle-Peru Milk Producers Association.

He also held a directorship in the National Sheet Metal company of Peru and was secretary of the board at the time of his death. He served as master of the Peru Masonic lodge and was commander of the order of Knights Templar.

Mr. Neureuther was a veteran of World War I and a member of the American Legion.

He is survived by his widow and two daughters, Duane and Carol, a brother, Aaron, and a sister, Mrs. Leroy Steepe, both of Peru.

Among the 175 persons attending the Pope-Hardin-Massac county sponsored tour of the Dixon Springs experimental station in late September was this delegation (left) from Lawrence county and (right) a group of farm advisers, soil conservation supervisors and University of Illinois college of agriculture extension specialists.

COUNTRY LIFE STARTED AS THE FARMER'S OWN COMPANY IN 1927.....

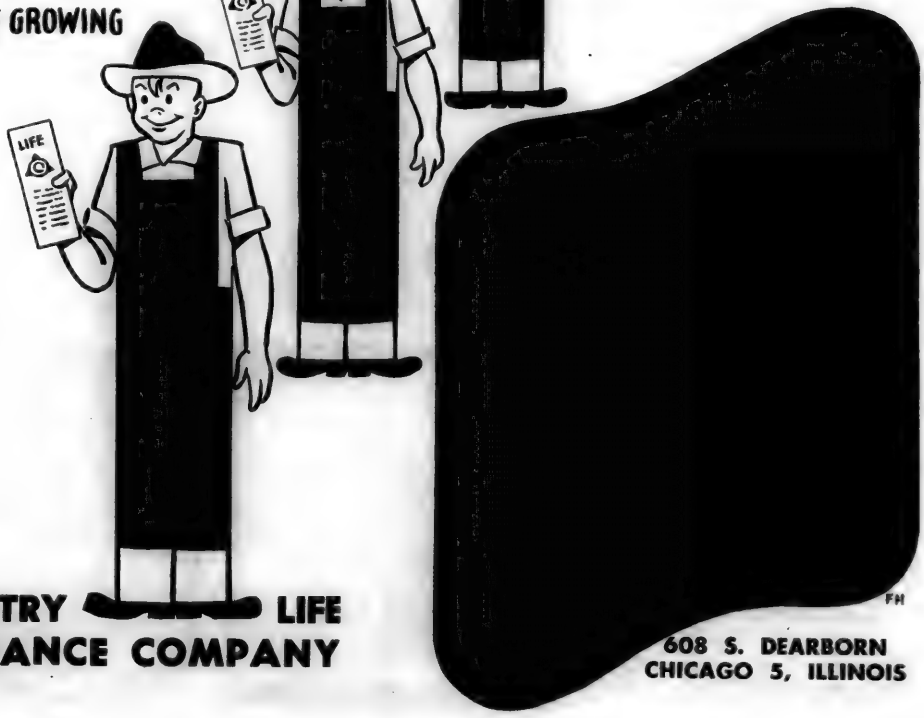
IT GREW BECAUSE ITS POLICIES WERE WRITTEN FOR FARMERS...

AND GREW BECAUSE IT PAID GENEROUS DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS

AND GREW BECAUSE OF CONFIDENCE IN ITS STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION...

AND GREW UNTIL TODAY IT HAS $245 MILLION IN POLICIES IN FORCE..

AND KEEPS GROWING



COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 S. DEARBORN
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

FH

BRAZILIAN COMES TO ILLINOIS TO STUDY SOY BEAN CULTURE

BROWN COUNTY MAN RAISES TWO-TON LITTER

[illegible] weighing [illegible] may be the [illegible] The National Duroc Association notified J. H. Carnicle of Brown county that his champion litter was the heaviest reported this year.

A long time Farm B[illegible]
M. Carnicle has a wide[illegible]
[illegible]
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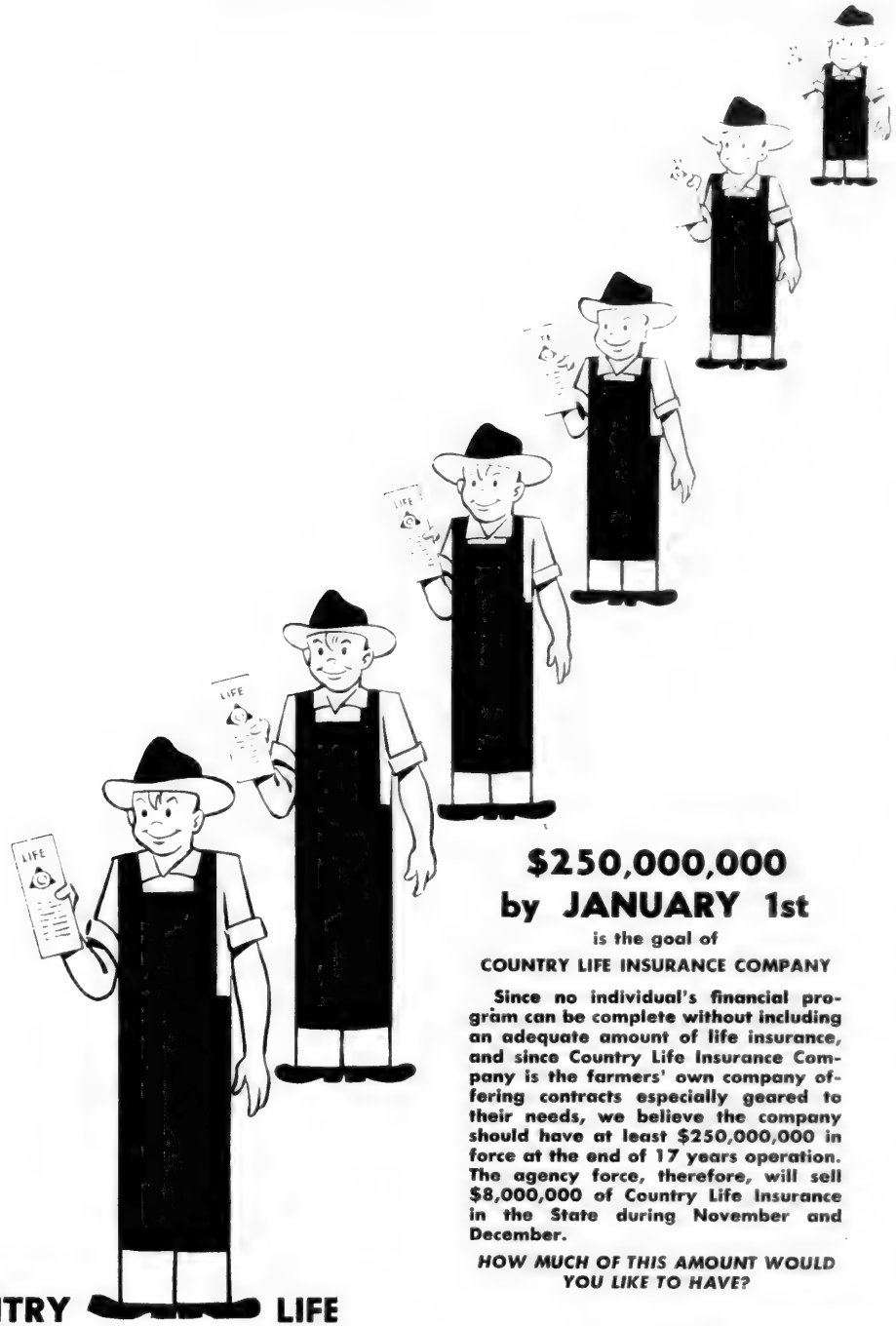


$250,000,000 by JANUARY 1st

is the goal of

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Since no individual's financial program can be complete without including an adequate amount of life insurance, and since Country Life Insurance Company is the farmers' own company offering contracts especially geared to their needs, we believe the company should have at least $250,000,000 in force at the end of 17 years operation. The agency force, therefore, will sell $8,000,000 of Country Life Insurance in the State during November and December.

HOW MUCH OF THIS AMOUNT WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE?

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 S. DEARBORN
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

What'll You Have...

in your new HOME FREEZER?

By F. A. GOUGLER, IAA Director of Produce Marketing

MANY surveys have been made to find out the potential demand for home freezers. These surveys indicate that when freezers are available they will be purchased by a high per cent of both rural and urban families. It is reported that nearly 200 manufacturers throughout the United States will manufacture such freezers and there will be literally thousands of distributors and salesmen.

Every progressive purchaser should take ample time before purchasing a freezer in order that he may be certain that it will satisfy his needs, that it will be durable, how it will be serviced and what will be its annual upkeep and power cost. Since there will be so many makes, sizes and types, to give such information about each would be out of the question in a brief article. However, all makes can be classified into four general sizes and information can be catalogued for each of the four sizes. The table gives this general information on the next page.

Freezer compartments in domestic refrigerators, of course, will vary in size, two cubic feet probably being the average of the 0° space. Ice cube space would be in addition. The estimated average cost is about $85 above the same refrigerator without the zero freezer compartment.

The daily freezing capacity of each size should be noted in particular. Freezing only 5 to 10 pounds of food daily would not be very practical for freezing a beef carcass or one or two hogs, especially in mid-summer. It is generally believed that owners of home freezers will still find it more practical to have their animals slaughtered, processed and sharp frozen in a locker plant and use their home freezer only for storage.

The freezing of small quantities of fruits and vegetables gathered fresh from the garden offers a practical use for the home freezer. In this manner, a volume can be accumulated in the freezer and taken to the locker in bulk, thus eliminate numerous trips to the locker plant.

Again referring to the table, it should be noted how the size of unit increases the kilowatt consumption annually, ranging from 360 to 1800 kilowatts. Likewise the annual operating costs range from $22.94 to $192.50.

Of these four groups, the only unit it appears, that would be practical for the producer who would want to do his own slaughtering, processing, freezing and storing would be group four or the walk-in type. The initial cost would be $800 to $1500 and the annual cost near $200.

This drawer-type model is the 16 cubic foot size and is also available in half the size. Food is fast-frozen in the two top compartments and is stored in the six lower drawers.

This walk-in type farm freezer has 138.6 cubic feet of space including a 12-cubic-foot compartment for quick freezing. It stands 89 inches high and was designed principally for farm use.

The four cubic foot cabinet model home freezer (below) will be available to the public shortly after Jan. 1, 1946. It is capable of maintaining a zero or below temperature in a 110-degree room.

TYPES	Zero Space Cu. Ft.	Frozen Food Capacity 50% Veg. 50% Meats Pounds	Freezing Capacity Daily Pounds	Power Consumption Annual Estimated K.W.	Sale Price Estimated	Annual Operating cost Int. 5% Dep. 10% Power 2.5c K.W.	Four Groups
Compartment in Domestic Refrigerator	2	40	5	360	$ 50.00 to $ 150.00	$ 22.94	I
Small Chest Type Unit Top Opening	5	135	10	700	$ 150.00 to $ 250.00	$ 45.00	II
Large Chest Type Unit Top Door Opening	16	432	20	1500	$ 200.00 to $ 600.00	$ 82.50	III
Combination Low-High Temperature Compartments Walk-In Cooler	40	1080	40	1800	$ 800.00 to $1500.00	$192.50	IV

In addition, the farmer would have to perform all of the services rendered by a locker plant. If the producer desires to be relieved of this type of work, then very likely the most practical home freezer to purchase is one of the smaller type which will include a small sharp freeze compartment for freezing fruits and vegetables gathered from the garden and a storage compartment for holding enough of these and other products to reduce the number of trips to the locker plant.

Another classification can be made of present manufactured home freezers, namely, those with top-door openings and side-door openings. The side openings are the ones with shelves inside for storage or with drawers to be pulled out.

The relative merit of top versus side opening doors, is worthy of consideration. Since cold air settles down, top openings will not lose so much cold air as do side openings or drawer type cabinets. The latter, however, are more convenient.

Space available for housing a home unit should be given consideration; also if the size to be purchased can be moved thru doors or perhaps to the basement. The larger makes, such as walk-in type can be assembled at point of permanent location.

Knowing the annual amount of frozen food consumed by a family of five might be useful as a guide in determining the size of freezer to purchase. An average family of five will consume of such foods that can be frozen, about 3135 pounds annually. About one-half or 1500 pounds of this will be consumed fresh, therefore, only about 1500 pounds will be stored in the unit annually. Having the unit in the home permits a rapid turnover of food and with careful management, a 12 cubic foot cabinet will accommodate 1500 pounds of food a year.

If the home unit owner still plans to rent a locker or lockers and purchases services from a locker plant, then a smaller home freezer will satisfy his needs.

The choice between a small and a large frozen-food unit may depend on the difference in the sales price, its annual upkeep cost, place where it is to be located and to what extent the purchaser desires to do slaughtering, lard rendering, curing and smoking, processing and freezing on the farm.

★

This dual-temperature model in six cubic foot size includes two cubic feet of low temperature space which can hold 80 pounds of frozen food. Note elimination of bothersome coils in storage space.

NEW CLIC EMPLOYEE

Guy Hawkins, formerly of the Illinois Livestock Marketing association and recently manager of the Wood Land Co-op, has joined Country Life Insurance company as field man for southern Illinois. He will continue to make his home in Sparta. Hawkins is a former organization director for the Ogle County Farm Bureau and was graduated from the University of Minnesota.

NEW ELEVATOR MANAGER

John Crist, formerly of Princeton, has taken over the management of the Macoupin Elevator Company at Carlinville. He formerly distributed Blue Seal feeds in Bureau county. The elevator company was set up by a Macoupin County Farm Bureau committee which authorized the purchase of the elevator properties last summer from the Carlinville Grain Company.

REGIONAL FSA DIRECTOR

George Reuss, former instructor in farm management at the University of Illinois, has been appointed regional director of the Farm Security Administration for Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind. Reuss was graduated from the University of Illinois college of agriculture in 1928. He is a native of Bethany, Ill., and formerly served as FSA director in Illinois before entering the armed services.

A buying crowd estimated at 2,000 watches the sale of a carload of 378-pound Hereford heifer calves owned by Ray Adams of Maple Hill, Kans., during the first Chicago Feeder Show and Sale Oct. 15-16 at the Chicago Stock Yards. Highest bid on this lot was $15.50 per cwt. by A. L. Goodenough of Morrison, Ill. The sale was handled by the Chicago Producers Commission Association.

SEVEN COUNTIES ENTER BUSHNELL JUNIOR HOG SHOW

Seven counties were represented in the annual Bushnell Junior Market Hog Show and Sale in Fulton county which selected Robert Churchill's 235-pound Chester White barrow as grand champion.

The 12-year-old member of the Happy Go Getters 4-H Club from near Ipava in Fulton county also exhibited the grand champion pen of barrows while his brother, Max Churchill, 14, won the reserve grand championship in the same category.

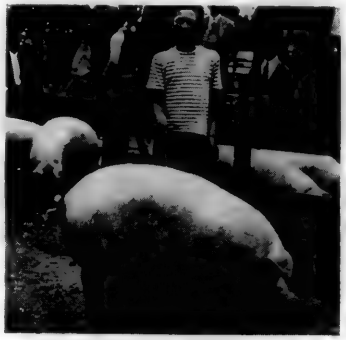
About 60 4-H and vocational agriculture boys exhibited and sold 175 market hogs. Churchill's grand champion barrow was sold to Harry Sparks for $1.10 a pound. He donated the animal to the tuberculosis sanatorium at Bushnell.

Counties represented were McDonough, Fulton, Warren, Knox, Hancock, Adams and Schuyler.

The top placings in each of the show classes, in order of their placing, were as follows:

Class I (single light barrow) — Robert Churchill, Ipava, Ipava 4-H; William Hambley, Augusta, Augusta FFA; Glen Davis, Mendon, Mendon FFA; Don Kessler, Bushnell, Bushnell Busy B's; Ward Vass, Dallas City, Dallas City FFA; Roland Patch, Smithshire, Roseville FFA; Gordon Ray, Berwick, Berwick 4-H and Avon FFA; Leon Tice, London Mills, London Mills FFA, Avondale Beavers 4-H; Wayne Howe, Bushnell, Bushnell Busy B's 4-H; Dick Higbee, Berwick, Avon FFA.

Class II (single heavy barrow) — Harry Postin, Ellisville, Fairview FFA and North Fulton 4-H; Curtis Hillman, Canton, North Fulton 4-H; Max Churchill, Ipava, Go-Getter 4-H; Bob Mustain, Sciota, Macomb FFA; Charlotte Hensley, Blandinsville, Blandinsville Blue Ribbon 4-H; Vernon Shawgo, Ipava, Happy Go Getter 4-H; Gordon Ray, Berwick, Berwick 4-H and Avon FFA; Keith Gills, Sciota, Sciota Prairie Ramblers 4-H; Russell Lawson, Macomb, Macomb FFA and Indel Jolly Juniors 4-H; Paul Ogle, Augusta, Augusta FFA.



Robert Churchill, 12-year-old member of the Happy Go Getters 4-H Club of Fulton county, poses with his 235-pound Chester White barrow which was chosen grand champion of the annual Bushnell Junior Market Hog Show and Sale. The barrow later sold for $1.10 a pound.

Class III (light pen of three) — William Hambley, Augusta; Gordon Ray, Berwick; Lanore Emory, Prairie City Livewires 4-H; Leon Tice, London Mills; Robert Talcott, Mendon.

Class IV (heavy pen of three) — Robert Churchill, Ipava; Max Churchill, Ipava; Harry Postin, Ellisville; Robert Mustain, Macomb; and Paul Ogle, Augusta.

Farmers having timber in the home woods, suitable for building, may save money by having it sawed and cut to size at a local mill.

FOUR IAA STAFF MEMBERS RETURN FROM ARMED SERVICES IN OCTOBER

Carl A. Petersen, Donald Teare, D. V. Maxfield and B. K. McBeath, members of the IAA Staff who left their jobs in the Chicago office to join the armed services, have resumed their duties in the insurance departments.

Petersen is actuary with Illinois Agricultural Mutual Reinsurance Company, Teare is chief underwriter in Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, Maxfield is an accountant for the insurance companies, and McBeath is with CLIC.

Teare, who came to the Chicago office from Champaign and Edwards counties, joined the army medical corps as a private in January, 1944 and went overseas in July, 1944 after service at Camp Ellis and Camp Grant.

In southern England he served with the medical corps and returned to the United States in July, 1945 as a technician, fifth grade. He was discharged at Camp Shelby, Miss., on Oct. 3. While in England he paid a visit to his birthplace on the Isle of Man.

Petersen, who came to the IAA after graduating from the University of Iowa in 1937, entered the army as a reserve officer in July, 1942 with the rank of first lieutenant in the air forces.

He left Fort Dix, N. J. for England where he served from September, 1942 until July, 1944 when he returned to the United States with the rank of major. He also took part in the invasion of Europe.

Maxfield, who graduated from the University of Illinois in 1936 and came to the Chicago office of the IAA in 1939, joined the army in October, 1941 as a second lieutenant. He trained at Fort Knox, Ky., and Camp Chaffee, Ark., before being sent overseas.

He arrived in England on D-Day plus seven, and four days later was in France as a member of Gen. Patton's Fourth Armored division. He was seriously injured in a peep collision near the German lines in August, 1944 suffering a fractured skull and injuries to the legs.

He remained in hospitals until Oct. 1, 1945 when he was retired as permanently disabled.

Back at his job in the Chicago office of Country Life after 3½ years service in the navy is recently discharged Aviation Machinist's Mate 1/c McBeath.

After five years in the Chicago office, McBeath joined the navy in March of 1942. He received his basic training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center and later taught aviation mechanics at Navy Pier in Chicago.

In 1944 he was transferred to the naval air transport service at Alameda, Calif., where he served as a mechanic.

lockers

By F. A. GOUGLER

Citizens of Ursa, Adams county, and vicinity will have a locker plant to service their community or they are going to know the reason why. Some time ago a small group of leaders undertook to collect advance locker rentals and $10 membership fees with the understanding that REA would assist in financing the project. After nearing their goal, they were advised that REA funds could no longer be used to assist with financing locker plants.

The Adams County Farm Bureau was called upon for assistance and a meeting was held after which it was agreed to finance the project through the sale of stock. The committee is of the opinion that facilities should be provided for a complete locker plant at Ursa, including slaughter facilities. Also branch plants should be established at Lima, Mendon and Lorraine. To properly finance this complete project will require approximately $75,000.

The Cooperative Locker Service of Champaign county held its annual meeting Sept. 28. The association operates plants at Champaign, Rantoul and Fisher. A new plant is to be constructed soon in Sidney.

The new board of directors and officers are Howard Love, Sidney, president; Burdette Griffith, Dewey, vice-president; Bert Grindley, secretary-treasurer, Champaign. Other directors are F. W. Jordan, H. G. Scoggin, William Zenke, John Ehmen.

Manager Ellis Kugler in his report showed the total poundage handled by the three plants to be as follows: Champaign — 428,833 pounds; Rantoul — 204,000 pounds; Fisher — 176,881 pounds. The Fisher plant had operated only eight months.

The various products handled by each plant is as follows:

	Champaign	Rantoul Pounds	Fisher
Beef	151,586	86,245	66,562
Pork	133,476	82,491	57,250
Mutton	682	179	294
Veal	1,639	1,375	166
Poultry	13,795	7,462	3,366
Fruits & Vegetables	25,640	6,795	3,366
Meat Cured	52,691	16,089	19,361
Lard Rendered	23,245	7,992	9,766
Scraps Sold	24,732	15,740	10,283
Miscellaneous	1,347	191	131

Thursday evening, Oct. 25, the Edgar County Locker Service held its first annual meeting. A good attendance was had of both men and women.

President Leo Swinford gave a brief report on the accomplishment of the association during the past year. He stated that the association had expended approximately $55,000 for a new building and equipment. Some 912 lockers were already installed and in use. Another 112 will be installed shortly, making a total of 1024. These additional lockers will not accommodate the waiting list. The President also reported that a location had been secured for a slaughter plant.

Secretary David B. Long reviewed the various actions taken by the board during the 30 some odd meetings held during the year.

Manager C. W. Allen gave a very interesting report of the operations of the plant from its start, July 25, 1945, to date.

Leo Sharp, assistant farm adviser of Macoupin county since June 1943, has assumed his new duties as farm adviser of Massac county. He attended Southern Illinois university at Carbondale from 1938 until 1941 before enrolling in the University of Illinois college of agriculture from which he graduated in 1942.

Charles E. Twigg, Clinton county farm adviser for the past 10 years, resigned his post effective Nov. 1 to take employment in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Twigg were given a farewell party by their Farm Bureau friends at the American Legion hall in Breese, Oct. 2. Both were presented with gifts by the Farm Bureau and Home Bureau memberships.

THREE STEPS To *Successful Swine Production*

For efficient pig production and more profits it is sound planning to have a well-defined program based on these points:

1. Feed a balanced ration of grains and supplements with pasture in season and green alfalfa in winter.

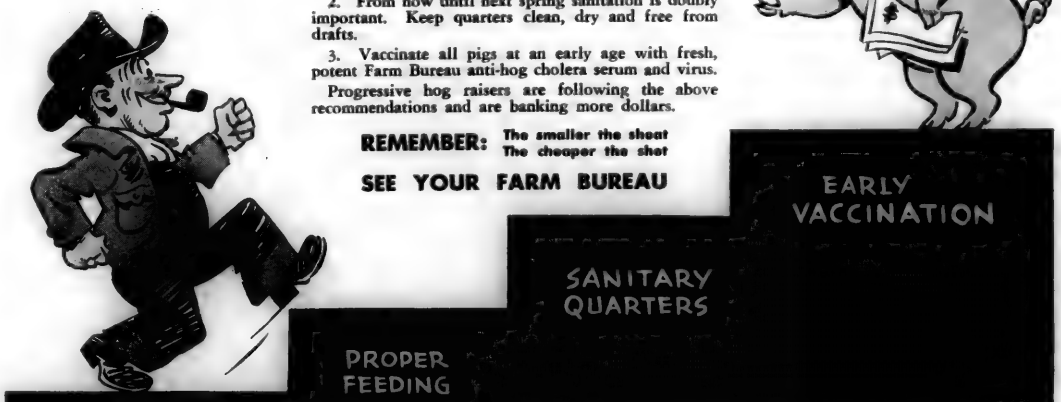
2. From now until next spring sanitation is doubly important. Keep quarters clean, dry and free from drafts.

3. Vaccinate all pigs at an early age with fresh, potent Farm Bureau anti-hog cholera serum and virus.

Progressive hog raisers are following the above recommendations and are banking more dollars.

REMEMBER: The smaller the sheat
The cheaper the shot

SEE YOUR FARM BUREAU



Summary of National Fertilizer Program

(Editor's Note: Many inquiries have been received regarding the American Farm Bureau Federation's fertilizer program. That there may be full understanding, we are reprinting the "Summary of National Fertilizer Program" which appeared in the Oct. 17 issue of the AFBF official news letter.)

I. THE NATIONAL PLANT FOOD PROBLEM.

1. The depletion of the mineral plant foods, especially phosphorous and potassium, from American farm soils is going on at an alarming rate. Over-all the annual application of soluble phosphatic and potassic materials must be more than doubled if productive soils are to be maintained.
2. Within the United States there are very large natural reserves of raw phosphate and potash material which should have adequate exploration, proper development and reasonable conservation for American agriculture.
3. Fertilizer plant capacity to produce and manufacture the needed and concentrated phosphates is woefully inadequate and non-strategically located. Regardless of location, existing plant capacity for all types of phosphatic fertilizers will produce not to exceed one-half of the requirements. Additional domestic potash plant capacity must be obtained by very large imports of potash from other countries.
4. Highly concentrated materials and mixed fertilizer should be available to the farmers so that unnecessary costs can be eliminated and that needed requirements on a net cost basis be decreased in many areas from 25% to 35%.
5. Research by the United States Department of Agriculture and by the experimental stations in the land grant colleges should be greatly expanded. A substantial farm test demonstration program should be made available to the states and counties desiring such an educational program. It is probable that there are 2,000 counties that should carry on test demonstrational programs that would justify the distribution of test fertilizer materials.

Assistant county agents under Federal and state extension would supervise such demonstrations, help crystalize into action the results of research and assist especially the operator of the family sized farm to intelligently utilize the proper fertilizer materials in an economic farming program involving soil conservation.

6. The existing fertilizer industry needs the wholesome competition of farm cooperatives. These cooperatives should control modest raw material reserve, operate efficient processing plants and direct economic distribution. Such competition will minimize unlawful restraints in industry and tend to prevent monopoly.

II. PROPOSED SOLUTION. THE HILL-BANKHEAD AND FLANNAGAN BILLS ARE IDENTICAL. THESE BILLS, IF ENACTED INTO LAW WITHOUT SUBSTANTIAL REVISION, WOULD ATTEMPT TO MEET THE PROBLEM IN THE FOLLOWING PARTICULARS:

1. The Congress would declare it to be the national policy that the natural reserves of phosphate and potash are to be conserved primarily for agriculture.
2. A Grass Roots Committee would be created to advise the Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture what measures should be taken, within the law, to improve and maintain soil fertility.

   The programs within states and counties would be carried out by the experiment stations and extension service, so as to have only one program in each community under the county agent's direction.
3. The Department of Interior would be charged with the development of an experimental phosphate plant in the inter mountain country on phosphatic reserves now controlled by the Department of Interior.

   The Department of Interior would also be charged with the development of a potash plant upon the potash reserves controlled by the Department of Interior. On or before five years, these experimental plants at fair appraised values, are to be sold to federated farmer cooperatives with adequate supporting reserves. If not purchased by cooperatives they must be sold to others or closed.
4. The Tennessee Valley Authority is charged with the construction of an experimental phosphate plant in the Mobile area to draw the raw materials from Florida. Adequate phosphate reserves are to be acquired by the Tennessee Valley Authority. On or before five years, this experimental plant and the reserves, at a fair value, are to be sold to a federated farmer cooperative or others and if not sold shall be closed.
5. The Congress would authorize, subject to annual appropriation, funds for the extension of educational demonstration supervision and demonstrational material to be equitably allocated to the states.

   The state extension is to have authority to determine in what manner the demonstrational work is to be carried on within the state and the counties of the state.

   This demonstrational work educational program would probably cost $20,000,000 per year for such number of years as it may be needed to get a program of soil management that will be economic and permanent.
6. The Farm Credit Administration will have authority, under the limitations of the act, to make loans on a reasonable basis to federated farmer cooperatives which would purchase the experimental plants from the Tennessee Valley Authority and from the Department of Interior.

   The Farm Credit Administration would have authority to make loans on a reasonable basis for the acquisition of additional plants, including a nitrogen plant, by cooperatives and for the acquisition of needed reserves.

   If the cooperatives do not take over the experimental plants within the five year period then the plants will be offered for sale to the public or closed.
7. The American Farm Bureau Federation is of the opinion that the program contemplated in the act would step up the application of needed mineral plant foods within a period of ten years.

   To accomplish this objective, the existing fertilizer industry must expand its plant capacity, must retain its existing facilities and must maintain its mixing and distribution system. There are 1,100 fertilizer mixing operators within the United States.

   These operators, under the con-

templated program, would use in large measure, concentrated materials doubling or tripling the plant food units in mixed fertilizers and in phosphatic materials but without greatly expanding the mixing machinery or other facilities needed in getting the materials to the farmer.

III. PROJECTED RESULTS OF PROPOSED PROGRAM.

1. Measured in the terms of phosphoric acid, there is now being applied to the land approximately 1,500,000 tons. The Land Grant College Committee reports that this volume should be increased to a tonnage of 3,400,000 tons.

   Such a quantity of phosphatic material will require all existing super phosphate and approximately thirty additional triple super phosphate plants of capacity to 50,000 tons.

   The industry, therefore, in addition to any plants contemplated in the proposed measure must develop and operate over thirty new plants of 50,000 tons capacity.
2. The existing eleven hundred mixers of fertilizer materials must continue to carry on their mixing operations to utilize existing super phosphate facilities and also to utilize and distribute the proper additional tonnage of concentrated material. It is probable that the number of mixing plants must be increased especially in the Middle Western area.
3. Under the proposed educational program the farmer will be able to obtain information as to the analysis of his soils, the needed fertilizer materials and an interpretation of research and extension men of the effect of new materials upon his soil and his crops.

   The operator of a family sized farm will be able, for the first time, to have translated adequately to him what his soil needs are and what the effect of fertilizer materials are upon his soil and crops.
4. Under the proposed program the land for the first time, looking at it from a national viewpoint, will have along with other conservation measures a restoration of soil fertility and a program that under right management will maintain soil fertility.
5. The projected program will make it possible for the average farmer to adjust his production in line with effective demand and utilize land as occasion may require for producing cash crops or for producing soil building crops.
6. The educational program will help farmers use their acres in a sound land use program by producing more economic crop units through higher yields of better quality crops on fewer acres. This will give an opportunity for better soil conservation on erosive land and also prevent a general soil deterioration.
7. The projected program, if carried into action, will guarantee to the people of the United States an adequate supply of food and fiber and will assure the consuming public improved nutritive diets.

The Savoy Grain and Coal Company will provide a fire protection for the village of Savoy when it completes a proposed 12,000 gallon reservoir. The company, which operates one of the largest and most modern grain elevators in Illinois is undertaking the project solely to furnish fire protection, according to President L. G. Johnston, Champaign.

Patronage dividends amounting to $5,000 have been paid to members of the Champaign County Grain Association. Russell Maddock is manager. On nearly a half million bushels of grain, there was a shrink of only 42 bushels, which is buying and selling grain on a very close margin.

GALVANIZED STEEL
LIVESTOCK EQUIPMENT

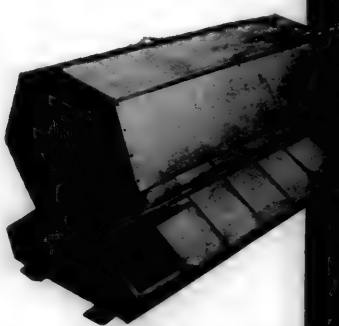
HOG TROUGHS

Special non-tip design of 16 gauge galvanized steel. 6 ft. long with cross braces at 1 ft. intervals. Ideal for colony hog houses.

2 ft. size for individual pens; 20 gauge galvanized steel.

HOG FEEDER

Well designed galvanized steel feeder available in 6 ft. size. Separate compartment for supplement. 12 feeding doors. Adequate feeding space for 60 hogs.



HEAVY DUTY STOCK TANKS

Round and heavy galvanized steel tanks, 20 gauge corrugated side and 18 gauge bottoms. Packed seam construction. Available in standard sizes.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
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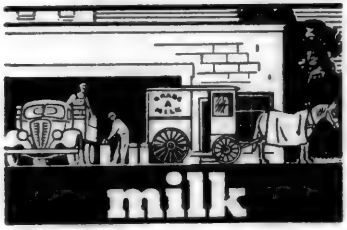
More money for farm pr



By WILFRED SHAW

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, in a recent statement, reports interest in the further increased use of fresh whole milk in the United States because of its unexcelled nutritional value. In this connection he urges the retention by the dairy industry of the economies in milk distribution developed during the war. One of the wartime economies in milk distribution developed during the war was every-other-day deliveries. This practice made possible substantial savings in the cost of milk deliveries, which practice, if discontinued, would entail increased operating expenses by plants.

The 8th annual meeting of the Kewanee Milk Producers Association was held Tuesday evening, Oct. 2, in the First Methodist Church, Kewanee, with 150 in attendance. Dean Radford, secretary-treasurer, reported a 14% increase in production for the past year, with an average per farm shipment of 140 pounds of milk per day, from the 60 active members. Wm. Breeden, Art Kuster, Charles Little, Elmer Ouart and Harry Charlet were reelected as directors. The principal speaker at the meeting was Dr. Lawton, rector of the Episcopal Church of Kewanee. Short talks were given by Edwin Gumm, president of Illinois Milk Producers Association, H. K. Danforth, Henry county farm adviser, and Wilfred Shaw of the IAA.

Total collections of Dairy Products Promotion in Illinois for the June 1-15 collection period now are approximately $49,000. Eighty percent of these funds are turned over to the American Dairy Association for use in their national dairy promotional activities, while 20% are retained by the state unit of A.D.A. for their state use in dairy promotion.

Dairy farmers of 37 states are participating this year in the American Dairy Association program and a fund of almost a million dollars will be used by the association to advertise and promote the sales, welfare, and interests of the dairy industry under the direction of the American Dairy Association.

The consumption of milk in the United States in all products will average 200 quarts per capita in 1945, or 26% more than the per capita consumption in 1935-1939, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Wm. Beard was employed Sept. 1 as check tester for the LaSalle-Peru Milk Producers Association. Beard succeeds Ben Allman, LaSalle, who has served the organization for the past 12 years as tester. Ben is moving to his farm near LaSalle. Beard is a local farm boy and an ex-serviceman with three years overseas experience.

Mrs. Emma Linbeck, who has been office secretary of the Mid-West Dairymen's Company for the past 12 years, has resigned to return to her houshold work, and Miss Edith Lundahl has been employed as her successor.

George Potter is the new plant superintendent of the Danville Producers Dairy. Potter was born and reared near Danville and is a graduate of the dairy department of the U. of I. College of Agriculture, and until assuming his new duties, has been plant manager of a large Aurora Dairy company.

The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are September prices for 3.5% milk, f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.45
Canton	2.75
Champaign	2.75
Chicago	3.09
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.79
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.50
Jacksonville	2.75
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle	2.69
Moline	2.906
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.36
Rockford	3.085
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis	3.58
Streator	2.50

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis, delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for August unless otherwise noted:

Baltimore	$3.85
Boston	3.64
Chicago (70-mile zone) (Sept.)	3.09
Cleveland	3.40
Denver (Sept.)	3.08
Detroit	3.36
Indianapolis (Sept.)	3.44
Louisville	3.42
Milwaukee (Sept.)	3.00
New York City (Sept.)	3.76
Pittsburgh	3.40
St. Louis (Sept.)	3.58
Terre Haute	2.80
Washington, D. C.	4.01

By G. H. IFTNER

R. L. Davis, manager of the White Hall Cooperative Elevator Company is recovering from a serious injury sustained from a fall down a 25-foot elevator shaft at Alsey. Davis had previously broken an arm while inspecting the same elevator. Henceforth, Davis will carry a luck charm when he goes over to Alsey.

County Farm Bureaus are moving ahead with grain and feed programs, a year end survey shows. Here is the picture.

New county grain companies, Farm Bureau type, have been organized in Grundy, McDonough, Macoupin and Hancock counties.

County Service Companies have entered the grain and feed service for local Farm Bureaus in the following counties: Henry, Bond, Montgomery, Stark, and Clay counties.

Four local elevators have reorganized and become county-wide Farm Bureau type grain and feed companies. They are, Columbia Farmers Cooperative Grain Company, Rushville Farmers Grain and Livestock Company, Farmers Grain Company of Dorans, and Jersey County Grain Company.

County-wide grain companies have existed in Lee, Champaign, and Moultrie counties for several years. These three companies were sponsored by the local Farm Bureaus.

It may be a shock to many RECORD readers to learn that since June, 1944, a total of 26 farmers' elevator companies have been liquidated. This is what happened to them:

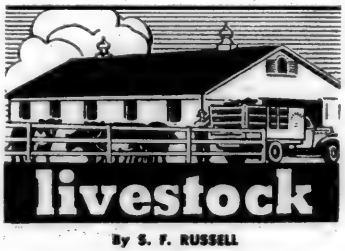
Seven were taken over by Farm Bureau subsidiaries at Speer, Verona, Butler, Farmersville, McClusky, Greenville and Bushnell. These were saved as cooperatives for the community and county. One elevator was purchased by a farmers' stock company; two locked the doors and quit business; one was torn down and carted away; 15 were sold or leased, most of them sold to independent operators. To offset their loss, Farm Bureau subsidiaries picked up elevators from independent operators at Coal City, Carlinville, Louisville, Osco and Orion. One new cooperative was organized at Erie. There was a net loss of 13 farmer operations.

Farmers in parts of five southern Illinois counties were afforded an opportunity to market their wheat cooperatively. Arrangements were made by the Franklin County

Service Company to use the Illinois Farm Supply Company's elevator at Benton. About 85,000 bushels of wheat were marketed through the St. Louis office of Illinois Grain Corporation. This time, farmers sold the crop on test weight and grade and not by guess, and b'gosh. They liked the arrangement, too.

The first of a series of schools for new managers, their assistants and field men was held at the Farm Bureau in Bloomington on Oct. 12. Special emphasis was placed on corn and soybean grades and grading. Other schools are contemplated within the next few months. This is in keeping with a policy of hiring Farm Bureau minded young men and developing them along the lines of grain marketing and feed service. Interested parties should call at the local Farm Bureau office.

The following farmers' elevators have completed reorganization and are now operating under the 1923 Cooperative laws of Illinois. Belleville Cooperative Grain Company, Farmers' Square Deal Grain Company, Morris; Secor Elevator Company; Paxton Farmers Grain Company; Hamel Cooperative Grain Company; Dorchester Cooperative Elevator Asociation; Bunker Hill Cooperative Company and Earlville Farmers Cooperative Elevator Company. Several other companies are in the process of reorganization.



By S. F. RUSSELL

Effective Oct. 1, 1946, hog support price will be reduced according to a graduated scale ranging upward from $10.75, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced.

Under the new price support program, seasonal variations are being applied to hog prices for the first time. During the first week in October, 1946, the price, Chicago basis, for good and choice butcher hogs will be $12.75 and thereafter at weekly intervals, the support price will drop 25c until a low of $10.75 is reached by the end of November, 1946.

Starting the second week in January, 1947, the price will be raised progressively until a high of $13.25 is attained in September, 1947. Present support price is $13 and will remain in effect until Oct. 1, 1946.

According to the USDA officials the program is designed to stimulate marketing of swine during the periods when slaughter is usually light and prices high.

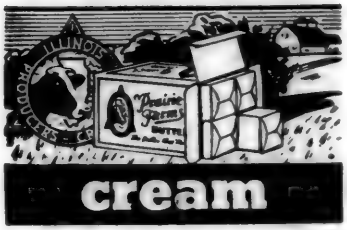
The new support prices will apply to hogs bought by federally-inspected slaughterers throughout the United States based on geographical differentials above and below Chicago's weekly average support prices. These differentials will be the same as those used by the OPA.

U.S.D.A. officials assert an average support price of $12 at Chicago will reflect at least 90 per cent of parity to farmers for the country as a whole, according to the Sept. 15, 1945 index of prices paid by farmers. USDA support of hog prices at not less than 90 per cent of parity is required under the Steagall amendment.

Chicago weekly average support prices for the marketing year beginning Oct. 1, 1946 are:

Week Ending:		
Oct.	5, 1946	12.75
	12	12.50
	19	12.25
	26	12.00
Nov.	2, 1946	11.75
	9	11.50
	16	11.25
	23	11.00
	30	10.75
Dec.	7, 1946	10.75
	14	10.75
	21	10.75
	28	10.75
Jan.	4, 1947	10.75
	11	11.00
	18	11.25
	25	11.25
Feb.	1, 1947	11.50
	8	11.75
	15	11.75
	22	12.00
Mar.	1, 1947	12.00
	8	12.25
	15	12.25
	22	12.25
	29	12.25
Apr.	5, 1947	12.25
	12	12.00
	19	12.00
	26	12.00
May	3, 1947	11.75
	10	11.75
	17	11.75
	24	11.75
	31	11.75
June	7, 1947	11.75
	14	11.75
	21	11.75
	28	12.00
July	5, 1947	12.25
	12	12.50
	19	12.75
	26	13.00
Aug.	2, 1947	13.00
	9	13.00
	16	13.00
	23	13.00
	30	13.00
Sept.	6, 1947	13.25
	13	13.25
	20	13.25
	27	13.25

Days of September 29 and 30, 1947 -- 13.00



By F. A. GOUGLER

Creamery annual meetings in November and December include: Producers creamery of Olney, Nov. 17; Producers Creamery of Mt. Carroll, Dec. 1; Producers Creamery of Mt. Sterling, Dec. 5; Producers Creamery of Carbondale, Dec. 11; Producers Creamery of Champaign, Dec. 12; Producers Creamery of Galesburg, Dec. 13; Farmers Creamery Company, Bloomington, Dec. 15; Prairie Farms Creamery, Chicago, Nov. 27.

All patrons and shareholders of producer owned creameries should attend their annual meetings this year, not only to hear the reports of a successful year's operation, for all member creameries have had a good year, but also to learn something about what the future holds for the man who milks the cows.

Good speakers will be secured for these annual meetings and to be sure, they will give their views as to what the future holds for the dairy industry.

Prairie Farms Creamery of Henry is progressing with its building project. The lower story of the building is completed, both floors have been laid and the walls of the upper story are rapidly being built. The boiler room is completed and the boiler is being installed. Several pieces of new equipment have arrived and the remainder will be on hand by the time the building is completed.

The contractor assures the board that he will have his job completed by early December. In that case, Herb Schumacher, president, and Bert Mullooly, manager, are certain they will be churning in the new plant by Jan.1, 1946.

Discussion was recently had at a creamery managers' meeting as to the advantages resulting from the use of standard truck bodies used in assembling milk and cream. Therefore, two committees were named to study such possibilities. The members of the cream committee are: Forrest Fairchild, chairman; Robert Erikson; Jim Cramer; Bert Mullooly, and the members of the milk committee are: Cliff Huppert, chairman; Fletcher Gourley; Frank Mleynek; Ray Sailer; Harold Brackett.

It is expected that when agreements are to be reached as to a standard body that not only will truck bodies be uniform, but they will be more attractive and savings can be had from quantity purchases.

Nice day —

FOR A FROZEN RADIATOR!

We'll soon be having a lot of days like this and we hope that your car, truck, and tractor are ready.

Just in case you haven't "reconverted" for winter, here are a few pointers on things to be done:

- ✔ **Tighten loose connections.**
- ✔ **Replace defective hose.**
- ✔ **Examine radiator and heater fittings.**
- ✔ **Is head gasket tight?**
- ✔ **Is the motor block warped or cracked?**
- ✔ **Does the motor draw in unclean air because of loose air or oil seals?**
- ✔ **Does thermostat work?**
- ✔ **Is fan belt in good condition?**
- ✔ **Is the motor properly timed?**

After checking the above points carefully, necessary adjustments and repairs should be made before installing anti-freeze.

The following steps should be followed for proper installation of anti-freeze:

1. **INSPECT COOLING SYSTEM**
   Be sure cooling system is free of rust, scale, and grease.
2. **DRAIN COMPLETELY**
   Be sure both block and heater are drained and all drain cocks are closed.
3. **DETERMINE COOLING SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**
   Your Blue Seal Salesman has charts which will give cooling system capacities of all makes of cars, trucks, and tractors, and quantities needed for adequate protection.
4. **INSTALL ANTI-FREEZE**
   Pour two or three quarts of water into the cooling system first, then add the anti-freeze. Finish filling with water to within four inches of overflow tube.
5. **RUN ENGINE IMMEDIATELY**
   To be sure anti-freeze is thoroughly mixed with water, run engine until normal temperature is reached. This insures opening of the thermostat so that any trapped air may escape.
6. **CHECK DEGREE OF PROTECTION**
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Blue Seal Perma-Type is the ideal anti-freeze for all cooling systems. It is an ethylene-glycol type material and will not boil away. It protects against rust and corrosion. One fill lasts all winter.

If your Blue Seal Salesman's supply of Perma-Type is exhausted, ask for "XYZ" Anti-Freeze. This is a good quality ethyl-alcohol type anti-freeze suitable for passenger cars and most tractors — except those operating with a hot manifold using distillates.

See Your Blue Seal Salesman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SO. DEARBORN STREET **CHICAGO 5, ILL.**

By JOHN R. SPENCER

Soil conservation measures building the fertility of our farm lands can do more to improve the nation's postwar health standards than all the pills and drug store panaceas put together, according to a statement made public here by the Middle West Soil Improvement Committee.

"Human health depends on the soil," the statement points out. "If the soil is fertile, then the crops it produces will build strong bodies and sturdy physical characteristics. If the soil is poor, the crops it produces will be deficient in vitamins, minerals and proteins necessary for insuring healthy humans.

"This was forcibly demonstrated in draft examinations for military service in World War II. In one Midwestern state where the rich prairie soils have been a mainstay for our increasing population, seven out of ten selectees were accepted for the draft, whereas in one of the Southern states where soil fertility has been largely exhausted, only three out of ten were taken.

"The prevalence of deficient teeth in some parts of the country in contrast to healthy ones in other areas is another manifestation of the effect of soil fertility on human health. The advent of sterility at a startling early age and numerous other health ailments suggest that these disabilities are caused by malnutrition via poor quality crops from poor soil.

The remedy lies in putting essential minerals in the form of fertilizers into Nature's hands so that she can fabricate them into health-building foods for the human body. By feeding the soil necessary plant foods containing nitrogen, phosphorous and potash, farmers will enable that soil to provide high quality crops that not only yield more food per acre, but better food at that."

Testing of a large acreage of Illinois land shows that about three-fourths of the farm land or 24 million acres, needs phosphate in addition to lime for clover and alfalfa.

LOCAL CONTROL STRESSED IN 1946 AAA PROGRAM

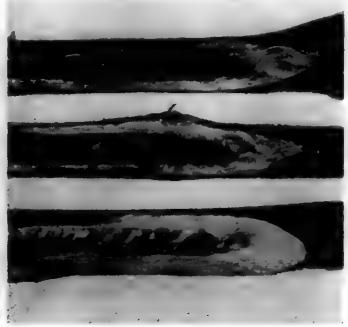
Farmers, with the help of their AAA committeemen, will have more responsibility in selecting practices to be carried out on their farms under the 1946 AAA program, according to an announcement from the state AAA.

According to the state committee, participating farmers may sit down with their neighbor committeemen and select the practices — from a list approved for the county — which their farms need most. Their selections will finally be approved by their county committeemen within the funds allocated for the county's conservation program.

The localized approach to the problem of conservation is expected to speed up the efficient reconversion of the nation's farmland from the strain of war production to longer-range soil-building and water conservation.

Animal pathologists at the University of Illinois have prepared and are using a new type of fowl pox vaccine. Results show a high percentage of "takes." Qualified veterinarians have full directions.

Bud blight is one of the relatively new diseases of soybeans in Illinois. One of the symptoms is a spotting and necrosis of the pods. Such pods are often poorly filled and many of them usually drop off before maturity.



These pictures illustrate symptoms of the new brown rot soybean disease now widely distributed in Illinois. Left: Light-colored areas between veins show earlier stages of progressive premature drying up. Dead tissue later makes plant appear as though frosted. Right: Cross section of stem shows dark discoloration of pith and woody area of diseased plants alongside healthy plant pictured at bottom.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Meyer of Coles County won't soon forget the kindness of these neighbors (above) who followed the Golden Rule to the letter. Last summer when Mr. Meyer was incapacitated after a serious operation, 16 neighbors with their tractors came in to plow 77 acres. Others at later intervals came to continue with the plowing, planting and cultivating thus assuring the Meyers one of the finest crops in their community, for which they have expressed sincere gratitude.

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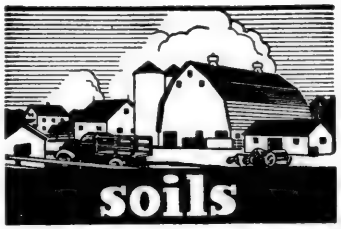

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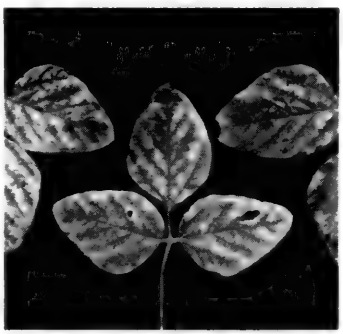

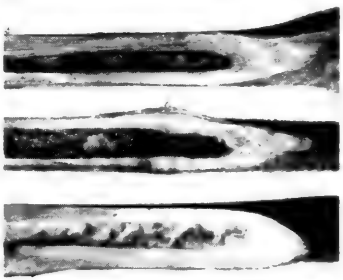

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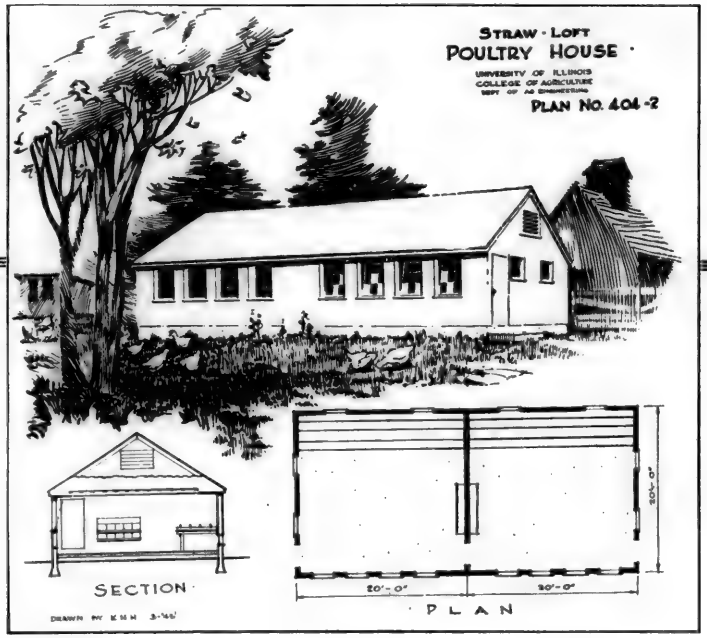
FARM BUILDING PLANS



THE department of agricultural engineering, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, recommends the straw-loft poultry house as the best type of house for your flock. It is a one-story, tightly enclosed laying house with a concrete floor and straw-loft.

One good feature of the Illinois plan for the straw-loft house is that the length can be adapted for size. The plan provides for a house 20 feet wide. A 20 by 20 house is about right for a 100-hen flock; a 20 by 30 house will hold 150 hens; 20 x 40, 200 birds. For 400 to 500 layers the length could be increased to 80 or 100 feet. Of course, for very large flocks, the house might also be wider or consist of two stories.

The plan allows four square feet of floor space for each hen, one nest for every five hens, 10 inches of roost space, and two inches of mash feeder space for each bird. Droppings boards are provided under the roosts but the plan can be easily adapted for droppings pit or roost rack.

Enough windows are included in the plan to provide light for the birds to find their way about the house, and for the operator. The ordinary window is

Here is one design in a series of farm building plans being issued by the U. of I. College of Agriculture in 1945-46. It is plan No. 404-2 of a straw-loft poultry house. Blueprints for this and other plans may be secured for 20 cents by writing the department of agricultural engineering, U. of I. College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill. Persons interested in plans of other farm buildings may secure free a list of blueprint plans from the agricultural engineering department or by consulting their farm adviser.

not too important in adding warmth to the house or letting in ultra-violet light. In most poultry houses windows can be adjusted to regulate the amount of air. The straw-loft house does a good job of insulating overhead and allowing moisture to escape. If the house is insulated with commercial insulation, there must be escape ducts for moist air or the house will become wet. In most parts of Illinois, the single board wall for the sides is sufficient, but it is a good plan to insulate the sidewalls too; a double wall, or a layer of 1-inch insulation board, makes the house warmer.

More complete description on the straw-loft poultry house can be secured from Circular 525 made available by the U. of I. College of Agriculture at Urbana, or the circular may be secured from the county farm adviser.

Let's not forget economy in our farm building construction, says D. G. Carter, U. of I. College of Agriculture.

Farm building improvements are being planned now in greater volume as the war's end promises some increase in materials.

Six points stressed by Carter in farm building are:

Fit buildings to the farm. For example, too many machinery sheds are too small, poultry houses are too narrow, and many barns built for horses are too large in stable and hayloft.

Let's make buildings more adaptable, such as planning a barn or shed that can be rearranged or made adaptable for several different uses. It should be at least 18 feet wide in order to be suitable for beef cattle, sheep, horses, or even for a row of dairy cows.

Let's use more movable, temporary and emergency buildings.

Make permanent buildings durable against the elements.

Plan the buildings to save labor and conserve products.

Be conservative on cash expenditures.

During war years, farm fuel *supply* was the important consideration. To make our "Keep Filled" program effective, Farm Bureau Service Companies made additional fuel storage available by selling thousands of farm storage tanks. More tanks could have been sold but the supply was limited.

In their nineteen years of operation, Farm Bureau Service Companies have saved farmer members about $20,000,000 on their purchases of quality petroleum products. During this time, also, the price level on petroleum fuels has come down with the reduction in handling margins.

$20,000,000 would buy a lot of tanks! — skid tanks — underground storage — above-ground — any kind of storage that safety and convenience would require. Yes, we could have kidded our people. These tanks could have been given away "free" or leased at a "nominal price." There would have been enough tanks for more than 100,000 Farm Bureau members, and there would still be millions of dollars left over.

In business it is seldom possible to "get something for nothing." In the final analysis the customer pays all the bills. A good, modern farm fuel storage unit costs less than one tractor tire. The average farm with one tractor, a truck, and a car, uses several hundred gallons of fuels per year. At current prices on gasoline and tractor fuel, the savings made by cooperative purchases through Farm Bureau Service Companies will justify the purchase of a necessary storage unit. Tenant farmers may prefer to use above-ground storage equipment that is movable.

Before tying up in any deal for your petroleum needs, contact your Farm Bureau Service Company representative about gasoline and tractor fuel prices, savings, and the economy of owning your own storage.

MOTOR OILS

Highest quality motor oils for car, truck and tractor—delivered to your farm in BLUE SEAL Tank Trucks. Ask about Special FALL Discount Plan.

GREASES

BLUE SEAL Greases include "Luco Lube" and "Aluminate Gun" — also "Hi-Temp Bearing" for high speed bearings, "Harvester Gun" for cold weather use—and "Graph-Seal" — a good quality gun grease containing graphite.

BLUE SEAL

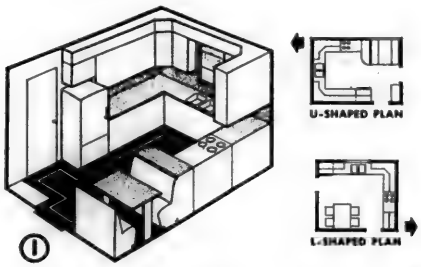
ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
608 S. Dearborn St. • Chicago 5, Illinois

NEWS and VIEWS

Your Postwar Kitchen

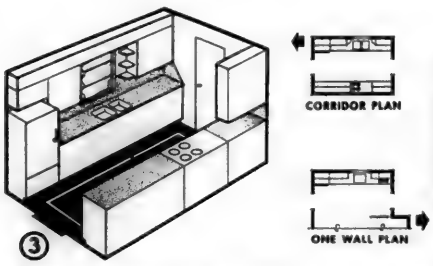
AS THE war's end recedes into the past and building materials become more and more plentiful, many farm families are giving serious thought to home building or remodeling. Of outstanding interest to the women of the family is the exciting efficiency of the modern kitchen with special attention given to provide the greatest convenience in operation.

There are five basic arrangements recommended for the kitchen working area. The arrangement of the work center depends on the plan of the home and may take the form of one of the designs illustrated below.

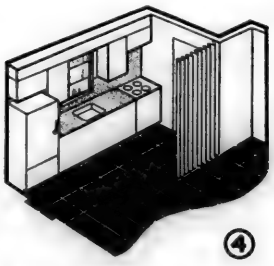


1. THE U-SHAPED KITCHEN is an ideal arrangement from the standpoint of food preparation. The work surface is continuous around three sides of the room, and the kitchen unit is kept free of traffic. The sink is usually placed at the bottom of the U with the refrigerator and range centers forming the two wings.

2. THE L-SHAPED PLAN has a continuous work surface along two sides of the room, and the grouping of the refrigerator, range and sink should be made as compact as possible. The remaining two walls may be used for door openings and other windows and for convenient location of dining space.



3. THE CORRIDOR-TYPE KITCHEN is best adapted to a narrow room with a door at each end. The sink center should be located on the outside wall, with the range center on the opposite side. The refrigerator may be satisfactorily placed on either side. The plan is often used for small home or apartment kitchens.



4. ONE WALL KITCHENS are adaptable to living room-kitchen combinations. The one-wall plan may be located in an alcove off the living room separated by a folding wall or screen. A continuous work surface can be obtained by locating the refrigerator and range at opposite ends of the assembly.

Recipe Treats

CHERRY TEA SQUARES

2 c. flour
4 tsps. baking powd.
1 tsp. salt
¾ c. sugar
¾ c. milk
1 egg, beaten
2 tblsp. melted shortening
1 c. canned cherries
Confectioners Sugar Icing, if desired

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, and sugar. Add milk to egg. Mix well. Add melted shortening and add all to flour mixture, stirring only enough to moisten flour. Spread in paper-lined pan, 7 x 11 inches. With knife handle or fingers press hollows in dough 1½ inches apart. Fill hollows with cherries. Bake in moderately hot oven (375°F.) 25 minutes. When cool, drizzle with Confectioners Sugar Icing, if desired. Yield: 1 coffee cake, 7 x 11 inches.

HONEY RAISIN MUFFINS

2 c. flour
2 tsps. baking powd.
1 tsp. salt
1 tblsp. sugar
½ c. raisins
1 egg
1 c. milk
¼ c. honey
3 tblsps. melted shortening

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, and sugar. Add raisins. Beat egg, add milk, honey, and shortening. Blend thoroughly. Add to flour mixture, stirring only until flour is moistened. Fill greased muffin pans 2/3 full. Bake in moderately hot oven (425°F) 20 minutes.
Yield: About 1½ dozen 2-inch muffins.

BROWN SUGAR SPICE CAKE

1 c. butter
2 c. brown sugar
2 whole eggs and 2 egg yolks
2½ c. flour
1 tsp. each soda, baking powder, cloves, cinnamon
1 tsp. salt
1 c. buttermilk or sour milk

Topping
2 egg whites
1 c. brown sugar
½ c. nutmeats

Cream butter, add sugar gradually and cream thoroughly. Combine whole eggs and egg yolks, and beat well. Add to creamed mixture. Sift flour, soda, baking powder, spices and salt together; add alternately with buttermilk or sour milk. Pour into greased and floured pan. Beat egg whites 'till stiff; add brown sugar, beating it in. Spread on top of cake batter, sprinkle with nuts and bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 45 minutes to one hour, depending on depth of mixture in the baking pan.

Worn chairs and davenports can be made attractive and comfortable again by reupholstering that can be done at home, says Miss Dorothy Iwig, home furnishings specialist, U. of I. College of Agriculture. Your copy of "Reupholstering Furniture" will be mailed on request to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.

for HOMEMAKERS

Plan 4-H Club Home

One of the most ambitious 4-H club projects, which is being watched with considerable interest throughout the state, is the campaign by more than 50 4-H clubs in La Salle county to raise funds for the construction of a permanent country home and 4-H club center.

A tract of land for the home already has been purchased by the La Salle County Farm Bureau and will be leased by a new corporation named "The La Salle County 4-H Club Home."

After two years of study, standing committees of the Farm Bureau recommended the acquisition of the 22½-acre wooded tract a half mile west of Ottawa for the construction of "safe and permanent" buildings.

Individuals and business firms are being solicited in the county to raise the $150,000 deemed necessary to develop the home.

Tentative plans call for the erection of:

1. A large livestock show pavilion approximately 80 x 140 feet.

2. A girls' 4-H exhibit building, fireproofed and heated, which will serve also as a 4-H camp center and recreation pavilion, approximately 80 x 140 feet.

3. Livestock barns to house show entries: Cattle barn, 52 x 150 feet (closed). Hog and sheep barns (2), 40 x 150 feet (open).

4. Automatic pressure water system with drilled well and pump house, lavatories with running water and adequate sewage disposal.

5. Landscaping of grounds and development of picnic and sports areas.

The 4-H home will be open to other farm organizations and the general public. Other organizations using the grounds will be charged rentals in order to defray the cost of maintenance.

Some of the uses of the home contemplated are picnics, sports festivals, stock shows, judging contests, summer camps, displays, educational programs, farmers' institutes, and regular organization meetings.

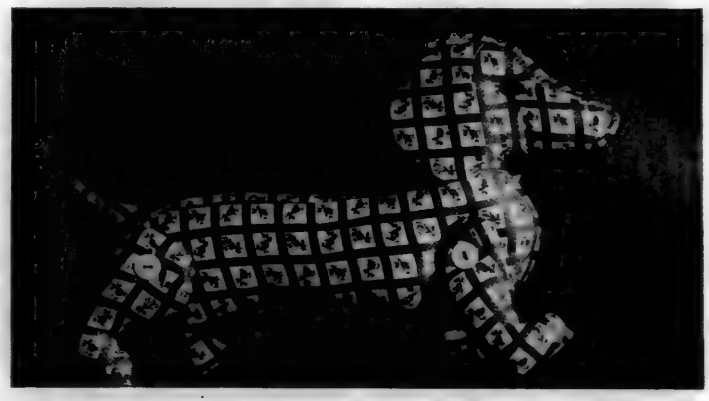
MATCHING SETS FOR SUB-DEBS

The circular knit beanie has a patterned crown the design of which is repeated in the base of the bag. The deep bonnet ties on with velvet ribbons and matches the bow-trimmed muff. Instructions for the wool accessory sets are available to you free. Write to the WOMEN'S EDITOR, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.

JACK AND JILL MAKE DELIGHTFUL TOYS

Jack and Jill are crochet-fashioned in bright, washable cotton or wool, depending on the size doll you want. Directions may be obtained free of charge. Please print name. Write to the WOMEN'S EDITOR, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.

HAVE DAISY DACHSHUND READY FOR CHRISTMAS



Daisy Dachshund, as cuddlesome a toy as a tot could wish for, is a blue ribbon winner in her calico coat brightly printed with rosebuds. Floppy ears, movable legs, a wonderful tail that doubles for a handle, and coal-black eyes are her chief assets. Write for directions free of charge of Daisy Dachshund No. E-251 to the WOMEN'S EDITOR, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.

★★★ AN EDITORIAL ★★★

FARMERS are concerned over the epidemic of strikes now sweeping the country. Farmers are sympathetic with labor's legitimate demands to secure fair wages and healthful working conditions. On the other hand, farmers have no sympathy for the type of labor union practices which attempt to advance the selfish interests of a selected group at the expense of others.

Some of the claims of the leaders for current strikes will bear careful examination. In many cases the strikers are asking for a 30 per cent increase in hourly wage rates. This is equivalent to asking for 48 hours pay for 40 hours of work.

One of the leaders of an automobile workers union claims that the company could grant the wage increase demanded, lower the price of cars and pay larger dividends to stock holders at the same time. This claim appears to be fantastic. However, we suspect that it might be true to some extent *if* . . . We suspect it might be true *if* some union leaders would permit their members to deliver a full day's work for each day's pay . . . if some labor unions would not insist on having three men employed to do the work of two . . . and . . . if some labor unions would permit wider use of labor saving machinery and methods.

Union men often ask why so many farmers are not more sympathetic with labor unions. Farmers do not oppose labor unions as such, but they do oppose practices which restrict production and interfere with industrial progress. Farmers and farm organizations have devoted their attention primarily to making two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Some labor unions, on the other hand, appear to devote themselves primarily to making two jobs out of one. This approach to the labor problem is very shortsighted. It retards economic progress and perpetuates a low level of production and a low standard of living.

Another claim of some labor leaders which will bear examination is that high wage rates for labor are of great benefit to farmers. Here again this claim is true if . . . It is true if high wage rates are universal . . . and if high wage rates are accompanied by a high output per worker.

Farmers have continuously supported working people, in unions and otherwise, in all legitimate attempts for the improvement of wages and working conditions. They will continue to do so, but farmers also will continue to insist on policies and programs that give equitable treatment to all classes of citizens or groups of people. Farmers believe that the best interests of farmers, workers, investors and in fact all classes of society require a sound economic balance in the fields of prices, wages and profits.

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Rural Youth

By
ELLSWORTH D. LYON

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Rural Youthers make use of experiences in state camp, district schools, or visits to children's homes and to hospitals by bringing educational material back to local groups through reports, the teaching of parliamentary procedure or the new games learned and by making helpful suggestions for the local county programs. Some examples of such activity come from La Salle, which was able to use nearly all of the material brought back from the district Rural Youth school at Yorkville; Bond which taught new games learned at state camp; Tazewell which had reports on state camp and the district school at Bloomington; Montgomery which reported on state camp, district school at Carlinville, and visits to the camp and hospital council at Scott Field; and Will which reported on state camp and district meeting at Yorkville.

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Ask your FARMERS MUTUAL MAN about full coverage today.

Farmers
Mutual
Reinsurance Co.
608 S. DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

SEE YOUR FARMERS MUTUAL MAN TODAY

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Farmers
Mutual
Reinsurance Co.
608 S. DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

University of Ill. Library,
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. . . "ON THE PROPER WAY TO *Lay* AN *Egg!*"

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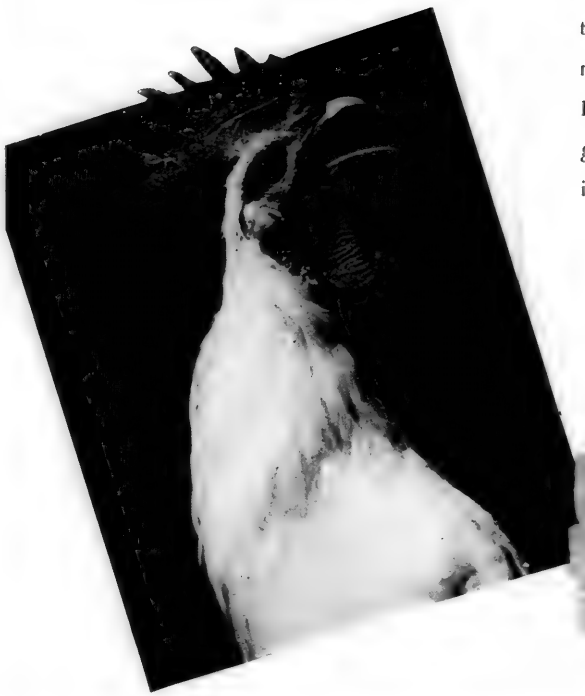

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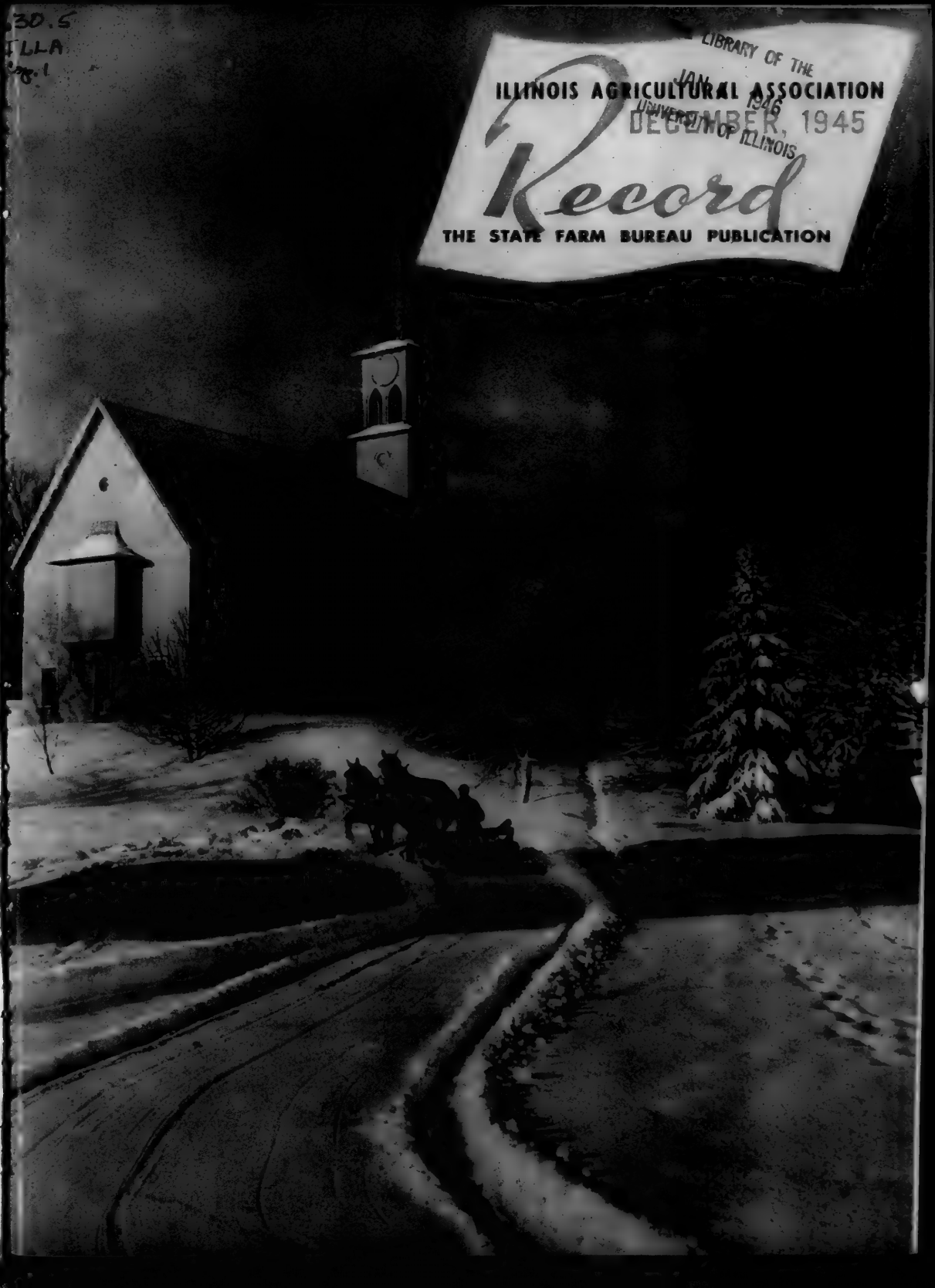
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

DECEMBER, 1945

Record

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION



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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
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Loc.
Coded
Fat. P.I. PDO PDU
To Soc. State

REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT

ANSWER FULLY EVERY QUESTION

The driver of a vehicle which is in anyway involved in an accident in which damage to the property of any one person, INCLUDING HIMSELF, in excess of $50.00 is sustained, shall send a written report to the department within 10 days. If death or personal injury results, the driver must send the report within 24 hours. Failure to report is grounds for suspension of license.

EXACT DATE OF ACCIDENT: Jan 3 (Day) 1946 (Year) AT 8 ☐ A.M. ☒ P.M. DAY OF WEEK Thurs DAYLIGHT ☐ DUSK ☐ DARK ☒ WEATHER: CLEAR ☒ RAIN ☐ SNOW ☐ FOG ☐

ACCIDENT IN CITY: ACCIDENT OCCURRED IN Springfield (City) ON Jackson (Street) AT OR NEAR 7th (Cross Street) Sangamon (County) Inside City Limits ☒ Outside City Limits ☐

ACCIDENT IN COUNTRY: ACCIDENT OCCURRED ON (Highway number or road name) IN (County) AT (Name intersection, or tell distance and direction from nearest town, highway junction, crossroad, railroad crossing, or bridge)

ACCIDENT INVOLVED (Check Which): Other Motor Vehicle ☒ Pedestrian ☐ Railroad Train ☐ Horse Drawn Vehicle ☐ Street Car ☐ Bicycle ☐ Animal ☐ Fixed Object ☐ Non-collision ☐

VEHICLES

	YOUR VEHICLE No. 1	VEHICLE No. 2	VEHICLE No. 3
NAME OF DRIVER	John Doe	Henry Brown	
DRIVER'S ADDRESS	RR#1 Lincoln Ill (Street or RFD, City, State)	Springfield Ill	
DRIVER'S LICENSE	Illinois 332211 (State, Number)	061431	
AGE / SEX	30 Male		
OWNER OF VEHICLE	John Doe	John Smith	
OWNER'S ADDRESS	Same (Street or RFD, City, State)	Springfield Ill	
VEHICLE LICENSE PLATE	1945 Ill 071714 (Year, State, Number)	071643	
TYPE OF VEHICLE	Sedan (Sedan, truck, taxi, bus)	Chev. Truck	
MAKE / YEAR	Ford 1938	1943	
DESCRIBE DAMAGE TO VEHICLE	Front end - Bumper radiator Head lights left fender	Rear end damaged left rear wheel body & fender and body	
APPROXIMATE COST TO REPAIR $	95.00	115.00	

TOTAL VEHICLES INVOLVED: 2

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY OTHER THAN VEHICLES: None (Name object, show ownership, and describe damage) — APPROXIMATE COST TO REPAIR $ ✓

LIST NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED	IN VEHICLE No.	AGE	SEX	CHECK WHICH: INJ.	KILLED
1. NAME AND ADDRESS Henry Brown Springfield Ill DESCRIBE INJURIES Head and Chest injuries	2	40	M		✓
2. NAME AND ADDRESS John Doe Lincoln Ill DESCRIBE INJURIES Broken leg and body bruises	1	30	M	✓	
3. NAME AND ADDRESS DESCRIBE INJURIES					
4. NAME AND ADDRESS DESCRIBE INJURIES					

COMPLETE THIS FORM ON OTHER SIDE OF PAPER

Were you covered by an automobile liability insurance policy at the time of the accident? Yes (Yes or No)

If you were covered by such insurance, obtain immediately a Certificate of Insurance (Form S.R. 21) from the insurance company and attach it to this report.

Check with X each item that applies to this accident.

DRIVER (1 2 3)
Reckless Driving
Speeding
Did not have right of way
On wrong side of road
Passing on curve or hill
Improper passing
Improper turning
Improper parking
Cutting in
Drove off roadway
Failed to signal
Failed to stop at stop sign
Disregarded signal
Drove through safety zone

DIRECTION OF TRAVEL
Going straight
Turning right
Turning left
Overtaking
Making U turn
Slowing down or stopping
Backing or leaving curb
Parked
Skidding

DRIVER'S CONDITION (1 2 3)
Had been drinking
Asleep or fatigued
Physical defect
Blinded by headlights
Confused

VEHICLE CONDITION
Faulty brakes
Faulty headlights
Tail light out or obscured
Punctures or blowouts
Defective steering gear
Other defects

ROAD SURFACE
Paved
Unpaved
Dry
Wet
Snowy or icy
Muddy

ROAD CONDITION
Low or soft shoulder
Loose gravel
Under construction
Repair work, barricades
Repair work, not barricaded
Holes or ruts in pavement
Dips in pavement

OBSTRUCTION TO VIEW
Buildings
Trees, crops, etc.
Embankment
Sign board
Parked motor vehicles
Standing railroad cars

R. R. CROSSING
Protected by signals, gates, or flagmen
Unprotected

PEDESTRIAN
Walking with traffic
Walking against traffic
Coming from behind parked vehicle
Crossing at intersection
Crossing between intersections
Standing in safety zone
Getting on or off street car
Getting on or off vehicle
Playing in roadway
Working in roadway
Hitching on vehicles

PEDESTRIAN'S CONDITION
Had been drinking
Physical defects
Confused by traffic
View obstructed
Careless

INDICATE ON DIAGRAM TO RIGHT WHAT HAPPENED
1. Draw heavy lines to show highways or streets.
2. Give route numbers and street names.
3. Draw arrow pointing north.
4. Show thus:
Vehicles —①—②—
Pedestrian O----------

DESCRIBE WHAT HAPPENED
Refer to vehicles by number
Explain what caused accident

Did not see Car on my right until he was in intersection Car # 2 was going pretty fast and brakes were not in good condition

SIGN HERE John Doe (Signature of person making report is required) R#1 Lincoln (Address) Jan 4 1946 (Date of Report)

INSTRUCTIONS

If the driver is physically incapable of making the report, any occupant of the vehicle is required to do so.

The purposes of this report are to obtain information necessary to the administration of the Safety-Responsibility and Illinois Traffic Acts, and to obtain data useful in accident prevention.

The Illinois law provides protection against the use of all reports as evidence in any trial.

Supplementary reports are required when original reports are incomplete. Avoid making a second report by making the first one correctly.

Print all names and addresses.

Give information clearly and completely.

If a doctor's statement of injuries or a garage estimate of the cost of repairs is available, give this information. Otherwise give your own careful estimate.

If more space is required, use a second report form or another sheet of paper the same size.

Sign the report.

Mail report to: ILLINOIS DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
ACCIDENT REPORT OFFICE
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

FORM S. R. 456 (1058—2-5000—11-45)

ATTENTION MOTORISTS

This is a sample form for reporting motor vehicle accidents after Jan. 1, 1946, in the State of Illinois. The driver of a vehicle which is in any way involved in an accident in which damage to the property of any one person, including himself, in excess of $50 is sustained, shall send a written report to the Illinois Division of Highways, Accident Report Office, Springfield, Ill., within 10 days. If death or personal injury results, the driver must send the report within 24 hours. Failure to report is grounds for suspension of license. Forms may be obtained at city and state police offices, sheriffs' offices, from notaries public, garages, filling stations, and County Farm Bureaus. Drivers involved in accidents resulting in damage to other persons or their property in excess of $50 must show financial responsibility. The law permits cash, bonds or certificate of insurance to be used to show financial responsibility.

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

Resolutions committee for the 1945 IAA annual meeting are shown here. Left to right, seated, H. P. Ash, Macon; Fred Hawkins, Jefferson; Edw. M. Niehaus, Montgomery; G. G. Pape, Madison; C. J. Elliott, LaSalle; Talmage Defrees, Bond, chm.; Charles Lauritzen, Livingston; Lester S. Davison, Woodford; W. A. Dennis, Edgar; E. Y. Nalfziger, Bureau; and Lorin K. Davis, Kane. Ronald Holt, Henry, is seated in second row. Standing, left to right, Homer Curtiss, JoDaviess; Bill Thomas, Whiteside, Rural Youth representative; Carl Block, Stephenson; Charles B. Shuman, Moultrie; Floyd E. Morris, Sangamon; Wm. B. Timpner, Perry; August Eggerding, Randolph; Irving M. Graham, Hancock; and Harry Flesburg, LaSalle, who was unable to serve and whose place was taken by William Rushton, Kendall. Members of the committee not present when picture was taken: George R. Logan, Schuyler; C. A. Pence, Clark; W. Irving Brown, Menard, and William H. Bauman, Johnson.

Here is the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association that served during 1945. Left to right: Ronald A. Holt, Galva; K. T. Smith, Greenfield; F. E. Morris, Buffalo; Otto Steffey, Stronghurst; Charles Lauritzen, Reddick; Alvin O. Eckert, Belleville; Chester McCord, Newton; W. B. Bunn, Pike county, farm advisers' representative, substituting for C. E. Yale, Lee county; Vice-president Talmadge Defrees, Greenville; President Earl C. Smith, Detroit, Ill.; Paul Mathias, Hinsdale, corporate secretary; Shirley Manis, office secretary; W. A. Dennis, Paris; Lyman Bunting, Ellery; Harvey W. Adair, Chicago Hts., (in back of Bunting); August E. Eggerding, Red Bud; Homer Curtiss, Stockton; Albert Hayes, Chillicothe; C. J. Elliott, Streator, and Charles B. Shuman, Sullivan.

DECEMBER, 1945 • VOLUME 23, NUMBER 11

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

President, Charles B. Shuman.....Sullivan
Vice-President, Floyd E. Morris.....Buffalo
Secretary, Paul E. Mathias.....Hinsdale
Field Sec., Geo. E. Metzger.....Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington
Asst. Treas., A. R. Wright.....Varna
Comptroller, C. C. Chapelle.....Chicago
General Counsel, Donald Kirkpatrick.....Chicago

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th.....Harvey W. Adair, Chicago Hts.
12th.....C. J. Elliott, Streator
13th.....Homer Curtiss, Stockton
14th.....Otto Steffey, Stronghurst
15th.....Ronald A. Holt, Galva
16th.....Russell V. McKee, Varna
17th.....Charles Lauritzen, Reddick
18th.....John T. Evans, Hoopeston
19th.....Milton W. Warren, Mansfield
20th.....K. T. Smith, Greenfield
21st.....Dan L. Clarke, New Berlin
22nd.....J. King Eaton, Edwardsville
23rd.....Chester McCord, Newton
24th.....Lyman Bunting, Ellery
25th.....August G. Eggerding, Red Bud

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

Dairy Marketing.....Wilfred Shaw
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....L. L. Colvis
Grain Marketing.....George H. Iltner
Legal.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....S. F. Russell
Office.....C. E. Johnston
Organization.....O. D. Brinsenden
Produce Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Publicity.....Creston Foster
Research and Taxation.....L. H. Simerl
Rural School Relations.....John K. Cox
Sales Service.....W. P. Sandford
Soil Improvement.....John B. Spencer
Transportation-Claims.....G. W. Baxter
Young People's Activities.....Ellsworth D. Lyon

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Country Life Ins. Co.....Dave Mieher, Mgr.
Farmers' Mutual Reinsur. Co.....J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Auditing Assn.....C. E. Strand, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Mutual Ins. Co.....A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Service Co.....Donald Kirkpatrick, Sec.
Ill. Co-op Locker Service.....Dana Cryder, Pres.
Ill. F. Bur. Serum Assn.....S. F. Russell, Sec.-Mgr.
Ill. Farm Supply Co.....C. H. Becker, Mgr.
Ill. Fruit Growers' Exchange.....L. L. Colvis, Mgr.
Ill. Grain Corporation.....Frank Reiness, Mgr.
Ill. Livestock Mktg. Assn.....H. W. Trautmann, Mgr.
Ill. Milk Producers' Assn.....Wilfred Shaw, Mgr.
Prairie Farms Creameries.....J. B. Counties, Mgr.
Ill. Wool Mktg. Assn.....S. F. Russell, Sec.-Mgr.

Director of Information, Creston Foster. Editor, Merrill C. Gregory, on leave of absence with the United States Army. Asst. Editor, James C. Thomsen.

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Retiring President Smith congratulates Vice President F. E. Morris

An Historic C

EARL C. SMITH RETIRES AFTER 20 YEARS AS PRESIDENT — CHAR

By CRESTON FOST

Rep. Everett Dirksen emphasizes a point during his address

Members and delegates register as they arrive for first session

Treasurer Cowles reports on the state of IAA finances for past year

ONE of the most dramatic meetings in the history of the Association — that's the best way to describe the 31st annual sessions of the Illinois Agricultural Association and its associated companies held in November of 1945 at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

Years from now, when older Farm Bureau members are talking about historic annual meetings of the Association, the 1945 sessions will probably be the most vividly remembered. It will be remembered as the year in which Earl C. Smith retired as president of the IAA, the greatest state farm organization in the United States. It will be remembered as the year in which Charles B. Shuman, of Sullivan, Moultrie county livestock farmer, who had served on the IAA board for five years, was elected to the presidency. At 38, Mr. Shuman is just a few years younger than Mr. Smith was when he succeeded Sam H. Thompson as Association president.

It will be remembered as a year when Vice-President Talmage Defrees retired as vice-president, after 11 conscientious years in that position, and was succeeded by Floyd E. Morris, of Buffalo, Sangamon, a member of the board of directors.

It will be remembered as the year in which three directors. Alvin O. Eckert, Belleville; Albert Hayes, Chillicothe and W. A. Dennis, Paris, all of whom had long and distinguished records of service, retired from the board of directors.

Announcement of the retirement of the beloved farm leader after 20 years of outstanding service came like a bombshell. Monday morning, the opening day of the preliminary sessions, Mr. Smith informed the board of directors and officers of his intention to withdraw from active leadership. Prior to that time, the only person Mr. Smith had consulted was his wife.

At the closed meeting of County Farm Bureau presidents and farm advisers, Mr. Smith issued the official announcement of his retirement. The leaders were stunned at his words. The news travelled rapidly throughout the convention halls. A news release was given to the press wire services and that afternoon and the next day, rural people of downstate Illinois read the startling news.

Just before the noon recess on Wednesday morning, the first day of the general sessions of the IAA, Mr. Smith discussed his retirement with the annual meeting delegates.

The IAA retiring president declared that he had come to a time of life when

IAA President Charles B. Shuman receive

ic Convention

CHARLES B. SHUMAN ELECTED TO LEAD THE IAA

SIDENT — CRESTON FOSTER

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Shuman receive

his calm, deliberate judgment overwhelmingly told him, that the good of the organization would be best served by his retirement from active leadership. It was a time, he said, when he felt he had sufficient vigor left to assist his successor in getting a hold of the reins of leadership and when he could be of some counsel to the board of directors.

"I have great reverence for graying hairs," he added, "but I know, as every man knows, and I can speak without being misunderstood, that young men usually furnish the initiative and zeal for driving ahead. It takes great vigor as well as sympathetic understanding to inspire people to do things." He reassured the delegates that he was not running away from any responsibility and would be available at any time to the Association, board and officers, for counsel and advice. He added that the Farm Bureau people had built the IAA to its present position. "And," he added, "when this convention comes to a close and you go to the quiet of your home, I want you to go with a feeling that this institution is in splendid hands, because it is. . . You have men so well grounded in the principles of Farm Bureau philosophy, so devoted to the causes of rural life, that they won't let this organization go down sidetracks. I know these men are going to pull together as one of the finest teams that ever stepped out for an organization. So let's go with that feeling, as that is the way I am going. . . .With the assurance that the policies are well grounded in the institution, with you leaders well acquainted with one another, and with the benefits of your county, district and state meetings, I have nothing but confidence and great happiness as I look forward to much better days for the Illinois Agricultural Association. Through you I want to thank all my friends for all the wonderful support and cooperation I have received. It is beyond anything I have ever known a man to receive."

Just before Mr. Smith turned the gavel of office over to President Shuman on Thursday afternoon, he again gave further explanation of his future plans. It was an answer to the question in the minds of many, "What is Smith going to do?"

The IAA retiring president said, "Smith is going to do just exactly what he has told you folks he is going to do. And if my word has been worth anything in 20 years, I hope you know I am equally true now when I say that Earl Smith isn't going to go into any line of big business, he is not going into politics, and he is not aspiring to any kind of further honors. I have

avel from Retiring President Smith

Pres. Smith tells WLS' Art Page and radio audience of plans to retire

The Rev. George M. Gibson outlines the "Seven Lamps of Character"

Talmage Defrees congratulates delegates on selection of IAA officers

Hurrying back from trip, AFBF President O'Neal addresses final session

Field Secretary George Metzger delivers his annual report

been given all the honors that any one could possibly want or desire — the honor of representing this great body of the finest people on earth, the farmers of Illinois. And I think to take any other kind of position would be to belittle the wonderful position of leadership and the opportunities for service I have enjoyed here.

"I am retiring to be in the first row of the ranks of the membership in my county and in my district and in my state and to support as best I can the leadership of the American Farm Bureau Federation. . .

"I am deeply concerned about the trends in America. . . I hope that with some relief from the arduous duties of daily administration of affairs I can give more time to my reading and study of some of the trends and the great questions of public policy of this country. And I may be afforded from time to time the opportunity of free expression, and especially after an interim of a few months, when no one could connect properly any remarks I might make with the organization or consider that I am speaking officially for anyone."

Mr. Smith said that he did not want to be misunderstood because he knew that his influence in national affairs had been due the fact that he was speaking for a great group and that he would no longer be speaking for a group. However, he said that if there is a great need for free expression that is well grounded in the ideals for which American boys fought, and if he could help furnish an answer, he would be proud to make that contribution.

In leaving office, the farm leader spoke of the beautiful clock that the membership had given to him and Mrs. Smith at the annual meeting two years ago and of the bound volume of testimonials which had been arranged at that time by the board of directors. He issued an invitation to members to stop in his home at Detroit in Pike county to see the book and look at the clock and hear its chimes.

He concluded by saying, "With the help of God, I can assure you to my dying day, I hope I will never do anything that will cast other than honor on the years of service I have been permitted to give to this organization."

As Mr. Smith presented the gavel of office to President Shuman, he said, "Charlie, in handing you this gavel in token of the great honor and the tremendous responsibilities of leadership, I say to you, sir, just about what Sam Thompson said to me 20 years ago when he was about my age, and I was coming in as a young man about your age. Charlie, I've known you for years. You've got it in you. We are behind you. You can do the job.

"I knew you before you were on the board of directors. I have ridden with you to meetings and you have presented me to farm meetings. I have seen you in conferences of various kinds. I know you are a stalwart son of the soil. I don't question for one moment your devotion to the people of the earth, the rural people of this great state and nation. I anticipate for you the opportunities of broadening and expanding your natural abilities in greater service than has ever been yet given by a leader of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

A. E. Burwash nominates Charles B. Shuman for president of IAA

"I pledge to you, sir, every ounce of support and cooperation that you may desire and, not only to you, but to your board of directors, in the immediate months ahead.

"God bless you, sir. You have a great opportunity — the greatest organization of rural people ever put together in any commonwealth of this great country. I know you are going to make a success."

President Shuman responded by declaring that he fully appreciated the great responsibility placed upon him in his election to office. "Mr. Smith left a big pair of shoes to fill. I will need your loyal support and cooperation.

"I don't think there is any more solemn pledge than the one made by Mr. Smith when he assumed the duties of president in 1926. I repeat, to the best of my strength and ability, I will endeavor to serve what I believe to be the best interests of the farmers of Illinois."

President Shuman has the well wishes of all, and the support he received from the delegates in electing him was a positive indication that the

Elmer H. Loehr, Macoupin, discusses grain farming on Dinnerbell Hour

Shirley Dickinson sings to audience in Hotel Sherman ballroom

Art Page interviews Chester Thomason, Morgan, on Dinnerbell Hour

choice of the new president was a popular one. A. E. Burwash, Champaign county, long active in Farm Bureau work, placed President Shuman's name in nomination for the presidency. It was seconded by H. P. Ash, Macon, and Dwight Hart, Christian. The only other nomination for presidency was that of E. E. Houghtby, Shabbona, former IAA board member who had served for 10 years as a director.

Vice-President Morris was the only nominee for that office and was unanimously elected.

Mr. Smith's address given Wednesday morning was one which displayed great statesmanship. It is reprinted in full in this issue of the RECORD and the membership no doubt will give it great and careful study. The resolutions adopted in the closing sessions Thursday morning are also printed in full in this issue of the RECORD and likewise deserve careful consideration.

In the public relations conference held Wednesday afternoon, delegates heard reviewed and discussed the 100 per cent assessment program of the state, public health districts, the Gateway amendment, road improvement and financing, and price control. These subjects are covered in Mr. Smith's annual address.

Two of the most outstanding addresses made by guest speakers during the meeting were those of Congressman Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois and the Rev. George M. Gibson of Chicago. Congressman Clarence Cannon, who was scheduled to speak Wednesday night, was unable to keep his engagement because of a hearing before the House Appropriations committee of which he is chairman.

Congressman Dirksen justified his reputation as one of the most effective speakers in Congress. His address on "The World We Live in Today" was one of the best ever given before an IAA convention. Prior to his address he paid tribute to Earl Smith as farm leader, declaring that in both the House and Senate, he was held in the highest esteem, and in appearances before committees he showed he had the best perspective on the whole agricultural picture and its relationship to the country's economy.

As farm people returned to their homes from the convention, there was one sentence of Congressman Dirksen's address that rang in their ears. It was the query of a wounded soldier in a government hospital put to a chaplain. His query was, "Padre, will anything ever come of it?" This was a question in the minds of many, Congressman Dirksen said, as the world witnesses the turmoil in the world following the close of the war.

The Illinois Congressman who recently returned from 32,000 miles of travel in 21 countries, said he had several specific conclusions and general ones to make from his trip. The specific conclusions were, first, distance not only has been annihilated, but the space between world events. Second, human life means so little in so many places of the world, and third, techniques in so many countries are archaic, but the people have a capacity to learn if given the opportunity.

The Congressman's general conclusions were: communism is on the march, it is still the strong hand against the weak, oil is the seed of war, and there is still so little freedom in the world. The answer to many of our world questions, he said, lies in a personal appreciation of these problems.

In his address on "Seven Lamps of Character," based on Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," Dr. Gibson of the United Church of Hyde Park, discussed the spiritual aspects of the modern cultural problem.

In a magnificent and scholarly style, Dr. Gibson said in part: "We need not lose heart in seeking a better America and a better world. Depressions, panics and wars have been the lot of our generation, and have brought a feeling of cynicism bordering on despair. Men ask, why after we have spoken for two thousand years, of peace and justice, do these things still happen. But in the long course of history, the whole Christian era is but a day-break and a beginning. Give it time. Give God and man more time. And with patient impatience, we may press forward hopefully."

President Edward A. O'Neal of the AFBF, who addressed the convention Thursday morning, lauded Illinois Farm Bureau members for their splendid record of progress and warned that the threat of inflation is another "atomic bomb." He also said that farm organizations have a job to do in the days ahead to exert their stabilizing influence in a strike-torn country.

Five new directors were elected to the IAA board. Two of these new directors were named to succeed President Shuman and Vice-President Morris when they were named officers. These were: Milton W. Warren, Mansfield, Piatt county, who succeeds Shuman, and Dan L. Clarke, New Berlin, Sangamon county, succeeding Morris. The other three new directors were: J. King Eaton, Edwardsville, St. Clair county, succeeding Alvin O. Eckert; John T. Evans, Hoopeston, Vermilion, succeeding W. A. Dennis, and R. V. McKee, Varna, Marshall, succeeding Albert Hayes.

Introduced at the annual meeting was Arnold P. Benson, Batavia, the new state director of agriculture. He was assistant state treasurer prior to his appointment to his new position. In introducing Director Benson, Mr. Smith reviewed his Senate record and declared he believed Benson was qualified for his new post.

Texts on the addresses of Congressman Everett M. Dirksen and Rev. George M. Gibson are not available at press time. Persons wishing copies of these speeches later may write the IAA Publicity Dept., 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

Representing an assortment of counties is this group chatting in lobby during IAA convention. Left to right: R. E. Yung, Macon; L. S. Griffith, Lee; W. H. Droste, St. Clair; T. R. Isaacs, Mason; G. W. Dirreen, IAA; C. E. Humphrey, Henry.

SMITH DEMANDS SOUND NATIONAL POLICIES

. . . IN AGRICULTURE, BUSINESS AND IN GOVERNMENT. ADDRESS OF EARL C. SMITH REPORTED

IT IS with more than usual pleasure and satisfaction that I am permitted to extend official welcome to the delegates and representative leaders attending the 31st Annual Meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association. It is an especial pleasure because only a few weeks ago I was very fearful that because of governmental limitations, we would not be permitted to have a full meeting of the delegates where proper consideration of the tremendous problems confronting agriculture and the Nation might be given adequate attention. My more than usual satisfaction is prompted by the feeling of a job well done by the Association, even though it was forced to operate under serious limitations and handicaps.

The year of 1945 is destined to be recorded in history as epochal in the memory of every living citizen, and, I believe, in the history of our Country. We have experienced the successful culmination of a war to the East and to the West that for a time threatened to engulf the world. We have daily read long lists of those who gave their lives and of the hundreds of thousands of those wounded on the field of battle. We are all witnessing among those returning from the war, the tremendous number who come home seriously maimed or otherwise handicapped in becoming adjusted to the affairs of a peaceful Nation. Since the firing ceased, there is scarcely an American home that has not looked forward to, and many have received, word from their loved ones that brought us almost from the depths of despair to a feeling of confidence and genuine hope for their early return. It is with a deep feeling of pride and satisfaction that we recognize the immeasurable sacrifices and the outstanding gallantry of our men in arms in bringing to a successful conclusion the most gigantic war of all time.

Meet Many Problems

For the first time in American history

during a period of war, death removed from the helm of government a President of the United States. I do not believe that ever before in the history of man have the people of a great nation so many times been moved from the depths of despair into periods of hope and from bitter disappointment finally into a deep consciousness of a gigantic task magnificently done, as have the people of America during 1945.

Although entirely different from the war itself, there have been the tremendous economic disturbances, if not chaos, resulting from war that we have all been forced to meet in the affairs of government, of institutions and of men. In the light of these circumstances and experiences, it is hard for me to see how any one can yet doubt that an unseen hand was guiding the destinies of America through trials, tribulations and our own mistakes. When I stop to think only of the experiences in the administration of the affairs of our organization and the manner in which what appeared to be almost insurmountable difficulties have been faced and solved, I do not hesitate to say that I would have been overwhelmed with concern if not dismay could I have anticipated in their entirety the problems the Association would have to meet and overcome.

It is with a feeling of deep appreciation that I recognize the devotion to duty, the ability and the fine cooperation I have received from my associates on the Board of Directors, the officers and the entire staff in making possible the report of the stewardship of the affairs of your organization which it is my privilege as well as duty to give on this occasion.

Organization Forges Ahead

I am sure you were pleased to learn that the Association closed its fiscal year with a membership of 115,651, which is an increase of 10% over the membership of the previous year. The Treasurer has reported on the financial condition of the Association, which reflects in a practical way the conservative manner in which the affairs of the Association have been handled and its sound financial position as it faces the many and increasing problems that lie ahead. The Field Secretary has already reported very briefly on the affairs coming under his administration and more detailed records will be found in the printed Annual Report of the Association on all phases of departmental activities. Without exception, the several business service corporations have made substantial progress. While I would like very much to deal with their accomplishments and continuing problems at some length, I can here only mention very briefly the measure of their successes.

Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association

The Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association completed 448 audits for 439 members. This work required 35,885 hours of auditing time and 58,078 miles of travel. The Association filed 393 income tax and capital stock tax returns, 168 information returns and secured two letters of tax exemption for its members. The taxes paid by these cooperatives approximated $186,820.00. When appraised from the standpoint of available experienced personnel and limitations of travel, the record of the Auditing Association during 1945 is outstanding.

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company

The Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company had $400,202,671.00 of insurance in force at the close of its fiscal year, September 30, a net gain for the year of $60,539,436.00. It paid loss claims totaling $734,167.48, paid dividends to its policyholders in the amount of $585,510.24 and added $617,668.97 to its surplus, which at the close of the year was $2,458,059.58.

Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association

The Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association purchased for its members 42,410,075 cubic centimeters of serum and virus during the year. After the payment of 7% dividends on $50,000.00 of outstanding capital stock, the Association returned $65,832.03 in patronage dividends and added $1,318.32 to its surplus.

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company again had a very successful year. On September 30, it had outstanding 145,894 policies and 92 bonds in force, which together show an increase of 10,238 for the year. Total loss payments during 1945 amounted to $1,352,924.79. During the yearly period, $990,249.59 was paid to policyholders in the form of regular and special dividends. It is interesting to note that since the Company went on a dividend paying basis in 1935, the regular and special dividends returned to policyholders now amount to $4,605,632.62.

Illinois Farm Supply Company

Although constantly faced with serious curtailment of available merchandise, the Illinois Farm Supply Company had the highest sales of record. It purchased and distributed 132,148,985 gallons of petroleum products, an increase of 6½ per cent over the previous year. Its Feed Division distributed 55,144 tons of Blue Seal feeds and ingredients, an increase of 40.2 per cent. It handled 36,350 tons of plant food, including 15,836 tons of rock phosphate. The Company had a net income of $1,247,310.31. After the payment of $51,784.02 upon its outstanding capital stock, $1,075,973.66 was distributed on a patronage basis to its 165 member companies. The records disclose that from the operations of this Company and its member companies, $2,083,410.73 was paid to Farm Bureau members of Illinois in the form of patronage dividends during the last fiscal year of their operations.

Country Life Insurance Company

Country Life Insurance Company again had a most outstanding year. 10,783 new policies of life insurance totaling $27,728,317 were issued. At the close of business on September 30, 138,005 policies were in force covering $243,614,220 of life insurance. At the close of its fiscal year, the Company had total assets of $28,508,149.40, an increase for the year of 17.7 per cent. During the year claims totaling $748,426.56 were paid and $503,340.58 was paid in dividends to policyholders. $439,257.12 was added to the unassigned surplus of the Company which on September 30 totaled $3,026,761.40. On September 30, the Company's entire bond portfolio had a market value of $24,817,514.93 which was $954,407.61 in excess of the amount at which these securities are being carried on the books of the Company.

Illinois Agricultural Holding Company

The Illinois Agricultural Holding Company, which continues to hold all of the stock of Country Life Insurance Company and which is controlled by a directorate interlocking with that of the Illinois Agricultural Association, received $165,007.25 in dividends on this stock in 1945. After the payment of $8,750.00 upon its outstanding stock, the Holding Company distributed $141,683.15 to holders of special policies and to Farm Bureau member policyholders of Country Life Insurance Company.

Illinois Livestock Marketing Association

The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association handled 200,886 head of livestock during its last fiscal year. This is about the same volume as that handled during 1944. After the payment of all operating expenses, it had a net income of $9,711.53. After the payment of $1,815.00 in dividends upon its capital stock and the return of $4,905.83 in the form of patronage refunds, $2,880.35 was added to the surplus of the Company. When one considers the large increase in the number of direct buying stations set up by packers during the past year, all of which entered into direct competition with the operations of this Company, the record of the Association can be better appreciated.

Prairie Farms Creameries

During the year, the Illinois Producers Creameries changed its name to Prairie Farms Creameries. Its ten members, located in strategic areas throughout the State, purchased 6,596,376 pounds of butter fat, an increase of 6.52 per cent over the previous year. These creameries manufactured 6,338,175 pounds of butter, of which 97.37 per cent was 90 score quality or better. They manufactured 3,791,405 pounds of milk powder, an increase of 47.12 per cent and 601,740 pounds of cheese, an increase of 147 per cent over the volume of last year. From its net earnings, the Company paid $1,848.00 in dividends on its outstanding capital stock, $32,691.56 as quality premiums and patronage dividends and $12,572.98 was added to the surplus of the Company. Since the organization of Illinois Producers Creameries in 1933, farmers have invested $656,169.44 in the stock of its ten member plants. During this period, the ten creameries have returned to stockholders and producer members in the form of stock dividends and patronage refunds, $532,414.03. When one considers the highly competitive field in which this Company operates, its measure of success is very satisfactory.

Illinois Grain Corporation

The Illinois Grain Corporation had its most successful year ending June 30. It handled approximately 25,000,000 bushels of grain during this period. After meeting all operating expenses, the Company's earnings amounted to $180,807.86. After payment of taxes, the Company paid $15,971.79 in dividends on its outstanding capital stock and returned $147,252.69 in the form of cash patronage dividends to its members.

Illinois Wool Marketing Association

The Illinois Wool Marketing Association handled 213,354 pounds of wool for its members. While this volume is not large, the activities of the Association had a decided influence in making effective the floor under the market in the country where buyers bought wool much more freely than they did a few years ago. Its earnings were adequate, after the payment of all operating expenses, to pay its obligations on outstanding capital stock. The Association is prepared to protect its members with an expanded program at any time the government may discontinue its wool buying and pricing programs.

The operations of all the business corporations on which I have reported very briefly, continue under the management of the Illinois Agricultural Service Company. The relationships existing between these organizations

and the coordination of their activities with the general program of the Farm Bureau of Illinois were never better. The purpose of these service organizations is to serve Farm Bureau members and that they are measuring up fully to this responsibility is proven by their steady and substantial growth in volume, in earnings and in the steady improvement of their financial positions. All observations seem to indicate that the valued service they are performing is gaining attractiveness and is contributing materially to the increase in the membership of the County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Illinois Milk Producers Association Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and Illinois Cooperative Locker Service

Relationships with the Illinois Milk Producers Association, Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and the Illinois Cooperative Locker Service continue on a very cooperative and satisfactory basis. While these organizations are not operated or managed by the Management Service provided by the Illinois Agricultural Association, their interests and activities are closely associated with those of the I.A.A. and are generally regarded as being a definite part of the Farm Bureau program in Illinois. Reports of their respective activities during the year appear to be very satisfactory to those they serve and one could not ask for more cordial understanding and relationships than those existing between these companies and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

While the Farm Bureau members in Illinois appear to be rightfully proud of the outstanding success the Farm Bureau service organizations have made, and I find great personal as well as official satisfaction in their outstanding achievements, yet I feel that the enlarged Farm Bureau membership requires some improvement, some expansion and strengthening in at least some of these business operations. Thoughtful people and forward looking institutions are laying plans so as to better meet some of the acute problems that seem to lie ahead. This is particularly true in the fields of grain and livestock marketing. The appropriate Boards of Directors have given a great deal of thought to these two subjects during the past year.

Studies seem to reveal the desirability of organizing and developing a grain merchandising program. Such a program should supplement, but in no wise displace, any of the merited services performed by the Illinois Grain Corporation. Any worthwhile grain merchandising program will require very substantial capital, a large portion of which must, of necessity, come from the farmers within the interested areas of the State. Experience discloses the hazards as well as the opportunities in this field of operation and I admonish very careful investigation and consideration of all factors involved before launching upon such a program. There must be adequate interest in a sufficient number of areas to assure at least the minimum volume of grain necessary for a successful State-wide merchandising operation. Plans are fully developed for such a program if and when a sufficient amount of local interest is manifested in a very definite and material way.

Study Marketing Problems

Problems in livestock marketing call for effective coordination of all cooperative livestock marketing operations serving Illinois farmers. A Special State-wide Livestock Marketing Committee was selected early in the year to study this problem and to make recommendations to the Illinois Agricultural Association on policies necessary to accomplish this purpose. There is yet some difference of opinion regarding the essential features necessary to assure volume of livestock, economy in operation and the type of bargaining power an organization must have to fully protect the rightful interests of livestock producers and feeders offering their livestock for sale. To say the least, the problems are difficult, as they involve institutions as well as men. My confidence in farmers generally and the leaders who have been developed in the field of cooperative livestock marketing, as well as experience in the development of business service corporations, justifies my anticipating that in the early future a program of the character mentioned will be agreed upon.

Only when this is done can the livestock farmers of Illinois really expect to secure the full value of their livestock in a highly competitive market when the controls of government are removed.

Turning to the field of public relations, the record fully justifies my saying that never before has the Illinois Agricultural Association been more effective in representing the interests of farmers before the law-making body of our State than during the recent session of the 64th General Assembly. Recognizing that little if any legislation is proposed that does not have an indirect if not direct effect upon rural interests, it was necessary for the representatives of your Association to review the 1,507 bills that were introduced during this Session. While there is little glamour or appreciation resulting from successful efforts to amend or defeat legislation, yet I believe the greatest value of the legislative effort of organized farmers of Illinois lies in that field. It would be impossible for me to enumerate here the many bills that were amended or defeated as a result of I.A.A. influence.

Support Gateway Amendment

Among the most important legislation sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association that was enacted into law was the submission of the Gateway Amendment to the voters at the next general election, constructive rural school legislation, a secondary road program that for the first time places on the State some responsibility for assisting in the all-weather surfacing of township roads, and legislation that calls for a review and constructive changes in regulations necessary to assure better livestock disease control.

As I feel sure you well know, the Gateway Amendment provides that the General Assembly may at one session submit amendments to as many as three articles of the Constitution instead of one as permitted at the present time, and of greater importance, is the provision that two-thirds of those voting on a proposition to amend the constitution will be sufficient for its adoption instead of the present requirement of a majority of all those who vote in the election for candidates for office. It will be exceedingly important for the Farm Bureau in every county and every township to become very active when this amendment is before the voters, because to secure its passage will require a majority of all those who vote in the election. To meet this almost insurmountable requirement, the Association supported the so-called "Party Circle Bills". They were passed by the General Assembly over the strenuous opposition of a coalition of the State administration with the Chicago City Hall machine and certain of the metropolitan newspapers, only to meet with veto by the Governor. A full report of this legislative issue was given to all of the members in the I.A.A. RECORD. If the Governor of Illinois and the Mayor of the City of Chicago are to be consistent in their support of the Gateway Amendment, because of their strenuous opposition to the Party Circle Bills, they must accept the very great responsibility of assuming leadership in all efforts to secure the adoption of the Gateway Amendment at the next general election. The importance of the Gateway Amendment is immedi-

(*Continued on page* 27)

Adjusters and supervisors of the claims force of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company are pictured here. Top row from left to right: L. A. Morningstar, Bloomington; William Jellema, Chicago; Donald G. Burton, Chicago; Clifford C. Briggs, Albion; Fred R. Provines, Olney; Floyd A. Lobdell, Belvidere; Glen L. Ewing, Oregon; Emerson Rains, Robinson; J. C. Barrow, Belleville; A. J. Franks, Peoria; Lawrence Camp, Springfield. Bottom row from left to right: Charles Earll, Chicago; Paul M. Apenbrink, Quincy; Lee A. Sandberg, Moline; Willis J. Martin, Champaign; Frank V. Wilcox, Supervisor, northwest division, Galesburg; G. R. Williams, Supervisor, southern division, Belleville; Charles F. Kinney, Supervisor, central division, Springfield; Vernon O. Wiles, Naperville; J. O. Shryack, Bloomington; Thomas E. Matthews, Chicago.

Insurance Companies REPORT NEW GAINS

THE high esteem in which Illinois Farm Bureau members hold their own insurance companies is reflected in the annual published reports presented and interpreted at the insurance meetings held in conjunction with the Illinois Agricultural Association's annual convention in Chicago.

Reports of the operations of the companies for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 reveal that farmers have increased insurance in force on their lives and property through Country Life Insurance Company, Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company and Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company to more than a half billion dollars. This represents a net gain of more than 82 million dollars over 1944.

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company on Sept. 30 had 145,894 policies and 92 bonds in force. Together, this is an increase of 10,238 over the previous year. Illinois Agricultural Mutual policies cover automobile, cargo and accident risk and employers liability.

During the past year, IA Mutual returned $990,249.59 to policyholders in the form of special dividends, according to the report made by Manager A. E. Richardson. Operations for the year show that the Company had earned premium of $3,059,229.65 which was $304,726.62 higher than in 1944.

Total loss payments made during the year amounted to $1,352,924.79. The recent rapid growth of this 18-year-old Farm Bureau insurance cooperative is reflected in the report for the period Oct. 1, 1941 to Oct. 1, 1945 which shows an increase in business of 46.9 per cent.

Actuary Dirk Heezen, Lt. Col. J. E. Boland laugh at Dave Mieher's joke during Insurance Conference.

Country Life Insurance Company continued its steady growth during the year when total volume of business increased $21,554,522 and now stands at $243,614,220.

Dividends paid to policyholders during the past year amounted to $441,072.56. Country Life Insurance Company provides that with the exception of a seven per cent dividend payable on its capital stock, all other surplus earnings available for dividend distribution go back to the policyholders.

Death claim payments amounted to $760,755.20 during the 1944 fiscal year. This item was increased considerably because the company had a large number of contracts without war restrictions on young men in the armed forces. Of the total paid, $298,085.08 represented war casualties which is 39 per cent of the total claims paid.

During the year, $27,728,317 in new business was sold representing the second largest amount sold in any year by Country Life. Manager Dave Mieher attributed the remarkable growth of Country Life to the willingness on the part of farm people to buy from their own company and to keep their policies in force.

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, also an IAA affiliate, increased insurance in force by $60,539,436 during the fiscal year. This brought total insurance in force at the end of the fiscal year to $400,202,671. Loss claims paid total $734,167 and refunds to policyholders amounted to $585,510.24.

During the year dividends were paid or credited to members in the following amounts: Fire and extended coverage, $67,350.31; windstorm, $9,206.13 and hail on crops, $508,283.49.

Due to the unusual number of storms near tornado intensity in Illinois in 1945 and the higher costs of labor and materials, windstorm claims paid out were greatly increased over the previous year, according to Manager J. H. Kelker. Fire losses for the company were slightly lower than they were in 1944.

Here is the board of directors of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company for 1945. Left to right are: E. B. Reeves, Claude Heistand, George F. Hayes, George W. Lenhart, George F. Tullock, L. E. Lingenfelter, James M. Beckett, Clifton Davis and John E. Miller. At the annual meeting, Lyman Bunting, Ellery, and Homer Curtiss, Stockton, were elected from the IAA board.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted By Board of Delegates at 31st Annual Meeting in Chicago, Nov. 29, 1945

FOREWORD

Turning from the problems of war to face a world seeking peace, the farmers of Illinois give thanks to Almighty God that the most terrifying war known to mankind has at last ended. We are thankful that America still stands as a strong nation. We are thankful that our fertile fields, our cities and our homes have escaped destruction. We are thankful that we were given the strength to meet the great task.

We honor and pay homage to the brave young men who left our farms and our homes to strike down the enemy. In memory of those who fought and died for our security we dedicate ourselves and our organization to the building of a world with the strength, tolerance, equity and justice to forever rid itself of the disease of war. May God grant to all the grace and power for this greater task.

I. AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

We favor the continuation of a well-administered Agricultural Adjustment program. We also favor the principle of a high level of useful production, and call for a program that will facilitate full production through our entire economy.

The Agricultural Adjustment program must be available to prevent the production of unneeded surpluses of agricultural products. We will support programs designed to reduce production in order to bring about a reasonable balance between supply and demand for agricultural products. We believe that many needed adjustments in agricultural production can be brought about through the application of proper soil conservation practices. We urge that to the largest extent possible, emphasis be placed upon obtaining the proper use of the land, rather than simply reducing acreage. Soil conservation is a sacred obligation of each generation to future generations. All agricultural programs must provide for meeting this obligation.

II. PARITY FORMULA

The parity formula in the Agricultural Adjustment Act is the yardstick for determining currently prices for basic agricultural commodities that are necessary to give to these commodities a fair exchange value with industrial commodities in the markets of the country. When written into law in 1933, it applied only to the basic commodities, corn, wheat, cotton, rice and tobacco and through the years has proven to be not only fair, but effective in its application to these commodities. Other laws enacted in more recent years have authorized the application of the principle of this formula to many other farm commodities, but in carrying out these mandates of law, many commodities have not been given equitable treatment.

We will oppose any change in the parity formula as applied to the basic soil crops, at least until such a time as proposals may be made that are equally fair, equally defensible and as effective as the present formula has proven to be. We urge, however, that every effort be made to secure for livestock, livestock products, dairy products and any other major farm commodity not fairly protected under the present parity formula, a change in the administration of present law, if necessary, a legal formula that will give to these commodities treatment equal to that afforded the basic crop under the parity formula of 1933.

III. TAXATION OF COOPERATIVES

Many charges and countercharges are being made relative to alleged tax exemption advantages of, or tax exemption abuses by, cooperative organizations. It is charged that some agricultural cooperatives having complete exemption from Federal income tax have retained their earnings in their capital structure and have not paid patronage dividends to their patrons or members. They have received exemptions upon the theory that these earnings belong to the members. Many of these cooperatives have been very successful and competing private business contends that exemption from Federal income tax gives these cooperatives an unfair advantage. To withhold current earnings from the patron member without his knowledge or consent and to treat the savings so withheld as the property of the cooperative to the exclusion of the patron, is unwise. In such a case current earnings are not taxed either to the patron or to the tax exempt cooperative.

In Illinois generally it has been the policy to provide adequate capitalization through the sale of capital stock at the time cooperatives are organized or their operations expanded. This has made it possible to pay patronage dividends currently and it has not been necessary to build a large capital structure from current earnings.

We authorize the Illinois Agricultural Association to support such changes in the Internal Revenue Law and Regulations as may be necessary to require agricultural cooperatives to annually report their operations and earnings and to provide that they shall have income tax exemption or deduction from taxable income on only that portion of their earnings which is distributed to their members or patrons.

The Association will not oppose the extension of similar privileges to private business corporations. It is believed that this policy extended to private business corporations would encourage a much larger distribution of the corporation's profits to stockholders. Such income so distributed to stockholders would become taxable in the hands of stockholders, would materially add to the purchasing power of the public and would be of substantial benefit to those forced to depend upon investment income.

IV. PRICE STABILIZATION

Inflation is one of the many perils of war. During the war, the nation was moderately successful in preventing extreme inflation. History indicates, however, that the period immediately following war is one in which there is likely to be rapid inflationary price increases. History also indicates that inflationary increases in prices are followed by periods of price collapse which result in long periods of maladjustment with prices for farm products very low in relation to prices paid by farmers for the products of others.

We reaffirm our position in favor of a program to control inflation. Such controls as are necessary under such a program during reconversion should be equitably applied to industrial prices, farm commodities and wages.

This program should be administered in such manner as to avoid unnecessary delays in reconversion and in the production of industrial commodities, adequate supplies of which will be one of the most effective means of controlling inflation. All controls should be revoked as rapidly as supplies come into a reasonably normal balance with demand.

We reiterate our opposition to consumer subsidies in lieu of fair prices in the market place for agricultural products. These subsidies should be removed as rapidly as possible, and price ceilings should be adjusted accordingly.

V. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The unemployment compensation system was designed to provide for the needs of unemployed persons while they seek other employment. In practice and in operation, as presently administered, many persons receiving unemployment compensation benefits do not seek and refuse to accept employment. Employers alone are taxed to provide funds for unemployment compensation benefits. The benefits paid almost equal the prevailing wage rates in many areas. Farmers and other employers are unable to obtain help, while at the same time many persons are unemployed and are receiving unemployment compensation payments.

We oppose the extension of the unemployment compensation system to agriculture. We do not believe this system is feasible or practical for agricultural labor. Any system which encourages unemployed persons to take governmental assistance and to remain idle in lieu of seeking or accepting employment at prevailing wage rates, is unsound, not in the public interest and should not be extended. If the unemployment compensation system is to command public respect and serve the need for which it was created, its administration must be greatly improved and compensation paid only to those who are seeking and unable to obtain unemployment.

VI. OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE BENEFITS

The Federal old-age and survivors' insurance program under the Social Security Act, provides a type of assistance which is highly regarded and desired by a large majority of the persons covered under such system. Farm labor and employees of agricultural organizations not for profit are not included under this system. Such employees should be entitled to the same benefits as employees of business and industry and the coverage of this program should be extended to these employees wherever practicable.

We approve the extension of the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance program to include regularly employed full-time farm labor and employees of agricultural organizations not for profit. We will not oppose the extension of this program to occasional, part-time farm labor when a practical, workable method for including such labor under this system is presented.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Talmage Defrees (Bond County) Chairman
Homer Curtiss (JoDaviess County)
Ronald A. Holt(Henry County)
Charles Lauritzen (Livingston County)
W. A. Dennis (Edgar County)
Charles B. Shuman (Moultrie County)
F. E. Morris (Sangamon County)
August Eggerding (Randolph County)
C. J. Elliott (LaSalle County)
Lorin K. Davis (Kane County)
William Rushton (Kendall County)
Carl Block (Stephenson County)
Irving M. Graham (Hancock County)
George R. Logan (Schuyler County)
E. Y. Naffziger (Bureau County)
Lester S. Davison (Woodford County)
C. A. Pence (Clark County)
H. P. Ash (Macon County)
W. Irving Brown (Menard County)
Edw. M. Niehaus (Montgomery County)
G. G. Pape (Madison County)
Fred Hawkins (Jefferson County)
William H. Beauman (Johnson County)
Wm. B. Timpner (Perry County)
Bill Thomas (Whiteside County) Rural Youth Representative.

VII. ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

We call upon the Congress of the United States and the General Assembly of the State of Illinois to give greatly increased and continuing attention to achieving efficiency and economy in governmental services. State appropriations have been greatly increased during recent years. Expenditures of the federal government have been multiplied many times in order to meet war emergencies and for other purposes. It is a well-known fact that governmental agencies tend to persist for many years after the need for their services has passed. Many persons are placed or continued upon governmental payrolls primarily because an appropriation has been made and the money is available. As a result, there is much needless duplication of activities in governmental services and much needless expenditure of governmental funds.

Rigid governmental economy is necessary at this time in order that adequate funds will be available for essential services. Economy is necessary to maintain the financial standing of the government. Economy is required in order to permit the reduction in taxes on labor and business necessary to allow a high level of employment and production. Economy in government is necessary so that the treasury may be able to meet future financial emergencies. For all these reasons, we demand that Congress and the General Assembly make every practicable effort to eliminate all non-essential governmental services and expenditures.

VIII. GATEWAY AMENDMENT

The Gateway Amendment to the State Constitution to be submittted to the voters in November, 1946, if adopted, will permit the General Assembly to submit amendments of not to exceed three articles, instead of one article, of the Constitution to the voters at the same election. It also provides that constitutional amendments may be adopted by the favorable vote of two-thirds of those voting on the proposition instead of by a majority of all votes cast in the election. It provides that in voting upon future amendments the votes shall be cast directly upon the proposition. These changes are needed in order that our State Constitution may be modernized and adapted to meet present conditions. They will not make amendment of our State Constitution easy but they should make the adoption of amendments possible.

The Association pledges its wholehearted support of the Gateway Amendment. It urges the Board of Directors of the Association and the County Farm Bureaus to use every proper influence of the organization to secure the adoption of this amendment.

IX. FARM-TO-HIGHWAY ROADS

Of the approximately 105,000 miles of road in this State, more than 75,000 miles are township and road district roads, financed entirely by local property taxes. The proceeds of the gasoline tax and motor vehicle license fees are used only for state and county roads and city and village streets. The $15,000,000 from state funds appropriated at the last session of the General As-

sembly for use on township and road district roads constitutes the first allocation of state funds for these farm-to-highway roads. These state funds must be expended in the manner that will secure the maximum mileage of serviceable all-weather roads. The standards of design and specifications for these roads must be held to a minimum. They cannot be the standards of design and specifications required for state and county roads which carry heavy traffic at high speeds.

We urge the Association to use every proper influence in endeavoring to have State requirements for these roads held to the minimum. Standards or design and specifications for these roads should be left largely to the discretion of the several county superintendents of highways and local road comissioners who are familiar with local conditions and needs. We request the Division of Highways to undertake experimental work to determine the types of construction and specifications for farm-to-highway roads which are most economical and practicable.

We further request the Board of Directors to develop and sponsor methods and plans for obtaining continued assistance from state funds for the construction and improvement of these farm-to-highway roads.

Some changes in the organization and administration of our road system may be necessary in order to obtain the maximum benefits from the money provided for roads. We request the Association to give attention and study to this problem.

X. PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

Legislation effective January 1, 1946, providing for the assessment of property in each county at an average of 100% of its full fair cash value already is resulting in confusion and misunderstanding and undoubtedly will lead to much litigation. A few governmental units will not receive sufficient funds. In the majority of instances, over a period of years, there will be substantial increases in taxing power. Bonding power has been greatly increased. State controls over tax levies are rendered much less effective and responsibility for local tax levies is placed squarely upon local officials. It is important that Farm Bureaus be on guard to protect the interests of their members. The law provides that the maximum rates to be levied in any governmental unit may be established at higher or lower levels by referendum. This provision affords taxpayers an opportunity to control local tax levies.

We urge that each County Farm Bureau establish a tax committee which will keep informed concerning local conditions, needs and practices and advise its membership and the public in order that local tax levies may be held to the amounts reasonably necessary.

XI. SCHOOL SURVEYS

The Association is pledged to assist local committees in studying and solving their local school problems. There is wide-spread interest in and support for improvement of our schools. Official county school survey committees have been established in many counties. These committees have an opportunity to blueprint school reorganization and to develop plans for the improvement and strengthening of our school system. The Association should give all feasible assistance to these committees.

We urge the County Farm Bureaus in the counties where school survey committees have been established to take an active interest in the work of these committees, to make suggestions for the improvement of local schools and to assist the survey committees in working out a constructive long-range program for the improvement of the school systems of their respective counties.

XII. EDUCATION IN COOPERATION AND FARM ORGANIZATION

We believe that the education of all citizens should include instruction in the fundamentals of rural life. Publicly supported educational institutions, and especially those responsible for the training of future rural citizens, should give much more attention to the instruction of students in the principles of cooperation and rural organizations. Such instruction should be begun in the elementary schools and continued through high school. Students in Vocational Agriculture classes should receive thorough instruction in the fundamentals of cooperation and in the purposes and methods of rural organizations as well as instruction in crop and livestock production.

We believe that all teachers in rural elementary and high schools should have as a part of their qualifications for teaching, at least one course in rural life. Teachers of Vocational Agriculture, Agricultural Extension workers and all agricultural college graduates should be required to have completed courses in cooperation and rural organizations. We request the appropriate authorities of the State of Illinois, of the University of Illinois, of the other teacher training institutions, and of all rural elementary and high schools of the state to give this subject their careful consideration.

In order to create greater interest in education for services in rural areas, we ask college authorities to call to the attention of veterans and other students, the opportunities available to dependable and well-trained young men in the field of agricultural cooperation. We also call upon the managers and directors of farmers' cooperatives and other farm organizations throughout the State to bring to the attention of veterans and agriculture students the opportunities available in their respective organizations.

XIII. HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

Many proposals have been made dealing with the problems of rural health, medical care and hospital facilities. Some of these proposals have been very constructive, while others have gone so far as to advocate socialized medicine.

We express our uncomprising opposition to any laws or policies directed toward the socialization of medicine.

We will support in every reasonable way sound plans for the extension of hospital facilities and medical care to the end that the people of all areas may have access to greatly improved health services.

THE UNFINISHED TASK

In a little more than a quarter of a century the Illinois Agricultural Association has grown to be one of the largest of the state farm organizations. Today a very high percentage of agricultural producers within Illinois are its members. Upon the horizon can be seen the limitation to further substantial membership increase. The organization has reached an early stage of maturity. The well laid policies of its founders and early leaders have ripened into wisdom. Emphasis has shifted gradually and almost imperceptibly from promotion to stewardship and service.

The job is far from complete. On the contrary, the farmers of Illinois today are faced with larger responsibilities. New problems and new service demands require of the organization a greater versatility, a greater energy and a greater ability. We must consolidate our gains and revitalize our democratic processes within our organization. From the rank and file must rise new leaders. Their qualities of leadership must be enhanced through an aroused membership consciousness at all levels of our organized agriculture.

This responsibility within our ranks is of the essence of the responsibility that lies with all groups and all peoples if, under God, the world is to know Christian principle and Christian peace.

Russell V. McKee (16th Dist.) | John T. Evans (18th Dist.) | Milton W. Warren (19th Dist.) | Dan L. Clarke (21st Dist.) | J. King Eaton (22nd Dist.)

Elect Five New Directors

TO ACQUAINT Farm Bureau members with the five new directors elected to the IAA board of directors at the 31st annual meeting held in Chicago, the following short biographies are printed.

RUSSELL V. McKEE, Varna, Marshall county, was elected to represent the 16th Congressional district, succeeding Albert Hayes, Chillicothe. The 16th district includes the following counties: Peoria, Tazewell, Stark, Marshall, Putnam and Bureau.

Mr. McKee is president of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association, an IAA affiliate. He was elected to the board of that cooperative in 1934 and named president in 1937. He is also president of the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau and the Marshall-Putnam Oil Company. He was elected to the board of his local Farm Bureau in 1929 and named president in 1938. He has served continuously on his Farm Bureau board since 1929, with the exception of one year. He has also served as president of the Marshall-Putnam Locker Service. Mr. McKee has two children: Mrs. Verna Wasson, Cincinnati, and Bert, who operates the family farm. Mr. McKee owns 172 acres and is renting another 80. He has a herd of Purebred Jerseys and also raises a large number of hogs. Mr. McKee is active in the Christian Church of Washburn.

JOHN T. EVANS, Hoopeston, Vermilion county, was elected to represent the 18th Congressional district, succeeding W. A. Dennis, Edgar, Piatt county. The 18th district includes the following counties: Vermilion, Iroquois, Kankakee, Edgar, Clark and Cumberland.

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Mr. Warren has served eight years as director of the Piatt County Farm Bureau and 12 years as its president. He operates a 440-acre grain and livestock farm. He was born Oct. 3, 1897 in Mansfield and was graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1921. Among his cooperative activities are services as director of the Champaign Production Credit Association from 1935 to 1939, and in past years as a township AAA committeeman. He has also served as a member of the Mansfield Co-op Locker board of directors. In his community, he is president of the Mansfield Community High School board, and is a member of the Mansfield Lions Club.

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Clarke has served as president of the Sangamon County Farm Bureau for the past four years and previously served as vice-president for two years. He has also been a member of the Farm Bureau board as a director from Cartwright Township.

Born June 9, 1888, in Pleasant Plains, on the farm which he operates today and on which his grandfather settled in 1830, Mr. Clarke attended Whipple Academy in Jacksonville and later the University of Illinois for three years from 1908 to 1911. After graduation he returned to the home farm and has operated it since that time, adding acreage until he now has 450 acres. It is a testimony to his belief in good soil practices that the land which his grandfather and father farmed has held up in production.

Mr. Clarke raises large numbers of hogs and certified soybeans and oats, in addition to his regular grain operations. He is a progressive farmer and has built up his land with lime and phosphate, clovers, manure and crop rotation.

In civic and community affairs, Mr. Clarke serves on the official board of the Methodist Church at Ashland, and has been active in Red Cross, Community and War Fund drives and Victory Bond campaigns.

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J. KING EATON, Edwardsville, Madison county, was elected to serve as representative from the 22nd Congressional district, succeeding Alvin O. Eckert, Belleville, St. Clair county. This district includes the following counties: Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Washington and Bond.

Mr. Eaton is a former president of the Sanitary Milk Producers and has served its board since its organization in

(*Continued on page 46*)

sembly for use on township and road district roads constitutes the first allocation of state funds for these farm-to-highway roads. These state funds must be expended in the manner that will secure the maximum mileage of serviceable all-weather roads. The standards of design and specifications for these roads must be held to a minimum. They cannot be the standards of design and specifications required for state and county roads which carry heavy traffic at high speeds.

We urge the Association to use every proper influence in endeavoring to have State requirements for these roads held to the minimum. Standards or design and specifications for these roads should be left largely to the discretion of the several county superintendents of highways and local road comissioners who are familiar with local conditions and needs. We request the Division of Highways to undertake experimental work to determine the types of construction and specifications for farm-to-highway roads which are most economical and practicable.

We further request the Board of Directors to develop and sponsor methods and plans for obtaining continued assistance from state funds for the construction and improvement of these farm-to-highway roads.

Some changes in the organization and administration of our road system may be necessary in order to obtain the maximum benefits from the money provided for roads. We request the Association to give attention and study to this problem.

X. PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

Legislation effective January 1, 1946, providing for the assessment of property in each county at an average of 100% of its full fair cash value already is resulting in confusion and misunderstanding and undoubtedly will lead to much litigation. A few governmental units will not receive sufficient funds. In the majority of instances, over a period of years, there will be substantial increases in taxing power. Bonding power has been greatly increased. State controls over tax levies are rendered much less effective and responsibility for local tax levies is placed squarely upon local officials. It is important that Farm Bureaus be on guard to protect the interests of their members. The law provides that the maximum rates to be levied in any governmental unit may be established at higher or lower levels by referendum. This provision affords taxpayers an opportunity to control local tax levies.

We urge that each County Farm Bureau establish a tax committee which will keep informed concerning local conditions, needs and practices and advise its membership and the public in order that local tax levies may be held to the amounts reasonably necessary.

XI. SCHOOL SURVEYS

The Association is pledged to assist local committees in studying and solving their local school problems. There is wide-spread interest in and support for improvement of our schools. Official county school survey committees have been established in many counties. These committees have an opportunity to blueprint school reorganization and to develop plans for the improvement and strengthening of our school system. The Association should give all feasible assistance to these committees.

We urge the County Farm Bureaus in the counties where school survey committees have been established to take an active interest in the work of these committees, to make suggestions for the improvement of local schools and to assist the survey committees in working out a constructive long-range program for the improvement of the school systems of their respective counties.

XII. EDUCATION IN COOPERATION AND FARM ORGANIZATION

We believe that the education of all citizens should include instruction in the fundamentals of rural life. Publicly supported educational institutions, and especially those responsible for the training of future rural citizens, should give much more attention to the instruction of students in the principles of cooperation and rural organizations. Such instruction should be begun in the elementary schools and continued through high school. Students in Vocational Agriculture classes should receive thorough instruction in the fundamentals of cooperation and in the purposes and methods of rural organizations as well as instruction in crop and livestock production.

We believe that all teachers in rural elementary and high schools should have as a part of their qualifications for teaching, at least one course in rural life. Teachers of Vocational Agriculture, Agricultural Extension workers and all agricultural college graduates should be required to have completed courses in cooperation and rural organizations. We request the appropriate authorities of the State of Illinois, of the University of Illinois, of the other teacher training institutions, and of all rural elementary and high schools of the state to give this subject their careful consideration.

In order to create greater interest in education for services in rural areas, we ask college authorities to call to the attention of veterans and other students, the opportunities available to dependable and well-trained young men in the field of agricultural cooperation. We also call upon the managers and directors of farmers' cooperatives and other farm organizations throughout the State to bring to the attention of veterans and agriculture students the opportunities available in their respective organizations.

XIII. HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

Many proposals have been made dealing with the problems of rural health, medical care and hospital facilities. Some of these proposals have been very constructive, while others have gone so far as to advocate socialized medicine.

We express our uncomprising opposition to any laws or policies directed toward the socialization of medicine.

We will support in every reasonable way sound plans for the extension of hospital facilities and medical care to the end that the people of all areas may have access to greatly improved health services.

THE UNFINISHED TASK

In a little more than a quarter of a century the Illinois Agricultural Association has grown to be one of the largest of the state farm organizations. Today a very high percentage of agricultural producers within Illinois are its members. Upon the horizon can be seen the limitation to further substantial membership increase. The organization has reached an early stage of maturity. The well laid policies of its founders and early leaders have ripened into wisdom. Emphasis has shifted gradually and almost imperceptibly from promotion to stewardship and service.

The job is far from complete. On the contrary, the farmers of Illinois today are faced with larger responsibilities. New problems and new service demands require of the organization a greater versatility, a greater energy and a greater ability. We must consolidate our gains and revitalize our democratic processes within our organization. From the rank and file must rise new leaders. Their qualities of leadership must be enhanced through an aroused membership consciousness at all levels of our organized agriculture.

This responsibility within our ranks is of the essence of the responsibility that lies with all groups and all peoples if, under God, the world is to know Christian principle and Christian peace.

Russell V. McKee (16th Dist.) | John T. Evans (18th Dist.) | Milton W. Warren (19th Dist.) | Dan L. Clarke (21st Dist.) | J. King Eaton (22nd Dist.)

Elect Five New Directors

TO ACQUAINT Farm Bureau members with the five new directors elected to the IAA board of directors at the 31st annual meeting held in Chicago, the following short biographies are printed.

RUSSELL V. McKEE, Varna, Marshall county, was elected to represent the 16th Congressional district, succeeding Albert Hayes, Chillicothe. The 16th district includes the following counties: Peoria, Tazewell, Stark, Marshall, Putnam and Bureau.

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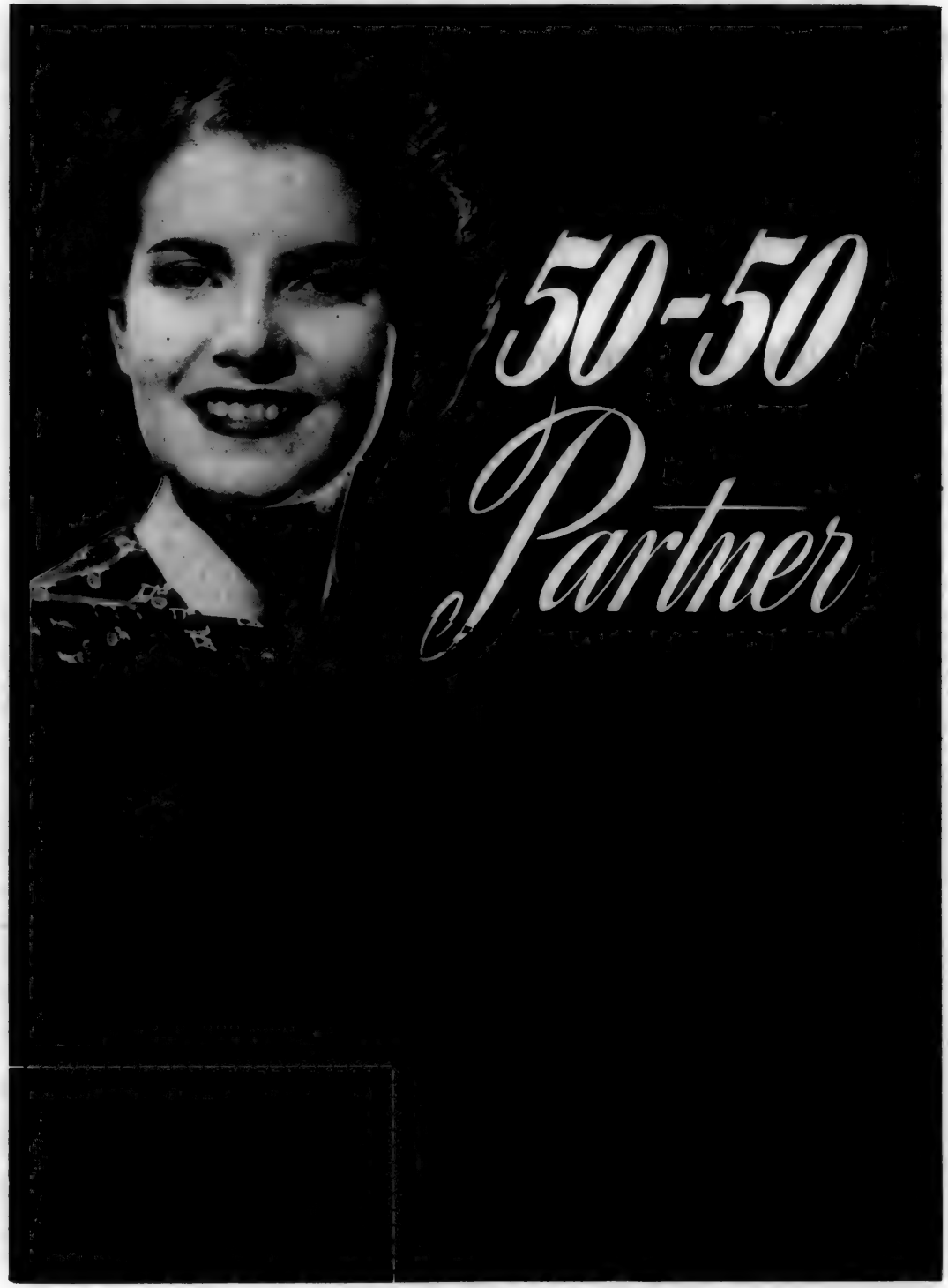
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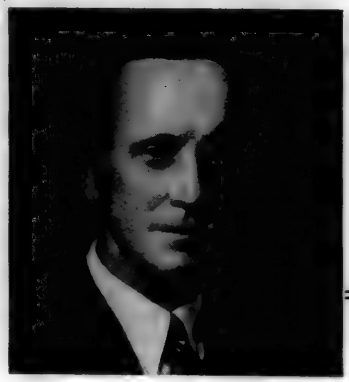
Partner

MEET YOUR NEW OFFICERS

President
Charles B. Shuman

Vice-President
Floyd E. Morris



CHARLES B. SHUMAN, Sullivan, Moultrie county livestock farmer who comes in as president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, is admirably fitted by experience, ability and background to discharge the duties of this high office. He is a progressive farmer, well-grounded through practical working knowledge and education in agriculture, well-versed in Farm Bureau and cooperatives through service on these boards and with business and administrative ability developed through managing his own farm and by his five years of service on the IAA board.

Mr. Shuman has demonstrated by his work on the board of directors of the Association that he is able to weigh facts calmly and deliberately and make sound decisions. He has also demonstrated his capacity to grow and develop as new responsibilities are placed upon his shoulders.

His biography supplements and confirms these statements. Mr. Shuman was born on a farm east of Sullivan, the son of Grace Baker and Bliss Shuman, April 27, 1907.

Mr. Shuman attended the Purvis country school, where he later served as a board member, and the Sullivan High School from which he was graduated in 1924. He entered the University of Illinois in the fall of 1924 and received his bachelor's degree from the College of Agriculture in June, 1928, graduating with honors. He earned his master's degree in agronomy from the College in February of 1929. While working for his master's degree, his minor study was agricultural economics. During his college career, Mr. Shuman was a member of Alpha Zeta, agricultural scholastic honorary, Farm House social fraternity, Sigma Xi, scientific fraternity, and the scholastic journalism fraternity at the University. He was elected to the latter fraternity in recognition of his service on the business staff of the Agriculturist, College of Agriculture student publication.

Mr. Shuman married Ida Wilson in 1933. She was a native of New Richmond, Ind., and was born and reared on the Charles Meharry farm near there. She was teacher of mathematics in Sullivan High School when she met Mr. Shuman.

When Mr. Shuman left College in 1929, he returned to the home farm of 456 acres which he operated with his father. In 1933, he bought a 46-acre farm adjoining the home place and he and Mrs. Shuman moved to this farm shortly after they were married. When Mr. Shuman's grandmother, Mrs. Mary Shuman died, he bought her farm of 230 acres from the estate and has been renting it out. He has continued to operate his 46-acre place and the 456-acre home farm with his father. The latter is a general livestock farm which has been in the family since 1853.

Mr. Shuman has purebred Angus and Duroc-Jersey herds and raises some hybrid seed corn. The Angus cow herd of 50 cows and calves is maintained to use up the grassland on the place. Mr. Shuman used to feed from 80 to 100 steers a year, but last year he fed only a few cattle. About 200 hogs are raised per year, but in the last few years this number has been reduced.

In all his farming operations, Mr. Shuman has followed a good soil building program. All but 10 acres of the land he operates has been limed and about 50 per cent of it has had rock phosphate applications. He has also established several grass waterways on the land.

Since graduation from College, Mr. Shuman has been very active in Farm Bureau, cooperative, and community affairs. He served as a director of the Moultrie County Farm Bureau from 1932 to 1933 and as president from 1934 to 1938. He was elected to the IAA board of directors in 1941 to represent the 19th Congressional district and served until his election to the presidency of the IAA. During his period as a board member he served on the finance and marketing committees.

Other cooperative activities of Mr. Shuman include: directorship on the Shelbyville and Charleston Production Credit Associations from 1933 to 1935, and from 1935 to 1941, respectively; and as president of the Charleston PCA from 1936 to 1938.

Mr. Shuman served as vice-president of the Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative in 1939 and as president since 1940; on the executive committee of the Coles, Douglas, Moultrie Wheat Control Association, 1933-34, and as president in 1935; and as director and secretary of the Moultrie Shipping Association, 1932-45.

In the community, Mr. Shuman has been deeply interested in school affairs. He served for many years as a director of the Purvis school, and now is president of the Community Consolidated District No. 3. The Purvis school district was one of five districts merged in the consolidated district. This reorganization, which was worked out by the local people, was outlined in a story appearing in the February, 1944, issue of the Illinois Agricultural Asso-

The vow, "till Death do us part" was more than a marriage compact. It was a social and a business alliance. To share in joys and troubles. She has kept a wonderful home, raised your children, been your counsellor and your refuge. On the farm, too . . . tended a flock of chickens, made the purchases, tended garden, run the tractor, helped milk the cows. Yes, it's truly a 50-50 partnership arrangement. And you, in your way, have worked hard to uphold your end of the bargain. But have you given sufficient thought to the problems that would face her if you were removed? The children to educate . . . the farm to finish paying for . . . loans to repay. After payment of obligations would she have enough to carry on as you would want her to? Most probably you already have life insurance. But do you have *enough*? How much is needed, in your instance? Well, our advice is to get together with your Farm Bureau insurance man and your 50-50 partner and discuss the whole matter courageously. If you have enough, you'll feel better. If you *don't*, now is the time to remedy the deficiency before you get a single year older.

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President
Charles E. Shannon

Vice President
Floyd E. Mears

ciation Record. In the reorganization of the five districts, two school buildings were closed and three were kept open. One building houses the first and second grades, another the third, fourth and fifth grades, and the third houses the sixth, seventh and eighth grades. Plans are now under way to build a modern rural school to house all eight grades under one roof.

Mr. Shuman also has been a teacher of a Sunday School class of high school age youths in the Sullivan Methodist Church for the past 15 years, and has been a leader of the Brushy Bend Gang 4-H club for the past 16 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Shuman have four children: Charles W., 10; John and Paul, 8-year-old twins, and Janet, 3½ years old.

The new vice-president of the IAA, Floyd E. Morris, Buffalo, Sangamon county, has been active in Farm Bureau work for a number of years. He was elected to the IAA board to succeed Dwight Hart, Christian county, in 1944, representing the 21st Congressional district. During his term on the board he has served ably as a member of the organization-information committee.

Mr. Morris was elected to the Sangamon County Farm Bureau board in 1936, and has served as vice-president for the past four years.

Mr. Morris was the first secretary of the county corn-hog program and later was elected county AAA chairman. Several years ago he served as a member of the committee. He operates a 330-acre livestock and grain farm.

The new vice-president is probably best known over the state for his work as a member of the IAA schools committee and as a member of its subcommittee. Mr. Morris was especially fitted for the IAA schools committee work having served as a director of both the grade and high school boards of Buffalo. He was on the board of the Buffalo High School at the time of its consolidation with the Tri-City High School.

Mr. Morris' other activities include chairmanship of the rural division of the Sangamon county war fund drive in 1943 and services of several years as a member of the FSA farm loan committee of his county.

Mr. Morris is married and has four children, two daughters and two sons. They are: Mrs. Kathryn Dale, Kansas City Mo., formerly in the Army Nurse Corps; Jean, freshman at the University of Illinois; Robert, SOM 3/c, U. S. Navy, stationed in the Pacific; and Donald, 10.

NEW MOTOR LAW EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1

THE new Illinois Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Law becomes effective on January 1, 1946. There are two main features of this law which every motorist should keep in mind.

1. REPORTING OF ACCIDENTS

The law requires all motorists to report all accidents to the Department of Public Works and Buildings, Springfield, Illinois, within 24 hours if the accident results in death or personal injury and within 10 days if damage to property, including the driver's own car, is in excess of $50.00. (A copy of this report is shown on the front inside cover page of this issue of the RECORD. The Editors suggest that you take a look at it now.)

2. PROOF OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The new law requires every motorist involved in an accident resulting in injury, death or property damage in excess of $50.00 to post cash or other security with the State in an amount determined by the Department of Public Works and Buildings unless such person carries public liability and property damage insurance in a company licensed to do business in the State of Illinois. If such person does have insurance then his insurance company will file with the State a form known as "SR 21" certifying to them that there is public liability and property damage insurance on the motor vehicle. The security provision of the law does not apply to accidents involving less than $50.00 worth of damage, nor to owners of legally parked cars, nor to owners of cars used without permission, nor to the operators or owners of a car involved in an accident wherein injury or damage was caused to no one but themselves.

The administration of the law is divided between the Department of Public Works and Buildings and the office of the Secretary of State. The Department of Public Works and Buildings will receive and analyze each report to determine how much security is required and then certify to the Secretary of State, the name of the person and the amount of security required, if such person does not carry insurance. The deposit required may be in any amount between $50.00 and $11,000 — from $50.00 for a dented fender to $1,000 for greater property damage, up to $5,000 for injury to or death of one person and up to $10,000 for injury to or death of more than one person. Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company policies all provide for at least $15,000, which is in excess of the amount required by law.

When this new law becomes effective on January 1st it will be more important than ever that motorists make certain that their premiums on auto insurance are paid on time. To be on the safe side, A. E. Richardson, Manager of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, is advising policyholders to pay their auto insurance premiums when they receive the first notice that the premium is due and not to wait until they receive the red-colored final premium notice.

Here is the main reason why you should keep your insurance premium paid up. If you have an accident with your car and the damage to others amounts to more than $50.00, you will have to show that you are able to pay for the damages. If your insurance premium is due and is not paid at the time of the accident, the insurance company won't be able to file a certificate showing you have insurance. In that case, you will have to make a deposit in cash, bond or such other security as is acceptable to the Secretary of State in an amount to cover damages caused by the accident *whether you are liable for such damage or not.* If your liability insurance is paid up, certification of that fact by your insurance company to the Secretary of State will meet the law's requirements.

The new Safety-Responsibility Law is designed to make the motorist who uses the highways of Illinois financially responsible. It will do much to remove from the highway the irresponsible motorist who "hits and runs" from financial responsibility incurred by an accident.

Four IAA Veterans Retire

MANY years of services and devotion to the cause of Farm Bureau and to the farmers of Illinois are represented in the careers of men who retired from the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors at the 31st annual meeting in Chicago.

Talmage Defrees, Greenville, Bond county, who retired as vice-president, was first elected to the IAA board in 1932 and served a two-year term as representative from the 22nd Congressional district. In 1935 he was elected as vice-president and has served continuously in that capacity since that time.

A charter member of the Bond County Farm Bureau, Mr. Defrees has been a builder for Farm Bureau and Farm Bureau cooperatives. Operator of a 240-acre farm east of Greenville, Mr. Defrees was a founder and early director of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, an IAA affiliate located at Carbondale. At the present time he is vice-president of the Exchange. He also served as president of the Bond County Farm Bureau for five years in its early days.

As a young man, Mr. Defrees was awarded an appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, but circumstances arose that made it impossible for him to attend. His only brother, who went in his place and was graduated in 1900, has had a long and notable career in the Navy and served during World War II as an admiral.

Mr. Defrees attended Greenville College near his home and later was educated at Drake University, Des Moines, and at the University of Chicago.

As one of the outstanding farmers of southern Illinois, Mr. Defrees was awarded the Master Farmer medal by Prairie Farmer in 1930. An able platform speaker, Mr. Defrees has addressed Farm Bureau and civic groups throughout the state, and through his efforts has contributed materially to the growth of Farm Bureau in Illinois. In announcing his retirement, Mr. Defrees indicated that he was planning on catching up on his fishing, but at the same time he also planned to continue his efforts in the interest of Farm Bureau.

Alvin O. Eckert, Belleville, St. Clair county, who retired as director representing the 22nd Congressional district, is another man who has given freely of his time and efforts to Farm Bureau. He was first elected to the IAA board in 1921 and served a two-year term, and in 1923 was named vice-president to serve with Sam H. Thompson, Quincy, Adams county. In 1934, Mr. Eckert was re-elected to the IAA board, and has served continuously since that time. He has made a major contribution to the IAA program through his service as chairman of the marketing committee.

Talmage Defrees

Mr. Eckert assisted in organizing the St. Clair County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, of which he is now president, and served seven years as president of his Farm Bureau. He also was on the board of the Federated Fruit Growers of America. He has a 1000-acre farm, 500 acres of which is in orchard. He also feeds hogs and cattle and operates a roadside stand which has become famous throughout Illinois.

Mr. Eckert has three sons who are partners with him in the farming business. Cornell is a first lieutenant in the Army and has been in service for more than four years. Before entering the services, Cornell managed the orchard. Curt Eckert manages the livestock operations of the farm, and Vernon runs the market.

Mr. Eckert has served as president of the Illinois State Horticulture Society and is a holder of the Master Farmer medal awarded by Prairie Farmer, and was president for several years of the Master Farmer Club of America. He has served as director of the Belleville Chamber of Commerce.

Albert Hayes, Chillicothe, Peoria county, who retired as director from the 16th Congressional district, has been long active in Farm Bureau and served on the IAA board continuously from 1934 through 1945. During his period of service on the board he was a member of the finance committee for 10 years.

Mr. Hayes' interest in Farm Bureau in the early days was recognized by his election as township director and later as secretary and treasurer of the Peoria County Farm Bureau. He also was first president of the Peoria Service Company.

Mr. Hayes has held numerous offices in civic and cooperative affairs including directorships on the boards of the First National Bank of Chillicothe, Peoples Building and Loan Association of Chillicothe, and Peoria County National Farm Loan Association. He also served as township supervisor for 13 years, as chairman of the board of trustees of Mossville Methodist Church, trustee of the Peoria Methodist Hospital, director of Peoria County Tuberculosis Sanitarium District, member of Agricultural committee, Peoria Association of Commerce, chairman of agricultural committee of Peoria district OPA. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have three sons, two of whom are in the European zone of occupation serving their country, and one at home on the farm. Mr. Hayes operates a 194-acre grain and livestock farm and is a hybrid seed corn grower. Mr. Hayes was awarded the Prairie Farmer Master Farmer award in the '30s.

W. A. Dennis, Paris, Edgar county, who retired as director representing the 18th Congressional district, served on the IAA board from 1930 to 1934 and from 1938 through 1945. A graduate of Harvard University in 1911, Mr. Dennis has been a Farm Bureau member for 30 years, and has served as secretary, vice-president and president of the Edgar County Farm Supply Company, and as

(*Continued on page 46*)

Albert Hayes (16th Dist.) **A. O. Eckert (22nd Dist.)** **W. A. Dennis (18th Dist.)**

EARL C. SMITH . . . *the Man, the Leader, the Realist, the Forward-Looker*

A PRACTICAL ESTIMATE OF HIS WORK — BY ONE WHO WORKED WITH HIM

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IT CAN safely be predicted, that as the years go by, the stature of Farl C. Smith as a farm leader in the state and nation will grow rather than lessen. As the shock experienced at his retirement diminishes, there will come time for reflection upon his contributions and services to the farmers of America.

The printed word can add little to the true estimate of the man which is already written in the hearts of those who have come to know him during the past 20 years. But it is appropriate at this time to recount briefly something of his achievements in the interest of better farm life.

While much has been written in the nation's press about Earl Smith as a farm leader in business and legislative fields, less attention has been given to him as an individual. This in itself is no small tribute to the man.

Perhaps to best understand the man it is necessary to go back to the first words he spoke upon assuming the presidency of the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1926. As he accepted the gavel from the hands of Sam Thompson, he said, "To the best of my strength and ability, I will serve what I believe to be the best interests of the farmers." Earl Smith has been doing just that for the past 20 years. There is no other job he would have rather done. As he has often said, "It's true that I have worked hard, but I have enjoyed it. I feel sorry for a man who works at something he doesn't like."

Those who have known of the high positions in government which have offered Mr. Smith under both Republican and Democratic administrations have often asked him why he refused such honors. He has said that he refused them for "selfish reasons." Selfishly, he explains, he preferred to serve Illinois farmers in his present position.

Why then did Mr. Smith resign his position at this time? Again the answer can be found in his devotion to the organization. He believed that this was an opportune time to step aside and let a younger man take his place at the helm. With the counsel and advice of older officers, a young man, he believed, could develop and grow and lead the Illinois Agricultural Association into even greater fields of service. Only a big man could make the decision that Mr. Smith made.

Another insight into the character of the IAA's retiring president can be found in the fact that the door of his office was always open to anyone who wished to see him. A man occupying a position comparable to Mr. Smith's in a private business corporation would have surrounded himself with a barricade of secretaries. Mr. Smith did not. The door was always open and members of the staff felt free to approach him on any subject and offer constructive criticism on administrative matters. Another distinguishing feature of Mr. Smith's personality was his way of getting things done. Rather than issue orders, he accomplished the desired end through suggestions and recommendations. This was not a studied approach; he did it unconsciously because it is part of his nature.

Another of the attributes that marked Mr. Smith as a leader was his ability to iron out differences of opinion among leaders of various groups seated around a council table. Many times after long discussions which had failed to arrive at any conclusion, Mr. Smith, who had been listening quietly, would step in and in a clear-cut summation state the problem and offer a suggestion for its disposal. He wasted no words in his summary, and what previously had appeared to be a mass of tangled strands, suddenly became untangled.

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Another obvious part of Mr. Smith's personality was his outstanding ability as a platform speaker and as a representative of the farmers' cause in the halls of Congress and before the General Assembly. This was not an inherited ability. He developed as a speaker after becoming president of the IAA. As one farm adviser recalls, shortly after Mr. Smith became president he was suggested as an annual meeting speaker for a County Farm Bureau. Local leaders said, "No, not Smith. He can't speak for sour apples." Today he is one of the most sought-after speakers on the public platform.

Persons who had only a casual acquaintance with Mr. Smith may have never realized his love of people and the high value he placed on true friendship. This was because of Mr. Smith's reserved nature. This natural reserve was deepened by his concentration on the many and serious problems and responsibilities that he had to study and bear. But those who came to know Mr. Smith through travelling with him to County Farm Bureau meetings or in working with him, found a delightful companion and one who was truly interested in them as individuals.

Some may have thought Mr. Smith was headstrong, and at times he was misunderstood. This misunderstanding grew from the fact that Mr. Smith had certain deep and fundamental convictions. He would listen and weigh the facts carefully, but he would not compromise on his fundamental beliefs. Again this characteristic had much to do with his development into a great leader.

It is without a doubt that Mrs. Smith was a constant reservoir of inspiration

to her husband. This lovely and gracious lady was well known to those who attended annual meetings. She had a deep interest in farm people and rural life as she was born and reared on a farm one and one-half miles from the present Smith home.

When Mr. Smith came to make his great decision to retire as IAA president, he counseled with no one but his wife. Her reply to the question of retirement was, "As you know, Earl, I never wanted you to be president of the Illinois Agricultural Association because it would take you away from home. But now that it has been your life for 20 years, you alone must make the decision."

There is often inspiration to be found in the biographies of American leaders because they are tributes to the traditions of the nation which places no limit on the heights a man may reach. In America a man can be as great as his capacities permit.

Such is the story of Earl C. Smith. He is a farmer by choice. Born Feb. 19, 1886, in Pittsfield, Pike county, the son of Annie Clemmons and William Thomas Smith, his parents were native rural people of Illinois. His parents moved to Tennessee when Mr. Smith was five years old because of his mother's health which could not withstand the rugged winters. During summer vacations, his parents each year returned to Pike county where they had farming interests and lived in a cottage on one of the Smith farms near Detroit.

It was during these visits that Mr. Smith decided that when he reached his majority he would be a farmer as he was particularly interested in livestock. In school, Mr. Smith showed particular aptitude for mathematics, and completed the highest book in this course, which at that time was calculus, in his second year at American University of Harriman, Tenn. But Mr. Smith disliked foreign languages, particularly Latin, even though his father was a teacher of these subjects and a learned scholar in Greek.

Because of this dislike of foreign languages, which in those days was an important part of the curriculum, Mr. Smith left school and went to work at the age of 16. He worked for several years first as a shipping clerk for a wholesale grocery and later as a salesman on the road for the company. Even at this age, Mr. Smith enjoyed business success because of his ability with figures, but he didn't like the work. He wanted to be a farmer. He saved some money and he decided he would go into business for himself and rent a farm.

Thus at the age of 21, he returned to Pike county and started out as a tenant farmer. Two years later he married a Pike county girl, Mary Sanderson, and purchased the home place that was settled by his grandfather, W. A. Clemmons in 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have maintained their home there for the past 35 years. They have established a modern farm home, the kind of a home they dreamed about when they were first married. To Mr. Smith, this home is a symbol of the kind of farm life that he has been fighting to secure for farmers for the past 20 years.

This scene is from the 1943 IAA annual meeting and shows Mr. and Mrs. Smith looking with admiration on the beautiful clock presented to the IAA leader by Illinois Farm Bureau members as a token of their appreciation for his services. If members have copies of the December 1943 IAA RECORD they would be interested in again reading the tribute which Vice-President Defrees gave at that time.

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Today, the man who started out renting land, owns and operates 800 acres of land in Pike and Scott counties. He also operates for non-resident brothers and sisters an additional 600 acres of land.

While Mr. Smith has often been labelled a "corn farmer" because of his belief that the stabilization of grain prices makes for greater stabilization in the prices of cattle, hogs, dairy products and poultry, and while raising rather substantial amounts of corn, oats and alfalfa, he is in reality a livestock farmer. During the 38 years he has been on the farm, cattle and hogs have consumed not only all of the grain and hay produced on the land, but at least an equal amount of grain that was purchased. The livestock operations have added greatly to the improvement of the land, as any one of Mr. Smith's neighbors will testify. Mr. Smith also was one of the first farmers in Pike county to use limestone and sweet clover in building up soil fertility.

Mr. Smith came up through the Farm Bureau ranks to the presidency of the IAA. He first served on the Pike County Farm Bureau executive committee as representative from Detroit township in 1920, was elected vice-president in 1921, and president in 1922. In 1923 he was elected to the IAA board of directors to represent the 20th Congressional district. He served as director until 1926 when he was named as IAA president to succeed Sam H. Thompson, Adams county. He was elected to the board of the American Farm Bureau Federation in 1931 and was named vice-president in 1936. He has served as chairman of the policy making committee of the AFBF since 1933. Volumes could be written on his contributions in the latter position.

Under Mr. Smith's leadership the membership of the IAA has grown from 45,600 to 115,651. Twelve separate business corporations have been organized and all have been outstandingly successful. During his term of office the net worth of the organization has grown from $273,606 to $11,272,000. The IAA and its affiliated service corporations, all of which operate under a Management Corporation of which Mr. Smith was president, now have total assets approximating $50,000,000. Mr. Smith was a director of 12 corporations serving farm people, president of seven and vice-president

(*Continued on page 46*)

FARM SUPPLY HAS NOVEL PROGRAM

By MARY TUCKER

Editor of Pacemaker

ILLINOIS Farm Supply Company member-audience at the Sherman Hotel, Nov. 27, saw an innovation as a different kind of annual meeting program unfolded. Officers and board of directors filed upon the stage as usual, but during President Fred E. Herndon's address, he announced that all directors would have a part later in the day's program, each discussing a topic of vital importance. This was a change in the regular meeting routine, but was well received by the delegates and others who thought the subjects chosen for discussion were not only timely but of fundamental importance to a better understanding of the organization's policies, aims, and contributions to Agriculture.

The topics discussed by the board included: "Better Inter-Organization Relationship, the Goal of 3-Man Advisor Committees"; "Proper Absorption of the Returned Veterans Who Were Former Employees"; "'Service Brand' and its Place in Our Feed Manufacturing Program"; "Timely Counsel on Investments in Fixed Assets"; "What New Services Can We Properly Consider?"; "Is Our Previous Border-Line Policy Still Adequate?"; and "The Uniform Management Agreement."

President Herndon discussed "Illinois Farm Supply's Increased Participation With Other Regional Cooperatives." In this he spoke of the company's relationship with other cooperatives; the formation of our first operating membership in another cooperative, the Farm Bureau Milling Company; our second cooperative association, that with Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc.; our third activity which took us into research as a member of The American Farm Research Association; and our most recent membership in United Cooperatives of Alliance, Ohio.

C. H. Becker, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Company, in presenting the board of directors' report, said that the 19th year, concluded on Aug. 31, was a year of uncertainty and great change, but despite the problems of war and its aftermath the company had added another brilliant page to its record as a history-making cooperative. The most successful year in its life span, the company made a 15.3 per cent gain over last year (the previous record), the total wholesale value of goods sold and transportation income amounting to $19,090,448.86. Members were happy to hear that patronage refunds in the amount of $1,075,973.66 and capital stock dividends in the amount of $51,784.02 had been declared for distribution.

President Fred Herndon (left) welcomes two new members to the board of Illinois Farm Supply Company — Charles Kesslinger (center) and Otto Steffey. F. E. Morris was third member elected.

"Sales of all petroleum products during this fiscal period," said Becker, "amounted to 132,148,985 gallons, representing an increase over last year of six and one-half per cent. Stated in another way, this is a gain of approximately 26 million gallons over the year 1941.

A total of 55,144 tons, including 39,134 tons of Blue Seal feeds, 11,635 tons of ingredients, and 4,375 tons of Service Brand feeds (manufactured by the four newly authorized Service Brand distributors) represents an increase of 40 per cent over last year.

The achievement of the Feed Division, accomplished in the face of limitations of both facilities and ingredients, was small compared to what it could have done had adequate manufacturing facilities been available. Becker emphasized that greater manufacturing capacity is imperative. The first step in such a program was taken when the company purchased the Benton Flour Mill properties at Benton, Franklin county, and began to remodel facilities into a completely modern feed manufacturing plant, which will be in operation by mid-winter.

Probably the most notable development of the past year was the plant food program, formulated because of the need of Illinois farmers to put back into their land the minerals removed by heavy wartime production. Although farmers were unable to get more than a fraction of the plant food materials that they needed during the year, much progress was made. The total amount of chemical fertilizers handled by the company was approximately four and one-half times the quantity sold a year ago. This includes 9,361 tons of mixed goods, 6,145 tons of superphosphate, 310 tons of treble superphosphate, 4,047 tons of muriate of potash, and 15,836 tons of raw rock phosphate.

Becker stated that "the most important single development in the Farm Bureau Plant Food Program during the year was the establishment of 55 complete soils analysis laboratories by county Farm Bureaus throughout the state. Eleven others were in the process of being established at the close of the year. This program is making it possible to take the guesswork out of plant food recommendations. These laboratories, along with the soil conservation services, place within the grasp of individual farmers the opportunity to make a genuine science of soil management, which is the basic problem of modern agriculture.

Notable among the company's activities of the past year was the formation of many new service companies out of previously large multiple companies. Becker reported that fifteen new service companies were thus formed. Also, there were six elevator members who changed their articles of incorporation and converted to Farm Bureau type cooperatives. Sangamon county was taken into our membership during the year, which makes service available now in 101 of the 102 counties in the state.

In his closing remarks, Becker stressed the need for new construction, modernization, renovation, repairs, and new equipment. He predicted that the powerful nations and the powerful industries throughout the world of tomorrow will be those with vast research talent and facilities. "He who would serve better and hold his place in the competitive system," said Becker, "must engage in research on a large scale, and he must master the research technique. We, as an organization, must give a new meaning to this word in the years ahead. It is with these thoughts in mind that on Jan. 1, 1946, we are creating a separate 'Research and Development' Division. We propose to utilize this new, important Division in carrying out actual physical research and to study the work of other research institutions. We intend also to collaborate with the University of Illinois, the American Farm Research Association, and other public and semi-public research organizations; and in general it should be our purpose to do whatever is necessary in the broad field of research to make every phase of our program progressive and sound."

MEMBERSHIP

MAY REACH 125,000 IN *1946*

HOPES for IAA membership reaching the 125,000 mark in 1946 was expressed at the annual organization-information conference in Chicago Nov. 28, by O. D. Brissenden, IAA organization director.

The conference was held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the IAA at Hotel Sherman.

"For the past four years," Brissenden said, "we have had a net annual gain of 10,000 members. We may well expect a similar gain in 1946. The membership banner may well carry the figure 125,000.

"I believe it will if those who believe in the Farm Bureau live up to their opportunities.

"A strong membership," he explained, "will be necessary if we would live up to our future. Last year it stood at 105,057. As of Sept. 30 it was 115,657. Let's make it 125,000 next year!"

Theme of the conference was "Selling, Serving and Saving Farm Bureau membership." The selling point was discussed by Orville Helms, president of the St. Clair County Farm Bureau, the serving by Lester Day, president of the Kankakee County Farm Bureau, and Dave Mieher, manager of Country Life Insurance Company, and the saving by A. E. James, president of the Whiteside County Farm Bureau, and by C. H. Becker, manager of the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Helms stressed the importance of contact with the individual farmer and urged county organization directors to plan and conduct a well-organized membership campaign at least once a year.

Day pointed out to all Farm Bureau officers the importance of service. If we serve the member as he should be served, he said, we won't need to worry about saving them.

Mieher advised the C.O.D.'s not to consider their jobs done as soon as the farmer has signed his contract. The big selling job, he said, is to see that the member gets the benefit of all the services to which he is entitled.

Mieher pointed out that the new Farm Bureau member, remembering the points of service stressed when he was being asked to join, is in a mood to challenge somebody to prove that he did not make a mistake when he signed a membership contract.

"We recognize our responsibility," Mieher said, "as representatives of the Farm Bureau insurance program to be one of providing for all of the insurance needs of Farm Bureau members.

A. E. James, president, Whiteside County Farm Bureau.

We believe that our insurance companies are in a position to provide these needs with a superior service offered at a low cost."

James reminded Farm Bureau officers to recognize the fact that each member doesn't look to his organization for the same thing. So build your program, he said, so it will reach and interest all membership. To some, insurance is the big feature, to others service and educational programs are of paramount importance. Plan your program to give the farmer what he needs, and see that he gets it.

Becker urged the participation of all in Farm Bureau affairs to save it from membership apathy and defection. "If you want to lose your members," Becker told his audience, "just ignore them. To be ignored hurts more than to be insulted.

"When the Farm Bureau does not have good public relations and good membership relations, it hasn't very much left," he continued. "When farm people cannot reach out and touch the organization and be conscious of the fact that it is theirs, we have failed.

"We have a democratic set-up with 2,900 farmer officials operating Farm Bureau and its cooperatives in Illinois. As long as we keep this kind of democratic machinery operating we will save membership effectively."

The meeting was presided over by Otto Steffey, Henderson, who also asked the membership to "talk Farm Bureau every chance you get." Farm Bureau leaders especially, he said, should get acquainted with as many farmers as possible, letting them know the advantages of belonging to our organization. Others introduced on the program were the new vice president of the IAA, Floyd E. Morris, Sangamon, and August Eggerding, Randolph.

Five county organization directors, L. W. Braham, Will; R. L. Montavon, Lee; H. Zeis Gumm, Edgar; C. H. Mills, Cook, and John C. Bigelow, Marion, were singled out by the organization department for special mention.

Braham reported a gain of 265 members for the largest numerical gain in the state. Montavon was a close second, reporting a net numerical gain of 259. Gumm had 351 per cent of his new member quota, which was state high on a percentage basis. He was closely followed by Bigelow with 349 per cent. Mills reported 380 new members signed, which was the highest number reported.

Director Brissenden also commended the fine records of his district assistants — L. B. Hornbeck, John C. Moore and Harry Claar.

During the past year, two new county Farm Bureaus were organized in Hamilton and Perry counties. The new Farm Bureaus were set up after the reorganization of the Franklin-Hamilton and Jackson-Perry Farm Bureaus. Both of the new organizations have experienced splendid growth during the past several months, Brissenden reported.

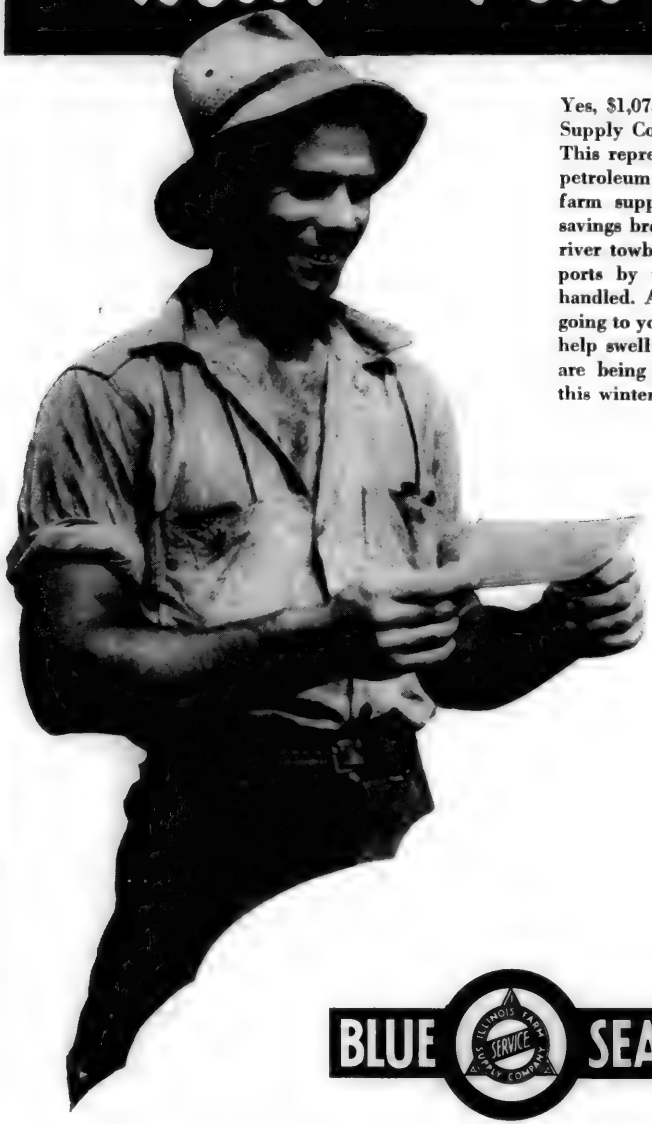
HOLD FARM AND HOME WEEK, FEB. 12-14

Farm and Home Week, highlight of the year's University of Illinois college of agriculture activities, will be held on the Urbana campus Feb. 12-14, Dean H. P. Rusk of the college of agriculture has announced.

Dean Rusk warned all farm people to get rooming accommodations far in advance if they plan to attend Farm and Home Week.

"The housing situation in Urbana-Champaign is extremely critical," he said, "and visitors will experience difficulty if they come to stay overnight without reservations."

"Well! Here's some of my



Yes, $1,075,973.00 is being returned by the Illinois Farm Supply Company to 162 local Farm Bureau cooperatives. This represents savings from large volume purchasing of petroleum products, feeds, plant foods, and other essential farm supplies. Included in this are the transportation savings brought about by the ownership and operation of river towboats, barges, marine terminals, and truck transports by which 88% of our petroleum products were handled. A proportionate share of this million dollars is going to your local Farm Bureau service company and will help swell the size of the patronage refund checks which are being distributed to Farm Bureau member patrons this winter season.

132,148,985 GALLONS PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

FARMERS BOUGHT 132,148,985 gallons of petroleum products—the largest volume in the company's 19 years of history. This is an increase of 6½% over the previous year. Petroleum today is essential to food production. During wartime, purchasing, superior quality, transporting and distributing 115,000 farms was indeed a huge task. this record was accomplished with 15% trucksalesmen driving older trucks achievement in efficient distribution was possible by the effective cooperation an enthusiastic service personnel splendid organization of farm operating in our "keep filled" pr

BLUE SEAL — ILLINOIS FARM SERVICE SUPPLY COMPANY

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY C

my money they didn't use!"

A MILLION BAGS OF FEED

Sounds like an impressive quantity. It is 40% greater than the previous year. But spread over the 63 counties that have this service and the thousands of livestock and poultry feeders, the supply was not adequate. Farmers are following better feeding practices today than in any period. They have learned that it pays to feed a balanced ration. They are feeding their livestock to heavier weights and are producing more beef steaks, pork chops and poultry products for American tables. With limitations on both facilities and ingredients during the past year, it was not possible to meet all the membership needs. Plans are being formulated, however, to provide the physical facilities necessary for the manufacture and mixing facilities to enable your organization to more adequately meet the demands being placed upon it.

GALLONS PRODUCTS

132,148,985 gallons of
the largest volume in
rs of history. This is an
over the previous year.
essential to food produc-
ime, purchasing, supervis-
porting and distributing to
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ccomplished with 15% fewer
driving older trucks. This
efficient distribution was made
e effective cooperation between
stic service personnel and a
rganization of farm people co
n our "keep filled" program.

A MILLION DOLLARS IN PLANT FOODS

The most spectacular development has been in plant food and rightly so, for the fertility of our farms is basic and demands our first attention. During the year 67 county Farm Bureaus authorized plant food distributors. The county Farm Bureaus have also taken the lead in the educational phase by establishing 55 soil testing laboratories. There are more in the offing. In this first year the volume of plant food handled by member companies zoomed past the million dollar mark. This volume includes rock phosphate, super phosphate, muriate of potash, nitrogen carriers, and mixed grades. Although this is but a fraction of farmers' needs, the program is becoming better organized and the future offers much promise for a better balance between demand and supply.

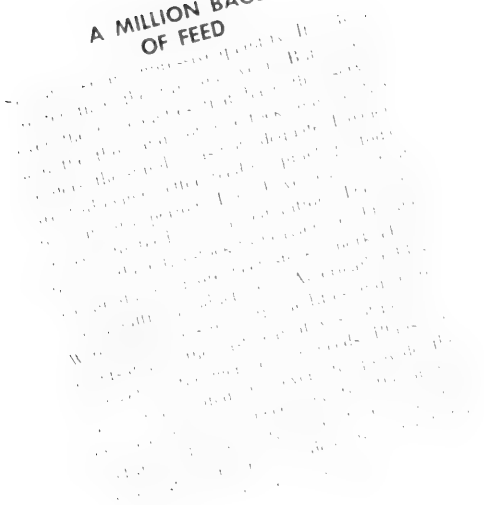
LY COMPANY, Chicago

Over $3,075,000 is being returned by the Illinois Farm Supply Company to 162 local Farm Bureau cooperatives. This represents savings from large volume purchasing of petroleum products, feeds, plant foods, and other essential farm supplies. Included in this are the transportation savings brought about by the ownership and operation of river towboats, barges, marine terminals, and truck transports by which 88% of our petroleum products were handled. A proportionate share of this million dollars is going to your local Farm Bureau service company and will help swell the size of the patronage refund checks which are being distributed to Farm Bureau member patrons this winter season.

132,148,985 GALLONS
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

BLUE SEAL

A MILLION BAGS
OF FEED



GALLONS
PRODUCT

A MILLION DOLLARS
IN PLANT FOODS

Announce Milk Price Floors Now, Says PMA Manager

THE federal government should immediately announce floors for 1946 milk prices to sustain high production, A. H. Lauterbach, manager of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, said in an address Nov. 27 before the Illinois Milk Producers Association. The meeting was held in conjunction with the annual sessions of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Pure Milk Association is the producer cooperative through which 13,000 dairy farmers in the Chicago milk shed market their milk in Chicago and suburbs.

Lauterbach expressed fear that if floors were not announced soon many dairymen would sell their cows and produce farm products requiring less labor than it takes to produce dairy products.

"Until Congress decides what it is going to do about parity, the Secretary of Agriculture should fix a floor under butter, cheese, powdered and evaporated milk, and some agency, such as the Dairy Products Marketing Association, should take the surpluses that will not sell at the fixed prices off the market, using them in relief channels for domestic and foreign people who must have relief," he said. "We should seriously consider a food stamp plan for milk and other dairy products for the underprivileged."

In order to get enough production, Lauterbach said, dairy farmers must receive a higher income in 1946 than they received in 1945.

"If subsidies are removed, which they should be, consumers must pay higher prices for dairy products," he added.

The PMA manager declared that farm labor is harder to get now than at any time during the war. Industrial wages are higher than the dairyman can pay at present dairy prices, Lauterbach explained. Dairy prices must be raised high enough so that

A. H. Lauterbach, PMA

dairymen can pay wages comparable with industry if we are to have enough dairy products for consumer demand.

"We are now short of all dairy products," he said, "because of heavy consumption. If reconversion is not held up too long, 1946 may be the year when we will reach all-time peak consumption."

Ed Gumm, Knox, talks on dairying with J. L. Strohm and Art Page of WLS

Lauterbach also pointed out that marketing agreements and orders have won their spurs and are here to stay. The Chicago marketing area federal orders have worked beyond all expectations, he said, and the same can be said about the federal orders in Illinois and all of the United States.

"A committee," he continued, "is now working on a federal order and agreement for evaporated milk covering the entire industry. This is still in the talking stage and much work has to be done between producers and manufacturers of dairy products before a workable order can be proposed.

"Illinois producers selling milk to evaporated milk plants should become organized so that they can speak as a group with reference to any federal orders."

Discussing cooperatives, Lauterbach said: "Cooperatives should be built stronger because they will be needed more than ever when we reach the next recession in prices, which will come when we are caught up with the consumer demand for consumer goods. No doubt that time will come within the next three to five years.

"Dairy producers should strive," he concluded, "to become more efficient by breeding better cows, doing a more scientific job of feeding, and producing better quality dairy products."

During the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, the 23 milk producer cooperatives comprising the membership of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association marketed 2,219,803,173 pounds of milk.

It was the highest volume of production marketed in the association's 12 years of operation and was an increase over the previous year of 200,943,140 pounds or 10 per cent. Considerably more than half of the fluid milk in Illinois city markets is supplied by the Illinois Milk Producers Association.

Milk (3.5 per cent butterfat content) marketed by the association during the past fiscal year had a sale value of $68,877,326.91, which was $5,554,938.20 above the preceding year.

IMPA Board of Directors for 1945, left to right: V. A. Peterson, DeKalb Milk Producers; Ray H. Miller, Clinton, Decatur Milk Association; William O'Malley, DeKalb, DeKalb Milk Producers; J. Warren Ellis, Ridgefarm, Danville Producers Dairy; Fred Patterson, Harrisburg, Harrisburg Poducers Dairy; H. W. Mainland, Rockford, Midwest Dairymen's Company; John Hagenstoz, Washington, Peoria Producers Dairy; Charles Cameron, Peoria, Peoria Milk Producers; O. H. Ryan, Tonica, La Salle-Peru Milk Producers; Mary Merker, Chicago, office secretary; Wilfred Shaw, secretary-treasurer, IMPA; Edwin Gumm, Galesburg, Galesburg Pure Milk Association; B. J. Schumacher, Altamont, Sanitary Milk Producers; Glen Tombaugh, Streator, Streator Milk Producers; Anthony Grawe, Quincy, Producers Co-op Dairy; Kenneth Ashmore, Freeport, Stephenson County Pure Milk Association; L. B. Coomber, Freeport, Stephenson County Pure Milk Association; J. D. Allen, Girard, Sangamon Farmers Milk Co-op; George I. Maxwell, Urbana, Champaign County Milk Producers; Ernest Reed, Canton, Canton Milk Producers; Harold Kamm, Franklin, Jacksonville Producers Dairy.

(*Continued from page* 10)

ately recognized when we remember the continuing charges and counter-charges in the field of politics and the heated discussions in the General Assembly of the questions of re-apportionment and modernized taxation. These two issues are largely, if not entirely, responsible for the Chicago versus down-state arguments that have ensued throughout the past 25 years. Until the General Assembly is permitted, through constitutional change, to consider both questions of revenue and re-apportionment at one time, these issues will become more serious and the breach between Chicago and down-state will widen.

School Survey Law Secured

The school legislation which I have referred to assures, at least for a time, that parents of children and taxpayers in the rural communities have full authority for determining to what extent they will bring about the reorganization of the rural school system in a manner to assure the children in rural areas a better and reasonable opportunity for education and to assure, according to need therefor, a fair distribution of State funds appropriated for the equalization of school opportunities. Again it is impossible here to discuss at any length the intricacies of the issues involved. Suffice to say that the legislation enacted is the culmination of a two-year study by the IAA State-wide School Committee of which all county organizations and interested members have had a full report. This legislation, at least for the time being, blocks the continuing efforts that have been made throughout the years to bring, in substantial part, the control of the rural school system under some type of a central State body. It now behooves rural people to take advantage of the authority given for local rural school surveys, to take steps that may be necessary for the discontinuance of extremely small schools, and to bring about such reorganization or consolidation of these small schools into such community units as will give to the children a competitive situation essential to education, afford the employment of better teachers, and in the long run not only keep control of the policies and operations of rural schools in the community, but assure their operation on a reasonable basis of economy. The Association can not longer continue to support appropriations of State funds to assist in the maintenance of schools with four, six, seven, or, except under unusual conditions, even ten in attendance. It is my well considered opinion that the I.A.A. has succeeded in paving the way to assure the opportunity for and that places responsibility upon rural parents and taxpayers to do the job that must be done. The Association has created a full time Rural Schools Department which will be available to our county organizations for assistance and cooperation in the study of local problems to the extent it may be desired.

Farm to Highway Roads

Throughout my years of public service, my interest and efforts in behalf of the importance of our highways and rural roads have been second only to securing for farmers a fair share of the National income. For the first time in the history of Illinois, legislation was enacted that recognized State responsibility for cooperation in the all-weather surfacing of township and road district highways. $15,000,000 was appropriated for the next biennium, to be divided among the several counties in such proportion as the total mileage of township and road district roads in the county bears to the total mileage of township and road district roads in the State. Moneys allocated to counties are likewise to be divided among the several townships or road districts on the same basis of measure. Townships and districts retain responsibility for grading and building ordinary culverts, as the use of State moneys is to be confined to surfacing, except where substantial culverts may be necessary. On the broad average, this means about $9,300.00 per township or district. While this amount may seem small in comparison to immediate road needs, yet if economically used, especially in those areas where gravel or rock is available, $9,300.00 will go a long way in starting to meet a need that has long been neglected.

This legislation should not be confused with Federal funds ear-marked for secondary road improvement by the Federal government, of which our State gets some $4,700,000 per year for the next three years which must be matched by State and county funds. In Illinois, policies determined upon for the use of this fund require its use in the improvement of the county highway system and permits taking into the county road system such additional mileage of township roads as may be determined by the governing body of the county. All in all, it now appears that Illinois is finally launching upon a program that in a few years should go a long way in getting farmers in strictly rural areas and on the lower traffic roads out of the mud.

While referring to road legislation, I should also refer to a bill passed by the Assembly which calls for the creation of a State-Secondary Road Commission, five to be selected by the Senate, five by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and seven by the Governor of the State. I have been asked by the Governor to serve on this Commission and shall use every proper influence in seeing that the specifications for the improvement of strictly rural roads are held to a basis of need rather than one of engineering pride.

Legislation was enacted which calls for the selection of an advisory council of thirteen members which is to be representative of livestock interests to advise with the Department of Agriculture concerning animal disease control rules and regulations before their adoption. If practical men are selected to serve on this commission, future rules and regulations governing animal disease control will not be fraught with the constant change, confusion and arguments that have ensued during recent years and, best of all, should insure a speeding up of animal disease control in the State of Illinois.

100% Assessment Law

Broad tax legislation dropped in the hopper toward the close of the session and which was enacted into law, is of far-reaching importance to every taxpayer in the State. The Illinois Agricultural Association strenuously opposed the enactment of this legislation not so much because of its unsoundness, but because of the manner in which it was brought before the General Assembly at a late hour and the inadequacy of time to give such far reaching legislation the consideration it deserved. As enacted, I fear it will bring about considerable disturbance in many counties of the State. This legislation goes into effect next January 1 and makes it mandatory that all property be assessed at 100 per cent of its current cash value. All legal tax rates were cut by one-half. When we stop to consider that in several counties the ratio of assessments to full value runs from 16 per cent to 20 per cent while in others from 70 per cent to 75 per cent, one can readily see the danger of a great shock not only upon total revenues, but upon taxpayers. On the average, down-state counties are now assessed on a basis of 30% of full value and, therefore, the over-all increase in assessed value will be about 3 1/3 times the present assessment. With legal rates cut only one-half, the way is provided for local officials to greatly increase revenues and affords the opportunity for buck-passing when taxes are increased. The problem now is one of

tremendous importance to the citizens within each county. I strongly recommend that each county Farm Bureau immediately select a permanent tax committee of the ablest men available and that these committees become immediately acquainted with the possible effect of this legislation within the respective counties. In the higher assessed counties, the problem will largely be one of finding adequate revenue for the orderly continuance of local government, while in the lower assessed counties, the citizens must be eternally vigilant or they are likely to wake up and find a substantial increase in property taxes. The issues are such as to afford every county Farm Bureau the opportunity of rendering great service not only to farmers but to all property taxpayers in their counties.

In the Public Relations Conference this afternoon, the opportunity will be provided for the consideration of these and other broad questions of public interest in much greater detail than it would be appropriate for me to discuss here.

Face National Problems

On the National front, farmers must be prepared to meet ever increasing and most difficult problems. These problems can rightfully be divided into two classes — first, problems within agriculture, and the other, farmers' interests and relations with other groups of the National economy. While I recognize there are many and involved problems within agriculture, I can deal here only with a few of the more important and broad questions of policy. As we emerge from the war, it is only natural that the rank and file of farmers begin to wonder what is the prospective outlet for the products they have the ability to produce. Everywhere farmers are wondering and asking, "Can we depend upon the many statements that have come from men in National authority that the Government's responsibility in feeding the peoples of devastated and conquered countries would absorb any surpluses that American farmers could produce?" I do not believe anyone is warranted in attempting definitely to answer these inquiries. I have not the slightest doubt that the immediate needs of the world could easily absorb any food surpluses American farmers will produce, but I am beginning to wonder at what price.

Price Support Program

Many weeks ago, representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation met with the top officials of the Department of Agriculture and made specific recommendations as to the steps that should be taken to meet and cope with any surpluses of given farm commodities that are marketed but cannot be absorbed at the price floors authorized by Congress. Frankly, I was keenly disappointed at the inadequacy of plans developed in the Administration to carry out this mandate of Congress, which was enacted four years ago. While our recommendations were rather cordially received, we do not yet know of any decisions by those in the Administration responsible to the farmers of America. I know, of course, of the ability and the desire of farmers to produce food to meet every possible need in the peacetime domestic market and to do their utmost in assisting the Government to discharge every obligation it may have to the people of other nations of the world. But I am not going to be disillusioned by any glossy promises which encourage farmers to produce to the limit, where by doing so they run the risk of again experiencing the disastrous results following the last war. I regard it as one of the chief duties of our National organization to continue to insist that the responsible officials of government, particularly those administering the Department of Agriculture, decide and announce the prospective needs of the various major commodities in agriculture and simultaneously announce the responsibility Government is assuming to make effective price floors, so that large scale production will not result in the collapse of farm commodity price levels below the 90 per cent of parity as directed by Congress. To be practical, such plans should be announced substantially in advance of the planting or production period of the commodity. As much as I desire to see large scale production in agriculture, unless this is done, I cannot do otherwise but advise farmers to move forward with caution.

A year ago I said with some emphasis that regardless of some weaknesses in the Agricultural Adjustment Act or mistakes in its administration, farmers should uphold and defend this basic law, as it was entirely possible it would be needed in the years ahead even more than during the days of the last depression. I repeat that statement.

Possibly the most important provision of this Act is the parity formula. As you well know, this formula is the legal yardstick for determining currently what is a fair price for the basic soil crops, corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco and peanuts. Throughout the years it has drawn criticism from many sources. Some have charged that it was out-moded. Some charge that its basic period was too favorable to agriculture, while others have stated it was unsound because it did not take into consideration current wage levels of agricultural workers. And some even insist that computations should include wages for the farmer and all members of his family who work upon the farm. Still others criticize the application of the parity formula to livestock and dairy products. With the last criticism, I am in wholehearted agreement. These and other criticisms are again becoming a popular pastime.

Because of the importance of the parity formula to the long-time interest of farmers, I feel impelled to discuss it at some length. First, we must remember that it legally applies only to the basic soil crops. Second, we must remember that its purpose is to determine what constitutes currently the price at which such commodities must flow in the channels of trade to give these commodities a fair exchange value with the industrial commodities farmers generally purchase.

Parity Formula Defended

Dealing with the first mentioned criticism, let me say that when the parity formula was written into law in 1933, the 1910 to 1914 base period was accepted only after a review of the price relationships of industrial and agricultural commodities during every five-year period between 1900 and 1933. The 1910 to 1914 base period was accepted because there were not only more stable conditions within agriculture during that period, but a fairer relationship existed between the price levels of agricultural commodities and industrial commodities during that time than in any other five-year period during the years mentioned. You will remember it is the five-year period immediately before the first World War and it was the war, which caused radical change in normal price relationships.

Pressure for the inclusion of farm wages in the parity formula has much popular support. It is, of course, easy for one speaking before a partially informed audience to make light of any yardstick for the determination of a fair price for farm commodities that does not recognize agricultural labor costs as an important factor in their production. But we must remember that the premise of the parity formula is to give agricultural commodities a fair exchange value with industrial commodities and it is not a cost of production plus profit formula. Today we are living in an economy where relatively high industrial wages are being paid and we are witnessing daily continued

pressure for a further increase in industrial wages. According to competent and dependable authority, industrial wages on the average constitute about 80 per cent of the total cost of producing industrial commodities and, therefore, have a major effect in determining the prices at which industrial commodities are sold. Under the parity formula, when industrial prices rise the parity price of a farm commodity also rises and should we witness a lowering in industrial wages, the parity price of a farm commodity likewise decreases. This is as it should be, because the masses of working people constitute the best market for agricultural commodities and I know of no way to better balance wages of workers with prices of farm commodities than under the formula as now written into law. Should agricultural wages be put into the parity formula, it would merely mean that less emphasis will be placed upon prices of industrial commodities, which are largely influenced by industrial wages, and substituting therefor the wages of agricultural workers. I submit that it is much more sound, defensible and in the long time interest of farmers, to keep the legal yardstick for determining fair prices for farm commodities tied to the general price level of industrial commodities than to accept the proposal for substituting, at least in part, wages of agricultural workers in lieu of the influence industrial wages have in determining industrial prices.

The parity formula, when written, was not intended as a measure for determining fair prices for other than the basic soil products, but it has been applied to livestock, dairy products and many other commodities. Several years ago Congress directed the Secretary of Agriculture periodically to determine and announce prices for these commodities that would give them the same relative position in the markets of the country as the basic commodities had under the parity formula. The spirit of this mandate has not been used and it is this neglect that has resulted in much rightful discontent of the producers of these commodities with the unfair determinations made. The answer to this problem will not be found in any radical change of the parity formula, but should be found by the preparation of formulas that recognize the peculiar problems and costs entering into the production of these commodities in a manner that will give the producers of these commodities the same relative position in the market as that enjoyed by the producers of basic crops.

Oppose Parity Change Bills

There is pending in the Congress the Pace Bill in the house, which would amend the parity formula by the inclusion of farm wages and the Thomas Bill in the Senate, which would amend the formula by changing its base years to the 1919 to 1929 period and also would include not only farm wages, but comparable wages for every member of the family who works upon the farm. These bills have varying degrees of support and they have definite appeals to the producers of certain crops in given areas of the country. Temporarily these bills, in varying degrees, would give a price advantage to the producers of some commodities in particular areas. Thus far we have consistently and aggressively opposed these bills and I recommend that as an organization we continue to do so. I further recommend that we resist any change in the parity formula as applied to basic soil crops, at least until such time as a proposal is made that is equally defensible, equally sound and as effective as the parity formula has proven to be. I also urge that every possible effort be made to secure a formula that will give to livestock, to dairy products or to any other farm commodity, a measure for determining what constitutes a fair price for such a commodity currently in the markets of the country.

Cooperatives and Taxes

There is much public interest and discussion of income tax exemption privileges extended to agricultural cooperatives. Many charges and countercharges are being rather loosely thrown about. It is time that we all have a better understanding of the issues involved. There is some merit on both sides of the argument. Years ago, Congress provided for the exemption of agricultural cooperative organizations, within prescribed limitations, from the payment of income taxes on the theory that a bona fide cooperative belonged to its members and that any net earnings it made had the same ownership. Upon application and showing of the qualified nature of the agricultural cooperative, a letter of tax exemption was issued by the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue. Some agricultural cooperatives have interpreted this exemption as continuing only if the annual net earnings are returned to the member patrons, where such income becomes taxable. Others have construed the exemption as continuing even if the net earnings are retained by the cooperative, on the theory that earnings retained and used for expansion purpose are in the interest of the patron members. It appears that the capital structures of many cooperatives have become extremely large as a result of retaining such earnings. As the result of the great increase in taxes, this situation has become seriously acute. In Illinois the so-called "Farm Bureau Cooperatives" acting under what I regard as sound, legal and technical advice, have construed tax exemption on the income of the cooperative as applying only to that portion of the earnings that has been returned annually to the patron members. They have for years made reports of earnings and paid taxes on that portion of earnings retained in the capital structure of the cooperatives. So far as I know, the policies followed in Illinois are not under criticism. But we are concerned that all agricultural cooperatives put their houses in order so as to meet competition fairly in the business world.

This matter is now receiving attention of the Congress. Only recently I heard a prominent member of the House Ways and Means Committee say that the broad purpose of the Congress when extending tax exemption privileges to the cooperatives was justified, but that the abuse of these privileges demanded attention.

Tax Law Recommendation

I recommend the adoption of a resolution by this Convention directing the Illinois Agricultural Association to support policies that will require every business service cooperative operating in the field of business competition to report annually on its operations and net earnings and to pay taxes on that portion of annual earnings that is retained in its capital structure. Under such a provision of law, all earnings of the cooperative will be taxable either in the possession of the cooperative or in the hands of the individual member patron. I believe also that farmers should not resist a change in the tax laws extending to a private corporation the same privilege. In other words, a change that would tax a corporation only upon that portion of its annual earnings retained by the corporation and where the portion of the annual earnings distributed would become taxable in the hands of the stockholders. This would have the very great advantage to the American public of encouraging, if not forcing, larger distribution of corporate profits annually. This would add greatly to the buying power of the public. It would be extremely helpful to many retired people who depend upon the earnings of corporate investment as means of a livelihood.

I fully appreciate that this recommendation will not meet with the favor of the leaders of many cooperatives in the United States, but I have deep conviction that if the bona fide agricultural cooperatives of the present and the fu-

ture are to command the respect of thoughtful people, they must meet private business in the field of competition on a basis of comparative economy and efficiency. Certainly no cooperative is warranted that has to depend upon tax evasion or tax advantage.

Some Seek Selfish Advantage

Notwithstanding all that has been said throughout recent years by leaders of government and leaders of business, labor and agriculture as to the importance of a sound, stable and fair economic balance between wages, prices and profits, we are forced daily to witness the many efforts that are being made by some so secure selfish advantage. Throughout the war, farmers have wholeheartedly cooperated with and supported all honest efforts that have been made to secure and maintain this balance and to avoid dangerous inflation. I wonder if the leaders of other groups of our economic life could honestly make the same statement. You will remember that when the price control law was first under consideration by the Congress, it included wages as well as industrial and agricultural prices. Labor strenuously opposed the inclusion of wages. It is well to remember that it was the President of the United States who said, in effect, "Leave wages to me." The Little Steel Formula was adopted as a yardstick to keep wages in line with prices. This formula, repeatedly violated, has been little more than a myth for a long time.

Unit Cost Increase Dangerous

I would not have you think that either as an individual or as a spokesman for others, I oppose either substantial, regular wages, or the best of working conditions for the workers of the country. Neither do I fail to recognize the importance of large scale employment and industrial activity. But I do strenuously and uncompromisingly oppose the continuing efforts on the part of some leaders of labor to secure for workers more and ever higher wages for doing and producing less and less. Stating it in another way, it is not the high wage that is dangerous, but the ever-increasing per unit cost of producing industrial commodities. I oppose such policies because I know that if permitted to succeed, they will contribute to further unbalancing the economy and ultimately will not only undermine, but will destroy the free economy of America.

Farmers' Record Clear

The condition of our country, its obligations and its financial stability are such that we cannot afford to continue coddling any leader or group of people. I realize that this is plain and serious language, but dangerous encroachments upon the broad public interest that threaten the foundations of government itself require and call for such plain and serious treatment. No group have more at stake, and no group of citizens have a greater right to speak out than farmers. Throughout this war they have been called upon to do more and more with less and less. Their record is one of which we can all be proud. There have been no farmer strikes and there have been no slowdowns or sitdowns in agriculture. No one has gone hungry in America because of a let-down on the agricultural front. The record is clear. On a basis of that record and because of farmers' belief in and devotion to the fundamentals of our free institutions, free enterprise and a nation of free men, they demand that government immediately revise policies and programs necessary to assure fair and equitable treatment of all classes of men, whether engaged in the factory, in the office, or upon the farms. It is not pleasant to think of, nor does it make us comfortable, but every true American must now fully recognize that the obligations of the United States now approximates the value of all tangible property. If the boys and girls of today, yes, even the young men and the young women who have borne the real brunt of the terrible war, are in the future to live in a nation of free men, it is already a late hour for getting our national economy in order. Present trends do not offer much encouragement.

Need Substantial Tax Structure

Congress has already passed and the President has approved a bill providing large reductions in next year's tax revenues and the removal of millions from the obligations of direct federal taxation. Are equal efforts being made for the reduction of federal expenditures? Are people who are doing useless or non-essential work in the employ of the federal government being retired and made available for the requirements of legitimate business? The answer is obvious to every student of public affairs. What America needs and must have is sound laws and sound policies in the administration of law that will permit, will encourage and will sustain a large national income. This can only be accomplished through large scale industrial and agricultural production, which means large scale employment. This goal can only be achieved through policies that recognize the importance of sound and fair economic balance between all groups of people. I say all, because the largest group of all, the so-called "white collar workers" together with retired people who depend upon investments for a living, are seldom considered in their proper sphere of importance to a sound National economy. Such a substantial National income must be maintained if for no other reason than to constitute a reservoir for the purposes of taxation essential to maintain the solvency of the United States.

Some of you may feel that I am placing too much emphasis upon the necessity of maintaining a very substantial tax structure. Some people seem to think that obligations of government are different, because in effect the people are the government and, therefore, we owe this financial obligation to ourselves. I do not agree with such theories. I have never been and I do not want to be either a pessimist or an alarmist, but only a few weeks ago I heard a very prominent United States Senator say that America had been slipping and was now speeding into a situation where ultimately, unless present inflationary trends were curbed, American money and bonds would become nothing more or less than printing press money. Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to think seriously, are we warranted in supporting any effort to reduce federal revenues in the belief that we save something of value to ourselves, when by so doing we run the risk of destroying the value of the saving itself? It is my profound belief that we are warranted only in such revision of the tax structure as will stimulate business activity to a point where the increased National income resulting therefrom will constitute a basis of taxation that will increase Federal revenues and thus protect our money, our bonds, our property, yes, the Nation itself. I firmly believe that every citizen, except those in the lowest incomes, should be a direct taxpayer. To be a taxpayer makes a better citizen, because it encourages civic consciousness when one becomes a partner in the financial affairs of government.

Labor-Industry Relationship

We stand now at the threshold of decision as to what will constitute the basis of relationship between organized industry and organized labor and what shall be their combined attitude toward the importance of a stabilized agriculture. Millions of American boys have offered their lives if need be to preserve the essentials and ideals of true democracy and hundreds of thousands have given of their all for this purpose.

We are informed that there are as many as 800 official committees and commissions which have given more or less of their time throughout the war

to a study of and to make recommendations as to the requisites of industrial and national peace. But today we still find organized industry almost, if not totally lacking in offering any sound basis to assure workers of participating in the fruits of their endeavor, and we find organized labor asking for higher wages even though it is necessary to draw a substantial portion of such increased wage from past reserves and profits. We find nearly all of our citizens in need of almost every kind of industrial product, but we find their desires thwarted by the indecision of industrial leaders and the extravagant demands of organized labor. We find industry urging substantial reduction in taxes and we find labor insisting upon higher exemptions from income tax, yet we all recognize the continued and tremendous requirements of the Nation for revenue to balance expenditures with income. We find the masses still demanding comparatively cheap food and without practically any realization that about nine per cent of their rightful costs were borne by the Federal Government throughout the period of the war.

Nation Needs Prosperous Agriculture

We find farmers yet forced, at least in certain areas of production, to depend upon the Federal Government for a substantial portion of their income in order that certain divisions of government may continue war-time methods of controlling prices to avoid further demands of organized labor for increased wages. We yet find the farmers insisting only upon prices for their products in the markets of the country that are necessary to give them a reasonable degree of equality of purchasing power for the products of industry and industrial labor. It should never be forgotten by America that the thinking farmers of the country are the one group who have constantly and consistently demanded policies of government that would permit and require the American public to purchase food and fiber in the markets of the country through both depression and prosperity periods on a basis of equality with the profits of industry and the wages of labor. They knew before as they know now that this Nation can never enjoy any permanent degree of prosperity unless the basis of our American economy, agriculture, is in a reasonably prosperous condition. Only the simplest of economic fact is necessary to convince anyone of this fundamental fact.

Challenge to Economists

Notwithstanding all of the experiences of depression and of industrial activity, their causes and their effect, we still have professional economists writing essays on what would constitute a sound National agricultural policy and receiving large awards for the best of their essays. Only recently the prize essays prepared by professional economists placed great emphasis upon the importance of large agricultural production and cheap food, and making up the difference between a low return to the farmer in the market and a just return by checks from the Treasury of the United States. To accept such a policy would mean that those engaged in agriculture would soon become wards of the Government. I regard those prize winning essays as a challenge to the Departments of Economics of our Land Grant Colleges to offer proposals that recognize the fundamental importance of a sustained, contented and prosperous agriculture to the welfare of every man, woman and child in the United States. I have never known of any but a small minority of farmers who have sought more in the way of price return for their long hours of labor and effort than an equitable return for the products of these efforts. In other words, prices for farm commodities that would give them a fair exchange value with the products of industry.

Strife Hampers Reconversion

Farmers also have a very definite interest in the immediate solution of difficulties between industry and labor. It may seem out of place for me to offer a suggestion for the solution of our industrial-labor relationships, but I do so only because of the failure of our economists, our industrial and labor leaders, and should I say political leaders, to offer anything that would seem to promise a solution of the industrial strife which is so seriously stifling sound reconversion. If we are to protect America as a nation of free men, we must recognize that capital is an essential to business progress and, therefore, is entitled to a reasonable return. We must recognize that outstanding ability of management is entitled to reward, and we must recognize that labor is a partner in industry and entitled to a wage that reflects a reasonable return for its contribution to total net profits.

Answer Is in America

May I suggest for consideration by the American people that a sound basis for solving industrial-labor relations may be found in agreements which provide first, reasonable living wages for workers; second, reasonable returns currently for capital invested and rightful rewards to management resourcefulness and ability. After meeting these requisites, would it not be well to consider an allocation of remaining profits to capital, to management, and to workers in proportion to their contribution to final results? It is known by every thoughtful person that America became the greatest Nation of the world because of the resourcefulness of men. We have seen the sons of rich men become paupers because of their inability even to take care of inherited riches. We find generally that the real captains of industry arose from humble surroundings through the channels of hard work, of long study and uncompromised effort. In other words, it has been either the resourcefulness or the neglect of men that have determined their social and economic destiny.

Are we to throw aside these long years of experiences and record for the dreamy ideas of impractical economists, cheap politicians or any of the alien theories that have entered the borders of America during the last 20 years? Practical, hard-working people made America and it is the same kind of courage and determination that will protect America in the days ahead. I fully recognize we are long past the horse-and-buggy days, but I am one who yet believes that ignoring the fundamental principles underlying government and the experiences of horse-and-buggy days will not serve the true interests of American boys and girls in the days ahead. It is time America awakes to the fact that there is no Utopia. The issues are great, the stakes are high. We have nothing to draw from any nation of the world except the bitter experience of their strife that has led America and taken Americans through two world-wide wars. It is in America and in America alone that we will find the solution to our domestic and international problems and it is as Americans and Americans alone that we must and will find the way.

SANGAMON HIRES ASSISTANT FARM ADVISER

Lyle D. Kerley of Brown county has assumed his duties as assistant farm adviser of Sangamon county. He was recently discharged as a captain after serving four years with the army air forces, three years of which were spent overseas.

Kerley was graduated from the University of Illinois college of agriculture and at the time he entered service had been in charge of the USDA swine breeding project at the state university where he also served as an instructor in the swine department. He is married and the father of two children.

I. A. AUDITING REPORTS FURTHER GAINS IN '45

FURTHER gains in cooperative auditing during the 1945 fiscal year ending Sept. 30 were reported by C. E. Strand, manager of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, at the annual meeting of the association in Chicago Nov. 26.

This IAA affiliate, which offers an auditing and general business service to its members, consisting wholly of cooperatives and farmer-owned organizations, reported a net increase of 30 member clients over the preceding year.

Memberships listed by Strand totaled 439, including 155 Farm Bureaus and Farm Bureau subsidiaries, 28 cold storage lockers, 97 grain elevators, 18 livestock associations, 32 dairies and creameries, six insurance companies, 72 service companies, three home bureaus and 28 miscellaneous organizations.

The purpose of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association has been to render, substantially at cost, an unbiased auditing system, income tax, and business advisory service to its member clients.

During the past year the association had the greatest volume of business in its history with a total billing of $103,341.67 and with total income in excess of $105,000. Operating expenses amounted to almost $100,000 with net income of $5,765.70. Dividends paid on capital stock totaled $1,267.76 and the net surplus after payment of dividends increased $4,498.03.

Since the chartering of the association in 1924, membership has increased almost four-fold until today it is no doubt safe to say it is the largest accounting organization in the United States serving cooperatives exclusively.

Here is the board of the Illinois Grain Corporation for 1945. Left to right: Harry Dixon, Bloomington; Charles Lauritzen, Reddick; H. P. Joy, Chapin; Sam Yergler, Cissna Park; Arthur Bertsche, Pontiac; Chester A. Hunt, Morris; John Butterfield, Pana; President Charles Schmitt, Beason; Carl O. Johnson, Varna; Fred Romine, Tuscola; E. E. Stevenson, Streator; A. O. Eckert, Belleville; A. E. Burwash, Champaign; Dwight Hart, Taylorville, and Ralph Vercler, Washington. At the annual meeting, C. J. Elliott, Streator, was named to succeed Dwight Hart; L. J. Sutter, Lexington, to succeed Harry C. Dixon, Bloomington, and Erwin Isenberg, Alhambra, to succeed H. P. Joy, Chapin.

ILLINOIS GRAIN SETS NEW MARKETING RECORD

TWENTY-FIVE million bushels of grain, the largest volume in the organization's history, were marketed cooperatively by Illinois farmers during the past fiscal year through the Illinois Grain Corporation, according to the report made at the corporation's annual meeting in Chicago, Nov. 26 by Manager Frank Haines.

Earnings for the year, including patronage dividends received from other cooperatives amounting to $11,820.94, totaled $292,628.80. After payment of taxes, payments of capital and class "C" stock, and additions to surplus, patronage dividends declared amounted to $247,138.92, which included $173,488.92 in cash and $73,650 in class "C" stock.

Owned and controlled by grain producers through their local cooperatives, their county Farm Bureau and the IAA, the company maintains terminal offices in Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis with branch offices at Mendota, Bloomington, Champaign and Jacksonville. During the fiscal year 13 elevators were added to the membership of the Illinois Grain Corporation. Patronage dividends received from other cooperatives means chiefly from Indiana Grain Cooperative, Inc., which credits Illinois Grain Corporation for business originated in Illinois by the Illinois cooperative for the benefit of the Indiana cooperative.

Erwin Isenberg

In July, 1944, marketing services were extended to producers in Iowa through a marketing agreement with the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa. This has resulted in a very substantial addition to volume. Since increased volume lowers costs and increases savings, this arrangement is of direct benefit to producers in Illinois.

Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association during 1945 are pictured here. Reading clockwise: F. A. Esterly, Carbondale; Carl A. Lage, Saybrook; Vice President B. W. Horan, Reynolds; President R. H. Voorhees, Jerseyville; Secretary George E. Metzger, Chicago; Ruth Lange, office secretary, and Comptroller C. C. Chapelle, Chicago.

RESTRICTIONS HAMPER LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION EXPANSION

ILLINOIS farmers sold 200,886 head of livestock through the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, Manager H. W. Trautmann of Danville reported to the annual livestock marketing conference held Nov. 27 in conjunction with the IAA convention in Chicago.

Volume shipped by the state-wide Illinois cooperative was about equal to that handled the preceding year. Net income for the year was $9,711.53.

After payment of $1,815 in dividends on capital stock and the return of $4,905 to farmer producers in the form of patronage dividends, $2,880.35 was added to the surplus of the association.

War restrictions and the increasing number of direct buying stations set up close to the producers by packers curtailed considerable expansion by the marketing cooperative.

Competition to acquire the highest volume on the part of packers was keen and reports of violations of ceiling prices were common. Inducements of one kind or another, which varied from offers of a flat sum per hog or per carload to more involved procedures which were evolved for the purpose of staying within the law, were faced by the association.

Regardless of the attractiveness of the offers, Illinois Livestock Marketing Association continued to operate its business as in the past, along lines which reflected maximum service to livestock producers. A close check was kept at all times to keep every phase of the operations within the intent of the war regulations.

Hogs were not sold to the first ceiling-price bidder. Packers who have long been customers of the association and especially those packer patrons who gave the association orders during the period of the hog glut, received preference in allocating the limited supply of hogs available.

"To say that the position of the association has been awkward at times," Trautmann said, "would be an understatement. Our most difficult task has been to refuse to sell hogs to packers whose patronage had been earnestly solicited in previous years. Token shipments to some of these packers were made to build good will for the period of normal production and marketing.

"With the setting up of direct buying stations at numerous country points, the competition for the small supply of hogs became unbelievably keen," Trautmann explained.

"To say that the increase in the number of buying stations, trucker traders and all the other forms of competition had no effect on the volume of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association and its affiliated units would be untrue," Trautmann reported. "To what extent, however, the business of the association was reduced by the increased competition, we cannot tell. It is sufficient to say it was appreciable."

During the past year new stock yard facilities were built at Champaign, Decatur and Paris. Other association yards are at Bloomington, Danville and Shelbyville.

Directors of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association for the year 1945 are pictured here. Seated, left to right: W. A. Dennis, Paris; LaRue Tice, Shelbyville; Carl Lage, vice president, Saybrook; Mont Fox, president, Oakwood; Ralph Beckett, treasurer, Blue Mound; Fred Smittkamp, Paris; Clark Wise, secretary, Champaign. Standing: Charles B. Shuman (left), Sullivan and H. W. Trautmann, manager.

H. W. Trautmann reports on 1945 livestock marketing operations

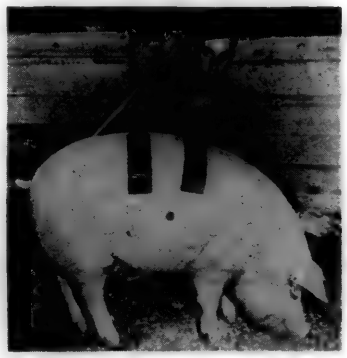
PLAN SERIES OF HEALTH MEETINGS FOR JANUARY

A series of public health seminars will be held in seven Illinois communities during the last half of January.

The series is being sponsored by the Illinois Community Relations seminar in cooperation with the the extension service in agriculture and home economics, the Illinois department of public health and the Illinois Statewide Public Health committee.

Dates of the meetings are as follows:

Dixon, Jan. 15; Pontiac, Jan. 16; Springfield, Jan. 17; Urbana, Jan. 28; Effingham, Jan. 29; Benton, Jan. 30, and Highland, Jan. 31.



Francis Callahan, Iroquois, is shown with his 287-pound Chester White which was chosen grand champion barrow in the Chicago Fat Stock Show Dec. 4.

Frank Trainor, Livingston, is shown with the barrow which won the junior grand championship in the barrows division of the Chicago Fat Stock Show.

Good Schools IMPORTANT TO FARM PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS

THE future of their rural schools is a matter of prime importance to the farm people of Illinois and their school officials. That would be the obvious conclusion if you attended the schools conference during the IAA convention in Chicago, Nov. 28.

Presided over by IAA board director Homer Curtiss of Jo Daviess county, the conference attracted approximately 275 persons, including leaders in education, agriculture, politics and women's organizations.

Special phases of the school problem were discussed by three members of the IAA staff. L. H. Simerl, director of the department of research and taxation, talked on "New Legislation Affecting Schools," John K. Cox, director of rural school relations, discussed "Pupil Transportation Problems," and Paul Mathias, IAA secretary, addressed the group on "Compulsory vs. Voluntary Reorganization."

A lively discussion followed in which many persons in the audience participated. The questions asked were principally concerned with the implications of the County School Survey Act.

The discussion, however, covered a wide range of school subjects, some of which included comparative transportation costs in various parts of the state, responsibility for school bus accidents, the relative cost of school consolidation, and teachers' salaries.

George Frazier, state representative from Clark county, asked that a vote be taken in the group to get its attitude toward the minimum salary for teachers bill. Some were opposed but a majority favored it.

Noble Puffer, superintendent of Cook county schools, commented on the costs of consolidation, saying: "I do not think that we should kid ourselves that consolidated schools are going to cost us less. I think farming at the present time costs more, but your returns are greater. We cannot put a dollars and cents return on schools but it (consolidation) gives us a better return for our money."

Mr. Leigh of Marshall county asked Director Cox if the state school survey bill prevented four or five school districts from going ahead with their own consolidation.

"No, it does not," Cox answered. "There are some things a district should consider. In the first place, you should have an assessed valuation which will provide the school adequate financial support on a reasonable tax rate. In the second place, you need a reasonable number of pupils. In the third place, the school should be in the main located near a community center wherever possible. That community center may be in a strictly rural area, however. If you have an idea of going ahead, it would be a good idea to discuss it with your school survey committee and your county superintendent."

Robert Ring of the office of the state superintendent of public instruction complimented the numerous groups in Illinois which have contributed to the improvement of rural education and paid particular tribute to the State IAA School Committee. He also voiced his approval of local control over school affairs.

Other school officials in attendance included the following county superintendents: McCoy, Kane county; Dickey, DeWitt; Morgan, DuPage; Clark, Kendall; Hall, Kankakee; Mrs. Endres, McHenry; Mrs. Andresco, Grundy; Bottino, Will, and Asst. Supt. Spickerman representing La Salle county.

Others present included: Mrs. Stanley Castle, state president of Home Bureau; Paul S. Conklin, president of the State Association of County Superintendents of Schools; and Mrs. Anita Connor, educational chairman of the league of women voters.

COUNTIES VOTING FOR THE SCHOOL SURVEY

County	Vote For	Vote Against	County	Vote For	Vote Against	County	Vote For	Vote Against
Adams	217	115	Hamilton	55	17	Montgomery	87	49
Bond	118	7	Hardin	28	0	Morgan	137	35
Boone	96	11	Henderson	60	49	Moultrie	46	22
Brown	67	14	Henry	264	43	Ogle	112	58
Bureau	100	37	Iroquois	88	30	Peoria	94	45
Calhoun	44	24	Jasper	209	0	Piatt	79	9
Carroll	84	36	Jefferson	123	47	Pike	151	63
Cass	94	35	Jersey	125	22	Pulaski	31	17
Champaign	130	71	Johnson	91	26	Putnam	22	20
Christian	246	74	Kane	119	29	Randolph	147	62
Clark	146	49	Kankakee	175	27	Richland	116	0
Clay	89	2	Kendall	90	0	Rock Island	132	15
Clinton	109	48	Knox	184	49	St. Clair	195	17
Coles	133	12	Lake	152	0	Saline	57	31
Cook	115	33	LaSalle	97	19	Sangamon	103	0
Crawford	149	10	Lawrence	79	46	Schuyler	63	13
Cumberland	90	0	Lee	83	20	Scott	47	21
DeKalb	158	2	Livingston	342	71	Shelby	218	109
DeWitt	102	99	Logan	62	26	Stark	53	50
Douglas	153	27	Macon	116	44	Tazewell	143	39
DuPage	141	0	Macoupin	140	38	Union	47	12
Edgar	104	42	Madison	150	66	Vermilion	166	86
Edwards	56	0	Marion	109	40	Wabash	48	0
Effingham	93	33	Marshall	97	17	Warren	116	72
Fayette	134	64	Mason	159	66	Wayne	58	38
Ford	90	21	Massac	56	0	White	123	44
Franklin	100	0	McDonough	202	38	Whiteside	83	62
Fulton	71	42	McHenry	101	0	Will	164	36
Gallatin	67	1	McLean	240	59	Williamson	82	32
Greene	70	48	Menard	127	0	Winnebago	122	29
Grundy	82	48	Monroe	94	33	Woodford	126	96
							10,633	3,109

COUNTIES VOTING AGAINST THE SCHOOL SURVEY

County	Vote For	Vote Against	County	Vote For	Vote Against	County	Vote For	Vote Against
Alexander	6	34	Jo Daviess	77	90	Stephenson	125	148
Hancock	87	202	Mercer	96	125	Pope	20	27
Jackson	83	88	Perry	38	51	Washington	38	117
						Total	628	938

GRAIN MERCHANDISING PLAN OUTLINED

by W. P. Sandford

THE board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association, after numerous conferences with interested groups and persons and a two-year study by a staff committee, has approved a plan for moving forward into the vital field of grain merchandising. *Thus a new era opens in cooperative marketing.*

The over-all plan takes into account the economic trends that have brought about vast changes in grain marketing. Under the plan farmers would have their own terminals company, operating as a statewide agency, with facilities at Chicago, St. Louis, and possibly Peoria; river-point subterminal agencies strategically located to get the full benefit of water transportation; and local cooperatives coordinating their activities with the river and terminal agencies.

Along with their merchandising machinery, farmers would retain the Illinois Grain Corporation, which would render its brokerage and commission services as heretofore. Cooperation of this company with Indiana and Iowa state cooperatives, so fruitful of results in the past, would likewise go forward.

But with it would be the large enterprises which would be headed by the new Illinois Grain Terminals Company. This eventually would be a three-million dollar concern, whose function it would be *to merchandise* the farmers' grain in the markets of the Midwest and of the world. A system of barges and towboats, operating between river subterminal points, and possibly trucking system, would help realize for farmers the full savings of water transportation.

The whole enterprise, from county to district to state levels, would be composed of Farm Bureau-type cooperatives, with the unifying effect of central management and of "B" control stock assuring Farm Bureau members that their cooperative marketing system would always operate in their interests.

Farm Bureau control is amply justified on the ground that over 80 per cent of all the grain raised in Illinois is produced by the 115,00 members.

"Merchandising" Pays

The terms "merchandising" and "commission and brokerage" are not always clear to the layman. Under the latter plan, Illinois Grain Corporation has served farmers by acting as the agent of its 104 member-elevators on the Boards of Trade, selling corn, wheat, beans, etc., at the market. In a *merchandising* operation, however, grains are sold directly to processors, such as flour mills, feed manufacturers, breakfast food makers, distilleries, and the like. Large scale operations, 50,000 bushels and up, are the rule. Specific grades are bargained for, and prices are set in accordance not only with market conditions, but with respect to the requirements of the purchaser. Water shipment, direct from subterminal river points, would be utilized wherever possible. In some cases, grain would be acquired direct from farms, thence to move by truck to water points, utilizing the services of local elevators or county grain companies owned by the farmers, but not actually entering their elevators.

The special grain marketing committee reported to the IAA board of directors November 17, 1944, that "merchandising operations have earned larger profits per bushel than have commission and brokerage. (In 1944 the average net of 17 regional merchandising cooperatives was 4c a bushel and of the three commission type cooperatives 1c a bushel.)" That these potential earnings, already known to exist in grain merchandising may be made available to farmer-producers, and redound to their benefit, is of course a basic reason for entering this field of activity.

Water Transportation Grows

Opinion of the special committee was unanimous "that the movement of grain by water will continue to expand, although the *rate* of expansion may not be as great as in recent times."

"Any grain merchandising project would, of necessity, hinge on the Illinois River, principal waterway flowing through the center of the grain belt and connecting principal grain markets at Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Louisville, Kentucky, Decatur, Alabama, and other southern outlets," the report continues. The Mississippi is similarly important.

Already, beginning in 1937, the volume of grain movement by the Illinois waterway has grown. There are now nineteen barge loading points on this channel. When long-range trucks again become available, grain moving by water will increase, it is predicted. Grain shipments may originate as far as fifty miles from river subterminal points, some managers believe.

It is this revival of water shipment, coupled with truck transportation, that has basically changed grain marketing in Illinois. It means that many small elevators within 30 miles of the rivers may find their former volume, shipped by rail, dwindling rapidly; indeed, this has already occurred. The grain committee believes that this tendency should be recognized and that farmer-owned cooperatives should meet the shift to river traffic.

Details of the Plan

Study of the changed economics of grain marketing by the special IAA committee was followed in February, 1945, by a general conference of Farm Bureau presidents and Farm Advisers from counties likely to be affected by river movement of grain. After discussion, the delegation named a small committee to draft a report on the conference, to work out minor details, and to submit the report to a second river area conference. This was done on March 26. After approval, the over-all plan was presented to the IAA board of Directors in July, and given its sanction.

M. B. Thompson — new Fulton Co. Farm Bureau member registers at convention.

Delegation arriving from southern Illinois for annual IAA convention are, left to right: W. H. Faires, Madison; W. B. Timpner, Perry; G. G. Pape, Madison, and Tony J. Druxelius, Madison.

For the record, here is the personnel of the small committee: Guy Gee, president, Livingston County Farm Bureau; Charles Heller, president, Peoria County Farm Bureau; C. E. Yale, Farm Adviser, Lee County; M. E. Tascher, Farm Adviser, Grundy County; George E. Metzger, Field Secretary, IAA; Harry Meloy, Legal Department, IAA; and George H. Iftner, Director of Grain Marketing IAA.

Here are some of the important details of the plan as approved:

Illinois Grain Terminals Company

The statewide merchandising agency, to be known as Illinois Grain Terminals Company, would be incorporated with a total of $3,000,000 in capital stock, subscribed by producers, county Farm Bureaus, local Capper-Volstead elevators, county grain and service companies, river terminal companies, the IAA, and the Illinois Grain Corporation. Ten thousand shares of Class "A" preferred stock, $100 par value, 6 per cent cumulative, and redeemable at par and accrued dividends, would be sold to individuals. Ten thousand Class "C" preferred, $100 par value, 5 per cent cumulative, and redeemable, would be sold to organizations. Ten thousand Class "D" preferred, $100 par value, 4 per cent cumulative, would be used for patronage purposes; and common stock would be issued in sufficient amount for membership purposes only, one share to be issued to each county association and water terminal or out-of-state cooperating association.

There would be 30,000 shares of Class "B" control voting stock of no par value to be held by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

This company would own or lease terminal properties at Chicago, St. Louis and possibly at Peoria. These terminal facilities would provide for the handling of grain by truck, rail and water.

River Sub-Terminals

To assure that earnings resulting purely from river operations flow back to areas affected as directly as possible, river operating companies would be organized. Each of these would require an investment by farmers and county grain companies of approximately $150,000. Each would have one or more fast-operating elevators of between 50 and 100 thousand bushel capacity. Such facilities would cost between $50,000 and $100,000. The river companies would each have $50,000 invested, in addition in the state organization for construction or purchase of terminal facilities and marine or other transportation equipment.

Capitalization of these companies at river points would follow the same general pattern as that of Illinois Grain Terminals Company, except that Class "B" stock of the river terminal companies would run to Illinois Grain Terminals Company, and membership common stock of no par value would be available for issue to every Farm Bureau patron member in the grain producing areas around the sub-terminal. Such stock would be conditioned upon Farm Bureau membership, and would be cancelled if the patron ceases to be a Farm Bureau member. Such membership stock would also be made available to every qualified Capper-Volstead patron-association cooperating with the river subterminal. Farmer-producers, Capper-Volstead elevators, Farm Bureaus, and County grain and service companies would be eligible to own stock in the river terminal companies.

Several Illinois river sub-terminal companies are planned between Morris on the north and Havana on the south, and on the Mississippi at strategic points.

County Companies

Local grain-marketing facilities would include local Capper-Volstead elevator companies, plus county grain associations or Service companies in areas not served by such elevators. The county grain companies would be incorporated as Farm Bureau-type cooperatives with stock subscribed either by the County Farm Bureau itself or by producers and the Farm Bureau, with Class "B" stock running to the County Farm Bureau. Members of the company would be Farm Bureau members in the county. Proper safeguards in the way of working relations between the county grain company and the local Capper-Volstead elevators, to prevent duplication in the handling of grain and the distribution of patronage, would be set up.

This Is the Plan

Such is the plan: big in its conception, geared to modern grain marketing trends. Already it is leading to action, with organization of the river sub-terminal cooperatives under way in the La Salle, Peoria and Havana areas on the Illinois and the Dallas City area on the Mississippi, and with interest turning into action at other points along the rivers and in the grain producing counties. Owned and controlled at every level by Farm Bureau members, and working with coordinated strength, it will be the agency through which Farm Bureau members in Illinois market their grain, and through the power of organization, reap the benefits of large-scale cooperation.

HIRE NEW FIELDMAN IN LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

Dale A. Rouse, 34, assumed his duties, effective Nov. 1, as an IAA livestock fieldman for Illinois livestock marketing in District 4, which includes east central Illinois. He is making his home at Danville, headquarters of District 4.

D. A. Rouse

Rouse is a former employee of the Vermilion County Livestock Association. He entered army service in 1943 as a private and rose to the rank of Captain in field artillery serving at the battlefronts in France and Germany.

He received four battle stars and was placed on terminal leave Oct. 15 when he returned to civilian life. Rouse was born on a cattle and sheep ranch in Wyoming and came to Illinois in 1937. He is not married.

FARM BUREAU SERUM IS INDUSTRY STABILIZER

Directors on the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association board during 1945 are pictured here.. Left to right: (standing) H. K. Danforth, Cambridge; Vice President Ray Cunningham, Alvin; Everett G. Reynolds, Jacksonville; William Stockley, Earlville; K. T. Smith, Greenfield; Jesse E. Tuttle, West York, and Ben Bodecker, Sutter. (Seated) Secretary S. F. Russell, Chicago; President R. V. McKee, Varna, and Dorothy Crum, office secretary. At the annual meeting, I. W. Cory, Earlville, was elected to succeed William Stockley, also of Earlville.

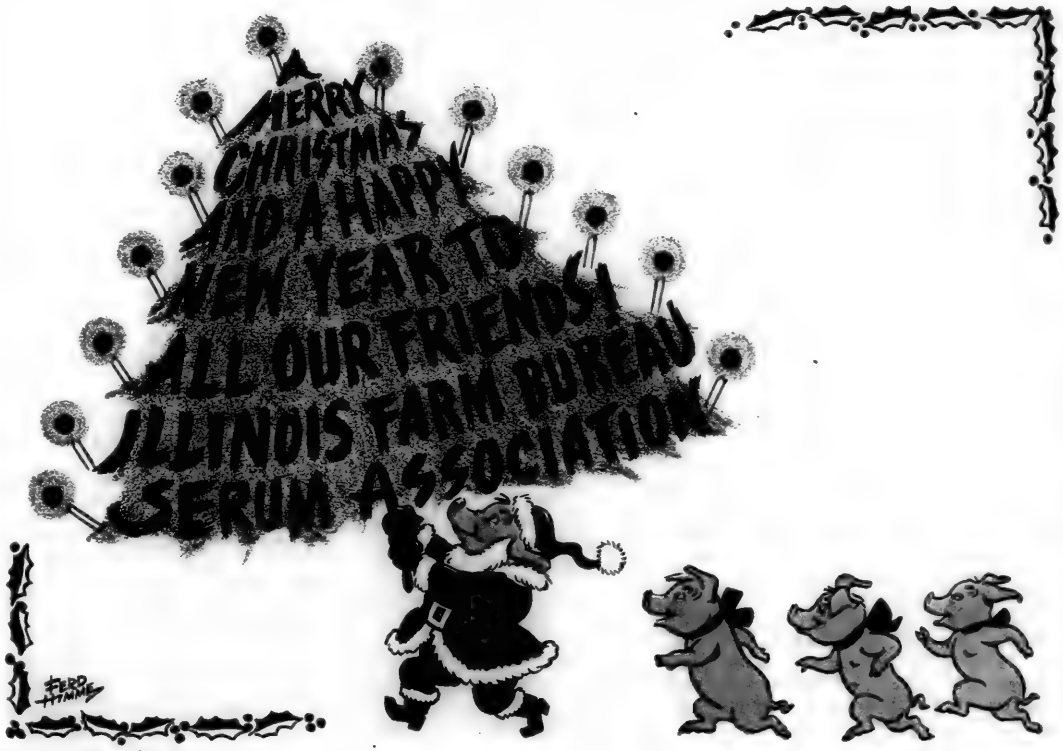
ILLINOIS Farm Bureau Association continued to exert a stabilizing influence on the serum-virus industry during the past year by furnishing a high quality product at cost to Illinois farmers.

In his annual report to the membership, Secretary-Manager Sam F. Russell stated that the association had purchased 42,410,075 cubic centimeters of serum and virus for distribution among members during the year ending Sept. 30.

This was approximately 6,000,000 cc. less than the previous year when hog production was larger. Russell said the widespread use of serum held hog cholera in check and helped a great deal to keep war production high.

After payment of $3,500 in dividends on capital stock, $65,832.03 in patronage refunds were distributed to members. Massac county became the 91st member of the association on March 10, 1945.

Counties receiving more than 1,000,000 cc. of serum during the past year were: Henry, Knox, both buying more than 2,000,000 cc.; McLean, Fulton, Warren, Pike, Whiteside, Peoria, Hancock, DeKalb, Bureau and LaSalle.



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INCREASING use of frozen foods by Illinois farm families has brought cooperative cold storage locker rentals in the state to an all-time high, according to the report made to the annual meeting of the Illinois Cooperative Locker Service Nov. 26 by Director Frank Gougler of the IAA produce marketing department.

The meeting was held in conjunction with the IAA annual convention at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago.

In spite of the war time curbs on construction, the number of cooperative cold storage locker plants has increased from 48 in 1941 to 77 in 1945. These 77 plants contain 32,417 lockers which virtually all have been rented throughout the year.

Gross income per plant increased from $16,000 in 1941 to $21,000 in 1944. Total volume of meat, poultry, fruit and vegetables stored in the lockers has reached the annual figure of 13,000,000 pounds.

Director Gougler and President Dana Cryder said a great deal of thought was being given to suggestions on how to level off the volume of produce handled by the locker plants in order to eliminate peak loads and slack periods.

Interest, they explained, is also being manifested in further expansion to include slaughter and rendering units. Plans call for slaughter units for all cooperatives and centralized rendering which would bring additional income from the processing of by-products.

Fixed assets of the 77 plants amount to $1,165,087, 60 per cent of which is represented by capital stock. Average net income of each plant amounted to $2,142.30 for an average 13.53 per cent profit above operating expenses. Because of abnormal conditions during the war years when plants had waiting lists for lockers, managers of locker cooperatives are wondering how long the demand will continue and what the post-war trend will be.

Two other questions in connection with the trends of the future are asked by locker men: How long are locker rentals and charges going to be frozen? When will costs of operation, over which the associations have no control, cease to increase or decrease?

The board of directors of the Illinois Cooperative Locker Service submitted a program at the annual meeting of the organization in Chicago Nov. 26 for the further development of services at its locker plants.

The proposal was submitted after a survey started in late August emphasized the need for more and better services to members. It was approved by delegates to the annual meeting.

Directors of the Illinois Cooperative Locker Service in 1945 are pictured here. Left to right: Earl L. Wenzel, Kirkland; Carl J. Bates, Kewanee; President Dana Cryder, Minooka; C. Ray Ward, Cropsey, and Paul Rosentreter, Carlinville. Not present is J. E. Mau, Harmon. E. A. Fosse, Marion, was named at the annual meeting to represent district 7.

CO-OP LOCKER PRESENTS NEW SERVICE PROGRAM

Meeting Dec. 4, the board set the machinery in motion to put the following proposal into effect:

Employ: 1. A general manager. 2. A service engineer. 3. A consulting engineer.

The duties of these three men and the source of income to employ such personnel to be as follows:

1. Manager's duties: Direct and supervise the services of the service engineer. Meet with local boards and managers and assist them with improving their services. Purchase all supplies needed by local plants and some of the smaller lines of equipment. The source of income to pay for this service would be from annual dues and commissions earned on handling supplies, equipment, etc.

2. Service engineer's duties: Render periodic inspection service to member companies similar to that which has been rendered during the past three years by Mr. Bodine. He would also be required to take care of emergency calls. Should the consulting engineer be unable to take care of all the business in his line, the service engineer could probably take care of some such service.

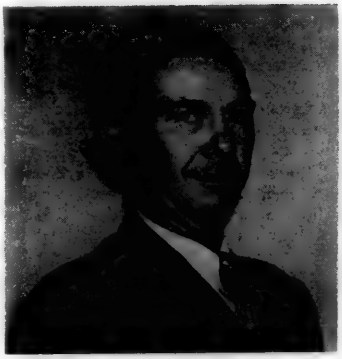
For emergency service, the state company would charge members who have paid in advance for periodic service at the rate of $2 per hour and expenses and $3 per hour and expenses to members who have not paid in advance for periodic service. The board would necessarily have the privilege of adjusting these hourly charges from time to time, to conform with prevailing charges for similar services.

Expenses would include meals and hotel costs while rendering emergency service and travel by car at the rate of 5c per mile or actual railway fare. Similar expenses would be paid by state company to cover the expenses of the service engineer while rendering periodic inspection service.

For this service, member company would pay to state company $75 per year in advance for each complete locker plant for which the service engineer would render three full days of service to each plant subscribed for by member company.

The service engineer would be employed on a salary basis.

3. Consulting engineer's duties: Render service to new and old companies with the installation of locker plants, expansion of locker plants, slaughter plants, and construction of slaughter plants or slaughter-processing plants. The work would be similar to that which Mr. Bodine has been rendering during the past two years. It would not include periodic inspection service or emergency service.

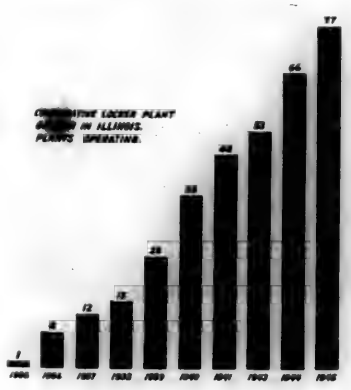


E. A. Fosse
New Co-op Locker Director

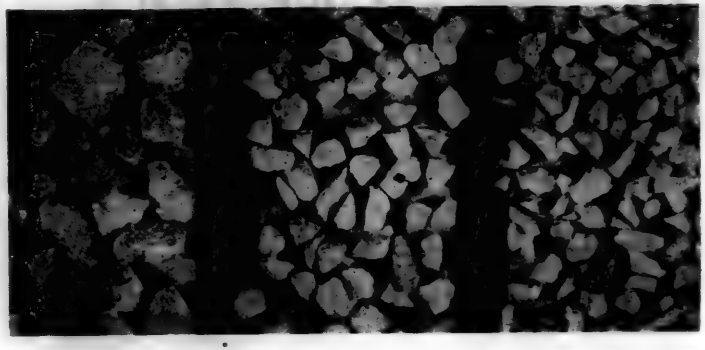
For such service the state company would charge member companies six per cent of the costs of materials going into such plants other than materials used in building construction. Five per cent of such income would be paid to the engineer. Said engineer would be required to take care of all of his expenses.

The consulting engineer would also act as a purchasing agent for the state company in the purchase of all equipment going into new locker plants, expanded plants, other plants needing equipment, not supplies, slaughter and slaughter-processing plants. All discounts, commissions and other income earned as a result of this service would accrue to the state company.

4. In order to provide operating capital for the purchase of supplies and equipment, your board of directors of Illinois Cooperative Locker Service recommends that the company secure these funds through the sale of Class "A" preferred, six per cent non-cumulative stock to member companies on the basis of 50c per locker.



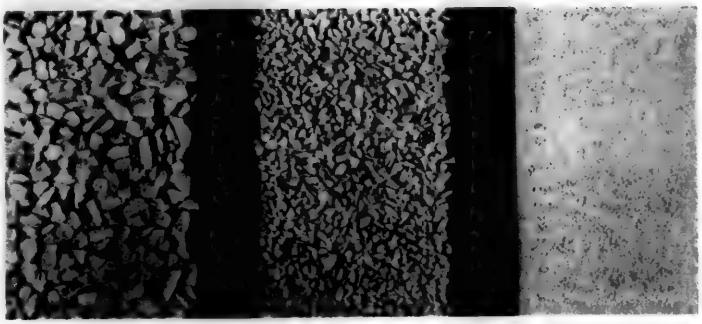
ARE YOU BUYING LIMESTONE OR ROAD ROCK?



(A) Too Coarse To Pass 4-Mesh Screen

(B) 4 to 6 Mesh

(C) 6 to 8 Mesh



(D) 8 to 14 Mesh

(E) 14 to 28 Mesh

(F) Thru 28-Mesh

Actual sizes of limestone particles separated by screens used in determining the fineness of limestone.

CHECK YOUR LIMESTONE

A ton of limestone is a ton of limestone, but one ton may be worth only half as much as another ton for use on the soil. The value of a ton of limestone depends upon its fineness as well as its purity or neutralizing power.

Limestone should be ground fine enough so that at least 80 per cent will pass through an 8-mesh screen. This 80 per cent will be made up of particle sizes at (D), (E) and (F) shown above. Limestone particles coarser than 8-mesh (A), (B) and (C) above are too coarse to be very effective in correcting soil acidity. Some of the limestone now being sold in this state has very satisfactory fineness. In some cases more than 90 per cent is fine enough to pass an 8-mesh screen, while limestone from other sources is so coarse that only 60 to 70 per cent will pass an 8-mesh screen. This coarse material is good driveway stone but not worth much on the soil, according to C. M. Linsley of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The fineness and purity of the limestone produced in this state is checked by the Illinois Agricultural Association and this information is available in the office of the county farm adviser.

DEAN RUSK SEES BRIGHT FUTURE FOR FARM YOUTH

OPPORTUNITIES for a fuller and richer life for farm youth in agriculture were never brighter, Dean H. P. Rusk of the University of Illinois college of agriculture said in an address before the annual conference of Illinois Rural Youth in Chicago Nov. 27.

The Rural Youth conference was held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Hotel Sherman.

"Not all young people born on the farm should stay on the farm," Dean Rusk said. "The birth rate on farms in the United States is about 50 per cent above that needed to maintain a stable farm population. With modern equipment and methods, we probably do not need a greater farm population than at present."

Dean Rusk pointed out the increasing importance of the rural youth element in the nation's economy, not only on the farm but in the city's trade and industry. Because of the declining birth rate in the cities and the restrictions on immigration, the nation needs the vigorous surplus youth from the farms.

"Rural youth," he continued, "has been a real bulwark of democracy throughout the history of this country. I believe that this steady flow of virile youth from our rural areas to the cities may be the salvation of our democracy.

"The people who produce the necessities of life for all of us have not always had their fair share of this country's wealth; and they have sometimes vigorously protested, but they have never lost faith in the fundamental concepts which underlie our system of government," Dean Rusk said.

The head of the state agricultural college discussed the new technological developments on the farm and traced the development of the American farm from the period when very little investment was required to the present time when a large per capita investment is necessary to conduct the modern farm.

Dean Rusk told his farm youth audience to watch for further change in agriculture.

"Technological developments," he said, "during the war and those about to emerge warrant the belief that agriculture may be on the verge of further revolutionary changes.

Dean H. P. Rusk

"The growing complexity of the modern farm business," he continued, "demands as high a degree of managerial ability as the average business enterprise. The skills which any one farm worker must use are more varied than those that must be mastered by the average industrial worker. These facts emphasize the importance of intelligence, training and the mastery of skills in the preparation of rural youth for success in the agriculture of tomorrow."

Dean Rusk explained that University of Illinois college of agriculture graduates are found in a wide variety of occupations. A recent survey of 2,000 men and women listed 360 different jobs in 45 states and 11 foreign countries.

"Obviously," he said, "an agricultural background and training are good preparation for successful careers in many different fields.

"First of all we should encourage intelligent, energetic farm boys and girls who are favorably situated to consider carefully a career on the farm. But for the surplus not needed to carry on the nation's agricultural operations, the training they receive in rural activities should help to prepare them for useful participation in other areas of our complex economy."

In closing, Dean Rusk cautioned that in spite of the brightness of the farm picture, the present may be a poor time to buy into the farm business and that young people going into farming might very readily mortgage their futures by assuming too large obligations on the basis of wartime inflated values.

"Remember," he said, "there has been a recession in prices of agricultural products and in land values after every major war. Unless you can buy on the basis of long-time average returns it would seem wise to rent a while or even work for wages where other conditions are satisfactory.

"To each of you I wish the best of luck. But I admonish you to keep eternally after pertinent facts; face them frankly, and act energetically and intelligently in accordance with the facts. Do these things and you will live long and prosper without the aid of luck."

Members named to the Rural Youth State committee at annual meeting in Chicago and their alternates are, left to right: (back), Robert Temple, Estelle Jansen, alt.; Evelyn Burger, alt.; Barbara Long, alt.; L. D. Elwell, alt.; (front), Juliafern Detroy, alt.; Glen Sailer, Alfred Mangold, John Rollins and Dick Williams.

Name Topnotchers for 1945

FIVE speakers, four young men and a young woman, were rated Topnotchers in the annual Rural Youth Talkfest held Nov. 27 in Chicago in conjunction with the annual convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Topnotchers and their subjects were: Robert Temple, La Salle, "The Red Cross on the Job;" L. D. Elwell, Peoria, "115,000 Organized Farmers Have Power;" Dale Lepper, Adams, "The Ideal Life Partner;" Kenneth Cheatham, Bond, "Good Recreation Creates High Morale;" and Gladys Hasler, Richland, "What is a Well-Balanced Rural Youth Program is for My County?"

Enrollment at the Rural Youth meeting in Chicago was 175 representing 47 counties.

Besides the Topnotchers, the following speakers took part in the Talkfest: Evelyn Burger, Morgan; Walter Brockmeier, Washington; Violett Rixmann, Washington; Juliafern Detroy, White; Glen Sailer, White; Allen Wilson, Whiteside; Estelle Jansen, Jasper; Joe Trainor, Livingston; Dorothy Hoerner, Livingston.

Robert Croxton, Schuyler; Winnie Nadler, Will; Glen Ioder, Bureau; Rosemary Sharp, Woodford.

Members of the 1945 State Rural Youth Committee, who assisted with the handling of attendance and who planned the program for the annual meeting were: Jewell Emmerich, Jasper; Bob Croxton, Schuyler; Willis Ennle, Peoria; Bill Thomas, Whiteside. Alternates Wanda Bradshaw, Wayne, and Tom Kerley, Brown, also were present and lent a hand to the busy committee. Singing during the meetings was led by Mary Ellen Pearman, Edgar.

Named to the 1946 State Rural Youth Committee were: John Rollins, Knox; Alfred Mangold, Macon; Dick Williams, Fulton, Bob Temple and Glen Sailer. Alternates named were: Barbara Long, Morgan; L. D. Elwell, Estelle Jansen, Evelyn Burger, and Juliafern Detroy.

Rural Youth members attended the program of general entertainment, Tuesday night, Nov. 27, provided for all farm people attending the IAA convention. Rural Youth day closed with an impromptu recreation period in the Crystal Room of the Hotel Sherman under the direction of Jewell Emmerich and Tom Kerley.

During the afternoon business session, it was decided to make the State Rural Youth Committee a part of a coordinating committee which was proposed at state Rural Youth camp last August. The proposed committee set-up became a reality with only a slight change in the manner of selecting members from Illinois Rural Youth to the National Rural Youth Committee under the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Following are the rules for the committee set-up:

1. The committee would coordinate activities of the present existing committees, which are composed of all members of the IAA committee, three members of the state camp committee, three of the Farm and Home Week committee and two of the fall conference committee, making a total of 13.

2. The committee would not supersede the present committees, but would simply handle anything that could not be handled by them. There would be a revolving chairmanship with no chairman serving at consecutive meetings.

3. The National Rural Youth delegates will be elected by the coordinating committee from a group suggested by the IAA.

4. The representatives of each committee will be elected from said committee by its own members.

5. The present committees will be retained and will not be required to consult the coordinating committee.

6. No constitution will be drawn up.

7. Emphasis is to be placed on strong cooperation with the IAA and extension service rather than on a strong state organization.

FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE MARKETS 1,000 CARLOADS

MORE than 1,000 carloads of strawberries, peaches, apples and vegetables were sold cooperatively for Illinois growers during the year through the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, according to the report of L. L. Colvis, director of fruit and vegetable marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association, prepared for the marketing conference of the IAA annual convention in Chicago.

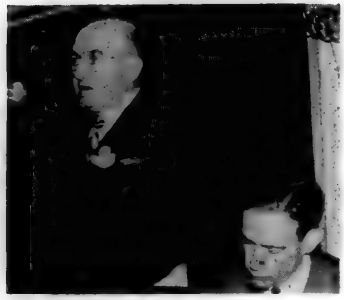
Sales of fruit and vegetables by the farmer-controlled cooperative totalled 464,307 bushels or packages, an increase of 132,000 bushels or packages over the previous year, which itself was a record high.

The Fruit Exchange Supply Company, which is a subsidiary cooperative of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, is located at Carbondale and is managed by Colvis. It was set up as a purchasing cooperative as a convenience in obtaining orchard equipment and supplies.

When the purchasing cooperative was set up in 1942, purchases amounted to $81,000. For the first nine months of 1945, buying by the supply company amounted to $330,000.

With gradual release of wartime restrictions, Colvis predicted further expansion in cooperative fruit marketing among Illinois farmers. Since the end of the war, the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange has let the contract for a new cold storage building at Carbondale. It will cost approximately $100,000 and will have storage capacity for 60,000 bushels of fruit and vegetables including facilities for quick freezing.

Winners of the title of Topnotcher in the annual Rural Youth Talkfest held in Chicago, Nov. 27 are left to right: Bob Temple, La Salle; L. D. Elwell, Peoria; Gladys Hasler, Richland; Dale Lepper, Adams, and Kenneth Cheatham, Bond.



Charles Schmitt, president, Illinois Grain Corporation, and Secretary John Butterfield at annual meeting.

Director K. T. Smith presides over public relations conference

SEC'Y ANDERSON SPEAKER

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Sanitary Milk Producers Association to be held Jan. 17, 1946 in East St. Louis. He will speak at the morning session.

HOCHSTRASSER RETURNS TO CHAMPAIGN CREAMERY

Sgt. Ira C. "Ike" Hochstrasser resumed his job as manager of the Prairie Farms Creamery of Champaign about the middle of December.

Hochstrasser has returned to civilian life after active military duty in the European theater of operations. He resumed his duties about the time of the annual meeting of the cooperative Dec. 12.

FARM ADVISER RESIGNS

Homer E. Kearnaghan, farm adviser in Jo Daviess county since November, 1938, resigned Sept. 1, to take a position with a cheese company. He will be located in Milledgeville, Carroll county. He was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1930, taught vocational agriculture at Newton, followed by four years as assistant farm adviser in Sangamon county.

ELECT DIRECTORS OF IAA ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BOARDS of directors of associated companies of the Illinois Agricultural Association and changes made during elections at the 31st annual meeting of the IAA in Chicago Nov. 26-29 are as follows:

Illinois Wool Marketing Association: William Temple, La Salle; A. L. Doubet, Knox; Escol Oxford, Hardin; August Eggerding, Randolph, and Ronald Holt, Henry (replaces Lyman Bunting). All others re-elected.

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company: George F. Tullock, Winnebago; L. E. Lingenfelter, Pulaski; J. M. Beckett, Macon; George F. Hayes, Henry; J. E. Miller, Madison; George W. Lenhart, DuPage; Clifton Davis, Morgan; Claude Hiesstand, Marion; and E. B. Reeves, Grundy. Latter three were only members up for re-election. Members named from IAA board are Lyman Bunting, Wayne, and Homer Curtiss, Jo Daviess.

Illinois Cooperative Locker Service: Dana Cryder, Grundy; Carl J. Bates, Henry; Earl Wenzel, DeKalb; C. Ray Ward, McLean; Paul Rosentreter, Macoupin; J. E. Mau, Lee, and E. A. Fosse, Marion. All re-elected with exception of Fosse, new member named to fill added directorship.

Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association: R. V. McKee, Marshall; Ray Cunningham, Vermilion; Ben Bodecker, Hancock; Everett G. Reynolds, Morgan; Jesse E. Tuttle, Crawford; K. T. Smith, Greene, and J. W. Cory, DeKalb (replaces William Stockley, La Salle).

Illinois Grain Corporation: Charles Schmitt, Logan; Carl O. Johnson, Marshall; John Butterfield, Christian; A. E. Burwash, Champaign; E. E. Stevenson, La Salle; Arthur Bertsche, Livingston; Charles Lauritzen, Kankakee; A. O. Eckert, St. Clair; C. J. Elliott, La Salle (replaces Dwight Hart); L. J. Sutter, McLean (replaces Harry Dixon); Irwin Isenberg, Madison (replaces H. P. Joy). Others re-elected were: Chester A. Hunt, Grundy; Ralph Vercler, Tazewell; Sam Yergler, Iroquois, and J. Fred Romine, Douglas.

Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association: Frank Easterly, Jackson; B. W. Horan, Mercer; Roy Edwards, Champaign; George Metzger, IAA. Re-elected were R. H. Voorhees, Jersey, and Carl A. Lage, McLean.

Illinois Livestock Marketing Association: LaRue Tice, Shelby; Mont Fox, Vermilion; Ralph Beckett, Macon; Carl Lage, McLean; Fred Smittkamp, Edgar; Charles Shuman, Moultrie; W. A. Dennis, Edgar, and Clark Wise, Champaign. All members were re-elected.

Prairie Farms Creameries: Harold W. Enns, Tazewell; D. L. Garber, Carroll; Thad Loveless, Macoupin; A. Oliver Bower, Coles; Harry Gehring, Knox; H. B. Smith, McDonough; John Sterchi, Richland; Chester McCord, Jasper; E. A. Fosse, Williamson; H. J. Schumacher, Marshall, and A. E. Meyer, Davenport, Ia. All members were re-elected.

Illinois Milk Producers Association: Ray H. Miller, DeWitt; Edwin Gumm, Knox; Dean H. Radford, Henry; Charles H. Cameron, Peoria; Anthony Grawe, Adams; A. E. Meyer, Rock Island; Lowell B. Coomber, Stephenson; B. J. Schumacher, St. Clair; George I. Maxwell, Champaign; J. Warren Ellis, Vermilion; William O'Malley, DeKalb; Harold Kamm, Morgan; O. H. Ryan, La Salle; W. A. Newman, Winnebago; Mattie Nolan, Livingston; Charles W. Krell, Sangamon; W. J. Sawyer, Cook; Glen Tombaugh, La Salle, all re-elected. Delbert Freeman, Fulton (replaces Ernest Reed); George W. Pitts, McLean (replaces William L. Mays); Carl Eislie, Peoria (replaces John Hagenstoz); Joseph Hart, Saline (replaces Fred Patterson); and William J. Kessler, Sangamon (replaces J. D. Allen).

NOTICE

Illinois Agricultural Association Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of December and January, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During December, annual meetings will be held in Cook, Crawford, DuPage, Edwards, Henderson, Iroquois, Jackson-Perry, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Kane, Lee, Livingston, Marshall-Putman, Morgan, Moultrie, Ogle, Piatt, Randolph, Saline, Stephenson, Union, Vermilion and Wabash Counties.

During January, annual meetings will be held in Bureau, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, DeWitt, Edgar, Fulton, Greene, Jersey, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, LaSalle, McDonough, McHenry, McLean, Mason, Mercer, Rock Island, Sangamon, Tazewell, Winnebago and Woodford Counties.

PAUL E. MATHIAS,
Corporate Secretary

November 20, 1945

Soils Conference Emphasizes Crop Hunger In Illinois

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THE good old days when yields were high without regard to soil care are gone, Dr. E. E. DeTurk of the University of Illinois college of agriculture told a large group of farmers attending the soil improvement conference in Chicago Nov. 28.

The conference was held in conjunction with the 31st annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Dr. DeTurk dramatized the importance of his subject, "Hunger Signs in Crops," by comparing the effects of soil food deficiencies in plants with the effects on humans of deficiency diets.

He also illustrated graphically the benefits of a balanced soil food program with picture slides of sick and healthy plants.

Other speakers on the program included Manager C. H. Becker of the Illinois Farm Supply Company who discussed the "Outlook for Plant Food Supply," and John R. Spencer, IAA director of soil improvement, who explained the activities of the soil improvement department.

In his talk, Dr. DeTurk listed the 14 known essential elements in corn and from there proceeded to explain the general state of Illinois soil in relation to each element and the deficiency disease symptoms in corn lacking in the element.

Taking potassium as one of his examples, he explained that a plant cannot live without this element which is absorbed only through direct contact with the roots of the plant. Potassium exhaustion is evident, he said, in the leached soils of southern Illinois and the alkali lands of central and northern Illinois.

Potassium deficiency symptoms listed by Dr. DeTurk included actual plant death in early stages of growth where deficiency is severe, growth stunted with leaves close together, and stalks weak, often breaking over. If an ear forms it may be pollinated but the best seeds are at the butt becoming more and more chaffy toward the tip.

Director Spencer pointed out the notable increases in consumption of fertilizers in Illinois which amounted to 31 per cent more agricultural limestone and 25 per cent more rock phosphate than the previous year. During the calendar year 1944, he said, Illinois farmers used 4,214,000 tons of limestone — 20 per cent of the nation's consumption.

The five high counties in limestone consumption in 1944 were Lee, La Salle, Bureau, Henry and Livingston.

Spencer explained the routine operations of the department including the periodic testing of fertilizers at quarry sources. He revealed that the standards of limestone quality in most parts of Illinois are good.

Becker emphasized the increasing acceptance of regular plant food applications to the land in Illinois by pointing out the greater purchases of commercial fertilizers in 1945 compared with 10 years ago.

He predicted the purchase of even greater tonnages of fertilizers in 1946 by Illinois farmers, estimated at 230,000 tons of mixed fertilizers, superphosphate, and potash, and 375,000 tons of rock phosphate.

"These estimated quantities of plant foods for next year look enormous," Becker said, "but men like Dr. DeTurk and his associates at the University of Illinois tell us we have not yet begun to restore and maintain fertility even with that kind of tonnage.

"During the past 18 months," the Illinois Farm Supply Company manager said, "we have not been able to fully meet the demands placed upon us by farm people. Actually our organization entered the plant food business after the supply situation became acute."

In preparing to serve the mixed plant food needs of its members, Becker said his company faces two alternatives: Either to build central manufacturing plants or small regional plants.

"While we are unable to define all the details of our course at this stage," Becker explained, "our objectives are quite clear. We shall strive to make available to Illinois farm people quantities of phosphates, potash and nitrogen in straight material form for direct application. This material will be provided in grades approved by the quality control committee and as recommended by the University of Illinois college of agriculture."

Hunger signs in crops are described by Dr. DeTurk of the U. of I.

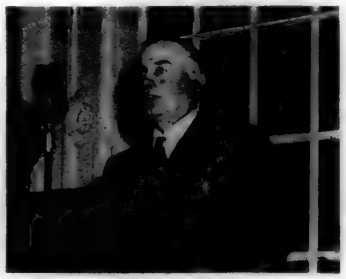
ANNOUNCE NEW WHEAT VARIETY

Prairie, a new soft winter wheat for Illinois developed at the U. of I. agricultural experiment station, was available in moderate quantities for seeding this fall.

According to the experiment station, Prairie is resistant to wheat mosaic and to the physiologic races of black stem rust that commonly occur in Illinois. It is susceptible to loose smut and leaf rust, say its originators, O. T. Bonnett and G. H. Dungan, of the U. of I. College of Agriculture.

If you want more information on Prairie, write for a copy of the new Prairie wheat bulletin No. 513, U. of I. College of Agriculture, Urbana.

Because of its stiff straw, Prairie may be grown on fertile soil, where it is best adapted; but since it is a soft wheat, plantings should, for commercial reasons, be limited to those sections of Illinois where soft wheat predominates.



R. H. Voorhees, presides at annual meeting of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association.

Cattle given a full feed of corn on pasture paid a little more return for each $100 worth of feed than cattle fattened at the same time in drylot in each of the five years 1939-43 on farms reporting results in the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service of the University of Illinois.

Thirty years ago it required a total of 21 minutes to grow a bushel of corn in Champaign county. With the development of hybrid corn and improving farming methods, some farmers have reduced the time to about three minutes.

WOOL GROWERS IN WEAK SPOT

BECAUSE OF LARGE STOCKPILES INCREASED PRODUCTION COSTS PRICE DISPARITY BETWEEN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLS

LARGE stock piles of foreign wool, the disparity between the price of domestic and foreign wools, and the increase in the cost of production without a corresponding increase in price put Illinois sheep raisers in a weak spot for post-war adjustments, according to the report of 1945 operations of the Illinois Wool Marketing Association by President William Temple of La-Salle county at the cooperative's annual meeting.

Reviewing the wool marketing situation for the year ending Sept. 30, Temple pointed out that a combination of factors plus increased activity of country buyers are due to favorable commissions curtailed operations of the Illinois Wool Marketing Association during the year.

Wool marketed through the association during the year amounted to 312,-366 pounds compared to 275,241 pounds the previous year. The 10 leading counties in volume handled in the 1945 pool in the order named are Vermilion, Pope-Hardin, Knox, Champaign, Morgan, Bureau, La Salle, Henry, Livingston and Adams.

An added factor in the curtailment of the association's activities was the establishment of ceiling prices and the setting up of the Commodity Credit Corporation as practically the sole buyer of domestic wool.

Consumption of wool in the United States was 1,200,000,000 pounds in 1944 of which 74.1 per cent was of foreign origin. The United Kingdom has stored in the United States 425,-000,000 pounds, over one year's domestic production. By Jan. 1, the CCC will have 500,000,000 pounds on hand.

During the six clip years since the Illinois Wool Marketing Association was organized, approximately 2¼ million pounds of wool have been marketed through the association.

An attempt was made to obtain warehouse facilities for the 1945 wool pool but after a thorough investigation in cooperation with the IAA Transportation Department it was determined that no suitable warehouse facilities were available.

Consequently wool was assembled through county wool pools in cooperation with the county Farm Bureaus which appointed county wool pool managers with the approval of the state organization. The manager received, weighed, made cash advances to growers and stored wool in a safe, dry place until time to ship.

For this service the state organization paid one cent per pound. Field advances were made as follows: clear medium, 35c per pound; fine and fed, 25c; and rejects, 20c. These high prices were made possible by the CCC-guaranteed ceiling prices to growers.

The wool was assembled in carload lots and shipped direct to Boston to the National Wool Marketing Corporation where it is graded by the National, appraised by the CCC appraisal committee and final settlement made through the state organization to individual growers.

Earnings to members who have marketed their wool through the state organization are now being paid. These patronage earnings go back to the year 1932 and will be brought up to date as soon as possible. These patronage refunds represent earnings of the National Wool Marketing Corporation of which the Illinois Wool Marketing Association is a member, and have been held up until the National obtained paid-in capital stock of $1,000,000. This has been accomplished and hereafter earnings will be paid on a more current basis.

Pres. Temple presides at wool marketing meeting. Right is Sam Russell

Here are the directors of the Illinois Wool Marketing Association for 1945. Left to right: Vice President A. L. Doubet, Williamsfield; Escol Oxford, Elizabethtown; August Eggerding, Red Bud; Dorothy Crum, office secretary; President William Temple, Serena, and Secretary S. F. Russell, Chicago. Lyman Bunting, Ellery, was absent when picture was taken. At the annual meeting, Ronald Holt, Galva, was named to succeed Lyman Bunting, Ellery.

PFC Board of Directors, left to right: John Sterchi, Olney; D. L. Garber, Mt. Carroll; H. B. Smith, Mt. Sterling; A. E. Meyer, Moline; Secretary Thad L. Loveless, Carlinville; President Harold W. Enns, Bloomington; Treasurer Harry Gehring, Galesburg; A. Oliver Bower, Champaign; H. J. Schumacher, Henry, and E. A. Fosse, Carbondale. Chester McCord, I.A.A., was absent when picture was taken.

1945 — AN OUTSTANDING YEAR FOR PRAIRIE FARMS CREAMERIES

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DURING the past year the name of the state creamery company was changed to Prairie Farms Creameries after a special meeting of stockholders in July. Since its organization in May, 1933, the name of the company had been Illinois Producers Creameries.

The year 1945 was outstanding in the history of the organization. During that time Prairie Farms Creameries manufactured 6,338,175 pounds of butter. Total butterfat purchases of 6,596,376 pounds are 6.52 per cent above the preceding year; 3,791,405 pounds of milk powder manufactured represents an increase of 47.12 per cent, and 601,740 pounds of cheese made is an increase of 147 per cent.

Production of butter from milk and cream sold to the cooperative by 8,162 member patrons at its 10 creameries amounts to more than a carload daily.

With plants located at Galesburg, Henry, Moline, Bloomington, Champaign, Olney, Carbondale, Mt. Sterling, Carlinville and Mt. Carroll, together with a state sales plant in Chicago, Prairie Farms Creameries has a total investment in buildings and equipment of more than one million dollars.

During the past year a new plant was built at Mt. Carroll and another is nearing completion at Henry. Cost of both plants, among the most modern and sanitary in the country, will approximate $200,000.

Farmers have now invested $751,150.76 in Class "A" preferred stock in these plants as of Sept. 30, 1945. The net worth of each dollar invested was $1.48. Since these plants were organized, Illinois farmers have been paid $532,414.03 in capital stock dividends and patronage refunds.

Since organization, Prairie Farms Creameries has maintained a strict quality program. No butter grading less than 90-score government grade can be packaged and sold or offered for sale in Prairie Farms cartons.

Purchases of new equipment during 1945 by Prairie Farms Creameries amounted to more than $250,000.

Earnings of Prairie Farms Creameries in 1945, Manager J. B. Countiss said, were such as to permit the payment of a 7 per cent dividend on all outstanding capital stock, ¾c per pound premium on 92 and 93-score butter and additional patronage refunds of 1½c per pound on free butter handled. An additional refund of 8 per cent on creamery supplies purchased by member creameries was made.

Prairie Farms service program for 1936 has been announced as follows: 1. Develop new outlets and sales for butter, powdered milk and cheese. 2. Maintain and promote quality and uniformity of all products. 3. Maintain procurement of milk and cream and further develop facilities for handling both. 4. Increase plant efficiency. 5. Develop new products and new markets for them. 6. Purchase supplies and equipment. 7. Secure and train additional help.

EARL C. SMITH
AN ESTIMATE OF HIS WORK

(*Continued from page* 19)

of two. In addition he served on three official commissions of the State of Illinois. It is Mr. Smith's stated purpose that he be relieved of all official duties with the exception of his directorships in his local bank, local church, and several of the state commissions having to do with broad policy matters of interest to the farmers of Illinois.

Since 1926 Mr. Smith has been an effective leader on both the state and national legislative fronts. His work dates back to his fight to secure enactment of farm surplus control legislation known as the McNary-Haugen bill. It was largely due to his influence that corn and hogs were included with other commodities in price stabilizing legislation, first in the Rainey-Norbeck bill introduced in Congress during the last year of the Hoover administration, and later the Agricultural Adjustment Act which was enacted into law early in 1933. The corn loan idea was adopted by AAA officials after several appeals from Mr. Smith and a mass meeting of 10,000 Illinois farmers at Peoria in October, 1933, and the writing of a mandatory corn loan provision into the second adjustment act was accomplished largely through IAA efforts. With the invalidation of the original AAA in 1936, Mr. Smith worked strenuously for the adoption of a temporary conservation program in the same year, and the passage of the second AAA in 1938.

It was Mr. Smith who spearheaded the drive for the writing of the parity formula into the AAA law, and over the years he has courageously defended this fundamental principle in the face of strong demands for a change in the formula. His position has always been, "Let's hold on to parity until we have something better that is equally as fair and defensible as our present formula."

Similarly, in the state, the IAA leader has been named as the representative of agriculture on a number of state committees and conferences appointed by succeeding governors to advise on important matters of public policy.

Under the leadership of Mr. Smith, the IAA has fought for many years for a fair revenue amendment to the state constitution, and for legislation to reduce and replace at least part of the burdensome property tax which rests so heavily on farms, homes and other tangible property. The IAA campaign in this respect has been highly successful.

Mr. Smith has worked hard and long for another benefit that is close to the hearts of all farmers — better roads. In the recent session of the General Assembly at Springfield, the IAA successfully sponsored legislation which provided an appropriation of 15 million dollars for the construction of township and road district roads, better known as farm-to-highway roads. Mr. Smith had a major part in the writing of this bill, placing special emphasis on provisions to see that farmers would get the most roads for the money expended.

This short article can in no way relate all of Mr. Smith's contributions. It has merely been an attempt to touch some of the highlights in his 20 years of service. As was pointed out in the beginning of this writing, no printed word can add to the niche he has made for himself in the hearts of farm people and in the structure of American agricultural history.

While retiring from active leadership of the IAA, there is no doubt that Mr. Smith's advice and counsel will be sought in order to draw on the many years of his rich experience. Such advice and counsel he has assured to the new president, the board of directors and staff members to the extent it may be desired.

NEW IAA DIRECTORS

(*Continued from page* 15)

1929, and also served as treasurer for 10 years. He resigned as its president this year, but continues to serve on the board.

Mr. Eaton is a charter member and has been a director of the Madison County Farm Bureau, and has served as secretary of his local elevator, the Hamel Cooperative Grain Company, for 25 years. Mr. Eaton operates a 224-acre dairy farm and has a herd of 25 Holstein and Jersey cows. He is an advocate of sound soil conservation practices and his farm has been used as a demonstration unit on many tours.

Mr. Eaton is a trustee in St. John's Methodist Church in Edwardsville and is a member of the choir. He is also a member of the Edwardsville Rotary Club. The farm on which he lives has been in the Eaton family for more than 100 years. He has one son, Harrison, who works on the farm with him. Mrs. Eaton is the former Anna May Hamilton of Hamel township and was married to Mr. Eaton in 1911. Mr. Eaton has served as Hamel township trustee for 12 years.

Directors whose terms expired at the annual meeting and who were re-elected were: C. J. Elliott, Streator, La Salle county, 12th Congressional district, which includes DeKalb, Winnebago, Boone, La Salle, Kendall and Grundy counties.

Otto Steffey, Stronghurst, Henderson county, 14th Congressional district, which includes Warren, McDonough, Hancock, Henderson, Mercer and Rock Island counties.

K. T. Smith, Greenfield, Greene county, 20th Congressional district, which includes Pike, Calhoun, Jersey, Greene, Scott, Morgan, Brown, Cass, Menard and Mason.

Lyman Bunting, Ellery, Edwards county, 24th Congressional district, which includes Clay, Wayne, Edwards, Hamilton, White, Saline, Gallatin, Johnson, Pope, Hardin and Massac.

RETIRING DIRECTORS

(*Continued from page* 19)

a member of the Illinois Farm Supply Company board for five years. Mr. Dennis is a Jersey cattle breeder and operates a dairy and livestock farm near Paris.

When Mr. Dennis was first elected to the IAA board in 1930, he said, "I have helped in a small way in Farm Bureau work ever since it was started as I have long been convinced of the necessity of farmers organizing. . . The IAA is without question the most courageous, active, and successful state association, and I have the utmost respect for the ability of the officers and directors who have developed it."

Mr. Dennis has five children: Barbara, a WAC sergeant in Berlin; Herbert B., discharged after four years as a Navy lieutenant; Dorothy, a petty officer in the WAVES; Betty, a senior at the University of Illinois, and Charles H. Dennis, II, fifth grade pupil in country school. Mr. Dennis, who was born in Chicago, March 25, 1888, is the son of the late Charles H. Dennis, former editor-in-chief of the Chicago Daily News.

McLEAN ASSISTANT ADVISER

Eugene G. Mosbacher, 27, of Monroe county has been named associate farm adviser and 4-H club leader of McLean county. He took over his duties in Bloomington Dec. 1.

Mosbacher, recently released from army duty after 3½ years during which he served as an artillery lieutenant in the European theater, succeeds Paul V. Curtis, who resigned to raise hogs.

He was graduated from the University of Illinois college of agriculture in 1940.

"May Your Days Be Happy And Bright
And May All Your Christmases Be White"

There is a special warmth that we in the insurance business feel this time of year. For by insuring the property and growing crops of Illinois farmers, we help provide assurance that there will always be a Christmas on Illinois farms. May we extend to you our wishes for the happiest of Holidays.

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EARL C. SMITH
AN ESTIMATE OF HIS WORK

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NEW IAA DIRECTORS

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Lyman Boarman, Elmwood, Peoria county, 18th Congressional district which includes Clay, Wayne, Edwards, Hardin, White, Saline, Gallatin, Pope, Hardin and Massac.

RETIRING DIRECTORS

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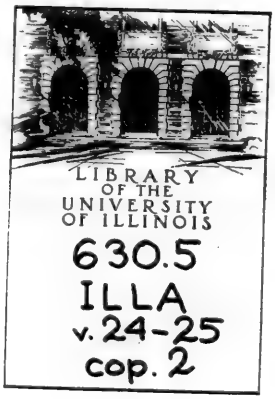
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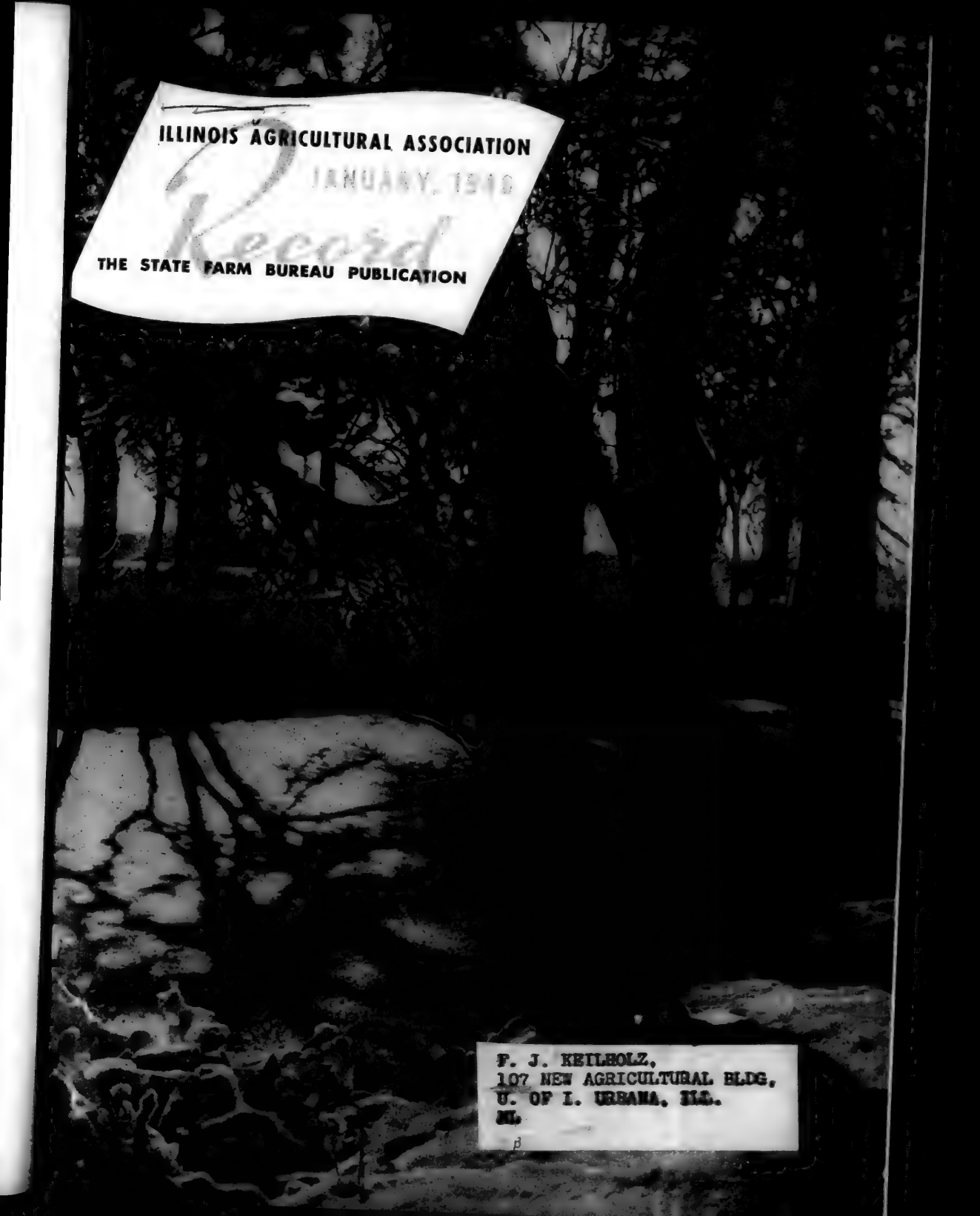

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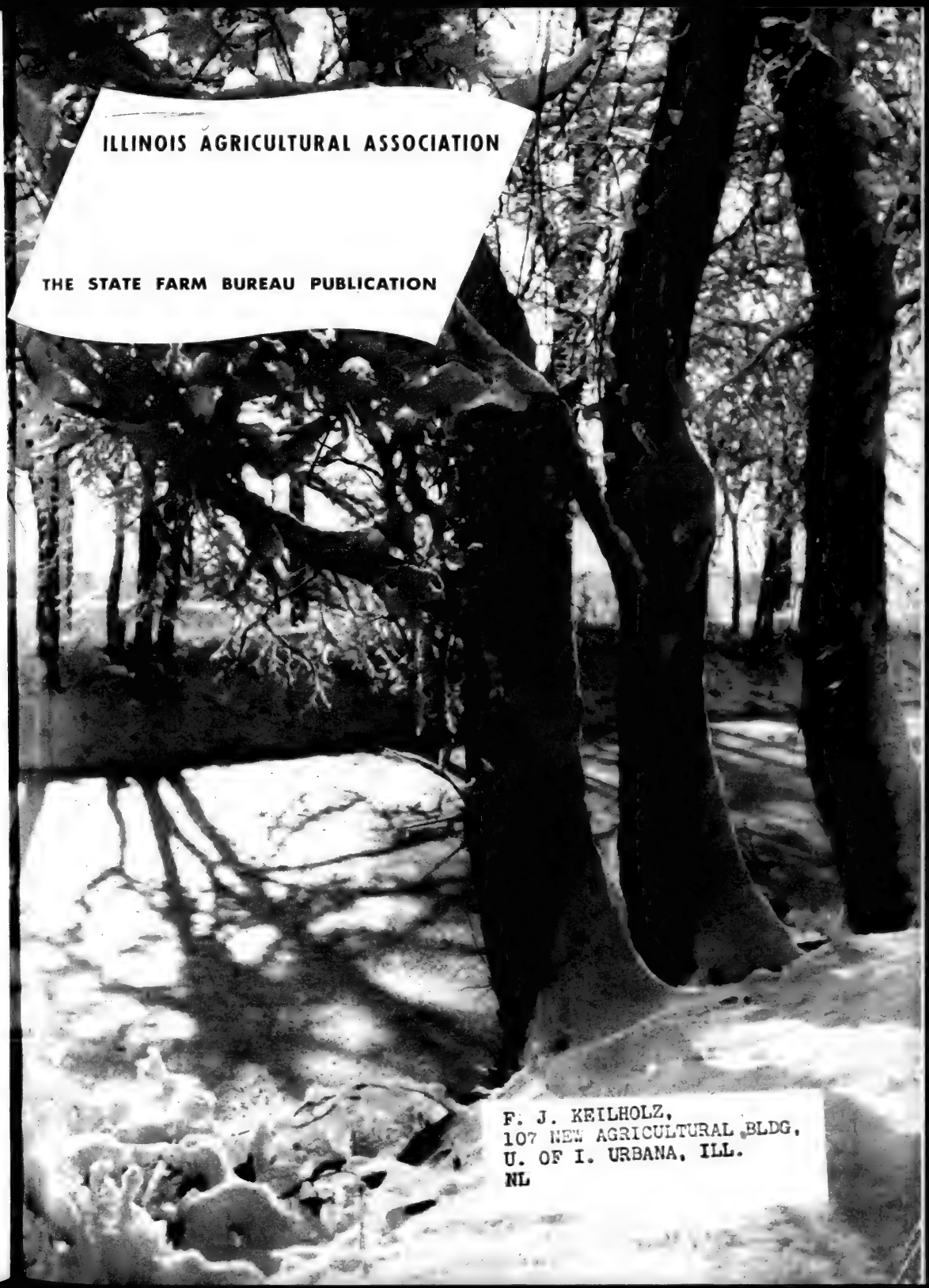

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

A Message From President Shuman

IN BRINGING you my first official message after assuming the responsibilities of leadership in our great organization, I have mixed feelings of confidence and humility — humble in the realization of the magnitude of the task you have assigned me, confidence that your continued loyalty and support will result in the successful solution of our many and great problems.

I fully appreciate the great trust you place in me as the one chosen to assume the duties and follow the path charted by one of the great leaders of our time, Earl C. Smith. With a sound record of accomplishment behind us, with the assistance of the loyal, capable staff of officers, directors and employees and with the support of 117,570 Farm Bureau members, we can face the future with renewed determination.

New and challenging problems have arisen and will continue to arise. We dare not look backward or rest on our laurels. We have demonstrated what can be done by building our entire organization on the ideals of service. Now that we know our strength, we must courageously accept the challenge of even greater problems. Within our own state we have many problems, such as those relating to cooperative marketing, taxation, rural schools, farm-to-highway roads, rural electrification and rural health. The proper solution to most of these problems will depend upon local action. Our township and County Farm Bureau organizations must grasp this opportunity for greater service. During the war emergency, our great concern was increased production. The war is over, we must swing into action on broader fronts of service to farm people.

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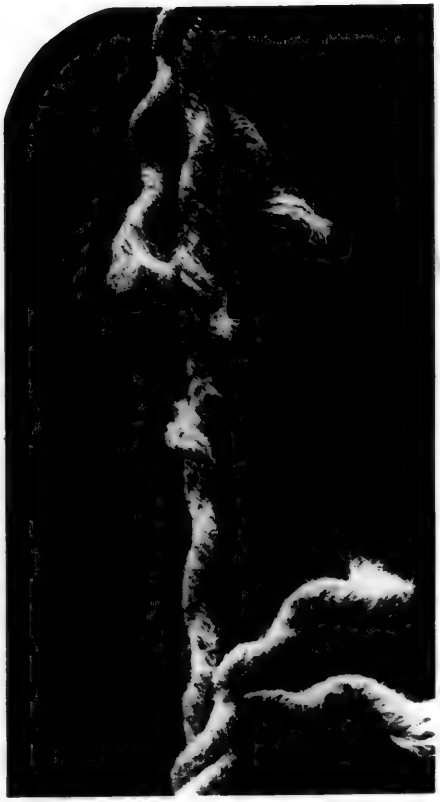

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STATE ALLOCATES $10,000,000 *for* FARM-TO-HIGHWAY ROADS

RULES and regulations for the construction of farm-to-highway roads under the bill appropriating $15,000,000 from state funds for such roads have been announced by the Division of Highways of the State Department of Public Works and Buildings.

The Division has also allocated $10,000,000 from this appropriation to the counties and the townships and road districts. Under the law, no more than $10,000,000 can be made available in any year.

The Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored the legislation providing these funds in the General Assembly at the last regular session and is much interested in the administration of this law.

Under this law and appropriation, the state for the first time recognizes some obligation for the improvement of these local township and road district roads.

Of approximately 105,000 miles of road in the state, more than 75,000 miles are township and road district roads.

The law provides that after deducting certain amounts for administrative and engineering expense, the funds shall be allocated among the several counties and the townships and road districts in proportion to their mileage of these township and road district roads. The amount allocated to each of the counties is shown in the table at the end of this article.

Under the law the roads to be improved from these funds are to be selected by the county superintendent of highways in cooperation with the township and road district commissioners. They are also to prepare the plans for the improvement of the roads so selected. The State Department of Public Works and Buildings, through the Division of Highways, approves the plans and has general supervision of the work and disburses the funds to the counties.

The Association, and the members of the legislature who introduced and supported this legislation, were concerned that the standards of design for these roads be held to the minimum in order that the maximum mileage of improved roads might be obtained from the funds available.

The rules and regulations as announced recognize that the same standards of design are not required for these roads as are necessary for roads carrying a heavier volume of traffic.

For roads carrying more than 100 vehicles per day, the rules and regulations require that the Department's design policies for Federal-aid secondary roads be used.

For roads carrying less than 100 vehicles per day, the rules and regulations require a minimum right-of-way of 40 feet, with more where needed for construction purposes and a minimum road bed of 20 feet (shoulder to shoulder).

They require only a minimum of grading and realignment or relocation and as to surfacing, provide — "For all types of gravel or stone surfaces, the requirement will be; not less than 4 inches thick (loose measure) and not less than 10 feet wide, or the equivalent volume. For oiled earth surfaces, the oil shall be applied not less than 12 feet wide and not less than .5 gallon per square yard for new graded roads or not less than .25 gallon per square yard for re-oiling. Once a road is oiled using these funds, the township will be expected to re-oil at such intervals as is necessary to keep the road in satisfactory condition and to protect the original investment".

Under the legislation and the rules and regulations for its administration the local commissioners of highways, together with the county superintendent of highways, have a great deal of discretion both as to the selection of the roads to be improved and as to the type of improvement to be made.

Farmers and others interested in road improvement should cooperate and work with these local officials in order that the maximum benefit may be derived from the use of these state funds. The funds available are not sufficient of course to surface many miles of road in any one township.

However, in the state as a whole the mileage will be substantial. Meanwhile the special commission to plan a future program for the improvement of our roads and particularly these local roads will, it is hoped, develop some plan for continued state contributions toward the cost of surfacing these local roads.

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HOW $10,000,000 IS ALLOCATED

County	Local Road Mileage	Net Allots. to Townships
Adams	1,071.71	$ 134,480.23
Alexander	225.33	28,274.84
Bond	529.54	66,447.70
Boone	377.35	47,350.60
Brown	412.79	51,797.68
Bureau	1,052.84	132,112.38
Calhoun	264.80	33,227.62
Carroll	543.30	68,174.32
Cass	390.53	49,004.46
Champaign	1,552.58	194,820.71
Christian	1,092.90	137,139.19
Clark	770.63	96,700.13
Clay	790.34	99,173.38
Clinton	612.92	76,910.38
Coles	770.97	96,742.79
Cook	483.17	60,629.10
Crawford	666.86	83,678.87
Cumberland	588.34	73,826.04
DeKalb	851.16	106,805.18
DeWitt	612.68	76,880.27
Douglas	634.18	79,578.12
DuPage	521.56	65,446.35
Edgar	908.92	114,053.02
Edwards	335.48	42,096.67
Effingham	733.46	92,035.97
Fayette	1,079.67	135,479.06
Ford	759.98	95,363.75
Franklin	687.99	86,330.30
Fulton	977.49	122,657.32
Gallatin	457.38	57,392.92
Greene	654.59	82,139.21
Grundy	558.31	70,057.80
Hamilton	783.71	98,341.43
Hancock	1,187.93	149,063.73
Hardin	151.87	19,056.94
Henderson	463.57	58,169.65
Henry	1,103.87	138,515.72
Iroquois	1,512.31	189,767.56
Jackson	695.91	87,324.12
Jasper	808.69	101,475.97
Jefferson	984.95	123,593.41
Jersey	413.54	51,891.79
JoDaviess	658.50	82,629.84
Johnson	502.61	63,068.47
Kane	556.15	69,786.77
Kankakee	919.87	115,427.05
Kendall	397.93	49,933.02
Knox	907.28	113,847.24
Lake	658.32	82,607.25
LaSalle	1,499.00	188,097.40
Lawrence	552.44	69,321.23
Lee	934.51	117,264.11
Livingston	1,650.04	$ 207,050.18
Logan	799.10	100,272.60
McDonough	874.38	109,718.88
McHenry	832.63	104,480.01
McLean	1,579.71	198,225.04
Macon	854.70	107,249.40
Macoupin	1,102.62	138,358.87
Madison	869.88	109,154.21
Marion	937.08	117,586.60
Marshall	465.45	58,405.56
Mason	680.22	85,355.31
Massac	346.95	43,535.95
Menard	395.25	49,596.73
Mercer	760.56	95,436.53
Monroe	441.00	55,337.53
Montgomery	1,014.80	127,339.05
Morgan	754.73	94,704.97
Moultrie	521.47	65,435.06
Ogle	976.38	122,518.03
Peoria	695.54	87,277.69
Perry	585.98	73,529.89
Piatt	652.80	81,914.59
Pike	1,100.51	138,049.11
Pope	392.20	49,214.01
Pulaski	239.12	30,005.23
Putnam	198.07	24,854.21
Randolph	714.50	89,656.83
Richland	626.42	78,604.39
Rock Island	502.59	63,065.95
St. Clair	706.58	88,663.02
Saline	643.00	80,684.87
Sangamon	1,101.50	138,218.33
Schuyler	563.73	70,737.92
Scott	289.45	36,320.75
Shelby	1,225.10	153,727.90
Stark	374.67	47,014.31
Stephenson	801.83	100,615.16
Tazewell	822.88	103,256.56
Union	496.47	62,298.01
Vermilion	1,291.90	162,110.09
Wabash	310.60	38,974.68
Warren	794.76	99,728.01
Washington	665.37	83,491.90
Wayne	1,232.26	154,626.35
White	826.42	103,700.76
Whiteside	827.10	103,786.09
Will	1,184.19	148,594.44
Williamson	651.84	81,794.13
Winnebago	755.31	94,777.75
Woodford	692.63	86,912.54
Total	75,484.98	$9,472,000.04

John Flannagan (*Rep. from W. Va.*) | **Lister Hill** (*Senator from Ala.*) | **Clinton Anderson** (*Sec'y of Agriculture*) | **Paul Hoffman** (*Pres., Studebaker Corp.*) | **T. B. Symons** (*Ag. award winner*)

FARM BUREAU *Turns to* POST-WAR TASK

THE farmers of the American Farm Bureau Federation again dedicate themselves, in harmony and union with all American people, to the Nation's new task — leading a war-worn world to peace.

These words, taken from the foreword of the 27th annual convention resolutions of the American Farm Bureau Federation, may well bring a thrill of pride to every Farm Bureau member who reads them. They are not mere words. They are backed up by past performance and records.

This devotion to the national welfare was reflected in all the deliberations and resolutions adopted at the convention, which drew a registration of 3500, the largest attendance in history. In considering postwar programs and in making recommendations, Farm Bureau delegates approached today's momentous problems with a view as to how agriculture could best pull together with all other groups. There were no "me-first" expressions in any of the proposals on broad national questions.

The question of parity figured prominently in the convention discussions and in the addresses of guest speakers. With so much talk today of the need for a change in the parity formula, it is interesting to note that farmers were advised to hold on to the parity principle, if and when changes in the parity formula were made.

Said Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in addressing the convention: "The farmer should hold firmly to the parity principle, which is his first and to date his best measure of the balance of agriculture in the whole economy. If parity needs to be changed, I believe the farmer and his friends should make the change."

President O'Neal (left) pins AFBF's highest award for distinguished service to American agriculture on coat lapel of retiring Vice President Earl C. Smith.

Secretary Anderson added, however, that there was need for some adjustment in the parity formula as it applied to certain commodities.

He further stated that he was not "committed to any particular formula. I do believe we should consider various possibilities with extreme care, taking into account the many great changes taking place today."

IAA Organization Director O. D. Brissenden (left) reads list of Illinois counties honored in membership drive. Counsel Donald Kirkpatrick (right) talks before AFBF general session.

Discussing reconversion, Secretary Anderson said, "Agriculture is willing to be the lead horse. It is not, however, willing that the rest of the team shall lag in the traces and expect the farm to carry the whole load. Farmers have tried it before with disastrous results to themselves and to the nation. If we are going to use the great productive capacity of America we must have a well matched team with agriculture, labor and industry, pulling together to achieve the high standard of American living we are so capable of producing."

Congressman John Flannagan of Virginia in his discussion of parity said: ". . .There can be no doubt about the soundness of the parity concept. The trouble comes when we attempt to put the concept into practice by establishing parity prices. . . What we should do is this: We should reexamine parity and work out a formula that will, as far as humanly possible, level down the present valleys and peaks, and bring about the proper price relationship with respect to all farm products.

"And, may I add, that in my opinion it is humanly impossible to write with one stroke of the pen a parity law that will hold good on down through the years. We will, if we maintain even approximately correct parity prices have to modernize the law from time to time. Having established parity prices, the job, however, is only one-half completed. It is an idle gesture to establish parity prices unless we take the next step and make parity prices effective."

Congressman Flannagan also declared that if we are to place farming

Jose Ramon Quinones, colorful delegate from Puerto Rico, gestures as he talks before session of AFBF convention.

on a business basis it was necessary to get rid of farm subsidies and roll backs on farm products.

President Edward A. O'Neal, in his annual address, had this to say about parity: "The parity concept has served agriculture well . . . It is natural that, as conditions change, there will be real need for adjustments of the formula, and I'm for that. But before any changes are made, let's be sure that the changes are sound.

. . ."The most promising proposal I have seen is to take the actual average price for the 10 preceding years and then adjust it to reflect the economic balance that existed between agriculture and industry during the base period of 1910 to 1914. For 1945, the years 1935-44, inclusive, would be used.

"Using actual average prices for the preceding 10 years would automatically allow for the changes that are constantly taking place in agriculture. It would have the further greater advantage of maintaining a fair relationship between basic feed crops and the livestock products into which feed is converted. . .

"It would be folly in my opinion, to discard the 1910-14 period as a base, because there has been no other period during the past 50 years, in which prices were so stable, and in which economic relationships between groups were so equitable.

"By using the 10-year moving average of prices, as I have suggested, we in effect modernize the formula and still keep the 1910-14 base for its overall relationship between groups."

In the AFBF resolution on parity, the Farm Bureau announced that it would support the present parity formula as now applied to the six basic crops (corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice and peanuts) until such a time as a new formula is developed that is fairer and more defensible than the present parity formula for any or all basic crops.

"We insist, however," the resolution stated, "that steps be taken to develop immediately a plan for livestock, livestock products, dairy products, and any other agricultural commodity not fairly treated under the present parity formula that will give the respective commodities equitable treatment.

Allan B. Kline of Iowa thanks the delegates after being elected AFBF vice president to succeed Earl C. Smith of Illinois.

. . ."In any consideration given to a revision of present parity, we recommend that care be taken that no irrational steps be effected that will nullify the government's guarantee of continued support prices."

The national fertilizer program was another topic covered by guest speakers at the AFBF sessions.

Robert Temple, 19, (left) LaSalle county, receives trophy from President O'Neal after winning National Rural Youth Talk Fest.

Congressman Flannagan and Senator Lister Hill from Alabama outlined the National Fertilizer Policy Bill which they are sponsoring in Congress. Senator Bankhead and Senator Hill are cosponsors of the bill in the Senate and Congressman Flannagan sponsored the bill in the House of Representatives. This bill is the key to the fertilizer program based on scientific facts prepared by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Both Congressman Flannagan and Senator Hill warned that there would be considerable opposition to the bill in Congress, with most of the opposition coming from the National Plant Food Council, which they said, represents the fertilizer interests.

According to Hill, under this bill the goal would be to make it possible for farmers to buy the plant food they need for their own soil. It would also modernize the formulas for farm fertilizers and eliminate the wasteful processing of unneeded inert matter.

"But the tragedy," Senator Hill said, "is not alone that present fertilizer production and practices are as out-of-date as a 1925 automobile. The greater tragedy is that we are removing twice as much plant food from our soil through cropping, erosion, and leech-

Seven members of the Illinois delegation to the American Farm Bureau Federation convention Dec. 17-20, in Chicago are shown during a general session in Hotel Sherman. All members of the IAA board of directors, they are, left to right: C. J. Elliott, Lyman Bunting, K. T. Smith, Vice President F. E. Morris, Chester McCord, President Charles B. Shuman and Otto Steffey. Elliott substituted at the final sessions for August Eggerding who was taken ill.

H. L. Wingate (*Georgia*) | Walter Randolph (*Alabama*) | R. E. Short (*Arkansas*)

Smith Paid Tribute

BY AFBF LEADERS

"MY INTEREST in the Farm Bureau movement will not diminish. And my devotion to the farm people of my state or of this nation will never waver. . ."

With these words, Earl C. Smith retired from the vice-presidency of the American Farm Bureau Federation at the December annual meeting.

His closing message to the convention came after he had received many eloquent tributes to his services as a national farm leader and after he had received the Farm Bureau's highest recognition, the AFBF's award for Distinguished Service to Agriculture.

One tribute which cited Mr. Smith's greatest contribution to American agriculture and the Farm Bureau was contained in the words of R. E. Short, AFBF board representative from Arkansas.

Said Mr. Short in part: ". . .I don't know what the history books will say about the Farm Bureau. I don't know what the history books will say about this combination we have had for these several years, Edward O'Neal and Earl C. Smith, but I am certain there is one thing it will say. They will say the greatest contribution during this period of time has been the bringing together of American agriculture as never before in the history of this or any other nation."

Mr. Short said that Mr. Smith had made a great contribution in this field in breaking down regionalism and commodityism and bringing about a realization that after all the great problems confronting agriculture are common regardless of the area.

"I can truthfully say," he asserted, "that in all of our deliberations Mr. Smith has never shown in the least any provincialism or sectionalism or commodityism. . . It has been a great source of information and inspiration to me to have had these past 10 years in serving on the board of the AFBF with Mr. Smith — to have had his counsel, his cooperation and his guidance."

Earl C. Smith, retiring IAA president, explains to AFBF delegates his reasons for wishing to retire as vice president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

H. L. Wingate, AFBF board representative from Georgia, in explaining to the delegates why Mr. Smith's name was not mentioned during the nominations, said:

"Mr. Smith would have been elected unanimously at this convention had he allowed his name to have gone before the convention. I have never witnessed a group that was more disturbed about any one thing than they have been about the fact that Mr. Smith has declined to accept this position. He has definite reasons and they are very good reasons . . . We feel that Mr. Smith could have rendered us an even greater service in the years to come. But I want you to know that we recognize his feelings in this matter. He has a great desire to continue to help in every way in the world that he possibly can, and he is offering that assistance."

Mr. Smith had advised the AFBF board on the Saturday preceding the convention that he was retiring from active service, but many of the delegates were unaware of his action.

Walter L. Randolph, Alabama, a member of the AFBF resolutions committee, then made the following motion which was unanimously adopted by the delegates:

"For more than 20 years, our retiring vice-president, Mr. Smith has rendered distinguished service to American agriculture. He has contributed leadership and work far beyond the call of duty. And at this time I do move that all of the rules be suspended and that the President be directed to confer upon Mr. Earl C. Smith of Illinois a Distinguished Service Award."

As President O'Neal pinned the Distinguished Service medal on Mr. Smith, he said, "I know of no greater honor than to do this . . . . I don't know of a more forthright man . . . or one who has done so much for the farmers of this nation."

Following the acceptance of the award, Mr. Smith said, "This is the first time in 26 years that I have looked into the faces of an audience where I didn't carry official responsibility somewhere in the Farm Bureau movement of my county, state or nation. My heart is not only seeping, but overflowing with gratitude and appreciation for the wonderful opportunity the farmers have given me in the field of broad service.

"Whatever I have contributed has been from the heart, the mind and from the overwhelming conviction that the farmers of this nation are what many recognize them to be but only a few treat them as being, the salt of the earth, the hope of a nation."

Mr. Smith reviewed his reasons for withdrawing from active leadership in the Farm Bureau as he did before the IAA convention and explained that he planned to use some of his new leisure to become reacquainted with his neighbors in his community.

At the same time, Mr. Smith declared that, "I have an abiding conviction that the greatest service this organization or this great nation can render to other nations of the world is to get out and make democracy work in America and thus constitute a real ideal for the folks of other nations to

Text of Resolution On Mr. Smith's Retirement Adopted at AFBF Annual Meeting.

Since our distinguished vice-president, Mr. Earl C. Smith, has seen fit to retire from active leadership in the Farm Bureau, this convention on behalf of the entire membership, desires to express its deepest appreciation for the magnificient contribution that Mr. Smith has made to the Farm Bureau movement during his long service as president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and as vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

During the long years of our association with Mr. Smith, we have come to respect his clear thinking, his sound judgment, his fairness in debate, and the high ethical standards he has always maintained. We regret his withdrawal from active leadership, but we agree that he has earned respite from his arduous duties, and we wish for him and his devoted wife long years of happiness and contentment.

follow.

"To that purpose, I dedicate whatever ability I may have. And while I have asked and you have kindly consented for me to retire from active leadership, I want President Ed to know and I want his board of directors to know that whatever investment you folks may feel you have in me in the way of experience will be available freely in the fields of counsel and advice in the years ahead.

"My only hope and constant prayer will be that I never do anything in my remaining days that will in any way reflect upon the confidence and the devotion that has been extended to me by the farm people of this great nation."

Grain Merchandising Program Moves Ahead

FURTHER developments in the Illinois Agricultural Association's comprehensive plan for cooperative grain merchandising have been reported from Illinois areas chiefly affected by the new project.

The Western Illinois Grain Company, organized recently by the Hancock, McDonough, Warren and Henderson County Farm Bureaus, is negotiating a purchase contract for the properties of the Dallas City Grain and Feed Company.

By purchasing the Dallas City company, the new Farm Bureau grain cooperative would become the first Mississippi river operating company. The purchase would also mark the first important step in the new state-wide grain merchandising project.

The new Farm Bureau and IAA-controlled grain merchandising cooperative is expected eventually to be a $3,000,000 concern headed by the new Illinois Grain Terminals Company. The function of the state organization would be to merchandise the member's grain in the nation's and the world's markets.

A system of barges and towboats, operating between river subterminal points, and possibly trucking systems, would help realize for farmers the full savings of water transportation.

Farm Bureau leaders of Mason, Logan, Menard, Cass, McDonough, Schuyler and Fulton counties have already filed papers of incorporation for the Havana River Grain Company and have acquired 300 feet of river frontage at Havana for the erection of a modern river terminal as soon as building conditions will permit.

County Farm Bureaus in the seven above-mentioned counties have held preliminary meetings in connection with the perfecting of the organization of the new river company.

Henry T. Marshall of La Salle county, president of the Prairie Grain Company which will eventually operate river terminals between Seneca and Peoria, reports that Farm Bureau approval has been voted in the nine counties in the area.

The board of directors met recently and adopted a constitution and bylaws and made preliminary plans for a stock-selling program to finance the Prairie Grain Company. Counties taking part in the organization of the Prairie Grain Company are: La Salle, Lee, Marshall-Putnam, Woodford, Peoria, Stark, Henry and Bureau.

Western Illinois Grain Company has also started a stock-selling campaign following a meeting Jan. 11 in Macomb. Western Illinois Grain directors are: Emory W. Ward, Ferris; Irving M. Graham, Carthage; Leo W. Worden, La Harpe; Marion E. Herzog, Blandinsville; R. E. Keithley, Macomb; Ira W. Huston, Roseville; E. H. Kirkpatrick, Roseville; L. W. Ross, Stronghurst and Otto W. Steffey, Stronghurst.

Attending the first school for managers of grain elevators in Chicago in December were, left to right: Charles McNair, Eugene Hoerner, Robert Sherrard, Verne Hoar, Edwin E. Jones, Robert Welty, Harlow Boyd (standing), Charles Votamier, Clarion Kallern, G. H. Iltner (standing), Ross Thomas, William Skaer, Forrest Hunt, Charles McDonald and Fred Heck. School stressed fundamentals in marketing.

Summary of

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by

FOREWORD

FOUR year ago the farmers of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in session at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor, dedicated themselves unreservedly to the task of war. Today the farmers of America can with pride say they have kept that pledge.

The farmers of the American Farm Bureau Federation again dedicate themselves, in harmony and union with all American people, to the nation's new task — leading a war-worn world to peace.

PARITY

In some cases the parity formula as now applied does not give equitable treatment to certain commodities, especially livestock and dairy products. To avoid inequities, the legislation permitted the computation of comparable prices. This provision, however, has only been used in a limited manner with consequent inequalities.

We, therefore, will support the present parity formula as now applied to the six basic crops until such time as a new formula is developed that is fairer and more defensible than the present parity formula for any or all basic crops.

We insist, however, that steps be taken to develop immediately a plan for livestock, livestock products, dairy products and any other agricultural commodity not fairly treated under the present parity formula that will give the respective commodities equitable treatment.

In any consideration given to a revision of present parity, we recommend that care be taken that no irrational steps be effected that will nullify the government's guarantee of continued support prices.

POSTWAR FARM PROGRAM

The present national farm program is the outgrowth of basic laws enacted by Congress as a result of 25 years of struggle for economic equality. Because of this basic legislation, farmers are in a much more favorable position now than at the end of World War I. We reaffirm our support of these basic laws. We recognize, however, the necessity for adjustments to meet changing conditions in the postwar period.

We believe that greater emphasis should be given to efforts to stimulate increased consumption of agricultural commodities through concerted efforts of all interests in a long-time food program to provide the American people with an adequate diet.

We urge the retention and strengthening of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and related measures, including the conservation of soil, water and forest resources; machinery for acreage adjustment; mandatory commodity loans and marketing quotas for basic commodities; continuation of Section 32 funds to promote the disposal of surpluses in domestic and foreign outlets.

We will oppose any efforts to repeal or circumvent the spirit of any agricultural law directed toward the support of farm prices during the postwar period.

We recognize the importance of marketing agreements and therefore favor the enactment of legislation to extend the benefits of the Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act of 1937 to any agricultural commodity.

We reiterate our previous recommendation for the improvement of administration and the coordination of all agricultural programs and insist upon continued efforts to eliminate duplication and overlapping of functions. We insist further that greater authority and responsibility be vested at both county and state levels in the administration of agricultural programs.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

This nation, through no direct choice of its own, finds itself in a position of world leadership which it cannot avoid. To default this trust would break faith not only with those who have died in battle, but also with future generations.

We earnestly believe it is our solemn obligation to remain the citadel of democracy. One of the outstanding contributions this nation can make to a war-weary world is to make democracy really work here at home.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has supported and will continue to support aggressively the United Nations Organization, the Bretton Woods monetary agreements and the International Food and Agricultural Organization. We insist that this nation do everything in its power to make these programs work in an effective manner.

The establishment of adequate international laws is essential to world peace. Powers delegated to an international organization for the enforcement of peace should be adequate to cope with the threat of destruction by the use of atomic bombs and all other means of warfare without surrendering the sovereignty of the respective nations other than necessary to effectuate these ends.

We favor long-term capital loans to other nations as a means of increasing the productive and consumptive capacities of the countries involved. But we do not believe that continued gifts are in the best long-time interest of either the nation receiving the gifts or of this nation.

We believe, however, that this nation should furnish food and other necessities of life to the devastated countries to the fullest extent of our ability especially this current winter.

We strongly recommend that our Department of State be strengthened greatly in order to represent our nation more adequately in international affairs. We favor strengthening the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the Department of Agriculture.

The American Farm Bureau Federation earnestly recommends that this nation place great emphasis upon the development of a clear cut foreign policy on a non-partisan basis that will be discussed freely and understood clearly by the citizens of this nation and the other nations of the world. This foreign policy must be consistent with our high Christian ideals and must meet our opportunities and responsibilities of international leadership.

FISCAL POLICIES AND TAXATION

If this nation is to remain solvent and meet its obligations, it is imperative that we maintain a high national income and a heavy tax program for many years to come. Our national fiscal policies must be handled prudently in view of the magnitude of the national debt.

We look with disfavor upon the activity of certain business and labor

groups to reduce taxes or to obtain exemptions from the tax rolls at a time when federal deficits are still mounting. We believe that the only justifiable changes in taxes under present conditions, are those necessary to provide a high level of production and employment.

We favor keeping the personal income tax base as broad as practicable through the retention of low exemptions and the avoidance of a general federal sales tax. The income from all future issues of government bonds should be taxed like other income.

Corporations should be exempted on that portion of their annual earnings distributed to the stockholders as dividends where such dividends are taxed in the hands of the stockholders. A reasonable proportion of corporate earnings retained should be taxed on a graduated scale.

Federal excise taxes should be largely limited to amusements and taxes on the so-called luxury goods, including alcoholic liquors and tobacco. The transportation tax on the movement of goods should be repealed.

The federal gasoline tax should be reduced to one cent a gallon and should not exceed that amount. This tax should be paid only on gasoline used for transportation and all of the money so raised should be expended for construction and maintenance of transportation facilities.

The federal government should declare a definite public policy in regard to replacing taxes lost to local governments through the acquisition of property by the national government.

The federal social security taxes should not be increased until a study of the entire problem is made. Taxes for unemployment compensation should be levied upon employer and employe alike.

The American Farm Bureau Federation will continue to support the right of income tax exemption to those farmer cooperatives which do business with farmer members and otherwise comply with the restriction of the exemption provisions of the present law. The federation also will continue to support the right of non-exempt farmer cooperatives to make distribution of their margins or savings to members without subjecting such cooperatives to taxation on patronage refunds so distributed.

PRICE AND WAGE CONTROL

The American Farm Bureau Federation was one of the first organizations representing a large segment of our society that insisted upon the control of inflation and has consistently supported measures for this purpose. We again reaffirm our position in favor of an aggressive program to control inflation.

Closely following the reading of the AFBF resolutions during national convention in Chicago Dec. 17-20 are (left to right): IAA President Charles B. Shuman, Vice President Floyd E. Morris and Secretary Paul E. Mathias.

As a guarantee against runaway prices, we recommend that the purpose of price control legislation be effectively administered until June 30, 1946, and from then on only on those commodities for which the supply is not enough to meet the demand.

We reaffirm our opposition to subsidies in lieu of fair prices at the market place. Subsidies should be removed as rapidly as possible and price ceilings adjusted accordingly.

We do not believe that the removal of wage controls in an indiscriminate manner is in the best interest of the nation. Wage increases must not be such as to necessitate price increases.

We insist that a monetary fiscal and tax policy be adopted which will contribute to correcting the basic causes of inflation. Agriculture is at full production and insists that steps be taken immediately to get full production in other industries.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

We recommend that this nation adopt a positive foreign trade policy to expand on a sound basis the volume of trade and exchange among all nations consistent with the standard of living this nation must maintain.

We believe the development of an aggressive foreign trade policy is one of the "musts" of our postwar program.

We insist that our foreign trade policy be conducted on a sound basis. It must be realized that this nation has to be willing to import goods and services from other nations if we are going to export our products and our capital. We recommend that the appropriate agency of government give careful study to means of increasing our imports of products and services which will be consistent with the best long-time interests of the nation and will not unduly disrupt our economy.

We favor the gradual reduction of trade barriers. All nations of the world should have access to essential raw materials. We reiterate our support of international commodity agreements and recommend that the program be expanded to deal with other commodities for which there are likely to be world surpluses.

The American Farm Bureau Federation again repeats its urgent request and reiterates its willingness to support an international trade conference. America must aggressively support such a conference and insist that this conference take time to deal effectively with trade problems.

CREDIT AND RURAL HOUSING

We urge the early enactment of the Flannagan bill to place under the direction of a single independent national policy-making bi-partisan board all farm credit agencies now under the Farm Credit Administration, the Farm Security Administration, and all governmental direct lending agencies making loans to farmers or farmers' cooperative associations. We reiterate our previous recommendation urging close cooperation of the veterans administration with the Farm Credit Administration and farm organizations in order to safeguard veterans against exploitation through unwise loans and against the purchase of farms at inflated prices.

We view with concern the growing tendency to expand greatly the number and scope of Government lending agencies and to bring about undue dependence upon Government credit. It is time to call a halt to this alarming trend.

We recognize the need for improvement of rural housing, but we believe this need can be met by utilizing existing credit agencies and private credit facilities. The improvement of housing is the primary responsibility of land-owners, local people, and local credit institutions. It is unnecessary and unwise for the federal government to embark upon a gigantic program to promote housing construction through the establishment of a new system of government loans by the Secretary of Agriculture or through the over-extension of government lend-

(*Continued on page 16*)

With the school divided into two rooms, pupils get benefit of more individual attention. More classmates provide necessary competitive stimulus.

Piatt County Consolidation Is Moderate, Successful

By J. C. THOMSON

AFTER 46 years in office — the longest period of any superintendent of schools in Illinois — you wouldn't be surprised if Piatt County Supt. Charles McIntosh viewed the increasing trend toward rural school consolidation with some misgivings.

His long association with the one-room schoolhouse system of education could be expected to influence him very much in its favor. But such is not the case.

And although the soft spoken educator indicated his neutrality in any such issue as for or against consolidation, which must ultimately be decided by the rural school boards, he appeared pleased with the success so far of the consolidation program in Piatt county.

Supt. McIntosh said the Illinois Agricultural Association and its school committee shared in the success of the undertaking because of work done in making the case for reorganization attractive.

"The farmers themselves," he said, "started the ball rolling for consolidation when they began sending an only pupil in one school to a neighboring school, and when a number of farmers took the attitude that consolidation was inevitable."

An important factor in the success of the undertaking, McIntosh explained, was in gaining the confidence of the people directly concerned. Directors met at a fact-finding meeting. "There was no compulsion on our part. They were invited to ask questions," he said.

After being given time enough to think it over, another meeting was called and directors were asked what they thought should be done to bring their schools up to date. What they decided is made plain by the fact that partial consolidation has taken place in every township in the county.

Recess periods are so much fun at the consolidated school because you can always find someone to play games.

No one, least of all Supt. McIntosh, claims that the task is complete, but there is a great deal of pride and promise of things to come in what has already been accomplished.

"Piatt county was fortunate," S. L. Simer, affable assistant to Supt. McIntosh said, "in having a number of buildings available to take care of the consolidation when it occurred."

A typical case of consolidation in Piatt county is illustrated by the White Heath school, situated on the edge of the small village of White Heath a half dozen miles northeast of Monticello, the county seat.

Because White Heath already had a large, attractive, two-room, brick building, there was no need to build a new structure and the pupils of three surrounding districts were absorbed by the White Heath school.

Teachers, Mrs. Anna Warren and Mrs. Mabel Wheeler say the children like the new arrangement, especially those who formerly had only one or two classmates. One pupil at the Camp Creek school, one of the absorbed districts, had no classmates. The boys are especially pleased because enough of them now are generally available to play team games, such as softball. The smaller children enjoy the playground equipment their former schools didn't possess.

Although 41 pupils are enrolled, the teachers are able to give the children as much individual attention as they received in their former schools, if not more so, since their present teachers handle four grades instead of the eight in the one-room schoolhouse.

One of the high spots in the school day at White Heath is the lunch hour when the pupils are served a hot, balanced meal in the basement dining room. Cost of the meals, prepared by a cook, is 50 cents weekly to each pupil with the rest of the expense being made up with federal funds.

The teachers eat with the students and supervise their manners and behavior at the table. Committees of the children vie with each other in planning the most attractive decorations each week for the dining room with motifs generally in keeping with the season. Each of the pupils also takes turn saying grace be-

Lunch hour is one of the high spots of the school day when the children are served a hot, balanced meal. Teachers supervise pupils' table manners.

A reliable driver takes the children to and from school. Pupils are taught to line up, be considerate of others.

fore the noon meal.

The hot lunch is so popular that only two of the 41 children in the school go home at noon to eat. Children in the upper room have organized an activity club under the supervision of Mrs. Warren.

One of the attractive points in the school consolidation program in Piatt county is the fact that the tax rate for schools hasn't risen appreciably. Supt. McIntosh explained that the tax rate after consolidation had risen slightly in some districts and had dropped slightly in others while tending to equalize the rate over the consolidated area.

Little has been done in the way of introducing the manual arts into the Piatt consolidated schools but Supt. McIntosh said it would be done if desirable, especially in the larger consolidated schools like Mansfield in the northern part of the county where such a program would be practical.

When asked: "How would you like to go back to the old school?" one of the boys at White Heath looked up quizzically, grinned and answered with an unequivocal "No sir, I wouldn't."

Virginia, 11; Melba, 10; and Dolores, 10, (front to back) had no classmates in former schools. Like it better now.

HOLD SCHOOL FOR GRAIN ELEVATOR MANAGERS

The first school of instruction for managers of grain elevators was held in the Chicago offices of the Illinois Agricultural Association Dec. 10-11-12 under the general direction of George H. Iftner, IAA director of grain marketing.

Assisting with the course of instruction, which was designed to give beginners some knowledge of the fundamentals of grain marketing were Dr. L. J. Norton of the University of Illinois college of agriculture, A. N. Scheeler, manager, Graymont Cooperative Company; Eugene Hoerner, manager, Ludlow Cooperative Elevator Company; W. B. Combs, extension service, Chicago.

W. P. Sandford, IAA director of sales service; Frank Haines, manager, and E. J. Kazmarek, assistant manager, Illinois Grain Corporation; C. E. Strand, manager IAA Auditing Association; H. O. Nelson, IAA accountant; Donald Kirkpatrick, IAA legal adviser; W. B. Peterson, Illinois Farm Supply company, and C. C. Chapelle, IAA comptroller.

Others attending the school were Charles McNair, Savoy Grain and Coal company; Robert Sherrard, Henry County Service company; Verne Hoar, Colchester; Edwin E. Jones, Cambridge; Robert Welty, Erie Cooperative company; Harlow Boyd, Moultrie County Grain company.

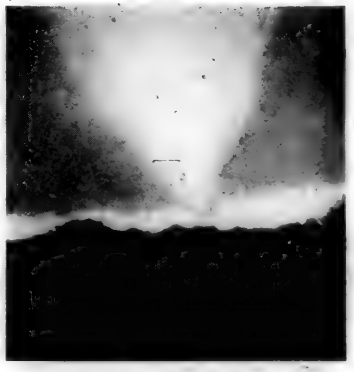
Charles Votsmier, Montgomery Service company; Clarion Kallern, Newark Farmers Grain company; Ross Thomas, Sullivan; William Skaer, Summerfield Farmers Co-op Grain Company; Forrest Hunt, Paxton Farmers Grain company; Charles McDonald, Moultrie County Grain company, and Fred Heck, Montgomery Service company.

(*Picture on page 9*)

U. OF I. HOLDS FARM LABOR SAVING SHOWS

Since the first of the year a series of shows offering ideas for better farming and better living have been presented to Illinois farm people in colorful exhibits by the University of Illinois college of agriculture.

The exhibits include a look into the future of farm prices and incomes, new uses of DDT, efficient ways of performing chores, ideas for landscaping the farm home, uses of pasture in maintaining farm income in postwar reconversion, efficient methods of performing homemaking tasks and many other interesting features.

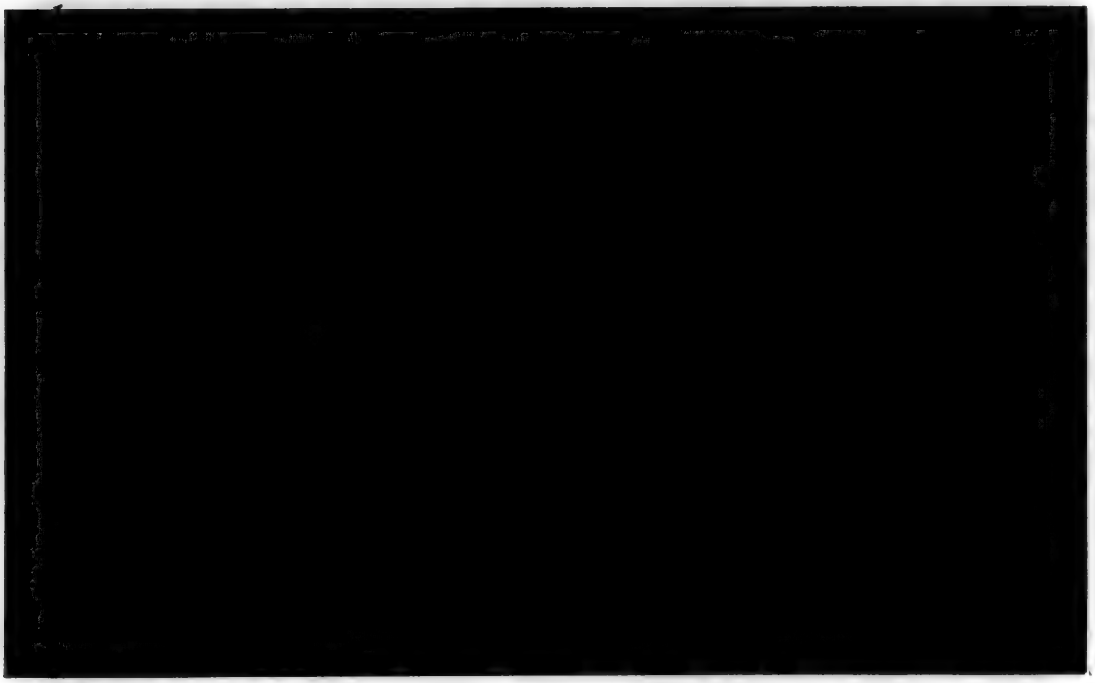


This picture of a tornado roaring through Rock Island county was made last June just before it crossed the Rock river into Henry and later Bureau county. Coming out of Iowa, the twister caused extensive damage to buildings and crops in the three counties. Picture was received from Arnold Struss of Port Byron, Ill.

In addition to the University's exhibits and demonstrations, there will be a competitive exhibit, developed by local farmers and homemakers, of ideas, methods and devices for making work easier.

Thirty-nine shows throughout the state were scheduled. Following is the remainder of the schedule: Feb. 18, Vermilion; 19, Iroquois; 20, Kankakee; 21, Will; 22, Lake; 25, DuPage; 26, Boone; 27, Lee; 28, Bureau; March 1, Rock Island; 4, Henry; 5, Stark; 6, Marshall-Putnam; 7, McLean, and March 8, Peoria, Tazewell and Woodford.

Dr. Dwight Powell (right), University of Illinois horticulturist, demonstrates at Moline his plan of using water under 500 or 600 pounds pressure with regular spraying equipment to remove rough bark to kill codling moth larvae in winter in apple tree. Conventional method of scraping and burning bark requires hours for each tree. Orchard owner John King looks on.



SOMETHING TO RESOLVE *Against* IN 1946

TAKE THESE PRECAUTIONS:

★ This year, resolve to provide the, "Ounce of Prevention," that can help prevent a serious fire on your farm in 1946. Here are a few reminders worth reading and remembering:

Keep lantern wicks trimmed. Uneven wicks mean cracked chimneys and fire.

Tall, dry weeds around farm buildings are fire hazards. Mow 'em down!

Place furnace ashes in metal containers. Never pile them against wood buildings.

Don't carry loose matches in your pocket; you might drop some. Don't leave loose matches in a jacket that's hanging in the barn. Mice and rats can ignite them.

Light a lantern BEFORE you enter the barn. Match heads DO fly off.

Hang your lantern where hay will not fall on it, or stock kick it over. Remember Mrs. O'-Leary's cow?

Never smoke around buildings. The law of averages is against you when you do.

Don't let bums sleep in the hay loft. They may be careless smokers. Give them the guest room rather than risk having them sleep in your barn.

Don't let the children play with matches.

Keep fire extinguishers and water buckets handy.

Be assured of an adequate water supply.

Never draw gasoline from a tank while you are smoking.

Have lightning rods grounded. Those not properly grounded are worse than none at all.

Be PROTECTED against fire-loss. See your Farm Bureau insurance man today.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

608 S. DEARBORN STREET — CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

ALLOT FUNDS FOR *Youth Work*

THE "accent on youth" programs in Illinois have received additional impetus by way of the federal Bankhead-Flannagan Act of June 6, 1945. This recent legislation not only enhances further work among rural young people, but provides for continued expansion and development in the over-all county extension program.

Operation of the Act in Illinois will be under the University of Illinois College of Agriculture as the land-grant institution in this state.

The Act provides "expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, including technical and educational assistance to farm people in improving their standards of living, in developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance of farm people in improving farm and home buildings, development of effective programs in canning, food preservation, and nutrition, and for the necessary printing and distribution of information. . ."

Prof. J. C. Spitler, associate director of extension at the University of Illinois, reveals that the funds allotted to Illinois for the current year are not sufficient to give assistance to every county farm and home adviser, but he indicated that with increased funds to be made available next year it may be possible to meet requests from any county in the state.

Funds provided by the Act must be appropriated each year, and according to the Act the amount increases during each of the following two years, after which the final sum made available in the third year or July 1, 1947 becomes the figure to be allocated during each successive year thereafter.

In line with the discussions by Congress, first attention in Illinois has been given to the placement of assistants for the expansion of youth programs and the expansion of home advisory work into counties that do not have a home adviser.

Counties selected for this additional assistance were determined by the present load placed on farm and home advisers, and by the potential number of teen-agers (10 to 19 years) in the counties indicated by the 1940 census.

Seventeen counties have been selected to have an assistant for boys and girls 4-H and older rural youth programs under these new funds. Additional counties will be selected as funds become available. Two thousand dollars per county has been budgeted for the salary of a youth assistant with all other expenses to be met locally. Twelve of these counties have employed assistants to date. The new assistants will work under the joint supervision of the farm and home advisers.

Youth assistants who are now employed and their county include the following: Mary Elizabeth Vick, Williamson-Franklin; Mildred Benz, Jackson; Mary E. Davies, Kankakee; Mrs. Beulah Petty, Lawrence-Crawford; D. C. Rocke, Macon; Mrs. Helen C. Harless, Shelby; Webster H. Gehring, Warren; Margaret M. Knecht, St. Clair; Eldon W. Barnes, Bureau; Carlos C. Reichert. Iroquois; Hobart V. Deffenbaugh, Edgar; and M. O. Vesaas, Knox. Other counties expecting to employ youth assistants soon are DeKalb, Hancock, and Randolph.

COMING EVENTS

Feb. 12-14: Farm and Home Week, U. of I. Urbana.
Feb. 1-2: IAA Insurance Roundup, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria.
Feb. 15-16: National Farm Institute, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines.
Feb. 16: Springfield Producers Livestock Commission Company, Annual Meeting, Springfield High School.
March 7: Chicago Producers 24th Annual Meeting, Bal Tabarin Room, Hotel Sherman, Chicago.
March 12: Pure Milk Association, Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

REINSTATEMENT OF POLICIES

The board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company has authorized the reinstatement of policies of insurance issued to service men who dropped their policies when they entered the armed forces.

There is no additional policy fee or reinstatement charge of any kind if the application is made for reinstatement of such policy within one year after such person has been honorably discharged from the armed forces. Such person, however, must fully qualify for Farm Bureau insurance before reinstatement can be made.

GIVE TO RED CROSS

Disaster victims and convalescing veterans look to the Red Cross for help in reorganizing their lives and to face the tedious hours while recovering.

Do your bit now! Give to the 1946 Red Cross fund campaign!

New employees of Farm Bureaus and subsidiaries from central Illinois counties listen to panel discussion of statewide cooperatives at Bloomington. This was one of a series of ten such meetings held during the last of 1945. Total attendance was 332.

Seated beneath the chart, and engaged in the panel discussion, are George Curtiss, manager, McLean Service Company; Clare Grube, general agent, Champaign county; W. P. Sandford, IAA sales service director, chairman; J. Walker Robbins, Champaign county's COD; John R. Spencer, IAA soil improvement director; and Ray Miller, fieldman, Prairie Farms Creamery of Bloomington.

SOMETHING TO RESOLVE IN 1946

This year, *resolve* to provide the, "Ounce of Prevention," that can help prevent a serious fire on your farm in 1946. Here are a few reminders worth reading and remembering:

TAKE THESE PRECAUTIONS:

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Be PROTECTED against fire loss. See your Farm Bureau insurance man today.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

608 S. DEARBORN STREET — CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

ALLOT FUNDS FOR *Youth Work*

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REINSTATEMENT OF POLICIES

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New employees of Farm Bureaus and subsidiaries from central Illinois counties listen to panel discussion of statewide cooperatives at Bloomington. This was one of a series of ten such meetings held during the last of 1945. Total attendance was 332.

Seated beneath the [illegible] and [illegible]

SUMMARY OF AFBF RESOLUTIONS

(*Continued from page* 11)

ing by existing agencies.

We recommend that the American Farm Bureau Federation collaborate with the appropriate existing agencies to develop a constructive program for the improvement of rural buildings.

Any program that encourages farmers to contract debts in excess of their ability to pay will make no permanent contribution to the rural housing problem.

NATIONAL FERTILIZER PROGRAM

There are now pending in the Senate and in the House identical bills which propose to establish and develop a national fertilizer policy and program. Under the titles and within the proposed act, Congress will define the general policies and be authorized annually to make the needed appropriation to effectuate the proposed program insofar as governmental agencies are involved.

The Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with an advisory policy committee, is charged with giving general direction to the program through the state Land Grant college experimental and extension systems. The bill also provides the remaining public reserves of phosphate and potassium minerals for the conservation and maintenance of the nation's soil resources and to determine through reasonable exploration the location and extent of such resources.

The proposed measure is premised in part upon the fact that the present quantities of mineral plant food being applied to the Nation's farm lands are severely inadequate, that higher concentrated materials in many parts of the country should be produced and utilized, and that the intelligent use of mineral plant food should be greatly accelerated. The American Farm Bureau Federation vigorously indorses these conclusions.

The bills propose the construction and operation of three pilot fertilizer plants of commercially-sized operations producing highly concentrated materials. These plants should give initial assistance to private industry, including farmers' cooperatives, in the production and distribution of highly concentrated mineral plant foods. On or before five years from such construction, such plants must be disposed of at a fair and equitable price to private industry. Farmer cooperatives should have prior right to purchase them.

The American Farm Bureau Federation believes that the problem is of such proportion as to fully justify the extraordinary program and plan for action as contemplated in the proposed measure. The American Farm Bureau Federation will join with other farm organizations in supporting this proposed program. It solicits industry to join in the program. The board of directors and the executive officers are authorized and directed to support aggressively for enactment into law the proposed national fertilizer policy program.

LABOR-INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

No group should assume unto itself prerogatives that disturb the interdependence of all segments of our national economy. If in the past it was essential to preserve friendly relations in order to produce the goods needed, it is even more imperative in the present that agriculture, labor, industry, service groups, and those engaged in other channels of endeavor cooperate to the fullest extent to achieve the maximum of production so vital to the welfare of our country.

Unfortunately, the maintenance of economic balance between groups is being endangered by recent developments. Through racketeering practices, hot cargoes, lockouts, secondary boycotts, coercion, intimidation, withholding of goods from markets awaiting tax benefits, and other abuses and practices, the production and movement of products to market is being seriously interfered with today. Such conduct is to be deplored and condemned. The national interest demands that immediate steps be taken to end these abuses and practices.

MILITARY TRAINING

Compulsory military training for American youth in time of peace is foreign to the American way of life. We believe that a greatly expanded program of physical training and education should become a part of the regular curriculum of the upper grades and high schools of the country. The system of military training provided for in our Land Grant colleges should be greatly intensified. We recommend that military training be made a part of the regular curriculum of municipal and publicly-supported universities and colleges. We favor additional inducements to encourage voluntary enlistments for limited service. We oppose a program of compulsory military training which leads to regimentation, a militaristic point of view, and future wars.

OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE BENEFITS

The federal old age and survivors' insurance program under the Social Security Act provides a type of assistance which is highly regarded by a large majority of persons covered under such a system.

We approve the extension of the federal old age and survivors' insurance program to include regularly employed full-time farm labor and employes of non-profit agricultural organizations. We will not oppose the extension of this program to occasional, part-time farm labor when a practical, workable method for including such labor under this system is presented. We recommend that careful study be given to the development of health insurance programs by non-governmental organizations. These studies should cover the necessary changes in laws which would permit insurance companies or mutual health associations to serve adequately the health needs of the people.

AIR TRANSPORTATION AND AGRICULTURE

It is advisable to prevent unwise federal and state laws of a restrictive nature being put into effect regarding aviation, particularly at the beginning of air transportation of farm products. This is a much better procedure than trying to correct them after they are once enacted.

Air transportation, to serve agriculture and the public interests, must remain free to compete with other forms of transportation with respect to rates and services, in order that it might serve the public welfare with the inherent advantages it possesses. Every encouragement should be given to develop air transport under private enterprise. A careful study should be made as to methods to be applied and the type of agency, either state or federal, that should administer regulations.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

We recognize the benefits in a well-administered unemployment compensation program. Payments, however, must not be incentives for idleness. Cases must be reviewed at frequent intervals, and persons refusing to accept employment should be disqualified from receiving further payments.

We urge a careful review of the entire program. The employment serv-

ices should be returned to the respective states.

PRICE LEVEL STABILIZATION

It is the position of the American Farm Bureau Federation that monetary and fiscal policies, including matters pertaining to the management of the national debt, be coordinated by a bipartisan monetary authority. Plans must be developed for the stabilization of the general price level. We believe that monetary policies are of such fundamental importance to the general economic welfare of this nation that serious consideration and study must be given to the development of practical programs designed to bring about price stability. We recommend that the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation proceed to try to develop a positive program designed to promote stability of prices at a desirable level.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF LAND

In many areas of the nation, especially in the West, where the government owns as high as 70 percent of the land in some States, there is grave concern with regard to the alarming amount of governmental control and the further expansion of the land acquisition program. We oppose any further acquisition of privately-owned lands by any governmental agency without the consent of the appropriate state authority except where such lands are needed for general public works or general public welfare, such as dams, irrigation, flood control, power, and navigation, or some other like public use.

Lands, except the aforementioned and commercial timber lands now owned by the government, should be returned to the states, or should be returned by the federal government to private ownership.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Special emphasis must be given to agricultural research in order for the American farmer to meet successfully the increased competition at home and abroad in the postwar period. Additional attention must be given to developing better methods of production and soil use, new crops, improved crop varieties, improved breeds of livestock and new and expanded uses of agricultural products.

Information dealing with production records and farm practices in the files of various public agencies dealing with agricultural problems should be made available to the appropriate agencies of the Land Grant colleges, and studies should be made of the farm practices used by the most successful farmers. The results of these studies should be made available to all farmers as a contribution to economic production.

Research is also needed to evaluate foods with higher nutritional content, especially as to their vitamin and mineral content and to determine the relative values of such foods as compared with the use of synthetic substitutes.

We therefore recommend that the research programs of the Department of Agriculture and of the Land Grant colleges be expanded so as to assure agriculture a position in research equal to that of industry.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Electricity for farm power is an economic necessity in reducing production costs. Despite the amazing progress of the last ten years, more than half the farmers of the nation do not yet enjoy the comforts and conveniences made possible by electricity. The demand for service among farm people is increasingly insistent. We therefore urge that the REA program together with the programs of privately-owned utility companies, be prosecuted vigorously to the end that all farmers may have the benefits of electrification. We insist that REA cooperatives be based upon truly cooperative principles, and that their primary purpose be to serve rural people as provided by law.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL PLANTS

As we look to the future, all indications point to enormous surpluses in some commodities. We recommend that every known outlet be carefully studied for the purpose of increasing the consumption of these commodities.

We recommend that the American Farm Bureau Federation take such action as the board of directors deems practicable and economically sound to assure the continued operation of the existing industrial alcohol plants so that farmers may have the benefit of this additional market.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The extension services, the experiment stations, and vocational agricultural training are of immeasurable value and service not only to rural life, but also to the nation. We urge the Federation to support appropriations for the maintenance and expansion of these services to the full extent it appears to be advisable and necessary.

SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL

The delay constantly encountered by the public in the acquisition of surplus property — even today, over a year after the enactment of the Surplus Property Act — is indefensible.

The American Farm Bureau Federation insists that there be made immediately available to the public a clarification of the rules and regulations of the Surplus Property Administration and disclosure of its plans for carrying out the intent of the Congress. Steps should be taken at once to provide for sales in rural areas in such a manner as will assure farmers and farmers' cooperative associations an equal opportunity with others to purchase surplus property.

RADIO

We reaffirm the position the American Farm Bureau Federation took at the 1943 annual meeting against any reduction in the number of clear channel radio broadcasting stations. If, as seems probable now, frequency modulation broadcasting comes into general use in thickly populated areas, rural people will be more dependent than ever upon clear channel stations. Therefore, we insist that clear channel radio service be maintained and improved to the end that rural people may enjoy the best in radio programs.

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico has been a part of the United States since 1898, and since 1917 the people of Puerto Rico have been American citizens. The two million people of Puerto Rico have accepted responsibilities of citizenship, and under the Selective Service act contributed 70,000 of their young men to the American armed forces during the last war. The American Farm Bureau Federation, recognizing the citizenship of the people of Puerto Rico, insists that there not be discrimination in the laws of the United States as applicable to the agriculture and economic welfare of Puerto Rico, and that the inhabitants of this island be given rights and privileges consistent with the duties and obligations of their citizenship.

PULPWOOD

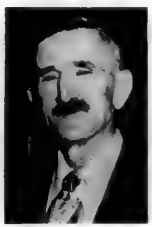
The growing importance of pulpwood as a source of cash income to

(*Continued on page 26*)

"What Farm Bureau MEANS TO ME!"

By
J. C. THOMSON

"ORGANIZATION is our only salvation," he answered without a moment's hesitation when asked why he had stuck with his Farm Bureau through the years.



"You have other reasons, don't you?"

Clem Garton, newspaper column-writing charter member of the Logan County Farm Bureau, looked thoughtfully for a moment across the pasture of his farm on the outskirts of Lincoln. "Yes," he smiled. "Farm Bureau insurance is a strong talking point, may be the strongest."

"But," the tall spare man in his fifties looked serious again, "there are other things with no money value which mean a lot to Farm Bureau people, like fellowship, for instance."

"You mean the farmer's club idea?"

"Yes, in a way. Farm Bureau men are good thinkers and I get a great deal out of our discussions when we get together. We have the club spirit and it feels good to know you belong to an organization which includes so many of your friends and neighbors."

"As far as the dues are concerned," he added, "you can spend as much on a night's entertainment elsewhere and have nothing to show for it."

Mr. Garton showed keenness in his searching analyses of agricultural problems. Keenness no doubt whetted by nine years of school teaching as a youth in Fulton and Schuyler counties. In 1914 he moved to Logan county and rented a farm for eight years. He moved to his present location in 1927.

Credit for his successful and happy family life, he pointed out, was due principally to his wife, the former Annie Fink of Logan county. Together they reared six children, five girls and a boy, all but one now married.

"All," Mr. Garton said, referring to his children with a note of pride in his voice, "were graduated from high school and from college or business school."

In his column, which appears in the Lincoln Courier weekly, Mr. Garton discusses a variety of topics with an agricultural slant and now and then his articles have a word of praise for the Farm Bureau.

Leaning back against a gatepost in his back yard, Mr. Garton recalled the early efforts to organize farmers. "It started," he said, "with an organized effort to show farmers how to farm. But it wasn't popular."

"In those early days we didn't think we could accomplish very much but the movement gathered momentum and in 1919 I joined the Logan County Farm Bureau as a charter member. It appeared then that we were about to face some tough problems. We won't forget the critical days that followed."

Mr. Garton considers the early years of the 20th century prior to World War I as a period of well-balanced contentment but admits farm organization became urgent when other organized economic forces appeared on the scene.

He opened a gate and turned toward the barn at the same time explaining he had so much work to do.

"Before you go do you have a message suitable for our younger farmers?"

"Well, first and last I would say, farmers must be organized. We who believed in organization in the early days of the Farm Bureau have never regretted it. Younger farmers should be even more enthusiastic judging from the greater benefits they will reap during the flourishing future years of the Farm Bureau."

FARM BUREAU PIONEER DIES

John T. Smith, 65, a charter member and former officer of the Champaign County Farm Bureau died December 21 in a Champaign hospital. He had been ill several months. Mr. Smith farmed near Tolono and was called by members of the state college of agriculture "one of the most progressive farmers in Illinois."

He was one of the first farmers in Illinois to raise soybeans and was prominent in organizing farm groups. He is survived by five sons, John, Robert and Gilbert, Tolono; George, St. Louis, and Pfc. Charles, en route home from Europe.

GRAHAM HEADS VET COLLEGE

DOCTOR ROBERT GRAHAM, head of the department of animal pathology and hygiene, has been named dean of the University of Illinois' new college of veterinary medicine by the board of trustees. The college is to be established on the Urbana campus of the University. Professor Graham is a national authority in the field of veterinary pathology and was the unanimous choice of the committee appointed to make recommendations for the new post.

He has been a member of the University faculty since 1917, and since 1941 head of the department of animal pathology and hygiene. He was professor of veterinary science at the University of Kentucky from 1911 to 1917.

Graham was born at Ames, Iowa, and received the doctor of veterinary medicine degree from Iowa State college in 1910. He has written or collaborated in preparing 150 scientific papers on veterinary medicine and 50 bulletins or circulars on animal diseases.

In 1919 at the University of Illinois he developed the first antitoxin for botulinus poison in man, and he has made significant and outstanding contributions to knowledge on forage poisoning and sleeping sickness in horses; brucellosis, erysipelas and enteritis in swine; parasitism and abortion in sheep; and the preparation of vaccine used in immunizing chickens and turkeys against fowl pox.

Since 1919 the diagnostic service of the state department of agriculture has been under the supervision of Dr. Graham. During the past year 121,000 specimens were submitted for laboratory diagnosis compared with 26,000 ten years ago.

In 1925 the U. S. department of state in connection with the American occupation of Haiti asked Dr. Graham to survey animal diseases in that country.

Robert Temple (left) of La Salle county is congratulated by IAA Director K. T. Smith of Greenfield after he was adjudged winner of the national Rural Youth Talk Fest.

LASALLE YOUTH IS NATIONAL WINNER

Robert C. Temple, 19, of La Salle county won the National Rural Youth Talk Fest at the contest held in conjunction with the 27th annual American Farm Bureau Federation convention in Chicago Dec. 17-20.

Acclaimed Illinois state champion during the Illinois Agricultural Association convention in Chicago in November, Temple spoke third in the national contest program drawing the topic "Soil Conservation and World Peace" for the subject of his five-minute talk.

After being judged national champion, Temple delivered a talk on the same subject before a general session of the American Farm Bureau convention.

In second place was Emerson Haussler of Saline, Mich., who spoke on "Farm Youth as a Bulwark in Agricultural and Industrial Relations."

The national champion is a son of William Temple, president of the Illinois Wool Marketing Association, and has been active for some time in 4-H club and Rural Youth work.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF IAA NAMED FOR '46

The following standing committees of the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors have been appointed by President Charles B. Shuman to serve during the year 1946:

Finance—F. E. Morris, Buffalo, chairman; R. V. McKee, Varna, and Charles Lauritzen, Reddick.

Organization-Information—Otto W. Steffey, Stronghurst, chairman; August Eggerding, Red Bud; John T. Evans, Hoopeston, and a farm adviser representative to be appointed.

Public Relations—K. T. Smith, Greenfield, chairman; Milton W. Warren, Mansfield; F. E. Morris, Buffalo, and a farm adviser representative to be appointed.

Business Service—Lyman Bunting, Ellery, chairman; Dan Clarke, New Berlin; Chester McCord, Newton, and a farm adviser representative to be appointed.

Marketing—Homer Curtiss, Stockton, Chairman; Ronald A. Holt, Galva; J. King Eaton, Edwardsville; Harvey Adair, Chicago Heights; C. J. Elliott, Streator, and a farm adviser representative to be appointed.

NEW ASST. FARM ADVISER

Robert Castle, Vermilion county, a 1942 graduate of the University of Illinois college of agriculture, took over his duties Jan. 1 as assistant farm adviser for Champaign county. The new assistant farm adviser was recently discharged from the air forces.

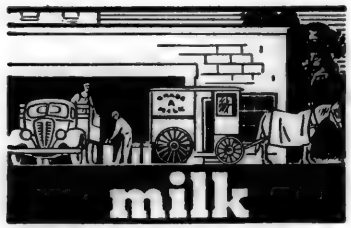
Before going into the army, Castle was a vocational agriculture instructor at Oregon in Ogle county.

FORECAST FOR '46!

You'll bank more money on hogs if you vaccinate early with fresh, potent Farm Bureau anti-hog cholera serum and virus.

REMEMBER: The smaller the shoat The cheaper the shot

See Your Farm Bureau



By Wilfred Shaw

Evaporated milk plants in Northern Illinois paid producers for 3.5% milk $2.55 per cwt. for the first fifteen days' deliveries in December. Evaporated milk plants in Wisconsin paid an average price of $2.636 per cwt. for 3.5% milk for the same period.

The annual meeting of the Champaign County Milk Producers was held Dec. 11, in the Urbana-Lincoln Hotel, Urbana, preceded by a dinner at noon.

The report of William Mueller, manager, disclosed that the association marketed during the past year 9¼ million pounds of milk for 252 thousand dollars. Some ¾ million pounds were handled through the association plant. The association added 75 new members during the year and had no cancellations of membership.

Dr. W. L. Burlison of the U. of I. College of Agriculture was the principal speaker at the meeting. He spoke on "Chemurgy in Agricultural Products Outlets."

The average weighted price for all milk marketed by the 23 member cooperatives of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association for the year ending Sept. 30, 1945, was $3.104 per cwt. These cooperatives marketed during the year 2¼ billion pounds of milk for a total return of approximately 69 million dollars. 20,646 members' milk was handled daily by these cooperatives; an increase of 543 members for the year. The average daily shipment per patron was 295 pounds; an increase of 28 pounds per day over the previous year. The total volume of milk marketed by the 23 member cooperatives was 9.95% above the previous year, and the value of milk marketed increased 8.80% above the previous year.

The Producers Co-Op Dairy of Quincy will hold its 23rd annual meeting Feb. 11, in the Adams County Shipping Association building in Quincy.

The annual meeting of the Quality Milk Association will be held Feb. 19, starting at 11:30 a.m. in the Consistory Temple, Moline, Illinois.

The McLean County Milk Producers Association will hold its annual meeting Feb. 23, in the McLean County Farm Bureau Building, Bloomington.

The Producers Dairy Company, Springfield, will hold its annual meeting Feb. 27, at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel, starting at 10:00 a.m.

Annual meeting of the Sangamon Farmers Milk Cooperative was held Dec. 14, in the Laurel Memorial Methodist Church, preceded by a dinner. Manager Walter Jones reported upon the year's successful activities highlighted by a substantial year's membership increase. Lt. Col. G. Edwin Popkess, editor of the Dairyman's Journal, East St. Louis, was the principal speaker, relating his experiences with the Army in Africa and elsewhere overseas.

Annual meeting of the Peoria Milk Producers and Peoria Producers Dairy will be held Feb. 8, in the American Legion Hall, Peoria.

The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are November prices for 3.5% milk, f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.48
Canton	2.75
Champaign	2.75
Chicago	3.20
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.80
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.50
Jacksonville	2.85
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle	2.70
Moline	3.0185
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.55
Rockford	3.155
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis	3.66
Streator	2.50

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis, delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exception noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for October unless otherwise noted:

Baltimore	$3.85
Boston	3.89
Chicago (70-mile zone) (Nov.)	3.20
Cleveland	3.50
Denver (Nov.)	3.08
Detroit	3.54
Indianapolis	3.58
Kansas City, Mo.	3.50
Louisville	3.79
Memphis	3.61
Milwaukee	3.00
New York City	3.86
Pittsburgh	3.54
St. Louis (Nov.)	3.66
St. Paul and Minneapolis	2.94
Terre Haute, Ind. (Nov.)	3.05

ANNOUNCE SPECIAL DIVIDEND

The board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company has declared a special dividend of 10 per cent of the premium earned on each policy during the calendar year 1945.

This special dividend will be shown on the premium notices as they are sent out to the policy holders whose policies are up for renewal beginning March 1, 1946 up to and including Aug. 31, 1946.

CHAMPAIGN CREAMERY CHANGES NAME

Approval of the name "Prairie Farms Creamery" to take the place of Producers Creamery of Champaign and Producers Creamery of Bloomington was given by the boards of directors at the recent annual meetings of the two creameries.

The change follows the lead of the state organization which authorized the name Prairie Farms Creameries last summer and conforms with the name of the cooperative's most popular product — Prairie Farms Creamery butter.

Transfer of the management of Prairie Farms Creamery of Champaign from Manager Forrest Fairchild of Prairie Farms Creamery of Bloomington was made back to I. C. Hochstrasser. Bloomington manager Fairchild served as acting manager of the Champaign plant while Champaign Manager Hochstrasser was on leave in military service.

Some of the newest developments in dairy manufacturing were described during the Champaign meeting by Dr. G. H. Wilster, chief in dairy manufactures of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment station. Dr. Wilster described a self-cleaning cream separator which is being experimented with by his department, better methods of cleaning milking machines, cheaper heaters and coolers, and cheaper mechanical refrigeration.

Other speakers on the Champaign program included Frank Gougler, IAA marketing director; R. B. Trumpy, head of the quality program of Prairie Farms Creameries, and Harold Enns of Bloomington, president of Prairie Farms Creameries.

NEW ROCK ISLAND ADVISER

Effective Feb. 15, George Reid will leave his post as farm adviser after 10 years with the Scott County Farm Bureau. Reid resigned to continue his farm adviser work in Rock Island county. He goes to Rock Island with the high esteem and best wishes of Scott county farmers.

DuPage, Will, Lake, McHenry, Winnebago, Rock Island, Champaign, Madison and St. Clair were the only counties in Illinois showing increases in population for 1940-45.

Illinois's meat-packing and soybean processing industries are the largest in the world.

Any poultry breeder, hatcheryman or flock owner may cooperate in the National Poultry Improvement Plan by signing an agreement and complying with the provisions of the plan.

EXPLAIN NEW STATE FERTILIZER LAW

Probaby the first thing about the new fertilizer law that will be noticed by farmers will be the registration tags of the Illinois Department of Agriculture on rock prosphate. The new Illinois fertilizer law passed at the last session of the legislature states that the term "commercial fertilizer" now covers "any substance . . . . combination or mixture offered for sale for use in inducing increased crop yields when applied to the soil." It does not include agricultural limestone, marl, burnt or hydrated lime or unprocessed animal manure.

Before any commercial fertilizer may be sold it is now necessary that a statement be filed or registered with the State Department of Agriculture giving the name and address of the manufacturer, also:

1. Weight of each package in pounds
2. Brand name and/or trade mark
3. Guaranteed analysis (in percent)
   (a) Nitrogen
   (b) Available phosphoric acid
   (c) Potash, soluble in water

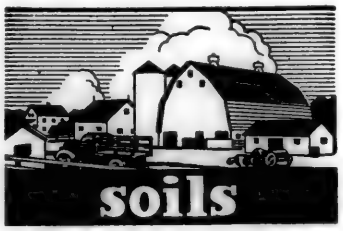
The combined percentage of these constituents, where two or more are included, must now equal at least 20 per cent (There was no lower limit in previous law). The requirement that mixed fertilizer must now contain 20 per cent or more plant food minerals is in line with cooperative efforts toward higher analyses and lower unit costs to farmers.

The vendor (seller) shall brand or attach to each package or in bulk shipments to the invoice a copy of the statement given above. Phosphoric acid in mineral phosphates (such as rock phosphate) shall be claimed as total phosphoric acid, if desired (often listed as P_2O_5). No guarantee for less than one per cent nitrogen or potash shall be recorded except in such grades as contain no guarantee for nitrogen or potash.

An official tag or stamp of the State Department of Agriculture shall be affixed to every package or container of fertilizer. Where material is sold in bulk such as rock phosphate, muriate of potash or superphosphate, the stamps will be in one and five ton denominations and will be attached to the invoice.

Where material is found not carrying proper tags, stamps or guarantees, it is suggested that the farm adviser be notified and he will get in touch with the proper officials.

The State Department of Agriculture shall cause one or more analyses to be made annually of all commercial fertilizers registered in this state. The results of such official analyses shall be made public in reports or bulletins from time to time but at least annually. Certain penalties, of course, are imposed for violation of this law.



By John R. Spencer

"The purpose (Of the AFBF national fertilizer program) is to accomplish in a ten year plan what otherwise might not be done for 50 years.

"But while our nation is now 80 per cent industrial and urban the production of sufficient foods and fibers from the country's six million farms is a matter of the national welfare. Nutritional experts have been warning that mineral-poor soils produce mineral-poor foods which are responsible for malnutrition and ill health. There is no reason why the nation cannot produce fertilizers enough to restore the depleted soil elements." (New York Times.)

Two new local quarries were found in Winnebago county and one each in Will and Pike counties during November by the department.

According to Dr. W. L. Burlison, the Land Grant College Post War Planning Committee estimates Illinois farmers should use 45 million tons of agricultural limestone within the next ten years on their tillable land acres.

There are four types of rock phosphate material now available to Illinois farmers coming from both Tennessee and Florida. Indications are that in the calendar year of 1945 will exceed all previous tonnages of rock phosphate applied.

According to records kept by this department there were more than 30 price increases allowed limestone quarry operators in the year ending Sept. 30 by the OPA. It is necessary that all new producers establish ceiling prices for their material under MPR No. 386. Present information is that OPA control of limestone prices will continue at least until July 1, 1946.

It takes about 150 pounds of nitrogen, 25 pounds of phosphorus and 75 pounds of potassium delivered into the corn plants to produce 100 bushels of corn. This is not a new statement but it is one which must be "kept in mind" by all farmers. Other crops, of course, remove fertility also in different amounts. Consult your farm adviser.

"Hunger Signs in Crops," Dr. E. E. DeTurk's excellent address at the soil improvement conference at the recent annual meeting, has been mimeographed. Revised copies may be obtained by writing to this department of the IAA in Chicago. (The first mimeo copies had a few errors).

Five samples of rock phosphate both bulk and sacked carloads were picked up by this department for spot checking in December.

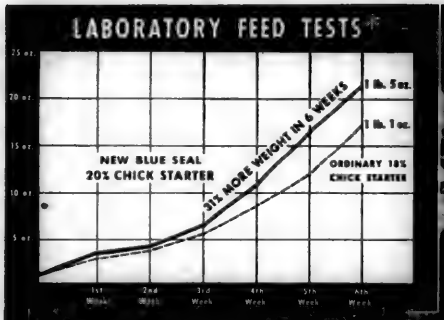
An item of more than passing interest to all farmers using rock phosphate was in a recent newspaper article which discussed tooth decay. U.S. Public Health studies have shown that teeth of children drinking fluorine free water have a considerably higher incidence of tooth decay than those drinking water containing slightly more than one part per million of fluoride. A carefully controlled study to test the effectiveness of adding one part per million of fluorine to its water supply is being sponsored in Evanston, Ill.

There is from 2½ to 3½ per cent of fluorine as calcium fluoride in rock phosphate which is used so widely for direct soil application in Illinois.

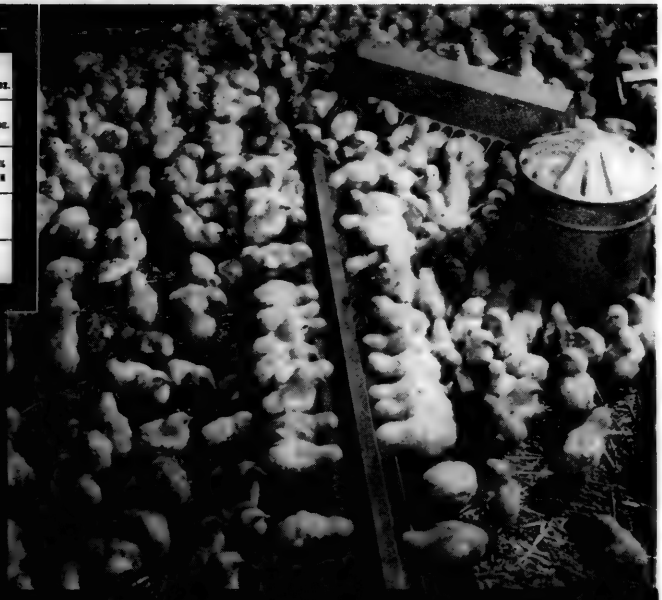
Clark county applied 51,000 tons of limestone and 1500 tons of rock phosphate on farm soils in 1945, according to Farm Adviser Charles N. Glover.

The soil that has an abundant and well-balanced supply of the necessary nutrients has the best chance of producing top yields.

A limestone quarry in Kendall county illustrates the old and the new way of preparing the product. Left shows the old kilns for burning and right is the more modern equipment set up to prepare the limestone by crushing.



Laboratory Tested



PROVED on the FARM

BLUE SEAL CHICK STARTER

Chicks grow faster when fed BLUE SEAL 20% Chick Starter. Laboratory feeding tests showed that chicks receiving this starter gained 31¼% more weight in six weeks than chicks fed ordinary chick starter.

These same tests have also been proved on the farm. Farmers report that the chicks fed BLUE SEAL 20% Protein Chick Starter also feathered out better and were stronger and healthier as well as heavier. The higher protein level correctly balanced with minerals and vitamins in BLUE SEAL Chick Starter means healthier, faster growing chicks—more profits.

SAVE MONEY BY ORDERING NOW!

Now is the time to order your BLUE SEAL CHICK STARTER. Feed supplies are not equal to demand, so place your order as soon as possible—take delivery as you need the starter. By ordering *now* you save money—and you make sure of an adequate supply. Ask the Blue Seal Salesman in your community.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois

REVIEW FARM LABOR PROGRAM IN STATE

The emergency farm labor program for 1945 was reviewed Dec. 20 at a meeting of members of the subcommittee on farm labor of the state agricultural planning council held at the University of Illinois college of agriculture.

Consideration was also given to the present critical farm labor situation and the prospects for 1946. The meeting was presided over by George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary and chairman of the subcommittee.

Taking part in the discussions were Arnold Benson, state director of agriculture; Lee Gentry, chairman of the Production and Marketing administration, Decatur; John M. Fullington of the Farm Security administration; W. D. Murphy, assistant state supervisor of the labor program, E. D. Lawrence, McLean county farmer, and P. E. Johnston, state supervisor of the Illinois emergency farm labor program.

Meanwhile reports from several sections of the state indicate continued difficulty in obtaining experienced farm hands.

Carl McComb, who is in charge of the farm labor office at the McLean County Farm Bureau, reported recently that 19 farm homes were vacant in the Bloomington area because of the lack of farm hands. Sixteen of the houses have electricity.

McComb said many farmers hoped to get the needed help when the war ended and men were released from war factories and the services, but the fact remains that few of these men have applied for farm jobs.

Similar conditions have been reported by farm advisers throughout the state in spite of the fact that the value of farm wages, free rent and other extras are now at an all time high.

HONOR CHAMPAIGN HOME ADVISER

Mrs. Esther K. Thor, Champaign county home adviser, received a national citation for her outstanding home extension work at the annual meeting of the National Association of Home Demonstration Agents in Chicago in December. It was the second time an Illinois home adviser has been so honored.

Mrs. Thor has served six years in Champaign county and five years in Mercer county and five years in Tazewell county. She is a graduate of the University of Illinois and earned her master's degree at the University of Wisconsin.

ANNUAL

PRE-SEASON

SALE

SAVE 12½%

ON EARLY ORDERS FOR

BLUE SEAL

INOCULANTS

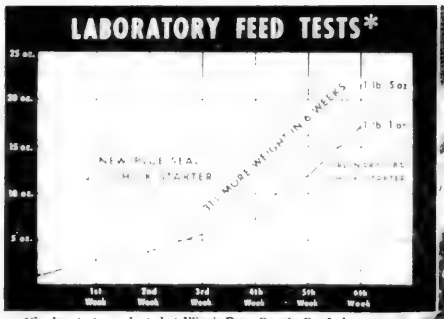
This saving is made possible through large volume cooperative buying of quantities accurately determined by actual needs. Early ordering enables the manufacturer to supply the needed quantity without wasteful left-overs which cannot be used next year. This inoculant is supplied fresh and must be used before expiration date stamped on each package.

BLUE SEAL INOCULANTS MAY BE PURCHASED FROM ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTORS:

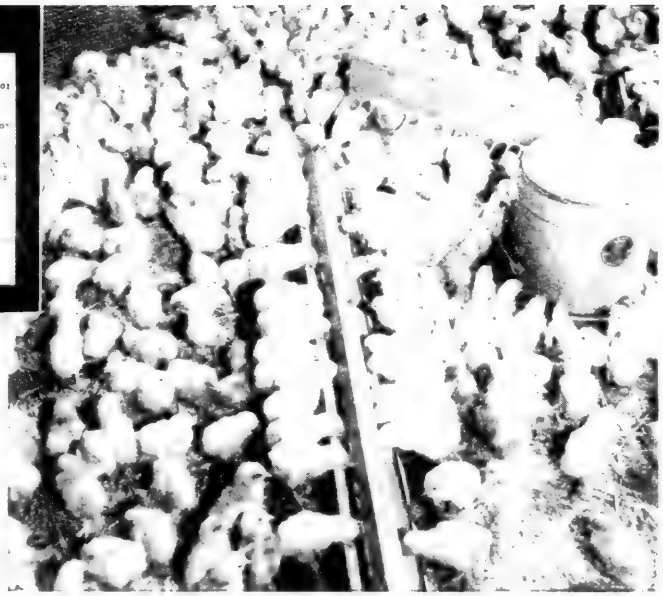
Adams Service Company
Adams County Shippers' Ass'n.
Bond County Service Company
Brown County Farm Bureau
Bureau Producers Supplies
Bureau Service Company
Carroll County Producers Supplies
Cass County Producers Supplies
Champaign Producers Supplies
Christian County Farmers Supply Co.
Clark Service Company
Clay County Service Co.
Clinton County Producers Supply Co.
Coles County Cooperative Service
Crawford County Farm Bureau
Cumberland County Farm Bureau
DeWitt County Service Company
Douglas County Service Company
Edgar County Producers Supplies
Edwards County Producers Supplies
Effingham Service Company
Farmers Grain Company of Dorans
Fayette Producers Supplies
Ford County Producers Supplies
Franklin County Service Company
Fruit Belt Service Company
Fulton Service Company
Gallatin County Farm Bureau
Greene County Service Company
Grundy County Farm Bureau
Grundy Grain and Supply
Hancock Producers Supplies
Henderson County Producers Supplies
Iroquois Service Company
Jackson-Perry Cooperative
Jasper County Farm Bureau
Jefferson County Farm Bureau
JoDaviess Producers Supplies
Johnson County Farm Bureau
Kankakee Service Company
Kendall County Farm Bureau
Knox County Supply Company
Lake Cook Farm Supply Company
La Salle County Farm Supply
Lee County Service Company
Lawrence County Farm Bureau
Livingston County Producers Supplies
Logan Producers Supplies
Macon County Cooperative Supply Co.
Macoupin Cooperative, Inc.
Madison Service Company
Marion County Livestock Shipping Ass'n.
Marshall-Putnam Cooperative, Inc.
Mason County Producers Supplies
Massac County Farm Bureau
McDonough Grain and Milling Co.
McDonough Producers Supplies
McHenry County Farm Supply
McLean County Supplies, Inc.
Menard Farm Bureau Seed Company
Mercer Producers Supplies
Mid-State Supply Company
Monroe County Producers Supplies
Montgomery County Producers Supplies
Morgan Producers Supplies
Moultrie County Farm Bureau
Ogle County Farm Bureau
Piatt County Farm Bureau
Pike County Farm Supply Company
Pope-Hardin Producers Supply
Randolph Farm Bureau Cooperative
Richland County Supply & Shipping Ass'n.
Rock Island Service Company
Rushville Farmers Grain & Livestock
Schuyler Producers Supply Company
Scott County Supplies
Shelby Service Company
Stark Supply Company
Stephenson Seed & Supplies
Summerfield Farmers Cooperative Grain Co.
Twin County Service Company
Union County Farm Bureau
Vermilion County Producers Supply Co.
Wabash County Farm Bureau
Warren Producers Supplies
Washington County Producers Supplies
Wayne Producers Supply Company
Whiteside Service Company
Will County Cooperative, Inc.
Winnebago Service Company
Woodford County Seed Company

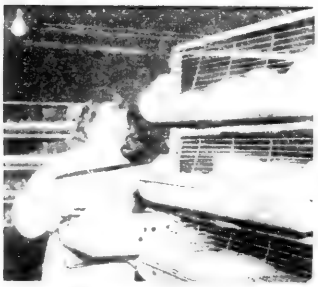
ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS



*Feeding tests conducted at Illinois Farm Supply Co. Laboratory.





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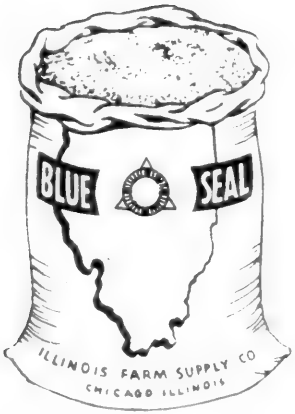


ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois

REVIEW FARM LABOR PROGRAM IN STATE

The emergency farm labor program [illegible] the prospects for 1946. The meeting was presided over by George [illegible] Extension and Marketing [illegible] from Decatur, John M. [illegible] Illinois [illegible]

HONOR CHAMPAIGN HOME ADVISER

[illegible] Wisconsin

ANNUAL

SAVE 12½%
ON EARLY ORDERS FOR
BLUE SEAL
INOCULANTS

[illegible]

BLUE SEAL INOCULANTS MAY BE PURCHASED FROM ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTORS

[illegible]

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

NEWS and VIEWS

Associated Women Hold Annual Meeting

ILLINOIS' 123,500 Home Bureau members were represented at the annual convention of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation by 12 voting delegates.

The meeting was held Dec. 16-17 at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago in conjunction with the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Illinois delegates were: Mrs. Arthur Gundlach, Belleville; Mrs. Archie P. McIntosh, Oreana; Mrs. E. D. McGuire, Makanda; Mrs. W. M. Kimmelshue, Manteno; Mrs. William Parks, Reynolds; Mrs. A. R. Rohlfing, Farmington; Mrs. Elsie Mies, Urbana; Mrs. Loren Johnston, Altona; Mrs. Stanley Castle, president, Alton; Mrs. C. W. Cutler, La Grange; Miss Myra Robinson, Kansas, and Mrs. Charles Converse.

Principal speaker at the Sunday afternoon vesper service was Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota recently discharged from naval service with the Third Fleet in the Pacific.

Speaking on the subject "Stepping Stones on the Path of Peace," Stassen paid tribute to American farmers and their families for the "phenomenal production of food and farm produce" during the war.

"High industrial production, a profitable agriculture, well-paid jobs for labor, good earnings for management and capital, a stable money, and individual liberty for all, are six inseparable essentials to a successful free economy in America," Stassen said, "and are therefore also stepping stones on the path of peace.

"The rapid strides of science have made us all neighbors around the globe," he said. "It is essential that we learn to live as such. We know that neighbors live together on a basis of good faith.

"I know that it is not necessary to emphasize to this audience the fact that a large portion of the pathway of peace must be built by world-wide cooperation in an effective manner. You know that no nation can insure its peace by actions exclusively inside its own boundaries. And the discovery of the atomic bomb has made imperative the development of government on a world-wide basis."

Harold E. Stassen (above), former governor of Minnesota, addresses 11th annual convention of Associated Women of American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago Dec. 16.

In the annual message of the president to the delegates, Mrs. Roy C. F. Weagly, president of Associated Women, declared for a world organization "whose underpinning is the earnest desire for peace in the hearts of many millions of men and women.

"The world has become a neighborhood," she said, "we must make it a brotherhood.

"Unless the principles of the Charter of the United Nations' Organization are inculcated in the minds of children in the public schools, there is grave danger that future generations will slide back into the same kind of isolationism as followed after the first World War. Youth must be given the world view essential to the implementing of the Charter. They must be taught their individual and collective responsibility in an international society."

Resolutions

Summary of Resolutions Adopted at the 11th Annual Meeting of The Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, December 17, 1945

FOREWORD

THE major objective of our family organization is the development of a full and satisfying life for rural people. Adequate standards of living for the farm home and the farm community depend upon adequate farm income. Farm women should understand the problems that confront American agriculture and should assume responsibility through the Farm Bureau in helping to solve them.

HOME

We believe as mothers and homemakers that it is our duty to revitalize our homes with faith, courage, unity, determination, tolerance and understanding.

CHURCH

We urge that our rural families develop a deeper appreciation of spiritual values through larger enrollment in Sunday schools, more liberal financial support, and greater cooperation in church programs. More adequate salaries for better-trained rural ministers and better homes for their families are urgently needed.

CITIZENSHIP

We reaffirm our faith in the American way of life by accepting our responsibilities and privileges as citizens in an active, intelligent manner. We urge farm women to study and discuss local, state, national and international issues in order that they may take effective action.

HEALTH

We believe in the extension of voluntary group prepayment services on some type of an insurance plan that provides greater flexibility and would be more likely to succeed over a wide

for HOMEMAKERS

area than uniform plans on a compulsory basis. The right of the free choice of doctors should be zealously guarded. We believe in comprehensive health education, well-trained doctors and technicians and the establishment of public health centers, hospitals and clinics accessible to all sections of rural America.

EDUCATION

Rural people should be concerned with five major issues in the field of public education: 1. Equalizing educational opportunities for rural children; 2. Spreading the cost of support of schools among all citizens; 3. Raising the standards of rural teachers through better compensation which will encourage the retention of better teachers; 4. Reorganization of school units and administration for efficiency and adequate educational service, and 5. Develop a curriculum related to life and living.

MILITARY TRAINING

We recognize that as a dominant world power, America must maintain an adequate military force. However, we believe this can be done without compulsory conscription. A well-planned enlistment campaign with adequate compensation plus an enlarged national guard will provide the necessary manpower for our armed services.

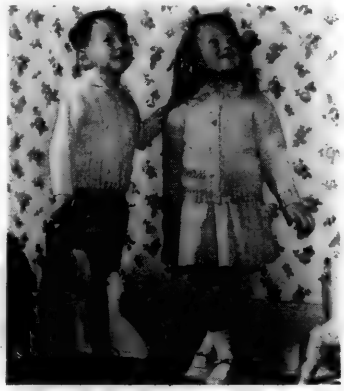
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

We support wholeheartedly the principles proclaimed in the United Nations charter and approve the objectives of the United Nations organization. Unless we can have a world free of the fear of war, our plans for the future welfare of our homes and families will never be realized.

We believe the immediate problem of providing food and clothing for the starving peoples of Europe is vital and we give our support to humanitarian programs designed to meet these needs.

We realize that the problem of bringing about peaceful relations between nations is fraught with difficulties. We believe, however, that if goodwill, tolerance and faith and a will to find workable solutions dominates our minds and our hearts, we will find ways and means for progressively realizing our objectives for peace.

HERE'S GIFT SWEATER YOU CAN MAKE



It's always gift time with youngsters in the family. Make brother a smart ribbed pullover and a pearl-buttoned cardigan for little sister. Pockets on the cardigan are trimmed with fancy knit bands. Directions for making these tiny tot sweaters are available to you. Write to WOMEN'S EDITOR, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill., enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope.

NUTRITION

Because of the close relationship between soil fertility and human nutrition, we recommend study and discussion of the significant developments now taking place in this field, particularly the fertilizer program of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

We heartily encourage the expansion of the school lunch program to serve better the nutritional needs of all children.

RURAL YOUTH

We urge that more attention be given rural youth activities and that healthful recreation centers be provided with the Farm Bureau assuming responsibility for promoting well-balanced programs.

HOUSING

We believe that there should be provided a program for farm home building equivalent to the well-known program available to urban people.

ELECTRICITY AND TELEPHONE

We appreciate what has been accomplished by the REA and ask that needed appropriations be continued until rural America has been electrified. We urge accelerated research in the use of existing electrical lines for telephone communications.

WAR MEMORIALS

We recommend that where war memorials are being considered, attention be given to establishment of such living memorials as recreation areas, hospitals, and scholarships.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

We recommend that farm women confer on mutual problems with urban women through discussion groups, panels and urban-rural conferences thereby establishing better consumer-producer relations.

LIBRARY

We favor a reasonable use of local and state funds for the extension of library service to rural areas.

SAFETY

We recommend participation in demonstrations and discussions of ways and means to achieve safety in the home, on the farm and on the highways.

Your Favorite Recipe

What is your favorite recipe?

Do you have some special treat you think other homemakers should know about? If so, please write it out plainly and send it to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

The women of Logan county can have a Home Bureau unit if they want it and they will have the backing of the Logan County Farm Bureau, according to a motion adopted at the recent annual Farm Bureau meeting.

FARM BUREAU TURNS TO POSTWAR TASK

(*Continued from page 7*)

ing as we are returning through fertilizers and soil-building crops."

Congressman Flannagan also pointed out that "in the short span of our existence we have whittled down our top farm land soil from an average thickness of about 9 inches to a present average thickness of about 6 inches."

Another address of paramount interest to farmers was that of Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the Committee for Economic Development.

Hoffman, who is president of Studebaker Corporation, said, "America is not Wall Street nor Pennsylvania Avenue. It is our farms and our towns. If a sufficiently large percentage of America's 3000 counties are soundly organized, then we will realize that dream of the better America we hear so much about — an America fit for heroes to live in.

Emphasizing the role communities play in the nation's welfare, he declared, "as Main Street goes, so goes the nation." Hoffman said he was greatly encouraged by the Farm Bureau's determination that their agricultural program will call for less, rather than more, "intervention by government". He said the function of government is to provide conditions under which free business and labor can function more effectively.

In the open forum session of the convention, state Farm Bureau presidents outlined the problems in their respective states and discussed general conditions.

Charles B. Shuman, president of the IAA, declared that the big job in Farm Bureau is still that of building membership and the organization. President Shuman declared that the experience in Illinois has indicated that the best approach to a statewide problem is working through the organization from the bottom up, rather than from the top down. He cited the work of the IAA statewide school committee as an example of this approach.

The American Farm Bureau award for Distinguished Service to Agriculture was made to three men. Earl C. Smith, who retired as vice-president of the AFBF, received this high award in a special ceremony at the closing sessions. Other recipients were P. O. Davis, director of extension service, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and Thomas B. Symons, director of extension service for Maryland University.

Edward A. O'Neal was re-elected president of the AFBF, and Allan B. Kline, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, was named vice-president to succeed Mr. Smith who was not a candidate for re-election.

IAA President Shuman was named to the AFBF board of directors to complete the unexpired term of Kline.

SUMMARY OF AFBF RESOLUTIONS

(*Continued from page 17*)

farmers, and the increased demand for pulpwood from United States farm woodlots is recognized. Sound forestry practices are necessary to maintain the supply of pulpwood as well as other forest products, and such sound practices cannot be expected unless prices are maintained at a fair level. We recognize the importance to the national welfare of maintaining an adequate supply of pulpwood and other farm woodland products.

In order to assure producers of pulpwood a fair return for their product, we recommend that the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation make, or have made, necessary studies, and support necessary legislation to determine and establish a fair parity price on pulpwood and to obtain a price support which will assure producers a fair price for pulpwood.

IRRIGATION AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

The farm economy of the arid West is dominated by irrigation agriculture. We request the American Farm Bureau Federation to manifest greater interest in this important subject, to study methods whereby the organization can render increased service in this field, and to support the activities of the Institute of Irrigation Agriculture. We further request the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation to consider the calling of a national conference for the careful study of irrigation and other problems involved in water development.

FREIGHT RATE DISCRIMINATION

We request our officers and board of directors to take whatever additional action necessary to remove discriminatory freight rates.

COTTON AND LEATHER IDENTIFICATION

We re-indorse the principle of commodity identification and ask that the Congress enact a law which will extend the benefits of this principle to producers and consumers of cotton and leather on a basis equivalent, in effect, to the law and regulations already provided for rayon and wool.

MEMBERSHIP ACHIEVEMENTS

The greatest membership increase in the history of the American Farm Bureau Federation was obtained during the past year. We commend the state and county organizations throughout the United States and all those who assisted in this magnificent accomplishment. Appreciation is extended especially to those counties and states which attained their goals in the Million Member contest. We recognize that these splendid achievements were accomplished largely through the voluntary, able, and devoted efforts of many Farm Bureau members in all areas of the country.

May we strive continually to improve and increase our organization in order that each member working with his fellow farmers may contribute to a better world.

New officers of the Illinois State Beekeepers Association, at the 55th annual convention held in Springfield, left to right, front row, Sim Tyler, San Jose, vice president and Wm. H. Lynch, Marseilles, vice president. Back row the Wesley W. Osborn, Hillsboro, treas.; Ellsworth Meinke, Arlington Heights, pres.; Foster Hanneford, Jr., Winnetka, vice pres. and Hoyt Taylor, Pleasant Plains, general secretary.

DANGER NOTICE!

Did you ever wait till you got your danger notice for premium due on your automobile insurance before paying for it?

DON'T DO IT ANY MORE

The New Safety Responsibility Law requires you to put up cash, bonds or securities if you do not have an effective policy of insurance covering bodily injury and damage to property of others — if damage or injury is in an amount over $50.

If your premium is due and unpaid, you have no insurance and are then traveling at your own risk.

★ ★ ★

Illinois AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL Insurance Co.

608 South Dearborn Street

Chicago 5, Illinois

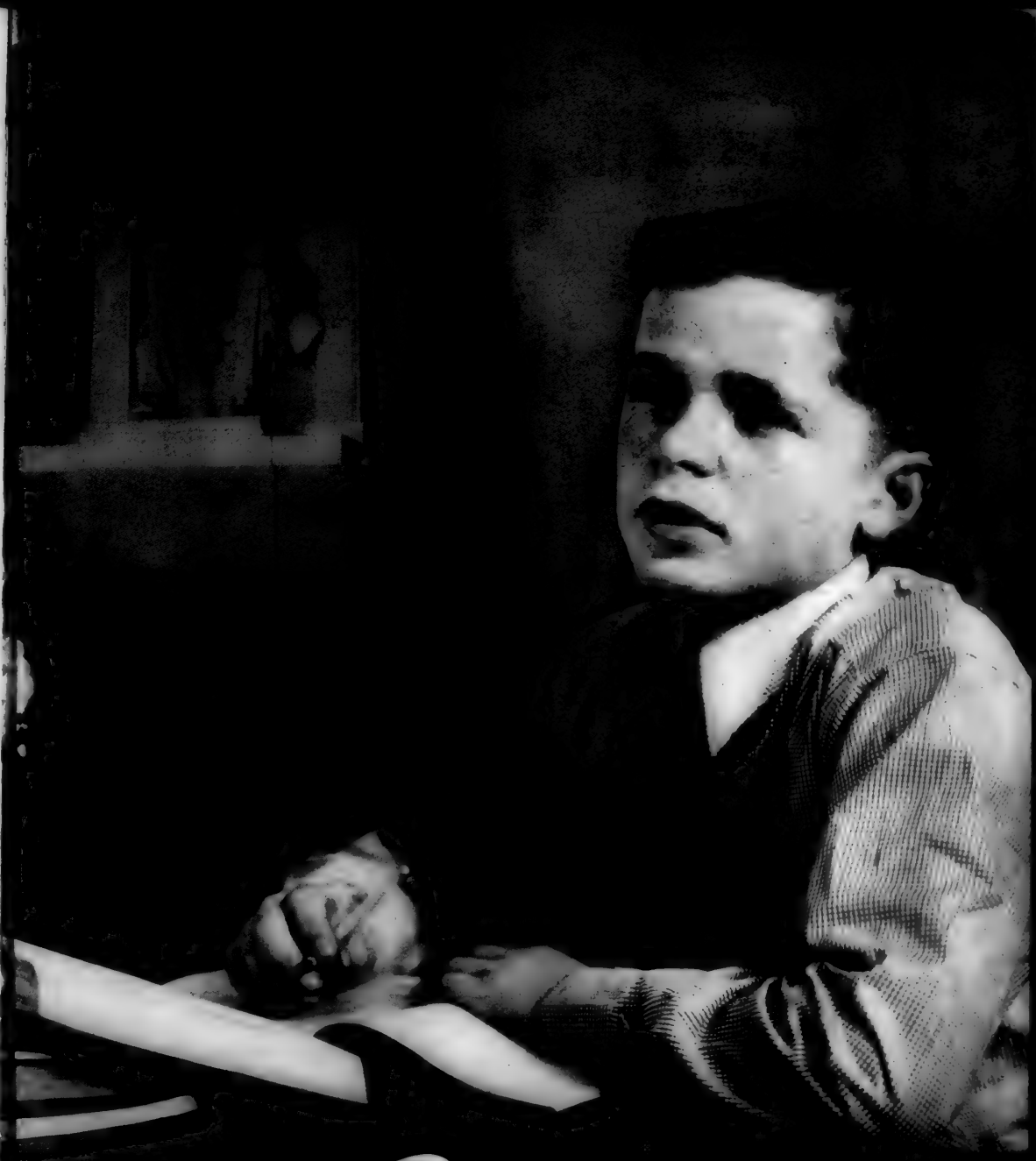
The Job Ahead...

. . . ***The energies of America, great in war, must be great in peace.***

The brave young people who went forth from our farms and our cities fought for freedom, security, and a better world. Many died. Many of our own whose power in life was strong will rest in an honored and powerful death if we and all men, in our yet living power, do make a freedom and a peace that will be ours and that of our unborn forever. This is our sacred, God-given task. No greater honor can be had for those who died, for those who fought and live, and for those of us who labored at home, than a devotion of our strength, our minds, and our hearts to the cause of freedom, security, and peace for the world.

The farmers of the American Farm Bureau Federation again dedicate themselves, in harmony and union with all American people, to the Nation's new task — leading a war-worn world to peace. (Excerpt from AFBF Resolutions' Foreword 1945)

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION



FEBRUARY, 1946

Record

The Job Ahead...

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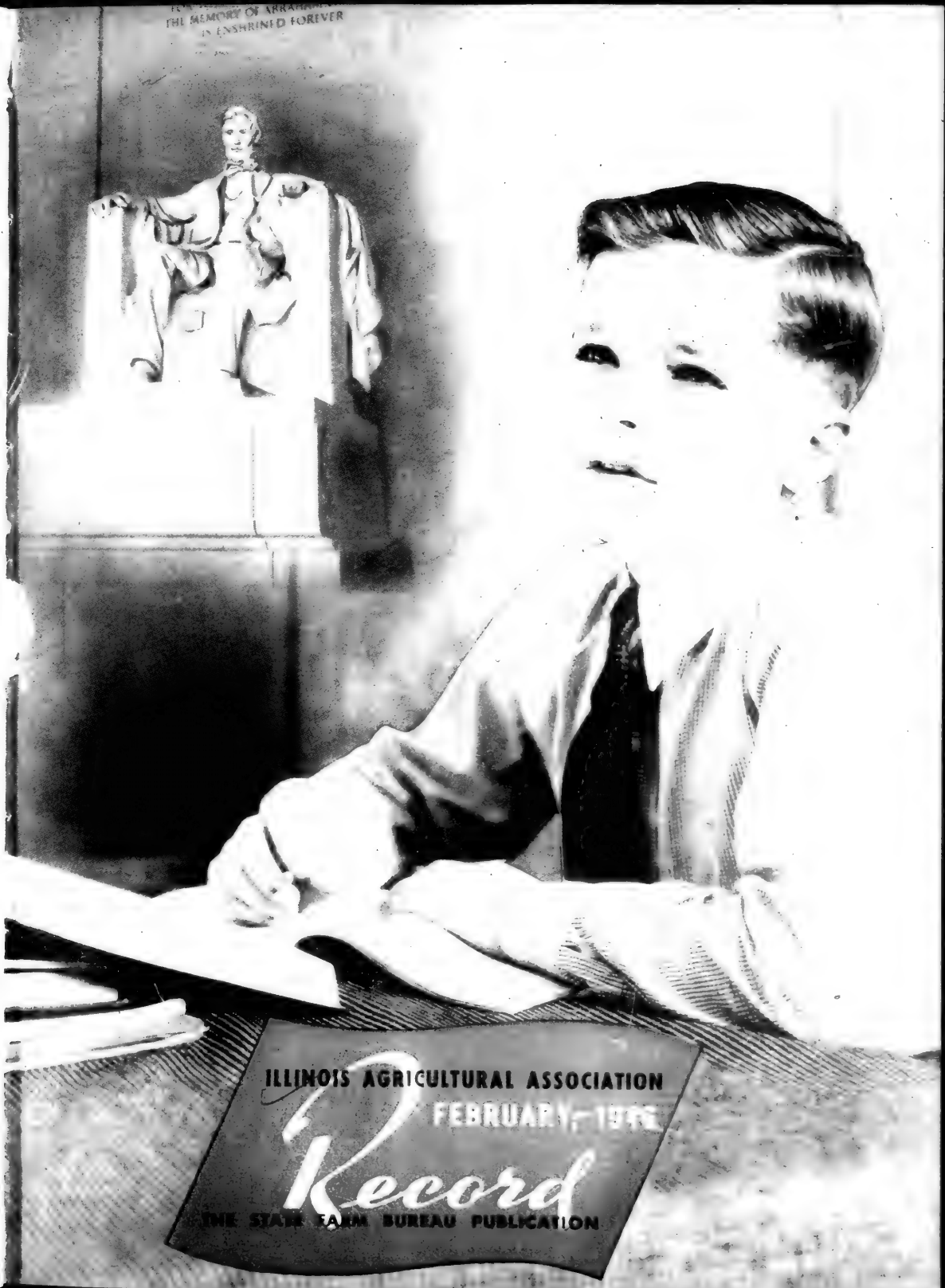
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
FEBRUARY, 1945
Record
THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

Said Lord Byron:

"Tis said that persons living on Annuities are longer lived than others"

(FROM "DON JUAN")

■ In implying extra years of life for the man living on an Annuity, we have no doubt that the philosopher and poet was referring to the peace of mind . . . to the feeling of extra security . . . that dwells within the man who has planned for his future. It is true that many of our ills and ailments find their source in mental disturbances, worry, and nervousness. How calm and sure is the outlook of the man who is building a retirement Annuity! How free from the dark outlook of an insecure future is he who knows his old age is properly provided for! Country Life has a number of ideal Annuity Income plans. Your friendly Farm Bureau insurance representative will be glad to explain them to you.

Country Life
INSURANCE COMPANY

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

Back To Work!

By PRESIDENT CHARLES B. SHUMAN

WE HUDDLED together for protection from the sharp January wind as we stood watching the farm sale auctioneer draw a slip of paper from a hat full of names. The lucky man stepped up to claim the 1941 model tractor at the O.P.A. ceiling price and 117 other farmers turned away in disappointment — turned away to face another season filled with costly delays and repairs, as the old worn out machinery is "made to do" another year.

All over America farmers are, this month, planning and working so that they may be ready to produce at capacity. Has not our government called for another year of full production? Full production of farm crops so that the hungry of the world may be fed; so that there will be abundant raw materials for industry; so that inflationary prices may be held in check with a flood of food and fibre! Yes, we farmers will somehow battle through another season of shortages — shortages of equipment and of labor. Let us hope that the supply of baling wire holds out and that our friends in the welding and repair business stay on the job.

No wonder that farmers are angry! After an unsuccessful day looking for repairs, or a cold, greasy day under an old tractor, they come in to look at the headlines of the paper or listen to the news on the radio. Strikes from one end of the country to the other! As this is written, millions of industrial workers are idle on strike or as a direct result of strikes and thousands more go out daily. A few months ago at war's end many of our politicians and economists were predicting widespread unemployment due to the expected slowness of reconversion. A so-called Full Employment Bill was even advocated. Today we have millions of unemployed *by choice,* not because industry could not reconvert nor because there was no demand for their products.

Farmers have little patience with either striking workers or striking industrial plants. Farmers are in no position to decide which side is right in these disputes. They are inclined to believe that *both* labor and industry are at fault. Farmers are in a position, however, to demand that these differences be settled and that our nation go back to work. We say to industry: stop using labor disputes as a screen to restrict production and force upward price adjustments! We say to labor: accept reasonable upward increases in pay, but be willing to justify them by increased efficiency. Abolish slow-downs and "feather bedding". Join with us to give this ideal of abundant production a fair trial.

America came to its high standard of living because of its abundance of natural resources and its hard work to make them available to all. There is no other way!

FEBRUARY, 1946 • VOLUME 24, NUMBER 2

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

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CO-OP LIVESTOCK MARKETING PROGRAM

up to Farmers

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From Jan. 30 through Feb. 6, a series of five district livestock marketing conferences was held throughout the state to discuss the "Progress Report on Livestock Marketing" which the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors is submitting to County Farm Bureaus and other interested groups for consideration.

Attending these meetings were members of the county livestock marketing committees, officers and directors of the County Farm Bureaus and farm advisers. The district meetings were held in DeKalb, Galesburg, Jacksonville, Champaign and Mt. Vernon. County representatives attending the meetings were expected to report back to their County Farm Bureaus.

A printed copy of the "Progress Report on Livestock Marketing" has been submitted directly to County Farm Bureaus by the IAA board of directors for study, suggestions and recommendations. These suggestions and recommendations are to be filed with the IAA board of directors by March 5, 1946. Suggestions are also invited from other interested groups. After all suggestions are received the IAA will adopt a final report and program.

What is the "Progress Report," how was it developed, by whom, and who authorized it?

It all started back in February, 1944. At six district meetings held by the IAA over the state on marketing, livestock producers asked that a statewide committee be set up to study livestock marketing. Such a committee was named by local Farm Bureau leaders representing all parts of the state.

This statewide committee was made up of two representatives from each IAA district; one representative from each of the marketing agencies serving Illinois, including Indianapolis and Evansville, and the marketing committee of the IAA.

At the third meeting of the statewide committee on Jan. 26, 1945, a sub-committee was named to study coordination and availability of marketing agencies and government licensed markets. After 13 full days of study spread over many months, in which representatives of all interested groups were heard, the sub-committee made its report to the statewide committee. Following some days of study, the report was accepted Sept. 6, 1945, and recommended to the IAA board. The IAA board referred it to the IAA marketing committee, who in turn called in all Illinois directors of the marketing agencies on Oct. 5, 1945. Producer Agency representatives expressed some dissatisfaction with certain sections and as a result submitted a counter proposal to the marketing committee of the IAA on Nov. 14, 1945. The counter proposal of the Producer Agencies was given careful consideration.

On Jan. 18, 1946, the IAA marketing committee recommended to the IAA board of directors, general changes in the plan suggested in the statewide committee report.

The action taken by the IAA board in accepting the IAA marketing committee report was tentative. It was further directed that the recommendations be submitted to the County Farm Bureaus for discussion and suggestions, any suggestions to be filed in writing with the IAA within 45 days of receipt of the report by the County Farm Bureaus.

During this period further suggestions can be invited from other interested groups. After consideration of all suggestions, the IAA board of directors will then adopt a final report and program.

That's the development of the "Progress Report" to date. Now let's go back and see what the report is based on.

Summarizing the report of the Statewide Livestock committee, it can be tabulated briefly as follows:

(1) That a marketing system be developed that will be flexible enough to meet changing conditions now and in the future.

(2) To coordinate the purchasing of livestock through agencies now in existence and by the establishing of other buying points that may seem necessary to bring about such coordination.

The committee recommended that a state-wide livestock marketing agency be organized and set up on a straight Farm Bureau cooperative basis.

It recommended a capital stock set up with "B" stock running to the Illinois Agricultural Association, and that the no par common stock should be issued to Farm Bureau members, district marketing agencies, or country buying points.

After such state agency had been established to bring about the necessary control for complete coordination of the sale of livestock, the committee recommended that the agency operations of the Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Springfield, Bushnell producers, and the state office of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association be purchased by the new state marketing association.

This purchase should cover the equipment, personnel, and contractual relations, but should not include any part of the surpluses of these organizations.

This arrangement would leave to the boards of directors of the various agencies so purchased, the responsibility for liquidation of all assets not purchased or taken over by the state livestock marketing agency. This purchase program would bring all of these op-

perating agencies under one board of directors and under common management.

In making this recommendation, the committee recognized many difficulties that might arise in the purchase of terminal agencies serving livestock farmers in other states. In case such difficulties could not be overcome, the committee suggested as an alternative recommendation, namely: that such terminal agencies be completely re-organized so as to provide director representation of states substantially in proportion to the livestock originating in the respective states; that in Illinois, such voting rights be placed in the proposed statewide marketing agency in proportion to the livestock originating within the state.

To complete the livestock buying program, the committee recommends that the state agency develop a statewide order buying company. This so-called order buying company would, in reality, be a sales agency selling livestock for local units already established or to be established just as the state officer of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association does now.

The financing of the state livestock marketing agency would be through the sale of stock to livestock farmers, Farm Bureaus and other farm organizations. Additional concentration points would be set up over the state in the livestock producing areas, as County Farm Bureaus in the area directed, and where local County Farm Bureaus were ready either in one county or more than one county to raise the money to finance the necessary facilities and operations of such a point. The purchase of livestock in these points would be made direct from the farmers on bids secured from buyers by the state-wide marketing agency. Provision is made for the flow of patronage dividends, if any, to the Farm Bureau members patronizing the agencies.

The committee recommended further, that when such state agency is set up, that it provide for a department of research and information which would give consideration to several subjects pertinent to the marketing operations.

It recommended that special consideration be given to the purchase of feeder livestock, pointing out that the interests of the seller of feeder livestock and the buyer of feeder livestock are so opposed, that it is hard to carry on that operation through a selling organization.

The committee also recommended the development of an effective field service and that the proposed state-wide marketing agency give careful study to the possibility of cooperative transportation.

It is also recommended that such state agency give consideration to the construction and operation of a pilot packing plant.

With respect to licensing of markets, it was the conclusion of the committee that such a venture is a national program, and that the Illinois Agricultural Association should make the following recommendations to the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Livestock Producer Association:

(a) That an effort be made to place the slaughterer of a volume of livestock to be determined under the packer and stockyard act.

(b) That an effort be made to place more of the concentration and country buying points under a regulated license system.

(c) That an effort be made to pass legislation that would restrict the large slaughterers (over a certain volume to be determined) to these regulated markets for the purchase of their supply of livestock.

W. E. Temple, La Salle county, rises to offer his views on new IAA livestock marketing program during meeting in DeKalb, Jan. 30. Meeting was one of a series designed to get farm opinion on program.

This committee made its report to the large committee and its report was accepted and passed on as a recommendation to the Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Following the report of this committee, the Illinois Agricultural Association board referred it to the IAA marketing committee, who in turn conferred with the officers and boards of directors of the Producer Agencies. All Illinois members of the boards of directors of the Producer Agencies, and Illinois Livestock were called together on Oct 5, 1945. The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association and the Bushnell Producers Commission Association tentatively endorsed the report. The other agencies asked that they be permitted to select a committee to work out an alternative plan to be submitted not later than the middle of November. The report of that committee was received by the IAA marketing committee on Nov. 14, 1945.

The agency committee report seems to agree with the general committee on some points:

(1) That some notable changes have taken place since the organization of the present cooperative livestock marketing system, and that there were changes in the transportation system, changes in the buying practices of packers and the decentralization of processing, and resulting changes in the dis-

(*Continued on page 26*)

Statewide livestock marketing committee studies problems of cooperative marketing.

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To complete the livestock buying program, the committee recommends that the state agency develop a statewide order buying company. This so-called order buying company would, in reality, be a sales agency selling livestock for local units already established or to be established just as the state officer of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association does now.

The financing of the state livestock marketing agency would be through the sale of stock to livestock farmers, Farm Bureaus and other farm organizations. Additional concentration points would be set up over the state in the livestock producing areas, as County Farm Bureaus in the area directed, and where local County Farm Bureaus were ready either in one county or more than one county to raise the money to finance the necessary facilities and operations of such a point. The purchase of livestock in these points would be made direct from the farmers on bids secured from buyers by the state-wide marketing agency. Provision is made for the flow of patronage dividends, if any, to the Farm Bureau members patronizing the agencies.

The committee recommended further, that when such state agency is set up, that it provide for a department of research and information which would give consideration to several subjects pertinent to the marketing operations.

It recommended that special consideration be given to the purchase of feeder livestock, pointing out that the interests of the seller of feeder livestock and the buyer of feeder livestock are so opposed, that it is hard to carry on that operation through a selling organization.

The committee also recommended the development of an effective field service and that the proposed state-wide marketing agency give careful study to the possibility of cooperative transportation.

It is also recommended that such state agency give consideration to the construction and operation of a pilot packing plant.

With respect to licensing of markets, it was the conclusion of the committee that such a venture is a national program, and that the Illinois Agricultural Association should make the following recommendations to the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Livestock Producer Association:

(a) That an effort be made to place the slaughterer of a volume of livestock to be determined under the packer and stockyard act.

(b) That an effort be made to place more of the concentration and country buying points under a regulated license system.

(c) That an effort be made to pass legislation that would restrict the large slaughterers (over a certain volume to be determined) to these regulated markets for the purchase of their supply of livestock

This committee made its report to the large committee and its report was accepted and passed on as a recommendation to the Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Following the report of this committee, the Illinois Agricultural Association board referred it to the IAA marketing committee, who in turn conferred with the officers and boards of directors of the Producer Agencies. All Illinois members of the boards of directors of the Producer Agencies, and Illinois Livestock were called together on Oct 5, 1945. The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association and the Bushnell Producers Commission Association tentatively endorsed the report. The other agencies asked that they be permitted to select a committee to work out an alternative plan to be submitted not later than the middle of November. The report of that committee was received by the IAA marketing committee on Nov. 14, 1945

The agency committee report seems to agree with the general committee on some points:

(1) That some notable changes have taken place since the organization of the present cooperative livestock marketing system, and that there were changes in the transportation system, changes in the buying practices of packers and the decentralization of processing, and resulting changes in the dis-

(Continued on page 26)

W. E. Temple, La Salle county, rises to offer his views on new IAA livestock marketing program during meeting in DeKalb, Jan. 30. Meeting was one of a series designed to get farm opinion on program.

Statewide livestock marketing committee studies problems of cooperative marketing.

1946 FARM OUTLOOK REMAINS FAVORABLE

■ ■ ■

THE 1946 production goals set for Illinois farmers by the U. S. Department of Agriculture call for continuing high levels of production with a sharp eye on the road ahead.

Demand is expected to continue high during the first half of 1946 because of high wage and employment levels, government military demands and overseas needs. Prices may become weaker in the latter part of the year as foreign needs and military demands slacken.

Following is a summary of the Illinois farm outlook as prepared by the University of Illinois college of agriculture extension service:

General Outlook for 1946 — Demand will be good but weaker than in 1945. Farm income and farm prices may decline moderately.

Prices of most Illinois farm products are likely to remain firm in the first part of 1946. Consumer spending will not decline much and shipments of food to foreign lands will be large. As food supplies become more plentiful and foreign needs diminish in the latter part of the year, prices may decline moderately.

Cattle Production — Demand will be good and slaughter large. Subsidies and ceilings may be removed.

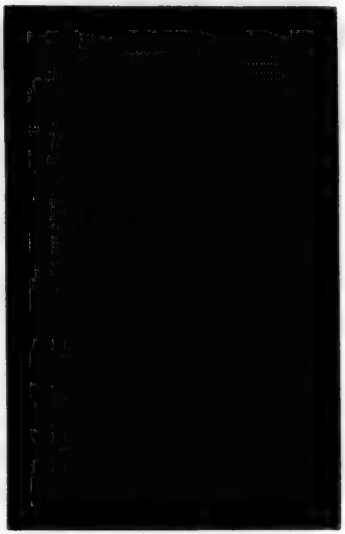
Returns on cattle in 1946 are likely to be lower than in 1945. The large number of cattle and calves on farms and the prospective decline in cattle prices will keep slaughter high in 1946. Demand will continue strong but prices will be no higher than those prevailing last year.

Hog Production — Demand will be good, but civilian meat supplies will be larger. Prices will be lower.

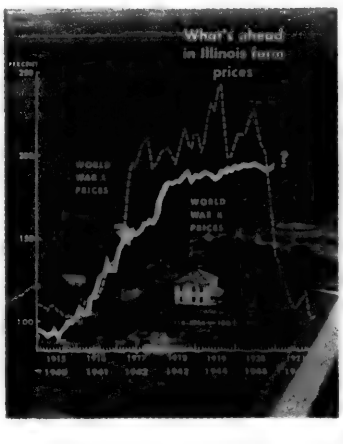
Hog prices will average moderately lower in 1946 than in 1945. Civilian supplies of meats are expected to be about 150 pounds per person in 1946 compared with 130 pounds in 1945. The 1945 fall pig crop is estimated to be 12 per cent larger than a year previous, and preliminary reports indicate a two per cent increase in spring pigs for 1946.

Feed Supplies — Feed supplies are down. Corn quality is lower. Less wheat is available. Demand for feeds will remain strong.

Total U. S. supply of all feed concentrates for the 1945-46 feeding season is two per cent smaller than a year previous. The demand for feed grains, high protein feeds and by-product feeds for livestock will remain strong until late in the year.



Corn is of lower quality and much will be fed to stock before warm weather. Other grains also will remain scarce until late in the year.



Dairy Produce — Returns may be lower. Government action on ceilings and subsidies is the uncertainty.

Although the dairy outlook for Illinois farmers in 1946 is favorable, Illinois dairy farmers will receive moderately lower returns than in 1945. Demand is diminishing for canned and powdered milk and cheddar cheese. Butter demand will continue to exceed the supply. An increase in price, however, may divert more butterfat to the manufacture of butter. Numbers of milk cows are declining and milk production in 1946 is expected to be from one to three per cent lower than it was in 1945.

Sheep — Numbers are low. Fewer lambs are on feed. Demand is good. Wool stocks are high.

Returns from the sale of sheep and lambs, including the subsidy paid directly to producers, are likely to average higher in the first half of 1946 than in the same period in 1945. Fewer fed sheep and lambs will be marketed and the demand will be strong. If subsidies are discontinued June 30, returns may be lower in the latter part of the year unless ceilings are removed. Sheep numbers are at their lowest level since 1928.

Support prices of wool will continue at present levels through June but the 1947 clip will sell at lower prices.

Poultry and Eggs — Egg price outlook is unfavorable. Supplies will be large and demand will decline.

Civilian demand for eggs will be fairly good in 1946 but will decline with more plentiful meat supplies. Unless exports are large, lower prices are in prospect.

Demand for chicken meat is expected to remain fairly strong in 1946 with prices averaging moderately lower. Heavy culling of flocks is recommended.

Lower prices can be expected for turkeys. The upward trend in consumption will continue but production is nearly double the prewar average.

Fruits and Vegetables — With average yields, production of tree fruits in the U. S. in 1946 will be slightly larger than in 1945. The apple crop will be much larger. Larger supplies of fruit, including imported tropical fruits, foretell lower prices for domestic fruits.

Illinois vegetables for processing are likely to be moderately lower in 1946 than in 1945. Demand will be good but canned supplies are at a record high.

Soybeans and Wheat — The need for soybean meal and oil will continue to

(*Continued on page 26*)

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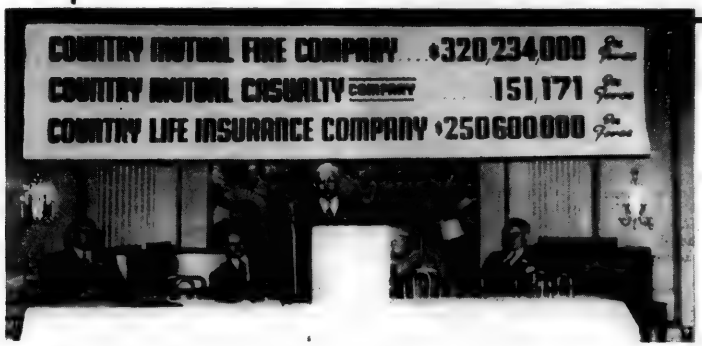
It's COUNTRY CASUALTY *and* COUNTRY FIRE *Now*



A. E. Richardson, Country Mutual Casualty Company manager, addresses IAA insurance Roundup meeting held at Pere Marquette Hotel in Peoria, Feb. 1-2.

YOUR Farm Bureau auto and fire insurance companies now have new names.

As of Feb. 1, the insurance companies that Illinois Farm Bureau members founded and built to their present top positions, will be known as the Country Mutual Casualty Company, Country Mutual Fire Company, and Country Life Insurance Company.

Country Casualty formerly was Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, or as most Farm Bureau members called it, "The Farm Bureau auto company."

Country Fire was formerly Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, but most folks referred to it as the "Farm Bureau fire company."

The name Country Life remains unchanged.

Why were the names of the auto and fire companies changed?

The reasons for the changes are these: In looking ahead to the next 100 years that the Farm Bureau insurance companies will be serving farmers of Illinois, the boards of directors of these companies suggested that the fire, auto and life insurance companies should have names to show the bond that exists between them. These Farm Bureau insurance companies have been wedded for many years, but they never adopted a common name. Since Country Life had a name that all farmers seemed to like, it was decided to call the auto company, Country Casualty, and the fire company, Country Fire.

The IAA board gave the matter long and careful consideration before adopting the changes in names, and the new names have been approved by the State Department of Insurance.

The changes apply to the names only and in no way involve corporate structures of the companies.

It also was felt that the old names did not adequately describe the two companies. Although Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company intended originally to do most of its business in reinsurance, in recent years virtually all of its policies have been written directly.

The name Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company was considered too cumbersome and not as descriptive of the activity of the company as the name Country Casualty.

Another reason for the change was the fact that the three companies have a common field and acquisition program and it was the belief that it would be helpful to the agent and fieldman to be identified with an insurance line with a common name.

Illinois Farm Bureau members can well be proud of their three insurance companies. They built them and they own and control them through farmer-elected boards of directors.

Country Life and Country Fire provide insurance protection of a half billion dollars on Illinois Farm families and their property.

Country Casualty, in addition to its other lines of insurance, insures more automobiles in the state of Illinois than any other casualty company.

Country Casualty was established in 1926 as Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company. On Jan. 1, 1946, it had the following policies in force among Illinois Farm Bureau members: auto, 135,364; employer liability, 13,715; calf, 473; cargo, 1,934; Farm Bureau liability, 60, and miscellaneous, 99.

Country Fire, was founded in 1925 as Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company. On Jan. 1, 1946, it had approximately 45,000 policies among Illinois Farm Bureau members including fire, windstorm and extended coverage in an aggregate amount of approximately 300 million dol-

(Continued on page 8)

At speakers' table during IAA insurance Roundup dinner in Peoria, Feb. 1-2, are (left to right): Vice President F. E. Morris, President Charles B. Shuman, Country Life Manager Dave Mieher, IAA Counsel Donald Kirkpatrick, Earl C. Smith, former president, and C. E. Yale, 1945 president of Illinois Farm Advisers Association.

FARM OUTLOOK REMAINS FAVORABLE

ILLINOIS PRODUCTION GOALS FOR 1946

Beef Cattle — Reduce by two per cent.
Corn — Increase acreage by two per cent.
Spring Pigs — Same as 1945.
Dairy Production — Same as 1945.
Sheep — No reduction.
Oats — Increase acreage by six per cent.
Eggs — Cull more hens. Produce 17 per cent fewer eggs.
Chickens — Raise 19 per cent fewer.
Soybeans — Reduce acreage 17 per cent.
Turkeys — Raise seven per cent fewer.

It's

and *Now*

COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY
COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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Shorts in the News

The board of directors of the Menard County Farm Bureau has purchased 2½ lots south of the Farm Bureau building in Petersburg. The Farm Bureau now owns a half block on Main street. The new property will be used for expansion when desired.

J. G. McCall, Jackson county farm adviser, has announced he will become Perry county farm adviser after his resignation from his present post March 1.

McCall has served at Murphysboro since March 1, 1930 and during that time was farm adviser for the Jackson-Perry Farm Bureau until last year when the two counties split into separate Farm Bureaus.

Harold P. Templeton, former fieldman with the Illinois Agricultural Association livestock marketing department, has been employed as agricultural relations field representative by the Illinois Chain Store Council. Templeton was expected to be discharged from the army this month to take over his new job. He is a former Champaign county assistant farm adviser.

Three Illinois farm advisers were among the nation's 85 county agents who received distinguished service awards at the annual meeting of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents in Chicago in December. They were E. A. Bierbaum, Union; John R. Gilkey, Macon, and H. H. Lett, Wabash.

I. F. Green, Peoria county farm adviser, is resigning and plans to take a job with a Peoria bank within a few weeks. Green graduated from the University of Illinois college of agriculture in 1930 and went to Peoria county after teaching vocational agriculture at Sparta and after serving as farm adviser in Bond county.

A feature story of the daily activities of B. W. Tillman, St. Clair county farm adviser, appears in the December issue of Country Gentleman under the title "County Agent — He Looks to the Future." Tillman has been St. Clair county farm adviser for more than 26 years.

Earl C. Smith, retiring IAA president, and Mrs. Smith receive chest of silver from IAA staff at dinner in Edgwater Beach hotel, Chicago, Jan. 9. Presentation is made by IAA Counsel Donald Kirkpatrick (right).

A. C. Kamm, Saline county farm adviser for the past four years, will succeed E. O. Johnston as Piatt county farm adviser. Johnston resigned to become head of the new plants food division of the Illinois Farm Supply Company in Chicago. Kamm is a former University of Illinois star basketball player.

H. H. Alp, extension poultryman with the University of Illinois college of agriculture for nearly 20 years, will leave the university March 1 to work for Lester J. Norris, Kane county banker and industrialist at St. Charles. His new work will be in the field of public relations and he also will serve as agricultural adviser to the state bank at St. Charles.

The nation's largest live stock show, the International Livestock Exposition, will be held Nov. 30 to Dec. 7, 1946, after a wartime lapse of four years. The show will be held at the Chicago Stock Yards. The announcement was made by the president of the exposition, Henry W. Marshall of Lafayette, Ind.

W. A. Viehe, president and charter member of the Franklin County Farm Bureau, died at his home in Ewing, Jan. 19 after an illness lasting only a few hours. Mr. Viehe was vice president in 1945 and was named president at the annual Farm Bureau meeting last November.

Texts on the addresses of Congressman Everett M. Dirksen and Rev. George M. Gibson given at the IAA annual meeting are still available in a limited number. Persons wishing copies of these speeches may write the IAA Publicity Dept., 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

Ward Cross of Ogle County, recently discharged from the armed forces as a captain, has assumed his duties as DeKalb county assistant farm adviser. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois college of agriculture, class of 1941. He will be in charge of 4-H activities and will assist with the extension program.

Floyd M. Smith, former Sandoval high school agriculture teacher, has taken over his new job as Clinton county farm adviser. Smith graduated from the University of Illinois college of agriculture in 1937 and owns a farm northwest of Patoka. He is married and has three daughters and a son.

Cap Mast, former director of publicity for the IAA, has just been announced as the new editor and publisher of the Agricultural Leaders' Digest. He succeeds the late Estes P. Taylor who devoted 23 years of his life to editing and publishing the magazine.

Cap was assistant farm adviser and 4-H club leader in LaSalle county before and after he was graduated from the U. of I. College of Agriculture. He later served assistant editor of Prairie Farmer, 1936-37. From 1937 to 1940 he was head of the field service department of the IAA, and in 1940 was named head of the publicity department to succeed George Thiem, now of the Chicago Daily News. Cap left the IAA in December, 1944, to become editor of "The Business of Farming," published by U. S. Gypsum Company.

IT'S COUNTRY CASUALTY

(*Continued from page 7*)

lars. In addition, 25,000 policies, providing 94 million dollars of hail insurance coverage on growing crops, were written in 1945.

Country Life, established in 1928, had more than $250,000,000 of life insurance in force on Jan. 1, 1946. The record established in writing this amount of life insurance in 17 years of operation has never been equalled in the insurance field.

Managers of the three IAA associated companies are: Country Life, Dave Mieher; Country Casualty, A. E. Richardson, and Country Fire, J. H. Kelker.

Farm Supply COMPANY HOPES TO EQUAL 1945 FEED DELIVERIES

First picture of the 1946 IAA board of directors shows left to right: Ronald Holt, Galva, 15th district; J. King Eaton, Edwardsville, 22nd; Dan L. Clarke, New Berlin, 21st; Otto Steffey, Stronghurst, 14th; Charles Lauritzen, Reddick, 17th; K. T. Smith, Greenfield, 20th; Chester McCord, Newton, 23rd; C. E. Yale, Lee county, Farm Advisers' Assn. representative for 1945; (in back of McCord) F. E. Morris, Buffalo, vice-president; Charles B. Shuman, Sullivan, president; Paul Mathias, secretary; Shirley Manis, office secretary; C. J. Elliott, Streator, 12th; Harvey Adair, Chgo. Hts., 1-11th (back of Elliott); Lyman Bunting, Ellery, 24th; August G. Eggerding, Red Bud, 25th; Homer Curtis, Stockton, 13th; R. V. McKee, Varna, 16th; John T. Evans, Hoopeston, 18th, and Milton Warren, Mansfield, 19th.

ILLINOIS Farm Supply Company deliveries of high protein feeds for livestock in 1946 are expected to almost equal 1945 deliveries, according to J. J. Lanter, feed division director.

Lanter pointed out, however, that the feed supplies for 1946 depend upon the amount of protein meal made available by processing plants.

"By forcing the return of scarce protein meal into normal retail channels," he said, "the new regulations issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the sale of protein supplements should help Illinois Farm Supply Company obtain larger supplies for its patrons."

Restrictions on the use of protein meal in the manufacture of mixed feeds for livestock and poultry went into effect Jan. 16.

The order was issued when heavy consumption by a record number of poultry on farms and a near-record volume of cattle feeding made heavy inroads on the nation's feed supply, creating protein shortages in many parts of the country.

The situation was further aggravated by some processors going into the feed manufacturing business, thereby depriving established feed manufacturers of their normal sources of supply.

The government order provides that no manufacturer may use more high protein meal in making mixed feeds for livestock than the quantity so used during the corresponding calendar quarter of 1945.

It also provides that no person may use in the manufacture of poultry feed a larger quantity of protein meal than the following percentages of the quantity so used in the corresponding month of 1945: January and February — 100; March — 95; April — 90, and all other months of 1946 — 85 per cent.

The dealer also is restricted in the amount of protein meal he may sell to a patron. The order provides that no feeder may receive more than one ton at a time and that no feeder may receive more frequent deliveries of protein meal in 1946 than he received in 1945.

Lanter explained that in his opinion the government order would not correct everything in the feed business but that it would go a long way to alieviate maldistribution in the industry.

Another factor that is disrupting the normal channels of trade is the practice of swapping for mutual advantage. Some processors have been forced to offer protein meals in exchange for beans in order to get the processing materials they need. In many instances, those in possession of beans are demanding more meal than their actual needs and using the surplus to trade for other commodities.

By following the 1946 farm production goals set by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (explained on another page of this issue of the RECORD) and by using the available supply of supplement where it will do the most good, livestock feeders will be able to accomplish as much and without any more hardship than was encountered during the war years.

JOHN R. SPENCER, DIRECTOR OF SOIL IMPROVEMENT DEPARTMENT, RESIGNS

John R. Spencer, director of the Illinois Agricultural Association soil improvement department since 1937, has resigned to take employment with a Lee county limestone company. His resignation takes effect March 1.

J. R. Spencer

During Spencer's nine years with the IAA, the application of limestone and rock phosphate on Illinois farm soils has increased each year to the largest amount of any state in the nation — more than four million tons of limestone and more than 250,000 tons of rock phosphate annually.

His work was chiefly concerned with quality supervision of agricultural limestone produced by the 150 quarries serving Illinois farmers, and similar work on rock phosphate shipments.

Spencer was born in Geneseo in Henry county and entered the University of Illinois college of agriculture in 1915, leaving in 1918 for 16 months service in World War 1. He finished college in 1920 and worked in Kentucky with agricultural extension service and later as a county agent.

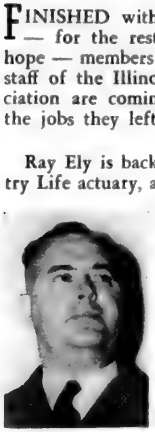
In 1925 he returned to Illinois as farm adviser in Wabash county and in 1928 he went to Rock Island county as farm adviser where he served until he came to the IAA in 1937.

Spencer is married and lives with his wife and two children, a boy and a girl, at their home in Naperville, a Chicago suburb. He formerly owned and operated a 170-acre grain and stock farm in Kendall county.

Servicemen Return To Jobs They Left For War

FINISHED with war and soldiering — for the rest of their lives, they hope — members of the Chicago office staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association are coming back to take over the jobs they left a few years ago.

Ray Ely is back on the job as Country Life actuary, a position he had held since 1941. Ely entered the army as a captain in 1942 and was scheduled to finish his terminal leave Feb. 21. He served on the faculty of the officers training school at Fort Benning, Ga., and spent the last six months of 1945 in the Philippines. During his army career, Ely rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

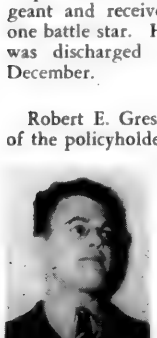


Ray Ely

Robert Garry, Country Life auditor, started work with the company in 1938 and went into the service in 1942. He trained at Camp Crowder, Mo., and Fort Monmouth, N. J., before being sent overseas. He spent 22 months in Hawaii and Saipan. Garry was a signal corps technical sergeant and received one battle star. He was discharged in December.

Robert Garry

Robert E. Gresley, who is in charge of the policyholders service department of Country Life, has been with the company since 1935. He went into the service in 1943 and trained mainly in Texas. Gresley was overseas 15 months, serving in England and France. He was discharged in October as a corporal with one battle star.



R. E. Gresley

Urban Henderson of Country Life records department has been with the company since 1937. He joined the signal corp in 1941 and received most of his training at Camp Roberts, Calif. He was overseas 14 months, serving in England, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. He was discharged in October as a master sergeant with three battle stars.

U. Henderson

George Dirreen of Country Fire's underwriting department came to the Chicago office in 1943 after three years of field work downstate. The same year he went into the navy and received his boot training at Farragut, Ida., and saw 22 months service at sea as a radar operator third class aboard a destroyer which was damaged in a kamikaze attack. He saw service in New Guinea and the Philippines and was dicharged in September with six battle stars.

G. W. Dirreen

Henry H. Belfield of Country Fire's accounting department has been in the employ of the company since 1938. He joined the service in 1942 and received most of his training in Florida with the army air forces. He spent a year overseas in Italy as a radar technician and was discharged as a sergeant with four battle stars in November.

H. H. Belfield

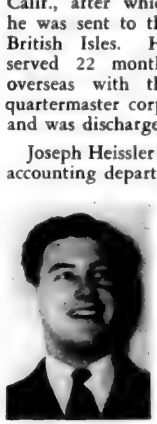
Lyman Peaks, chief underwriter with Country Fire entered the employ of the company in 1937. He went into the navy in 1943 and received his training at Purdue university and a school in Washington, D. C. He spent 14 months in the south Pacific at New Guinea and the Admiralty Islands and was discharged in November with the rating of electrician's mate, third class.

Lyman Peaks

George K. Charvat of Country Casualty's claims mail department started work with the company in 1940 and entered the service in 1941. He received most of his training at Camp Forrest, Tenn., and at Camp Young, Calif., after which he was sent to the British Isles. He served 22 months overseas with the quartermaster corps and was discharged in October.

G. K. Charvat

Joseph Heissler of Country Casualty's accounting department joined the company in 1941 and went into the army in 1942 receiving most of his training at Fort Monroe, Va., in coast artillery. He spent 18 months in the Aleutians and was discharged as a technician, fifth grade.



Joe Heissler

William H. Quinn, claims examiner with Country Casualty, entered the employ of the company in 1941 and joined the army air forces the following year. He received most of his training in Denver, Savannah and Atlantic City and spent 27 months overseas in England, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. Quinn was discharged as a sergeant in October with five battle stars. He is a farm bureau member in McLean county.

W. H. Quinn

George W. Krogman of Country Casualty's accounting department has been employed by the company since 1930. He joined the army signal corps in 1942 and received most of his training in California. He was overseas for 22 months in England, France, Holland, Germany and Belgium. He devoted much of his time to radio repair and was discharged last

G. W. Krogman

November as a technician, third grade with five battle stars.

Howard Marshall, assistant claims superintendent with Country Mutual Casualty Company, came to the Chicago office in 1935 and entered the army air forces as a lieutenant in 1942. He received training in air intelligence at Harrisburg, Pa., and provost marshal work at Camp Custer, Mich. Overseas 18 months, he was given additional training at universities in Sorbonne, France and Naples, Italy. He also served in England, Germany, Belgium, Corsica and Luxembourg. Marshall was discharged with the rank of captain last November. He has five battle stars.

H. J. Marshall

Richard I. Dodson, claims examiner with Country Casualty, joined the company in 1941 and went into naval service in 1942. He received his training at Great Lakes, Memphis and San Diego and spent 15 months overseas chiefly in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands. Dodson was discharged at San Diego in October as an aviation radioman, first class. He has two battle stars.

R. I. Dodson

Lawrence C. Vork of Illinois Farm Supply's cost accounting department started doing bookkeeping for the Ford County Service Company while in high school and about two years after graduating from college in 1933, he came to the Chicago office of the Illinois Farm Supply Company. He entered the armed service in 1942 and became a member of the inspector general's department, and later the budget and fiscal department of the army air forces. He was recently discharged with the rank of lieutenant.

L. C. Vork

University of Illinois Circular 596 reports on performance tests of winter wheat varieties in Illinois for 1944-45. Copies are available from the county farm adviser or by writing to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

SCHOOL SURVEY PROMISES GREATEST IMPROVEMENT *Since 1855*

NINETY-THREE counties have voted to make a study of their school conditions with the idea of proposing changes which would be for the benefit of pupils. Including the votes in the 9 counties that voted against the survey, 11,261 board members out of 15,308 voting agreed to set up a county committee to make the study.

This action definitely launches the state on a program of local study, local planning and local adjustments brought about by the cooperation of local people.

Why was the school survey program proposed? First, because the school survey program promises greater improvement in Illinois' public school systems than any other step taken since 1855.

The schools set up in 1855 served the need for that day. They were adjusted to communities with mud roads, slow transportation, large families, and to a people who needed only a general education.

With the coming of better roads, faster transportation, smaller families and the need of more specialized training, the school organization of 1855 does not fully meet the needs of pupils today.

Here are some more reasons for the school survey program. Enrollments in rural elementary schools have decreased 29% from 1920 to 1940 and 69% from 1880 to 1942.

Fifteen hundred districts have ceased to function normally as schools and transport their few pupils to other schools.

There are 1,092 districts that have fewer than 5 pupils in average daily attendance and 2,211 districts with fewer than 7.

Approximately 73% or 7,278 districts have fewer than 15 pupils.

Enrollments in one-room schools is less than half of what it was a generation ago.

For example, there are 295 boys and girls in grades by themselves in Macoupin county. Vermilion has 232; DeKalb 199; Winnebago 130; and so on.

Over half of our 900 high schools have fewer than 100 pupils and over two-thirds have fewer than 150. Small high schools cannot broaden their program sufficiently to include vocational agriculture, home economics, commercial and perhaps general shop courses without running into very high per capita costs. A one hundred and fifty pupil enrollment seems to be the point at which small high schools can offer the most education for the money spent.

Also it is becoming extremely difficult to secure good teachers in rural schools. About 8 out of 10 teachers on emergency certificates are in rural schools. Many have no training beyond the high school. Only about 15 teachers in training now are planning to teach in rural schools. Only 12.4% of the teachers now in training are planning to teach in elementary schools, city or rural. The others are training for high school jobs. We need approximately 2½ times as many elementary teachers as high school teachers. Salary is part of the answer, but we shall have to improve the school organization, working and living conditions of the teachers to get them back into the elementary field.

There is considerable inequality between districts in their ability to finance their school programs today, due largely to the wide difference in the assessed valuation of school districts.

We have districts with assessed valuations of $8,000 and others with $5,000,000. We have districts with no school tax rates, districts with 3 cent tax rates, and districts that levy the limit under the law and still cannot finance their schools locally. When these districts were set up in 1855, the tax was on agricultural land mainly. Few railroads or industries existed to create inequalities between districts. The tax base should be broadened and the benefits of such special advantages should be distributed over the larger school district.

Running a school is a good deal like running a farm. The farmer recognizes that to make the most efficient use of his equipment, his labor and his managerial ability, he needs a reasonable acreage.

The vaccination of calves four to eight months old is a recognized aid in the control of brucellosis disease.

Attending the annual meeting of the Sanitary Milk Producers in East St. Louis, Jan. 17 were, left to right: Alden Snyder, Montgomery county farm adviser; Charles Whitlock, chairman, Producers Creamery, Carlinville; Pat Regan, University of Missouri dairyman; C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman; and O. O. Mowery, Macoupin county farm adviser. More than 1,600 attended meeting.

ANDERSON TELLS MILK PRODUCERS HE'S FOR HIGHER PRICES

TO MEET the 1946 national production goal of 120.5 billion pounds of milk, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson recommended higher prices or a continuation of subsidy, when he spoke in East St. Louis Jan. 17 at the 16th annual meeting of Sanitary Milk Producers.

Anderson said the government at one time intended to remove food subsidies in April but that the continuing high food prices made it highly improbable.

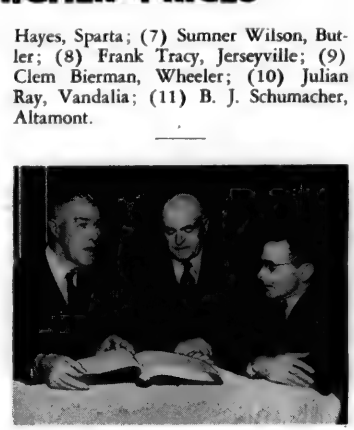
He emphasized the bright outlook for the dairy industry because of the growing desire among consumers for more dairy products. He pointed out, however, that the demand would continue just so long as people have jobs and money to spend.

President R. D. Pennewell of Palmyra, Mo., stated that the association has asked for a federal milk hearing to obtain fair prices for milk.

Manager A. D. Lynch reported an average price of $3.44 per cwt. for 1945, a decrease of five per cent from the previous year. Total production was 358,895,080 pounds valued at $12,364,042.03.

Among the speakers on the program was Wilfred E. Shaw, IAA director of milk marketing and secretary of Illinois Milk Producers Association, who also presided at the election of directors.

Directors elected from the Illinois districts of the association were: (1) J. J. Antenen, Marine; (2) Orville Plocher, Highland; (3) John Voss, Breese; (4) August Dieckmann, Lebanon; (5) Emil Klingenberg, Okawville; (6) Russell Hayes, Sparta; (7) Sumner Wilson, Butler; (8) Frank Tracy, Jerseyville; (9) Clem Bierman, Wheeler; (10) Julian Ray, Vandalia; (11) B. J. Schumacher, Altamont.



Officiating at sessions of the 24th annual meeting of the Peoria Producers Commission Association in Peoria, Jan. 9 were, left to right: President George Wilson, Toulon; Secretary-Treasurer Seaton Moon, Hermon, and General Manager T. M. Smythe, Peoria.

Peoria Producers Hold Annual Meeting

A total of 247,901 head of livestock valued at $10,440,491.76 was marketed cooperatively through the Peoria Producers Commission Association last year, according to the report made by Manager T. M. Smythe at the 24th annual meeting of the association in Peoria, January 9.

Smythe told the assembly that the average organized farmer cannot be expected to patronize cooperatives through loyalty alone. To serve the farmer, he said, our cooperatives must be aggressive and must continually explore new and better services if they are to command the respect of the farmer.

Other speakers on the program included George Metzger, IAA field secretary; Sam F. Russell, IAA director of livestock marketing, and H. J. Gramlich, North Western Railway agricultural agent.

It was also the 17th annual meeting of the Peoria Livestock Marketing Company, whose directors are the same as those of the Peoria Producers. The major activity of this company is the purchase of cattle in the west to fill midwestern feeder orders. During 1945, the company filled orders for 6,364 feeder cattle and 14,596 feeder lambs.

Directors re-elected to Peoria Producers Commission Association were President George Wilson, Stark county; Vice President J. Frank Felter, Woodford county, and C. W. Ackerman, Tazewell county.

Manager Smythe declared he expected the outlook on government restrictions to improve in the coming year but that the near future would appear to be more difficult due to the lower production and strong competition.

Farm Supply Barge Damaged By Fire

An Illinois Farm Supply Company oil barge was badly damaged by fire in early December near Helena, Ark., when it drifted untended down the Mississippi river after having accidently been set afire.

Damage, covered by insurance, was estimated at $4,000 to the barge and $1,500 to the cargo. No one was injured.

According to witnesses, the Farm Supply barge was tied up at the dock with another company's barge which was being loaded. Suddenly the barge being loaded burst into flames and the fire soon spread to the Farm Supply barge.

Witnesses do not agree as to whether the tie lines were cut or burned, but the Farm Supply barge was soon set adrift. The barge was taken in tow a few hours later, after it had drifted 40 miles down the Mississippi, by an Illinois Farm Supply Company boat coming upstream from New Orleans.

Bang's disease causes great economic loss, not only from infected cows which become sterile, but also from dead and weak calves and lowered milk production.

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..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES
By O. D. Brissenden

LA SALLE county, after a successful membership drive, estimates current membership Feb. 1 as over 3300, which, subject to latest figures from other big counties, may put LaSalle in first place in total membership. COD Earl Hayes and the organization committee predict further gains in 1946.

Whiteside county passed the 2,000 mark in membership on Dec. 12, when former Air Force navigator Ronald Bradley was signed as a member by Claire Gsell, also a former navigator. Current membership at year's end was 2015.

Marion county reports 81 contracts signed in the north-south competitive campaign that ended Jan. 10. E. L. DeLay and Glen Jones were the respective captains.

Champaign, another of the state's large counties, launched the "Battle of the Bucks" January 15, with membership then standing at 3100. No report on them as of Feb. 1.

Effingham county's drive ended Dec. 4 with 75 new contracts. Wood Loy and Salvester Zerrusen led the two teams in a 19th-20th century contest.

Jan. 1, 1946, was another memorable day for IAA organization workers, for it marked the attainment on a statewide basis of the long-range goals set in 1944. As of that date, membership stood at 118,845, or 441 over the total of the county goals.

These goals were set in membership maintenance conferences in 1944, shortly after the successful conclusion of the drive for 100,000 members. Each county organization committee, in consultation with key executives of the county and the IAA director of sales service and assistant organization director, determined for itself what the goal should be.

At this year's membership maintenance meetings, the goals are being reconsidered and new objectives set. It looks as if the total goals for attainment this year in the state will add up to well over 125,000 members.

Membership maintenance meetings, as of Feb. 1 had been held in 21 counties with a total of 40 counties participating. Attendance and interest are both running ahead of last year's successful series. According to schedules, nearly 90 counties will participate this year.

Eleven new county organization directors, nine of them World War II vets, have started work in District II, presided over by L. Burl Hornbeck. A brief account of each follows:

Henderson County—Don Allison, for several years an employee of the Henderson County Service company.

Stark County—Louis Bogner, former organization director, and a veteran. Louis will also manage the cold storage lockers.

Winnebago—Eugene Stadel, veteran, and former COD and assistant adviser in Marshall Putnam, and former 4-H club worker in Winnebago.

Schuyler—Lymal E. Ransom. He will also act as a special agent under GA Earle Derry.

Adams—Ward Buzzard, to be COD and special agent. He is a veteran of several years' service.

Pike—Carrol Johnson, a veteran, hired as COD and also to assist the Farm Adviser. He is a Pike county native.

Marshall-Putnam—Paul Laffey, to be COD and Assistant Adviser. He is a veteran, and a native and former 4-H club member of Hancock county.

Scott—Earl Gathman, formerly a farmer and special agent in Sangamon county, will be COD and general agent.

Whiteside—Claire Gsell, Air Force vet, started to work as COD December 1.

Brown—Nelson Workman, veteran, and former teacher, to be COD and General Agent. He began work Nov. 15.

Tazewell—Charles Masching, veteran, former General Agent in Tazewell, to be COD and special agent.

With the presentation of 50 new members to retiring President Lester S. Davison at the 31st annual meeting of the Woodford County Farm Bureau, Jan. 19, membership in the organization reached the all-time high of 1522 members — above the goal of 1500 set by the organization committee headed by Peter R. Schertz two years ago, when the membership stood at 1214 members. At that time a long-time goal of 1500 members by annual meeting in 1946 was recommended by the organization committee and adopted by the board of directors.

Attainment of the goal was the result of a last-minute campaign starting Jan. 1 with the membership at the 1472 level, and ending Saturday when Ed Sutter, organization director, presented 26 contracts to President Davison, as the results of the efforts of his membership workers and insurance department while George Ludwig turned in 24 contracts secured by his employees, directors and membership workers.

Mr. Sutter also announced that as a result of the campaign the new member goal for 1946 set by the Illinois Agricultural Association had also been reached.

Add Field Man To Organization Staff

John C. Howlett, 34, who had been associated with Farm Bureau for nine years prior to entering the army, has been employed as a field man in the IAA organization department.

J. C. Howlett

Organization Director O. D. Brissenden said Howlett, who was reared in Edgar county, would devote most of his time to assisting the three district organization directors — Harry Claar, John C. Moore and L. B. Hornbeck.

Howlett attended Indiana university and started his association with Farm Bureau in 1933 when he worked at an Edgar County Supply Company service station. In 1934 he became a special agent for IAA insurance companies in Edgar county and three years later went to Fayette county as organization director and general agent.

In 1938-39 he was organization director of Iroquois county and in 1939-42 served as general agent in Christian county.

He entered the army air forces in 1942 and spent 21 months in the Pacific from New Caledonia to Tokyo. Most of his time was devoted to radar and the direction of night fighters. He went on terminal leave Dec. 1 when he was discharged as a Captain. Howlett's wife and 18-months-old son live on a farm near Paris, Edgar county.

"Free enterprise means the right to engage in business, to own my own business and to run my own business — but not to infringe upon the rights of others or to jeopardize the common good." Secretary Clinton P. Anderson.

Country Life Has ¼ Billion Coverage

Successful conclusion of Country Life Insurance Company's campaign to have a quarter billion dollars worth of insurance written by Jan. 1 has been announced by Manager Dave Mieher.

After a well-organized campaign which saw Country Life agents write $30,500,000 during the calendar year 1945, final results showed total business of $250,500,000 as of Jan. 1.

The $30,500,000 gain was the greatest acquisition of business in the 17-year history of the organization. Gain in force for 1945 amounted to $24,000,000, also the greatest gain in force for any year in the company's history.

Country Life Insurance Company is an affiliate of the Illinois Agricultural Association and operates within the boundaries of Illinois. It sells almost exclusively to farm people.

IMPORT

ANNOUNCE

YOUR

"Farm Bureau Auto Insurance Co."

Changes Its Name from

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

To

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

The changes apply to the names only and in no way involve corporate structures of the company.

—EFFECTIVE—

February 1st 1946

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"Farm Bureau Fire Insurance Co."

Changes Its Name from

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

To

COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY

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The changes apply to the names only and in no way involve corporate structures of the company.

–EFFECTIVE–

February 1st 1946

It Takes Plant Foods

To Produce Good Crops

ONE of the biggest jobs facing farmers today is the rebuilding of their depleted soils!

As George D. Scarseth, research director of the American Farm Research Association, points out:

"We must restore fertility to our soils just as factory owners replace worn out machinery in their manufacturing plants.

"Farmers can view their efforts as an industry manufacturing the most important products in the world today."

Like the manufacturer, the farmer must have efficient facilities to achieve efficient production. That's why he wants high grade fertilizers fitted to his needs.

The American Farm Bureau Federation believes that if the farmer is to have a fighting chance of securing high grade fertilizers to rebuild the plant food elements in the soil, it will be necessary to have a national fertilizer program.

Farm Bureau representatives have worked more than two years to draft such a program. Main essentials of this program are contained in the Bankhead-Hill-Flannagan bills now pending in Congress.

The basis of this program is supported by findings of the top scientists of the country.

What is the program? Here are the main essentials:

The Congress would declare it to be a national policy that the natural reserves of phosphate and potash are to be conserved primarily for agriculture.

Development of phosphate and potash reserves on land now controlled by the Department of the Interior, and provisions for a certain amount of exploratory work to be carried out on public domain lands.

Development of experimental phosphate and potash plants by the Department of Interior. On or before five years, plants are to be sold to farmer cooperatives. If not purchased by cooperatives, they must be sold to others or closed.

The experimental plants to be built by the government would produce less than 10 per cent of the total supply of fertilizers that would be needed in the national program.

Production of high-analysis fertilizers is the main objective of the plants. Present fertilizer mixtures contain an average of only about 20 per cent plant food.

This 20 per cent can be at least doubled, and maybe tripled in some instances, thus greatly reducing the cost per unit of plant food to the farmer.

Authorization to the Farm Credit Administration to make loans to cooperatives for the purchase of plant food mineral reserves and production facilities.

Congressional appropriation of $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 annually for educational and demonstration projects for as many years as needed—the money to be allocated equally to the states.

The state extension is to have authority to determine in what manner the demonstration is to be carried on within the state and the counties of the state.

Establishment of a grass roots committee to advise the Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture what measures should be taken, within the law, to improve and maintain soil fertility.

HOLD CONFERENCE ON RURAL EDUCATION IN SPRINGFIELD

EMPHASIZING the growing importance of rural schools and their organization to the people of Illinois, a conference on rural education, called by Governor Dwight Green, was held Jan. 18-19 in Springfield.

More than 300 people from throughout the state attended the meeting to discuss rural education problems and a set of resolutions was drawn up and approved unanimously.

Members of the committee which drafted the resolutions were: Goffrey Hughes, Franklin county superintendent of schools, chairman; John K. Cox, Illinois Agricultural Association director of school relations; Mrs. E. D. McGuire, Jackson county member of the IAA state-wide school committee.

Earl Hughes, McHenry county school survey committee member; Luther Black of the office of the state superintendent of public instruction; Chris DeYoung, dean of Illinois State Normal University; Robert R. Kimbell, DuPage county school survey committee member.

Also attending the conference as a representative of the IAA was L. H. Simerl, director of the department of research and taxation.

Following is a summary of the resolutions:

State Assistance

The conference recommended to the governor and the General Assembly the early enactment of legislation amending the present law pertaining to the distribution of state financial assistance to special aid rural school districts in such manner as to encourage reorganization of such districts.

Farm-to-Highway Roads

Because good secondary roads go hand in hand with better rural schools, the conference commended the governor and the General Assembly for their action in regard to the $15,000,000 road surfacing bill and urged that they give very careful consideration to recommendations for future aid to township or farm-to-highway roads. (The farm-to-highway roads bill was drafted and sponsored by the IAA).

County School Surveys

The conference recommended that the General Assembly, early in its next general session, provide funds for each county which voted for a school survey. This recommendation was made because

more counties voted school surveys than was expected when appropriation of funds was made for carrying out the law.

It was also recommended that because certain counties have failed to approve the selection and operation of a county school survey committee, and it would seem that many in such counties are in favor of such a survey being made, that legislation be enacted at the earliest time in order to give these counties an opportunity to conduct another vote under the provisions of the present county school survey law.

Buildings and Development

The conference urged the establishment of larger administrative community units for development purposes in student teaching in connection with the state university and state teachers colleges and that off-campus student teaching be encouraged.

Since many new school buildings will be needed in the post-war period, it was recommended that a specialist in school buildings be added to the staff of the state superintendent of public instruction to render advisory services on such school construction.

Because further enabling legislation will be needed to facilitate the reorganization of school districts, as recommended by county school survey committees and since such further legislation might change the recommendations of the survey committee in many counties, it was recommended:

That the county school survey committees be urged to make full use of the time provided by the school survey law for study of the problems of school district reorganization, and to avoid hasty and ill-considered action which might prevent them from taking advantage of possible further enabling legislation.

U. OF I. STUDIES USE OF PENICILLIN ON ANIMALS

Further studies on the effects of penicillin in the treatment of animal diseases are being conducted by veterinarians of the department of animal pathology and hygiene at the University of Illinois college of agriculture. The new drug is now available to practicing veterinarians.

After a thorough study of the effects of penicillin in the treatment of mastitis in cattle, University veterinarians reported: "Penicillin is probably the most efficient treatment employed to date in the treatment of mastitis. The non-toxic and non-irritating properties of penicillin, not to mention its economy, will find favor with practicing veterinarians and dairy cattle owners."

Farm Supply Reorganizes Its Administration Setup

REORGANIZATION of the administration of Illinois Farm Supply Company, under consideration for several months, went into effect Jan. 1 according to an announcement by Manager C. H. Becker.

Under the new set-up, administration will be carried out through six principal divisions — petroleum, feed, plant food, general purchasing, distribution, and research.

G. W. Bunting

The four operating divisions, namely petroleum, feed, plant food, and general purchasing will supervise procurement and the movement of goods.

The distribution division will furnish educational and promotional material, promote public relations, conduct advertising campaigns and train and develop personnel.

The research department will carry on investigations and collaborate in research activities with other agencies and organizations for the benefit of the farm supply business.

Director of the newly created research division is G. W. Bunting, former director of purchasing. Bunting also organized the plant food division last year and has been associated with Illinois Farm Supply since its infancy. He was reared on a farm in Edwards county and is a graduate of the University of Illinois.

E. O. Johnston

Heading the new plant food division is former Piatt County Farm Adviser E. O. Johnston, who is scheduled to assume his new duties March 1. Johnston will handle procurement and development of plant foods and inoculants.

Johnston was born in Pike county where he operated a farm after his graduation from the University of Illinois in 1925. Since 1935, he has served as farm adviser in Piatt county gaining a splendid reputation for his work in the field of plant foods.

Head of the new general purchasing division is William Cole, who has been associated with Illinois Farm Supply since 1935. He was reared on a farm in Henry county and attended business college in Quincy.

William Cole

After working in Henry, Stark, Fayette and Warren counties, he went to the Chicago office in 1941. For the past year he has been serving as manager of the Jacksonville district.

Heads of the remaining divisions are: Morris Crandall, petroleum; J. J. Lanter, feed, and W. B. Peterson, distribution. Crandall was formerly superintendent of transportation. The transportation and petroleum departments were combined to form the petroleum division.

Another change in the petroleum division is the appointment of Jack Dorward as head of the lubricating oil purchasing and development department at Kingston Mines. Dorward has been manager of the Iroquois Service Company at Watseka for the past 4½ years. He has a master's degree in chemistry from Iowa State College.

BOOKLET FOR VETERANS

Returning war veterans and war workers, who are planning to begin farming now that the war is over and who are faced with the problem of acquiring the necessary capital, may be interested in Bulletin No. 512 issued by the University of Illinois college of agriculture.

Prepared by B. D. Parrish, formerly of the department of agricultural economics, and L. J. Norton, acting head of the department, the pamphlet deals with the capital requirements of farms in McHenry county, a dairy county in the Chicago milkshed, during the period 1940-42.

George Peters, Vermilion county, has been named assistant manager of the Champaign County Livestock Marketing Association yards at Urbana. He took over his new work Jan. 1.

ANNUAL

PRE-SEASON

SALE

SAVE 12½%

ON EARLY ORDERS FOR

BLUE SEAL

INOCULANTS

This saving is made possible through large volume cooperative buying of quantities accurately determined by actual needs. Early ordering enables the manufacturer to supply the needed quantity without wasteful left-overs which cannot be used next year. This inoculant is supplied fresh and must be used before expiration date stamped on each package.

BLUE SEAL INOCULANTS MAY BE PURCHASED FROM ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTORS:

Adams Service Company
Adams County Shippers' Ass'n.
Bond County Service Company
Brown County Farm Bureau
Bureau Producers Supplies
Bureau Service Company
Carroll County Producers Supplies
Cass County Producers Supplies
Champaign Producers Supplies
Christian County Farmers Supply Co.
Clark Service Company
Clay County Service Co.
Clinton County Producers Supply Co.
Coles County Cooperative Service
Crawford County Farm Bureau
Cumberland County Farm Bureau
DeWitt County Service Company
Douglas County Service Company
Edgar County Producers Supplies
Edwards County Producers Supplies
Effingham Service Company
Farmers Grain Company of Dorans
Fayette Producers Supplies
Ford County Producers Supplies
Franklin County Service Company
Fruit Belt Service Company
Fulton Service Company
Gallatin County Farm Bureau
Greene County Service Company
Grundy County Farm Bureau
Grundy Grain and Supply
Hancock Producers Supplies
Henderson County Producers Supplies
Iroquois Service Company
Jackson-Perry Cooperative
Jasper County Farm Bureau
Jefferson County Farm Bureau
JoDaviess Producers Supplies
Johnson County Farm Bureau
Kankakee Service Company
Kendall County Farm Bureau
Knox County Supply Company
Lake Cook Farm Supply Company
La Salle County Farm Supply
Lee County Service Company
Lawrence County Farm Bureau
Livingston County Producers Supplies
Logan Producers Supplies
Macon County Cooperative Supply Co.
Macoupin Cooperative, Inc.
Madison Service Company
Marion County Livestock Shipping Ass'n.
Marshall-Putnam Cooperative, Inc.
Mason County Producers Supplies
Massac County Farm Bureau
McDonough Grain and Milling Co.
McDonough Producers Supplies
McHenry County Farm Supply
McLean County Supplies, Inc.
Menard Farm Bureau Seed Company
Mercer Producers Supplies
Mid-State Supply Company
Monroe County Producers Supplies
Montgomery County Producers Supplies
Morgan Producers Supplies
Moultrie County Farm Bureau
Ogle County Farm Bureau
Piatt County Farm Bureau
Pike County Farm Supply Company
Pope-Hardin Producers Supply
Randolph Farm Bureau Cooperative
Richland County Supply & Shipping Ass'n.
Rock Island Service Company
Rushville Farmers Grain & Livestock
Schuyler Producers Supply Company
Scott County Supplies
Shelby Service Company
Stark Supply Company
Stephenson Seed & Supplies
Summerfield Farmers Cooperative Grain Co.
Twin County Service Company
Union County Farm Bureau
Vermilion County Producers Supply Co.
Wabash County Farm Bureau
Warren Producers Supplies
Washington County Producers Supplies
Wayne Producers Supply Company
Whiteside Service Company
Will County Cooperative, Inc.
Winnebago Service Company
Woodford County Seed Company

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

NEW SAFETY LAW APPLIES TO TRACTORS

Does the new safety responsibility law apply to farm tractors which are not required to have a license to operate on the highways?

Answer — Yes, according to the legal department of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The new law does apply to a tractor involved in an accident with another vehicle either on or off the highway.

If unable to meet the financial requirements of the new safety responsibility law with insurance or property, the driver involved may have his driver's license revoked denying him the right to operate any motor vehicle.

Would Country Mutual Casualty Company file a claim for a farmer on a tractor accident if he had a Farmers General and Employers Liability policy?

Answer — Yes. Local adjuster would have to get full description of tractor including motor number, etc., as in case of a truck. Country Casualty would file only for owner, not operator, unless owner was operator.

What steps must I take to meet requirements of the new financial responsibility law if I'm involved in motor vehicle accident resulting in injury or damage over $50?

1. Obtain accident report from public offices in your community or any Farm Bureau office.

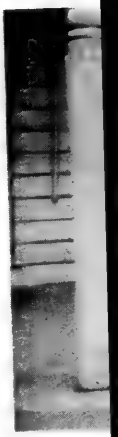
2. Complete blank and forward to the Department of Public Works and Buildings, Springfield, Illinois, within 24 hours if anyone was injured or killed and within 10 days if only property was damaged to an amount exceeding $50.

3. Department of Public Works and Buildings examines accident report and determines whether you must establish your "ability to pay."

4. Raise sufficient cash or security or be protected by an insurance policy if the state asks you to show financial responsibility.

Ability to pay means that you have available $11,000 in cash or other acceptable security to deposit with the state to pay judgments obtained against you as a result of the accident, or show that you are adequately covered by insurance.

Country Mutual Casualty Company, formerly Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, offers $15,000 protection on public liability and property damage protection — more than is required by the new law.



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Peter McIntyre
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Mrs. Ray McI
Frank R.

FEBRUARY,

Home on furlough is Dale, brother of Betty and Larry Fehmel of Madison county.

William F. Vieth, S. K., 3/c, Madison county, is a veteran of 20 months in the Aleutians.

This is one of Elmer J. York's soldier sons, Earl, Will county.

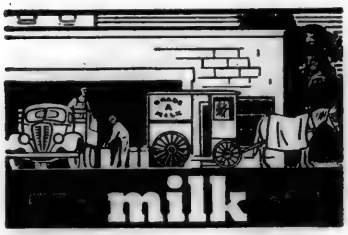
Youngest Randolph County Farm Bureau charter member is Miss Lydell I. Heinike.

Mrs. Alvina Knecht, St. Clair county, snaps a quick picture of her cat.

Peter McIntyre and Anne Joy of Bond county are the children of Lt. and Mrs. Ray McIntyre and Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Joy, respectively.

$5 PICTURE OF THE MONTH

Five-Dollar Winner is Lewis Gene Landes with his buddy "Elmer", Edgar county. Other pictures receive dollar awards.



By Wilfred Shaw

The following 1945 market statistics from the St. Louis market have been released by W. C. Eccles, milk market administrator: Average daily production in 1945 increased 4.84% over 1944 and 11.5% over 1943. The monthly average number of producers shipping milk in 1945 was 3,571 compared to 3,691 in 1944. Class I sales in 1945 were 6.47% above 1944 and 7.19% above 1943.

The annual meeting of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, will be held at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, March 12, starting at 10 a.m., according to A. H. Lauterbach, manager.

The annual meeting of the Midwest Dairymen's Company of Rockford will be held March 26 starting at 10:30 a.m., reports H. W. Mainland, manager.

The northern Illinois evaporated milk plants paid producers $2.55 per cwt. for 3.5% milk for the first half of January. The average of prices reported paid to producers by the evaporated plants used in the Chicago Federal milk market order for the first half of January was $2.671 per cwt. for 3.5% milk. These plants are mostly located in Wisconsin.

Recently discharged from the Army after several years service each were: Andy W. Colebank, Chicago, who was milk market administrator of the Chicago Federal order when he joined the Army two years ago; and Fred Shipley, St. Louis, who was for seven years the market administrator of the St. Louis federal order. Mr. Colebank has again resumed his duties as Chicago milk market administrator. Mr. Shipley's future plans are unannounced as yet.

At a federal milk marketing hearing held in January, the Pure Milk Producers Association of Kansas City, Mo., asked for abandonment of their base rating plan which has been in effect and proposed instead withholding 20 cents per cwt. during spring months to be paid back during fall months as an incentive for more even seasoned production. A program of this type is in effect in the Louisville market in the federal order.

Butter storage stocks in the U. S. were 55 million pounds on Jan. 1, 1946 or 54 million pounds lower than on December 1, 1945. Cheese storage stocks were 118 million pounds on Jan. 1, 1946 compared to 131 million pounds on Jan. 1, 1945.

Evaporated, condensed, and dry milk stocks were, on Dec. 1, 1945 from 21% to 85% lower than a year ago the same date.

Milk production in 1946 is expected to be lower than the all time high in 1945 of 123 billion pounds. The USDA goal for 1946 has been set at 120½ billion pounds or the same goal as for 1945. The 1946 milk production will depend upon milk prices and pasture and feed conditions. The number of cows milked will be lower in 1946 than in 1945.

The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are December prices for 3.5% milk f.o.b. dealers platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective city milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.48
Canton	2.75
Champaign-Urbana	2.75
Chicago	3.23
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.79
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.50
Jacksonville	2.85
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle-Peru	2.70
Moline-Rock Island-Davenport	3.18
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.41
Quincy	2.60
Rockford	3.165
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis-Mo.	3.51
Streator	2.50

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis, delivered f.o.b. dealers platforms (with exceptions noted) as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for November unless otherwise noted:

Baltimore	$3.82
Boston	3.93
Chicago (70 mile zone) (Dec.)	3.23
Cleveland	3.50
Dayton-Springfield	3.32
Denver (Dec.)	3.01
Detroit	3.62
Duluth	2.96
Kansas City	3.50
Louisville	3.47
Madison	2.99
Memphis	3.61
New York City	3.98
Pittsburgh	3.61
Seattle	3.04
Sioux City (Dec.)	3.05
St. Paul-Minn.	3.00
Terre Haute	3.05

Edwin Gumm, Galesburg, was elected president of the Illinois Milk Producers Association at a director's meeting of IMPA Jan. 10 at Chicago. B. J. Schumacher, Altamont, was re-elected vice president, and Wilfred Shaw of the IAA was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Mr. Gumm is starting his second year as president of the IMPA. He is also president of the Galesburg Pure Milk Association and vice-president of the Knox County Farm Bureau. Mr. Schumacher has been a member of the board of directors of Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis, since it was organized and is Sanitary Milk Producers representative on the IMPA board of directors.

A hearing upon proposed amendments to the Chicago Milk Marketing order No. 41 has been set for Feb. 19 at the Hamilton Hotel, Chicago. This hearing was requested by the Pure Milk Association and similar hearings were likewise requested upon the Suburban Chicago Milk Marketing order No. 69 and upon the federal order No. 67 covering St. Joseph county Indiana markets. These hearings will be held following the Chicago hearing.

Rural Youth

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON

New Rural Youth presidents elected in the state recently include: Dale Lepper, Adams; Charles Miles, Bond; Charles J. Ashbaker, Brown; Russell Jurgens, Cass; Gertrude Shuler, Christian; Ray Farris, Clark; Eugenia Specht, Clay; Raymond Kloss, Cook; Robert Guehler, DeKalb; Donald Brummel, DuPage; Charles Krabel, Edgar; Elmer Smith, Edwards; Harold A. Johnson, Ford; Evan Akin Pickard, Franklin; Henry Willen, Greene.

Katherine Gibbs, Hamilton; Willard Nelson, Henry; Leon Anderson, Iroquois; Carnett Cornett, Jackson; Don Emmerich, Jasper; Howard Knaack, Kane (North); Melvin Peterson, Kane (South); Deane Kramer, Kankakee; Arthur Skytle, Kendall; Sumner Johnson, Knox; Robert Temple, LaSalle; Christine Ryerson, Livingston; Lorene Knecht, Logan; Walter Theobold, Macoupin; James Downey, Marshall-Putnam; Clarence Meinders, Massac.

Delbert Woodford, McDonough; Orville Pagles, McHenry; Glenn Gieske, McHenry (Crystal Lake); Glenn Eppel, McHenry (Greenwood); Marvin Menge, McHenry (Hartland); Walter F. Lottig, McHenry (Hebron); Ruth Polnow, McHenry (Marengo); Helen Johnson, McHenry (Pleasant Valley); Carol Harrison, McHenry (Ringwood); Wayne Lage, McLean; Carl Niehaus, Montgomery; John McFadden, Morgan; Mary Ellen Buisker, Ogle (Forreston); James Baker, Ogle (Mt. Morris); Edwin Dew, Ogle (Polo).

Russell Scheeler, Peoria; Roy Eichhorst, Pulaski-Alexander; Russell McConachie, Randolph; Marlyn Burgener, Richland; Ellen M. Bartsch, Rock Island (North); William Grommet, St. Clair; Bob Alvy, Saline; Karl Luthy (Schuyler); Melvin Thomas, Stephenson; Ruth Huser, Tazewell; Kenneth Zimmerman, Wabash; William Gullberg, Warren; Violet C. Rixmann, Washington; Glenn Sailer, White.

Howard Eldrenkamp, Whiteside; Carl Anderson and Warren Leech, co-chairmen, Whiteside (Morrison Merrymakers); LeRoy Hudson, Whiteside (Newton Notions); Mary Nelle Satterfield and Ray Woodworth, co-chairmen, Whiteside (Prophetstown Warriers); Jim Wink and Rose Mary Megli, co-chairmen, Whiteside (Twin City Ripples); Warren Carlson, Winnebago, and William Romersberger, Woodford.

The State Rural Youth committee has placed certain responsibilities upon the membership for 1946. Here they are:

Adopt a slogan for 1946 — namely "Serve Your Community and Know Your Neighbor."

Since the Red Cross is still greatly needed, the committee recommends continued cooperation with the local Red Cross in 1946. This would mean (a) get acquainted with the needs of the Red Cross in the county. Ask a worker to come in and explain the Red Cross program and tell your group where it can help, (b) fulfill

the needs of the Red Cross wherever possible.

Advertise Rural Youth. It is the opinion of the committee that in 1946 more should be done to place Rural Youth before the public, especially the young people of Rural Youth age, than has been done before. This program of advertising Rural Youth might be done through (a) good newspaper publicity of Rural Youth meetings, (b) well written news items for the county Farm Bureau newspaper and bulletins, (c) wider use of the Rural Youth emblem on clothing, autos, windshields, pins and letterheads, (d) Rural Youth slides and, if possible, a movie of Rural Youth activities.

The committee further recommends good educational programs at Rural Youth meetings so that newcomers will realize the importance of Rural Youth to farm youth and may consequently join the organization.

The committee recommends that county youth leaders invite youth from nearby counties as speakers on topics of vital interest to farm youth and that other intercounty activities be encouraged.

The committee also recommends that Rural Youthers lead recreation for local groups or teach games to leaders of local groups and offer any other possible help to the local community which may be needed and which Rural Youth can provide. It is the opinion of the committee that such help will make Rural Youth of vital importance wherever a Rural Youth group exists.

It is advisable that all Rural Youth officers keep the sponsoring organizations — Farm Bureau and Home Bureau — informed of all activities within the group, as close working relationships will mean better organizations and greater development of the personalities of farm youth.

COUNTRY CASUALTY BUSINESS IS HEAVY

The flood of applications for automobile insurance arriving daily in the office of Country Mutual Casualty Company would indicate that Farm Bureau members don't intend to be caught out on a limb if involved in automobile accidents.

Country Casualty, formerly Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, received approximately 8,000 applications for auto insurance during the two months of December and January according to Manager A. E. Richardson.

This was the largest amount of new business in the history of the organization for two consecutive months. Of the 8,000 applications, 3,761 were accepted in December and approximately 4,300 were accepted in January.

Under the new financial responsibility law, which took effect Jan. 1 in Illinois, a person involved in an accident may be required to establish his ability to pay or offer security amounting to $11,000. Country Casualty's public liability and property damage policy offers $15,000 in protection.

If you have not yet received your policy, it is because the office force is swamped with work. Manager Richardson asks that you please have patience and promises that you will receive your contract as soon as possible.

Winners of 4-H Club county tractor maintenance project contest are shown as they toured the University of Illinois where they were given a special three-day short course in tractor care at the college of agriculture.

4-H Winners Tour University

Eighteen 4-H Club winners of their county tractor maintenance project attended a three-day tractor short course Jan. 14-16 at the University of Illinois college of agriculture.

In addition to attending classes in tractor care and maintenance, the boys visited points of interest on the campus, including the Illini Union, materials testing laboratory, natural history museum, university south farm, and the university power plant. They also attended the Illinois-Northwestern basketball game and concluded their visit with a tour through the studios of WILL, the university radio station.

Those attending the short course were: Marshall Mollet, Bond; Leonard Brandenburg, Carroll; Fred Schaefer, Clark; William Samford, Edgar; Edgar Plapp, DeKalb; Robert Lawrence, Ford; Raymond Johnson, Henry; Ted Carlson, Kane; Robert Temple, La Salle; Luke Oberwise, McHenry.

Harold Schroeder, McLean; Evan Wissmiller, McLean; Ralph Kipp, Randolph; John Hawkins, Richland; Scott Pearson, Shelby; Dick McFarland, Vermilion; Dick Speer, Warren, and Dean Larson, Whiteside.

Poetry By Claar

You may be well aware of Harry Claar's knack at lining up new members for Farm Bureau, but have you heard of the reputation the genial organization director of District 1 has built up for himself in the field of philosophy and poetry?

Further exposing Harry's little-known genius for expression, we herewith lift his ode to a match from the columns of Pacemaker, Illinois Farm Supply Company's publication. It is entitled "A Bit of Philosophy."

People, like matches, all have heads
  And each contains some hell!
As long as they retain it there
  Everything goes well!

Their hell is released by friction;
  In both it works the same.
When heat begins to generate
  There's danger of a flame.

The ever ready type is bad,
  For none can surely tell
How little friction may release
  A sudden burst of hell!

The sulphur type burns slow indeed;
  They take time out to think.
But when their hell is once released,
  They raise an awful stink.

The safety type retain their hell
  When other heads explode.
After the hell, all quiets down;
  They carry on the load.

Beware of the hell that you possess—
  Observe the match in flame.
Your hell released, will sure destroy
  Your position, your name, and fame!

The moral of this little rhyme
  You surely will discern.
Don't ever let that spark of hell ignite.
  Don't EVER LET IT BURN!

DR. CASE REVIEWS WORLD FOOD NEEDS

HOME-PRODUCED food in Europe is estimated to be at least 25 per cent less than in prewar years; yet if food imports to Europe equal prewar imports, the average person should receive about 80 per cent of his prewar food supply, reports H. C. M. Case, University of Illinois agricultural economist, recently returned from Europe.

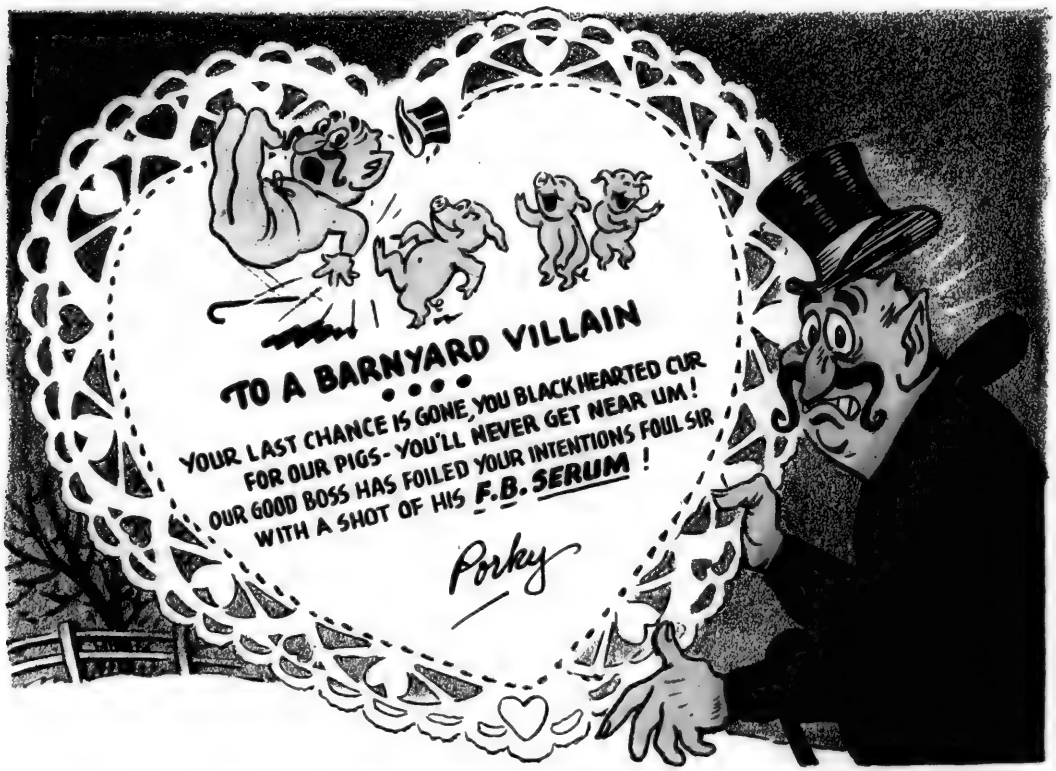
Dr. Case

For the past year Dr. Case has been on leave of absence as head of the department of agricultural economics at the University and has been in London and Europe serving with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He served as executive chairman of a working committee to determine the home-produced food supplies in European countries for 1945. Serving with him were representatives of the British Ministry of Food, American agencies, representatives of the various European countries and the allied army and UNRRA.

Dr. Case asserted that if the average European received 80 per cent of his prewar food supply, there would be no starvation. However, he pointed out that it would be impossible to distribute food equally either between countries or within any one country.

He emphasized that the food situation would be critical in some areas where population is dense and where transportation is badly crippled. In the formerly enemy-occupied territory, critical areas include parts of Italy, Greece, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Likewise the food situation in all of Germany and Austria, with over 75,000,000 people, is desperate without large imports, and the apparent abundance of food found in Germany by the allied armies has melted away. The 1945 crop production is much below prewar production, while the population is rapidly increasing from the transplanting of Germans from other countries to a Germany that has been reduced in size. It is estimated that over 12,000,000 will be transplanted into Germany, which helps to relieve some of the other countries.

Europe, including Great Britain, has about 400,000,000 people, or three times the population of the United States, crowded into an area two-thirds as large. It has always been necessary to import large quantities of food, Case said, adding that the problem of relief is further complicated by the most severe drought in 20 years in the entire Mediterranean basin, which has reduced anticipated home production. If Europe is to live as well this year as in prewar years it will require the importation of double the prewar amounts of imported food, or between 40 and 50 million tons of food and feed.



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Department of Agriculture entomologist sprays cow with a five per cent water suspension. Animals should never be sprayed with DDT in oil suspension.

USE OF DDT ON FARM *Requires Caution*

Newspaper accounts of the magical properties of the war-born insecticide DDT have created wide interest among farmers especially since limited quantities have become available for agricultural and civilian use.

Even though several million pounds of DDT have been used by the army, navy and public health service, the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture warns that the knowledge of practical uses of DDT insecticides in agriculture and about the home are still far from complete.

DDT is suitable as an insecticide only when suitably prepared. Various strengths in solution are necessary for different purposes.

Of pleasing interest to farmers and everyone else is the deadly effect of the new insecticide on the common disease-bearing housefly. Nothing is more effective in ridding houses, barns and animals of this pest.

Care should be taken, however, that animals are sprayed with DDT in water solution or in powder form. In oil solution DDT is absorbed through the skin and has a toxic effect.

The Department of Agriculture reports after preliminary tests that DDT offers great promise in the fight against insects that plague man and his livestock. Among the insects against which DDT is effective are: body lice, bedbugs, flies of several species, mosquitoes, clothes moths, carpet beetles, silver fish, ticks, cockroaches, fleas, ants, corn borers, tip moths, locust leaf miners, sawflies, catalpa sphinx, evergreen bagworms, webworms, cankerworms, termites, leaf hoppers, tree hoppers, spittle bugs, and codling moths.

It is also deadly when applied to most potato plant pests, cabbage and other caterpillars, some aphids and in attacking insects which destroy forage crops in the field and in storage.

Because of the poison hazard, the use of DDT is not recommended on stored grains or cereal products that are to be used for food by humans or animals. It can, however, be used in the vicinity of the stored food or plant seed in such a way as to be almost 100 per cent effective.

Most important drawback to the use of DDT is that it is fatal to insects and birds that are man's allies, as well as to his enemies. Honey bees, for instance, can be killed as readily by DDT as houseflies. Many plants are retarded by the effects of the new insecticide although insufficient data has been compiled on this factor to merit definite conclusions. Light applications, however, appear to be injurious to squash and other cucurbits.

Conflicting reports have been received on the effectiveness of DDT on some species of ants, cockroaches, spiders, and ticks, but the bureau of entomology reports that it is rather ineffective against the screwworm, the heel fly or cattle grub, the chigger and the poultry mite.

Until more complete information is available, it is recommended that persons impatient to use the new insecticide do so with caution by treating small areas until it is certain the job is being done satisfactorily.

A five per cent DDT water suspension sprayed on barn walls will kill flies and other insects after contact.

Housewife applies 10 per cent DDT powder behind baseboard in her home. DDT rids home of many insect pests.

DR. CASE REVIEWS WORLD FOOD NEEDS

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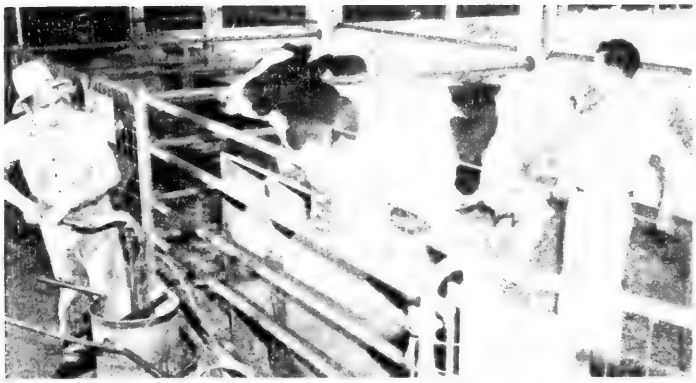

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Requires Caution

A five per cent DDT water suspension sprayed on barn walls will kill flies and other insects after contact.

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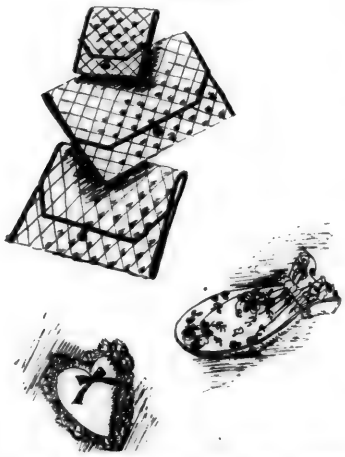
NEWS and VIEWS

ROMANTIC NOTIONS FOR THE BRIDE



These romantic notions for brides make charming little shower gifts. The quilted cases for handkerchiefs, hosiery and lingerie can be made from three-fourths of a yard of material. Scraps of satin or velvet make dainty heart-shaped sachets with a frilled edge of lace. Powder mitt has a floral-print top and terry cloth bottom. For instructions on how to make these notions write to WOMEN'S EDITOR, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill., enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope.

Honey is Improved By Slight Thinning

Honey does a better job of sweetening cold fruits, dry cereals and iced tea if it is thinned slightly, says Miss Grace Armstrong, extension nutritionist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

To thin honey, add about a tablespoon of water to a cup of honey. Hold over low heat or hot water until the mixture heats through and the honey and water combine. Avoid high heat, which destroys the delicate flavor and is likely to scorch honey.

Keep your thinned honey covered and in the refrigerator, or it may mold within a month, Miss Armstrong cautions. It is best to make up small batches for household use.

Honey as it comes from the jar is the right thickness for pancakes, hot biscuits, cooked cereals and sandwiches, and it need not be kept cold to avoid spoilage. Kept at room temperature it is easier to handle than if chilled, when it becomes thicker than "molasses in January."

Use honey in place of sugar while sugar supplies continue short, Miss Armstrong suggests. Your family will like its delicious flavor when you serve them HONEY ICE CREAM.

1 pint milk	1 cup honey
6 egg yolks	1 pint cream

Heat milk in double boiler, keeping the temperature of the water below boiling. Beat together the honey and egg yolks, add the hot milk and return to the double boiler. Cook until it thickens. Add the cream, and when cool, freeze.

Home Bureau Retreat Set For Aug. 25,26,27

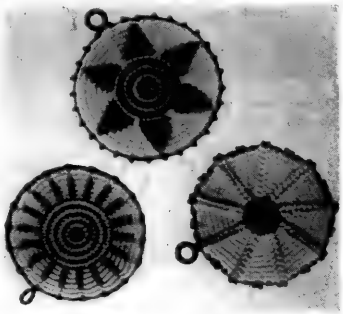
Camp dates for the annual Home Bureau Retreat have been set for August 25, 26 and 27, according to plans made at a meeting in Bloomington of representatives of 10 of the 14 participating counties.

The 1946 retreat will be held at the camp on Lake Bloomington as in former years. Accommodations are available at the camp for 120 women.

Reservations for the camp must be in the hands of Mrs. Charles Grossweiler of Pekin, secretary, before August 15, 1946. Reservations must be accompanied by a $1 fee which will be applied on the $5.25 registration fee at the camp.

An interesting program for the retreat is being planned and will include recreation, leisure crafts, music and nature study. Book reviews and special talks also will be given by Illinois Home Bureau Federation members.

GAY POT-HOLDERS LEND NOTE OF COLOR



The solution as to what to make for Mother is in these gaily crocheted pot-holders. She'll love them as much as you'll enjoy making them. Instructions for these pot-holders No. 3204 may be obtained free of charge. Print name plainly. Write to the WOMEN'S EDITOR, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

SLEEVELESS PULLOVERS FOR SPRING

If you or your menfolk don't have one of these neat, unfussy styled pullover sweaters for spring, you will be anxious to make your own. Both are knitted of worsted floss, a medium weight yarn. Instructions may be obtained free of charge by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to WOMEN'S EDITOR, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

for HOMEMAKERS

4-H Clubs Build Skills, Character

WHY belong to a 4-H Club?

If you don't belong and want to know why others are so enthusiastic about the 4-H Club program, here are 10 good reasons prepared by a national advisory group after a year's study of rural youth problems:

1. *Developing* talents for greater usefulness: This is one of the major aims of 4-H club work. Tomorrow's leader will need skill. Talents developed by young leaders are later passed on to the whole community.

2. *Joining* with friends for work, fun, and fellowship: 4-H clubs acknowledge the need of balancing work with fun and the work program dovetails with the social needs of boys and girls.

3. *Learning* to live in a changing world: Science and research are changing farming practices all the time. Young folks can make these changes easier, sometimes, than the older ones. In the future, there may be more necessity to keep up not only with new discoveries but with changing economic conditions and markets.

4. *Choosing* a way to earn a living: Through 4-H clubs, those best fitted to stay on the farm can see the possibilities of making a living, and those who leave the farm can develop some skill and strengthen their moral fiber through club work.

5. *Producing* food and fiber for home and market: This phase of 4-H club programs will mobilize young people to help them raise the total of farm income by teaching them how to analyze the farming pattern on the home farm and develop supplemental enterprises.

6. *Creating* better homes for better living: In nearly every 4-H club activity, at least some emphasis is placed on the home. Young people are constantly learning how to make the home more attractive and convenient, to share responsibilities, and to live happily together.

7. *Conserving* nature's resources for security and happiness: The conservation of natural resources is acknowledged as important to the welfare of the Nation. There are many ways in which young folks can share in this.

Uncle Sam's Favorites

Courtesy, Chicago Daily News

8. *Building* health for a strong America: 4-H club boys and girls enroll in health projects. They check their food and health habits, give demonstrations on safety, take health examinations, correct remediable defects, and take advantage of protective immunization as recommended by their health officer.

9. *Sharing* responsibilities for community improvement: Through 4-H work, young people can harness their energy to improve the social desirability of their communities as places to live in.

10. *Serving* as citizens in maintaining world peace: Realizing that good citizenship begins at home and that good neighborliness among nations is dependent on good neighbors in the community, 4-H club work offers programs in getting acquainted with those of other nations and studying international relations.

Mrs. Ruth Widmer, former Fulton county home adviser, has assumed her duties as home adviser in Boone county. Mrs. Widmer moved to Illinois from Colorado where she had been connected with the extension service of that state. She is a graduate of Iowa State Teachers College.

FARM OUTLOOK REMAINS FAVORABLE

(*Continued from page 6*)

be great in 1946. The support price to farmers will probably be lower but strong demand may hold soybean prices above the support level.

Prices for the 1946 wheat crop may be only moderately lower unless production is large in the U. S. and in other countries producing surpluses.

CO-OP LIVESTOCK MARKETING PROGRAM

(*Continued from page 5*)

tribution of livestock and livestock products.

(2) That it is highly advisable that a marketing system be developed that will be flexible enough to meet these existing changes now and in the future.

(3) That all authorities on cooperative livestock marketing recognize the importance of a closer coordination between existing marketing agencies.

(4) That more intensive field work should be done.

(5) That cooperative trucking agencies should be encouraged and promoted, the object to be closer contact with livestock producer members, better service and to reduce cost.

(6) That serious consideration should be given to improving the purchasing and distribution of feeder livestock.

The agency committee report points out, however, by way of disagreement, that the recommendation of the Illinois Agricultural Association committee for the organization of a state-wide marketing agency on a straight Farm Bureau basis is unsound. The report says, "In cooperative marketing the principle of one member, one vote, is fundamental, and in our opinion should be maintained. We believe in one member, one vote, and that the member must be a producer of the commodity which the association was developed to handle."

The agency committee report points out some of the difficulties that would be encountered in setting up a state agency, because of the flow of livestock in inter-state channels. The agency committee report states, "We believe all outlying units or country points should be owned locally, financed locally, and operated locally, under the direction of their own boards of directors. We believe that livestock marketing in the country would be much more effective if markets were set up with enough volume to attract and hold numerous buyers. We believe it is universally recognized that if you are to have any appreciable bargaining power, you must have control of enough volume of livestock so that you can attract and hold numerous buyers in order to generate real competition."

The agency committee recommends in its report, that a committee be set up to study the whole problem of livestock marketing, and that such committee be made up of:

One representative from each of the six Producer Agencies serving the state — Chicago Producers, St. Louis Producers, Peoria Producers, Springfield Producers, Indianapolis Producers, Evansville Producers.

One representative from Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

One representative from the Illinois Agricultural Association.

One representative from livestock department of the University of Illinois.

One representative from the Illinois State Grange.

The representatives are to be selected by their respective organizations.

It proposed that the 50 cents per car now being paid by the sales agencies into the general field service fund be diverted, starting Jan. 1, 1946 to the use of this committee to defray the expense of their meeting and any research and study program they may instigate. This committee to be given authority to employ suitable personnel to make a complete study and analysis of marketing service as being rendered the State under present structure and to submit changes and additions needed to improve the service to the livestock producers. The committee after receiving full and complete reports, and having in their hands sufficient information, will present to the groups participating their recommendation for an action program.

It suggested a few of the principal fields in which research should be started at once:

(1) Study and submit a workable plan for correlating livestock sales.

(2) Make a study of the east central Illinois area and determine the type of market, or markets, needed to best serve the producers of this area, and preserve bargaining power.

(3) Study the marketing problems of the northwest Illinois area and recommended procedure to be followed to put the large volume of hogs produced in this area back into a co-related cooperative sales program.

(4) Study field service and recommend a plan for improving and intensifying same.

(5) Make a study of cooperative trucking service and recommend a plan for developing same.

(6) Study and recommend ways and means for improving stocker and feeder buying service.

The marketing committee recommended to the board of directors on Jan. 18, 1946, general changes in the plan suggested in the statewide committee report, substantially as follows:

1. Set up a statewide livestock marketing agency. The corporate structure would follow substantially the recommendations of the special committee. Farmers might hold a direct membership in the State agency, i.e., all Farm Bureau members might be considered as members of this State agency, or the individual farmer might have his membership in a local agency and the local agency would be the member of the state association.

2. This State agency could purchase and take over the operations of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association and the internal producer agencies wherever satisfactory arrangements could be worked out.

3. With respect to Chicago and St. Louis and the Producer Agencies outside of Illinois, a contract might be entered into between the statewide agency and these Producer Agencies whereby:

(a) Business with Farm Bureau members in Illinois would be considered as business of the statewide agency. Any patronage dividends would go to the statewide agency.

(b) Representation on the boards of directors of the Producer Agencies would be allocated among the several states in proportion to the amount of livestock originating in the respective states. This possibly would require some amendment of the article of incorporation and by-laws of the Producer Agencies.

(c) The statewide agency would represent all Farm Bureau members in Illinois in nominating and electing directors to the board of directors of the respective Producer Agencies. However, Illinois livestock farmers would have representation on the boards of directors of these agencies in proportion to the volume of livestock originating in Illinois.

4. The statewide agency would be expected to develop over the years the other services outlined in the report of the special committee.

No disease attacks young chickens four to 20 weeks of age with greater rapidity or causes higher mortality than coccidiosis.

NOW that war-time restrictions are off, the Petroleum Industry has gone all-out to produce high-quality fuels for peace-time work.

Illinois Farm Supply Company fuels are abreast with all advances in the industry with the result that you are now getting the finest fuels obtainable.

You'll be pleased....

with the way your motor responds to this new Magic Aladdin gasoline.

Experience gained in developing military gasolines are now used to produce the new, powerful Magic Aladdin. Its high anti-knock and quick-starting features make it the first choice of farmers for passenger cars, trucks and high compression tractors.

■ **Have your carburetor and timing system adjusted to handle the new snappier gasoline.**

Remember — **keep your farm fuel storage filled so that Spring work may proceed without interruption.**

See Your Blue Seal Truckssalesman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
608 S. DEARBORN ST. • CHICAGO 5, ILL.

KLEER MOTOR

A clear, unleaded, well-refined gasoline that is used widely by farmers in tractors and stationary gasoline engines. It is also used by many for cooking and lighting.

T-40 TRACTOR FUEL

A high octane tractor fuel built to perform and give outstanding results in tractors designed for heavy fuels. Great care goes into the refining of this fuel. Exceptional performance justifies its wide acceptance among tractor operators. T-40 is exempt from the state motor fuel tax.

FS/50 TRACTOR FUEL

A volatile-type tractor fuel combining some of the characteristics of gasoline with other qualities of heavier fuels. Due to its higher octane and volatility, it responds more quickly to the governor and doesn't "load up" when idling. State motor fuel tax required, but applications for refund accepted as in the case of gasoline used in field work.

FARM OUTLOOK
REMAINS FAVORABLE

CO-OP LIVESTOCK
MARKETING PROGRAM

YOUR TRACTOR WILL LIKE

Magic Aladdin GASOLINE

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Junior Club Dept.,
University of Illinois,
Urbana, Ill.
57-1500

NATURE'S 6th SENSE

With nature's children, banding together is a sort of sixth sense. With nature, banding together in the RULE — with man it is the *exception*, and he does it best in time of crisis.

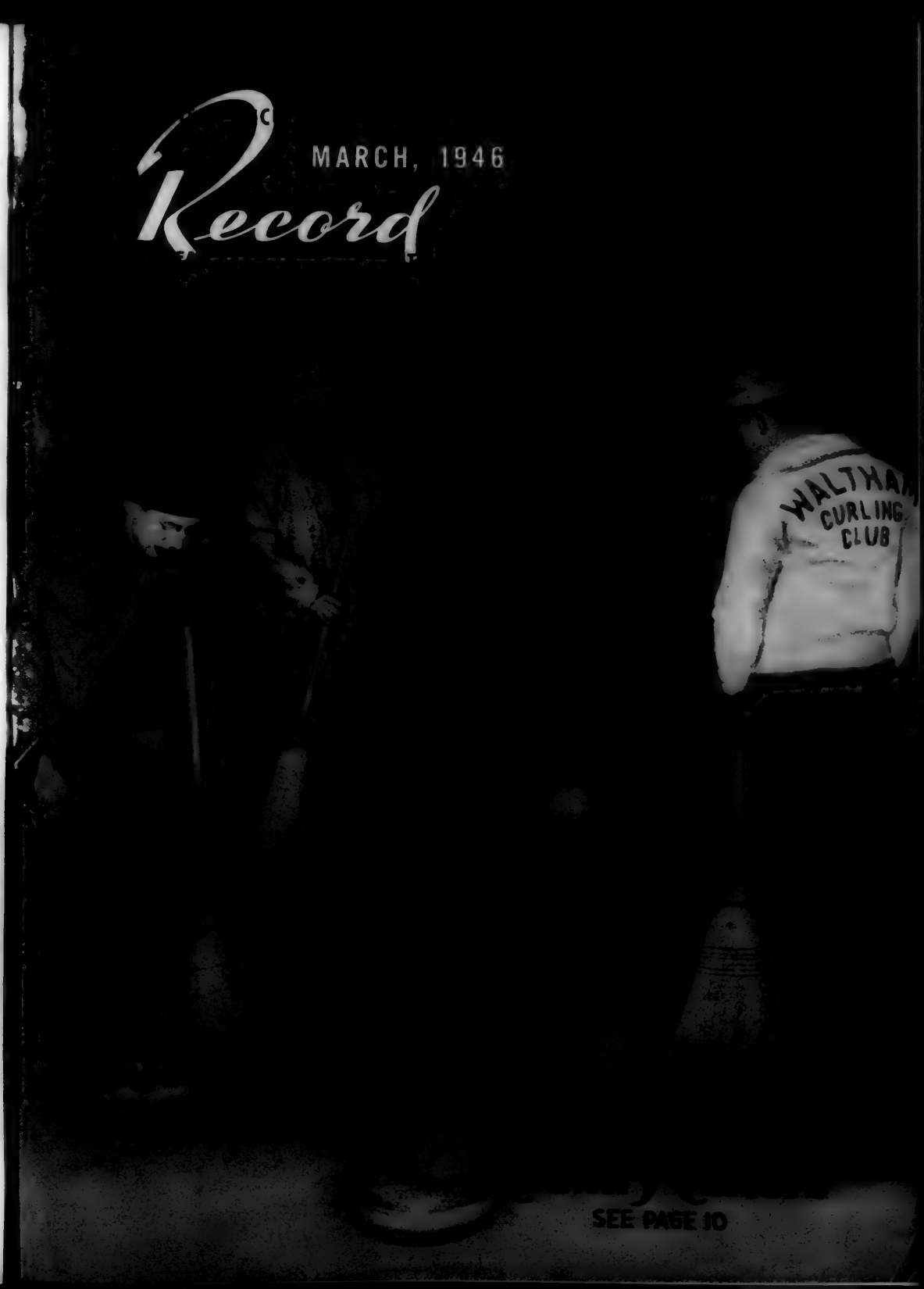
Today, one crisis — the war — is past. But the need for working, thinking and acting together remains. Agriculture needs unified action. Agriculture needs strong leadership. Agriculture needs a clear, strong voice. To hold their gains, farmers must band together.

Through the Farm Bureau, Illinois farmers have swelled their individual voices into a chorus of more than one hundred thousand voices — a chorus too loud to be ignored, too clear to be misunderstood, too strong to be denied. Get a neighbor to join now . . . we need his strength and he needs ours.

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

Record

MARCH, 1946



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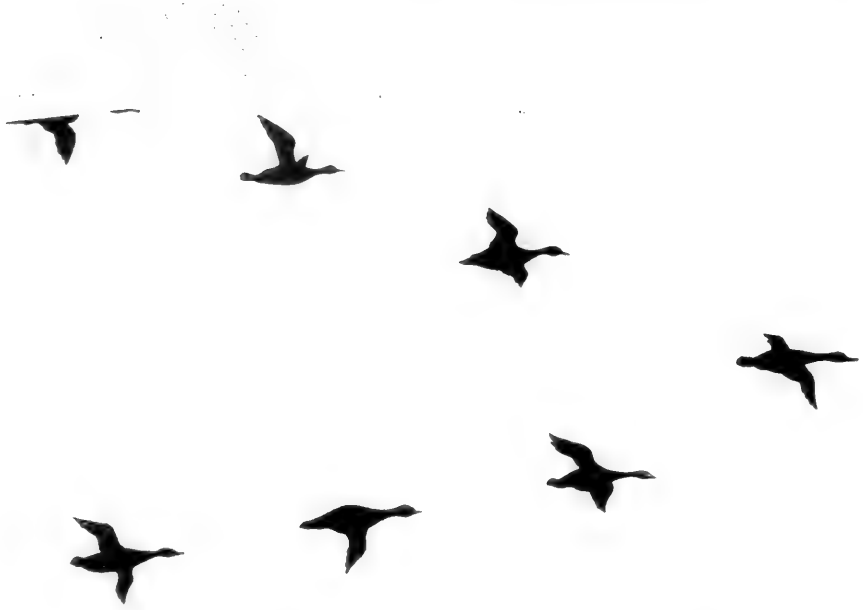

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

Country Curlers

SEE PAGE 10

PIG PROGRAM

Start Right — Grow Right

These Critical Periods Determine Profit or Loss

One of the most common causes of unprofitable hog production is the failure to raise a large, healthy litter at weaning time. The cost of raising a large litter is not much greater than that of the small litter. The health and strength of pigs at weaning time has a very definite effect on gains which follow.

Nutritional research has shown that the healthy litter really begins with proper feeding of the sow during gestation and continuing through lactation. Improper rations will result in small, unthrifty and unprofitable litters at weaning time.

Blue Seal Sow Supplement is a highly fortified feed which contains the high quality protein, minerals and vitamins needed to supplement farm grains to insure large, strong litters.

From weaning time to 75 pounds weight represents another critical period, according to swine authorities. The young pig grows very rapidly and the needs for nutrients during this period are very exacting.

The high quality proteins, vitamins and minerals which are so necessary for rapid development at this stage are amply provided in Blue Seal Pig Supplement.

As soon as the pigs are old enough to eat, start self-feeding Blue Seal Pig Supplement along with farm grains. Start self-feeding in a creep and continue until the pigs reach 75 pounds.

Keep them growing right from the start.

Follow Through with Good Sanitation

All efforts to follow a program of good feeding practice is of no avail unless a good sanitation system is maintained to combat filth-borne diseases and internal parasites.

Here is a good 4-point program which will do much to stop losses due to disease and parasites:

1. Wash and disinfect farrowing house.
2. Scrub sow before placing in farrowing pen.
3. Haul sow and pigs to clean pasture.
4. Leave the pigs on this clean pasture until they reach a weight of 100 to 125 pounds.

THE ILLINOIS PLAN

The "Illinois Plan" for swine feeding is a system of feeding developed at the university. This plan, as explained in the "I.A.A. Record" of May 1944, is based on feeding four different supplements.

I. A protein supplement to be fed during the gestation and lactation periods.

II. A protein supplement for pigs from two weeks old to 75 pounds weight, fed in the creep.

III. A protein supplement for dry-lot fattening of pigs from 75 pounds to market weight.

IV. A protein supplement for growing-fattening pigs on pasture from 75 pounds to market weight.

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SERVICE SUPPLY COMPANY

Ask Your Blue Seal Salesman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois

THE BLUE SEAL PLAN

The Blue Seal Plan of swine feeding follows the Illinois Plan. The following Blue Seal Hog Feeds have been formulated to carry out this program:

I. Blue Seal Sow Supplement—To be fed during the gestation and lactation periods.

II. Blue Seal Pig Supplement—For pigs from two weeks old to 75 pounds weight, fed in creep.

III. Blue Seal Hog Supplement—For dry lot fattening of pigs from 75 pounds to market weight.

IV. Blue Seal Summer Supplement—For growing-fattening pigs on pasture from 75 pounds to market weight.

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

Subsidies

By PRESIDENT CHARLES B. SHUMAN

RECENT headlines spread across the front pages of daily papers were disturbing — "U. S. MUST EAT LESS FOOD." This headline was followed by a humanitarian appeal based upon the needs of a hungry world and asking us to voluntarily reduce our present all-time high rate of food consumption.

Why are we in America eating too much food? Any knowledge of elementary economics will furnish the answer. If we are using too much of any commodity it is because that commodity is too cheap in price as compared with the price of other goods. Food is cheap in relation to other commodities. It is being used carelessly and to excess. Government statistics show that even before recent wage increases the factory worker today was able to buy more food with the pay for an hour's work than at any other time in history!

Why is food low in price compared with other commodities? Most farmers know the answer. Consumers have been enjoying an unusual type of bargain sale. Every time the housewife goes into the grocery store, Uncle Sam goes in with her and pays part of the cost of her purchases with money from the federal treasury. Money raised by taxation is going by the billions to reduce the price of food through these consumer subsidies so that the best paid people in the world may buy their food below actual cost.

Why haven't these indefensible consumer food subsidies been ended? Responsible government officials are now saying that they cannot remove subsidies at this time. One argument advanced is that the removal of subsidies now would result in increased food prices and start a renewed inflationary spiral. There will never be an opportune time. As far as inflationary effect is concerned, subsidies themselves are highly inflationary. First, by reducing the price to the consumer they release more money for further inflationary pressure. Secondly, since they are paid from the federal treasury, subsidies increase the federal deficit and deficit financing is very inflationary.

When will the time be right for subsidy removal? Our friends in government say that they must not be removed until such time as there is sufficient production so that subsidy removal will not increase consumer prices. In other words, this means that they do not favor subsidy removal until demand and supply conditions are such as will result in the full brunt of subsidy removal falling on the farmers in the form of reduced farm prices.

To farmers these are fighting words. Farmers are by nature sympathetic to those less fortunate. They want to produce enough to help the hungry of the world. However, if we are to meet this challenge and increase production under continued price control, we demand that all food subsidies be removed and that they be removed now. We insist that now is the logical time to remove subsidies, while consumers are well able to pay fair prices for their food, rather than during a time of falling prices, when the farmer must certainly carry all of the load.

MARCH, 1946 • VOLUME 24, NUMBER 3

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LABOR, MACHINERY STILL BIG PROBLEMS

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That's about the outlook some 2000 farmers and homemakers faced as they attended Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois in February. Because of this outlook, the program emphasized about the same points as those stressed in 1944, the last year Farm and Home Week was held on the university campus. While there was some discussion of conversion from wartime to peacetime production, continued demands for heavy production indicate that 1946 will not see a large scale shifting in operations.

Emphasis was again placed on making the best use of labor and machinery and there was considerable interest shown in the exhibits of new farm machinery, farm building designs and labor-saving devices.

On the economic side, the outlook for 1946 continues favorable. L. J. Norton, chief in agricultural marketing at the University, in summarizing the highlights of the livestock situation, said that "stockmen will enjoy good markets during 1946." He added, as farmers well know, that feed supplies may be a limiting factor to livestock production in some cases.

Norton said that costs of feed will tend to work higher because demands for feeds exceed supplies at current prices. Price ceilings will tend to limit advances in cost. The recent order regarding distribution of protein feed should not reduce the quantities going to livestock feeders, he said.

Current and prospective pig crops, he reported, are not much above the 1940-41 level and are 30 per cent below the high 1943 crop. If the demand for pork and lard continues good, pig crops of this size will not cause much trouble when they come to market, Norton believes. Hog prices next winter are likely to be well above the government support level, which has been set at 90 per cent of parity price with allowance for prewar seasonal variations.

F. G. Francis of the university animal husbandry department said he believed that a drop in live cattle prices is inevitable in event the subsidies are not extended beyond the June 30 deadline. This was in agreement with Norton's theory that elimination of subsidies would probably weaken prices, except in the better grades of cattle.

Francis added that "should the ceiling be removed at the same time as the subsidies are discontinued, the whole business might straighten itself out following a short period of readjustment."

R.W. Bartlett, professor of agricultural economics, also had a good word to say about milk prices. He thinks that the farm price of milk is likely to be sustained at a high level during the next year. He advised, however, that dairy producers, especially in the larger market-milk areas, would be wise to get ready to adjust their production so that it will be more uniform throughout the year. In this way, he pointed out, they can take advantage of higher prices likely to be paid in the months of short production.

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"North-central Illinois," he said, "is the corn borer capital of the world at the present time, with more corn borers per acre per farm than any other section of the country."

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The Farm and Home Week audience jams the lobby of the auditorium building at the University of Illinois during a general session intermission.

Taking part in the discussion, "How Can Rural Schools be Reorganized?" at the Farm and Home Week rural schools session were, left to right: John Cox, IAA director of rural school relations; Charles McIntosh, Piatt county superintendent of schools; Mrs. Carl Schmiedescamp, Quincy, and Luther Black, assistant state superintendent of schools. At right, a group of Rural Youth look over the farm machinery exhibit at the ag engineering building. L. to R., William Grommet, St. Clair county; Alfred Mangold, Mason; Gale Williams, White; John Rollins, Knox; Karl Seibert, St. Clair; Russ Florreich, St. Clair.

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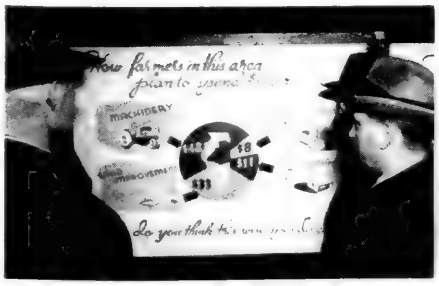


Voting Records of Illinois Issues Affecting Farmers..

GOOD IDEA TO CHECK IAA LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS OF YOUR DISTRICT BEFORE VOTING IN THE ILLINOIS PRIMARY ELECTION ON APRIL 9

IN ACCORDANCE with action taken by the voting delegates of Illinois Agricultural Association at an annual meeting several years ago, the Board of Directors has authorized and directed the publication of the following statement, together with the records of the members of the General Assembly as determined by their votes and general attitude on matters of important legislation directly affecting farmers, as supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association. There are numerous measures of considerable interest to agriculture in the 1945 session upon which the Association took a position. However, the Association regarded the bills for the assessment of property at its full value (which the I.A.A. opposed), the Gateway Amendment to the Constitution and the companion party circle bills and the bill making an appropriation for farm-to-highway roads as the most important legislation affecting farmers. The voting record of downstate legislators on these measures was given in the September, 1945, issue of the RECORD. In view of the fundamental importance of these measures, this report is weighted heavily by the vote and attitude of members of the legislature on these issues.

Basis of Report

This report is based entirely upon the legislator's record and attitude as observed in Springfield. The Association has not given and obviously cannot be aware of, or give consideration to, the record or attitude upon local problems which may affect the voters' decision.

The first column of the report tabulated below lists the number of regular sessions of the General Assembly during which the respective members have served. The second column carries the legislative record of the legislators as determined by their votes on agricultural legislation during the last regular session, together with their general attitude on legislation supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association throughout their terms of service.

Ratings Used

A member, to receive a rating of "Excellent" must not only have a satisfactory voting record, but his general attitude in

ARE TAXES GOING TO BE HIGHER?

Are your taxes going to be higher this year? That's more than a $64 question in many cases. If you want to, you can help decide the question. Here's why.

From 75 to 90 per cent of all farm property taxes are levied by the township and school districts in which the property is located.

Therefore, you and your neighbors can control the greatest part of your total property tax bill. Most of the remainder is controlled by the county board of supervisors.

All tax levies for relief, the payment of salaries and expenses of township officers and all other township purposes (except roads and bridges) are made by the VOTERS PRESENT at the annual town (township) meeting.

THIS MEETING IS HELD AT 2 O'CLOCK OF THE DAY OF THE TOWNSHIP ELECTION WHICH THIS YEAR IS TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

With the exception of the levy for relief purposes, there are no legal limits upon the tax levies which may be made in the town (township) meeting.

Resident taxpayers must be present if they wish to exercise any control over the township tax levies.

If farm taxpayers are not present they leave this responsibility to other persons who may not be concerned with efficiency and economy in township affairs.

In order to keep your township taxes from being increased unduly, MARK ON YOUR CALENDAR THE DATE OF TUESDAY, APRIL 2, AND ATTEND YOUR ANNUAL TOWNSHIP MEETING ON THAT DAY.

VOTE IN THE PRIMARIES APRIL 9

In line with its long-established policy, the Illinois Agricultural Association publishes herewith the voting records of members of the Illinois General Assembly.

Many of these legislators are candidates for office in the primaries on April 9. The Association urges its members to study carefully the information published in this issue of the RECORD and to actively support for nomination and election those representatives who, by their records, have proved themselves worthy of confidence of farmers.

Farm people represent only a minority of the population. Only through their united action at the polls, wherein they place the interests of agriculture above parties and personalities, can they hope to maintain fair representation in law-making bodies.

State Legislators on

X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

recent legislative sessions must have been generally recognized as actively supporting the Illinois Agricultural Association's legislative program. To achieve an "Excellent" record a member must also have served more than one two-year legislative period and must have taken a favorable position on highly controversial legislative proposals.

First term members, to secure a "Very Good" rating, must have a satisfactory voting record and must have actively supported the Illinois Agricultural Association's legislative program. This rating is the highest given any first term member.

In recommendation with the directions given by the delegates of the Illinois Agricultural Association, members of the Association are advised that all members of the present General Assembly seeking re-election who are rated as "Excellent" or "Very Good" are entitled to support by all members and friends of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the coming primary and general election.

The records of members rated as "Good" are worthy of careful consideration in comparison with the qualifications of new candidates seeking office.

☆ Records of Members of the Illinois General Assembly ☆

Members by Senatorial Districts	No. of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record on Important Agricultural Measures
7th District (Outlying Cook County)		
Sen. Bidwill	4	Very Good
Rep. McGrath	8	Good
Rep. Van der Vries	6	Very Good
Rep. Virkus	2	Good
8th District (Boone, Lake and McHenry)		
Sen. Paddock	9	Excellent
Rep. Bolger	8	Very Good
Rep. Keller	5	Excellent
Rep. Kelsey	4	Very Good
10th District (Ogle, and Winnebago)		
Sen. Baker	14	Excellent
Rep. Hilvers	1	Very Good
Rep. David Hunter	12	Excellent
Rep. Lagerstrom	1	Very Good
12th District (Carroll, JoDaviess and Stephenson)		
Sen. Laughlin	6	Very Good
Rep. Burt	1	Very Good
Rep. Franz	12	Excellent
Rep. Stransky	5	Excellent
14th District (Kane and Kendall)		
Sen. Little	1	Very Good
Rep. Laufer	1	Very Good
Rep. Peffers	4	Excellent
Rep. Schuler	4	Excellent
16th District (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam and Woodford)		
Sen. Lantz	16	Excellent
Rep. Bruer	11	Very Good
Rep. Carpenter	4	Excellent
Rep. Lannon	1	Very Good
18th District (Peoria)		
Sen. Trager	1	Good
Rep. Crowley	8	Good
Rep. Gorman	6	Excellent
Rep. Grebe	4	Excellent
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois and Kankakee)		
Sen. Beckman (deceased)		
Rep. Alpiner	8	Excellent
Rep. McBroom	3	Excellent
Rep. Topping	6	Excellent
22nd District (Edgar and Vermilion)		
Sen. Luckey	9	Very Good
Rep. Edwards	7	Excellent
Rep. Lavezzi	2	Very Good
Rep. Walker	2	Excellent
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie and Piatt)		
Sen. Peters	6	Very Good
Rep. Clabaugh	4	Excellent
Rep. Dillavou	3	Excellent
Rep. Garman	5	Excellent
26th District (Ford and McLean)		
Sen. Cash	3	Very Good
Rep. Caton	5	Excellent
Rep. Kane	1	Very Good
Rep. Rhodes	4	Excellent
28th District (DeWitt, Logan and Macon)		
Sen. Rotz	1	Good
Rep. Dinneen	6	Excellent
Rep. H. B. Harris	2	Good
Rep. Wilson	2	Very Good
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler and Tazewell)		
Sen. Lohmann	12	Excellent
Rep. Allison	6	Excellent
Rep. Burnsmier	2	Excellent
Rep. Flowerree	5	Excellent

(Concluded on page 8)

RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Continued from Page 7)

Members by Senatorial Districts	No. of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record on Important Agricultural Measures
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough and Warren)		
Sen. Downing	6	Excellent
Rep. Robbins	11	Excellent
Rep. Salisbury	3	Excellent
Rep. Schaumleffel	4	Excellent
33rd District (Henderson, Mercer and Rock Island)		
Sen. Carpentier	4	Very Good
Rep. Searle	9	Excellent
Rep. Ora Smith	5	Excellent
Rep. Teigland	1	Good
34th District (Clark, Coles and Douglas)		
Sen. Lyons	3	Very Good
Rep. Frazier	1	Very Good
Rep. Jones	1	Absent because of illness and not recorded on many controversial issues. Attitude Very Good.
Rep. Lewis	3	Very Good
35th District (DeKalb, Lee and Whiteside)		
Sen. Collins	8	Excellent
Rep. Brydia	4	Excellent
Rep. Shaw	1	Fair
Rep. White	5	Excellent
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike and Scott)		
Sen. Dick	2	Very Good
Rep. Donohoo	3	Very Good
Rep. Gibbs	5	Very Good
Rep. Scarborough	9	Very Good
37th District (Bureau, Henry and Stark)		
Sen. Rennick	12	Very Good
Rep. Chapman	1	Very Good
Rep. Knauf	6	Very Good
Rep. Nowlan	2	(Not recorded on many controversial issues. Attitude Very Good)
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin and Montgomery)		
Sen. Miller	2	Very Good
Rep. Donnelly	3	Excellent
Rep. Fellis	2	Excellent
Rep. Robison	3	Excellent
39th District (LaSalle)		
Sen. Benson	13	Very Good
Rep. Hart	2	Excellent
Rep. Hayne (deceased)		
Rep. J. Ward Smith	4	Very Good
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette and Shelby)		
Sen. Fribley	6	Very Good
Rep. C. C. Hunter	1	Very Good
Rep. Preihs	1	Fair
Rep. Welker	3	Excellent
41st District (DuPage and Will)		
Sen. Barr	22	Very Good
Rep. Downey	1	Good
Rep. Hollingsworth	1	Very Good
Rep. O'Neill	11	Excellent
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham and Marion)		
Sen. Oldfield	1	Very Good
Rep. Branson	11	Excellent
Rep. Horn	1	Very Good
Rep. Taylor	2	Very Good
43rd District (Fulton and Knox)		
Sen. Thompson	2	Very Good
Rep. Cutler	10	Very Good
Rep. Peel	1	Very Good
Rep. Ray	3	Excellent
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph and Washington)		
Sen. Crisenberry	6	Very Good
Rep. Brands	6	Excellent
Rep. McDonald	3	Good
Rep. Thornton	5	Very Good
45th District (Morgan and Sangamon)		
Sen. Giffin	2	Very Good
Rep. Green	7	Very Good
Rep. Lawler	8	Excellent
Rep. Sullivan	6	Very Good
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland and Wayne)		
Sen. Broyles	2	Very Good
Rep. Coffman	1	Very Good
Rep. Samford	2	Excellent
Rep. Travers	1	Very Good
47th District (Bond and Madison)		
Sen. Flagg	15	Very Good
Rep. Lloyd Harris	5	Absent because of illness and not recorded on many controversial issues — Attitude Good
Rep. Monroe	5	Excellent
Rep. Mueller	3	Absent because of illness and not recorded on many controversial issues — Attitude Very Good
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash and White)		
Sen. Armstrong	3	Excellent
Rep. Higgins	3	Very Good
Rep. Stanley	2	Excellent
Rep. Thompson	7	Excellent
49th District (St. Clair)		
Sen. Thomas	2	Very Good
Rep. Holten	15	Good
Rep. O. L. Miller	2	Good
Rep. Wellinghoff	4	Good
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union and Williamson)		
Sen. Butler	2	Excellent
Rep. Gulley (deceased)		
Rep. J. E. Miller	1	Very Good
Rep. Upchurch	3	Excellent
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope and Saline)		
Sen. Van Hooser	3	Very Good
Rep. Field	5	Excellent
Rep. Powell	6	Very Good
Rep. Westbrook	2	Very Good

At speakers table during Ottawa meeting are, left to right: L. D. Granger, Ill. Department of Agriculture; H. H. England, Ill. Food Lockers Association; E. G. Randell, FCA; Prof. Sleeter Bull and Prof. William Everitt, both of U. of Illinois; Dana Cryder, Ill. Cooperative Locker Association; Rev. Fred Harrison, Congregational church, Ottawa; L. B. Mann, FCA; Fred Ringham, St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives, and Norman Ralston, locker plant operator from Rockford, Ill.

Plan Further Locker Expansion

SPIRITED discussions on the future of refrigerated locker service and its place in the Farm Bureau organization were held at conferences in Ottawa, Feb. 18-19, and in Springfield, Feb. 25-26.

The conferences were called by the Illinois Cooperative Service of the Illinois Agricultural Association to acquaint locker managers and Farm Bureau leaders with the new Illinois Cooperative Locker Association set-up, legal requirements on locker operation, efficient handling and merchandising of frozen foods and the problems facing further expansion in the Illinois Cooperative Locker Association.

The meetings were presided over by Dana Cryder of Kendall county, president of the Illinois Cooperative Locker Association.

Leading the discussion on the future course of the association, L. W. Braham, manager of Will County Cooperatives, Inc., and former Will county farm adviser, declared that if the farmer cooperatives do not move into large-scale slaughter processing, "others will come along, hire the best farm talent from among us and take the lead in this field."

George Metzger, IAA field secretary, reminded the locker managers of the importance of maintaining bargaining power in the purchase of locker supplies. He also pointed out the need for a strong state locker association with a board of directors responsible to the Farm Bureau membership of Illinois.

Interest in the planning of slaughter plants and slaughter processing plants has been spreading rapidly throughout the state, Frank Gougler, IAA produce marketing director, told Farm Bureau leaders at both meetings.

Farm Bureau people have already made plans to set up slaughter processing plants in Champaign, McLean, La Salle, Will, Kendall, Marshall-Putnam and Adams counties. The plants will cost in the neighborhood of $60,000 to $75,000 although the one planned for Will county will cost an estimated $125,000 and will include lockers and facilities for the handling of poultry.

Dana Cryder

L. W. Braham

These slaughter processing plants will be centrally located in an area in which there are four or five locker plants. The central slaughter processing plant will kill, cure, smoke and chill meat and render lard for all of the locker plants in its area.

This centralization will enable the locker plants to devote their chill rooms and other space to the installation of more lockers, some of which are badly needed.

Macoupin county has already laid plans for a slaughter processing plant at Carlinville which will cost in the neighborhood of $75,000. Bids have already been called for and if this plant is finished in the not too distant future, it may become a model for other counties planning similar plants.

Another project which has been coming to the fore in locker plant and slaughter processing discussions is centralized rendering on a cooperative basis.

First interest in this project appeared to be centered in Southern Illinois, Gougler said. Ten counties in the Carbondale area have already appointed a committee to study and develop further the case for centralized rendering.

If a favorable report is returned and other counties show interest, the rendering plants would be planned on a statewide basis for the rendering of dead animals and the by-products of locker plants and slaughter processing plants.

The slaughter processing plants would be controlled by the management of the locker plants and would require no new organization. The rendering plants, however, would require separate financing and control.

Others on the locker programs included: Paul Mathias, IAA secretary; Prof. Lee A. Somers, College of Agriculture horticulture department; Miss Frances Van Duyne, College of Agriculture food specialist (see women's page); T. L. Gould, Lafayette Food Lockers, Lafayette, Ind.; F. R. Oakley, former Peoria Star editor.

Prof. William L. Everitt, head of the U. of I. department of electrical engineering; Prof. Sleeter Bull, College of Agriculture meats department head; C. G. Randell, L. B. Mann, and Paul C. Wilkins, of the Farm Credit Administration at Washington; Fred C. Ringham of the St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives; George R. Schlageter of Streator, and Ellis Kugler, Co-op Locker Service manager, Champaign.

Men who took part in the locker conferences held in Ottawa, Feb. 18-19.

FARMERS EXCEL AT RARE WINTER SPORT

By Jim Thomson
Ass't Editor, IAA Record

CAN you toss a rock? Can you wield a broom with more than usual zip and zest?

So you think only boys and housewives do such things? Well, you'll find out differently if you talk to farmers in the neighborhood of Triumph, a village of 200 in northwestern La Salle county.

Because for 61 winters three generations of these farmers have belonged to the most exclusive rock-tossing, broom-wielding fraternity in downstate Illinois. It is the only organization of its kind in Illinois outside of Chicago.

When the crops are in and freezing winds sweep across the brown stubble-fields of northern Illinois, members of the Waltham Curling Club pull on their jackets and overshoes, gather up their brooms and curling stones, and head for the three-rink shed at Triumph for a night of their favorite winter sport.

The club membership of 133 is composed chiefly of farmers and practically all of the farmers are members of the La Salle County Farm Bureau. Farm Adviser Fred A. Painter pointed out that the Ophir and Waltham township area from which the curlers come has for many years been a stronghold of farm organization in the county.

Back in the winter of 1884-85, a tall, black-bearded Scot named John Currie, recently arrived from Ayrshire, saw in the northern Illinois winter season ideal conditions for the 400-year-old Scottish game of curling. Far better than his native Scotland, he decided, because winters here were longer and much colder.

THE COVER

Cover picture shows a group of La Salle county farmers playing a game their grandparents started more than 60 years ago. Left to right: Farm Bureau Director Willis Wilson, Don Finley, Art Krieser and Eldon Worsley.

And according to club secretary-treasurer Willis Wilson, a county Farm Bureau director, that is what the curlers welcome — a generous amount of cold weather. It is never too cold to curl, Wilson maintains.

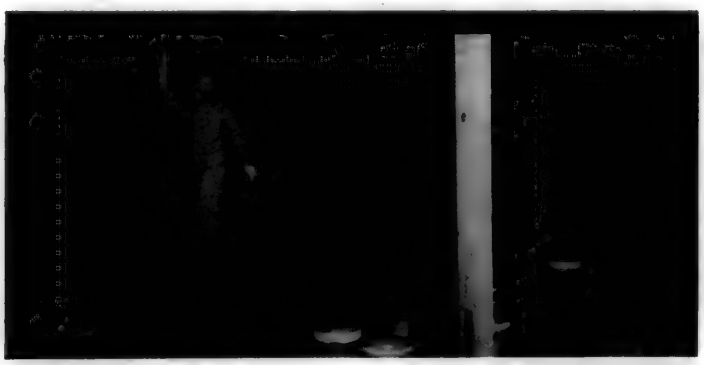
Curling is a sport that requires an extraordinary sense of timing, control and teamwork. In some ways it is similar to bowling, but curlers tell you it requires far more skill and daring.

The curling rink is 46 yards long, more than twice the length of a bowling alley. At each end of the rink is the "house," a circle 12 feet in diameter enclosing three concentric bands generally colored red, white and blue, giving the appearance of a giant target.

Four men comprise each team, including a captain or skipper who directs his team's strategy from behind the house. The object of the game is to slide the curling stone as close to the center of the target as possible. Defensive players on the team try to get their rocks in "guard" position, thereby setting up a blockade on the ice to add to the difficulties of the opponent.

The curling stone or rock, as it is more commonly called, is shaped like a pumpkin that has been stepped on. It is hewn from granite of flint-like hardness and has a handle attached to the flattened top. A player uses two rocks matched for weight and size. Each rock weighs approximately 40 pounds and virtually all are imported from Scotland at a cost of about $38 a pair.

To the bowler accustomed to throwing a 16-pound ball, tossing a 40-pound curling rock is like heaving the kitchen stove across the rink. Actually, however, it does not require as much effort as one might think.



This view across two rinks shows two curling games in operation at the same time. La Salle County Farm Bureau Director Jimmy Webber (left) looks over his shoulder to watch well-played "rock" (right) slide near center of target.

There are many schools of thought on delivery but most players appear to throw the rock with a long easy gliding motion sliding it across the ice.

The most spectacular aspect of the game is the activity of the sweepers who brush the ice with the spirit and enthusiasm of a harassed housewife expecting visitors at any moment.

Brushing is done just ahead of the stone as it moves across the ice in order to clear the way of all dirt and any minute objects which might be in the path of the stone. A small piece of paper, a match, or dirt from the boots of the players can throw a rock off its course and upset the calculation of its speed by the skipper.

Skillful play puts four stones near center of target. Latest move has players spellbound for a moment. Left to right: Melvin Hagenbuch, Ivan Bunton, and Charles Hagenbuch.

The sweepers are teammates who stand on either side of the rink watching a third member of the team throw his curling stone. If his delivery is too slow, the skipper calls on the sweepers to "bring it in." At his word, the sweepers spring into action and brush with devilish fanaticism.

Triumph curlers maintain that a stone can be advanced as much as 15 feet by expert sweeping.

The skipper occupies a unique place in the game of curling. He holds a position similar to the anchor man in bowling, yet his responsibility is far greater. He stands behind the target advising while his teammates slide their rocks toward him from the hack, or playing position, more than 40 yards away.

At a glance, he must be able to judge the speed of the stone a few seconds after it has been played by his teammate so he can tell his sweepers what to do.

Finally he must play his team's last shots which are generally the most difficult and most important plays of the game since they more often than not decide its outcome. The difficulty of his play is heightened when the rink is cluttered up with the 14 rocks of his opponents and teammates which have already been thrown.

Skipper Ivan Bunton (left) tells his sweeper teammates in background to brush a clear path for approaching stone so it will reach target at his feet. Opponent Graeme Currie (right) watches the play hopefully.

For competition, the Waltham curlers generally go to Milwaukee, which is the largest curling center nearby. Each year curlers from our northern states, and Canada congregate in Milwaukee for matches of national curling importance and each year there are generally several representatives in the competition from the Waltham Club. Several have won awards at Milwaukee for their prowess with the curling stone.

Included in the overwhelming farm membership of the club are a doctor, a lawyer, two bankers and an Illinois Farm Supply Company driver.

Club officers are: Arthur Jones, president; Everett Chalus, vice president; Willis Wilson, secretary-treasurer, and Directors Graeme Currie and Eldridge Dana. All of the officers are Farm Bureau members except Dana, who gave up his membership when he moved to the village.

Several years ago, the Waltham Curling Club was invited to play at the University of Illinois skating rink during Farm and Home Week to give other Illinois farmers a chance to see this unique game.

Because another event had taken place shortly before their arrival at the rink, the ice was not correctly prepared and the exhibition turned out to be a fizzle. The spectators who were on hand to watch the game were greatly disappointed.

Their disappointment was mild, however, compared to the chagrin of the Waltham curlers, who had looked forward to the event for several days. They hope they may again be given the opportunity to put on an exhibition of curling for Farm and Home Week, but the next time they will insist that everything be done right, including the preparation of the ice, so no one will be disappointed.

Farm Bureau Director Jimmy Webber throws stone. Broom is held in left hand for balance. Spectators watch through glass partition in background.

Until 1940, most of the curling had

(*Continued on Page 23*)

Through a partition of glass windows, a handful of Saturday night spectators watch curlers on the ice from the comfort of stove-heated club room.

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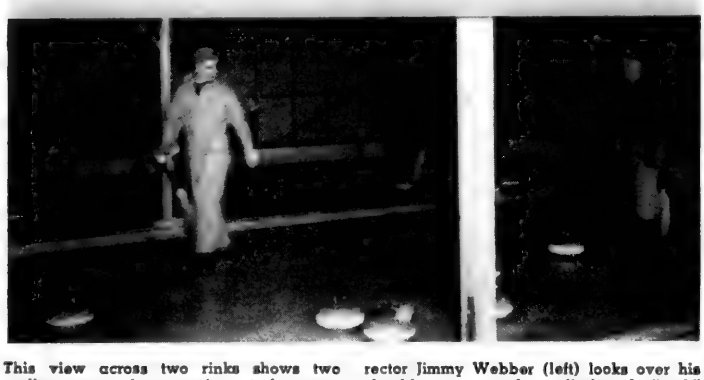

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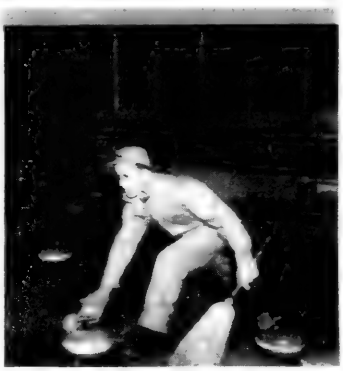

Farm Bureau Director Jimmy Webber throws stone. Broom is held in left hand for balance. Spectators watch through glass partition in background.

Until 1940, most of the curling had

(*Continued on Page 23*)

Through a partition of glass windows, a handful of Saturday night spectators watch curlers on the ice from the comfort of stove-heated club room.

Shorts in the News

Lt. Fred P. Bierer, recently returned from two years service in the Navy, has been named manager of the Fruit Exchange Supply Company, subsidiary organization of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, IAA associated company located at Carbondale.

Prior to entering the service, Bierer was assistant sales manager for the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, but devoted most of his time to the Supply Company.

Bierer will work with L. L. Colvis who will continue as general manager for both the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and Supply Company. Colvis is also director of fruit and vegetable marketing for the IAA.

Bierer was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1937 where his main interest was in horticulture. He then spent several years on his own fruit farm and served two years as the youngest member of the board of directors of the Fruit Growers Exchange.

Robert J. Howard of Boone, Ia., has been named assistant farm adviser for Kane county. He will have direction of Rural Youth, 4-H Clubs and other extension activities with Farm Adviser A. C. Johnson. Howard is a graduate of Iowa State College and was recently discharged after serving three years with the armed services.

Kenneth A. Stocker, Jacksonville, has been employed as assistant farm adviser and youth adviser at the Woodford County Farm Bureau. He began work March 1.

Recently discharged from the service, Mr. and Mrs. Stocker and their daughter will move to Eureka as soon as housing can be secured.

Stocker is a native of Morgan county and was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1942. He was assistant farm adviser in Madison county prior to entering the service.

John L. Diamond, Edwards county farm adviser for the past 2½ years, has taken over his duties as Peoria county farm adviser, succeeding I. F. Green, who resigned to work for a Peoria bank.

Diamond is a 1938 graduate of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. He taught vocational agriculture at Greenville high school and served as assistant farm adviser in Peoria county in 1942-43. He is married and has two children.

W. A. Viehe, president of the Franklin County Farm Bureau, died at his home in Ewing, Jan. 19. He was a charter member of the Farm Bureau and had served on the board of directors for seveal years before becoming president. Mr. Viehe was a firm believer and champion of farm cooperatives, working hard the past year in promoting and organizing the Franklin County Service Company.

Eugene F. Hugo, recently discharged from the Army after more than four years of service, is the new assistant in the St. Louis office of the Illinois Grain Corporation. Illinois Grain is an associated company of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

During his Army service Hugo worked two and one-half years as special agent, Counter Intelligence Office, Washington, D. C. He received his training for this work at the Counter Intelligence Corps investigators' school in Chicago.

Hugo also served one and one-half years as special agent in the Counter Intelligence Corps in the European theater of operations in France, Holland and Germany. His duties consisted chiefly in arrest and apprehension of enemy wanted personalities. Arrests included officials in the German high command, the Gestapo, storm troops, the SS corps.

Karl F. Adams of McLean county was elected president of the Illinois Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers at the organization's annual meeting held in connection with Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois.

He succeeds George Maxwell of Champaign county. C. M. Cassidy of Macon county was elected vice president. O. H. Mendenhall, Champaign county, and J. B. Andrews, Champaign county, were reelected treasurer and secretary respectively.

A dividend of four cents per bushel on grain purchased was distributed in early March by the Savoy Grain and Coal Company to its 250 patrons.

The total dividend, according to President L. G. Johnston, was approximately $20,000 — about three-fourths of the total dividend paid a year ago.

In addition to the patronage dividend in grain, the company paid five per cent on preferred stock. Grain handled by the elevator during the past year amounted to 650,000 bushels.

Officers of the Illinois Farm Advisers Association elected during Farm and Home Week are left to right, front row: I. E. Parett, Vermilion, director; W. F. Coolidge, Livingston, vice president; W. B. Bunn, Pike, president; O. O. Mowery, Macoupin, secretary, and Ray V. Watson, Mason, director. Back row, all directors: Glenn C. Smith, Pope-Hardin; C. S. Cutright, Effingham; Charles E. Yale, Lee, 1945 association president; A. J. Rehling, Henderson, and H. S. Wright of Du Page

A corn plant uses about 368 pounds of water to produce one pound of dry matter, while cucumbers use 713 pounds of water and pumpkins 834 pounds of water to make one pound of dry matter.

INCORPORATE ILLINOIS GRAIN TERMINALS COMPANY

ANOTHER forward step in the IAA's comprehensive plan for cooperative grain merchandising was taken in February with the incorporation of the Illinois Grain Terminals Company.

This company will acquire elevator facilities at the terminal markets and barge equipment for the movement of grain on the Illinois and Mississippi waterways.

What does the establishment of a grain merchandising cooperative like the Illinois Grain Terminals Company mean to the average grain farmer of Illinois?

Let's look at cooperative grain marketing developments to date. Heretofore, the Farm Bureau's statewide grain marketing efforts have been confined to the commission and brokerage business. In other words, the Farm Bureau's program was to sell grain for its member elevator companies. Farmers profited in the savings in commissions by selling through their own cooperative.

Now in recent years there has been a demand on the part of farmers' elevators of the cooperative type and the Farm Bureaus, adjacent to both the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, for an expanded program of merchandising. This would enable the grain producer to sell his grain to his local elevator which will as a member of the state company, sell the grain to Illinois Grain Terminals Company. Illinois Grain Terminals will in turn sell the grain to processors, millers, etc. In this way, the farmer will have a direct channel from his farm to the consumer.

By having control of his grain from the farm all the way to the consumer, the grain producer is in a position to share in the earnings of the grain merchandising business. The earnings, of course, of the grain merchandising business have always been far greater than that of the grain commission or brokerage business.

Along with the Illinois Grain Terminals Company, the Illinois Grain Corporation, the IAA's statewide commission company, will continue to render a commission and brokerage service to its member elevators, to the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa, and the Indiana Grain Cooperative, Inc.

Since the Illinois Grain Terminals Company is a Farm Bureau-sponsored company, it will be tied into the Illinois Agricultural Association by the issuance of Class B stock which will be held by the IAA.

Incorporators of the new company are: Harvey W. Adair, Chicago Heights; C. J. Elliott, Streator; Lyman Bunting, Ellery; August Eggerding, Red Bud; Homer Curtiss, Stockton; R. V. McKee, Varna; John T. Evans, Hoopeston; Milton W. Warren, Mansfield; Ronald R. Holt, Galva; J. King Eaton, Edwardsville, and Charles Lauritzen, Reddick.

Backbone of the business of the Illinois Grain Terminals Company will probably come from river operations that are being organized by County Farm Bureaus on or near the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

Three such companies already have been organized. They are: Prairie Grain Company which will serve producers from Seneca to Peoria in the following counties, LaSalle, Lee, Marshall-Putnam, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Woodford, and Bureau. Directors of Prairie Grain are: H. T. Marshall, Serena, president; Carl O. Johnson, Varna, secretary-treasurer; Harry E. Meyers, Kewanee; Wesley Attig, Ashton; E. R. Kuntz, Princeville; Albert Hayes, Chillicothe; Ray H. Jackson, Toulon; C. E. Studley, Princeton, and H. S. Lamp, El Paso.

Havana River Grain Company which will serve producers in Fulton, Schuyler, McDonough, Mason, Cass, Menard and Logan. Directors are: Howard Stone, Mason City, president; Andrew Larson, Havana, vice-president; Leo Walters, Prairie City, secretary; Alex Howe, Havana, treasurer; Clarence Fulks, Littleton; W. Irving Brown, Oakford; J. P. Armstrong, Chandlerville, and F. C. Sparks, Lincoln.

Western Illinois Grain Company which will serve producers in Hancock, McDonough, Warren, and Henderson. Directors are: Emory W. Ward, Ferris, president; Irving M. Graham, Carthage, vice-president; Leo W. Worden, LaHarpe; Marion E. Herzog, Blandinsville; R. E. Keithley, Macomb; Ira W. Huston, Roseville; E. H. Kirkpatrick, Roseville, treasurer; L. W. Ross, Stronghurst, and Otto W. Steffey, Stronghurst, secretary.

On March 1, the Western Illinois Grain Company made final settlement for the purchase of the Dallas City Grain & Feed Company which owned elevators at Dallas City, Adrian, Ferris, and McCall. Personnel of the older company will be continued in the employ of the Western Illinois Grain Company.

Prairie Grain Company has established quotas for stock selling campaign in the various counties that it will serve and have approved the sale of $150,000 in stock.

Havana River Grain Company is now engaged in a stock selling campaign in the six counties it will serve, and will acquire 300 feet of river frontage from the Farmers Elevator Company at Havana for the erection of a new elevator.

Farm and Home week visitors at the University of Illinois look over a hay drier which consists of blower and ducts designed to circulate air through stored hay. Gadget makes it possible to store newly cut grass in the barn.

DEAN RUSK LAUDS FARM BUREAU AT SMITH AWARD

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Dean Rusk's compliments came during the presentation of a plaque by the association to Earl C. Smith, former president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, in appreciation of his outstanding service to agriculture.

O. D. Brissenden, IAA organization director, received the plaque for Mr. Smith, who was in Florida at the time of the managers and appraisers meeting.

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"The determination to do something about these economic problems," Dean Rusk continued, "led to state and national organizations of the Farm Bureau and to the beginning of the most powerful farm movement this country has ever known.

"The strength and force of the Farm Bureau movement did not come all at once or by accident," he said. "It grew in strength and accumulated greatness as local, county, state and national leaders forged to the front.

"While it is true that a great movement once under way does much to develop its own leadership, it is also true that the momentum and influence of most worth-while movements depend upon the caliber of the men who sponsor them.

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MERRILL GREGORY ASSISTANT EDITOR OF WALLACE'S FARMER

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Lt. Merrill C. Gregory, who has been on leave of absence from his job as editor of the IAA RECORD since September of 1941 while serving in the armed forces, has accepted the position of assistant editor of Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead. Wallace's Farmer is published in Des Moines, Ia., Lieutenant Gregory's home town.

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About 85 per cent of the wood used in Illinois now is being imported from other states.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

ASSETS

	December 31 1944	December 31 1943
U. S. Government Bonds	$ 8,667,728.41	$11,702,687.16
State, County and Municipal Bonds	2,793,013.76	2,816,323.46
Public Utility Bonds	6,018,587.36	7,049,068.76
Railroad Bonds	1,300,291.71	1,962,035.91
Industrial and Misc. Bonds	1,280,883.24	1,600,471.12
F. H. A. Mortgage Loans	2,639,306.53	2,351,028.89
Loans secured by Policy Cash Values	1,010,714.31	981,046.80
Cash	465,294.84	429,029.15
Int. on Investments Accrued but not due	152,912.16	174,157.08
Net Premiums Due and Deferred	688,970.87	747,263.94
Miscellaneous	239.44	698.03
TOTAL	$25,068,032.83	$29,813,772.31

LIABILITIES and SURPLUS

	December 31 1944	December 31 1943
Policy Reserves	$17,785,783.16	$20,722,046.06
Policy Proceeds left on deposit	883,469.88	1,098,392.00
Policy Div. left on deposit	1,005,845.94	1,210,722.92
Premiums and interest paid in advance	928,103.11	1,328,591.44
Policy Dividends declared	466,436.27	533,062.03
Res. for invest. and int. Losses and Mort. Fluct.	875,000.00	1,000,000.00
Claims Reported but pending proof	78,334.47	35,307.25
Res. for unreported claims	96,900.80	67,150.00
All other liabilities including taxes	128,617.29	348,847.73
TOTAL LIABILITIES EXCEPT CAPITAL	$22,248,507.94	$26,344,119.43
Capital Stock	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00
Unassigned Surplus	2,619,524.89	3,269,652.88
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Insurance in Force	$226,008,013.00	$250,639,350.00

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Country Life
INSURANCE COMPANY

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Country Life
INSURANCE
COMPANY

Interest Grows in Work of School Survey Committees

★ ★ ★

WITH school survey committees at work in 93 counties in Illinois, more and more folks are becoming interested in the work that these public-spirited groups are performing.

In the first place, each school committee is made up of nine members, five representing rural districts and four from urban districts. These members were elected by the school directors and board members of their respective counties.

School survey committee members work without pay, but their responsibilities are great and their duties are clearly outlined in the School Survey Law passed by the last session of the state legislature.

Here are the powers and duties of the committees as outlined in the law:

(a) To study the school districts of the county and their organization for the purpose of recommending desirable re-organization which in the judgment of the committee will afford better educational opportunities for the pupils and inhabitants of the county, more efficient and economical administration of public schools and a more equitable distribution of public school revenues;

(b) To confer with school authorities and residents of the school districts of the county, hold public hearings, and furnish to school board members and to the public information concerning re-organization of school districts in the county; and

(c) To make reports of its study and recommendations, including a map or maps showing existing boundaries of school districts and the boundaries of proposed or recommended school districts, concerning the re-organization and financing of the school districts of the county.

The law also calls for public hearings in each proposed new district followed by a vote. Some of the reasons why the County School Survey procedure is necessary were stated in last month's issue of the IAA RECORD.

In less technical language the committee will study the assessed valuation, enrollments, tax rates, teacher supply, roads, community sentiment, and other things which have to do with the efficiency and economy of the schools. They will collect figures and study maps pertaining to the school districts and transportation problems.

This data will provide them with a back log of information which will guide them in making recommendations for a re-grouping of districts into a more efficient, economical pattern, wherever feasible.

Copies of the recommendations of the county school committee are to be submitted to each school board member in the county in a tentative report. Following the submission of the tentative report to the people for their study, public hearings will be called in each proposed new district. At these public hearings comments and suggestions from local people on proposals made by the committee will be sought. Copies of the report will also be sent to the members of the State Advisory Commission, who also may make suggestions.

The county committee will then make a final report based on their tentative report but with a proper regard to suggestions growing out of the public hearings and these coming from the State Advisory Commission. Within nine months after the final report is distributed to the school board members of the county, the people in any reorganized district proposed by the Committee will have an opportunity to vote on the proposals of the county committee.

In reality where the county committee proposes a larger district, that recommendation legally applies to the establishment of a larger district for administrative and financial purposes only. The county committee's recommendations legally have nothing whatever to do with the number of schools operated in the proposed larger district.

The local people will determine whether the district proposed by the committee shall be created and the board members representing them will decide how many schools should be operated and what schools can reasonably be closed for the sake of efficiency and economy.

Although the proposals of the county committee legally extend only to the recommendation of larger districts that can provide better educational opportunities while eliminating unnecessary waste yet the committee should, in view of their fund of information and impartial over-all viewpoint, make recommendations regarding attendance units, location of building sites, etc., in the proposed new districts. While the new districts are not obligated to follow such recommendations, local people may find such recommendations from the county committee helpful.

PRES. SHUMAN ATTENDS FEED SHORTAGE MEETING

Charles B. Shuman, president of the IAA, attended a conference on the food and feed shortage Feb. 19 in Washington called by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson. Other leaders attending the conference were President Edward A. O'Neal of the AFBF; H. A. Praeger, Kansas Farm Bureau president; Vice-President Howard Hill of Iowa Farm Bureau Federation; Herbert Voorhees, New Jersey Farm Bureau president, and W. R. Ogg of the Washington AFBF office.

In the discussions, the major recommendation made by Farm Bureau officials was that the promises and pledges made to farmers by high government officials be kept.

Farm Bureau representatives also voiced opposition to all suggestions to reduce the ceiling price on heavy weight hogs. An increase in ceiling price for hogs weighing less than 240 pounds was favored, provided the increase was made possible through upward adjustment of retail prices and not through an increase in subsidy.

Farm Bureau representatives opposed all proposals which necessitated an increase in subsidy payment.

It was also recommended that more railroad cars be made available for shipment of corn from areas of surplus to deficit regions.

FRUIT GROWERS WILL MEET APRIL 4

Annual meeting of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and Fruit Exchange Supply Company has been set for April 4. The meeting will be held in Carbondale in the Old Science Building on the campus of Southern Illinois Normal University.

HIRED MAN INJURED IN FARM ACCIDENT

TODAY'S FARM is just about as highly mechanized as any modern factory. Hazards to workers are always present, but where there is machinery there is a still greater hazard. As a business man and employer you must reckon with the danger of financial liability in case one of your farm hands is injured while at work in your employ. The only sensible way to safeguard your operations . . . to spread the risk . . . is to insure your workers in the COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY. You will feel safer, and your farm workers will feel better to know that they are protected by this strong company in case of injury. See your local Farm Bureau insurance representative for further details.

WHAT THIS POLICY DOES:

1 **Protects you against claims by non-employees who sustain injury or damage because of claimed negligence — $5,000 one person, $10,000 one accident.**

2 **Provides protection for claims made by injured farm workers or domestic servants — $5,000 one injured employee, $10,000 one accident.**

3 **Pays for reasonable and necessary medical, hospital, dental, surgical, ambulance, registered nurse service, and medical supplies for injured employees up to $250.**

Country Mutual Casualty Company

FORMERLY ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

608 S. DEARBORN CHICAGO 5, ILL.

FOR DETAILS AND RATES SEE YOUR INSURANCE AGENT AT FARM BUREAU OFFICE

SPRING WORK PREPARATORY SALE

The Key to SMOOTH MOTORS

Good, clean spark plugs are essential to the smooth operation of cars and tractors. Edison Spark Plugs are designed specifically for each type and heat range of motor.

Note these Edison-engineered features:

1. **Albenite Insulator**—A special porcelain with great strength and resistance to sudden temperature changes.
2. **Thermo-Electric Seal**—Heat-sealed under high voltage crimping assures gas tight, leakproof one-piece construction.
3. **BUILT-IN Leakproof Gasket**—This patented gasket insures a compression type seal between the engine block and spark plug—needs no replacement.
4. **EDISPARK Electrode Construction**—Condenser-action "flat" gap construction prevents rapid gap growing and arcing.

Whether your motor requires hot or cold spark plugs, you can satisfy your needs with

EDISON SPARK PLUGS

Don't Let Shortages Delay You!

Be sure to keep plenty of farm fuels on hand—FS/50 and T-40 Tractor Fuels and Kleer Motor Gasoline are popular for most tractors and the *new* Magic Aladdin Gasoline is just the thing for high-compression tractors.

And don't take any chances on running low on Blue Seal Motor Oil. This oil has been a favorite with Illinois farmers for many years. It certainly proved itself during the war and is now ready to again prove its peace-time value.

Always provide an adequate supply of

BLUE SEAL MOTOR OIL

PREVIEW

The New

BLUE SEAL FLY SPRAY

will contain

D. D. T.

This powerful ingredient has been included with other active ingredients to produce the best Fly Spray obtainable. The new Blue Seal Fly Spray has a long time repelling quality, is easily sprayed, and is not sticky. When used repeatedly on inside barn walls and stalls, it has sufficient lasting power to kill flies alighting on the surface several days after it was sprayed. This spray is not recommended for household use where the new Blue Seal Fly *Killer* should be used.

Keep that Machinery WELL GREASED

Poorly lubricated machinery can be the source of many troubles. Avoid breakdowns, heavy-pulling loads, squeaks, wear and tear with farm-tested Blue Seal Greases. There is a special grease for each type of work. Explain your grease requirements to your Blue Seal salesman. He will recommend just the right Blue Seal grease to take care of your needs and deliver it right to your farm.

BLUE SEAL GREASES

Ask Your Blue Seal Salesman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois

Rural Youth

By
ELLSWORTH D. LYON

The Rural Youth slogan for 1946 — "Serve Your Community and Know Your Neighbor" — was made the banquet theme for Knox county. The county Rural Youth orchestra provided music for the crowd of 212 from 12 counties. Other activities of this group included a discussion at the February meeting on the subject, "What Rural Youth Can Do For 4-H Clubs," sponsoring of a basketball team for league play at the Galesburg Y.M.C.A., a play party every two weeks for the community of Galesburg in cooperation with the "Y" and the recent installation of Fulton county officers at their annual banquet.

Other recent banquets reported are the following: Peoria, March 6, the first time since 1941; McLean, Feb. 7, with an attendance of 150 from six counties; Mason, Feb. 16, with installation of officers; Fulton, Feb. 21, with installation service led by Knox county. Pulaski-Alexander held its annual banquet March 15. Jasper held its banquet March 14.

McLean county Rural Youth enjoy a dance during a recent meeting.

Edgar continues to lead recreation for the children's home in Paris.

The theme for Richland's fifth annual banquet was, "The Atomic Age."

"The Two-Family Farm" provided helpful discussion for Wabash and Kankakee in their January meetings. McHenry reports new members gained. Keep going McHenry!

The movie, "King of Waters," was shown by Randolph at the February meeting. A basketball game each week is played by the boys.

Brown County Rural Youthers are shouldering responsibilities of leadership in their county. Four are in the Farm Bureau-Farm Management Service. Three are assistant 4-H Club leaders. This year a Rural Youther is organizing and leading a 4-H Club in his community.

Franklin is now sponsoring a membership drive. Lewis Van Horn and Jimmie Rowland are the captains in a two-team outfit.

Welcome Williamson into the Rural Youth Fellowship. Nice to see growth in your new organization, even at second meeting. Congratulations!

St. Clair is very much on the alert. They appeared on two radio programs in February and led recreation for two church socials as well as for the Clinton County Home Bureau Family Night.

Clark discussed "Soil and Nutrition" at the February meeting with C. N. Glover, farm adviser, as leader.

In keeping with the state slogan Adams is leading recreation and training recreation leaders for various groups. Recently two members led such an activity for a statewide church youth meeting.

Cook scheduled O. D. Brissenden, organization director of the IAA, for its March banquet.

Winnebago would not be defeated when the weather failed to provide ice for a planned skating party. The event was turned into a hayride party and weiner roast with a good time for all.

Woodford is planning a dance for the last week in April, according to an announcement by president, Bill Romersberger.

Iroquois announces the following program series made up from suggestions by the members: Etiquette, Modern Farm Home, Safety, Indian Lore, History of Iroquois County, Current Events.

White County served the community in February by entertaining the Carmi Kiwanis Club.

Hamilton sponsored a box supper in February. President, Katherine Gibbs, reports the event successful with boxes averaging $5.

Tazewell, very much on the beam reports as follows: (1) February 28 — film on "Landscaping" and a discussion of the new Illinois Rural School Law; (2) March 21 — joint meeting with Woodford; (3) Last week in March — The three-act comedy, "Professor, How Could You?" A membership drive is conducted each month in the community where the meeting is held.

McLean county Rural Youth officers for 1946 are, left to right: Betty Lawrence, secretary; Irene Miller, recreation leader; Wayne Lage, president; Dorothy Beeler, treasurer; Genevieve Rhoda, song leader. Vice president Russell Keim and Reporter Lorraine Dalton were not present when picture was taken.

GRAIN CEILINGS ARE RAISED

Effective March 4, ceiling prices on grains were raised in order to adjust live stock feeding to reduced supplies of grain.

The joint announcement made by the Secretary of Agriculture and OPA raised ceilings as follows: wheat, 3 cents a bushel; corn, 3 cents; barley, 4 cents; oats, 2 cents, and grain sorghums, 9 cents per 100 pounds. Ceiling prices for rye, which go into effect June 1, will be increased 4 cents per bushel.

Other steps outlined in the program include:

1. No change will be made in hog ceilings prior to Sept. 1, 1946, but consideration will be given to lowering the ceiling price on heavier weight butcher hogs after that date. Consideration also will be given to lowering the subsidy on heavier hogs before Sept. 1.

2. The present subsidy of 50 cents per 100 pounds for finishing cattle to top grades will be terminated on June 30.

The announcement also said the grain price increases were being made as a cushion for possible increases in parity in the next few months. As parity increases, as it has each month since the end of the Japanese war, the law requires that ceilings be changed to take care of parity increases.

URGE MATERIALS FOR FARM BUILDINGS

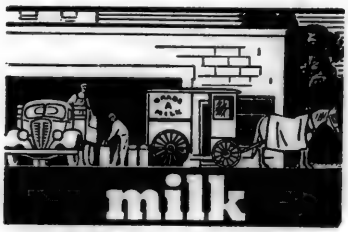
Recommendation has been made by the American Farm Bureau Federation to Wilson W. W. Wyatt, administrator of the National Housing Agency, that the housing program make provisions to assure farmers needed building materials.

The telegram sent by AFBF President Edward A. O'Neal to Wyatt stated:

"Respectfully urge that you make adequate provisions in your housing program to assure that farmers will be able to secure urgently needed building materials for repair and replacement of essential farm buildings. This is vitally important to farmers in meeting their food production goals.

"Appropriate provisions also should be made to enable farmers to secure building materials for critically needed rural housing.

"Farmers also should have equal opportunity with others in obtaining needed materials to construct housing for veterans who are tenants, sharecroppers and farm workers."



By Wilfred Shaw

The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are January prices for 3.5% milk f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective city milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.48
Canton	2.75
Champaign-Urbana	2.75
Chicago	3.20
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.78
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.50
Jacksonville	2.85
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle-Peru	2.70
Moline-Rock Island-Davenport	3.15
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.60
Rockford	3.14
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis, Mo.	3.51
Streator	2.50

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis, delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted), as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for December unless otherwise noted:

Baltimore	$3.85
Boston	3.92
Chicago (70-mile zone) (Jan.)	3.20
Cleveland	3.51
Denver (Jan.)	3.01
Detroit	3.60
Duluth, Minn.	2.85
Hartford, Conn.	3.99
Kansas City	3.50
Knoxville, Tenn. (Jan.)	3.55
Madison, Wis.	2.98
Memphis	3.61
New York City	4.08
Pittsburgh	3.62
Seattle (Jan.)	3.10
Sioux City, Iowa (Jan.)	3.05
St. Joseph, Mo. (Jan.)	3.30
St. Louis (Jan.)	3.51
Toledo	3.44

A. E. Meyer of Davenport, Ia., has been employed as manager of the Quality Milk Association by the association board of directors. He will succeed C. G. Huppert, manager for the past nine years. Offering his final report to the 425 members attending the organization's 16th annual meeting in Moline, Feb. 16, retiring Manager Huppert declared the association has marketed 17 per cent more milk over the previous year and had added 167 new members to its rolls during the year. Wilfred Shaw, IAA director of milk marketing, addressed the meeting.

The annual meeting of the Mid-West Dairymen's Company of Rockford will be held Tuesday, March 26, starting at 10:30 a.m., at the Faust Hotel, Rockford. Principal speaker, according to Manager H. W. Mainland, will be Prof. R. D. Froker of the agricultural economics department, University of Wisconsin.

Cash refunds of $16,625 to producers were declared at the 24th annual meeting of the Producers Co-Op Dairy held Feb. 11 in Quincy. The refunds included $9,329 as patronage refunds and producer equities totaling $7,296. Total sales increased $33,000 during the year for a new high, according to reports by President Anthony Grawe and Manager M. B. Crocker. Speakers on the program were Edwin Gumm of Knox county, president of the Illinois Milk Producers Association, and Wilfred Shaw, secretary. Reelected as directors for three-year terms were Wilbur Coe and Henry Sommers. John Allison was elected to succeed retiring director Ben Putnam, who was not a candidate for reelection after serving on the board for many years.

Manager Ryland Capron of Peoria Milk Producers and Manager Ed Rush of Peoria Producers Dairy reported substantial increases in business during the past year in their reports to the 400 members attending the organizations' annual meetings Feb. 8 in Peoria. Manager Capron reported increased membership and Manager Rush declared the past year's sales were 18 per cent above any previous year. Patronage refunds, stock dividends, and membership equities paid to members of the two organizations totaled $25,001.51. Principal speaker was L. G. Fletcher of the Caterpillar Tractor Company of Peoria. With the exception of John Hagenstoz of Tazewell county, all directors were reelected. Hagenstoz was not a candidate and was succeeded by Lester Keil of Tazewell.

Illinois' 1945 "Corn King," Walter Stack, McLean county, is flanked by a pair of grain-raising champions also honored during Farm and Home Week in Urbana. Pillsbury awards were made to Jesse Riley (left), Macon county, for his wheat and to C. E. Canterbury (right), Sangamon county, for his soybeans. *(Courier Photo)*

Historians report that many centuries ago the Chinese used dried and powdered skins of toads as a treatment for wounds. This ancient practice was considered a silly superstition until recently, when it was found that powdered toad skins contain a considerable amount of modern drug adrenalin.

AULT NAMED FARM SUPPLY ASS'T TREASURER

A. M. Ault, former director of the petroleum division, has been named assistant treasurer of the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

A. M. Ault

The new position was created at the request of Robert A. Cowles, Illinois Agricultural Association treasurer, who also serves as Illinois Farm Supply Company treasurer. Increasing business, sometimes amounting in volume to a half million dollars a day made the need for an assistant treasurer imperative.

Ault is a graduate of the University of Illinois College of Commerce and has been associated with Illinois Farm Supply for 11 years. He was manager of service companies in Jo Daviess and Marshall-Putnam counties before joining the field staff of Illinois Farm Supply in 1939. In 1941 he came to the Chicago office as head of the petroleum division.

ILLINOIS WINTER WHEAT ACREAGE DECREASES

A six per cent decrease in the state's winter wheat acreage was reported March 1 by A. J. Surratt, state and federal farm statistician.

Surratt blamed the decrease in wheat acreage and labor and equipment shortages and the late harvest of soybean and corn crops.

"Shortage of farm labor and equipment strung out the harvest of beans and corn through the winter and many farmers did not have time to prepare the soil for winter wheat plantings," Surratt said.

Surratt said that unless conditions improved some husking of corn and combining of beans would go into March. There is still some unfinished work in the southern half of the state, he said.

DR. BOLAND INJURED

Driving on his way to Fort Sheridan from Chicago to receive his discharge from the Army, Lt. Col. John E. Boland, Country Life medical director on leave of absence, wound up in Gardiner General Hospital after a collision with an empty school bus. The accident occurred Feb. 25 on the outskirts of Chicago. Dr. Boland sustained a fractured left leg and lacerations to the left ear.

More Servicemen Return To Old Jobs With IAA

SERVICEMEN returning to their old jobs in the Chicago offices of the Illinois Agricultural Association include a member of Country Life's tab department who married an Australian girl.

The Country Life employe is Robert H. Jones and his wife is the former Elsie Washington of Melbourne. Jones hopes his wife, a former WAAF, will join him in several weeks.

Dick Hummel

Robert Jones

Jones has been with Country Life since February, 1942. He went into the service in April, 1943 and did most of his training in Arkansas before going overseas in October, 1943. He spent 23 months in Australia and later served in the Philippines before returning to the United States in January, 1946 when he was discharged. He was a technician, third grade in the signal corps and received one battle star.

Also back in Country Life's tab department is Dick Hummel, who has been with the company since the fall of 1940. He went into the ground service of the air forces in February, 1943 and received most of his training in Kansas. He went overseas in October, 1944, serving with B-29 crews on Saipan, Guam and Iwo. After 16 months, he returned home and was discharged in December as a sergeant with three battle stars.

Burton Erickson, an employe of Country Life since December, 1939 is back in the auditing department. He joined the service in December, 1942 and received his training at Fort Lewis, Wash. Beginning in June, 1943, he spent the next 31 months overseas in Hawaii, New Guinea, Morotai, Philippines and Japan. He was discharged in January with two battle stars.

Burton Erickson

Leo F. McGrane joined the Country Life office staff in November, 1939 and went into the army three years later. He received his basic training in Alabama before going overseas in July, 1943. After service in Australia, New Guinea, Philippines, Japan and New Caledonia, he returned to the United States in December, 1945 with the rating of staff sergeant. He holds two battle stars and is now employed in the policyholders service department.

L. F. McGrane

Robert A. Petersen of Country Casualty's claims department joined the company in May, 1943 and went into the service in August of the same year. He received his training as an infantryman in Texas before going overseas in January, 1944. Petersen returned to the United States two years later after service in New Zealand, New Caledonia, Japan and the Philippines. He holds one battle star and was discharged in January as a technician, fifth grade.

R. A. Petersen

John J. Marren of Country Casualty's claims department has been with the company since July, 1939. In September, 1941, he went into the army receiving most of his training at Newport, Ark. He went overseas in September, 1945 serving in Hawaii and with the ground services of the air forces in the Marianas. He was a radio mechanic and returned home in December, 1945. He was discharged shortly thereafter as a private, first class.

J. J. Marren

Harold W. Larson of Country Casualty's accounting department, has been with the company since October, 1937. He went into the service in September, 1942 and received most of his training at Fort Knox, Ky. He was overseas from July, 1945 through October, 1945 serving in Guam, Hawaii, the Marshalls and the Philippines. He served with the infantry and armored services as a technician, third grade and was discharged in January.

H. W. Larson

Alfred Arentz has been employed by Country Casualty since June, 1941 and is back in the records department. He went into the naval service in October, 1942 and received his boot training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center before going overseas in December, 1943. Arentz served in Hawaii, Japan, Okinawa, Philippines, Marshalls and Carolines before coming home in May, 1945 with 10 battle stars. He was discharged in January as a gunner's mate, second class.

Alfred Arentz

LUDWIG IS MISSOURI F. B. INSURANCE MANAGER

Albert Ludwig, assistant superintendent of claims in the Chicago office of Country Mutual Casualty Company, resigned his job March 1 to become manager of the Missouri Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company at Jefferson City, Mo. Ludwig went to the Chicago office from Randolph county in 1935, where he served as general agent. He lived with his wife and daughter in Oak Park.

Albert Ludwig

Approximately 28 per cent of Illinois crop land is level. About 45 per cent has more than a 2 per cent slope. Nine per cent is river and creek bottomland.

In general livestock areas, year-to-year earnings tend to be higher where from 15 to 25 per cent of the tillable land is kept in legumes and grasses.

Chemicals can be used in weed control where suited, but one should not depend upon them as a cure-all.

THERE GOES MRS. HAMFAT AND HER NEW FAMILY
YEH .... THE BOSS IS EXPECTING A LOT MORE YOUNG UNS — YOU SHOULD SEE THE BIG BOTTLE OF F.B. SERUM HE GOT TODAY
Play Safe! USE FARM BUREAU SERUM and VIRUS See your FARM BUREAU!
I HEARD FARMER JONES' PIGS ALL DIED OF CHOLERA LAST FALL
BEING PENNY-WISE SAVES F.B. SERUM COSTS BUT SOMETIMES LOSES THE PIGS
FUNNY, BUT VACCINATION DON'T HURT SO MUCH
NAW... IT'S THE SUSPENSE THAT GETS YOU, BULGY
WHEE! WHATTA LIFE! WE'RE ALL VACCINATED - AND CLOVER TIME'LL BE HERE SOME DAY SOON!
TO BE A PIG SUCCESS IN THIS WORLD, NUBBIN, YOU'VE GOTTA MAKE A BIG HOG OF YOURSELF!
FERD HIMME

FARMERS EXCEL AT RARE WINTER SPORT

(*Continued from page* 11)

been done outdoors without very much shelter but in that year a building housing three rinks and a clubroom was constructed by farmers and villagers donating their labor. Total cost of the building, according to the youthful, dark-haired secretary-treasurer, was $2,500. Club dues are $5 annually.

The Waltham Curling Club has contributed much to the feeling of cooperation among these La Salle county farmers. An artificial breeding association was organized after preliminary talks among farmers at the curling club, and the first soil conservation district in that section

Brushing furiously, Sweepers Bruce Munson (left) and John Anderson clear the ice of all obstructions as curling stone (at Munson's feet) slides toward Camera. Munson is a relative newcomer; Anderson has played many years.

of the state was organized there after one of the curlers took the floor to advocate a soil conservation program during a gathering of the players.

From the stove-heated clubroom spectators can sit in comfort and watch the curlers through large glass partitions.

The curlers are a friendly lot who are pleased to have visitors come in, watch the game and ask questions. Some day they hope curling will be adopted elsewhere in downstate Illinois to provide some competition. They would like that.

But till that day they will go on swishing their brooms and sliding their rocks across the ice, talking about crops and prices and keeping the frosty air ringing with their shouts, their laughter and their good-natured griping when a shot isn't played just right.

The 1946 Illinois broomcorn goal is 16,000 acres compared with 7,000 acres produced in 1945, 14,000 in 1944 and a 35,000-acre average for 1934-43.

PRE-SEASON SALE OF BLUE SEAL INOCULANTS

SAVE 12½%

ON EARLY ORDERS OF SOYBEAN INOCULANT

This saving is made possible through large volume cooperative buying of quantities accurately determined by actual needs. Early ordering enables the manufacturer to supply the needed quantity without wasteful left-overs which cannot be used next year. This inoculant is supplied fresh and must be used before expiration date stamped on each package.

BLUE SEAL INOCULANTS MAY BE PURCHASED FROM ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTORS:

Adams Service Company
Adams County Shippers' Ass'n.
Bond County Service Company
Brown County Farm Bureau
Bureau Producers Supplies
Bureau Service Company
Carroll County Producers Supplies
Cass County Producers Supplies
Champaign Producers Supplies
Christian County Farmers Supply Co.
Clark Service Company
Clay County Service Co.
Clinton County Producers Supply Co.
Coles County Cooperative Service
Crawford County Farm Bureau
Cumberland County Farm Bureau
DeWitt County Service Company
Douglas County Service Company
Edgar County Producers Supplies
Edwards County Producers Supplies
Effingham Service Company
Farmers Grain Company of Dorans
Fayette Producers Supplies
Ford County Producers Supplies
Franklin County Service Company
Fruit Belt Service Company
Fulton Service Company
Gallatin County Farm Bureau
Greene County Service Company
Grundy County Farm Bureau
Grundy Grain and Supply
Hancock Producers Supplies
Henderson County Producers Supplies
Iroquois Service Company
Jackson-Perry Cooperative
Jasper County Farm Bureau
Jefferson County Farm Bureau
JoDaviess Producers Supplies
Johnson County Farm Bureau
Kankakee Service Company
Kendall County Farm Bureau
Knox County Supply Company
Lake Cook Farm Supply Company
La Salle County Farm Supply
Lee County Service Company
Lawrence County Farm Bureau
Livingston County Producers Supplies
Logan Producers Supplies
Macon County Cooperative Supply Co.
Macoupin Cooperative, Inc.
Madison Service Company
Marion County Livestock Shipping Ass'n.
Marshall-Putnam Cooperative, Inc.
Mason County Producers Supplies
Massac County Farm Bureau
McDonough Grain and Milling Co.
McDonough Producers Supplies
McHenry County Farm Supply
McLean County Supplies, Inc.
Menard Farm Bureau Seed Company
Mercer Producers Supplies
Mid-State Supply Company
Monroe County Producers Supplies
Montgomery County Producers Supplies
Morgan Producers Supplies
Moultrie County Farm Bureau
Ogle County Farm Bureau
Piatt County Farm Bureau
Pike County Farm Supply Company
Pope-Hardin Producers Supply
Randolph Farm Bureau Cooperative
Richland County Supply & Shipping Ass'n.
Rock Island Service Company
Rushville Farmers Grain & Livestock
Schuyler Producers Supply Company
Scott County Supplies
Shelby Service Company
Stark Supply Company
Stephenson Seed & Supplies
Summerfield Farmers Cooperative Grain Co.
Twin County Service Company
Union County Farm Bureau
Vermilion County Producers Supply Co.
Wabash County Farm Bureau
Warren Producers Supplies
Washington County Producers Supplies
Wayne Producers Supply Company
Whiteside Service Company
Will County Cooperative, Inc.
Winnebago Service Company
Woodford County Seed Company

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

NEWS and VIEWS

PEARL BARNES HEADS STATE HOME BUREAU

Miss Pearl Barnes, former president of the Mercer County Home Bureau, was elected president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation at the annual meeting held in Urbana Feb. 12 in conjunction with Farm and Home Week.

Mrs. James C. Graham, also of Mercer

Miss Pearl Barnes Mrs. J. C. Graham

county was elected secretary. About 300 Home Bureau women took part in the election. Directors named were: Mrs. D. M. Ames, Coles county; Mrs. Frank Garwood, Christian county, and Mrs. G. Willard Hall, Bureau county.

Holdover officers are: Mrs. R. W. Stamey, vice president, Champaign county; Mrs. George Johns, treasurer, Winnebago county, and directors Mrs. Walter Horrabin, McDonough county; Mrs. J. W. Cory, La Salle county, and Mrs. Herbert Sutton, White county.

Miss Barnes taught school for seven years after leaving college and later took an active part in 4-H and Home Bureau work. Last year she was honored by the University of Illinois on the completion of 15 years of club leadership. In 1942, she was elected director from the northwest district to the Illinois Home Bureau Federation board.

Mrs. Graham has been affiliated with Home Bureau work as long as Miss Barnes. She was chairman of the Aledo Home Bureau for two years. Her father, H. B. Smith was a charter member of the McDonough County Farm Bureau and her mother was a charter member of the McDonough County Home Bureau. Her husband is superintendent of schools at Aledo and they are the parents of two sons, Harris, 8, and Ron, 6.

My Favorite Recipe

CHERRY CAKE

Melt ¼ cup of butter in pan and sprinkle ½ cup of sugar over bottom of pan, then cover with 2 cups of strained, pitted cherries. Now mix 2 cups of sifted cake flour, ½ tsp. salt, 3 tsps. baking powder, ½ cup sugar. Sift dry ingredients together.

Add alternately a mixture of 1 beaten egg and 1 cup of milk with ¼ cup melted shortening to the dry ingredients. Beat final mixture well for 2 minutes, then pour over cherries and bake at 375° for 20 to 25 minutes.

Add a little sugar and water to the drained juice of the cherries if it is tart, making a thickened sauce to pour over the cake after it is turned out on the plate.

Mrs. Michael Frake, Cook County

"SLUGG'UM"

Break 1 lb. of hamburger into small bits adding 2 small chopped onions. Place into a deep skillet and tender. Add 1 green pepper and 2 small pieces of chopped celery. Cook until all is tender.

Add 1 no. 2 can of tomatoes and ½ bottle of tabasco flavored ketchup.

Season to taste with salt, pepper, sugar and 1 tsp. of paprika. Simmer for 15 minutes. Serve hot.

Mrs. Archie French, Pulaski County

Do you have a favorite recipe? If so, write it down and send it in to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD, 608 *South Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.*

LATEST REFRIGERATION RESEARCH DISCUSSED

THE latest research in quick-freeze processing of fruits and vegetables was outlined at a conference of refrigerated locker men in Ottawa, Feb. 18, and in Springfield, Feb. 25 by Miss Frances Van Duyne, University of Illinois College of Agriculture food specialist.

The conferences were called by the Illinois Cooperative Locker Service of the Illinois Agricultural Association to acquaint locker leaders and managers with the latest service, research and management aspects of the locker business.

Miss Van Duyne discussed the research taking place at the university in the quick-freezing of mushrooms, squash, apples, cantaloupe, grapefruit, peaches, tomatoes, beans and berries.

For example, she explained that the discoloration resulting from the quick-freezing of peaches can be avoided by the addition of ascorbic acid dissolved in the packing syrup.

Further information on quick-freezing of fruits and vegetables may be obtained by writing to Miss Van Duyne at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois.

Miss Doris Mollet became home adviser of Edwards county following her graduation from the University of Illinois Feb. 1. She graduated from Greenville high school in 1940.

McLean and Bond counties are honored as winners of first and second places respectively in the Illinois Safe Homes program for the prevention of home accidents. Left to right: Miss Gladys Ward, University of Illinois home management specialist; Mrs. Ed Glasser, McLean county, Miss Lita Bane, home economics head; Mrs. Arthur Burkhart, Bond county, and Miss Nora Bare, Christian county home adviser.

for HOMEMAKERS

Back Request For Home Ec Building

A RECOMMENDATION that plans be made for the immediate erection of a building adequate to meet the needs of the University of Illinois department of home economics and home economics extension service has been made by the Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

The recommendation was made in the form of a resolution adopted at the federation's annual meeting held in Urbana, Feb. 12 in conjuction with Farm and Home Week. Presiding over the meeting was Mrs. Stanley Castle of Madison county, president of the federation.

A year ago, Mrs. Castle appointed a committee to study the need for a new home economics building with Mrs. John Clifton of Iroquois county serving as chairman.

In the committee report offered at the annual meeting, it was pointed out that enrollment increased from 358 in 1913 to 870 in 1941 besides the number of home economics courses have increased from 18 to 49. Present classes are crowded, the report said, and better laboratory facilities are needed.

During the afternoon session, O. D. Brissenden, IAA organization director, brought greetings to the federation from the IAA. Other speakers included Mrs. Kathryn Burns, state leader of home economics extension and Mrs. Raymond Sayre, vice president of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who spoke on the "Peace-time Challenge to Women."

Officers for the coming year elected and installed at the meeting were: Miss Pearl E. Barnes, Mercer, president; Mrs. James C. Graham, Mercer, secretary; Mrs. D. M. Ames, Coles, east central district director; Mrs. Frank Garwood, Christian, south west district director; and Mrs. Willard Hall, Bureau, north west district director.

Total membership of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation is 30,507 as of Jan. 1, according to a membership report made at the federation's annual meeting.

This represents a net gain of 1898 members during the last half of 1945. The state quota for new members this year as set by the 78 counties with Home Bureaus is 3521 to be met by July 15, 1946.

ADD TOUCH OF SPRING TO WINTER COSTUME

This crocheted hat and handbag add a touch of spring to your winter costume. Directions for making these accessories are available free. Write to WOMEN'S EDITOR, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, 608 South Dearborn, Chicago 5, enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope.

McLean Wins Home Safety Program Again

For the second successive year, McLean county has been named winner of the Illinois Safe Homes Program for the prevention of home accidents.

The award to the McLean county delegation was made at the Home Bureau meeting held in Urbana, Feb. 12, during Farm and Home Week.

McLean county had the largest number of enrolled families in the program reporting no home accidents during the year. Second was Bond county with the lowest percentage of accidents among the total number of families enrolled.

Gladys Ward, university home management specialist, reported that of the 9,512 families in 45 counties enrolled in the program, 5,371 had no home accidents to report. Falls, cuts and burns are the accidents that occur most frequently, according to Miss Ward.

Mrs. Mildred McBride, Vermilion county home adviser for the past six years, started work Feb. 1 as Will county home adviser.

Miss Dorothy Romersberger, former Jersey county home adviser, became Rock Island county home adviser Feb. 1.

Illinois Home Advisers Association officers, elected during Farm and Home week at the University of Illinois are, left to right: Miss Dorothy Footit, Moultrie county, vice president; Mrs. Helen Drew Turner, Edgar, treasurer; Miss Nora E. Bare, Christian, first vice president; Miss Jean S. Moehn, Hancock, president, and Miss Margaret Van Scholk, Wayne, secretary. Officers serve one year term.

LABOR, MACHINERY STILL BIG PROBLEM

(*Continued from page 5*)

Morrison reported on his trip with other scientists to view the bomb damage in Japan and declared that our buildings were not strong enough to withstand the force of atomic bombs. The young physicist saw the first experimental bomb dropped in New Mexico and reported that great winds also follow the explosion blasts.

Morrison said there was no defense against the atomic bomb. "The only defense is not to be there when it lands. There is no known means of exploding the bomb while it is far away."

Morrison also warned that the atomic bomb secret cannot be kept. "We discovered the atomic bomb through hard work. Any other industrial nation can do the same thing. The fundamental principles behind the atomic bomb are and have been known by scientists of the world for some time. The thing that these scientists didn't know was that an atomic bomb could be made. Now they know it can be done, and there's nothing to stop them from developing one," he said.

The physicist emphasized the fact the United States in developing the atomic bomb has a responsibility in seeing that atomic energy will be used for peace instead of war.

Atomic energy, he pointed out, is something brand new under the sun. Since it is so new and there are no economic interests involved, Morrison believes that a real opportunity exists for the first time in history to establish a project of cooperative international control.

"There is a chance for a beginning among nations to make an end to war. War is intolerable now with the atomic bomb possible," Morrison said. He warned, however, that we have only a short time in which to work toward international cooperation on the atomic bomb while the discovery is still new. If we do not solve the problem now, he added, the opportunity to meet such a terrible thing will never come again.

Another general sessions speaker was Noble Clark, associate director, agricultural experiment station, University of Wisconsin, who also addressed one of the homemakers' sessions.

In his talk to homemakers, Clark said, "We have an unfulfilled obligation to our farm young people, and it's time we do something about it."

Educational programs for rural people, he said, should take into account

Farm Advisor W. H. Tammeus of McHenry county looks over Farm and Home Week exhibit of a wooden cattle guard.

that there are farm openings for fewer than three out of every five farm boys who reach the age to start work for themselves. He also stressed the need for action to improve rural health and recreation facilities.

In his address at the general sessions, Clark attacked programs of subsidization and of governmental price fixing for farmers, as well as two-price systems.

Clark raised the question if it would not be better to take the money spent by the government for farm programs and use it to train surplus farm labor for non-farm jobs. He pointed out that the productive capacity of the farm is outrunning the nation's consuming capacity, and fewer persons are needed in agriculture.

Clark's speech aroused considerable interest and a small group remained after his speech to further question him on some of his proposals. Many questions were left unanswered as Clark left to catch his train.

(Pantagraph Photo)

Prof. Benjamin Koehler shows Farm and Home Week visitors how seed treatment improves germination. Shoots at right did not receive treatment.

By G. H. Ittner

New members of Illinois Grain Corporation, IAA associated company, not previously reported are: Macoupin Elevator Company, Carlinville, John L. Crist, manager.

Paxton Farmers Grain Company, Paxton, Forrest Hunt, manager.

Stark County Service Company, Toulon, Marvin Kottmann, manager. Harry Hall manages the elevator at Speer.

Bunker Hill Farmers Cooperative Company, Bunker Hill, E. S. Wade, manager.

New managers of member companies not previously reported include: Bond County Service Company, Spencer Johnson, formerly manager at Dixon.

W. P. Sterrenberg, recently discharged from service, manager at Farmers Grain Company of Charlotte.

Oliver B. Suttle, formerly of Fisher, manager at Farmers Grain Company of Beason.

Homer W. Wolfensbeiger, formerly manager of Jo Daviess, manager of Grundy Grain and Supply Company.

Charles Votsmier, formerly with Egyptian, manager of Montgomery Service Company. Allen J. Stierin manages the elevator at Farmersville and Fred Heck the one at Butler.

M. J. Schlesinger, formerly manager at Welland, now at Sublette Farmers Elevator Company.

Ralph Butts is acting manager at White Hall where the veteran manager, R. L. Davis, is recovering from a severe injury suffered from a fall several months ago.

Vernon DeGrush manages the Verona elevator of the Grundy Grain and Supply Company.

Robert Welty, son of Manager Day Welty at Eldena, has taken over the management of the new Erie Grain Company. Robert has been in service. Arthur James has been acting manager.

This has been a year of good financial reports of farmers' elevator companies.

The Carrollton Farmers had net savings of $22,000, $15,000 of which was paid as patronage dividends.

The Anchor Grain Company reported net savings of $21,585.57.

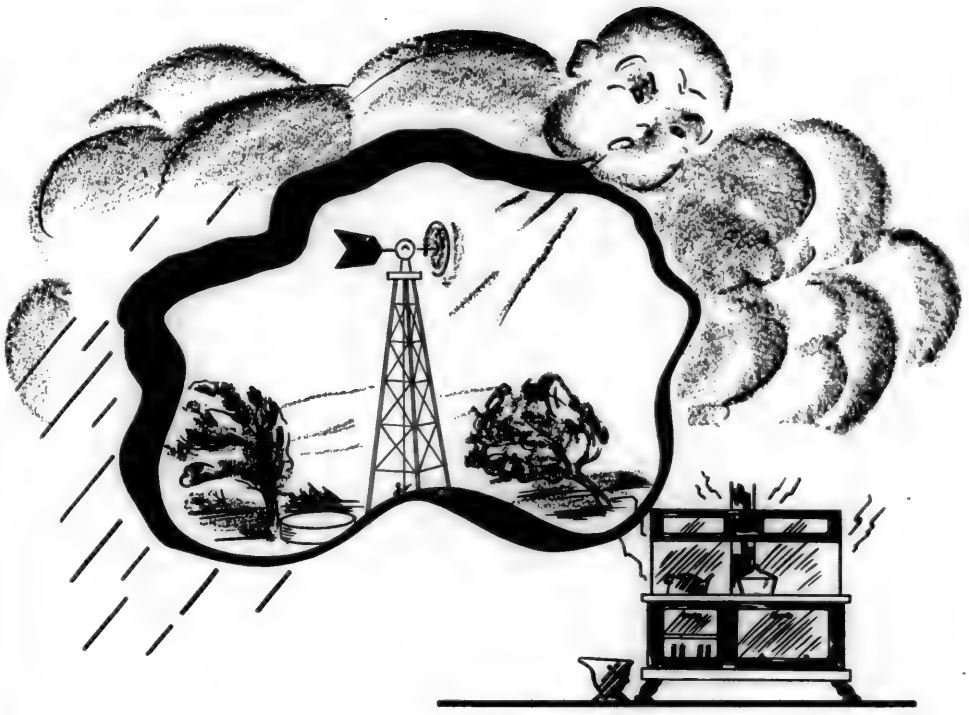
At Alhambra, where they are processing soybeans, Manager E. S. Apple reported a net saving of $21,624.93, of which $15,000 was paid as patronage dividends.

Roy H. Phillips, manager at Nokomis, had a net of $12,850.93, the greater part of which was paid in patronage dividends.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Ransom reported net savings of $15,656, most of it being distributed as patronage.

Newark Farmers Grain Company had a net of $28,610.67, with a major share in patronage.

Executive committee of the Illinois Grain Corporation attended the recent meeting in Chicago of the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives. The committee resisted efforts on the part of the federation to shift all available cars to the wheat area.



Good Servants . . .
BUT BAD MASTERS

The wind that turns our windmills, the friendly fire that warms our morning coffee . . . these are good servants, but they are treacherous. The same soft breeze and friendly flame can level our farmstead in an hour. And so it is a wise farmer who combines care with foresight and insures himself against loss when wind and fire become masters.

See your Farm Bureau insurance agent today. Learn how little it costs to enjoy complete protection against wind and fire.

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VISION WITHOUT VOICE...

will not be enough

The giraffe is unique in the animal world — he has hawk-like vision but is incapable of making a single vocal sound. Among us humans, however, vision without voice is all too common. Farmers, individually, may possess great wisdom, sound vision — but without an organized voice to make their thoughts heard, they too are voiceless. The Farm Bureau provides this organized voice for over 100,000 Illinois farmers.

In the transition period ahead it will be important that we think straight and plan right. It will be just as important to make our opinions and wishes known to policy makers. So get your neighbors to join the Farm Bureau now. Our strength grows as our numbers grow.

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
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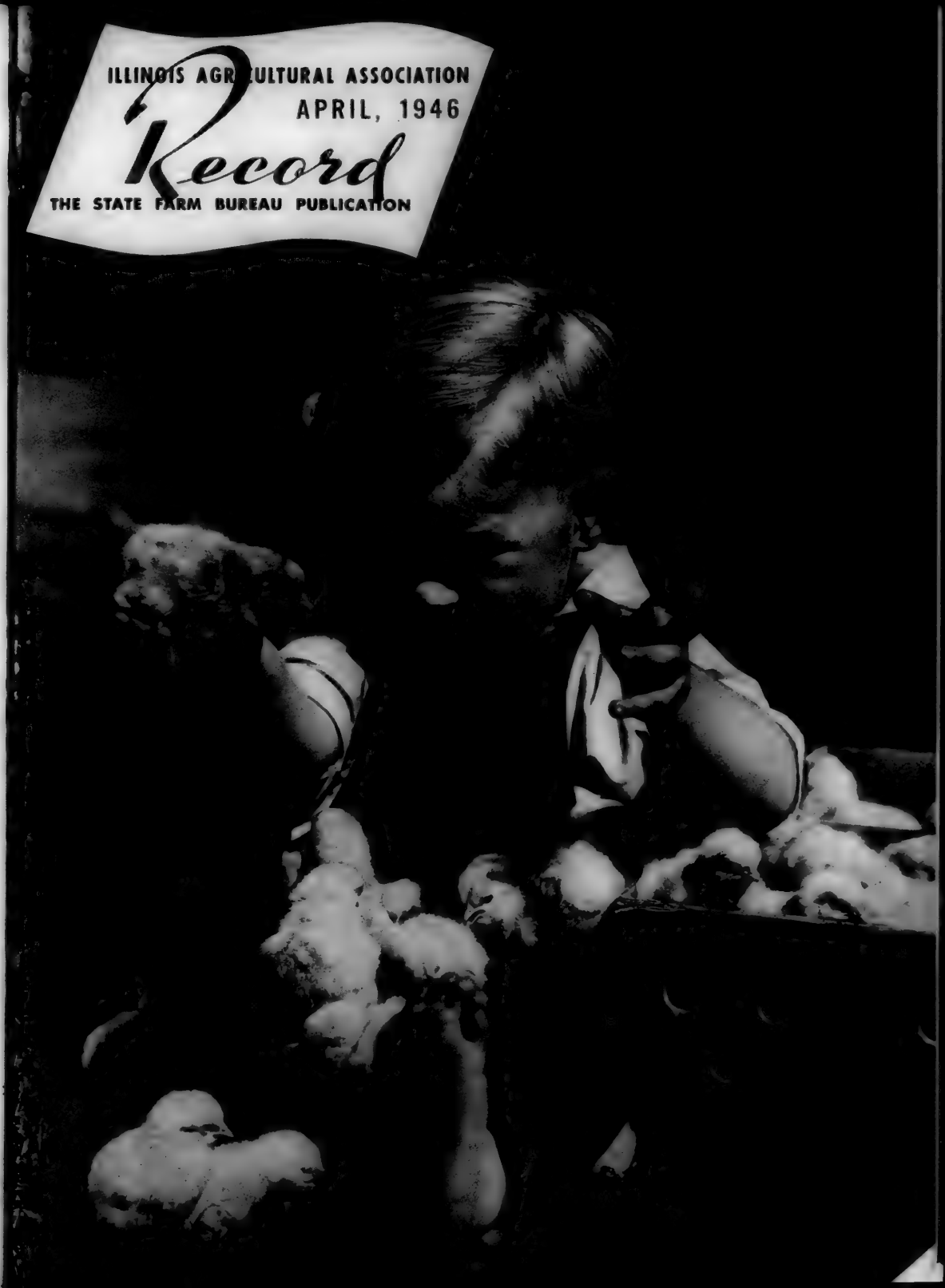

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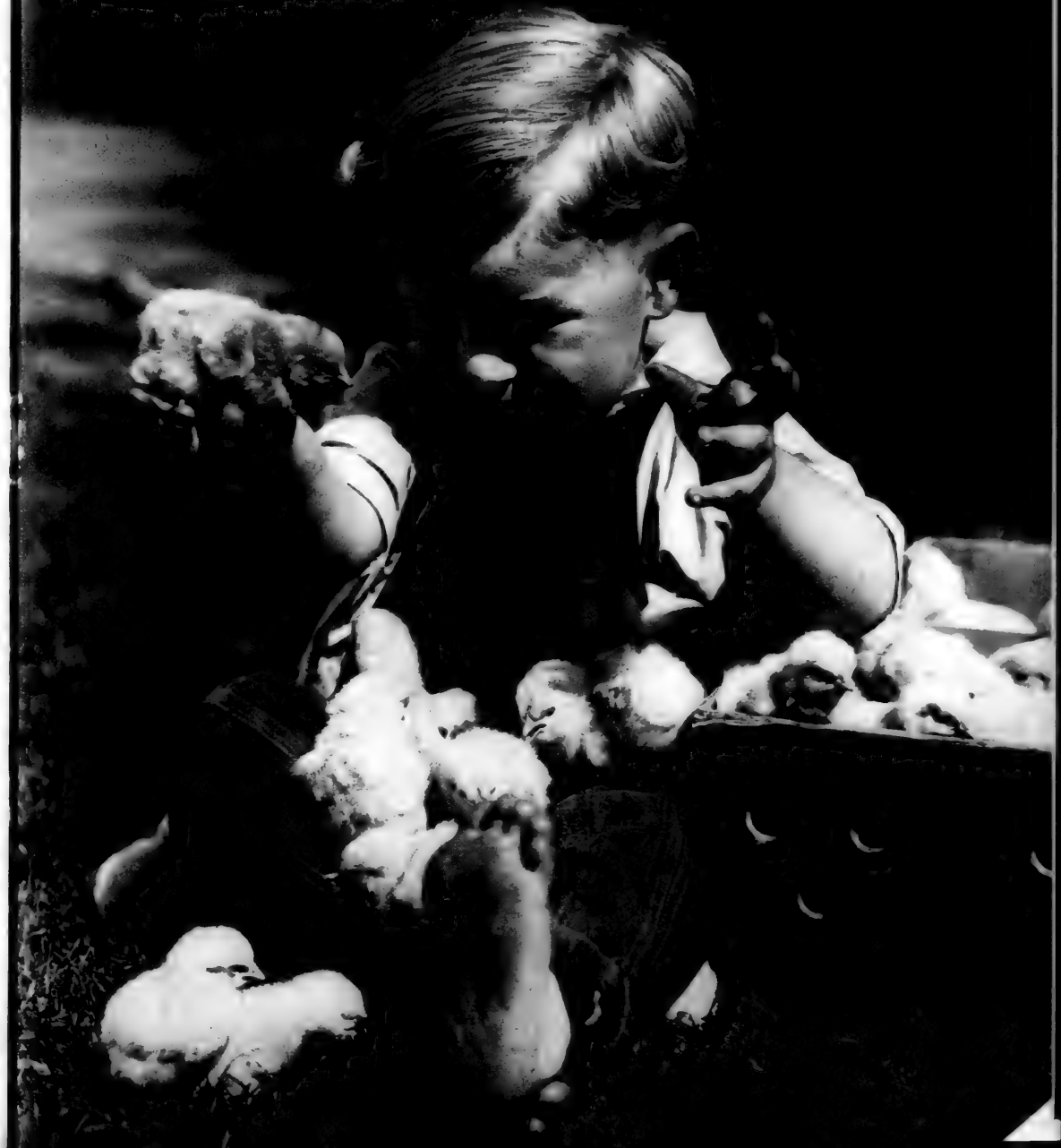

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Price Control vs Inflation

By PRESIDENT CHARLES B. SHUMAN

THIS is a story recently told to me, which I think has particular significance: "Our party line phone jangled insistently one morning recently and quite by chance I found it convenient to listen in while one of my neighbors arranged with the elevator manager for the sale of the remainder of his corn crop. It was a curious transaction. The price was not even mentioned — both parties knew that the O.P.A. ceiling price at that time was $1.10. As my neighbor put it, he wanted to know how much 'wampum' he would get if he delivered the corn to this particular elevator. He mentioned other trades that he knew about wherein the seller of corn had received delivery of a new tractor, a new car, fence posts, feed or other scarce items, all at legitimate ceiling prices. After considerable haggling, terms were reached whereby my neighbor was to receive four pairs of nylon hose for his wife and two tons of feed, all at ceiling prices."

All over America this same type of barter is taking place in all types of scare goods. Our system of exchange through the method of pricing is rapidly disintegrating. For centuries we have found that the use of money was superior to barter of goods as a method of exchange. Through these same centuries, civilized man has also found that a free pricing system was necessary to regulate production and consumption of goods and to keep these two forces in balance. Today under the guise of inflation control we witness the chaos that results from discarding this time-proven natural system of regulation in favor of a rigid man-controlled price structure.

Ordinarily prices tell us when a commodity is plentiful and we use it freely. Other times prices tell us there is a scarcity and we use less of the commodity. Today we use too much feed or eat too much meat because price falsely says, "Go ahead, there is plenty."

Does price control check inflation? Most of us, remembering the experience of World War I, think of inflation in terms of soaring prices. Today we know that legal prices can be arbitrarily held down and at the same time we can have inflation through lowering of quality, tie-in sales, barter, black markets and other devices.

How do wage increases affect inflation? We are now witnessing a unique but impossible attempt to hold prices down and at the same time raise wages. Most of us know that the principal item in the cost of producing all commodities is labor. Therefore, it is clearly impossible to hold the line on prices after the politically expedient 18% increase in wages recently granted.

Price control during war probably served a valuable function by drastically reducing the production of civilian goods. Little or no attempt was made to impose price control on war necessary goods and they were produced in great volume. Today we do not need war goods but we do need civilian goods. Price control is continuing to throttle their production.

Full production is the only way to prevent disastrous inflation. That full production will come only when there is reasonable price incentive. Your organization has not asked for an abrupt end of the controls over price, but we have insisted that a definite schedule for removal be incorporated in any legislation extending O.P.A. This end must come within a matter of months — not years!

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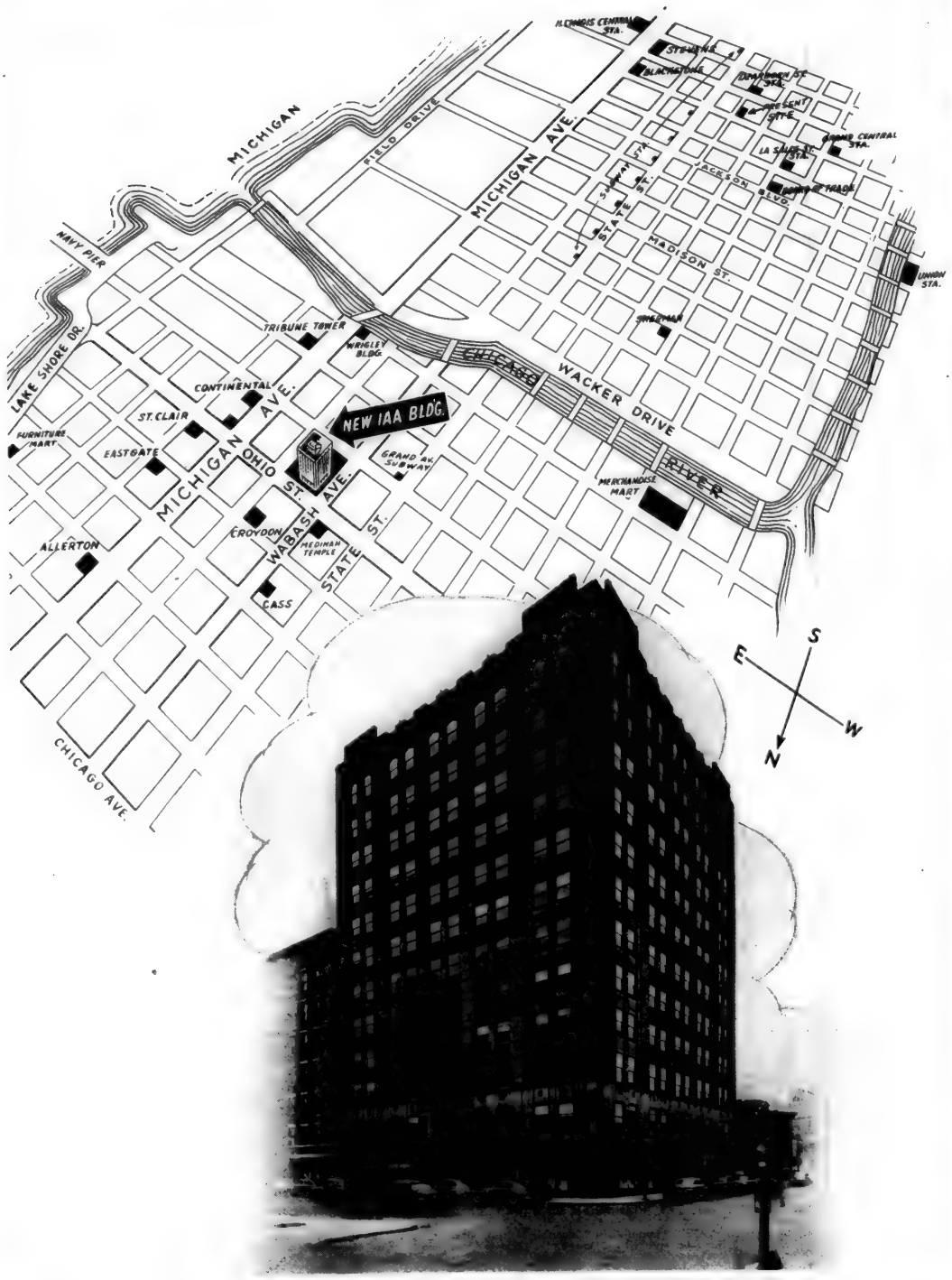
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A NEW HOME *for IAA*

MODERN 12-STORY OFFICE BUILDING PURCHASED

TO HOUSE EXPANDING SERVICES OF IAA AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

TO 124,000 ILLINOIS FARMERS

A CHICAGO office building has been purchased for cash by the Illinois Agricultural Association for a new home.

Known as the American Bankers Building, the 12-story structure stands at the corner of East Ohio Street and Wabash Avenue, a few blocks north of the Loop across the Chicago river.

The purchase was approved by the IAA board of directors and the voting delegates representing the Farm Bureau members. Delegates approved the purchase by a unanimous vote at a special meeting in Springfield, March 22.

The building is now fully occupied and is subject to leases contracted by the former owners. The IAA, therefore, is not expected to move into the building for possibly two years.

IAA leaders have for several years discussed the advisability of the organization occupying a building of its own, but because rentals for the present quarters at 608 South Dearborn Street were quite reasonable, very little was done about it.

The picture has changed, however. As the war progressed, Chicago office rents, unrestricted by OPA price ceilings, skyrocketed and are continuing to do so.

After some months of consideration and study, officials of the IAA reported that the American Bankers Building was most reasonable in price and most suitable to needs of the IAA and Associated Companies. The structure was built in 1929-30.

The new home has 82,000 square feet of rentable floor space. It has about 12 average-size offices on each of the 11 floors above the ground floor which is occupied by eight shops, including a restaurant.

Except for brick on the alley side, the building exterior is of Indiana limestone with a granite base.

The building is of fire-proof construction, and is serviced by four high-speed elevators with enclosed fire-proof shafts. Situated on a corner lot, it is well-lighted and has a light court at the rear, above the first three floors.

The move to acquire new office quarters also had been accentuated during the past few years by the steady growth of the IAA and Associated Companies. In 1921, the IAA leased 5050 square feet of office space in the Transportation Building, its present quarters.

Twenty years later, office and storage space rented by the IAA and Associated Companies had increased ten fold. Today, the IAA and Associated Companies occupy 56,190 square feet of office space and 7,665 square feet of storage space, or more than 1½ acres. Employees in 1920 numbered 54. Today, approximately 425 persons are employed in the Chicago offices of the IAA and Associated Companies.

The new location lies 12 blocks north of the Transportation Building in a business district one block off Michigan Avenue.

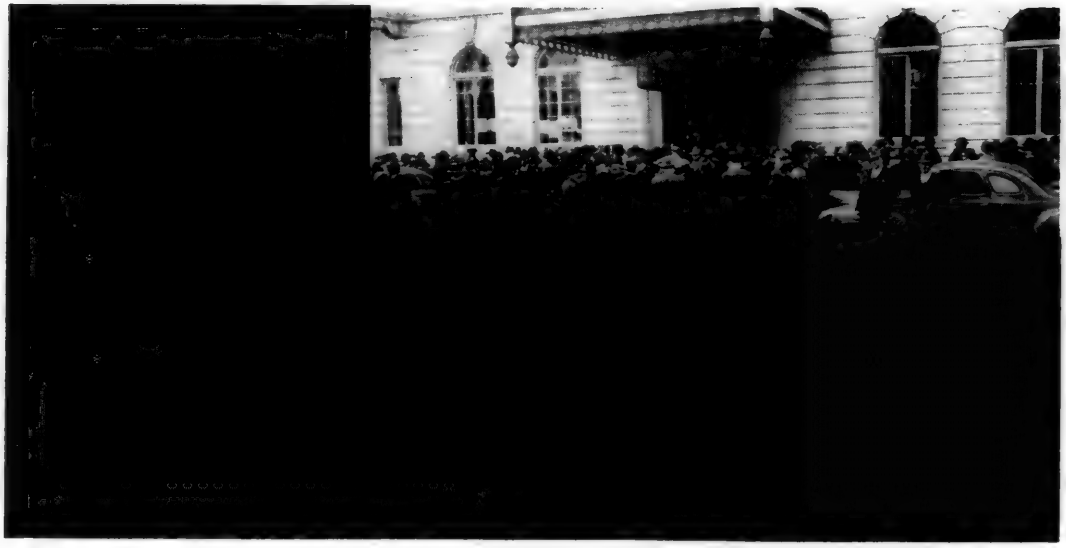
The heart of the Loop can be reached in three minutes by subway from the nearby Grand Avenue subway station.

The IAA and associated companies occupy space on the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 23rd floors of the Transportation Building.

Illinois Farm Supply Company occupies most of the 15th floor except for the Illinois Grain Corporation office. Country Mutual Casualty Company is spreading out into the 14th floor from the 13th floor, half of which it occupies.

The 12th floor is held by the Illinois Agricultural Association, except for individual offices of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, Prairie Farms Creameries, Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Company, and Illinois Wool Marketing Company.

Country Life Insurance Company takes all of the 11th floor and one-third of the 10th floor is taken over by the Country Mutual Fire Company. Prairie Farms Creameries laboratory is on the 8th floor. The rest of the space is used for storage.



ILLINOIS Farm Bureau leaders are in favor of the immediate removal of consumer food subsidies. This was demonstrated at the annual spring leaders' conference held in Springfield in March. Some 1000 leaders gave hearty applause to the position of the Farm Bureau on subsidies as outlined by IAA President Charles B. Shuman.

President Shuman reported that the American Farm Bureau Federation board of directors has declared that if the OPA does not agree to terminate food subsidies, the Farm Bureau will vigorously oppose any legislation which would extend the power of OPA beyond July 1.

The AFBF is not asking that all food price ceilings be eliminated, but only that the ceilings on subsidized foods be increased sufficiently to eliminate the necessity of subsidies.

Support Reasonable Control

"The time to remove consumer food subsidies is now," President Shuman declared. "Labor has demanded and is receiving substantially increased wages. Industry, as a result of these increases, has demanded and is receiving substantial increases in the price of the goods it produces.

"Stabilization Director Bowles in opposing the removal of consumer food subsidies, stated that their removal would result in an 8 per cent increase in food costs. There will be no better time for the consuming public to absorb this 8 per cent increase than now when all other groups are themselves receiving increased compensation.

"Farmers will vigorously oppose every effort to continue these food subsidies until some later time when supply and demand conditions are such that the subsidy removal would result in decreasing farm prices.

"The IAA and the AFBF have constantly supported reasonable price control when applied to all commodities and to industrial labor.

"The IAA will continue to support reasonable price control when fairly administered on commodities which are in extremely scarce supply relative to demand.

Watch Local Levies

"We do insist that price control be removed as rapidly as supply and demand conditions come into reasonable balance. We will actively oppose the extension of price control unless such provisions are incorporated in pending legislation and unless a definite plan for subsidy removal is adopted."

Two of the statewide issues emphasized by IAA Secretary Paul Mathias were the 100 per cent assessment law, and the Gateway Amendment.

In regard to the 100 per cent assessment law passed in 1945, local leaders were advised to watch their local levies. With the exception of the levy for relief purposes, there are no legal limits upon the tax levies which may be made in the town meeting. More than three-quarters of all farm property taxes are levied by and for the township and school districts in which the property is located. The greater part of each property tax bill, is therefore, under the control of the people in the community.

The IAA department of research and taxation has furnished each County Farm Bureau with tax facts for use in studying their local levies.

Attention of leaders also was called to the Gateway Amendment to the Illinois state constitution to be voted upon at the general elections this fall.

Under the present state law, to secure an amendment to the constitution it must have a favorable vote of a majority of all those voting in the general election. If the Gateway Amendment is voted by the people in 1946, it would be possible to secure future amendments if two-thirds of those voting on an amendment vote "yes." Such a future amendment, of course, would have to be submitted to the electorate by two-thirds favorable vote of each house of the General Assembly.

Need for Local Action

The method of determining the vote on the Gateway Amendment this fall will be under the old method — that is it will require a "yes" vote by a majority of all those voting in the election.

During the last session of the General Assembly, the IAA sponsored the "party circle" bills so that the Gateway Amendment would have a fairer chance of passage. These bills were adopted by the General Assembly but were vetoed by Governor Green.

Adoption of the Gateway Amendment will give to the people of Illinois the

★

By CRESTON FOSTER

President Shuman | Otto Steffey | Paul Mathias | Homer Curtiss

opportunity and privilege in the future of amending basic articles of the constitution to meet current needs.

President Charles B. Shuman of the IAA re-emphasized the need for local action on these matters and urged leaders to bring them to the attention of members.

County Farm Bureaus were advised to have their legislative committees launch a campaign to acquaint the membership with the facts of this essential legislation and the need for passage of the Gateway Amendment.

Fertilizer Bills Explained

Homer Curtiss, chairman of the IAA marketing committee, reported on the response from County Farm Bureaus on the proposed plan for coordinating cooperative livestock marketing facilities.

Of the total of 76 counties reporting on the plan: 49 were for the revised plan tentatively recommended by the IAA; 17 were for the plan of the special statewide committee; 4 favored the Producer Agencies' plan; 3 were against any plan; 2 were uncertain, and 1 reported that there needed to be more study.

Otto Steffey, chairman of the organization-information committee of the IAA board, explained interpretations on membership classifications.

IAA Field Secretary George Metzger reported on the progress of the IAA's grain merchandising program and the organization of the board of the Illinois Grain Terminals Company. He also outlined the main provisions of the national fertilizer bills which are now pending in Congress.

Former IAA President Sam Thompson rises to voice his approval of IAA policies during annual spring Farm Bureau leaders meeting in Springfield.

IAA department heads and fieldmen are addressed by Organization Director O. D. Brissenden (back to camera) during annual fieldmen's conference in Springfield. Field Secretary George Metzger (at table) presides over the conference.

IAA REGISTERS OPPOSITION TO FEES ON ROAD FUNDS

OPPOSITION to a state law which permits county treasurers to retain two per cent of the state monies appropriated for farm to highway roads has been voiced by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

IAA officials have requested Gov. Dwight Green to include in the call for a possible special session of the state legislature a proposal to amend the law relating to the fees of county treasurers in order to exclude these funds.

The attorney general recently has given an opinion holding that county treasurers' offices are entitled to two per cent of the $15,000,000 appropriated for farm to highway roads.

The ruling stated that county treasurers' offices are entitled to one per cent for receiving the funds and one per cent for paying them out. On the $15,000,000 appropriation, this would amount to $300,000. The two per cent would be used to help defray expenses of operation of county treasurers' offices.

The IAA is of the opinion that the county treasurer will perform but very little service in the handling of these funds and that the law might very well be amended to exclude these funds from monies upon which the county treasurer is entitled to fees. IAA officials point out that county treasurers do not now receive fees on gasoline tax or relief funds handled for the counties.

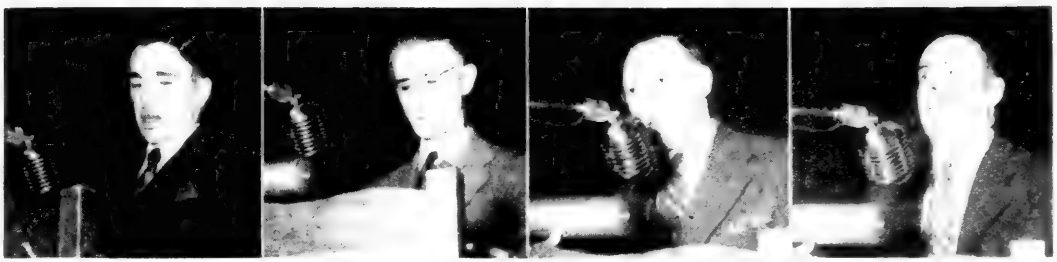
By good pasture management, improvement of permanent pastures and the use of legumes for grazing, many dairymen have developed a program that furnishes an abundance of green succulent forage from early spring until late fall.

Annual Spring Leaders Meeting is Held in Springfield

The sidewalk overflows into the street as farm leaders pour out of the Elks building in Springfield following annual spring Farm Bureau leaders meeting during which IAA officials explained latest IAA policies and trends.

FARMERS SUPPORT

SUBSIDY REMOVAL



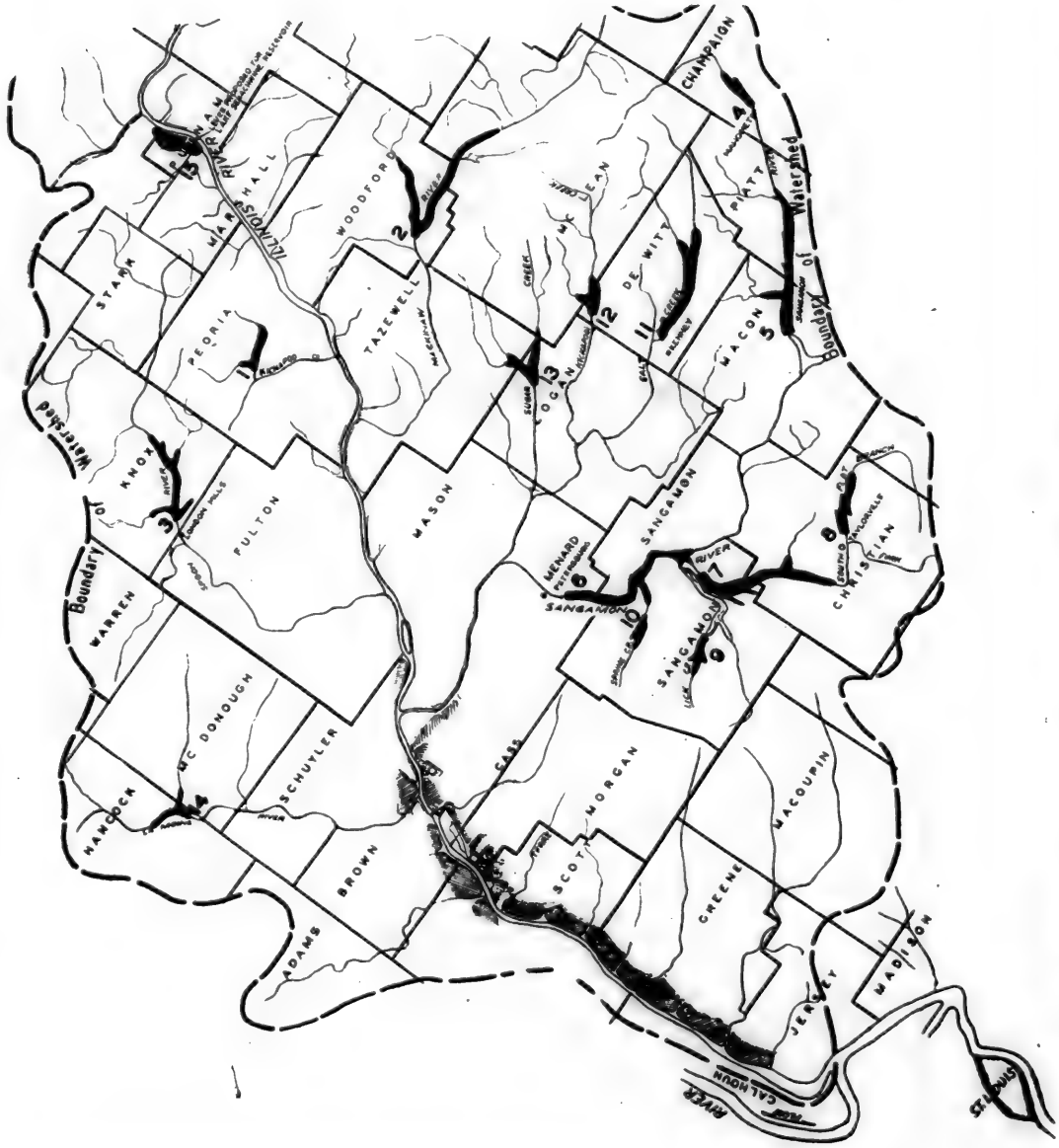
President Shuman | Otto Steffey | Paul Metzger | Homer Paxton

Fertilizer Bills Explained

Farmer IAA President Sam Thomas ... approval of IAA ... spring Farm ... meeting in Springfield.

IAA department heads and fieldmen ... addressed by Organization Director O. L. Evenden (back to camera) during an ... area fieldmen's ... Field Secretary George Metzger ... presides over the conference.

Farmers Study Federal



Flood Control Proposal

Illinois River Basin Flood Plan Requires Purchase of 142,700 Acres of Land; Total Estimated Cost of Project: $112,000,000

OF INTEREST to a number of Illinois farmers is the proposed flood control plan for the Illinois River basin announced recently by the War Department.

The plan developed by the U. S. Army Engineers proposes the construction of 15 reservoirs, the improvement of 406 miles of channels tributary to the Illinois River and the construction and improvement of 315.7 miles of levees and flood walls.

The plan has been submitted to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors.

Only action taken by the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association up to April 5 was as follows:

1. Requested an extension of 30 days for the filing of statments or suggestions with the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. This extension has been granted, and the deadline for filing suggestions is April 30 with the Board of Engineers in Washington.

2. Requested that oral hearings on the proposed improvement and plan be held in the area involved. Notice has since been received that a public hearing has been called for April 30 at 10 a.m. at the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors No. 2, New York Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Legislation by Congress

3. That the proposed plan be discussed at the Springfield meeting of Illinois Farm Bureau leaders March 22. Such discussion was held.

The public relations committee of the IAA board has been advised that the procedure for such projects is as follows:

1. Investigations and surveys are made by Army engineers and a report is prepared.

2. Interested persons and groups are given an opportunity to express their views and make suggestions concerning the report and proposed plans.

3. The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors receives the report and the suggestions and makes recommendations to the chief engineer.

4. The chief engineer reviews the report and transmits it to Congress. He also transmits a copy of the report to the Governor of the state involved, for any suggestions from the state.

5. The Congress passes enabling legislation including any necessary appropriations.

6. After Congress has passed the legislation and made the appropriations, the work is undertaken.

According to this outline, the proposed Illinois River basin project is in the second stage of the procedure.

Cost Over $112,000,000

According to the report of the plan it provides for the acquiring of some 142,700 acres of land in 16 counties of Illinois by the federal government for use as water storage areas along the Illinois River and its tributaries. Excess water would be impounded during flood periods and drained out slowly as water levels lowered.

The government would buy the land for the basins, which would be flooded during certain periods. During the longer periods of low water levels, the land would be leased to farmers for cultivation.

According to the IAA public relations committee, the estimated cost of purchasing the land for the reservoirs and construction would be in excess of $112,000,000, and that the aggregate average annual benefits from reduction in flood losses is estimated at only $2,377,270. These estimates are based upon 1940, and land acquisition costs and construction costs would probably be much higher today.

With a federal debt in excess of 275 billion dollars, and continued federal deficits, the IAA has advised that the project should be given careful scrutiny.

The map on the opposite page shows the sites of the 15 reservoirs proposed. It does not show the construction proposed for other counties. This is only a map showing where land is to be acquired for the reservoirs.

Here is a list of the counties and acreages to be required for reservoirs: Woodford, 11,200 acres; Peoria, 3,400; Tazewell, 1,600; McLean, 5,900; Knox, 22,100; Hancock, 7,300; McDonough, 1,400; Logan, 2,500; DeWitt, 10,850; Piatt, 5,100; Champaign, 6,100; Macon, 5,100; Menard, 4,300; Christian, 21,100; Sangamon, 34,350; Shelby, 400.

Opposition is Voiced

At the Springfield leaders' meeting only three persons offered discussion on the proposed project from the floor.

John H. Taylor, Cass county, who said he represented farmers along the lower half of the Sangamon, read a statement favoring the flood control plan. The statement pointed out the large annual losses from floods suffered by farmers and townspeople in his area, and said that they had been interested in a flood control project for many years. He said that the project was a matter to be settled locally, but that it also was a national problem.

Evan Taylor, president of the Sangamon County Farm Bureau, voiced opposition to the project asserting that it would dispossess many people, would disrupt farm to market channels and school districts. He also questioned the expenditures of such a large amount of money by the government in consideration of the benefits to be gained and in view of the huge federal debt. He also raised the question as to whether the federal government had the right to take such lands as contemplated in the plan.

Bert Downey, Piatt county, suggested that proper operation of soil conservation districts over the state could reduce flood damage. He suggested good conservation practices rather than the proposed flood control project.

A representative from Knox county declared that the farmers in his area were opposed to the government project and said he subscribed to the statement of the Sangamon county representative.

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WHAT IS A

UNIT DISTRICT

SCHOOL?

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IN DAYS like these when school reorganization is a popular subject of discussion, there is often heard such terms as "attendance units," "units for administrative and financial purposes," "the dual system," "unit district", etc. To the average person who has had little reason to use these terms, such expressions are likely to be confusing.

These terms are generally used when people ask questions like "What kind of school district should we have?" and "How big should our district be?". A brief explanation of terms may help.

An attendance unit is the group of pupils who attend one school.

An administrative unit refers to the school board and what it runs and directs. The hired representative of the board may be a one room teacher or a superintendent or principal with a number of teachers under him. An administrative unit may be a one-room school or it may be large enough to include several school attendance units. In other words, it is not necessary to have a school board over each school attendance unit, but there may be several attendance units under one board.

Financial Unit

A financial unit refers to the territory or area over which a school tax is spread. The size of the financial unit would always be the same as the administrative unit. But there may be several attendance units within a financial unit.

A financial unit in Delaware is the state, practically, since the state furnishes over 90% of the money for public education. In 11 states the county is the financial unit. Some people in Illinois think that the county could operate properly as a financial unit in this state. Most people consider the community as the desirable financial unit.

In the dual system, the grade school and high school organizations are two separate legal bodies. The high school is the second layer overlying a first layer of one or more grade schools. In the dual system the high school and grade school have separate boards, separate principals, separate office records, different tax rates, attendance centers, etc.

The unit district is one in which all grades, one through twelve, are under one school board, one administration and one tax rate. A unit district generally supports one high school but a number of grade schools. The unit district is a common type of school organization in this and other states. They came into existence very naturally. Grade school districts in towns and communities merely assumed the responsibility of providing instruction in grades 9 to 12. A good many unit districts were organized.

The unit district was handicapped, however, by a tax limitation of $1.50 per $100 assessed valuation (without referendum) for educational purposes. Since a grade school or high school as an individual district each could levy one dollar without referendum, the unit district was tempted to break up into two districts. By levying separately as grade and high school districts they could levy a total of $2 instead of $1.50 as a unit district.

A good many unit districts did break up, and so today we have only about 100 such districts left in Illinois.

Fortunately, the General Assembly in 1945 removed that limitation and the unit district can levy up to two dollars without referendum instead of $1.50, (on the basis in force prior to the 100% assessment program) thus placing unit districts on a par with districts under the dual system where grade and high school are separate.

Few Rural Unit Districts

Much of Illinois' open country never was included in a unit district. Rather the unit district was confined mainly to concentrated areas. In view of the wide popularity of the unit district with all major groups interested in education, it is well to consider its extension under the County School Survey Program to areas largely rural.

At present it is generally known that there are certain legal difficulties involved in setting up new districts. However, the General Assembly in 1947 will undoubtedly be asked to pass legislation which will eliminate existing handicaps to establishing such a district. This legislation, if adopted, will be in time to be of use to the county committees in making their final proposals.

Any unit district should include at least a minimum of 150 high school students. The grade school attendance units should enroll at least 15 pupils per teacher and preferably 20 to 25 pupils to secure a more efficient and economical pupil-teacher ratio.

The accompanying sketch will illustrate what is meant by a unit district. In this picture you will notice that there is one high school and six grade schools in approximately a ten mile by ten mile area. This is not meant to place a limit on the size of the unit district. Looking at the distances involved in the sketch, there is a possibility that all the pupils might be transported to one centrally located grade school.

Attendance Unit Size

The main limitations on the logical size of an attendance unit are distances from pupils' homes to the school and condition of the roads. Numbers, size and routing of the buses are other factors which determine the length of time pupils spend on the bus. However, since grade school pupils should not remain on the bus as long as high school pupils, it might reasonably be expected to have two to five elementary school attendance units in a unit district with only one high school attendance unit.

In an area that formerly contained 25 two-mile-square grade school districts and perhaps four small high schools, the sketch now shows one tax and one taxing body, one school board of perhaps seven members representing the entire area, one school superintendent over all the school attendance units, a high school principal and a number of grade school principals all subject to the authority of the superintendent and the school board.

Sketch Shows Other Ideas

The high school is located in the village in this sketch, but it may as well be located near the geographical center of the district in open country if local people have difficulty agreeing on a school site. There is no weighty reason why a high school should be located in a town unless that town is the natural center of the community.

Four of the grade schools are located in villages because those villages were neighborhood centers. Three of these villages had served as high school centers before the establishment of the larger high school.

The buildings abandoned by the small high schools furnished needed space for a larger elementary enrollment growing out of the reorganization. The grade school in the south-

east corner is located in a well-defined neighborhood but in open country.

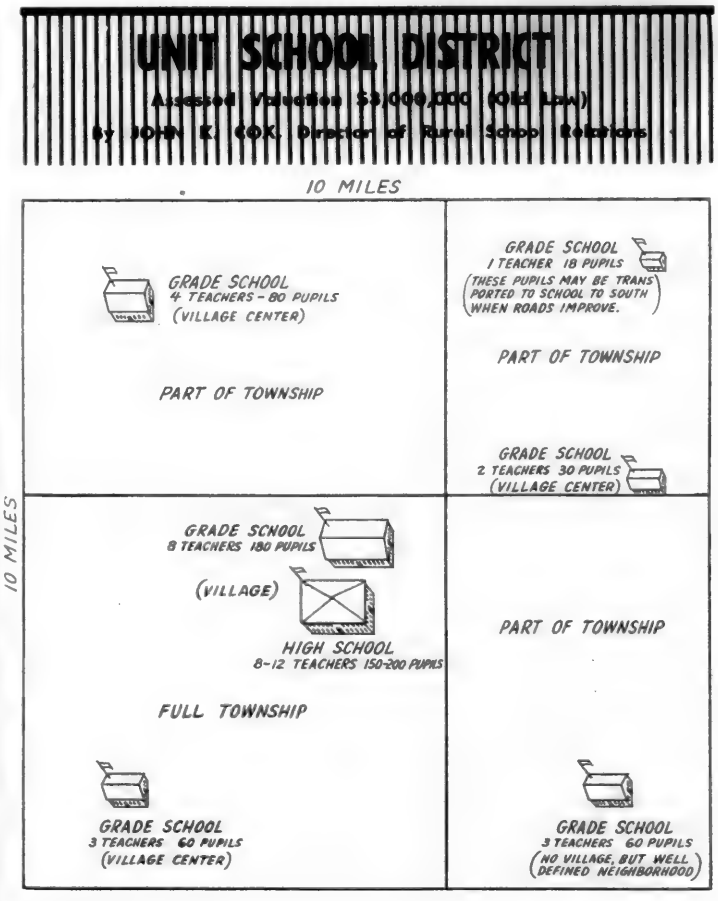
The one-room school in the northeast corner of the district is situated in an area with bad roads. The larger district, however, would be in position through its greater influence to get better roads for that area. Eventually, that attendance unit could be merged with one or more other grade school attendance units in the district.

Advantages of Unit District

Some of the advantages of the unit district in areas largely rural are readily apparent but most of the benefits grow out of the cooperative relationship possible in the larger district. Several main advantages are:

1. The district can be operated to a greater advantage for all concerned.
2. More and capable supervision within the school.
3. It can spread the tax load more evenly over the district.
4. A simplicity of record keeping.
5. Greater economy might result from:
   a. A decreased expense for elections and legal services.
   b. Equipment owned by the larger district might be shifted to the various attendance units, such as motion picture machines, a larger library, maps, certain musical instruments, etc.
   c. Special teachers, such as those of music, public speaking, physical education, art, handicrafts and even school nurses hired by the unit district could serve any or all of the attendance units on regular schedules.
6. Another economy but of sufficient importance to receive special attention is the saving on transportation under the unit district system. Costs per pupil for transportation in Illinois are more than double those in Ohio, Indiana, and many other states.

   This is because many school buses in Illinois run over the roads but don't haul enough pupils per bus. Ohio, Indiana, and most of the other states haul both grade and high school students together. Where a bus has been stopping to pick up two high school pupils it could pick up four or five grade school pupils as well. In other words, with some study of the problem, it would be possible to provide transportation service for both grade and high school students at very little more cost per bus unit that it costs now to haul only high school students.
7. The unit district system makes it easier for pupils to progress from grade school to high school.
8. The unit district provides an opportunity to coordinate the entire school program, not only the course of study but the sports and other activity programs as well.



Cites Disadvantages

Several disadvantages to the unit district have been expressed. They are mainly as follows:

1. It is difficult to establish the unit district under present laws: New legislation in 1947 is expected to simplify that process.
2. The superintendents of new unit districts are likely to be chosen from the ranks of high school administrators who will emphasize the high school at the expense of the grade school. However, the school boards of new unit districts will represent the interests of from 2 to 2½ times as many elementary pupils as high school pupils. It is possible that an able administrator with his overall view of educational standards, teacher abilities, etc. could give the grade schools a great deal more service than many are now getting. There would be a scarcity of good elementary school administrators if we reorganized on the dual system basis. Higher salaries and more recognition of the elementary field will gradually result in increasing the numbers of able school administrators with more elementary school experience.
3. The unit district with one pupil transportation system would tend to keep grade school pupils at school for a long day.

It may be that a few lessons can be learned from other states which make a practice of hauling both grade and high school students. However, the grade school children would not have to be on the buses very long because their attendance centers are near at hand. Also additional but smaller buses, together with local adjustments that can be made, would perhaps go a long way toward eliminating other objections.

Mourn Loss of Dean of Illinois Farm Advisers

FARM adviser ranks in Illinois and the nation suffered a great loss in March with the death of Alden E. Snyder who had served continuously for 28 years as adviser in Montgomery county. He died in the early morning of March 15 from a heart attack.

Mr. Snyder was the dean of the state farm advisers, being the oldest in the point of service. He was Montgomery county's first and only farm adviser, and would have celebrated his 28th anniversary in his position on April 1.

Mr. Snyder's outstanding record of service also was recognized nationally in 1940 when the National Association of County Agricultural Agents honored him with the Distinguished Service Citation for his work in developing agricultural interests in his county.

Mr. Snyder's pleasant personality, his familiar greeting, "It's a FINE morning," and his cigar — all of which became traditions in the county — will be greatly missed in the days ahead.

Mr. Snyder was employed by the Montgomery County Farm Bureau when it was organized. As the Hillsboro Journal story of his death said, "He came to Montgomery county with no knowledge whatever of what should or could be done to serve the small group of farmers who had organized the Farm Bureau despite criticism and ridicule of those who could not see the advantages to be gained by the advice and leadership of an agricultural agent through a group of farmers.

"It was such a great step in advancement that those who 'wanted to be let alone' to do as they pleased with their land without any dictating from a 'white-collared boy,' put forth every resistance possible. . . .

"He was a disciple of hard work. He never hesitated to go to the farm of any one asking his aid to do some special work. . . For years he spent all of his daylight hours attending to errands all over the county and more than half of the night at meetings and conferences where his presence was needed. . . He never shirked a duty or 'let down' a friend. . . Farmers have lost a real friend and farming a firm advocate. . ."

Mr. Snyder was born Nov. 29, 1883, in Limestone township, Kankakee county. He received his bachelor of science degree from the U. of I. College of Agriculture in 1912 and after a summer of travel in Europe he began farming at Kankakee. On Oct. 22, 1913, he married Miss Florence C. Baxter of Nauvoo.

It was on April 1, 1918, that the Snyders moved to Hillsboro and he took over the duties of Montgomery county farm adviser. He was active in county fair work, the Farmers' Institute, and all projects of value to farmers such as rural electrification, better farm roads, grain marketing, etc.

Alden E. Snyder

Mr. Snyder leaves his wife, two daughters, two sons, two brothers, and two sisters. Mr. Snyder was a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Masons, Hillsboro Rotary Club, Litchfield Elks Club, and Epsilon Sigma Phi and Gamma Sigma Delta fraternities.

Funeral services were held at the Hillsboro Lutheran Church, and burial was made at Kankakee cemetery.

NEW ASSISTANT IN ST. LOUIS GRAIN OFFICE

Eugene F. Hugo, recently discharged from the Army after more than four years of service, is new assistant in the St. Louis office of Illinois Grain Corporation. Illinois Grain is an associated company of Illinois Agricultural Association.

Eugene F. Hugo

During army service Hugo worked two and one-half years as special agent, Counter Intelligence Office, Washington, D. C.

Cecil Musser Named Manager of New IAA Co-op Locker Service

CECIL MUSSER, 44, Illinois Agricultural Association livestock fieldman for the past six years, has been named manager of the Illinois Cooperative Locker Service, IAA subsidiary comprising 40 member companies with 80 cold storage locker plants.

Cecil Musser

He will supervise the organization's engineering service, purchase supplies for member plants and promote greater efficiency and coordination.

One of the proposals Musser may be called to work upon is the request of some locker plant managers for centralized buying of frozen foods for distribution to member companies.

He will also find wide variations in the cost of locker operations per food locker unit. This problem is expected to take much of his time when he attempts to bring the least efficient units into line with the most efficient.

Musser is expected to study the state organization closely for possible courses of action then work out his program for the coming year and submit it to the state board of directors for their approval.

Musser was born in Effingham county and moved to Logan county with his parents as a boy where he was reared. He graduated from Lincoln high school and business college then attended Lincoln college and the University of Illinois.

He worked for the Logan-Mason County Service Company and later became Logan county organization director. Before joining the IAA staff six years ago, he was general manager of retail sales for a Chicago coal company with 11 mines. He has been serving as fieldman in District One, the extreme northern section of the state.

Musser is married and has been living at Kirkland in DeKalb county. He is the father of three children, Jane, 19, Joyce, 16, and Joseph, 2.

Business amounting to approximately a half million dollars during the past year was reported at the 52nd annual meeting in March of stockholders of the Farmers' Cooperative Association of Varna.

Feed grain liberally to the dairy cow during the first three or four months of the lactation period.

Curtiss Heads Grain Terminals Co.

Board of directors of Illinois Grain Terminals Company, IAA associate, assembles in Springfield for first meeting. Left to right: C. J. Diehl, Monroe county; Andrew Larsen, Mason; Homer Curtiss, Jo Daviess, president; Charles Schmitt, Logan, vice president; Milton Warren, Piatt, secretary; James Holderman, Grundy; Marion Herzog, McDonough; Wesley Attig, Lee. Arthur Burwash, Champaign, was absent.

HOMER CURTISS of Jo Daviess county has been elected president of the board of directors of Illinois Grain Terminals Company, the grain merchandising cooperative recently organized by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Other members elected to the board are: Charles Schmitt, Logan county, vice president; Milton Warren, Piatt county, secretary; Arthur Burwash, Champaign county; Marion Herzog, McDonough county; Andrew Larsen, Mason county; James Holderman, Grundy county, Wesley Attig, Lee county, and Christian J. Diehl, Monroe county.

Illinois Grain Terminals Company will handle grain from the county elevator to the terminal market to the final buyer on a cooperative basis.

Backbone of the business of the new company in the beginning will come from river operations that are being organized by County Farm Bureaus on or near the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

Three such companies already have been organized. They are: Prairie Grain Company which will serve producers from Seneca to Peoria in the following counties: La Salle, Lee, Marshall-Putnam, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Woodford and Bureau.

Havana River Grain Company which will serve producers in Fulton, Schuyler, McDonough, Mason, Menard, Cass and Logan counties, and Western Illinois Grain Company serving Hancock, McDonough, Warren, and Henderson counties.

The home garden program and preservation of a large share of the home food needs are more important than ever in view of the famine conditions abroad.

IAA AIDS COUNTIES WITH TAX STUDIES

COUNTY meetings for the purpose of preventing unnecessary increases in property taxes are being held by county Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Interest in local tax problems has been whetted by the new 100 per cent property assessment law which went into effect Jan. 1, 1946, and as a result of a tax study made of each county by the IAA Department of Research and Taxation.

The IAA study, made under the direction of L. H. Simerl, research department head, has been completed after several months devoted to the tax situation and outlook in each of Illinois' 102 counties.

Two copies of each county report have been sent to each of the county Farm Bureaus. These reports are being used as a basis for discussion of the tax situation in each county.

The IAA Department of Research and Taxation already has participated in several of the county meetings.

The tax reports prepared by the IAA include information showing where tax money goes, (1) how the tax burden is distributed, (2) description of assessment practices in the county, (3) reasons for the new tax legislation, (4) effects of the new law on assessing procedures, property assessments, taxes and tax rate limits, and (5) a discussion of methods of property tax control.

Director Simerl said the IAA Department of Research and Taxation will be able to meet with a number of county groups interested in property tax problems and tax control during the next few months.

Simerl pointed out that the new tax laws will permit most tax levies to be increased by 25 to 40 per cent in 1946 and more in 1947. The amount of increase permitted varying according to conditions in each county and in each taxing district.

"In the majority of the Illinois counties farm property carries an unjustly large share of the property tax burden," Simerl declared, "because the rural assessors have assessed the property at a higher proportion of its actual value than have assessors assessing urban property.

"In most counties boards of review can," he said, "if they so desire, correct this injustice this year. If they do not do this farm property owners should see to it that the rural assessors make this adjustment when real estate is revalued for tax purposes in 1947 (1946 in Commission governed counties).

"It would seem desirable that county Farm Bureaus plan to give this matter serious attention during the next few months in order to relieve farmers of the unduly heavy tax burden which they have been carrying."

MAYFIELD JOINS IAA RESEARCH DEPT.

Charles S. Mayfield, 29, former superintendent of schools at Ullin in Pulaski county, has been employed as assistant to L. H. Simerl, director of the department of research and taxation of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

C. S. Mayfield

Mayfield was discharged recently from the navy after 22 months of sea duty. He was commissioned an ensign in 1943 and spent most of his time aboard transports in the Pacific.

He was born in Hardin county and was graduated from Harrisburg high school, received his bachelor's degree from Illinois State Teachers College at Carbondale in 1939 and his master's degree from Oberlin college, Oberlin, O., in 1941.

Mayfield studied school administration and did part time work for the IAA state school committee. He became superintendent of schools at Ullin in 1941 and was there until he went into naval service.

The new research assistant is married to the former Geraldine Morgan of Jefferson county and is the father of two children, Geraldine Ellen, 4½, and Charles David, three months.

J. R. FULKERSON RETIRES FROM PRODUCERS BOARD

J. R. Fulkerson of Jersey county has retired from the board of directors of the St. Louis Producers Livestock Commission Association after serving 24 years. He was succeeded by L. J. Todt of Montgomery county.

J. R. Fulkerson

Fulkerson has distinguished himself as one of the outstanding farm leaders in Illinois, particularly in the field of livestock marketing. He has been a member of the St. Louis Producers board of directors since it was organized in 1922 and was president for several terms.

Todt is an outstanding livestock farmer having served on the Illinois Agricultural Association Statewide Committee on Livestock Marketing and the subsidiary working committee of five which made an intensive study of livestock marketing in Illinois.

Rural Youth

By
ELLSWORTH D. LYON

Attendance and interest in the ten district Rural Youth Training Schools were good. A total of 448 Rural Youthers, home and farm advisers, youth assistants and organization directors from 58 counties attended. The courses which included, "Building Better Rural Youth Programs", "Instruction in Leading Recreation", and "Effective Speaking" were well received.

Spring banquets have been big attractions in a number of counties over the state.

Kankakee sponsored a Father and Son banquet with Elmer Searls, University of Illinois, department of agriculture economics extension as speaker. His theme was "Father and Son Farm Partnerships."

Peoria County greeted representatives from nine counties at its Spring banquet attended by 257 Rural Youthers and friends.

Will was host to Cook, Grundy, and Kankakee at its first banquet — Joliet — March 21.

Saline Rural Youthers report through their president, Bob Alvey, that their Spring banquet was "successful and lots of fun."

Christian County installed officers at its Spring banquet before an audience of 100 Rural Youthers.

An attendance of 150 was present at the Spring joint meeting of the Woodford and Tazewell groups, among them being 60 prospective members. Rosemary Hartter led a discussion on "Compulsory Military Training" and Velma Ackerman led a safety quiz. President Ruth Huser of Tazewell says, "Both were well done."

St. Clair heard Dr. Norman Rose, county health officer, at its April meeting. Richland heard Miss Dunbar, county health nurse, on tuberculosis.

McDonough found that a visit through the pottery at Macomb was both fun and educational.

Schuyler held a Jamboree at Virginia March 21. Rural Youthers from neighboring counties were guests.

Welcome Hancock! This group inactive for about a year is starting again with 47 members. First meeting was built around an Irish theme honoring St. Patrick. Colored slides of England and France were shown by an ex-serviceman.

Ogle banqueted at the White Pines State Park. Bob Temple of LaSalle, highest rating top-notcher in the IAA Talkfest and national winner at the AFBF Talk Meet, was one of the speakers, as was Glyndon Stuff, National F.F.A. President.

President Bob Temple of La Salle reports: "Super Victory Banquet, April 27." The play "No Bride for the Groom" was presented three times over the county by this group.

Frank Gingrich, former director of the IAA department of young people's Activities, addressed a group of 75 Kendall county Rural Youthers at their annual banquet in March.

Mason reports a good banquet, a recent three-act play, and an event soon to come, "Farm Landscaping and Buildings," with K. H. Hinchcliffe, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering Extension as the speaker.

Knox reports a good meeting in which "Making the Farmstead a Better Place to Live" was the theme. Professor Gilbert of the U. of I. was the speaker and showed colored slides to illustrate his talk.

A box social held by Rock Island in March resulted in a substantial contribution to the Red Cross.

Wabash sponsored a Parent-Guest Night in March featuring a debate which was led by two ex-service men, on the topic, "Resolved that We Should Have Compulsory Military Training."

DuPage held a box social at the home of Patricia and Catherine Brummel, March 26.

The Prophetstown-Tampico Warriors of Whiteside made a study of the work of the state police at their March meeting. A visit was made to the State Police Station.

The Mt. Morris Club of Ogle held a hobby show March 21. Each person showing a hobby gave a talk on his collection.

Lee and Ogle counties sponsored a Basketball Play Day at Mt. Morris March 16 for both boys' and girls' teams. Counties entering teams were DeKalb, Lee, Will, Henry, Bureau, Whiteside, Stephenson, Carroll, and Ogle. The Bureau boys' team won the boys' division. Whiteside girls won from Ogle girls. Following a potluck dinner at noon a short musical program was held. Square and ballroom dancing made up the evening program and closed a successful day of activity.

Logan broadcasted a discussion on "Farm Ownership Versus Tenancy" over Station WDZ. This group has made plans to hold two meetings each month during the summer.

Top is front view and below is rear view of the new Prairie Farms Creamery building at Henry which is expected to be completed within a short time.

Your Farm Bureau Service Company

Announces a

NEW MOTOR OIL

ILLINI PREMIUM

For your protection, the new Illini Premium Quality Motor Oil will be available only in new drums, refinery sealed.

This new oil has been developed to meet demands of today's tractor, truck and car engines.

ILLINI (*pronounced ILL-EYE'-NYE*) Premium Quality Motor Oil offers five distinct advantages:

1. **Keeps a clean motor clean longer.**
2. **Provides a better piston-seal.**
3. **Non-corrosive to bearing metals.**
4. **Holds resinous varnish formation to a minimum.**
5. **Assures longer life for piston rings and cylinder walls.**

These advantages are a result of technical improvements in motor oil additives and their selective use in high quality base stocks, which were perfected during the war.

Illinois Farm Supply Co. has developed its present line of motor oils through tests in our 37 fuel transport trucks traveling 13,000,000 miles hauling loads of 35 gross tons per trip in all kinds of weather. The life of piston rings in these transport motors has been increased from 40 to 50 thousand miles to 85,000 miles since 1940. Better lubrication has made this possible.

ILLINI Motor Oil will give safe and economical lubrication to modern engines.

Part of the test fleet of transport trucks

The new **ILLINI Motor Oil** is a manifestation of the ideas outlined by the founders of our co-operative twenty years ago. When Illinois farmers launched their first co-operative oil company, they had three fundamental purposes:

1. **To assure themselves of highest quality in lubricating oils and fuels.**
2. **To obtain a better and more understanding service.**
3. **To save money through large volume purchasing.**

These principles haven't changed, but technical knowledge and skill have changed. It is only natural, therefore, when such advances as the selective use of improved motor oil additives are developed, that they should be incorporated into our program of quality and service. This new oil contains the latest improvements and refinements discovered during the war and so necessary for the smooth operation of today's motors.

Act now—get all the facts. Call your salesman who drives the blue and white truck for

Service Companies affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 S. Dearborn St. Chicago 5, Ill.

Kane County Honors Organization Teams With Victory Dinner

Upper left: Kane County crowns Jeane Swinehamer queen of organization drive during celebration dinner. Others, left to right, are Knut Johnson, oldsters team captain; Maid of Honor Lillian Claude; and Verner Bowgren, youngsters skipper. Upper right: Hampshire township team wins honors after signing up 33 new members. Left to right: (back) Donald Stoxen, Howard Thompson, Frank Widmayer; (front) Alfred Crane, Harry Klock and Farm Bureau President Edgar Allen. Absent from winning team picture is W. Wendell Ralston. Lower left: Seated at speakers' table are left to right: President Allen, Johnson, Miss Claude, Dexter Norton, organization committee chairman, Miss Swinehamer, Bowgren and Harry Claar, IAA Dist. I organization director. Lower right: Don Stoxen, who signed up most members, enjoys prize kisses from queen and maid of honor.

Membership Nears 125,000

MEMBERSHIP in the Illinois Agricultural Association has moved over the 124,000 mark and is inching closer and closer to the 125,000 goal for 1946 set unofficially at the annual IAA meeting in November by Organization Director O. D. Brissenden.

In reporting membership at 115,057 for the IAA year ending Sept. 30, 1945 at the organization-information conference held during the annual meeting, Brissenden expressed hopes for membership of 125,000 by Sept. 30, 1946.

Latest unofficial figures, Brissenden said, indicate that our membership is now more than 124,000. This compares with 110,838 a year ago and 73,066 for the corresponding period five years ago.

A great deal of the credit for the increasing membership can be given to Farm Bureau members, thoroughly sold on Farm Bureau themselves, who have volunteered to explain the advantages of their farm organization to their neighbors.

Membership now averages better than 1,200 for the 99 county Farm Bureaus in the state, Brissenden reported. Four county Farm Bureaus have passed the 3,000 mark. According to latest official figures, Cook county had a membership of 3371; LaSalle, 3331; McLean, 3272; and Champaign, 3183.

Illinois remains well out in first place as the largest state farm organization in the nation. In second place is Iowa Farm Bureau Federation which recently passed the 100,000 membership mark.

CORRECTION

We are repeating a subpoint from the Progress Report on Livestock Marketing which appeared in the March Issue of the IAA RECORD with a short passage omitted. Under point 3, subheading (c).

"The statewide agency would represent all Farm Bureau members in Illinois in nominating and electing directors to the Board of Directors to the respective producer agencies. Nominations should be made at district caucuses. Under this sort of arrangement, the producer agencies on the larger terminal markets would retain their separate corporate identity. However, Illinois livestock farmers would have representation on the Boards of Directors of these agencies in proportion to the volume of livestock originating in Illinois."

The passage beginning "Nominations," and ending with "identity," was omitted in the Progress Report carried in the March RECORD.

Shorts in the News

The annual American Farm Bureau Federation Midwest Training School for Farm Bureau officials and organization staff of 11 Midwestern states will be held June 23-24-25-26 in Kansas City. A program will also be arranged for Farm Bureau women and Rural Youth. All county and state officials interested in the mechanics and methods of farm organization are invited to attend.

San Francisco will be the site of the 28th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the AFBF board of directors decided at their recent quarterly meeting in Chicago.

Gilbert E. Lampe, former teacher of vocational agriculture at Highland, Ill., has been named farm adviser in Scott county. He succeeds George Reid, now Rock Island farm adviser. Lampe is a graduate of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and has been teaching for the past 11 years. He is married and has no children.

Marshall-Putnam counties have been chosen as one of the demonstration areas for the bookmobile, a rural library service being started by the University of Illinois.

Paul Wilson, farm security supervisor at Carbondale, became Saline county farm adviser April 1. Wilson graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1933 and was employed by the St. Louis board of health following his graduation. He worked for FSA in Pope and Hardin counties before going to Carbondale to do similar work in Jackson and Randolph counties. He succeeds A. C. Kamm, now farm adviser in Piatt county.

W. C. Anderson, recently discharged navy lieutenant after 20 months service, is the new farm adviser in Jackson county. He is a 1932 graduate of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and has served as farm adviser in Johnson and Franklin-Hamilton counties. He succeeds J. G. McCall, now Perry county farm adviser.

Mrs. W. B. Bunn, wife of Farm Adviser W. B. Bunn of Pike county, died a few days after her husband returned from Farm and Home Week exercises at the University of Illinois where he was elected president of the Illinois Association of Farm Advisers. Funeral services were held at Pittsfield with interment at Olney.

A. L. Oxford, Gallatin county farm adviser since September, 1943, has resigned to enter the feed and fertilizer business. He is a 1942 graduate of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and taught vocational agriculture at Woodlawn.

Earl D. Peterson, Mercer county farm adviser from 1936 to 1941, has been appointed assistant state supervisor of the extension farm labor program in Illinois. Peterson entered the service in 1941 and was discharged Jan. 14, 1946. He is a graduate in agriculture from Iowa State College.

Cumberland county farmers have indicated a demand for 60 cars of phosphate and 35,000 tons of limestone, according to Farm Adviser Charles Tarble, who points to it as a "very ambitious program for 1946."

Dr. Roger P. Link, associate professor of veterinary physiology at Kansas State College, has been appointed to the faculty of the new College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

He has been made assistant professor and assistant chief of veterinary physiology and pharmacology. Dr. Link attended Iowa State College, Kansas State College, and the University of Chicago. He also has taught at Michigan State College.

One air force vet signs up another as the 2,000th Farm Bureau member in Whiteside county. Left to right: Clair Gsell, county organization director, and Ronald Bradley, the new member.

Hotel Sherman in Chicago again will be headquarters for the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association starting Monday, Nov. 18, 1946. Approval was made at a recent meeting of the IAA board. Choice was limited again by the serious housing shortage.

Keenly interested in promoting cooperative marketing of milk and cream, Jasper County Farm Bureau has organized a dairy committee to study and correct the difficulties of dairymen in feeding, breeding, pasturing and producing. One member has been appointed from each township in Jasper county and six committee meetings have been scheduled for the year.

Dirk Heezen, Country Life actuary for the past 15 months, has been named assistant manager in charge of the home office and consulting actuary for the three Farm Bureau insurance companies, Country Life, Country Casualty and Country Fire. Heezen came to the IAA from Guardian Life Insurance Company of Madison, Wis., where he was actuary.

Dr. L. B. Howard of McLean county has been appointed chief of the bureau of agricultural and industrial chemistry in Washington. He succeeds Dr. O. E. May, who resigned to go into private industry. Dr. Howard is a graduate of Purdue University and has been associated with the bureau for 14 years. Dr. May was the first director of the Soybean Products Laboratory at Urbana and the first director of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory in Peoria, a large penicillin producer.

John White, assistant farm adviser in Livingston county in 1941, has returned to his former job after four years' service with the army air forces.

Broadcasts by the American Farm Bureau Federation can be heard on the America United program over NBC April 28, May 12 and 26, and June 9. The program is a national forum generally dealing with farm questions during the AFBF appearance on alternate Sundays at 12:15 p.m. The program will be revived July 14 for another AFBF series on alternate Sundays.

W. C. Mummert, DeKalb county farm adviser, reports that sufficient Ranger alfalfa seed has been obtained to plant about six plots throughout the county for demonstrational purposes.

Editor's Note: Entrants in picture contest should address contributions to Picture Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill. If you wish picture returned send self-addressed stamped envelope. Entries should be clear and should show subject doing something.

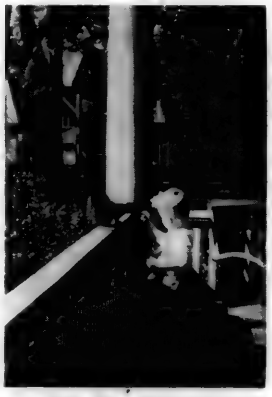
Billy Ellis will take a nap if his dad does too. The Merwyn Ellis family, now living in Elkhorn, Wis., still maintains membership in the Stephenson County Farm Bureau.

Farm Adviser Ray Nicholas, Lake county, snapped this winner of the $5 Picture of the Month award as his daughter (third from left) started game with neighbor girls.

$5 PICTURE OF THE MONTH

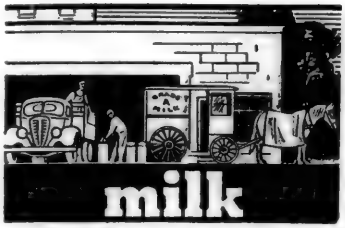
Bernice Marshall of LaSalle county made this captivating study of her niece.

The Edwin Leefers of Macoupin county needn't fear the butter shortage while son, Val, 2, handles the churn.



Bobby Simmons, 4, Peoria county, never tires of feeding his hungry pet squirrel.

Judith and Lawrence Crone of Stephenson county feed Amos and Andy while brother David holds Molly awaiting her turn.



By Wilfred Shaw

The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are January prices for 3.5% milk f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective city milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.48
Canton	2.75
Champaign	2.75
Chicago	3.24
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.85
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.50
Jacksonville	2.85
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle-Peru	2.70
Moline	3.12
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.60
Rockford	3.135
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis	3.51
Streator	2.50

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis, delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted), as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for January unless otherwise noted:

Baltimore	$3.85
Boston	3.92
Chicago (70-mile zone) (Feb.)	3.24
Cleveland	3.51
Denver (Feb.)	3.01
Detroit	3.61
Indianapolis	3.44
Kansas City	3.54
Louisville	3.53
Madison	3.01
Memphis	3.60
New York City	4.14
Pittsburgh	3.61
Seattle (Feb.)	3.34
Sioux City (Feb.)	3.01
St. Louis (Feb.)	3.51
Terre Haute	3.05
Toledo	3.49

The 23 milk marketing cooperatives that are members of Illinois Milk Producers' Association marketed 166,832,287 pounds of milk in February, 1946, compared with 171,707,156 pounds marketed in February, 1945, or a decrease of 2.8%.

According to A. J. Surratt, state agricultural statistician, milk production in Illinois during February was four million pounds less than a year earlier due to a decrease of about 4% in the number of milk cows. The percentage of cows being milked in Illinois herds on March 1 was the lowest for that date since 1931, with the exception of 1944. Milk production per cow, however, topped all previous records in February, according to Surratt.

The agricultural committee of the State of Virginia House of Delegates in March tabled a proposed bill for the compulsory enrichment of white bread, rolls and flour.

In New Jersey hearings recently began upon a similar bill which is being opposed by farm groups.

In Utah an enrichment bill was re-introduced following the governor's veto of such a bill which was passed in the last session of the Utah legislature.

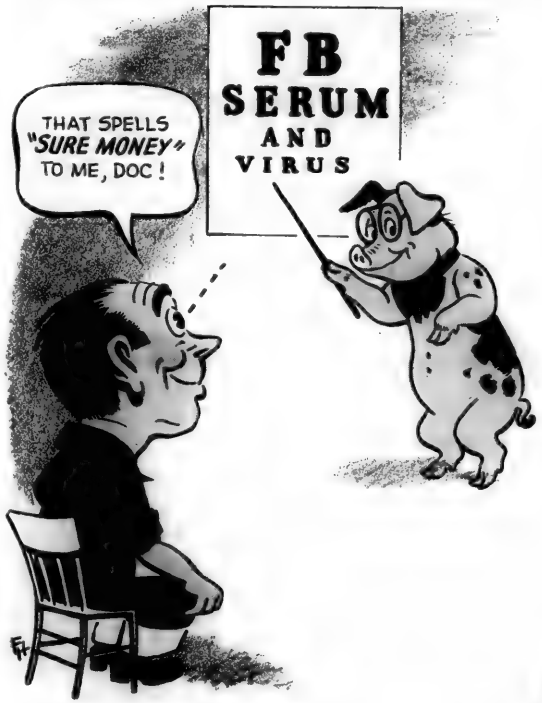
Northern Illinois evaporated milk plants have recently increased their producers' milk price from $2.65 to $2.70 per cwt.

The Mid-West Dairymen's Company, the cooperative milk marketing organization of 400 dairymen supplying the Rockford market, held its annual meeting March 26, in the Faust Hotel, Rockford, with 500 members and their wives in attendance.

Hugh Mainland, manager, reported that in the year ending Feb. 28, the organization marketed 50,198,405 pounds of milk at an average price per cwt. for 3.5% milk of $3.122 per cwt., for a total return to producers of $1,566,963. The total amount of milk marketed this past year exceeded the previous year's marketings by 3½ million pounds, or 7.4%.

Prof. R. D. Froker of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture was the principal speaker at the meeting.

Robert C. Miller was employed as manager of the Stephenson County Pure Milk Association effective March 15.



WE HOPE YOU SEE THE POINT!

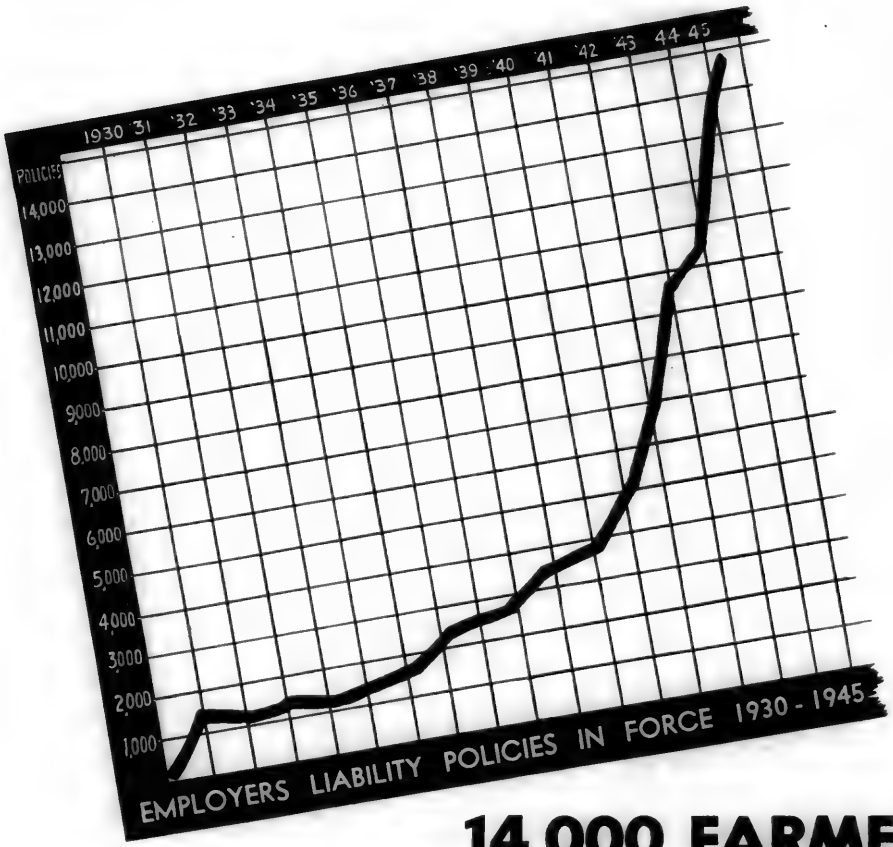
★ ★ ★

WITH HOGS STILL SELLING AT GOOD PRICES YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO TAKE CHANCES.

YOU ELIMINATE ONE OF THE GREATEST RISKS INVOLVED IN THE PROCESS OF RAISING HOGS PROFITABLY WHEN YOU VACCINATE WITH FARM BUREAU HOG CHOLERA SERUM AND VIRUS.

REMEMBER: The smaller the shoot The cheaper the shot

See Your Farm Bureau



14,000 FARMERS CAN'T BE WRONG!

WHEN THEY ASSURE MEDICAL EXPENSES IN CASE OF INJURY ON PART OF FARM HELP

Actually 14,580 farmers have liability policies in force to cover their liability in case of injury to one of their hired hands or damage to the property of others due to alleged negligence.

The chart above shows the tremendous growth in the number of these policies from the time the policy was established in 1930 up until the close of 1945.

This type of protection is compulsory with industrial employers . . . it's a state law. While it is not a written law for farm employers, it is just good business. With it, you'll feel safer. This policy is written only for Farm Bureau members.

If you have any need for this kind of insurance, see your local Farm Bureau insurance agent. He will be glad to give you full details and cost.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

FORMERLY ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. 608 S. DEARBORN • CHICAGO 5, ILL.

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The Illinois men
Winn, McHenry
DeKalb county;

At Pure Milk A
and DuPage co
hotel lobby. Left

The six McHenry county dairymen chatting in the Hotel Sherman lobby in Chicago during annual Pure Milk Association meeting are, left to right: R. J. Rattray, H. Williams, Arthur Lange, John Boyer, Clark Flemming and J. B. Olbrich.

PMA DAIRYMEN DEMAND REMOVAL OF SUBSIDIES

A RESOLUTION demanding the removal of all subsidies and price ceilings on dairy products was adopted unanimously by delegates to the annual meeting of the Pure Milk Association held in Chicago.

The move came after a stirring denunciation of food subsidies and general policies of the OPA by Manager Arthur H. Lauterbach before the 2,000 members that crowded the Hotel Sherman ballroom.

The Pure Milk Association represents 13,000 member dairy farmers who supply Chicago and suburbs with their daily milk supply.

Other resolutions adopted by the unanimous vote of the delegates at the March 12 meeting were: "Urged the University of Illinois to establish a 12-weeks winter short course in soils, dairy production and marketing, agricultural engineering, farm management and industrial-agricultural relations.

"Urged officials in charge of surplus war property sales to hold them in rural areas where farmers are expected to buy and that articles put up for sale be of practical use on the farm.

"Endorsed federal aid toward school lunch programs inaugurated by states to improve health standards of children in both rural and urban schools.

"Pledged support to the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation in its efforts to institute more sound pricing arrangements for butter, cheese and other milk products.

"Affirmed support for application of the parity formula in determining prices for farm commodities, but insisted that if that is not possible, the parity formula must be changed to provide fair consideration for livestock and dairy farmers.

Eight directors, including four from Illinois, were reelected to two-year terms on the board of Pure Milk Association. The Illinois men reelected were: Walter Winn, McHenry county; Harvey Norem, DeKalb county; John Case, Cook-DuPage counties, and W. M. Kimmelshue, Kankakee county.

A. H. Lauterbach Dr. Asher Hobson

Others reelected were: Lee Cartier, Whitewater, Wis.; John Voelkering, Burlington, Wis.; Fred Hiigli, Union Mills, Ind.; and Whitney Kline, Culver, Ind.

Members heard reports by PMA officers and talks by Manager Lauterbach, Dr. Asher Hobson of the department of agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin; A. W. Colebank, administrator, federal milk marketing orders 41 and 69; Arnold P. Benson, director of the Illinois state Department of Agriculture, and Milton A. Button, Wisconsin state director of agriculture.

Secretary Charles M. Cosgrove pointed out in his report that members of Pure Milk Association continued their outstanding milk production job in 1945 by delivering 1,608,863,557 pounds of milk, 5.13 per cent more than in 1944.

This production record is 41.09 per cent higher than 1939 production although PMA membership has increased nine per cent since then. President Wilbur J. Swayer of Lake county declared that unless more farm labor becomes available soon, it will be impossible to maintain the milk production record of 1945.

Dr. Hobson warned the members that the "farmer is heading for a serious situation. Because of our heavy production, farm prices will go down. It does not make any difference how much consumer purchasing power you have in the country; if you produce more than the nation — the domestic market — can use, prices of these products will fall to the world level."

Lauterbach said that the prospect of continuing subsidies before elections was good political strategy but that it heightened the danger of "enslaving agriculture to perpetual subsidies."

At Pure Milk Association meeting, Will and DuPage county dairymen meet in hotel lobby. Left to right: Lester Schroeder, C. W. Schroeder, A. C. Gauther, and Leslie Lewis, all of Will county, and Frank T. Klein and William Wurtz, DuPage county.

FUTURE FARMERS TO MEET IN SPRINGFIELD, MAY 3-4

Illinois Association of Future Farmers of America will hold its annual meeting at Lanphier high school in Springfield, May 3-4. It is the first year the FFA has not met at the University of Illinois. Meetings will be resumed in Champaign-Urbana when housing facilities are adequate.

Corn, just like chickens, animals, and people, must have good food to be healthy. If your soil does not contain the right kind of food, you will probably not be able to raise healthy corn. This condition is called soil deficiency and can be remedied by the mechanical application of plant food.

Our State University has made specific recommendations regarding the application of plant foods and your farm adviser can help you determine what and how much is needed in your case.

PHOSPHATE

Phosphate deficient soils require varying amounts of phosphate fertilizers in order to produce high yields of crops. The amounts needed depend upon the degree of deficiency as determined by the results obtained from the soil tests.

According to the recommendations of the University of Illinois, a soil testing LOW in phosphorus requires:

1. 400 to 500 lbs. of 20% superphosphate per acre for the common Illinois rotations. This is sufficient to supply crop requirements for 4 years.

— or —

2. 1000-1500 pounds of 32% rock phosphate. This application is sufficient for 8 to 10 years.

Rock phosphate is usually applied by means of a regular phosphate spreader ahead of the clover seeding, although it can be applied during most months of the year.

Superphosphate can be applied by drilling with small grain, by hill dropping with corn, or by broadcasting.

POTASH

Tests made in the county Farm Bureau soil testing laboratories show that many soils require potash if maximum crop production is to be achieved. Potash is immediately available for use by crops.

Muriate of potash can be either broadcast or drilled through a fertilizer attachment on the grain drill ahead of small grain and clover. It can also be applied after the oats and clover are up; it could be put on the clover after the oats and wheat are cut.

Muriate of potash can be hill dropped for corn and drilled alongside soybean seed.

Precautions to Observe

1. Safe application limits per acre are:
- (a) Not over 65 pounds hill dropped for corn.
- (b) Not over 80 pounds drilled with small grains.
- (c) Not over 100 pounds drilled alongside but not in contact with soybean seed.
- (d) Not over 300 pounds broadcast and disked for all crops.

2. Do not spread muriate of potash on growing crops when the leaves are wet. There is danger of burning the leaves.

3. Clean all equipment after use to avoid damage from potash.

Consult Your Farm Adviser — See Your Blue Seal Plant Food Distributor

BLUE SEAL

The Farm Bureau Service Company plant food distribution service is less than two years old. In these years the need for plant food materials has been greater than our ability to supply the demand. In the current years we have contracts with suppliers that, when fulfilled, will reach a grand total of 120,000 tons. This compares to 36,350 tons in 1945. Despite this tremendous increase in tonnage, there will still be some patrons who will be unable to secure sufficient plant foods for their needs. The patience and understanding of our members is greatly appreciated. We hope that the day is not far off when our supply will be adequate for all.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET — CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

ANNOUNCE WOOL MARKETING PROGRAM

Illinois Wool Growers Association the IAA wool marketing cooperative, has completed an agreement with Indiana Wool Growers Association whereby the Illinois cooperative will sell its wool in Indianapolis instead of in Boston as has been done for a number of years.

The new agreement is expected to facilitate earlier price settlements because of the nearness of the Indianapolis market.

In the past, growers brought their wool to the county pool maintained by the association, received an advance and then awaited judgment of the Boston market on its value before a final settlement could be made.

Under the new arrangement, farmers will continue to deliver their wool to the county pool but will not receive the customary advance until it has been graded at Indianapolis. Final settlement will be made after appraisal by the Commodity Credit Corporation in Indianapolis.

The Illinois Wool Growers Association board of directors feels that the new arrangement will be welcomed by both grower and county pool because the grower will get the advantage of a speedier appraisal at a nearby market and the pool will be relieved of the responsibility of grading.

Wool growers were also advised by the board that the Commodity Credit Corporation has extended the wool buying program until Nov. 1, 1946. Prices will be approximately the same as they were in 1945.

In the 11 years that the National Poultry Improvement Plan has been operating, the average annual egg production per hen in the U. S. has increased by more than two dozen.

Windbreaks properly planned and planted save on feed and fuel bills.

The unloading of four cars of rock phosphate at Ottawa illustrates the increasing use of this essential soil builder. All were sampled and tested by IAA soil improvement department.

AFTER YOUR PROFITS!

Flies are responsible for the loss of much of what might have been your profits. They don't take the cold cash, of course, but they sap the strength of your cows, thus reducing milk production.

The losses through disease and fly-produced parasites amounts to a tidy sum each year.

FIGHT FLIES *with* BLUE SEAL FLY SPRAY

The new Blue Seal Fly Spray possesses powerful knock-down and repellant properties and kills on contact

It also possesses effective "delayed action" killing properties due to the presence of DDT

Extensive Farm tests have proved the effectiveness of this spray.

The war against Flies is not over!

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN • CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

Corn, just like chickens, animals, and people, must have good food to be healthy. If your soil does not contain the right kind of food, you will probably not be able to raise healthy corn. This condition is called soil deficiency and can be remedied by the mechanical application of plant food.

Our State University has made specific recommendations regarding the application of plant foods and your farm adviser can help you determine what and how much is needed in your case.

Phosphate deficient soils require varying amounts of phosphate fertilizers in order to produce high yields of crops. The amounts needed depend upon the degree of deficiency as determined by the results obtained from the soil tests.

According to the recommendations of the University of Illinois, a soil testing LOW in phosphorus requires:

1. 400 to 500 lbs. of 20% superphosphate per acre for the common Illinois rotations. This is sufficient to supply crop requirements for 4 years.

or

2. 1000-1500 pounds of 32% rock phosphate. This application is sufficient for 8 to 10 years.

Rock phosphate is usually applied by means of a regular phosphate spreader ahead of the clover seeding, although it can be applied during most months of the year.

Superphosphate can be applied by drilling with small grain, by hill dropping with corn, or by broadcasting.

Tests made in the county Farm Bureau soil testing laboratories show that many soils require potash if maximum crop production is to be achieved. Potash is immediately available for use by crops.

Muriate of potash can be either broadcast or drilled through a fertilizer attachment on the grain drill ahead of small grain and clover. It can also be applied after the oats and clover are up; it could be put on the clover after the oats and wheat are cut.

Muriate of potash can be hill dropped for corn and drilled alongside soybean seed.

Precautions to Observe

1. Safe application limits per acre are:
- (a) Not over 65 pounds hill dropped for corn.
- (b) Not over 80 pounds drilled with small grains.
- (c) Not over 100 pounds drilled alongside but not in contact with soybean seed.
- (d) Not over 300 pounds broadcast and disked for all crops.

2. Do not spread muriate of potash on growing crops when the leaves are wet. There is danger of burning the leaves.

3. Clean all equipment after use to avoid damage from potash.

The Farm Bureau Service Company plant food distribution service is less than two years old. In these years the need for plant food materials has been greater than our ability to supply the demand. In the current years we have contracts with suppliers that, when fulfilled, will reach a grand total of 120,000 tons. This compares to 36,350 tons in 1945. Despite this tremendous increase in tonnage, there will still be some patrons who will be unable to secure sufficient plant foods for their needs. The patience and understanding of our members is greatly appreciated. We hope that the day is not far off when our supply will be adequate for all.

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET **CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS**

ANNOUNCE WOOL MARKETING PROGRAM

Illinois Wool Growers Association the IAA wool marketing cooperative, has completed an agreement with Indiana Wool Growers Association whereby the Illinois cooperative will sell its wool in Indianapolis instead of in Boston as has been done for a number of years.

The new agreement is expected to facilitate earlier price settlements because of the nearness of the Indianapolis market.

In the past, growers brought their wool to the county pool maintained by the association, received an advance and then awaited judgment of the Boston market on its value before a final settlement could be made.

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NEWS and VIEWS

600 Women Attend Pure Milk Association Luncheon in Chicago

FARM women in the Chicago area have pretty definite opinions on questions affecting their families according to their answers to a recent questionnaire.

The questions were submitted to 600 women attending a luncheon during the Pure Milk Association meeting at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago, March 12.

Greatest division of opinion was on the question as to whether farmers should be covered by the federal social security act. Social security for farmers was opposed by 45 per cent of the women and favored by 40 per cent.

They were most emphatic on the question: "Do you think that most people understand the importance of dairy farming to the prosperity of the whole nation?" Only 5 per cent thought so; 95 per cent said "no."

The women disagreed sharply with the recent pronouncement of the OPA that recent wage increases in industry would not increase the cost of living. Only 15 per cent agreed with the OPA; 85 per cent said the wage increases would increase the cost of living.

Fifty per cent of the women thought there was a real opportunity for returning veterans on the farm. Of the other half at the luncheon, 25 per cent disagreed and 25 per cent were undecided and didn't vote.

Wives of dairymen showed pride in their position in the nation's economic picture by a strong "yes" vote on the question, "Would you advise your son to become a dairy farmer?" Seventy-five per cent said they would and 20 per cent said they would not.

Other questions on the sheet included:

"Are the school facilities in your community adequate?" Yes, 35 per cent. No, 50 per cent.

"What is the most serious problem on your farm today?" Machinery shortage, 55 per cent. Labor shortage, 45 per cent. Feed shortage, 20 per cent.

Pure Milk Association women applaud a speaker during annual meeting luncheon at Hotel Sherman in Chicago, March 12. Six hundred women were present.

"Do you believe women should hold office in cooperatives?" Yes, 55 per cent. No, 35 per cent.

"Do you believe the average bride is sufficiently trained as a homemaker?" Yes, 30 per cent. No, 70 per cent.

"Do you favor using government funds to furnish hot school lunches?" Yes, 65 per cent. No, 20 per cent.

"Do you believe milk production records are worth the work involved?" Yes, 75 per cent. No, 10 per cent.

"Do you favor compulsory military training for boys reaching age of 18?" Yes, 35 per cent. No, 65 per cent.

"Do you favor compulsory or voluntary planned prepaid health insurance?" Compulsory, 10 per cent. Voluntary, 70 per cent.

"Do you think consumers who understand subsidies want government to continue to pay part of their grocery bill?" Yes, 10 per cent. No, 65 per cent.

"Do you want PMA to continue its efforts to get price ceilings increased enough so that dairy subsidies can be ended?" Yes, 90 per cent. No, none.

"Do you believe it possible to get farm women more interested in cooperatives and in knowing how government legislation affects farmers?" Yes, 70 per cent. No, 5 per cent.

Four members were honored at the annual Grundy county Home Bureau meeting recently for perfect attendance since the county was organized in 1939. They were: Mrs. Ethel Hansen, Mrs. Leda Reeves, Mrs. Olga Peterson and Mrs. Mary Kuhn.

Two More County Farm Bureaus Plan For 4-H Club Homes

Two more county Farm Bureaus are reported making preparations to establish permanent exhibition grounds and headquarters for their county 4-H clubs.

Livingston County Farm Bureau has purchased 21 acres of timberland two miles northwest of Pontiac and has opened a campaign to raise $15,000 for the development of the park.

McHenry county plans to make a 4-H Club home on the old fair grounds east of Woodstock and already has accepted the offer of the county board of supervisors leasing the eight acres to the club for 99 years at an annual rental of $1.

Farm Adviser W. H. Tammeus said the McHenry club intended to build a show ring and barns for agricultural clubs and an exhibit hall and auditorium. Buildings and grounds will be rented to community organizations to help defray the expense of maintenance.

Livingston county plans to beautify the 4-H Club park and intends to use the grounds for judging contests, picnics, sport events and agricultural shows.

Two new Home Bureau units have been organized in Peoria county bringing the total to 20.

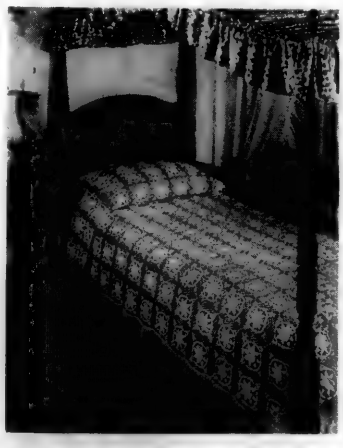
for HOMEMAKERS

Rural Life Will be Discussed at Michigan Meeting on June 11-13

RURAL life in a changing world will be discussed by delegates to a conference of the American Country Life Association to be held June 11-13 at Michigan State College, Lansing, Mich., according to an announcement by Dr. D. E. Lindstrom, professor of rural sociology at the University of Illinois and president of the association.

Topics covering four phases of rural living have been selected as the basis for the three-day conference. They are: number of people in rural life, religious and moral foundations of rural life, public relations programs for agriculture, and rural community and international relations. Subtopics will be considered under each of these principal items.

CROCHETED BEDSPREAD IN SOUTHERN TRADITION



Rich in the tradition of the old South is this crocheted bedspread with water lily design, giving it a fragile, heirloom beauty. Directions for making it are available free of charge. Write to WOMEN'S EDITOR, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill., enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope.

My Favorite Recipe

Mrs. Olive E. Pillsbury of Menard county says the following isn't exactly her favorite recipe but as a one-dish meal it is hard to beat.

ONE DISH MEAL

1½ lbs. hamburger
4 large chopped onions
2 cups tomatoes
2 cups water
1 cup kidney beans
1 cup rice
salt and pepper

Fry onions in bacon fat, add hamburger and fry until brown, add tomatoes, water and beans. Add the rice (washed) last. Season and stir thoroughly, put in baking dish, cover and bake for one half hour in moderate oven, uncover and bake for another half hour. Add chili powder or pepper to taste. If reheating add more tomato juice.

Yorkshire Pie

A meal of leftovers. Arrange leftover pork or beef and potatoes or other leftover vegetables with onions and seasoning, in a baking dish. Save enough gravy for basting. Prepare the following batter.

1 egg
1 cup sweet milk
1⅓ cups flour
5 tbsp. lard
½ tsp. salt
2 tsp. baking powder

Mix quickly and pour over meat. Bake to a golden brown. Serve with a lettuce salad and light dessert.

Mrs. Frank Strotheide

Sugarless Applesauce Cake

½ cup shortening
1 cup dark syrup or molasses
1 egg
2¼ cups flour (measured after sifting once)
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup unsweetened applesauce
½ cup raisins
½ cup chopped nuts if liked

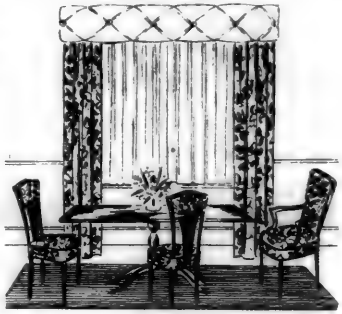
Cream shortening, add syrup gradually, egg, and beat well. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with the sauce, raisins, and nuts last. Mix well, bake in moderate oven 350 F.

Mrs. Gus Bruckner

What is your favorite recipe?

Do you have some special treat you think other homemakers should know about? If so, write it out and send it to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

GAY SLIPCOVERS BRIGHTEN THE DINING ROOM

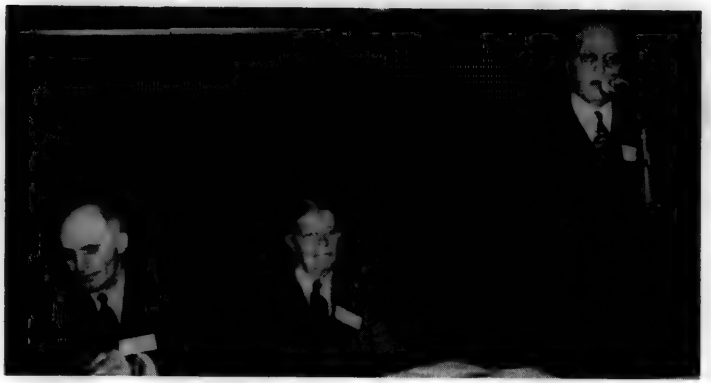


Take away the drabness of the dining room with these snappy slipcovers and matching drapes. Instructions on how to make curtains, drapes, cornice and slipcovers are available free. Send self-addressed stamped envelope to WOMEN'S EDITOR, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

Women in several unorganized counties in Illinois are either organizing or on the verge of organizing county Home Bureaus, according to latest reports. Logan county women are in the process of organizing, Marion county will be organized this month while Pope-Hardin and Gallatin counties have scheduled information meetings. To date, 83 counties have active Home Bureau organizations with a membership of 30,507 as of Jan. 1, 1946.

Back in the United States after serving with the Red Cross in England, France and Belgium, Miss Donovan Hester has resumed her work as home adviser in Cass county. Miss Hester was home adviser in Menard-Cass counties from 1939 to 1943 when she joined the Red Cross. She is a graduate of Purdue University.

Miss Evelyn Sharp, Eureka, has been employed as home adviser in Henderson county. After graduating from the University of Illinois in 1943 she joined the Waves and had been stationed in California. She was discharged in December.



Manager D. L. Swanson (right) of Chicago Producers Commission Association makes annual report at meeting in Chicago. Others are Secretary-Treasurer Henry Wieland (left), Beloit, Wis., and President H. H. Parke of DeKalb county.

Chicago Producers Officials Condemn Government's Marketing Controls

A PLAN for redistricting the territory represented by the board of directors was approved by delegates to the annual meeting of the Chicago Producers Commission Association in Chicago, March 7.

P. O. Wilson

The change increased the number of directors in Illinois from five to six and reduced the number west of the Mississippi river from three to two. All states east of the Mississippi except Illinois are now classed as District 9.

Because no annual meeting was held last year, six directors were elected instead of the usual three. Three were elected for three years and three for two years.

Those elected from Illinois were: W. Frank Reid, Rockford, Winnebago County District 2, reelected for three years; La Verne Johnson, Millington, Kendall County District 5, three-year term; William Temple, LaSalle County, President of the Illinois Wool Marketing Association, Serena, District 3, two-year term; and E. R. Gehring, Galesburg, Knox County District 4, reelected for two years.

Others elected were: Seth Little, Lowell, Ind., District 9, three-year term, and J. A. Entz, Waterloo, Ia., reelected for two-year term.

The three other directors who make up the nine-man board and whose terms expire in March 1947 are H. H. Parke, Genoa, DeKalb County, District 1; Theodore Funk, Shirley, McLean County, District 6; and C. W. Martin, Jefferson, Ia., District 8.

In his report to producers at the annual meeting, President Parke reported that during the year 1945 the organization handled 15,560 carloads of livestock; 9,182 cars of cattle and calves, 4,792 cars of hogs, and 1,586 cars of sheep. This represented 12.69 per cent of the total receipts on the Chicago market as against 13.92 per cent in 1944.

The total value of livestock sold was $49,733,943.32 and the net loss in operations for the year amounted to $59,978.79.

"This loss," Parke said, "was occasioned by the drastic reduction in total receipts on the market, largely in hogs; by the large increase in the country buying of hogs, accentuated by ill-advised OPA price regulations. Also by extensive black markets which attracted many hogs away from the market."

With volume and bargaining power, Parke said he expected that many of our present problems would disappear, and he looked to more intensive work in the field to build up the prestige and service of the Chicago Producers.

In his report on the association's operations for 1945, Manager Dave Swanson explained the year's losses as caused by market restrictions which lowered volume while operation costs rose with the higher cost of living. Manager Swanson asked for more support from the members, saying: "You members have the power to make or break your cooperative. With support it can succeed; without sufficient support it may fail."

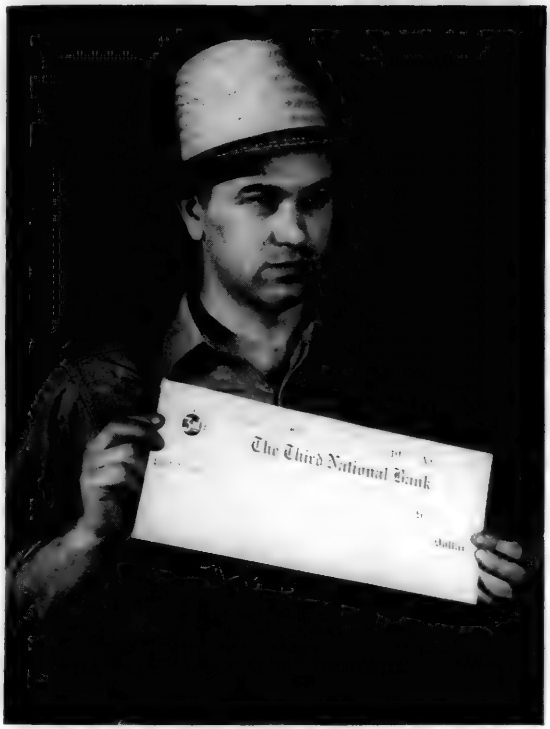
Swanson expected improvement in present conditions with restrictions easing and the return of experienced men from the services. He stressed the importance of livestock producers maintaining their bargaining position on the market. This, he said, can be done by supporting cooperative marketing to the fullest extent.

Discussing the national livestock marketing situation at the afternoon session, P. O. Wilson, secretary-manager of the National Live Stock Producers Association, said that if he could describe it in one statement, it would be that it is deplorable.

Wilson condemned the government's control policies and pointed out that although we are saddled with a tremendous national debt and that although the people have more money and there is more meat available than ever before, subsidies continue to plague and peril the national economy.

He also declared that it "is time for us to say to Mr. Bowles and to the Congress of the United States that we have reached a place where we should put an end to both subsidies and price ceilings and let the consumer pay his grocery bill at a level of prices which will encourage needed production."

Above is one of the luncheon groups at Chicago Producers annual meeting.



THIS IS A PRANK OF NATURE

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When you see a farmstead which was insufficiently protected by wind insurance, now leveled by a tornado, you know that here is a man whose cash reserve may be wiped out entirely.

It's a wise farmer who insures himself against these "pranks of nature." Ask your Farm Bureau insurance representative how little it costs to be adequately insured against damage from wind.

COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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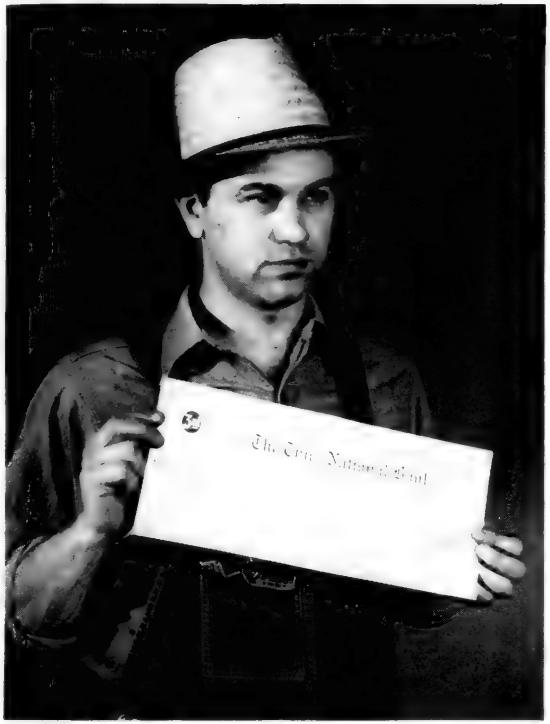

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COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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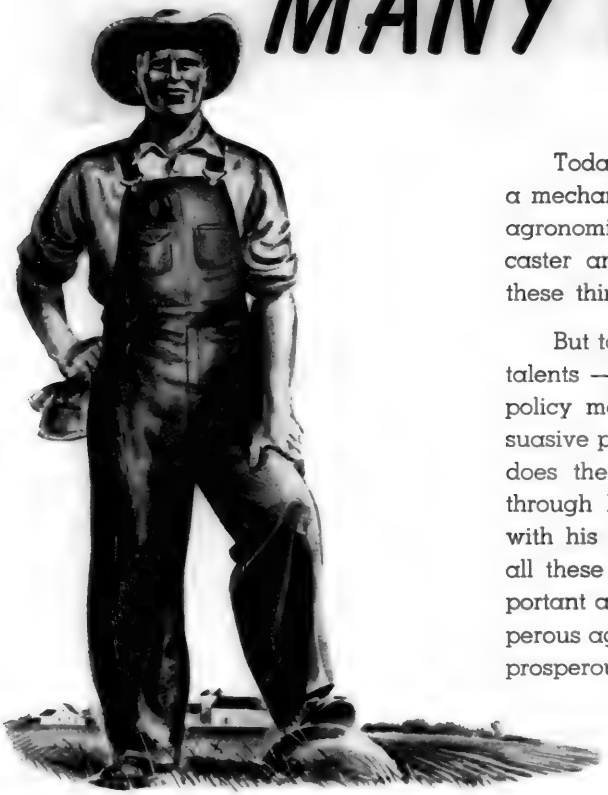
Frances D. Ruckman,
305 N. Prairie,
Champaign, Ill.
10-5070

MAN OF MANY TALENTS



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But today's progressive farmer has still other talents — he is a keen student of legislation, a policy maker, a public relations expert, a persuasive public speaker. No, not as an individual does the farmer possess all these skills. But through his Farm Bureau — by united action with his neighbors — the Illinois farmer brings all these other talents to bear on this most important assignment: Maintaining a strong, prosperous agriculture as the foundation for a strong, prosperous, well-fed nation.

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AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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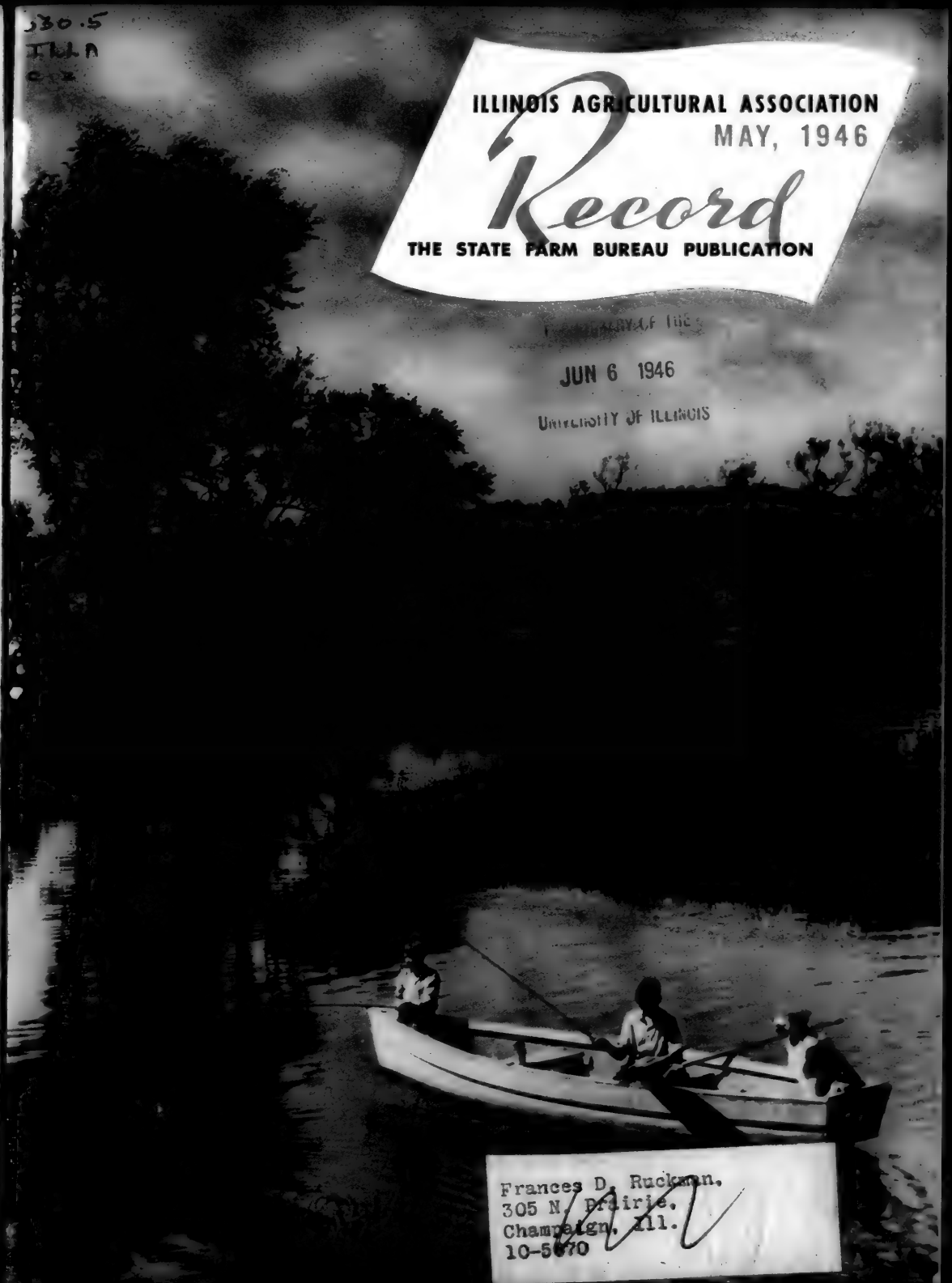

Frances D. Ruckman.
305 N. Prairie.
Champaign, Ill.
10-5670

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Thomas J. Meehan,
505 N. Prairie,
Champaign, Ill.
10-5070

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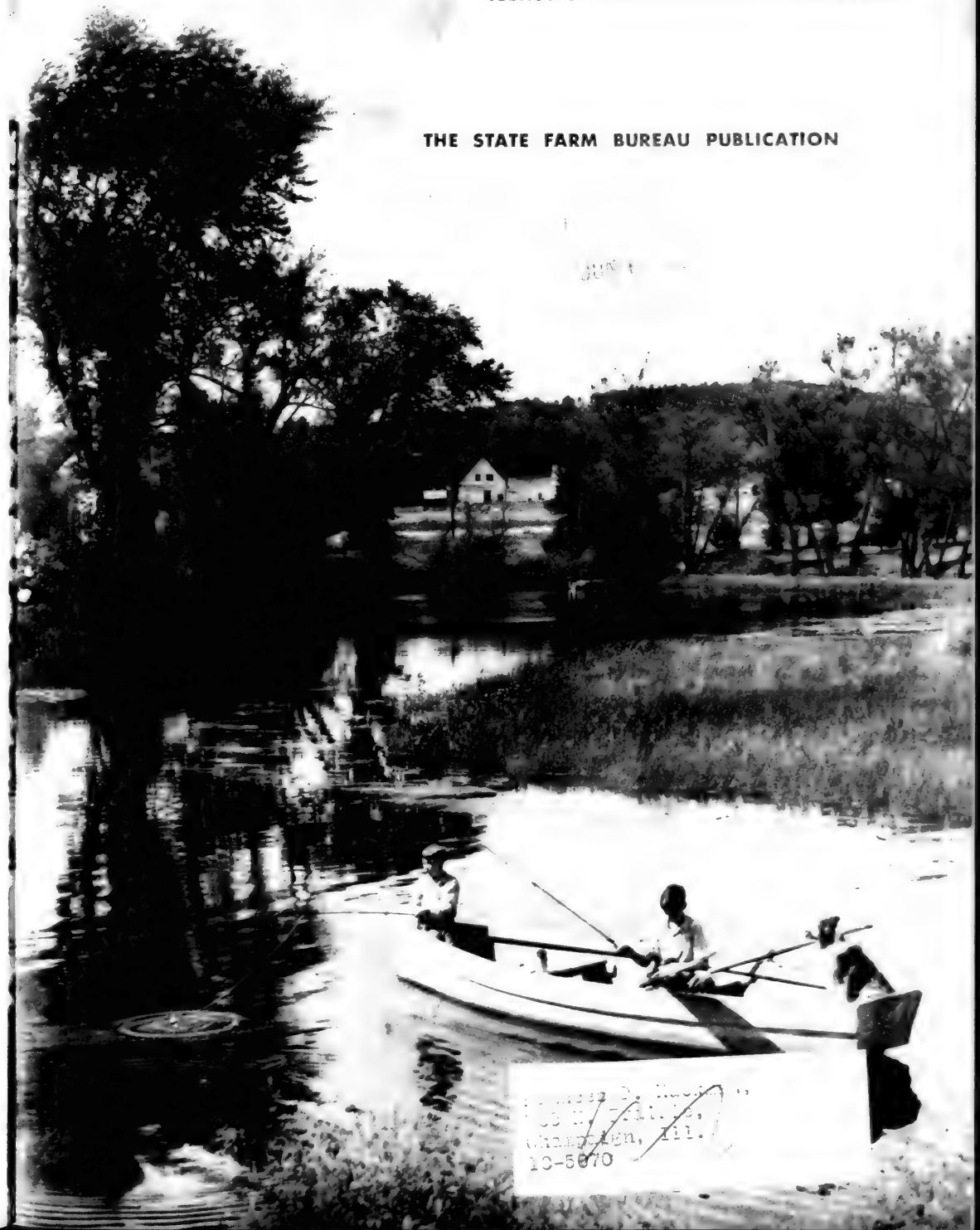

Champaign, Ill.
10-5070

"Thank you, Dad"

This would have been a proud day for Sam Wilson . . . . had he lived.

These are his children . . . . the grownup children of the widow of a farmer who saw a special need for life insurance.

Sam knew it would take years to build a strong cash reserve, saving year by year. He was doing that. But he did something else, too.

Sam took out a Country Life Insurance policy, and with the stroke of his pen created an estate equal in value to a good sized farm.

The future of Sam's children looks bright, because Sam refused to take chances with their future.

Country Life
INSURANCE COMPANY

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

FOOD AND POLITICS

By President Charles B. Shuman

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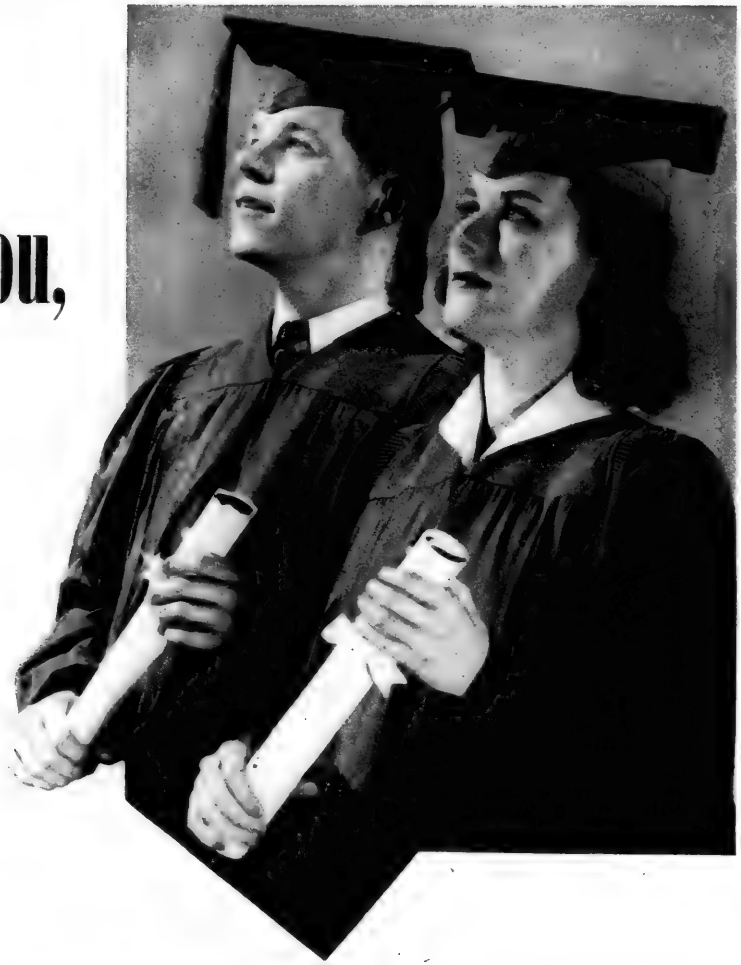
"Thank you, Dad"



This would have been a proud day for Sam Wilson . . . . had he lived.

These are his children . . . . the grownup children of the widow of a farmer who saw a special need for life insurance.

Sam knew it would take years to build a strong cash reserve, saving year by year. He was doing that. But he did something else, too.

Sam took out a Country Life Insurance policy, and with the stroke of his pen created an estate equal in value to a good sized farm.

The future of Sam's children looks bright, because Sam refused to take chances with their future.

Country Life

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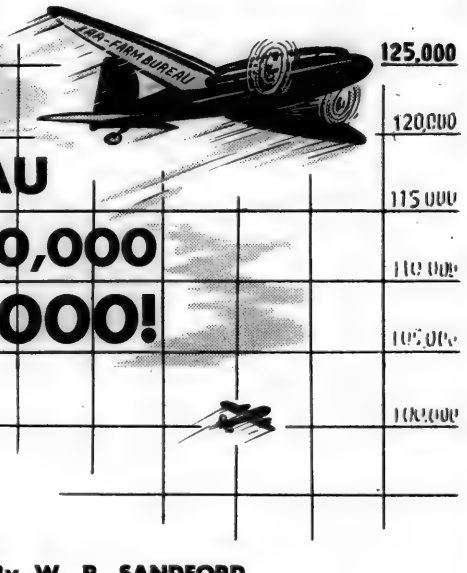
ILLINOIS
FIRST FARM BUREAU TO REACH 100,000 and 125,000!



By W. P. SANDFORD
IAA Director of Sales Service

ILLINOIS, the first state to reach the charmed figure of 100,000 in Farm Bureau membership, became the first state to reach 125,000, it was revealed when membership figures as of March 31, 1946, were compiled early in April. In fact, the state passed the 125,000 milestone with nearly another thousand to spare. Official figures put the grand total at 125,954 as of March 31.

That the fiscal year which ends Sept. 30 will see even higher totals, in spite of the fact that the summer months are not so active a period in membership work, is the current expectation. "Short-range goals" set by a majority of the counties at the recent Membership Maintenance meetings in which 78 county groups participated, back up this prediction.

It had been predicted that the year 1945-1946 would be another banner one in Farm Bureau growth, as it started with a total membership Sept. 30, 1945, of 115,651. By Jan. 1, 1946, the old long-range goals totalling 118,444, were surpassed, as the count on Dec. 31, 1945, was 118,775. A net gain of over six thousand between then and March 31 of this year brought the total past the 125,000 mark.

Farm Bureau membership has been constantly on the upgrade for a period of seven years. Here are the totals as of Sept. 30 of each of these years, and the current figure:

1939	68,470
1940	70,463
1941	74,448
1942	85,808
1943	94,333
(100,000 goal attained Nov. 18, 1943)	
1944	105,057
1945	115,651
1946 (Mar. 31)	125,954

Thus Farm Bureau membership in this state has come to represent, not merely a majority, but well over two-thirds of the 169,000 farm families in Illinois.

This fact carries with it not only the realization that Farm Bureau is the free choice of Illinois farm people to represent them in their legislative, educational and cooperative interests, but also a sense of the sound, consistent growth which has been made over the years. It also indicates that in the remaining farm families in the state there are many who need only to have Farm Bureau and its programs called to their attention.

This is a good time to discuss Farm Bureau with your non-member neighbor, and to extend him a cordial invitation to join his fellow-farmers in their great organization.

Southern Illinois, where J. C. Moore is assistant director of organization, leads the state in percentage gain in membership with a figure of 9.1 percent; closely following is eastern Illinois, under Harry B. Claar, with 9 percent gain; and western Illinois, under L. B. Hornbeck is not far behind, with an 8.7 percent gain.

LaSalle county currently has the largest total membership in the state, as the figures on the outline map opposite this article show. The figures typed in each county are the total memberships as of March 31, 1946.

Experience of volunteer workers during the winter and spring months of this year has been that if a non-member is visited by one of his neighbors, and told of the 125,000 membership, and of what members think of their organization, he is very likely to "come along." The fact that so great a majority of real farmers do belong weighs heavily with the average non-member. *Two-thirds of Illinois farmers can't be wrong.*

With great problems of production, reconversion, price, soil conservation, parity, rural living standards, and the like now at stake, to say nothing of purchasing supplies and marketing farm

products, it can truthfully be said that farmers need a strong organization for the postwar period. In such times, the individual instinctively turns to something larger than himself, and finds that through working with his neighbors in county, state and nation, he can accomplish many things that for "the man alone" are impossible.

All Counties Gain

The increase in membership that has resulted from these conditions has shown itself in every section of Illinois, and in counties large and small. LaSalle county, Earl J. Hays, organization director, has signed the largest number of new members, 474. Whiteside, with Claire L. Gsell as organization director, is second with 425. Other counties in the "top ten" in this respect are Bureau, 359; Champaign, 341; Iroquois, 337; Henry, 334; McLean, 322; Cook, 292; Livingston, 258; Jefferson, 244 and Kane, 244.

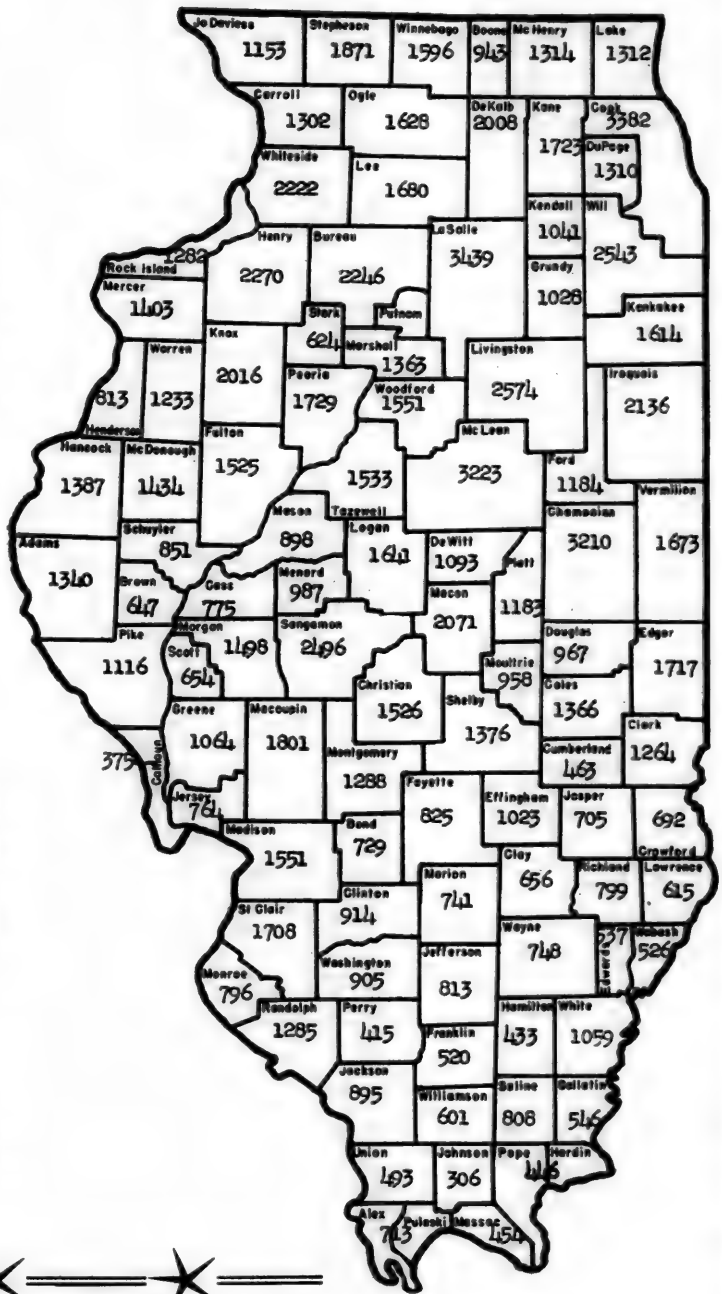
Menard leads in percentage of quota signed up to March 31, with 146 signed against a quota of 41 new members, or 356 percent. L. C. Greenwald is organization director. Jefferson is second in percentage terms, with 305 percent of quota. Ruis H. Garrison is organization director. Other high-percentage counties are Whiteside, 291 percent; LaSalle, 272 percent; Kendall, 269 percent; Bureau, 253 percent; Marion, 251 percent; Jersey, 241 percent; Henry, 223 percent, and Kane 218 percent.

Look At Net Gains

Another interesting way of analyzing membership gains is in terms of net gain since Sept. 30, 1945. Numerically, Whiteside with 395 and LaSalle with 294 lead in this respect, with Bureau, Champaign, Iroquois, Livingston, Henry, Jefferson, Kane, Will and Woodford following in that order. (Will-Woodford tied with 201).

Jefferson county takes first place when net gain is measured in terms of percentage of total membership. It shows an increase over Sept. 30, 1945, of 38 percent. Franklin is second with 25.3 percent. Carl K. Cox is organization director. Whiteside, Richland, Hamilton, Fayette, Wayne, White, Marion and Lawrence are the other members of the "top ten" in percentage gain in membership for this period.

IAA-Farm Bureau Membership As Of March 31, 1946



ADJUST FOOD PRICE CONTROLS

SAYS IAA BOARD

THROUGHOUT the war years farmers produced unprecedented quantities of food. Since the war's end they have kept production at near record levels. Farmers, knowing the urgency of the need for food, both at home and abroad, want to continue this high level of production. However, farmers know they can not long continue maximum production under the rigidities and restrictions imposed by the OPA.

Farmers have supported all honest attempts to control inflation. They have insisted upon a balanced budget and that price control measures be applied and maintained uniformly and equitably over industry, labor and agriculture. This has not been done.

While prices of farm products have been kept under rigid ceilings, farm operating costs have advanced sharply. The farm labor supply has been reduced and farm wage rates greatly increased by the government-sponsored high wage and short hours policy in industry.

Strikes, increased labor costs and unreasonable OPA price ceilings have combined to restrict the output of farm equipment and other essential industrial products. High wages, huge consumer food subsidies and low food price ceilings have encouraged excessive use and outright waste of vital food products. Farmers now insist that definite action be taken to end this intolerable situation.

Therefore, the Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association, recognizing the importance of this situation, not only to agriculture, but also to the entire nation, respectfully urges and insists that the Congress of the United States incorporate into any legislation extending price control beyond June 30, 1946, the following essential provisions:

First, consumer food subsidies must be eliminated rapidly and according to a definite schedule terminating not later than Dec. 31, 1946.

Second, as consumer food subsidies are removed, retail price ceilings must be adjusted to offset the subsidy removal.

Third, all OPA controls must be eliminated according to a definite schedule as rapidly as production or supplies reach specified normal levels. All controls, except possibly those on rents and a very few important scarce items, should be eliminated by March 30, 1947.

Fourth, the price control agency must recognize increased costs of production and be required to reflect such increased costs by immediate adjustments in price ceilings.

Government Planners Do It Again!

" . . . THIS week, the U. S. miller, baker and plain citizen finally knew that famine abroad would mean sacrifices at home. But the U. S. farmer again got what he wanted out of world shortages: a higher price."

That's the way one national magazine reported the government's announcement of the 30-cent per bushel bonus offered farmers for delivering corn and wheat to the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

But that wasn't the way many farmers over the state considered the "bonus" section of the famine relief program. With most of the stocks of corn held by other than producers, the farmers certainly hadn't asked for the "bonus." In fact, the government had been encouraging farmers to market their corn with the promise that the price wouldn't be increased.

Those farmers who had responded to the government's plea and marketed their grain before the "bonus" was announced, felt that they had been fooled and they didn't like it.

At a feed conference held in Washington in March, IAA officers were invited by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson to indicate what farmers thought about materially increasing the price of corn.

IAA President Charles B. Shuman on March 29 reported to Secretary Anderson that he believed it would be unwise to increase the price of corn at that time, explaining that most of the stocks were held by other than producers.

President Shuman suggested rather that the price of corn should be permitted to increase substantially at some time shortly prior to the beginning of the new harvest. Such an increase, he said, should be on a graduated basis through the marketing season so that there could be some encouragement for normal movements to market.

The IAA president further stated that he believed that feed grains were not being hoarded and were moving out of storage at about the usual rate, considering the small amount still held by farmers.

However, on April 19, the Department of Agriculture outlined the following program:

The government offered farmers a bonus of 30 cents a bushel on wheat delivered under the certificate plan to the government by May 25.

The government offered to buy 50 million bushels of corn from farmers at a bonus of 30 cents a bushel over current ceiling prices.

Four other points in the program applied to millers and processors.

The reaction to this announcement in the country was sharp and violent. Producers were in agreement with the humanitarian objective of the program, that of aiding starving people, but they were highly critical of the government in breaking its price pledge.

Producers had repeatedly been informed through the press and other informational channels that the government would not increase the price on the 1945 corn crop.

In the state AAA newsletter of Dec. 21, 1945, at the time corn rates on the 1945 crop were announced, there appeared a statement which said in part, ". . . if at a later date the Department of Agriculture institutes a corn buying program all purchases will be made at not more than established ceilings." The state AAA news letter of Feb. 1, 1946, repeated this statement in urging farmers to market "wet corn."

Producers also recalled another broken pledge of the government which occurred two years ago during the corn freeze order. At that time, they reported, both OPA and USDA had announced that no one would get a higher price. Then the corn shortage caused the Commodity Credit Corporation to announce a special 5 cents per bushel payment for shelling the corn. This special payment was considered by many to be the same as a price boost.

These are scenes in baseball, hog calling and archery photographed at the last sports festival in 1941.

SPORTS FESTIVAL IS BACK

THE Illinois Farm Sports Festival, one of the most popular events on Farm Bureau calendars in past years, is scheduled for revival in August, according to plans now underway.

Date for the big event has been tentatively set as Aug. 29-30 at the University of Illinois at Urbana.

As the RECORD goes to press, an administrative committee for the Festival is being formed. Representatives named to date by the sponsoring organizations are: Emile Redieger, Lexington, Illinois Home Bureau Federation; Harold Safford, Prairie Farmer magazine and Radio Station WLS; Irene F. Brandt, Galesburg, Illinois, Home Advisers Association; Otto Steffey, Stronghurst, IAA board member, George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary, and Paul Mathias, IAA secretary, as IAA representatives. Representatives from the U. of I. College of Agriculture and Farm Advisers Association are E. H. Regnier and J. H. Brock, Will county, respectively.

Roy Johnson, former DeKalb county farm adviser, recently returned from Army service and a new member of the IAA staff, has already been assigned to devote considerable time to the Festival.

First recommendation to revive the Sports Festival, which hasn't been held since 1941, came at a committee meeting held in the IAA offices April 15. Attending the committee meeting were representatives from the sponsoring groups.

Prof. J. C. Spitler, representing the U. of I. College of Agriculture, said that Douglas Mills, head of the athletic department of the U. of I., had reported that athletic facilities would be available for the Festival. Professor Spitler said, however, eating facilities might be something of a problem. As far as housing was concerned, he said that 2000 attended Farm and Home Week, and rooms were available for all those who needed them, and that he thought that the College of Agriculture could find accommodations for Sports Festival participants.

Roy Johnson, former DeKalb county farm adviser who has served five years in the U. S. Army, began work May 1 on the staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Roy Johnson

Johnson will work on special projects for the IAA and his first assignment will be the Illinois Farm Sports Festival tentatively scheduled for Aug. 29-30 on the University of Illinois campus.

Johnson enlisted in the Army as a private March 1, 1941 and left service with the rank of major. He was commissioned a second lieutenant after completing Officers' Candidate School Aug. 4, 1942, and served at George Field, Lawrenceville, for 22 months in charge of special services. The IAA, County Farm Bureaus and Associated Companies contributed to a fund which equipped day rooms and furnished needed recreational equipment at George Field while Johnson was stationed there.

In July, 1944, Johnson was sent overseas and spent more than 16 months in the China-Burma-India theater. He returned to this country in February, 1946 and began his terminal leave in March.

A native of Ogle county where his father, the late Fred Johnson, was a pioneer Farm Bureau member, Johnson attended Franklin Grove High School and Mt. Morris College. He later attended the U. of I. College of Agriculture and was graduated in 1930.

Johnson taught vocational agriculture and coached baseball, basketball and track teams at Mahomet High School, Champaign county, for 6½ years starting in 1930. He was very active in promoting 4-H clubs and FFA activities and enjoyed considerable success with his athletic teams. His basketball team reached the state tournament finals in 1933.

On Jan. 1, 1937, Johnson was named farm adviser in DeKalb county and continued in that position until he entered service in 1941.

Johnson is 39 years old and is married. His wife is the former Pearl Conrad of Bicknell, Ind.

ADJUST FOOD PRICE CONTROLS

SAYS IAA BOARD

THE BOARD OF [illegible]

Government Planners Do It Again!

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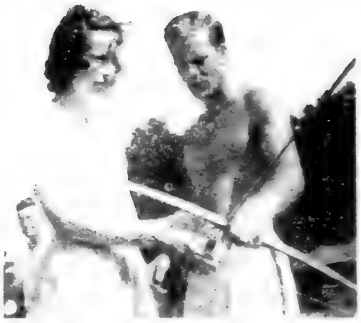

These are scenes in baseball, hog calling and archery photographed at the [illegible] sports festival [illegible] 1941

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Roy Johnson Joins IAA Staff; Will Work on Sports Festival

Roy Johnson, former D[illegible]

Roy Johnson

Teacher and students discuss the importance of limestone to soil fertility during visit to quarry on outskirts of Casey.

What A SCHOOL CAN DO FOR A *Community*

By JOHN K. COX

IAA Director of Rural School Relations

"VOCATIONAL Agriculture in the Casey Township High School has been one of the most constructive influences contributing to the improvement and general prosperity of this community," says Dave McReaken, cashier of the First National Bank of Casey, in Clark county.

McReaken, a resident of Casey for the past 10 years added, "The fine relationship and mutual understanding between rural and urban people in this community is mainly a result of the work done through the Vocational Agriculture Department of the Casey High School under its able instructor, Walter A. Newlin."

The Casey Township High School district, according to W. M. Runyon, the principal, comprises approximately 200 square miles. When Newlin went there 26 years ago, the district was considerably smaller. It has more than doubled its original size, largely as a result of the service given to farmers through the vocational agricultural department.

Land around Casey, a gray silt loam, overlying a tight clay sub-soil once was productive and economically self-sufficient. Due to natural causes and questionable use of the land, it became unproductive, sub-marginal or barren and in some cases abandoned. After 1900, corn had to be hauled into the Casey Community. According to Newlin, after 1904, most farming operations ceased and most grain elevators closed as a result largely of the increasing infertility of the soil but also as a result of a developing interest in oil in that area.

Grain Yields Rise

Today, half of the corn is trucked out. Land that only eight years ago sold for $30 an acre, last year produced 36 bushels of wheat, 35 to 40 bushels of beans and 90 bushels of corn per acre.

A grain elevator in operation only the last few years took in 10,000 bushels of beans per day part of last season. No elevator would have been needed had there not been a soil fertility program in operation.

When oil production began to taper off and prices of oil fell after World War I, farmers were compelled to turn their attention again to farming. But with corn yields averaging only 15 to 25 bushels to the acre, wheat production almost discontinued and pasture land in poor condition, the outlook was not bright.

The Clark County Farm Bureau, said Newlin, was the first agency to promote an organized effort to improve agriculture there. Informational meetings were held. The College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois cooperated.

Through the efforts of the Farm Bureau and the Vocational Agriculture Department of the high school a limestone producing concern in Greencastle, Ind., shipped 450 tons of limestone during 1922 and 1923 to the 40 boys in the agriculture department at the high school. The limestone was free excepting the freight. Soil tests were made.

Test Plots Laid Out

Test plots were laid out in 10 or 12 neighborhoods around the Casey community. Untreated strips were left in each plot. All plots were seeded to sweet clover including the untreated strips. "Abundant clover," said Newlin, "was produced on treated plots but none on the strips where limestone

Elevator procedure is studied here by Casey students. Structure would be superfluous if surrounding farmers hadn't followed soil building practices.

Delmar Atley's livestock project, a sow and litter, is inspected by Mr. Newlin during a visit to the Atley farm near Casey. Atley plans to exhibit his litter.

Value of soil practices championed by Farm Bureau and Casey high school ag department is illustrated in this sweet clover field. Note man holding hat aloft.

Nolan Applegate comes 18 miles to Casey principally to study vocational agriculture. He is shown with seed he is studying. He and his father have a Guernsey herd.

This building houses the vocational agriculture department at Casey high school. With the twin main building, the grounds are attractively landscaped.

Ever emphasizing the drawbacks of soil deficiencies, Instructor Newlin shows students Lee Cutright (left) and Dean Shute with a soil test.

had not been applied."

No book farmer is Walter Newlin. Soon after his arrival in Casey, he bought a sub-marginal farm and showed his neighbors how it could be made to pay by modern soil building practices.

Surprising Thing Happened

The Casey Rotary club together with the farmers sponsored the opening of a limestone quarry in 1927 near Casey. The attitude of the Rotary club in this case can be largely explained by the fact that the vocational agriculture instructor has been a regular member of the Rotary club for the last 21 years.

A new quarry near Casey was opened in 1938, but both quarries have difficulty supplying the present demand. However, it has been necessary to apply potash, and phosphorus and other chemicals to the soil to supplement the limestone.

A number of fields around Casey had excellent growths of red clover. "This land would have been raising only tickle grass and dog hair," said Newlin when questioned as to what might have been expected of such land before the soil fertility program.

The vocational agriculture department also had a hand in pasture improvement. It sponsored evening schools for farmers. Staff members of the College of Agriculture led the conferences. In the seven meetings during the early winter of 1935, farmers showed much interest. The average attendance per session was 140 farmers. Also, the vocational agriculture department assisted farmers with the inoculation of legumes, a practice new to many farmers at that time.

Livestock Projects

In the animal husbandry class the boys learn to care for and feed hogs, calves, and sheep. They learn to show them in the various livestock shows, knowing that in the show ring the calf or pig will reflect the persistent care he has had. They know that there is a practical reason why their animal wins or loses and that to duplicate or improve their record next time they will have to produce the goods.

The value of such a program to the pupils themselves is amply revealed in the interest that the agriculture pupils show in their work, together with the impressive number of former students who are now successful farmers, or are serving as farm advisers and in other responsible positions of farm leadership.

Students Clean Seed

Another service very popular with farmers was performed in a building on the school grounds. There the vocational agriculture boys would clean seed free of charge to the fathers of the boys taking agriculture. A slight charge would be made to other farmers. But at the time this seed cleaning was started, that service, according to Newlin, could not be obtained elsewhere.

Eugene Schiver, one of the high school vocational agriculture students, had seven acres of Lincoln beans that made 26 bushels to the acre last year. He plans to sell them at $3 per bushel for seed. These beans plus some hogs on the farm at home constitute Eugene's vocational agriculture projects required under the Smith-Hughes program. He said, "I like vocational agriculture best," when asked which high school subject he preferred, and added, "I intend to

(*Continued on page 22*)

In school farm repair shop ag students learn techniques which will save them time and money in later years.

In school seed house students clean Eugene Schiver's beans which he plans to sell for $3 a bushel.

IAA OPPOSES TAKING LAND IN FLOOD PLAN

OPPOSITION to provisions of the federal flood control plan for the Illinois River basin, calling for the acquisition of farm lands for reservoirs, has been voiced by Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

The IAA board expressed opposition pending the adoption of an official position by the membership at the annual meeting in November.

Objections and recommendations of the IAA to the project were filed with the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors during a public hearing April 30 in Washington. A recommendation urged further study of the flood control plan.

A second hearing in late May was scheduled to be held in Springfield for those unable to attend the Washington hearing.

IAA States Position

Pending action of the membership at the annual meeting, the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors was informed that the IAA board of directors opposes the project, insofar as the acquisition of land for reservoirs is concerned, and

(1) Until information is available as to the estimated costs and benefits on the basis of present-day costs and values. (The division engineer's report is based on 1940 costs and values);

(2) Until the possibilities of flood control through an adequate soil conservation program and the cost of such a soil conservation program have been studied and determined;

(3) Until the comparative value of the upstream land to be acquired for the reservoirs as compared with the value of the river-bottom and over-flow lands which would be protected by the project has been determined; and

(4) Until it appears that the finances of the U. S. government are such as to warrant the undertaking of such a project.

A meeting was called April 15 in Springfield by the IAA Public Relations Committee for the purpose of determining sentiment in the areas to be affected by the flood control plan. Representatives of 16 county Farm Bureaus attended the meeting.

Public Relations committee report of this meeting said: Sentiment was divided. A majority, and particularly representatives from those counties where reservoirs are proposed and where a substantial acreage of farm land will be acquired, were opposed to the project.

Representatives from those counties that will receive substantial benefits from the plan were inclined to favor it.

It appeared to be the general feeling at the Springfield meeting that adequate consideration had not been given to the possibilities of flood control through sound soil conservation practices which would increase water retention and control or prevent soil erosion.

The project involves the contemplated purchase of 142,700 acres of land by the federal government at an estimated cost of $11,921,000. The estimated total cost of land, the 15 reservoirs and improvement of channels and levees is $90,924,250.

But 1946 prices for labor, materials and land are generally understood to have risen 50 to 65 per cent over 1940, the IAA statement pointed out.

The expenditure of such sums would, therefore, seem questionable in view of the fact that estimated annual reduction in flood losses would total less than $3,000,000 and in view of the fact that the federal government is now carrying a debt of approximately $275,000,000,000.

Suggest Alternatives

The statement said further: "if much of this work is ever to be done, it should be postponed and done at a time when land values and construction costs are more nearly normal and the expenditures should be within the limitations of a balanced budget."

The IAA statement mentioned possible alternative methods of flood amelioration in the Illinois River basin, i.e., control of Lake Michigan waters being diverted into the Illinois River during flood stages, soil conservation practices to retain water and the opening of levees into natural flood plains during periods of flood.

The IAA asked that a study be made of the possibilities and cost of a flood control plan aimed at widening the river channel and floodway widths and moving back the levees.

"It might be more advisable," says the IAA statement, "to acquire this overflow area or substantial portions of it and to restore the natural flood plain and the valley storage which formerly existed rather than to attempt to hold the water in upland reservoirs."

RICHARDSON REPORTS INSURANCE COST RISE

THE rising trend in costs of insuring automobiles against collision and property damage was pointed out by A. E. Richardson, manager of Country Mutual Casualty Company, before a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Collision damage refers to loss sustained by the insured and property damage refers to loss sustained by the other person involved in the accident.

Accidents Increase

These two lines of coverage, Richardson said, are costing a great deal more than they have in the past. The main reason for this trend, he said, is that labor and material costs have almost doubled since 1941. In addition, accidents are becoming more frequent since tires and gasoline have become more plentiful.

The board of directors authorized Richardson, acting with the IAA management board, to make a careful study of the cost trend and report back to a later meeting of the board with recommendations as to how long the company should continue to operate without increasing the rates on these two lines of coverage and what rates would be required to meet present losses.

It was pointed out in the discussion that the rates on other lines of insurance such as personal injury, fire and theft were holding their own very well. Those present were of the opinion that an increase in rates for collision and property damage was inevitable.

Foresters estimate that the U.S. will need 21½ billion cubic feet of forest products annually, or about five billion more than during the war.

Hay forms the basis of the barn ration fed to more than one million Illinois dairy cows during six or seven months of the year.

Attending Country Mutual Fire Company's school for adjustors in Chicago April 11 are, left to right: V. W. Konklin, Madison, Wis.; Vern E. Holland, assistant manager, Country Fire; Albert Hummermeier, Freeport; Theodore Schaller, Evansville, Wis.; W. A. Benser, Shelbyville; Forrest Fellers, Tower Hill; John Wenke, Peoria; Fred M. Brock, DeKalb; Garth Hinkley, DuQuoin, and George Dirreen, Chicago office.

Offer New Crop Hail Policy

DETAILS on the new insurance policy being written on growing vegetable crops were discussed at a meeting of crop hail adjusters of the Country Mutual Fire Company held April 11 in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago.

The new policy is being written to give greater service to Farm Bureau members throughout the state. The new hail insurance policy is being limited to certain cannery crops and onions.

The insurance company has been writing hail insurance on sweet corn for several years and is now increasing the coverage to include cannery crops of peas, tomatoes, lima beans, cabbage for processing, and onions grown for the dry commercial onions and for sets. The amount of coverage that can be carried on any of these crops is largely based on average yields in the State of Illinois and the cost involved in growing the crops. The insurance is designed mostly to reimburse the grower for the expense and work required in growing the crop and not to guarantee all profits for the grower who suffers damage from hail.

The new insurance policy should meet with the approval of the growers of cannery crops because it will protect them on crops which require a high cost to plant and grow to maturity. In settling claims for losses, the adjusters will attempt to determine the actual percentage of loss to the crop whenever hail damage occurs. Consideration will be given to those injuries which will lower the grade of the vegetable as well as injuries which will actually destroy the crop.

It was considered advisable to include onions and onion sets in the new program because the grower has an unusually high investment when planting and growing the onions, especially the onion sets. Since a very large percentage of the onions are grown in a rather small area close to Chicago, it is necessary to limit the acreage that can be insured in each township and section.

Extra hail adjustors are needed by the Country Mutual Fire Company during the coming summer months, according to Vern Holland, assistant manager.

School men, whether teachers or administrators, who have farm backgrounds may be interested in this work, Holland said. No previous experience in adjusting losses is necessary as training on the job will be furnished by an experienced adjustor. Travel expenses will be paid in addition to per diem wages.

The work will be only in Illinois which will allow prospective adjustors some time at home each weekend. Such adjustment work will be available each summer.

Those interested may write the Country Mutual Fire Company, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS GRAIN COMPANY IS ORGANIZED

TO PROVIDE a much needed market for wheat and soybeans in a seven-county Southern Illinois area, a Farm Bureau elevator cooperative has been organized at Benton in Franklin county.

The new grain marketing cooperative will be known as the Southern Illinois Grain Company and will be closely allied with the Illinois Farm Supply Company which owns the facilities at Benton.

When the Illinois Farm Supply Company bought an idle flour mill at Benton about a year ago to convert it into a feed manufacturing plant, the property included elevator facilities that had not been used in more than a decade.

Since the discontinuance of the flour mill, the nearest marketing point for grain was, in some instances, as much as 60 miles away. Farm Bureau members in the area thereupon requested that the elevator facilities be made available for grain marketing.

Time did not permit setting up a permanent organization last year before wheat harvest, so a temporary arrangement was worked out with the Franklin County Service Company resulting in the marketing of 84,000 bushels of wheat.

Farm Bureau presidents and chairmen of county Farm Bureau grain marketing committees from the seven counties — Franklin, Williamson, Saline, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry and Hamilton — met at Benton on April 25 with IAA representatives George Iftner, grain marketing director, and J. J. Lanter, Illinois Farm Supply feed division director, to discuss the project and proceed with its organization.

Member of Illinois Grain

Incorporating directors include three operating farmer members from the board of the Illinois Farm Supply Company and two from the grain producing area. The members from the area are Pete Perona, Franklin county, and A. E. Drennan, Jefferson county.

Farm Supply members will be named later and at a meeting of the board to be held shortly, officers of the board will be elected and management employed. The new company will be a member of Illinois Grain Corporation, which will handle its grain on the terminal markets.

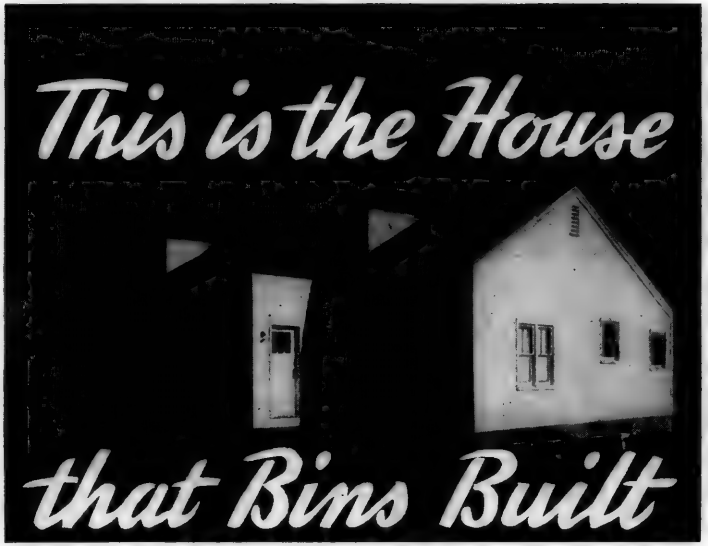
Renovation of the mill is nearing completion and modern equipment is being installed in the elevator. The elevator will be ready in time for the wheat harvest. It is expected to handle between 75,000 and 100,000 bushels of wheat and a sizable volume of soybeans.

The entire project, including mill and elevator, will involve about a $100,000 investment to the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

"When farm incomes are substantially above normal for a succession of years, owing to high prices for agricultural products, the price of land rises. In extended periods of low farm incomes, the price of land declines." Illinois Circular 592, "Postwar Farm Jobs."

There are more than 2,300 community forests in the United States.

Agriculture in Illinois is in the four-billion-dollar bracket.



By JIM THOMSON

Ass't Editor, IAA Record

"THIS is the house that bins built," was the way a newspaper writer described the home of Farm Adviser Thurman Wright of White county in a story which recently appeared in the press throughout the country.

The house is constructed of six dismantled soybean bins. But that only tells part of the story.

The ingenuity and hard work which Farm Adviser Wright put into the job to give his family this beautiful home on the outskirts of Carmi was omitted in the newspaper account.

For no jerry-built shack is the Wright home, even though it may leave such an impression in over-emphasizing the part soybean bins played in making the house possible. With the few acres of land on which it is situated, a buyer has suggested a price of $15,000.

Not too enthusiastic about selling, Farm Adviser Wright needs the spacious six-room house for his lively, growing family of three boys and a girl. Besides, Mrs. Wright and the children have made it plain to Dad that this is the home they have been waiting for.

Buys Soybean Bins

Like millions of other American families dreaming and scheming of the day they could start building, Mr. and Mrs. Wright bought a few acres northwest of the city. And in spite of the obstacles in the way of building, the Wrights, nevertheless, decided to do something about it.

Learning that a group of soybean bins, 14 feet wide and 24 feet long no longer needed by the Commodity Credit Corporation for soybean storage, were to be auctioned off last fall, Wright investigated and decided he might be able to use the bins to build his house.

Thinking over the possibilities of the bins, Wright decided to get the opinion of University of Illinois housing men before going ahead.

Quite conveniently, several University housing men were scheduled to meet soon in Mount Vernon. Holding the meeting for the purpose of teaching farm advisers how they could best help farmers with their remodeling, they urged Wright to proceed with his plans to build with soybean bins.

Others in the Carmi area apparently had the same idea because when Wright went to bid on the bins, he discovered the prices were higher than he expected to pay.

Bins Cost $1,140

Undaunted, he bid on bins in three different communities — Golconda, Omaha, and Shawneetown — and had six delivered in Carmi at a total cost of $1,140.

After preparing the basement and foundation, Wright laid out two of the 14-foot flooring sections from the bins making the width of the house 28 feet. By joining the bin siding panels together, the house assumed a length of 52 feet.

Partitions between the rooms, which include three bedrooms, a livingroom, diningroom, kitchen and bath, were made from wood separated from the bin siding. Plans for the house were drawn by Wright in his spare time in collaboration with University of Illinois housing men. Following his plans, Wright, a pretty good draftsman, supervised the placing of the floor and roof supports besides helping with the actual construction.

Install Labor-Saving Aids

The Wrights kept a sharp eye out for labor saving aids during construction and took advantage of the chance to build a number of recesses in the walls for telephone, ornaments, books, door chimes, radio and kitchen clock.

The well-known rush for school in the morning is to be avoided somewhat

White County Farm Adviser Thurman Wright works in the unfinished kitchen of his new home. Kitchen is scientifically designed for convenience and ease. Eldest son, Thurman, Jr., talks with Dad. Sons James (left) and John sit in unfinished breakfast nook.

Sons John and James (foreground) wash up in the two-sink bathroom handily designed for the family of four children.

in the Wright household by a bathroom containing two wash sinks complete with mirrors so the four children won't get in each other's way.

Discarded clothing is dropped through a hole in the floor of an interconnecting closet and falls into an enclosed compartment near the laundry to await wash day.

Sticking to the science of kitchen layout as proved by the University of Illinois home economics department, Mrs. Wright has one of the most convenient and up-to-date kitchens in the state.

Food bins and compartments for pans, dishes, and cutlery are laid out within easy reach with stove, sink, and refrigerator set out on a plan designed to cut down unnecessary walking.

Down in the basement is room for a future play room, an extra bedroom, a storage room for canned goods, a laundry and space for storage of miscellaneous articles. The stoker feeder extends into the coal bin so that it is generally buried by coal thus eliminating the coal shoveling chore for Farm Adviser Wright.

Wright will be a handy man to have around when the construction of the county's new Farm Bureau building gets under way.

Besides, a building boom is expected soon in the county and you can bet farmers getting ready to build or remodel will know where to look for solutions to some of their problems.

From experience, their farm adviser knows a great many of the answers.

This is what the bins looked like before Farm Adviser Thurman Wright of White county got a notion to take them apart and set them up to house a family instead of soybeans.

SCHNEKLOTH NAMED TO ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

L. A. Schnekloth, president of the Quality Milk Association, Davenport, Iowa, has been named to the board of directors of the Illinois Milk Producers Association.

He succeeds A. E. Meyer, president of the IMPA, who has been named manager of the Quality Milk Association.

Schnekloth has served on the board of the Quality Milk Association since 1936. He is the past president of the Scott County Farm Bureau, Iowa, past president of the Scott County Farmers Institute of Iowa, and past master of the West View Grange, Iowa. He has an active interest in dairying and corn production, and has won several 100-bushel state yield awards on corn. He has won a State Master Corn Grower medal, farms 120 acres and milks 15 Holsteins.

Meyer, who also was a member of the board of directors of Prairie Farms Creameries, has been succeeded on the Creamery board by Carl Geiger of Rock Island county. Geiger has been on the board of directors of the Moline creamery and the Quality Milk Association, and has been an active leader in Farm Bureau work.

SHAW ELECTED TO HEAD MIDWEST CONFERENCE

Wilfred Shaw, director of milk marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association, and secretary-treasurer for the Illinois Milk Producers Association, has been named president of the Midwest Dairy Conference.

The Conference was made a permanent organization at the sessions held in April at Purdue University.

Purpose of the Midwest Conference is to serve as a clearing house for problems common to the midwest milk area. Membership in the Conference includes representatives from fluid milk marketing cooperatives, state colleges of agriculture and state and federal milk control agencies in the midwestern states.

Other officers of the Conference are: Howard Simmons, general manager, Michigan Milk Producers Association, Detroit, vice-president; Dr. C. G. McBride, Ohio State University, secretary, and R. J. Stallwood, manager, Evansville Milk Producers Association, treasurer.

Heavy alternate grazing gave best results in a three-year pasture test at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station, Pope county, Illinois. The field which was grazed heavily and then rested on alternate months produced the largest animal gains per acre.

H. K. Danforth, Henry county farm adviser, has resigned to become business manager of Henry County Farm Bureau. Danforth has been at Henry county for the past 22 years. He started as assistant farm adviser and a few years later became farm adviser. The new job was created by the Farm Bureau board of directors because of increased membership and increased demands for services.

Kenneth L. Flake, Fulton county assistant farm adviser and county organization director, has been named Henry county farm adviser succeeding H. K. Danforth, who resigned to become Henry County Farm Bureau business manager. Flake graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1936 and taught vocational agriculture at Arenzville and Virginia before going to Fulton county. Flake will start his new job about June 1. He is not married.

The Illinois state fair, abandoned for the past five years, will be resumed Aug. 9 to 18 at the state fair grounds in Springfield. Work has been started on the preparation of the grounds which were used by the air forces during the war.

Harold Neal, Peoria county assistant farm adviser for the past three years, resigned April 15 to become a special Farm Bureau insurance agent in Vermilion county. He is from Jefferson county and graduated from the University of Illinois in 1943. He is married and has a small son.

Alvin Warren, one of the first directors of the DeKalb County Farm Bureau, Illinois' first county Farm Bureau, died at his home April 8. Besides farming, Mr. Warren taught school and served as a state representative from the 35th district.

Added to the growing list of county Farm Bureaus planning community centers or showplaces for 4-H clubs and Rural Youth is Pulaski-Alexander. Committees are at work to raise $15,000 to erect a building for youth activities under the direction of Farm Adviser Leslie B. Broom. The new structure will serve as a war memorial.

Two La Salle county farmers have asked Farm Adviser Fred Painter for information on seeding landing strips for their planes.

Shorts in the News

Headquarters for the Midwest Farm Bureau Training School to be held Sunday, June 23 to Wednesday noon, June 26 will be at the 22-story Hotel Continental in Kansas City. Dale Carnegie, author of the book "How to Win Friends and Influence People" will deliver two lectures at the school for Farm Bureau officers on "The Psychology of Dealing With People," and "Enthusiasm."

Marjorie Fulghum of Lee county trains to become a qualified tester for a dairy herd improvement association at the University of Illinois. She is now associated with her sister Harriett, a tester in Lee county. Looking on is J. G. Cash, extension dairy specialist.

"OUR FAULTS"

Farmers have five main faults according to a national poll conducted recently among city people. They are:

1. Too narrow and provincial.
2. Always complaining. They beef about how hard they work.
3. Poor managers. They ruin the soil. They won't learn new methods.
4. Stubborn. You can't tell a farmer anything, they say.
5. They get too much money for what they raise.

Do you agree? Let's hear what you think. Address Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois.

Earl D. Peterson, Mercer county farm adviser, from 1936 to 1941, will succeed the late Alden Snyder as Montgomery county farm adviser. He expects to be on the job at Hillsboro by July 1. Peterson was recently appointed assistant state supervisor of the state extension farm labor program after five years army service. Following his graduation from Iowa State College in 1931 he served a few years as county agent at Louisa county, Iowa.

In some Illinois localities sorghums and kafirs will make better silage than corn because they will grow better under conditions of less rainfall, according to K. A. Kendall of the dairy husbandry department of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

In experiments by the college, Kendall said, silage made from soybeans and sorghum, and also from soybeans and Sudan grass, has given good results.

Roy K. Wise, Schuyler county farm adviser, keeps in close touch with his county farm friends by talking to them regularly through a column in the county Farm Bureau page under the heading "Hello Neighbor!"

G. Tupper Swaim, Kankakee county farm adviser, plans to take employment with a commercial firm following his vacation which begins June 1.

Grant McGill of Stark county has been employed as assistant farm adviser in Lee county. He is a 1943 graduate of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and was recently discharged from the armed forces. He is married and the father of a two-year-old son.

Coles county farmers are in favor of organizing a rural fire protection district, reports Farm Adviser W. S. Myers. The district would own and control the equipment which would be manned by Charleston firemen.

Enough landowner signatures have been obtained in Effingham county to satisfy requirements for establishing a soil conservation district, according to Farm Adviser Clinton Cutright.

Orin W. Hertz has returned to his job as farm adviser in Washington county after 4½ years service in the army.

Top award this month goes to the Noard brothers of Henry county for this picture of Bob Noard and dog Jack enjoying a friendly game of cards. Other picture of Jack shows him trying to pump up a tire as he tries to be helpful around the farm.

$5

Enjoying the bright Southern Illinois sunshine during the recent Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange annual meeting in Carbondale are, left to right, front: Theo Endicott, Pulaski; Farm Adviser E. A. Bierbaum, Union; Jerry Embser, Franklin; Leslie Meng, St. Clair. Back: Dudley Klamp, Jackson; Farm Adviser Orin Hertz, Washington; H. E. Hartley, Washington; Fred Meyer, Jefferson, and F. H. Mynard of the state 4-H club staff at the University of Illinois.

One of our staff men was so struck by the beauty of this high school building in the rural community of Noble in Richland county that he stopped to take a picture.

Dressed as bride and groom, Carroll Engeljohn and his cousin Phyllis Engeljohn sang "Some Sunday Morning" at a Fayette County Farm Bureau meeting.

Ronald Steinberg of Will county flexes his four-year-old muscles to help daddy with the chores.

Up to his ears in cake batter and happy about it is Dick Willis of Will county.

H. K. Danforth, Henry county farm adviser, has resigned to become business manager of Henry County Farm Bureau. Danforth has been in Henry county for the past 22 years. He started as assistant farm adviser and a few years later became farm adviser. The new job was created by the Farm Bureau board of directors because of increased activities and increased demands [illegible]

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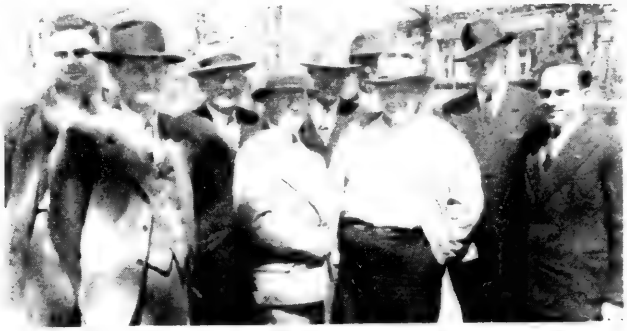
Editor's Note: Picture contest entries should be addressed to Picture Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill. If you wish picture returned, enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope. Pictures are judged on clearness, originality and interest. Avoid shots of persons merely looking toward camera.

Top award this month goes to the Noord brothers of Henry county for this picture of Bob Noord and dog Jack enjoying a friendly game of cards. Other picture of Jack shows him trying to pump up a tire as he tries to be helpful around the farm.



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Dressed as bride and groom, Carroll Engeljohn and his cousin Phyllis Engeljohn sang "Some Sunday Morning" at a Fayette County Farm Bureau meeting

Prairie Farms Creamery At Henry Opens May 25

COMPLETION of the new $180,000 Prairie Farms Creamery at Henry was announced by J. B. Countiss, manager of the state organization, with the formal opening of the plant for business May 25.

The new creamery, the 10th in the list of Prairie Farms Creameries scattered throughout the state, is on the bank of the Illinois River about a stone's throw from the Marshall-Putnam County Farm Bureau building.

The new plant will serve farmers in Bureau, Marshall-Putnam, Stark, Woodford and Peoria counties and can be geared to produce 1,000,000 pounds of butter annually.

Serve 600 Producers

The creamery will service a minimum of 600 milk and cream producers daily and can handle a maximum of 100,000 pounds of milk daily. Output of the new plant will include sweetened and unsweetened condensed milk, condensed buttermilk, butter, cream, and whole milk.

On the job as general manager of the Prairie Farms Creamery at Henry is Dave W. Smith, who has been with the state company in Chicago for more than 10 years. His experience includes 25 years of creamery operation.

Plant manager is Leo J. Kelly, who also spent several years with the state company in Chicago. Field Manager Ray Carlson was associated with the former Peoria plant, during its lifetime.

Forerunner of the Henry plant, the Producers Creamery of Peoria plant operated for 12 years until about a year ago making more than 12 million pounds of Prairie Farms butter and paying back to producer members more than $64,000 in patronage refunds.

Replaces Peoria Plant

The Peoria organization, was liquidated paying off 100 cents on the dollar plus a dividend of seven per cent on all the outstanding stock.

The new plant at Henry was built to take the place of the Peoria creamery in its northern buying area.

Funds were raised by selling now assessable seven per cent preferred stock to producers with a limit of $1,000 in stock to any one member. Any Farm Bureau member who sells to the creamery is a common stockholder in the Prairie Farms creamery.

The new plant is 50 feet by 90 feet and is lined inside with cream-colored glazed tile. It has a 3,000 gallon stainless steel tank for milk storage, and a stainless steel separator which can separate 11,000 pounds of milk an hour.

The milk evaporator cost $28,000 and is the only one of its kind in the organization's 10 creameries. The repeated use of steam to condense skim milk in two batches cuts fuel costs far below ordinary evaporator fuel costs.

The 175 horse power boiler is equipped with automatic water and fuel feeds. Milk will be picked up daily on routes by covered trucks and present cream routes will be continued without trucking duplication.

Members of the board of directors of the creamery are: President Herbert Schoemaker, Marshall-Putnam; Vice President Ray Schneider, Bureau; Secretary Joe Wilson, Stark; Peter Schirtz, Woodford, and Joe Rahn, Peoria.

Rural Youth

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON

Rural Youth marches on in education, recreation, and community service. Will closed its year March 21 with annual reports at a gala banquet in Joliet served to 70 Rural Youthers. At the first meeting of the new year Leonard Braham, director, Will County Cooperative Association, spoke on the theme, "Opportunities for Rural Youth in the Field of Cooperatives."

Montgomery's tenth annual banquet held as a formal, April 16, in Hillsboro was attended by more than 100 Rural Youthers. The Hawaiian theme was featured in the banquet hall at the country club. Each person was presented with a Hawaiian lei as a symbol of welcome. A Hawaiian dance by Mary Evelyn Good and a vocal solo by Barbara Seymour added much to the southwest Pacific atmosphere. The speaker was the Rev. Paton, missionary to Puerto Rico.

Randolph's play "She's My Daisy" was presented in four centers in the county but with a change in schedule due to an auto accident in which two members of the cast were injured following the first performance. Injured members of the cast were Glenn Sternberg and Mary Cleland. According to reports, both were able to appear in the three later performances.

Bond's sixth annual banquet and dance held in Greenville was climaxed by the crowning of Norma Jean Elam as the Rural Youth queen with Mae Jahnssen, Della Durr, June Hunter, Connie Marcoot as maids of honor. One-third of the cash proceeds of the voting for the queen was contributed to the Red Cross. The Rural Youth prophecy given by Helen Baumberger added much fun to the occasion.

Kankakee was host to three 4-H clubs in April. Representatives of these clubs presented stunts.

Wabash held a debate on "Compulsory Military Training" at its recent parent guest night.

Enjoying themselves at Montgomery county's 10th annual banquet and dance recently are, left to right: Secretary Martha Martin, President Carl Niehaus and Recreational Chairman Dorothy O'Malley.

The March meeting of the Crystal Lake Wildcats was held at the home of Earl Tessendorf. Earl played selections on both the organ and the piano.

Franklin showed a movie featuring "State Parks in Illinois" at the meeting April 11.

Edgar Rural Youthers recently heard Prof. K. H. Hinchcliff of the University of Illinois extension agricultural engineering in a chalk talk on the theme, "Farm Buildings." Members of the married group met with them. A skating party to be held in Terre Haute was planned for May.

Massac heard George Tager on "Soil Conservation." An ice cream social was scheduled to raise money for future Rural Youth activities.

DeKalb answered many questions on etiquette under the theme, "Emily Post Looks at Life."

McLean began preparing in April to send some of its members to the Rural Chorus which will sing at the state fair in August. DeKalb also sent out invitations to Rural Youthers to engage in county rehearsals for this big event.

Logan realized $41.15 on its box social held recently in Lincoln.

Warren has plans for the organization of a square dance group as well as a baseball team. At a recent meeting members of the board of directors of the Farm Bureau were invited as guests to the next Rural Youth meeting.

Bureau announces: "The first Bureau County Rural Youth banquet and dance will be held at the Princeton high school gym, May 11 at 7 p.m. Farmer Bill of Station WMBD is engaged as speaker. The theme of the dance is "The Maypole Dance."

RURAL YOUTHERS HAVE FUN

Wilbur Kluster (right) shows Lucile Conrad a Houdini trick with a piece of string. Rural Youth plan most of their recreation themselves.

NO MATTER how good an educational program is, it just won't stick with youth unless there is time for play.

That's the reason Rural Youth leaders spice their youth building program with a wide variety of recreational activities.

Some of these laughable and enjoyable moments so typical of Illinois' 84 Rural Youth organizations are shown in these pictures of Madison County Rural Youth at play.

Plays in particular have received strong support by Rural Youth organizations throughout the state during the past year. These plays, not only have offered the members some interesting knowledge of play production and self expression, but also have given a large number of people some wholesome entertainment.

Typical is the comedy "The Campbells are Coming," presented throughout Madison county in April by Rural Youth and which has more than ordinary laugh appeal.

Dormant during the war years, Madison County Rural Youth organization is again active and is taking a prominent part in youth participation and youth responsibility.

Aside from the purely social side of Rural Youth, there is the stimulation of discussion, educational talks and films, trips to county government offices and to the state College of Agriculture at Urbana, and to industries and historical places.

Rural Youth has also assumed an integral position in the life of many rural communities, assisting such organizations as the Red Cross, the USO and the Farm Bureau, and generally broadening the fullness of their own lives with enjoyment and service.

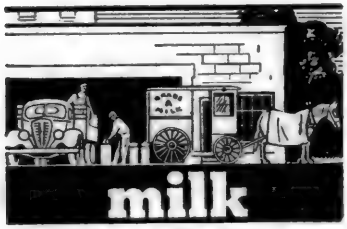
Bill Dorsey (left) and Hugh Barnett have a lively argument during a rehearsal from a scene in the play "The Campbells Are Coming."

For laughs, Madison Rural Youth play matchbox passing game. Principals in back line are Grace Highlander (left) and Glen Gratofendt. In front: Elmar Antenon and Vice President Bernoice Bardelmeier.

Grace Highlander (left) and Florence Suhre make Rural Youth President Elmar Antenon hoist his heels in a hurry during rope game. Others await chance to keep feet from being entangled.

Bernoice Bardelmeier (left) pulls her shotgun technique on Glen Gratofendt while Verna Suhre looks on during rehearsal of Madison Rural Youth play.

Having the time of their lives during recent highly successful barn dance, Madison County Rural Youth enjoy the final formation of a Virginia Reel.



By Wilfred Shaw

June Dairy Month will be observed nationally and in Illinois again this year, for the tenth consecutive year. The observance of June Dairy Month this year has been planned by the National Dairy Council, aided by dairy cooperatives, the American Dairy Association, and the National Milk Producers' Federation cooperating. E. W. Tiedeman of Appleton, Wisconsin, is national chairman of the June Dairy Month observance committee and W. J. Sawyer, president of Pure Milk Association, Chicago, is Illinois producer chairman. The theme of the dairy month observance this year is "First in Foods".

Chester Bowles, director of economic stabilization, announced on April 15 a revised program of dairy subsidies to be paid by the Government to dairymen who sell milk or farm separated cream.

The principal points in the new program as announced by Mr. Bowles are as follows: (1) A May and June dairy subsidy upon milk sold by producers of 45 cents per cwt. (The subsidy in April was 60c per cwt. and was originally scheduled to be lowered to 25c per cwt. for May and June.) (2) A May and June dairy subsidy to producers of 15c per lb. butterfat in cream sold. (The subsidy in April upon butterfat sold in cream was 17c per lb. and was scheduled to be lowered to 10c per lb. for May and June.)

The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are March prices for 3.5% milk f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective city milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.47
Canton	2.75
Champaign	2.75
Chicago	3.23
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.85
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.50
Jacksonville	2.85
Kewanee	2.55
LaSalle-Peru	2.70
Moline	3.13
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.60
Rockford	3.125
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis	3.51
Streator	2.50

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis, delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted), as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for February unless otherwise noted:

Akron, Ohio (Mar.)	$3.50
Baltimore	3.85
Boston	3.92
Chicago (70-mile zone) (Mar.)	3.23
Cleveland	3.50
Denver (Mar.)	3.01
Detroit	3.52
Flint, Mich.	3.22
Hartford	3.98
Indianapolis (Mar.)	3.40
Kansas City	3.53
Knoxville, Tenn. (Mar.)	3.55
Louisville, Ky.	3.54
Madison, Wis.	3.01
New York City	4.12
Columbus, Ohio	3.20
Pittsburgh	3.60
Seattle (Mar.)	3.50
Sioux City, Ia. (Mar.)	3.02
St. Joseph, Mo.	3.30
St. Paul, Minn. (Mar.)	3.06
Toledo	3.48
Youngstown, Ohio	3.56

The 12th annual banquet of the Danville Producers Dairy was held in the ball room of the Hotel Wolford in Danville, April 15, with 609 producer members and guests in attendance.

Retiring director of the dairy since its incorporation, George Lenhart, of Georgetown, was presented with a table radio in appreciation of his service to the dairy as a director and as vice president. Charles Matthews was elected to succeed Lenhart upon the Board of Directors.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Manager F. F. Bott supervised the distribution of dividend checks to members in the amount of $8,884.00 patronage dividends and $2,345.00 capital stock dividends upon the past year's operations.

Yes FARM BUREAU SERUM WORKS LIKE MAGIC IN PREVENTING HOG CHOLERA!

Fresh, potent Farm Bureau Serum and virus, administered when your pigs are still young, is the best assurance for their reaching market. Farm Bureau Serum, because of its fine reputation for dependability, is a favorite among farmers!

★ ★ ★

PATRONIZE THE FARMERS' OWN COMPANY

See Your Farm Bureau

REMEMBER: The smaller the shoat The cheaper the shot

Let's talk about QUALITY

QUALITY means "the degree of goodness or relative excellence." The degree of excellence of Blue Seal tires is high — here's why — First: the materials have been used to the best advantage. For example, the new synthetic rubber has been combined with natural rubber in various ways so that the best characteristics of each can be utilized.

Second. In making the cord piles for the tire carcass, it was discovered that rayon fibre was much stronger and less susceptible to heat than cotton. This means that a lighter weight tire can now be made with the same strength as the older, heavier one. (As a result of this improvement, tire strength is now designated as "ply rating." A tire marked as "eight ply rating" may actually have only six plies, but will be as strong as the tire formerly having eight ply.)

Third: The high quality of Blue Seal tires has been proved in hard war-time use by thousands of farmers. Our production today is far greater than ever, but we have not yet been able to produce enough tires to meet the demand. We have on display in our home office a Blue Seal tire which was put in service September 16, 1940. It was driven 59,400 miles before recapping and has traveled 19,242 miles since. The tire is still in such good condition that an additional life of 20,000 miles is anticipated. There are many similar examples of Blue Seal quality throughout the state.

So when someone mentions "QUALITY" in tires, think of Blue Seals as an outstanding example.

BLUE SEAL

NEW! BLUE SEAL TRACTOR TIRES

Wide base construction with full width and depth tread. Tread bars beveled at rear side for easy cleaning. Continuous center rib makes for smoother riding and braces tread bars.

BLUE SEAL MASTER

HEAVY SERVICE

TRUCK TIRES

The newly improved Blue Seal heavy service truck tires are now available. All the latest engineering improvements have been utilized to produce a tougher, more durable tire. Entire carcass is made of RAYON CORD construction, thus reducing heat and weight and increasing strength. Tough tread rubber gives long wear.

BLUE SEAL TUBES IMPROVED

Butyl, a new, tough, synthetic rubber is now being used. This new rubber holds air longer and is more resistant to tearing and punctures than natural rubber.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 South Dearborn Street **Chicago 5, Illinois**

High school winner of McLean county's soil conservation essay contest, Adeline Norman is shown with Farm Adviser O. L. Welsh (left) and D. A. Hofer of Arrowsmith high school, her principal. She received $100 prize.

HUNGER . . . ONE CAUSE OF WAR

ESSAY CONTEST STRESSES SOIL CONSERVATION NEED

IF TOMORROW'S farmers come to accept soil conservation practices as something as commonplace as soil cultivation, then half the battle to save the county's soil resources is won.

It was with this shrewd thought in mind that McLean County Farm Bureau and the county soil conservation district approached the task of furthering the cause of soil conservation in the county.

The obvious channel for spreading the gospel of conservation of the nation's greatest natural resource was through the schools. And with the full backing of the school authorities a $1,000 contest was announced.

The contest was open to all school children with similar prizes offered to high school and elementary school students for the best essay on soil conserving practices. Other prizes were offered for the best scrap books illustrating the benefits of conservation.

Backed by the Farm Bureau, the conservation district, the schools and public officials, the contest got off to a flying start with widely publicized public ceremonies, including tree plantings on the courthouse lawn, radio programs and newspaper articles.

Winners of the top prizes in the essay contest which attracted 300 entries were Adeline Norman of Arrowsmith high school and Ronald D. Fendrick, 13-year-old elementary school pupil at Hudson. Both received $100 prizes.

Scrap book winners were Heyworth high school and Prairie Cottage elementary school. Each received $25 and eight Norway spruce trees for their school grounds.

The widely acclaimed contest was climaxed by a meeting in Bloomington high school one afternoon and a dinner at the county Farm Bureau building in the evening.

Speakers included Arnold P. Benson, Illinois Director of Agriculture; Farm Adviser O. L. Welsh, who contributed much to the success of the contest; Frank Hubert, chairman of the soil conservation district; C. C. Morgan, soil conservationist; Ralph Arends, county superintendent of schools; Les Wright, state conservationist; Oliver J. Muser, director of information, regional office, Milwaukee, and O. A. Potts, district conservationist.

"Hunger in the world today is not merely the result of war," Director Benson said. "In many lands soil fertility has been wasted and adequate food production is nearly impossible. And hunger is one cause of war."

Fully endorsing the aims of all men interested in saving Illinois' topsoil, Farm Bureau President C. R. Ropp said regarding the contest: "Fewer programs in Farm Bureau history have been conducted which have come more nearly striking at the heart of civilization's greatest problem of survival."

Said Superintendent of Schools Arends: "Since the climax of the essay and scrapbook contest, it has been my pleasure to visit numerous teachers and schools that took part in the program. I know of no other single program in the study of conservation that has had greater influence on the understanding and meaning of conservation."

Bloomington high school's conservation class, which had 64 entries in the contest and six cash prize winners, plants an evergreen on school lawn. At left is teacher Miss Margaret Means.

Friendly Enemy
OF MAN

The modern highway — what would life be without it? It provides quick access to markets . . . fast trips to town for fun or for business . . . the means of pleasurable Sunday drives and a fast and comfortable route for seeing America first. But alas, it is an enemy, too! The winding ribbon of concrete which looks so peaceful may be the scene of a collision, a crackup, a skid into the ditch. Soon, the roads will be thick with buzzing, zooming traffic. Not all these drivers will be careful. Not always will this friendly highway be safe, for there will be sleet and ice and slippery wet. You'll need full protection on your car and truck . . . property damage and public liability. Nowhere can you get better coverage. Rates low, too. You, as a member of the Illinois Farm Bureau, are entitled to buy your auto insurance co-operatively and receive a portion of your premium back as dividends, when earned from the operations of your Company.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

FORMERLY ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

608 S. DEARBORN CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

NEW ILLINI PREMIUM MOTOR OIL

OFFERS FARMERS 5 DISTINCT ADVANTAGES

1. Keeps a clean motor clean longer
2. Provides a better piston-seal
3. Non-corrosive to bearing metals
4. Holds resinous varnish formation to minimum
5. Assures longer life for piston rings and cylinder walls

For your protection, the new Illini Premium Quality Motor Oil will be available only in new drums, refinery sealed.

ILLINI is an outstanding improvement in postwar motor oil. All the knowledge gained in laboratory research and through hard tests on battlefield is used to make this better oil for farm use in tractors, trucks and cars.

Emphasis here is on *quality* plus *economy* in accordance with the original objectives of this cooperative. ILLINI has been developed by the latest refining processes to meet the needs of today's tractor, truck and car motors. It has been thoroughly tested. It is offered you with the *knowledge* that ILLINI will give safe and economical lubrication to modern engines.

Try ILLINI. Call your salesman who drives the the Blue and White Service Company truck.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO 5, ILL.

WHAT A SCHOOL CAN DO FOR A COMMUNITY

(*Continued from page 9*)

be a farmer after graduation. I think the agricultural outlook is good and everybody will have to eat."

A farm shop is provided where the agriculture students repair farm machinery, build hog feeders, etc., and learn how to handle tools. Farm management is also taught in combination with farm shop.

Fourteen out of 15 vocational agriculture boys questioned said that they planned to live on the farm after they get through school. Their school program has shown them that farming has possibilities and offers a challenge. The 15th boy said he planned to run a feed store. All 15 pupils named agriculture as their favorite subject.

"How will your work in vocational agriculture contribute to your future success?" brought the following answers:

Boys See Benefits

Marshall Taggart: "I hope to develop a pure bred herd of Angus and the things I have learned about judging, selecting, and management of beef cattle will help me."

Jim Hatton who plans to run a feed store: "The things I have learned about rations and feeds will aid me in serving my customers better."

Dean Shute: "I will understand plant foods, soil testing, balancing rations and livestock sanitation."

Charles Finney: "The feeding, care, and management of livestock will aid me materially after I graduate from high school as my father works in the oil field and I will manage the farm."

Wise Planning

The program at Casey was a result of wise planning. Its success depended much upon cooperation of farmers with the school. The results obtained also required time and the program was continuous. It is doubtful if a succession of agriculture teachers could have done what one man with an idea was able to do in that space of time.

This school recognized a responsibility to the community that supported it. The service that the vocational agriculture department gave in the Casey community is only one example of what a good high school program can contribute to community life.

Cattle are more susceptible to lead poisoning than are other animals, and calves are especially sensitive. White paint on barns and fences may be an expensive luxury.

IS THE GRASS ALWAYS GREENER?

HELP YOURSELF
To the Advantages of Good Pasture

No factor is of greater importance in reducing the cost of livestock and poultry production than good pasturage over a long season. Land devoted to a well managed pasture system will provide more nutrients than can be produced from utilizing the land in any other manner. Green, succulent grasses and legumes are excellent sources of energy, protein, minerals, and vitamins and, therefore, are very valuable for growing and producing animals. Some animals can satisfy their entire nutrient demand on good pasturage. We are all familiar with the need of clean pasture in carrying out a desirable program of sanitation to control filth-borne diseases and parasites. Animals and poultry on pasture are almost always more vigorous and healthy.

This year pastures assume a role of extraordinary proportion. The supply of feed grains and protein supplements are very acute and livestock numbers are high. We are approaching a period of extreme shortage insofar as feed supplies are concerned. This can be greatly alleviated by the judicious planning and use of pasture crops. The planting of temporary pasture crops such as Sudan Grass will provide a good feed supply throughout the summer months when permanent pastures usually become short. This will assure good pasturage over a long season and will do much to avert a crisis in the overall feed supply.

POULTRY

We seldom think of pasture and the ration of poultry in the same breath. We ordinarily confine our thinking of poultry feeds to those more concentrated forms such as grains, mashes, and protein supplements. Fresh green pastures are desirable, however, as they do conserve other feeds to advantage and provide a clean sanitary environment necessary to control parasites and maintain a healthy flock. To stretch available grains and poultry feeds, provide good pastures, cull out borderline producers, and balance the ration for the good producers with Blue Seal Poultry Feeds.

HOGS

Pasture is of especial value for hogs because good pasture crops are rich in the proteins, minerals, and vitamins lacking in farm grains. Young, immature pasture crops contain about 15 percent protein on a dry matter basis, are rich in mineral matter, particularly calcium, and contain a high amount of carotene (vitamin A). A summary of tests conducted by several experiment stations show that hogs on pasture required only about half as much protein supplement, less grain, and made more rapid gains than similar hogs in dry lot. Nothing is more important than clean pasture in preventing round worm infestation and filth-borne diseases, and in keeping the hogs generally doing well. Extend the available feed supplies with more pasture and needed amounts of Blue Seal Summer Hog Supplement.

DAIRY CATTLE

The amount of grains and protein supplement needed by dairy cattle on pasture depends entirely on the character of the pasture. Ordinarily pastures tend to dry up through the summer months and the dairyman must draw on other feeds to maintain production. However, many dairymen follow the wise practice of providing additional temporary pasture for this period and extends his available feed supply. This provides an abundance of cheap nutrients and usually maintains production at a higher level throughout the summer. It may be wise, however, to feed high producing dairy cows additional grain and Blue Seal Dairy Balancer.

BLUE SEAL

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Keeps a clean motor clean longer

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For your protection the new Illini Premium Quality Motor Oil will be available only in new drums refinery sealed

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THE GRASS ALWAYS GREENER?

HELP YOURSELF
To the Advantages of

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 South Dearborn St. Chicago 5 Illinois

NEWS and VIEWS

Scholarships Available

Applications for the two scholarships offered annually in each county by the Illinois Farmers' Institute to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture must be made not later than May 31.

The two scholarships include one for a student in home economics and one for a student in agriculture.

The scholarships are offered once each year and must be used in the session starting following a competitive examination given the first Saturday in June at the office of the county superintendent of schools.

Candidates must be from the upper 50 per cent of the high school graduating class and must be certified by the student's high school principal.

Instructions and information regarding the scholarships may be obtained by writing to The Illinois Farmers' Institute, 104 New Agriculture Building, Urbana, Ill.

FILET CURTAINS FOR WARM WEATHER

Change from heavy draperies to these crisp curtains for summer. Designed in simple filet-crochet mesh, they can be made in no time at all. Write for free instructions to WOMEN'S EDITOR, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill., enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope.

RASPBERRY CAKES

Individual Raspberry Filled Cakes

¼ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
1 egg
1 cup sifted flour
1½ teas. baking powder
¼ teasp. salt
½ teasp. vanilla extract
⅓ to ½ cup milk

Cream together shortening and sugar until fluffy and light. Add egg and beat well. Sift together flour, baking powder, and salt. Add flour mixture and milk alternately to the creamed mixture to make a soft batter. Add vanilla extract. Pour into greased individual baking cups into each of which has been placed 2 tablespoons of raspberry mixture. Bake in moderately hot oven (375° F.) 30 minutes. Yield: 5 servings.

My Favorite Recipe

BEEF WITH DUMPLINGS

1 pt. beef (or more)
1 pt. hot water
1 cup sour cream and milk (or more)
½ teaspoon soda
1 cup flour (more or less to stiffen batter)
½ teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt

Empty beef into good sized pan, add hot water, let come to boil. Add soda to sour milk and cream, add baking powder to cup of flour, also salt, stir into milk and cream, drop into boiling broth. Cook for 10 minutes or more. The good beef and cream in the dumplings is what makes this a grand dish.

—Mrs. Hilda Renshaw
Pike County

Miss Christie C. Hepler, Douglas county home adviser, has resigned to become home adviser in Warren county.

Food Facts

Asparagus au gratin served with crisp butterhorn rolls is a delightful luncheon combination. Add a fruit compote and a beverage to complete a meal as sound in nutrition as it is elegant to eat.

Hot bacon muffins go well with an asparagus salad and deviled eggs. To make these muffins, add ½ cup crisp chopped cooked bacon to the sifted dry ingredients of a standard muffin recipe and proceed as for standard muffins.

One elegant sandwich filling sure to please both young and old lunch box carriers is made by blending equal portions of grated American cheese and cooked mashed peas. Add a bit of salad dressing to moisten and season with salt, pepper, and 1 or 2 drops of vinegar. Spread on sliced fresh enriched bread.

Adding 1 teaspoon poultry seasoning to the dry ingredients of a standard muffin recipe gives them a peppy flavor that is excellent with cooked shrimp in curry-seasoned white sauce.

Add a dash of nutmeg to a standard waffle batter. Serve 2 quarters of golden checkerboard waffle in sandwich-fashion with sliced fresh peaches. A spoonful of smooth ice cream topping this waffle creation makes it a dessert extravaganza.

HOME BUREAU BRIEFS

A landscape gardening tour to cooperators' homes has been planned for June 28 by the Champaign County Home Bureau. The landscape gardening project was halted during the war.

Home advisers from five counties — Tazewell, Fulton, Peoria, Woodford and Marshall-Putnam — are cooperating on weekly broadcasts over a Peoria radio station.

Home Bureau women in Jackson-Perry counties are planning a fall tour of a demonstration homes project which has been underway the past few years. Ten homes are enrolled in the study.

Mrs. Jane Modesitt Pritchett of Cory, Ind., is the new home adviser at Shelby county. She is a graduate of Indiana State Teachers' College and for two years taught home economics in Cory high school.

for HOMEMAKERS

Do Farmers Want Compulsory Insurance?

DO FARMERS want compulsory federal hospital and health insurance? A government official recently indicated that farmers favor such plans. What do readers of the IAA RECORD think about this question?

Addressing a recent Chicago conference on rural health, Mrs. Charles B. Sewell of the AFBF Associated Women said:

"Our chief concern is to get more adequate medical care and hospitalization for our farm folk.

"Yet, we wonder if the personnel set up to administer such a health program would know no more about the subject than those placed in positions of authority of other governmental bureaus dealing with agriculture who recommended 'taking the shoes off a horse at night to save critical steel as a war measure.'

"We wonder if the stork could delay his visit while the necessary red tape was being cut, or if we might receive a directive such as sheep men were presented, advising them in the face of the shortage of herds for the critical lambing season, to 'postpone the lambing until more favorable weather'?"

Mrs. Sewell said she wondered if "it would require as many trips to the county seat to secure stamps for medical care as it has required to get gasoline, tires, farm machinery and rubber boots in order to carry on agricultural production?"

Repeatedly, Farm Bureau has expressed by resolution opposition to compulsory insurance, Mrs. Sewell said.

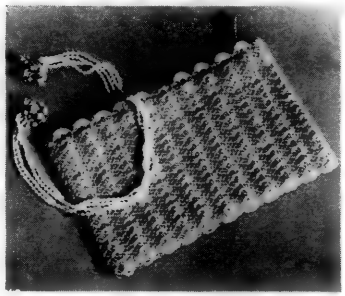
The AFBF has favored objectives of legislation providing for the federal government to extend reasonably its public health program for those unable to provide such care for themselves.

Such legislation, however, should safeguard the rights of states to develop their own programs to meet their own local needs, Mrs. Sewell added.

The federal government is not justified in assuming the burden of supporting health and medical facilities the states can and should bear, but only to the extent necessary to bring about equalization of such health and medical facilities among the several states, Mrs. Sewell said.

"Farmers want adequate medical care," she said, "at reasonable cost. They want the medical profession to learn the needs of rural America, and they believe health problems can best be attacked at local level — in conferences of farm people, hospital associations, public health officials and county medical societies."

SUMMER HANDBAG



This white sea-shell pattern handbag is smart looking yet easy to make and just right for warm weather. Instructions are available free of charge. Write to WOMEN'S EDITOR, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill., enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope.

VETERANS WIVES STUDY HOMEMAKING AT UNIVERSITY

Wives of veterans attending the University of Illinois have been offered the opportunity of enrolling in non-credit home economics courses at the College of Agriculture.

The young women, numbering 1,500, will be taught such things as preparing meals, mending clothes, caring for clothes and housing equipment, spending money wisely and caring for the children.

The courses are being offered because of many requests from veterans wives for practical training to help them with their homemaking.

Freeze Rhubarb Now

RHUBARB is one food that can be canned or frozen without spending a single sugar stamp, according to Miss Grace Armstrong, extension nutritionist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Sugar stamp No. 9 is good until Oct. 31.

Food research workers at the University have found that rhubarb can be frozen satisfactorily without using a sweetening agent.

It may be blanched or not according to your preference. If the blanching procedure is chosen, select young, tender rhubarb, wash and cut into ¾-inch pieces but do not skin. Blanch in 2½ quarts of boiling water for 1½ minutes. Cool in cold water, drain, pack and freeze.

In packing, ¼-inch space should be left at top of carton to allow for expansion during freezing. Freeze rhubarb as soon as possible after packing for best results.

COLORFUL SWEATER FOR LITTLE GIRLS

This light, colorful sweater is just the thing to make for the little girl in your family. Get instructions free by enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope addressing WOMEN'S EDITOR, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

"LET'S IMPROVE QUALITY OF OUR FRUIT" — *ECKERT*

DEMAND for better quality fruit from members of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange was voiced by President A. O. Eckert at the organization's annual meeting in Carbondale last month.

"Let's improve the quality of our fruit," he said. "We have done an excellent job thus far, but there is still plenty of room for improvement.

"Let's make our product so good that people from all over the country will demand Southern Illinois fruit."

Principal speaker at the meeting which attracted 200 fruit growers to the campus of Southern Illinois Normal University was President Charles B. Shuman of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

A bright future for cooperatives and cooperative marketing was pictured by President Shuman. He congratulated members on their progress and forward-looking program designed to improve quality, processing and marketing.

Three new directors were added to the board of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and a fourth new man was elected when Talmage Defrees, vice president and member of the board for 15 years, declined to run again.

New members of the board are William Beauman, Johnson county; Dwight Kirtland, Clark; Lyman Creed, Washington, and Dr. L. A. Floyd, Bond, who replaced Defrees. The three new members were added to give better representation to heavy fruit-growing districts.

Illinois Fruit Supply Company, the cooperative which furnishes supplies to the growers, paid patronage dividends of $20,433.52 at the annual meeting on sales of $383,733.42 for the past year.

Storage and freezing of fruits to take advantage of more profitable marketing periods of the year was considered one of the major factors in the near future by many of the growers present.

Manager Larry Colvis explained the progress that has been made so far on the construction of a cold storage building which is expected to be completed in the fall. When completed the building will have space for 80,000 bushels of apples and facilities for quick-freezing.

Richard McBride

IAA Field Secretary George Metzger commended the fruit growers on their preparations for future developments in the fruit business and emphasized the interest in frozen fruits by relaying a message to Manager Colvis from Cecil Musser, recently appointed head of the Illinois Cooperative Locker Service.

Metzger quoted Musser as saying that he was looking forward to doing an extensive business with the Fruit Growers Exchange by selling frozen fruit raised by Southern Illinois growers through his organization's 80 refrigerated locker plants scattered throughout the state.

Manager Colvis announced that the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange had employed the services of two experienced men to handle the organization's sales work beginning in June.

Richard S. McBride, 35, recently discharged from the armed service, and his uncle, D. F. McBride, 47, will come from their homes in Texas this summer to take over the selling job.

The hiring of the Texas men came after some discussion by the board of directors brought out the fact that while Illinois fruit and vegetable marketing is almost all done between May and November, marketing in Texas is generally from November to May.

It looked like an excellent set-up for Illinois to use Texas salesmen during its slack season and vice versa. The McBrides liked the idea too and an agreement was made. Dick will arrive in June and stay until November and D. F. McBride will come to Carbondale in August for the peach harvest.

Both men have been in fruit sales work all of their working lives and are thoroughly experienced selling fruits and vegetables in truck and carlot.

Other speakers on the annual meeting program were: S. C. Chandler, state entomologist; President Chester Lay of Southern University, and Fred Bierer, Fruit Exchange Supply Company manager.

Manager and board of directors of Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange are shown during recent annual meeting in Carbondale. L. to R. (front): D. B. Kirtland, Clark county; President A. O. Eckert, St. Clair; Manager L. L. Colvis; L. A. Floyd, Bond; Secretary-Treasurer F. G. Anderson, Union; (second row), H. E. Hartley, Marion; Orin Hertz, Washington county farm adviser; Vice President E. D. McGuire, Jackson; William Beauman, Johnson; (back row), Trevor Jeffries, Jefferson; Arthur Foreman, Pike; Lyman Creed, Marion; and R. B. Endicott, Pulaski. Not in picture is Chester Boland of Edgar.

"HAIL STONES AS BIG AS NEST EGGS!"

In the quiet of his banker's office, on a gray winter's day, a farmer sits and talks about a hail storm. He tells no tall tale about hail stones big as hens' eggs. They were just little stones — but they rained like bullets from last June's sky and cut one hundred acres of growing corn to ribbons. They were just little stones, but bigger than this farmer's NEST egg! Now, he must borrow heavily to operate for another year.

Hail does not always strike on the "other fellow's" farm. But the danger of hail loss need not worry a wise farmer; protection through a Farm Bureau policy for his growing crops costs very, very little. See your Farm Bureau insurance representative today.

COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY

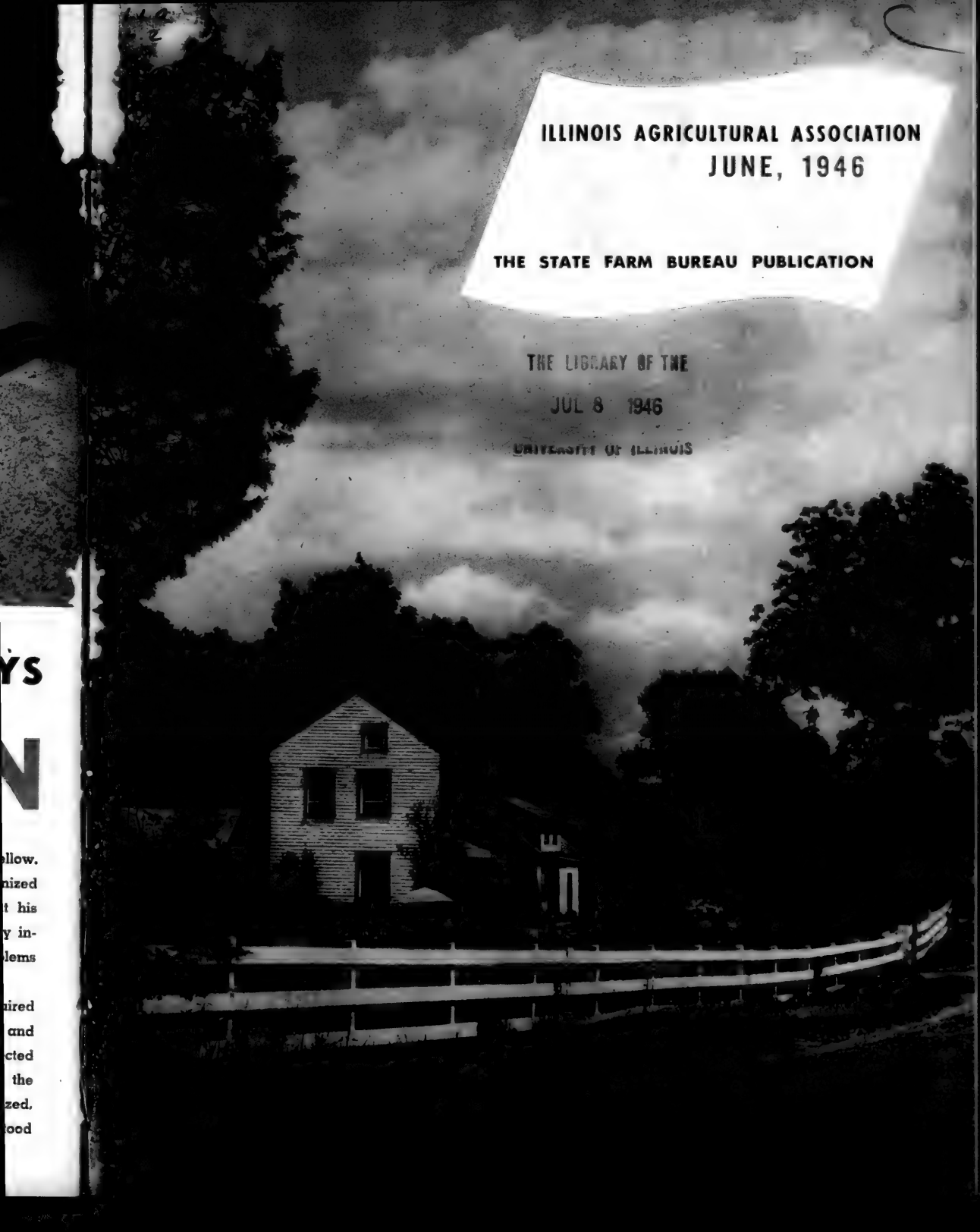
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

Silence IS NOT ALWAYS GOLDEN

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION
AND ITS COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

The farmer has been, by tradition, a quiet sort of fellow. And because in the past he has said little, in an organized way, people of the cities have known too little about his problems . . . . his high labor costs, his risks, his heavy investment, his long hours. And people ignorant of his problems have sometimes been unsympathetic to his needs.

Today, through his Farm Bureau, the farmer has acquired a voice — a voice that is heard not only in Washington and Springfield among the policy-makers, but heard and respected along the quiet streets of Middletown, by the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker. Today in an organized, professional way, the farmer is making his position understood among the Americans he serves so well.



ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

JUNE, 1946

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

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ONE PAIR *of* SHOES *that'll be HARD TO FILL*

See your Country Life agent today and learn how little it costs to be prepared.

Country Life
INSURANCE COMPANY

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

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WHICH ROAD?

By President Charles B. Shuman

DURING and immediately following World War I a premium price was paid for cereal grains. Farmers were urged to plow up every possible acre to produce corn and wheat to feed the hungry people of the world.

We were assured that the export market would last for many years. Experts told us that the shell torn fields of Europe could not be restored to normal production for several years. Many of us remember quite vividly how far wrong were these predictions.

We had underestimated the remarkable ingenuity and determination of the European farmers. Within a matter of months European agriculture was producing at near self-sufficiency levels. Too late we found that we had converted our agriculture to a cereal grain producing structure. We had encouraged our consumers to reduce their consumption of meat and livestock products in favor of cereal foods. Great grain surpluses accumulated. To a considerable extent the disaster which engulfed agriculture during the twenty years from 1921 to 1940 was chargeable to these basic errors.

Today we are being urged and possibly will be forced to pursue the same course. Much of the same reasoning is being used today. We are told that there will be a continuing demand for our grain in the foreign market for many years. Government experts tell us that many more people can be fed from the products of an acre of land if the grain is used as cereal foods, rather than being fed to livestock and the livestock products used for food.

Several city newspapers and propaganda-spreading national magazines have branded farmers as heartless and selfish because "they permit hogs to eat the grains that should be filling the stomachs of starving children". Contrary to actual facts, the American farmer has been charged with grain hoarding and waste. U. S. Department of Agriculture figures disprove these charges as the spring holdings of grain by farmers are in reality far below normal. Government planners themselves are to blame if too much grain has been fed to livestock, as they alone could have changed the controlling price relationships long ago.

What is the picture today? Apparently having decided that our livestock industry must be sacrificed, the planners have issued another order! Grain and feed prices have been increased out of all proportion to the price of livestock. If these price adjustments were needed, they should have been made last fall while farmers had possession of the grain, or postponed until the start of the new crop movement. In any case, adjustment of livestock prices to prevent undue liquidation of breeding herds is now imperative. Unless corrective measures are taken immediately, these drastic grain and feed price increases may be the beginning of the same road to ruin we followed at the close of World War I.

Normally our livestock population serves as a huge ever-normal granary. Livestock feeding is the cushion that absorbs the surplus grain crops and carries them over so that the people have plenty of food during short crop years. Once our breeding flocks are depleted and the public becomes educated to eating cereals in the absence of animal product foods, it requires many years to recover a normal balance. For the future welfare of all the Nation, we must not permit those who plan to make the same series of mistakes that were made after the first World War.

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Ping Pong, Plows and the O

By L. H. SIMERL
IAA Director, Research and Taxation

AS A farmer you probably can't buy the lumber you need for a tool shed, but you can get a brightly painted ping pong table — for $50. That's because under OPA price ceilings greater profits are realized when lumber is made up into game tables.

As a housewife you can't buy cotton yard goods to make clothes for yourself and children but are forced to pay high prices for skimpy, low-quality ready-made garments. Under OPA orders, there's no profit in selling yard goods.

A farmer has great difficulty buying a plow or fencing, but city stores have plenty of portable iron grills for frying hot dogs. It's OPA again.

"That's Just Too Bad"

When these conditions were brought to the attention of a Chicago OPA official, he said, "That's just too bad. We can't help it. If manufacturers want to make ping pong tables instead of things farmers want, there's nothing we can do about it."

Farmers cannot get what they need because OPA price ceilings favor the manufacture of other things. Likewise, many city consumers can't get meat and other essentials because price ceilings make it unprofitable to sell in that area or manufacture the products they require.

During the war the OPA price ceiling orders were one part of the general inflation control program. In a radio talk in April, 1942, the late President Roosevelt outlined the six basic features of that program as follows:

1. Heavier taxes
2. Increased sale of War Bonds
3. Credit control
4. Wage control
5. Rationing
6. Price ceilings

In union there was strength. Used together these six measures kept inflation under partial control during the war years.

At the end of the war, the people had about 140 billion dollars in spendable savings. The federal budget called for expenditures of 83 billion dollars a year. These highly inflationary conditions called for a continuation of anti-inflation measures. Instead, the government abandoned five of the original controls. This made it impossible to maintain the sixth — price ceilings. Here's the record.

(1) Heavier Taxes

This most basic inflation control was greatly weakened by Congress. Tax rates for all individuals and corporations were reduced, and about 12,000,000 persons were exempted entirely from federal income taxes. This gave wage earners more millions to spend and made more fuel for the inflationary fires built by heavy government spending during the war.

(2) Increased Sale of War Bonds

The War Bond drives were discontinued after November, 1945. The reduction in Bond sales left consumers with more cash for bidding up prices of scarce items.

(3) Credit Controls

Both government and private lending agencies relaxed credit controls. Appraisal values were increased, and installment credit restrictions modified. Easy credit promotes inflation.

(4) Wage Controls

The federal government reversed its wage control policy almost immediately after V-J Day. President Truman apparently was led to believe that wages had to be increased in order to maintain consumer buying power and also that wages could be increased without increasing prices. On October 30, 1945, the President said, "WAGE INCREASES ARE . . . IMPERATIVE . . ."

This was an invitation to labor leaders to demand, and a virtual order to employers to pay, higher wages. Printing pressmen, rubber workers, and oil refinery employes went on strike. Automobile workers, lumber workers, and

IN UNION THERE WAS STRENGTH

the OPA

bus drivers walked out. Glass makers, electrical workers and machinists followed suit. Textile mill workers, farm machinery employes and meat packing house laborers took their turns. Steel mill workers, coal miners, railroad trainmen and engineers brought the economic activity of the nation almost to a standstill. One after another thousands of industrial plants were closed by strikes and lack of materials. The shortages created by labor disputes made for higher prices and increased living costs.

After strikes lasting more than three months in some instances, wage rates were increased about 18½c an hour. These higher wages increased the cost of production and distribution of virtually every manufactured product. They also gave many workers about $1.50 a day additional pay to bid up prices. The administration made a disastrous mistake when it abandoned its wage control policy and started promoting wage increases.

(5) Rationing

Immediately after V-J Day, rationing of gasoline was discontinued. Soon all rationing except of sugar was ended. At the abnormally low ceiling prices, people always want to buy more than is available. Hence, without rationing the maintenance of effective price ceilings is an impossibility.

(6) Price Ceilings

It was to be expected that effective price ceilings could not be maintained after the end of rationing and other basic inflation control measures. The OPA, however, made its own failure doubly certain by following impractical policies. The OPA tried to keep prices fixed, while wages and costs of production rose everywhere. This stopped or delayed activity on production lines. The OPA based its ceiling prices on previous selling prices rather than upon current conditions. This practice favored the inefficient operators who had a record of high costs. It discriminated against the efficient managers who had sold at low prices. It became impossible for efficient manufacturers to continue production of many items.

Another fatal error of OPA was its policy of trying to keep prices of food and other essentials low while prices of non-essentials and luxury goods advanced. The natural result was that labor and materials were diverted from the production of essential commodities to the manufacture of the more profitable luxury items, knick-knacks, and gimcracks which fill so many store counters today. Many of the essential

items that were manufactured have been sold outside the United States where OPA has no jurisdiction.

Since V-J Day, OPA has issued nearly 10,000 pages of price ceiling orders. Legal methods have been found for avoiding the intent of most of them. Hundreds of others have been simply ignored. For example, according to research reports which have not been disproved by OPA, consumers in most large cities have had to pay 20 to 25 per cent over ceiling prices in order to obtain meat. Discriminating shoppers will note that in many other lines controls have been even less effective.

Even the government has found it necessary to violate its own price ceilings. A few weeks ago when a federal agency decided to purchase a quantity of wheat and corn, it was obliged to offer a "bonus" of 30c a bushel. This action was in direct contradiction to previous official statements. It has undermined farmers' confidence in and respect for the government. It probably has made any future effective price controls over grains impossible.

The original argument for price ceilings was that they would keep the cost of living down and thus prevent labor unions from demanding and getting big wage increases. The experience during the last nine months has destroyed this favorite argument for price ceilings as thoroughly as the atomic bombs destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Under conditions which have prevailed since the end of the war and with the original supporting measures gone, a dozen OPA's could not prevent price increases. Price ceilings alone have never prevented inflation in any country, nor has the absence of such ceilings ever caused inflation anywhere. The quicker the people of this country realize these facts, the better. They should recognize that their interests will be better served by eliminating OPA entirely rather than by encouraging the false sense of security which results from the mere illusion of price control.

For many years economists have known that inflation is caused by excessive spending on the part of the government. They know that inflation can be prevented only by economy in federal expenditures and by heavy taxation.

If government officials and the American people really want to prevent inflation, they will recognize these facts. They will see to it that federal expenditures are immediately reduced to less than the amount being collected in taxes. Common sense and history alike tell us that this is the only way that inflation can really be prevented.

If labor really wants to keep living costs low and if industry really wants to maintain the free enterprise system in America, both will get on the job and see how much, not how little, they can produce.

ARMY ENGINEERS HEAR PRO-CONS ON ILLINOIS FLOOD CONTROL

Representatives of numerous organizations and just plain citizens pack the Auditorium of the Centennial building in Springfield to voice their approval or opposition to the proposed Illinois River basin flood control program.

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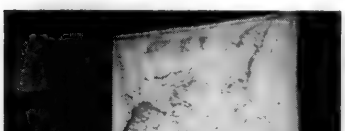
By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor IAA Record

PROTESTS from a score of upstream county Farm Bureaus and numerous civic, industrial, conservation and sportsmen's organizations on the proposed Illinois River basin flood control plan were heard by a board of army engineers in Springfield, May 31.

Before a jampacked audience in the auditorium of the Centennial building, a parade of spokesmen denounced the army's flood control scheme as "ill-conceived," "unsound," "morally, economically and socially wrong," "unjust and unjustifiable," "inadequate," "unwarranted," and "an extravagant waste of the taxpayers' money."

The project contemplates the expenditure of $90,924,250 (1940 estimate) for the construction or improvement of 315.7 miles of levees and flood walls and improvement of 406 miles of Illinois River tributary channels, and the purchase of 142,700 acres of upstream land for 15 flood reservoirs.

The Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors has expressed opposition to the provisions of the plan calling for the acquisition of farm lands for the reservoirs pending the adoption of an official position by the membership at the annual meeting in November.



The U. S. army board of engineers hears Evan Taylor (right), Sangamon County Farm Bureau president, protest against the flood control plan.

Objections and recommendations and a request that further study be given the plan for flood control were filed at a previous hearing before the army board of engineers in Washington, April 30.

Not quite so vociferous or numerous but just as firm as the opposition were delegations from downriver communities and civic organizations favoring the flood control plan.

Back Flood Plan

A plea for protection from future floods was voiced by representatives from Beardstown which barely averted disaster during the 1943 flood.

"People upstream think they have a God-given right to get rid of the water on their land as fast as they can, regardless of the consequences to the people downstream," I. E. Wilson, white-haired Farm Bureau member from Tazewell county, declared. Wilson said he represented farmers in the Mackinaw Valley.

Speaking for the farmers of Ford county's Vermilion Valley, R. W. Chambers of Piper City said they had experimented with private efforts at flood control and were "disappointed" at the results. Chambers said farmers he represented were ready to approve any steps the government might take to lessen flood conditions and backed the plan as it applied to the Vermilion Valley.

Confidence in the ability of U. S. army engineers and their recommendations was expressed by Charles Arnold, Farm Bureau member and former president of the Greene County Farm Bureau.

He pointed out that much water formerly was held in swamps and low wet lands up river. These swamps and naturally wet lands have been drained, he said, and a greatly increased run-off has been thrown on the lower river areas. Flood control, Arnold said, is the problem of all, not merely the burden of those in drainage districts downstream.

An endorsement of the flood control plan was heard from Lee Martin representing the Greene county soil conservation district. The board of directors of the Livingston County Farm Bureau filed its approval of the plan as it applied to the Livingston county area and on condition that the army "finish the job."

Others speaking in favor of the flood control plan included the mayor of Decatur, representatives of Paxton, Murphysboro, Chambersburg, Canton, the Spoon River Valley, Jackson county, and the Mississippi River Valley Authority.

The Sangamon County Farm Bureau and Springfield were particularly militant in their arguments against the flood control reservoirs in Sangamon county and the Springfield area.

Recommend Conservation

A proposal that the project be abandoned until the effectiveness of soil conservation measures to slow up run-off is tried was offered by Evan Taylor, president of the Sangamon County Farm Bureau.

Taylor said the plan was a "gross injustice" to Sangamon county farmers.

(*Continued on page* 13)

List Events for ILLINOIS FARM SPORTS FESTIVAL

PLANS for the seventh annual Illinois Farm Sports Festival Aug. 29 and 30 at the University of Illinois, Urbana, are moving ahead rapidly.

More details of the program were worked out at a meeting of the Festival state committee June 3 at the Illinois Agricultural Association offices, Chicago.

The list of events drawn up by the committee will provide the greatest participation possible for all folks from ages 7 to 70.

Added to this year's program are Rural Youth softball for both boys and girls, men's volley ball, and ping pong and knot tying for women.

Another program addition is a physical fitness event for 4-H club members. Some 25 counties are carrying on such competition at the present time as part of their 4-H programs.

Eliminated from the 1946 program are horse pulling, bait casting, clock-golf and badminton.

Deadline set for entries at the IAA office, 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Aug. 17 for softball teams and Aug. 26 for other entries. Eligibility lists of softball players must be postmarked not later than midnight, Aug. 23. A $5 entry fee for all softball teams entered must be forwarded not later than Aug. 17. Entry blanks are being made available at County Farm Bureau and Home Bureau offices.

Other details of the softball division include: adoption of official 1946 softball playing rules; to compete in Rural Youth softball play, players must have attended at least two regular Rural Youth meetings during the year.

Program of Events

In main, here is the program of events for the 1946 Festival:

Softball — adult county league, all county division, Farm Bureau members over 35 years old, boys' 4-H division, boys' Rural Youth division, girls' 4-H division, girls' Rural Youth division.

Track — two divisions for boys 15 years and under, and 16 and older: 50 yard dash, 100 yard dash, high jump, broad jump, and ½ mile relay. Two divisions for girls, 15 years and under and 16 and older: 75 yard dash, high jump, and broad jump.

Archery — men, individual; women, individual.

Horseshoes — men singles and men doubles; tug o' war, eight-man team; trap and skeet shoots, men individual and team (5). Rifle shoot, men, individual; men, team, (5); women, team, (5) and women, individual.

Bowling — men, individual; men, team (5); women, team (5) and women, individual.

Women's events — dart throwing, ping-pong, chair quoits, clock golf, shuffle board, knot tying, and horseshoes.

Music and folk dance contest — family singing, choral group, song leader, square dance, folk dance, novelty dance band, square dance band and square dance caller.

Music specialties and novelties.

Special events — woodchopping, individual; hog calling.

Swimming — boys' divisions: 15 years and under and 16 years and older, 50 yard and low board diving. Girls' two divisions: 15 years and under and 16 years and older, 50 yard swim and low board diving.

Checkers — individual; volley ball for men, and 4-H physical fitness event.

Men's wrestling — two divisions: one for those 17 and under as of July 1, 1946, and one for those 18 and over as of July 1, 1946.

General eligibility rules for participation in the Festival are that all contestants must be from Farm Bureau or Home Bureau families, or 4-H club or Rural Youth members, and at least one-half of the participants in square dance, folk dance, choral groups, square dance bands and novelty bands, must be from Farm Bureau or Home Bureau families or 4-H or Rural Youth members.

In the folk festival, each county may make one entry in each division or subdivision. It is also recommended that counties hold folk festivals in which selections are made for the State Festival.

Next meeting of the state committee for the Festival is schedule for 10 a.m. daylight saving time, July 29 at the Student Union building, Urbana.

Roy P. Johnson, IAA director of special services, is secretary of the Festival.

I. A. A. Issues Statements on

STRIKES - PRICES

RESTORATION of "teeth" to the Case labor bill was urged by the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors in a statement issued following the May meeting of the board. This statement was sent to Illinois members of the House and Senate.

The Senate adopted the amendments supported by the IAA and American Farm Bureau Federation by a vote of 49 to 29 on May 25. The House on May 29 accepted the Senate-amended Case bill by a vote of 230 to 106 and sent it to the White House for President Truman's signature.

President Truman on June 11 vetoed the Case bill and the House failed by 5 votes to override his veto, thus the measure was temporarily defeated.

The American Farm Bureau Federation board of directors, of which Charles B. Shuman, IAA president, is a member, in a wire to President Truman on May 30 appealed to the President to sign the Case bill.

At the May meeting of the IAA board a statement was also adopted in regard to livestock and soybean prices. Both of these statements are printed below.

Labor Disturbances

The American government and way of life are founded on full production. If these are to continue, the production of goods must be on an ever increasing scale.

Since V-J Day a long series of strikes and labor disturbances in basic and major industries has hindered reconversion, paralyzed our economic system and undermined the very foundations of our government. The attitude and actions of certain labor groups and leaders has cost billions of dollars in loss of production, wages of workers and markets for farm products.

Our modern economy is highly specialized, and economic groups are necessarily dependent upon one another. Under these conditions a few individuals must not be allowed to throttle the nation's economic processes.

After many years of struggle, organized labor has gained, largely through national legislation, a tremendous power. Some labor leaders seem not to recognize that the possession of this great power properly carries with it corresponding responsibilities. National legislation should be enacted placing responsibilities on labor unions comparable to those which have been placed by law on management. Such legislation is essential to curb abuses by labor leaders and to check the loss of production and waste of resources we are now experiencing.

Legislation as reported by the Senate Labor Committee is entirely inadequate. We urge that Congress adopt the Ball-Taft Amendment and other appropriate legislation to protect the people, the government and the workers themselves from irresponsible labor leaders.

Price Ceiling Adjustments

As an aftermath of history's most frightful war, famine rages in many lands. Food from America is the only hope of life for millions of people. Fats, oils and protein are especially needed.

Although soybeans can produce more oils and protein than any other crop, recent actions of the Government threaten to greatly reduce the acreage to be planted to soybeans. According to a Government report issued in March, U. S. farmers expected to plant about one and one-half million acres less soybeans in 1946 than in 1945. The recent increase of 25c per bushel in the ceiling price of corn will cause a marked increase in corn acreage and a further reduction in soybean acreage, unless soybean prices are increased in proportion to the increase in corn price ceilings. If fats, oils and proteins are needed as critically as we have been led to believe, it is essential that the price for the 1946 soybean crop immediately be increased in proportion to the increase in the ceiling price of corn.

Another very important effect of the higher price ceiling for corn is to increase feeding costs and force heavy marketings of livestock. Although this brings about a temporary increase in meat production, after a few months the marketings of hogs and other livestock will be greatly reduced, and supplies of meat will be even less than the small amounts available in recent weeks. At the same time unused corn may accumulate to form a surplus which would depress prices later. In order to prevent the accumulation of such a surplus, an unnecessarily severe liquidation of livestock and a critical reduction in meat supplies, livestock price ceilings, especially those on hogs, must be increased to reflect at least part of the large increase in feed costs.

SEEK FUND TO GIVE BLIND VET A DAIRY FARM

IN GRATEFUL appreciation of his great sacrifice as a result of battle action during the Philippines campaign, Henderson county farm folk are quietly pushing a campaign of their own to raise funds to present Dale Johnson, blinded veteran, with a small farm.

Dale Johnson

Spearheading the drive to raise at least $10,000 is the Henderson County Farm Bureau and Farm Adviser A. J. Rehling, who with Charles Noble, vocational agriculture instructor at Biggsville, started the Dale Johnson Fund.

Dale Johnson is a farm boy from the Biggsville community who lost his eyesight when struck by a Jap sniper's bullet. Since returning home he has been living on his parents' farm with his wife and child.

It's Dale's wish to live on a small farm where he could handle a small dairy business of his own and the fund committee, representing every township in the county, is determined that he shall have his wish. Farm buildings contemplated would be laid out to make it simple for him to find his way about.

Townspeople of Henderson county are also backing the drive and contributions from other parts of the state are welcome. Contributions should be addressed to The Dale Johnson Fund, Henderson County Farm Bureau, Stronghurst, Ill.

IAA HIRES NEW SAFETY DIRECTOR

Walter W. Whitlock, 27, Mt. Vernon, recently discharged from the Navy, has been hired as director of safety for the Illinois Agricultural Association. He was scheduled to start work June 17.

Walter Whitlock

A native of Jefferson county, the new safety director is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Whitlock of Mt. Vernon.

With the exception of time spent in the Navy, Whitlock for several years was connected with a large insurance company as inspector and claims director.

Whitlock first entered the Navy as an enlisted man in the Seabees and worked on various projects in this country and Hawaii. Later he worked with the Navy medical corps in epidemiology, mosquito control, and general prevention of disease. He served in this capacity at several advance bases in the Pacific area. He was commissioned from the field on Tinian Island and returned to the United States for line training, later serving as officer on U. S. S. LST 636 in the Pacific area, operating in New Guinea, Dutch East Indies, Philippines, China and Japan. Whitlock recently completed several months' duty in connection with repatriation of Japanese and Chinese in North China and Japan areas.

Whitlock was graduated from Mt. Vernon high school and completed majors in both chemistry and education at Southern Illinois Normal University in Carbondale.

While attending college, Whitlock had safety education in University high school practice classes for undergraduate teachers. Later he was adult education supervisor for a government educational project in several Southern Illinois counties. While serving in the latter capacity, Whitlock organized and directed safety education programs in several towns including Murphysboro, Carbondale and in several CCC camps of the area.

Whitlock is married and has two children. His wife is the former Lois L. Williams of Mt. Vernon.

LOCKER SERVICE EXPANSION HALTED

CONSTRUCTION work estimated at more than a half million dollars is being held up on Illinois Cooperative Locker Service plants due to rejections of applications by the Civilian Production Administration.

Nine other Cooperative Locker Service plants now under construction or in the last stages of completion involve a total expenditure of $372,000.

Eight more plants in various stages of pre-construction planning and which have been authorized by local boards, will cost an additional quarter million dollars when completed.

Applications rejected include slaughter-processing plant at Joliet, Will county, locker slaughter plant at Red Bud, Randolph county; locker plant at Mattoon, Coles county; locker plant at Palmyra, Macoupin county; locker plant addition and central processing plant at Golden, Adams county; locker plant at Anna, Union county, and locker plant at Orion, Henry county; slaughter and locker plant at Dongola, Union county.

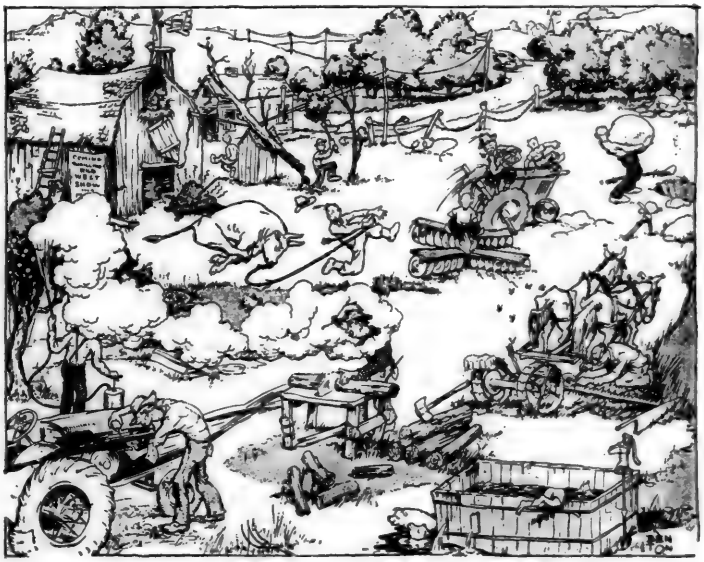
Plants now under construction or nearing completion include the locker plant at Chapin, Morgan county, in the process of construction following a fire; enlargement of the locker plant at Cambridge, Henry county; a slaughter plant at Paris, Edgar county.

Locker plant completed at Cobden, Union county; slaughter plant at Shelbyville, Shelby county; a fruit storage building being built by the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange at Carbondale, Jackson county; additional lockers to the locker plant at Carbondale; a slaughter plant at Carbondale, and locker plant at Sidney, Champaign county (building completed).

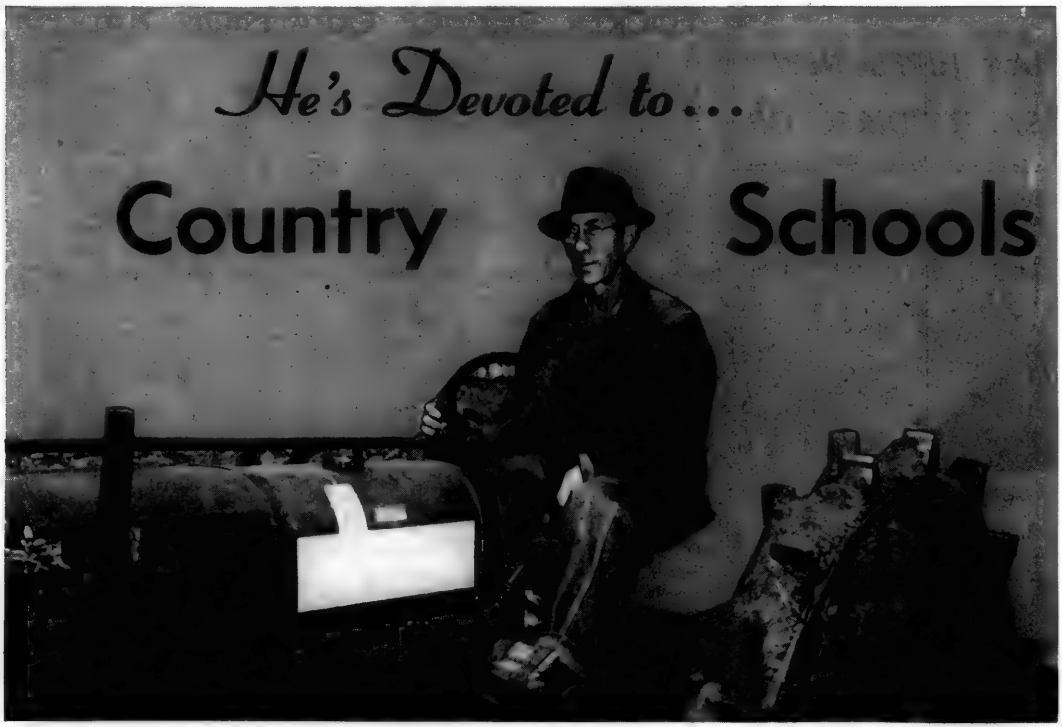
Other plants being planned and which have the approval of their local boards include locker buildings at Pinckneyville, Perry county; at Marion and Johnston City, Williamson county; locker plant expansion at Moweaqua, Shelby county; locker expansion and processing plant at Macon, Macon county; slaughter plant at Charleston, Coles county; and locker plant expansion at Mounds, Pulaski county.

Plants being considered but which have received no final official endorsement as yet include a locker plant at Ursa, Adams county; locker plant at Elizabeth, Jo Daviess county; slaughter plant at Henry, Marshall-Putnam counties; slaughter plant at Champaign, Champaign county; locker plant at Golconda, Pope county; slaughter processing plant somewhere in Whiteside county; slaughter processing plant at Ottawa, La Salle county, and a rendering plant at Carbondale, Jackson county.

What's Wrong With This Picture?



There are 62 violations of common safety rules illustrated in this picture. How many can you find? The violations are listed on Page 26.



AS IF to mock the newly elected school board, flames burst from the walls of the Franklin high school one day in 1930. Hours later, the neat little high school lay in worthless ruins.

The fire couldn't have happened at a more troublesome time. Money-scarce depression days were just ahead.

But with the farmer's stubborn will to resist misfortune, the board took up the challenge. Two years later, the community had a new school. Yet more than that, it sowed the seed that today makes it one of the top small high schools in Illinois.

Champion of the community's desire to make the Franklin high school one of the best in the state is slender, quiet Charles R. Gibson, a charter member of the Morgan County Farm Bureau who came to the board 16 years ago just before the school burned down.

From the start, Gibson made up his mind that his community of 1800 rural people would have a new school and scholastic standards second to none. There was nothing selfish in his demand for a new school. He and his wife have no children.

Shortly after the building was completed in 1931, the new school received probationary recognition and in 1935, the year Gibson became president of the board, the Franklin school was accredited by the state.

In 1942, Gibson saw his dream come true when the school received full approval of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. With 52 students, it is now one of the smallest schools in the state with a North Central Association rating.

For his service to education, Gibson was recently awarded the Illinois Education Association and National School Service Institute Certificate. The certificate reads in part: "In recognition of distinguished service rendered the public schools of the state of Illinois."

Despite the acknowledgment of his work by state educational leaders, however, Gibson modestly gives most of the credit to the board, the community and the school staff.

On his own contention that farmers can work out a satisfactory answer to their own problems in education and community life, he has set a good example.

Well-equipped with formal education himself, Gibson knows what he wants in education and tries hard to attain it. He was born and reared in the Franklin area and attended Franklin schools.

From DePauw University at Greencastle, Ind., he received the degree of bachelor of arts and later from the University of Illinois he earned the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture.

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Gibson also is serving as chairman of the Morgan county school survey committee. He would appear to be the logical man to put at the head of a committee seeking the betterment of rural schools.

In fact, the Franklin high school board president was asked by State Superintendent of Schools Vernon Nickell to serve on the state school survey committee and the state school association advisory committee. Gibson declined the invitation because of the press of farm work and other duties. He said he was afraid he couldn't devote the time the job deserved.

Besides farming and serving as president of the school board, Gibson has been vice chairman of the AAA since its start, spending much of his time in the AAA office in nearby Jacksonville. He is also president of the National Farm Loan Association at Jacksonville. A veteran of World War I, he is a member of the American Legion and the Jacksonville Kiwanis Club.

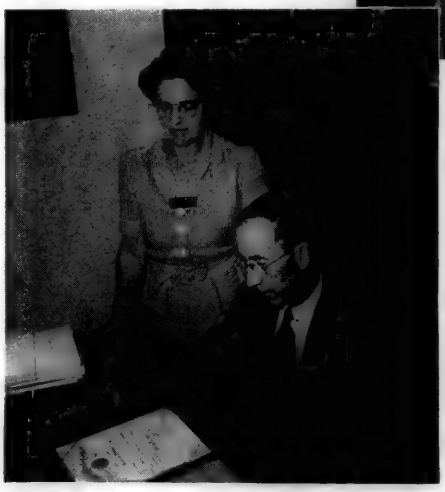
Speaking on rural elementary school reorganization, Gibson said: "Sentiment for reorganization is far stronger now than it was a few years ago. The consensus of opinion is that there are too many one-room schools in our county and that we are going to have difficulty raising enough taxes to meet the state teachers' minimum salary law."

The beautifully landscaped, eight-room Franklin high school, which cost $42,000 to build during depression years, reflects the high standards demanded by the North Central Association.

A superficial glance through the rooms reveals clean, attractive surroundings with up-to-date equipment, including an unusually large library, maps and charts, and visual aids equipment.

Principal Harry Fitzhugh and his staff enjoy the full confidence of the board. Fitzhugh, in turn, appreciates the cooperation of the board in providing needed equipment and instructional supplies. "When they see the value of any of our requests," Fitzhugh said, "they are quick to follow through for us."

Board President Gibson hopes some day to see vocational agriculture added to the curriculum. Meanwhile, Franklin high continues to enrich the community with young men and women leaving school with a finer and clearer sense of values in no small measure because of a slight, quiet farmer who believes that nothing that can be afforded is too good for the education of the youth of his community.



Above: Charles P. Gibson (right), Franklin high school board president, chats with Principal Harry Fitzhugh on the front steps of the Franklin school. High educational standards of school are due in no small part to Farmer Gibson and the close cooperation between school board and faculty.

Left: At their farm home Mr. and Mrs. Gibson look over the certificate he received from the Illinois Education Association and National School Service Institute in recognition of his distinguished service to the public schools of the state of Illinois.

He's Devoted to...

Country Schools

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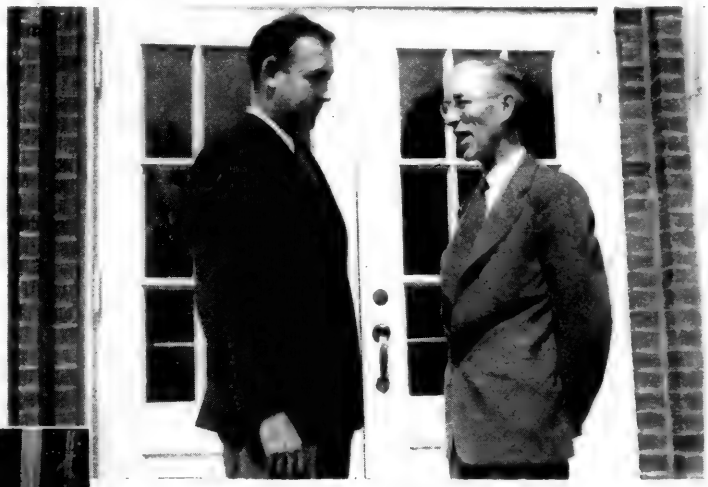

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From the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange at Carbondale, Manager L. L. Colvis predicts an Illinois peach crop of 50 to 70 per cent of last year's production.

Freezing weather, hail, light bud set and an unusually heavy drop of blossoms in some areas have combined to cut the peach crop potential to 60 to 70 per cent of last year's crop below Carbondale, and 50 to 60 per cent north of Carbondale.

Colvis said the crop appears to be of good quality but is subject to further damage from wind, hail and pests. The Illinois apple crop promises to be considerably larger than last year. The crop of Transparents being picked this month is reported to be unusually good.

John H. Brock, Will county farm adviser for the past two years, has resigned to become business manager of the Northern Illinois Dairy Cattle Breeders' Association with headquarters at Dundee in Kane county. He will take over his new duties soon after July 1. Brock also has served as farm adviser in Bond and McHenry counties.

"Don't be confused by the large number of names used for weed-killing chemicals," advises L. V. Sherwood, University of Illinois agronomist. "All of these weed-killers have the same chemical, 2,4-D."

The names are different because different companies sell the same chemical. The new weed-killer does not kill all weeds and very few grasses. However, it is effective, Sherwood says, against ragweed, poison ivy, lawn clovers, young crabgrass, curled dock and others.

Weeds such as Canada thistle, field bindweed, leafy spurge and bull nettle require more than one treatment of 2,4-D. Cost of the application is $10 to $20 per acre. It is non-combustible and non-poisonous to animals.

Edwin H. Henderson of Lake county has been named assistant farm adviser at Fulton county. He succeeds Kenneth Flake, now Henry county farm adviser. Henderson is a 1943 graduate of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. He was recently discharged from the army after three years service. His wife is the former Lamoine Holland of Cuba, Ill.

George C. Engel, Knox county assistant farm adviser in 1942, has returned to his job after 3½ years in the army. He spent much of his time in the Philippines and Japan.

Shorts in the News

Earl M. Lutz, vocational agriculture teacher at Bluffs high school in Scott county since 1942, has been employed as farm adviser of Gallatin county. Lutz was born on a farm near Sandoval in Marion county, graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1936 and received his master's degree there in 1942. He formerly taught vocational agriculture at Equality high school in Gallatin county.

Don Duke, who has served for 17 consecutive years with producer agencies, has been named manager of Peoria Producers. He had been chief hog salesman with the Peoria organization since 1943. Duke started with Chicago Producers in 1929 and later served as manager of Fort Wayne, Ind., Producers. He was born, reared and educated in Iowa, is married and has three children.

Illinois Star Farmer, highest state honor conferred by Future Farmers of America, was given to Lon Shaw (above), a senior at Maroa high school in Macon county at FFA state meeting in Springfield. Lon cultivates 45 acres of land and raises hogs and purebred cattle.

Seventy-six county and local agricultural fairs in Illinois, offering $1,443,616 in premiums, are schedule to be held this year, according to Arnold P. Benson, state director of agriculture. This is an increase of 14 over 1945.

New fairs being organized include shows to be held at Greenville, Martinsville, Carthage, Elizabeth, Macomb, Decatur and Metropolis.

Fairs not held in 1945, which will be resumed, include those at Belvidere, Augusta, Stronghurst, Jerseyville, Elgin, Highland, Arthur, Sparta, Roseville and Ashley.

The Livingston County Fair, the Stark County Agricultural Exhibit and Horse Show, and the Stephenson County Community Fair, which were held last year, will not operate in 1946.

Net farm income for last year on 110 accounting farms in 12 counties surrounding Franklin county averaged lower than for any year since 1933, according to a report by the University of Illinois Department of Agricultural Economics. The report indicated that the low return for 1945 was due to a poor crop year and higher operating costs.

Christian and Henderson counties can look forward to being the first Illinois counties to get new soil maps now that the war's end has made it possible to resume the field work of the Illinois Soil Survey, reports Dr. R. S. Smith, head of the soil survey.

During 1942-1943 all members of the soil survey staff went into military or defense service. Four of them are back on the job now, although one has been asked to go to Japan to help make a soil map of the island.

Mapping of Christian county was about three-fourths completed before the survey lost its staff. This county will be completed this summer. Work is beginning in Henderson county, where a great many requests for a soil map have been received.

American Farm Bureau Federation is sponsoring a series of radio programs on the National Broadcasting Company network. Programs are heard at 12:15 p.m. Central Standard Time on Sundays only. Remaining broadcasts will be heard July 14, July 28, August 11, August 25, and Sept. 8.

Illinois farmers used 4,215,000 tons of limestone in 1944 as part of their soil improvement program. This is about one-fifth of all limestone used in the United States and about two-fifths of that used in the five corn-belt states.

Havana River Co-op

BUYS FRONTAGE, ELEVATOR

THE grain merchandising program of the Farm Bureau in Illinois is moving ahead rapidly with the acquisition of river frontage and elevators.

Developments during the first of June included the purchase June 7 of the elevator properties of the Havana Co-operative Grain Company at Havana by the Havana River Grain Company. The sale was approved by a unanimous vote of stockholders at the Mason County Farm Bureau with President Rudolph Hackman in charge of the meeting.

The transaction makes available to the new river operating company a 25,000-bushel elevator and nearly 500 feet of choice river frontage on which will be built a modern river terminal which will be used to load barges operating on the Illinois River.

The board of directors of the Havana River Company met June 7 and authorized immediate construction if materials can be secured.

The Western Illinois Grain Company, with headquarters at Dallas City on the Mississippi River, shipped the first load of barged grain May 18 when a barge of 40,000 bushels of corn moved from that point to the St. Louis market. The consignment was government corn assembled at the port at Dallas City.

The Bureau County Farm Bureau has filed incorporation papers for the organization of the Bureau County Grain Company. The new company will be a subsidiary of the local County Farm Bureau and is being organized for the purpose of providing a nucleus for a county-wide grain and feed service to Farm Bureau members.

A 30,000 bushel elevator has been purchased from the Larson Seed Company. This elevator is located in the same block with the Farm Bureau and adjoins the feed properties of the Bureau County Service Company.

The Bureau county grain project will be tied in with the operations of the Prairie Grain Company when the latter company starts its proposed grain business on the Illinois River.

WATTS IS MANAGER OF WESTERN GRAIN

Fred J. Watts, 30, former manager of the Norris Grain Company river elevator at Havana, has been named manager of the Western Illinois Grain Company, subsidiary of Illinois Grain Terminals Company, the IAA's new $3,000,000 grain marketing cooperative.

F. J. Watts

Western Illinois Grain Company, which will serve patrons in Hancock, McDonough, Warren, and Henderson counties, has purchased elevator properties in four localities from the Dallas City Grain and Feed Company.

Watts was employed by the Farmers National Grain Corporation from 1933 to 1938, including two years at Havana and three years at Morris. He went to work for the Norris Grain Company in 1938.

He is married and has a son, David, 5, and a daughter, Dianne, 2.

ARMY ENGINEERS HEAR

(*Continued from page 6*)

One hundred fifty, he said, say they will have to relocate and another 150 farmers say they will be unable to operate economically.

Speaking for the State Department of Agriculture, Director Arnold P. Benson also protested the acquisition of farm lands for the 15 reservoirs saying his department felt that sufficient study had not been given proper soil conservation methods for flood control.

Several of the speakers asked that some of the levees and river bottlenecks be eliminated to allow the river to flow into its natural flood plain thereby lessening the danger of floods in other areas downstream.

When Brig. Gen. Roscoe C. Crawford, chairman of the board of engineers, called a halt to the presentation of arguments by the opposition to give proponents of the plan a chance to be heard, Mayor John W. Kapp of Springfield protested that all opponents of the flood control plan should be heard.

Gen. Crawford overruled Kapp's protest saying there were only 2½ hours of the 8-hour session left for the proponents to be heard.

Kapp had previously protested to the board that the flood control project would submerge township roads, submerge or isolate 10 Sangamon county schools, submerge the cemetery containing Lincoln's tomb, damage Springfield's sewerage system and create a health hazard.

Gen. Crawford announced at the end of the hearing that the time for filing statements and data for and against the plan had been extended until July 15. Crawford said he planned no additional hearings.

The board's report will be submitted to the chief of army engineers. Before it is sent to the budget bureau on its way to Congress, the report will be referred to Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois.

Two members of Green's administration have already announced their opposition to the plan — Director of Agriculture Benson and Livingston E. Osborne, Director of Conservation. Osborne contends that the natural river flood plains should be retired from tillage and devoted to hunting and fishing.

Cool

RAYON CONSTRUCTION FOR LONGER WEAR

- **STRONGER**
- **LIGHTER**
- **COOLER**

A cooler running tire lasts longer!

Ever since this fact was discovered, the tire industry has been developing cooler tires.

Now we have them in the new Blue Seal tires made with rayon cord!

Rayon cord tires are cooler because less heat is created by internal friction with rayon.

Rayon cord tires are stronger because heat weakens other types, but strengthens rayon fibre. A stronger tire is a safer tire.

Rayon cord tires are lighter because the greater strength of rayon fibre permits building a stronger tire which actually weighs less! This lighter weight tire is also cooler because it dissipates heat faster.

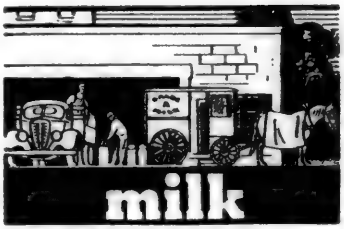
Blue Seal truck tires and passenger tires in the 6.50 and larger sizes are now available in this new and better rayon construction.

Ask Your Blue Seal Salesman

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 South Dearborn Street **Chicago 5, Illinois**



By Wilfred Shaw

The 23 milk marketing cooperatives composing the membership of Illinois Milk Producers' Association marketed in April, 1946, a total of 206,754,020 pounds of milk, or 7.04% more than the amount marketed by the same organizations in April, 1945. The April, 1946, milk marketed was 9.24% more than the pounds marketed in March, 1946.

Five evaporated milk plants in Northern Illinois paid their producers $2.75 per cwt. for 3.5% milk during the period May 1-15 and one plant paid $2.70 per cwt. for 3.5% milk for the same period. The average evaporated milk price paid to producers supplying fourteen plants in Wisconsin and Michigan for the May 1-15 period was $2.782 per cwt. for 3.5% milk.

Pure Milk Association, Chicago, recently purchased a building in Kankakee as a new location for a Pure Milk plant where either Grade A or Grade B milk of members in that area can be received and handled. Pure Milk Association is now operating plants in Illinois at 515 North Pulaski Road, Chicago, at Richmond, St. Charles, Hinckley, and Lisle; in Wisconsin at Salem, Sharon, Orfordville, and Kansasville. PMA has buildings or sites for future plants at the following locations: Mazon, Ill.; Gary, Ind.; Sycamore, Ill., and another plant at Lisle.

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis, delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted), as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for March unless otherwise noted:

Akron, Ohio (April)	$3.45
Baltimore, Md.	3.85
Boston, Mass.	3.88
Canton, Ohio	3.40
Chicago (70-mile zone) (April)	3.27
Cleveland, Ohio	3.49
Dayton-Springfield, Ohio	3.30
Denver, Col. (April)	3.01
Hartford, Conn.	3.94
Indianapolis (April)	3.20
Kansas City, Mo.	3.51
Knoxville, Tenn. (April)	3.55
Louisville, Ky. (April)	3.21
Madison, Wis.	3.01
New York City	3.96
Omaha, Neb.	3.01
Pittsburgh, Penn.	3.58
Seattle, Wash.	3.55
Sioux City, Ia. (April)	3.02
St. Louis, Mo. (April)	3.39
St. Paul-Minn. (April)	3.11
Toledo, Ohio	3.53
Washington, D. C. (April)	4.06

The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are April prices for 3.5% milk f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective city milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.57
Canton	2.70
Champaign	2.75
Chicago	3.27
Danville	2.45
Decatur	2.75
DeKalb	2.74
Freeport	2.84
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.50
Jacksonville	2.85
Kewanee	2.75
LaSalle-Peru	2.69
Moline	3.03
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.60
Rockford	3.11
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis	3.39
Streator	2.50

Two dairy equipment manufacturers have recently announced the development of continuous process butter churns which have proven very successful in initial tests in producing a good bodied butter. These churns are not yet available to purchasers but will be in production soon. This new type of churn, which will permit a continuous manufacture of butter to speed up the process of churning and to lower the costs of manufacture, is believed by many in the industry to be a revolutionary development for the future in the butter manufacturing industry.

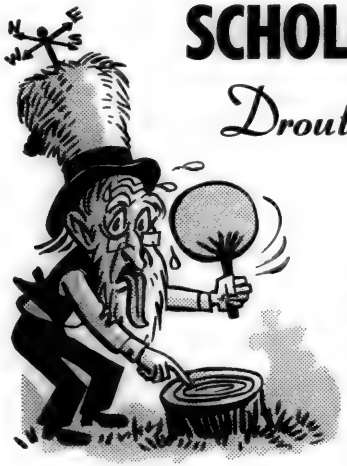
Why live in FEAR?

HERE'S A QUICK, EASY WAY TO PREVENT H. C.* !!

Mrs. Hamfat, Hogville, says: "After having my litter I lived in constant anxiety for fear of H.C. Everybody had heard about what had happened to Mrs. Great Haunch down the road — H.C. had wiped out her entire family, overnight. Then one day a neighbor told my boss about Farm Bureau Serum and Virus. One shot was all my young ones needed. Today they are big fat hogs and full of the dickens. I'm thankful for F. B. Serum and that I've got such a smart boss."

See Your Farm Bureau

MRS. HAMFAT (Testimonial Unsolicited) *HOG CHOLERA



SCHOLAR PREDICTS

Drouth This Summer

IS THERE a drouth due this year? There's been a lot of speculation on this subject lately. Some folks say yes and others try not to think about it.

Recent news stories have quoted the opinion of Prof. E. L. Moseley of Bowling Green, Ohio, State university, who predicts a severe drouth this summer. Let's hope he's wrong.

He predicts the drouth will extend from eastern Kansas nearly to the Hudson and Delaware rivers.

Professor Moseley bases his forecast on weather records and tree ring growths that reveal such dry periods come every 90.4 years.

The summer of 1946, he says, will mark the completion of a 90.4-year cycle since the last solar-influenced drouth.

In Illinois, the drouth is expected to be broken with more rain than is usual from April to August in 1947.

Particular attention is paid by Professor Moseley to some 300 cross sections cut from stumps of old trees that tell the scientist a story of weather conditions for past centuries. The cross sections show wide and narrow rings and it is inferred that the narrow rings are the result of poor growth of the tree due to lack of moisture.

Very narrow rings are found in four old trees in the year 1494. Again in 1584, these and other trees in the collection show narrow rings. The narrow rings seem to appear in 90 to 91-year cycles which points to 1946-47 as the next drouth year.

Records indicate that 1856 was a drouth year.

In Illinois, five of the six U. S. weather stations with records show deficient rainfall in that year.

Eighty-one-year-old Professor Moseley made his prediction for a 1946 drouth at a meeting of scientists in 1939. In September, 1945, he was quoted in a Chicago newspaper warning farmers that in 1946 they "should not count on a large yield of corn, or any other crop that cannot be harvested before midsummer."

While Professor Moseley no doubt has some professional pride at stake in his predictions, he probably hopes that he will be proved wrong this summer.

MASON DIRECTOR SETS RECORD OF LONG SERVICE

IF YOU'RE looking for a man who has established something of a record for continuous service as a Farm Bureau board member, you will find the answer in John H. Deverman of Mason county.

J. H. Deverman

Mr. Deverman retired from the Mason County Farm Bureau board of directors this year after more than 30 years of service. A charter member of the Mason Farm Bureau which was organized in 1915, Mr. Deverman represented Quiver township on the board from the time of organization.

Mr. Deverman also enjoys the distinction of being one of a small group of Farm Bureau pioneers who signed $100 notes in 1919 to give the newly reorganized Illinois Agricultural Association financial backing. This was when the IAA was reorganized from a federation of County Farm Bureaus to a direct membership organization.

The notes, dated Jan. 1, 1919, read: "The undersigned promised to pay the sum of $100 each year, for a period of three years, to the Treasurer of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"It is distinctly understood that the above sum or any part thereof is to be paid whenever called for by said Association to defray any deficit in the Treasury of said Association caused by the payment of the legitimate expenses of said Association. It is further understood that the undersigned shall not be required to pay more than $100 in any one year."

These pledges were never needed, however, and the notes were later returned to the signers without a dime ever having been called for from them.

In addition to serving as a board member of the Mason County Farm Bureau since 1915, Mr. Deverman also served during the entire time as its treasurer. He was also active in livestock marketing programs and was township chairman on the Mason county livestock marketing committee. He served on the first corn-hog committee in 1933. Active in community activities, Mr. Deverman worked in War Bond and Red Cross drives during World War II and is a member of the Bishop Lutheran Church near Topeka, Ill.

Mr. Deverman retired from farming in January and moved to Havana. He was born in Topeka and owned and operated a 225-acre farm near there until his retirement.

Mr. Deverman has four children: Mrs. Ollie Fritz, Havana; Wilmer Deverman, Pekin, and Leland Deverman, Los Angeles.

BALE TIE SCARCITY EXPECTED TO CONTINUE

Little encouragement is held out to farmers hoping for an end to the bale tie scarcity soon. Lack of wire and twine has created another burden for many gathering in their hay.

However, surplus wire held by the War Assets Administration has been channeled to hay bale tie mills to permit capacity production. Mills closed down or running part time will get 2,500 tons of surplus wire. This will permit capacity operation for 30 to 45 days.

Other mills are running at capacity but ties will still be short for the second half of 1946. Twine appears to be a bit more plentiful than wire but is still far below demand.

The first step in building up soil for improved yields is to find out whether it lacks essential nutrients.

The quality of a pasture is almost as important in keeping cattle where they belong as is the durability of the fence.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"Let the man who is without fault cast the first stone," is the admonition of William Twenhafel of Marion county in answer to the five faults city dwellers found in farmers in a recent national poll. His letter follows:

In our RECORD for May there was a write-up about "The Farmer's Faults." I for one don't think our city friends are in the top bracket either.

Their crack about us being "too narrow and provincial" is all wet; for there are any number of city people who are more homely and unpolished than any farmer ever could be.

Next they say we are "always complaining." Have you ever heard of a farmer striking over some trivial thing?

Third, they say we are "poor managers." Well, if they know so much, why don't they come out and show us how to farm. So, we won't learn new methods? Well, if we had to depend on city people for advice they'd all be starving right now.

And they say we are "stubborn." To that I say if we were as stubborn as they think we are we would get rid of our hogs and not buy $1.60 corn to feed to $14.80 hogs.

And now the last fault. They say we get "too much money for what we raise." If I lived in the city, I would be the last to make this complaint. Many workers paid $2 to $3 an hour are getting far more than they are worth. They should know too that the average farmer has about a $6,000 investment, whereas the city bird needs no more than street care fare to get to work until pay day.

William Twenhafel
Marion County

Also aroused by the fault finding of urban dwellers, 67-year-old Edna Grein of Champaign county reminds them of a few things they might not be aware of:

First, it takes a lot of money for farm machinery in original cost and upkeep and that doesn't take into account the cost of the land and buildings. In fact, very few farmers ever become well enough off to wholly own their farms.

Which brings us to the point that farmers are among those most poorly paid for their labor. And there is more to farming than just talk. Work on the farm isn't all riding on a tractor. There are a thousand things to do and the farmer has to know what he is doing.

And you never know what kind of a crop you will raise. Poor, medium or good, it takes the same amount of labor to get it. If it isn't rain, it's drouth or bugs.

He has to be around the farm seven days a week to do his chores. There is no eight-hour day on the farm.

So if the city people want to work, I can tell them from many years of experience that the farm is the place to find it.

Edna Grein,
Champaign County

In the May RECORD, I read about "Our Faults". Speaking as a farmer this is my opinion. How many city people really know anything about the farm? How I would like to give them a workout. Do they know what it takes to be a farmer?

City people think you can sit under a shade tree while the wheat, corn, oats, hay, by some mysterious method, get harvested and in the bins and barns. Perhaps they better come and see. Just now the farmer is really busy. Up at 3:30 and 4 o'clock and work till 7:30 — supper at 8 — sometimes even later.

How many city people could take even one week of that? Then, our work is dirty and I'll say most farmers don't even have modern homes — not even a bathroom. How would they like that?

It certainly would be too bad if the farmer should strike as they do in the city. Shame on them, it's a disgrace to the American people. And as far as receiving too much money for what they raise, how would they know? Let's take chickens. Baby chix are high. Feed is very high. Start and grow mash is $4.25, egg mash $3.85, corn $1.40. You don't get a thing out of your work. Keeping poultry houses clean is no little job, and eggs only 28c per dozen.

It's the middle man who gets the profit, and the poor farmer does the work. Now if these city slickers think the farmer is getting rich, perhaps they better give it a try. Seeing is believing.

—M. Mills
Gallatin County

Again we open our Poet's Corner to our genial organization director for District One (the northern third of the state), Harry Claar, who combines his ballads with his philosophy. If you think you can do as well as Harry, send us your contributions.

TO A FIELD

The same old fields are lying there
Our fathers used to till,
The peeping corn, the waving grain
Still greet us with a thrill.

Yes, time has flown, change has come
With advancing civilization,
But time means little to a field
Where God reveals creation.

The basic wonder changes not
Through many thousand years
With proper stewardship of these fields
Each spring new life appears.

Their beauty bursting shells have marred
Kind hosts, to evil hordes are they.
Yet, for each scar their bosom bears,
A weaker world must pay.

No marching horde or bursting shell
Will e'er make us secure,
But wisdom in a quiet field
Will after all endure.

Yea, then in the last analysis
Man's only trusty shield
Is the peeping corn, the waving grain
Each spring in the lowly field.

Ol' Long Green

(Editor's Note: This poem was inspired by the back cover page of the May issue of the IAA Record which pictured a sphinx with a headline "Silence Is Not Always Golden.")

SILENCE IS NOT GOLDEN

Silence is not golden when there is a
story to be told.
The cause of a people demands to be
sold.
The farmer was silent while others com-
plained
Too busy at sowing and harvesting
grain.

When classes would gather and plan for
their cause
There was no one to speak for the
world's Santa Claus.
At home and bedraggled without compass
or plan
Growing food for the masses and de-
leting the land.

When there is no one to speak in defense
of a cause
Advantages are taken without thought
or a pause
Though guilty they stand to a certain
degree
The farmer must accept that more
guilty was he.

Necessity mothered the need of a plan,
An organization united to stand
With leaders well chosen for justice to
seek
Endowed with understanding and the
courage to speak.

All hail to the day when the farmer
organized
Respected by all, even those who
criticized
His silence was broken, the story pro-
claimed
A position among men he at last had
attained.

The problems are many, there will be
many more
Let us roll up our sleeves and do as
before
There is more to this job than corn,
wheat, and barley
Every lad must roll out and back up
our Charlie.

Fritz Louderspeck

Letters to the Editor are welcomed from readers on any subject related to agriculture. Writers should sign letters with name and address. Names may be withheld if desired. Address *Letters to the Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn, Chicago 5, Ill.*

Dale (left) and Duane Sutter, sons of Merle Sutter, McLean county, are shown with the midget tractor they helped Dad make to take care of garden cultivation.

Veterans Melvin Johnson (left), Kankakee county, and Gene Davis, Coles county, prepare for cow testing work at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Mrs. Chester Kurts, Clark county, sends in this picture of her Granddaughter Lynn balancing herself on her Daddy's hand. Her father, Harry Bumesbergers, is a former army airman.

Clement Leinen, Montgomery county takes a little time out from his work to play with his two-year-old twin daughters, Becky and Bonny.

Jimmy Brown beats the high price of haircuts by having Grandpa Marshall A. Brown, Macon county, clip him. Father Richard, Macon-Piatt Service Co. driver, supervises the job.

FARM BUREAU FOLKS IN PICTURES

$5 →

PICTURE OF THE MONTH AWARD GOES TO MRS. RAYMOND QUICK, LAKE COUNTY, FOR THIS SHOT OF HER GRANDDAUGHTER, SHIRLEY JACOBUS, FULTON COUNTY, WHISPERING IN DOG SNOOKY'S EAR.

Your FARM BUREAU AUTO INSURANCE COMPANY

Increases Rates on Collision & Property Damage

✓ HERE IS THE NEW RATE SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1946

Semi-Annual Premium for Pleasure Cars

Factory List Price	Fire, Theft & Wind			Collision			P. I.*	P. D.**	Medical Expense
	Year Model			Year Model			All Cars	All Cars	All Cars
	1942 1946	1940 1941	1939 & Older	1942 1946	1940 1941	1939 & Older			
$0-749	1.00	.85	.70	12.50	12.00	11.50	3.15	2.70	1.50
750-999	1.50	1.30	1.10	15.00	14.50	14.00	3.15	2.70	1.50
1000-1299	2.00	1.70	1.40	16.00	15.50	15.00	3.15	2.70	1.50
1300-1599	2.50	2.10	1.70	17.00	16.50	16.00	3.15	2.70	1.50
1600-1899	2.90	2.50	2.00	18.00	17.50	17.00	3.15	2.70	1.50
1900-2199	3.20	2.90	2.50	18.50	18.00	17.50	3.15	2.70	1.50
2200-2499	3.40	3.20	2.90	19.00	18.50	18.00	3.15	2.70	1.50
2500 & Over	3.60	3.40	3.20	19.50	19.00	18.50	3.15	2.70	1.50

*' Personal Injury
** Property Damage

THE Board of Directors of Country Mutual Casualty Company at its regular monthly meeting on May 11, 1946, authorized an increase in the collision and property damage rates of the company. These rates have been approved by the Department of Insurance, State of Illinois, and will become effective July 1, 1946.

The table above shows the semi-annual rate which will be charged on all new policies written on pleasure cars and also represents the rate which will apply to all policies in effect which are renewed on and after July 1, 1946. The collision and property damage rates, (printed in red) being the only rates which are increased, are also increased on trucks.

This increase in rates for collision coverage (that is, damage to your own car) and the P.D. or propery damage (that is, cost of repairing the other car) has been brought about largely from three causes: first, the increased charges which are being made by garages and repair shops for doing the same work today as compared with five years ago; second, the increased frequency of accidents upon the highway and third, the severity of accidents brought about by cars being driven at high rates of speed with faulty brakes and other mechanical defects.

Your Company was originally organized to write insurance for Farm Bureau members and their dependents at cost. When costs go up, rates will go up; likewise when costs go down, rates will go down or excess earnings will be returned in the form of special dividends such as was done during the war period when gas and tires were rationed.

This increase in rates has not been brought about in any way because of operating costs. The operating costs of the company today are the lowest they have ever been since the company was organized.

You will note in the table above that there has been no increase in fire, theft or windstorm rates, no increase in P.I. or personal injury rates and no increase in the medical expense reimbursement rate. The only increase that is necessary is that for material damage or damage to the motor vehicle.

★

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

(Formerly Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company)

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO 5, ILL.

Dale (left) and Duane Sutter, sons of Merle Sutter, McLean county, are shown with the midget tractor they helped Dad make to take care of garden cultivation

Veterans Melvin Johnson (left), Kankakee county, and Gene Davis, Coles county, prepare for cow testing work at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Picture contest entries should be addressed to Picture Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill. If you wish picture returned, enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope. Entries are judged on originality, clearness, and interest. Avoid shots of persons merely looking toward camera. Best picture receives $5 award. Others published receive $1 awards.

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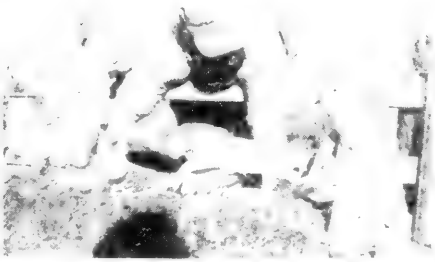

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750-999	1.50	1.30	1.10	[illegible]	1.50
1000-1299	2.00	1.70	1.40	[illegible]	1.50
1300-1599	2.50	2.10	1.70	[illegible]	1.50
1600-1899	2.90	2.50	2.00	[illegible]	1.50
1900-2199	3.20	2.90	2.50	[illegible]	1.50
2200-2499	3.40	3.20	2.90	[illegible]	1.50
2500 & Over	3.60	3.40	3.20	[illegible]	1.50

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Your Company was originally organized to write insurance for Farm Bureau members and their dependents at cost. When [illegible] when costs go down rates will go down [illegible] ings will be returned in the form of [illegible] as was done during the war [illegible] were rationed.

This increase in rates has not been brought about in any way because of increasing costs. The operating costs of the company today are the lowest [illegible] ever been since the company was organized.

You will note in the table above that there has been no increase in fire, theft or windstorm rates or in the P.D. or personal injury rates and no increase in the medical expense coverage. The only increase that is necessary is that for collision damage to the motor car.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

(Formerly Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company)

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO 5, ILL.

How well are you informed on farm affairs? Test yourself on the questions below. Each question is followed by three answers. Select the one which you think is correct. Compare your selection with the correct answers. Allow yourself 10 points for each correct answer. Add your score.

90 to 100 = Excellent
70 to 80 = Good
50 to 60 = Fair
Below 50 = Poor

1. *Which of the following is a breed of hogs?*
   Berkshire Shropshire Wiltshire
2. *What was the value of products sold from Illinois farms in* 1945*?*
   $27,298,000 $365,000 $1,166,000,000
3. *Illinois Farm Bureau members have organized a new statewide cooperative to market which of the following?*
   live stock fruit grain
4. *The number of members in Illinois Farm Bureaus at the end of April was*
   12,855 85,128 127,551
5. *What is the principal use for corn?*
   human food cow feed hog feed
6. *What was the average age of Illinois farm operators in* 1940*?*
   29 years 39 years 49 years
7. *Which of the following might be a capon?*
   Duroc Jersey Holstein Buff Orpington
8. *Which of the following companies owned by Illinois farmers provides automobile insurance?*
   Country Life Insurance Co. Country Mutual Fire Co. Country Mutual Casualty Co.
9. *When did hybrid corn come into common use in Illinois?*
   1919 1929 1939
10. *What was the average market weight of hogs during the war?*
    205 lbs. 255 lbs. 305 lbs.

ANSWERS

1. Berkshire
2. $1,166,000,000
3. Grain
4. 127,551
5. Hog feed
6. 49 years
7. Buff Orpington
8. Country Mutual Casualty Co.
9. 1939
10. 255 lbs.

COUNTRY FIRE CITES RULES ON GAS STORAGE

"ANY farmer who buys fire insurance on a building or the contents of a building and has gasoline stored within 15 feet is paying premiums for nothing," advises Lyman Peaks, chief underwriter for Country Mutual Fire Company.

"No fire insurance company wants to take money for nothing," Peaks said, "but the state fire marshal strictly forbids storage of gasoline close to buildings, and all companies which operate statewide in Illinois must use a standard policy which denies liability for fire damage on any building which has gasoline stored within 15 feet."

Concurring with Peaks' advice, Manager J. H. Kelker of Country Fire said destruction of farm property and loss of lives caused by gasoline fires on farmsteads is something for farmers to stop and consider. Too much care, he said, cannot be used in placing your gasoline tank where it will be least dangerous.

A ride through a farming district in almost any part of Illinois, Peaks said, will reveal such dangerous gasoline tank installations as tanks resting on timbers extending from a haymow door, tanks on wooden supports too close to a building, many tanks in machine sheds, and in extreme cases recent observation showed a few actually sitting on wooden supports connected to expensive dairy barns.

"Underground tanks," Peaks said, "are preferable but neither tanks nor pumps are as yet available in sufficient quantities.

"Whatever type of gasoline storage tank is used on your farm," he continued, "please be sure that it is located at least 15 feet — greater distances are more desirable — from any building so you will have protection from any gasoline fire on your premises and so your fire policy will not be voided by violation of policy provisions."

NAME BASEBALL DIRECTORS

Five counties have named directors to represent their teams on the board of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League, Roy P. Johnson, IAA director of special services, reported June 10.

Teams are being organized and plans are moving ahead to put the Farm Bureau Baseball league into action this summer.

County Farm Bureaus naming baseball directors are: Kendall, Ed Williamson; Cass, Oscar Reichert; DeKalb, Floyd Phillips; Macon, O. E. Jacob, and Will, Bob Seeley.

HOUSE COMMITTEE MAKES CO-OP REPORT

HOUSE of Representatives Committee on Small Business gave the anti-cooperative propaganda of some groups an emphatic setback April 9, when after a year's study, including a number of public hearings, it declared that cooperatives do not endanger other forms of business enterprise.

Its interim report was signed by all members of the committee, including five Democrats and four Republicans. Congressman Evan Howell of Illinois was one of the committee members.

Representative excerpts from the conclusions of the report (the full text of which is available to those interested) follow:

"Agricultural cooperatives were originally formed as a possible means of providing assistance to the independent small farmer who was at a marked disadvantage in his bargaining position, being forced to accept low prices for his products and to pay high prices for all of the articles which he required for his production . . . . the abnormal conditions that led to the original cooperative movement may be intensified.

"Tax-exempt farmer cooperatives apparently do have an advantage over competitive businesses operating in the same fields *to the extent* that amounts of income available for the payment of dividends *on capital stock* and accumulated in reserve . . . . escape Federal income taxation . . . . The cooperative reserves apparently constitute a substitute for the capital markets normally available to other business enterprises, since the capital for an exempt cooperative comes principally from farmers, and they have a very limited capacity for supplying capital at any one time. Apparently only about 54% of the farm cooperatives have elected to and have taken the requisite affirmative action necessary for qualification as an exempt cooperative . . . . the aggregate amount of income available for the payment of dividends on capital stock and/or retained in one allocated reserve is relatively small. No appreciable revenue would accrue to the government if income tax were levied on these amounts. It does not appear that the tax exemption available to exempt farmer cooperatives has any true bearing upon any competitive advantage which the cooperative might have in its normal operations."

"Agricultural cooperatives which are non-exempt from Federal income tax and all consumer cooperatives apparently enjoy no privileges or advantages under the tax laws which are not available to all other types of competitive businesses operating in the same lines of endeavor. It seems readily apparent that non-cooperative business agencies, if they were willing to render services at cost, would not be subject to any income tax."

"The Bureau of Internal Revenue has ruled, and the courts have upheld, the principle that the cooperative entity serves only as an agent for and on behalf of its members, and that at no time does its income belong to other than its members . . . . it does not appear to be reasonable or equitable to attempt to levy a tax on a cooperative for income which does not belong to it."

"There is substantial evidence to show that the cooperative movement operates as a very successful means of combating monopolistic concentrations, and, as such, is a very healthy addition to the American economy."

"There is no evidence to show that cooperatives have been granted a type of preferential financial treatment by the Federal Government that has not likewise been made available to and accepted by other forms of business enterprise."

"The theory that the cooperative movement is seriously endangering other economic forms of business operation can be utterly disregarded."

BROWN NAMED DISTRICT IFS FIELD MANAGER

DeWitt Brown, recently discharged from service and former manager of the Douglas County Service Company, has been employed as district field manager for Illinois Farm Supply Company for the Effingham territory.

DeWitt Brown

Born, reared and schooled in Shelby county, Brown first was employed as bookkeeper for Shelby - Effingham Service Company in 1936. Later he served Clark, Egyptian and Macoupin Service companies in the same capacity. In July of 1942 he was employed as manager of the Douglas Service Company. He was called into service in July of last year.

PLANT 105,000 TREES

To prevent wind erosion on the sand lands of western Mason county, 105,000 pine trees have been planted by farmers and schools in that area, according to O. A. Potts of Pekin, district agent of the Soil Conservation Service.

Be sure that hay is well cured before it is stored in hay mows. Damp hay will heat and start a fire.

A CREED FOR COOPERATIVE MEMBERS

1. I will keep myself informed on the affairs, problems, and methods of my cooperative so as to be an intelligent and constructive member.
2. I will exert my influence to see that my cooperative has the best possible directors and officers in terms of general competence and integrity.
3. I will faithfully support my cooperative with my patronage, and encourage my friends to use it, because in volume there is strength.
4. I will help build and maintain my cooperative by contributing my share of essential capital.
5. I will insist that full information be provided me on the operations and financial condition of my cooperative, based on accurate accounting and proper auditing.
6. I will not expect miracles from my cooperative, but I will insist on receiving from it honest values and efficient services.
7. I will refrain from asking my cooperative to give me favors in the form of credit or other special services.
8. I will take pride in my cooperative and use my influence to see that it assumes its fair share of community responsibilities.
9. I will stand by my cooperative in its days of adversity and help protect it from weaknesses which come with prosperity.
10. I will always remember that my cooperative is ME, and others like ME, and that its behavior is a reflection of MY behavior.

—By Joseph G. Knapp, Principal Agricultural Economist, Farm Credit Administration.

WILFRED SHAW LEAVES IAA TO HEAD AFBF DAIRY DEPARTMENT

WILFRED SHAW, director of milk marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association since Aug. 1, 1935, has been named director of the dairy department of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He started work in his new position June 15.

In addition to serving as milk marketing director for the IAA, Shaw also has been secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Milk Producers Association composed of 23 member cooperative milk marketing associations in Illinois. These cooperatives marketed more than two billion pounds of milk in 1945. Shaw is also secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Milk Producers Supply Company which was organized in 1944 for the purpose of purchasing dairy supplies and equipment for member milk cooperatives.

Wilfred Shaw

At the time Shaw joined the IAA staff in 1935, the statewide milk marketing association then known as the Mississippi Valley Milk Producers Association had been reorganized and renamed the Illinois Milk Producers Association with 12 milk marketing cooperatives as members. The reorganization was made in order to bring about a better correlation between the member cooperatives and to coordinate and activate their program on price and legislative fronts.

Shaw has also worked with the legislative committee of the IAA at each session of the Illinois General Assembly in studying and testifying upon legislation affecting dairy farmers of the state.

A graduate of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1920, Shaw has long been active in Farm Bureau and cooperative milk and dairy work. He served as assistant farm adviser in Peoria county from June, 1920, to March, 1923, and then operated the Shaw home farm in Clark county for one year before returning to Peoria county as farm adviser in 1924. He served four years as farm adviser during which time in 1925 and 1926 he and the farm advisers in Tazewell and Woodford counties helped to organize the Peoria Milk Producers Association. In the fall of 1928 he resigned to become manager of the Association and in 1932 helped to organize the Peoria Producers Creamery and in 1933 the Peoria Producers Dairy. He served as manager of these three cooperatives at Peoria until he joined the IAA staff in 1935.

Shaw was born in Marshall, Illinois, Clark county, on May 23, 1897. The Shaw family was one of the first farm families to settle in what later became Clark county, and the late Wilfred Shaw, Sr., was one of the first Farm Bureau members in the county.

Shaw is a veteran of World War I, having served as an ensign in the Navy for one year in 1918-1919. He married Gladys L. Paul in Peoria in 1921 and they have two children, Wilfred, Jr., 17, and Eleanor Louise, 15.

He owns and operates two farms in Clark county comprising 443 acres.

Shaw is president of the recently organized Midwest Dairy Conference composed of representatives from fluid milk marketing cooperatives, state colleges of agriculture and state and federal milk control agencies of the midwest states.

Shaw also serves on several dairy committees and boards by appointment of the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association. These include the American Farm Bureau Federation dairy committee, Dairy Products Promotion of Illinois, and the Illinois Nutrition Committee. He is also a member of the American Dairy Association board of directors, and during the war served on the State Dairy Industry Committee of Illinois.

..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES

By O. D. Brissenden

THE IAA RECORD was no more than in the hands of members with the news that there were over 125,000 Farm Bureau members in Illinois as of March 31, 1946, than further progress was registered. The April 30th count was 127,571, another all-time high, and on May 31, 128,220. CODs and volunteer organization workers are now enthused with the prospect that membership may reach the 130,000 mark by the close of this fiscal year, September 30.

Ten county organization directors are recognized as the first to attain their 1945-1946 105 per cent dues income quota. The ten who were "under the wire" first are: A. B. Culp, McLean; D. E. Anderson, Iroquois; C. C. Mashing, Tazewell; Wayne Lienbach, Rock Island; and C. J. Campbell, White, all approved on April 17; E. V. Stadel, Winnebago; F. F. Fleming, Wayne; C. D. Lewis, McDonough; R. H. Garrison, Jefferson; and C. H. Mills, Cook, all approved on May 20.

As of April 30, all but ten counties had made their new member quota for the year and five more made their quotas in May. Leading counties in total new members to April 30 follow with the first figure the quota and the second, the new members reported: LaSalle, 174-543; Whiteside, 146-747; Bureau, 142-405; Henry, 150-368; Champaign, 199-367; Iroquois, 206-354; McLean, 195-342; Cook, 232-329; Lee, 154-298; Livingston, 162-269.

The Midwest Farm Bureau Training School, suspended during the war, will meet at Kansas City, Missouri, June 23 to 26, inclusive. The Missouri Farm Bureau Federation will be host at a reception at 5:30 p.m., Sunday, June 23, followed at 7:30 p.m., by a Vesper Service. Group conferences, including presidents and secretaries, organization workers, Associated Women, Rural Youth, and services will be on Monday morning's program. Edward A. O'Neal, AFBF president, will speak Monday evening. Dale Carnegie, author of "How to Win Friends and Influence People," will speak Tuesday evening. A breakfast program Wednesday, followed by addresses by O. D. Brissenden of Illinois, Mrs. Raymond Sayre and Allen B. Kline will wind up the session.

L. R. Culp, former Livingston County COD, assumed his new position as COD in Warren County April 15. Temple R. Lovett, former Army major, is Livingston's new COD. Carl C. Orr has returned from service to resume the COD post in Union County and Harry M. Randolph became DeWitt's COD on May 13.

Seventy-seven counties are planning to start programs of quarterly all-employee meetings for discussions of an informational type about Farm Bureau and its subsidiaries. The Sales Service department is issuing a leaflet called the GUIDE to assist advisers and department heads in planning the discussions.

Eighty counties took part in this year's Membership Maintenance Meetings, with employee and leadership participation of over 2,100.

The National Farm Bureau Institute's name has been changed to American Farm Bureau Institute. This six-day school is for the purpose of training organization workers from many states. It will be held this year at the University of Illinois, Aug. 18-23.

The BUILDER, mimeographed publication of the Organization Department since 1931, will be published in printed form beginning in August, and will go to an expanded list of individuals, including employees of Farm Bureaus and subsidiaries and Farm Bureau Directors.

The Cook County Farm Bureau Board of Directors, upon hearing that LaSalle County had achieved a total of 3,500 members and taken the lead among counties in the state (a position held by Cook for some time) took official action to send LaSalle a letter of congratulation. Cook had 3,411 members on the April 30 report.

Get More
POWER
FROM FARM MOTORS

NEW ILLINI
PREMIUM MOTOR OIL

This improved postwar motor oil has been developed through modern laboratory research and thirteen million miles of testing. ILLINI Premium Motor Oil is *today's* better oil for farm use in tractors, trucks and cars.

ILLINI emphasizes QUALITY plus ECONOMY as outlined in the original policies of this cooperative. It offers farmers five distinct advantages:

KEEPS FARM MOTORS RUNNING SMOOTHLY

1. **Keeps a clean motor clean longer;**
2. **Provides a better piston-seal;**
3. **Non-corrosive to bearing metals;**
4. **Holds resinous varnish formation to minimum;**
5. **Assures longer life for piston rings and cylinder walls.**

Try ILLINI Premium Motor Oil—the safe and economical lubrication for your farm engines.

See Your Blue Seal Trucksalesman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILL.

NEWS and VIEWS

My Favorite Recipe

SUNSHINE CAKE

1 cup sifted Swans Down cake flour
1 cup sifted sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
6 egg whites
½ teaspoon cream of tartar
4 egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon-colored
½ teaspoon lemon extract

Sift flour once, measure, add ½ of sugar, and sift 4 more times. Add salt to egg whites and beat with flat wire whisk. When foamy, add cream of tartar, and continue beating until beater leaves faint line when drawn across surface of egg whites. Add remaining sugar gradually, and continue beating as before, until texture is very fine and even and egg whites are stiff enough to stand in peaks, but not dry. Fold in egg yolks and lemon extract. Then sift small amount of flour over mixture and fold in carefully. Continue until all is used. Pour into ungreased tube pan. Bake in slow oven (300°F.) for 30 minutes, then increase heat slightly (325°F.) and bake 35 minutes longer. Remove from oven and invert pan till cool, about one hour.

—Julia Thomas
Pike County

BAKED CREAM SPINACH

1 pt. or can of spinach
4 tbsp. butter
salt and pepper to taste
2 eggs slightly beaten
½ cup milk
½ cup grated cheese
½ cup buttered crumbs

Cook the spinach without water, drain and add butter and seasonings. Place part of it in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle it with ½ grated cheese, add remaining spinach and cheese. Add beaten eggs to milk and pour over the mixture in baking dish. Cover top with buttered crumbs and bake in moderate oven for 20 minutes.

—Mrs. A. B. Kettelkamp
Henderson County

The annual 4-H Club leadership camp will be held July 22—27 at East Bay.

MOLASSES SPICE COOKIES

½ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
½ cup molasses
¼ cup buttermilk
2½ cups sifted flour
¼ tsp. salt
½ tsp. cinnamon
½ tsp. nutmeg
Pinch of cloves
1 tsp. ginger
1½ tsps. soda

Cream shortening, add sugar, and cream well. Add molasses. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add ½ to the first mixture. Add buttermilk, then remaining dry ingredients. Chill thoroughly. Roll about ¼ inch and cut with cookie cutter. Place on greased baking sheet and bake in a moderate oven of 350° F. about 10 minutes or until done. Makes 3 dozen 2½ inch cookies.

PAMPHLET EXPLAINS HOW TO QUICK-FREEZE FRUITS

"How to Prepare Fruits and Vegetables for Freezing" is the title of a new pamphlet prepared by Miss Frances Van Duyne, assistant professor of foods at the University of Illinois.

In her circular, Miss Van Duyne tells of substitutions of syrup for sugar in quick freezing, preparing fruits and vegetables for serving and varieties suitable for freezing. A copy of this circular may be obtained by writing to the Home Economics Department, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Kane county claims a total of 247 farm families enrolled in the Safe Homes Program for 1946 according to Mrs. Gertrude Fields, home adviser.

'No Major Style Changes Expected' — U. I. Specialist

No major style changes are likely to occur for several months, according to Miss Edna Gray, clothing specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Miss Gray bases her opinion on the fact that Governmental Style Orders No. L-85, L-116 and L-118 are to be continued at least until August.

Because of a continued short supply of textiles, these orders which limit the amount of fabric in women's and children's apparel will not be lifted as early as was expected. This means that limitations on length and sweep of ready-made skirts and dresses will remain the same.

The Civilian Production Administration is asking all fashion stores to withhold from sale any new clothing which does not meet the regulations. The CPA is also examining the fashion plans of leading stylists to see that restrictions are applied.

APRONS FOR WORK AND PLAY

The right apron for the right task makes the job lighter. Entertaining calls for a more frivolous style, yet one that will protect the dress. These aprons can be made in a very short time. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to WOMEN'S EDITOR, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

for HOMEMAKERS

82 Illinois Counties Have Home Bureau Organizations

Eighty-two of Illinois' 102 counties now have active county Home Bureau organizations. Three new organizations added since Jan. 1 are Pope-Hardin, Marion and Logan. Franklin and Carroll are about finished with the process of organization and Massac and Cumberland have shown some interest in Home Bureau work. McLean expected to have a membership high for the state of 1,900 this month.

Since last August, Clinton county has upped its membership 260 per cent. Kendall county follows a membership procedure popular among organizations in a number of counties, that is, it spends a considerable amount of time with a possible new member explaining the purposes of Home Bureau.

The 1946 turkey crop is expected to be about 15 per cent less than the record crop last year.

BANQUET CLOTH FOR THE BRIDAL TABLE

A wedding reception calls for the best of everything — silver, china and your priceless hand-crocheted tablecloth. What could be more beautiful than this exquisite cloth. Make it of mercerized crochet cotton. For instructions free of charge, write to WOMEN'S EDITOR, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

HOT PLATE MATS ON THE SQUARE

Here's a gift item for the summer bride that's small in cost but long in usefulness. Crochet a set of these hot plate mats in ecru pearl cotton with contrasting trim. They are 9, 7 and 5½ inches square. For instructions free of charge, write to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

ILLINOIS RURAL CHORUS TO BE HEARD AGAIN

Illinois Rural Chorus, discontinued in 1941 at the onset of the war, is being revived this year under the direction of James K. Van Slyke, extension specialist in music at the University of Illinois. Six counties have already organized their choruses — Moultrie, Williamson, La Salle, Winnebago, Stephenson and DeKalb — and are planning to take part in the State Fair Festival, the Chicagoland Music Festival, and the Illinois Farm Sports Festival. Seventeen other counties are now planning their choruses.

Men of McDonough county have been sitting in on Home Bureau meetings to get the proper slant on family relationships. Meetings are held in the evening under the direction of Home Adviser Hazel Adams.

The average size of Illinois farms in 1945 was 153 acres compared with 137 acres in 1935, 135 in 1920 and 124 in 1900.

Select Site of Permanent Northern 4-H Club Home

Fifty acres of wooded land along Rock Creek near its confluence with the Kankakee river in Kankakee county has been chosen as the site of a permanent 4-H club camp for the Northern Illinois district.

A temporary tent camp will be set up this summer until labor and materials become available for permanent structures which will include clubroom facilities, 20 cabins, kitchen and dining hall, recreation hall, storage and supply rooms, and swimming pool and showers. When completed the camp will accommodate 300.

EXPERIMENTS SHOW NEW FLOUR WORKS WELL

Homemakers who are experimenting with the new 80 per cent flour find that it works very well in their usual recipes, but some of the scrupulous ones are a bit disappointed that their cakes or pies aren't quite up to the standard.

They will be encouraged by some alternate methods offered by Mrs. Metta Zahorsky of the food and nutrition staff, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

When making leavened products with baking powder or sour milk and soda, a minimum amount of mixing should be done after the flour and liquid have been combined. "Mix only until flour is moistened," is Mrs. Zahorsky's rule. Yeast products need light handling, especially after they have risen once, and they shouldn't rise too much — *not more than double* in size, or not quite double.

Eighty per cent flour has the same thickening qualities for all practical household purposes. Gravies, puddings and sauces require the usual amount.

The La Salle County Home Bureau is issuing the fourth edition of its Home Bureau cook book and is offering it to Home Bureau women through their county organizations. La Salle county reports more than 33,000 of the cook books already have been sold.

Rural Youth

By
ELLSWORTH D. LYON

The Rural Youth slogan for 1946, "Serve Your Community and Know Your Neighbor," is finding expression in the various activities of Rural Youth.

McHenry's eight groups together have planned interesting programs for several months ahead and each is now enjoying the county wide activities. The June formal at Crystal Lake was such a county activity. Examples of the unit activities are seen in Ringwood's discussion of "Highway Safety," in Pleasant Valley's "Welcome Home Party" for Merle Brooks returning from the army, in Marengo's parties in which the girls have been teaching the boys to dance, and in Hartland's interest in developing a baseball team.

Thought-stimulating discussions continue to come into the programs since the last issue of the RECORD." St. Clair heard Dr. Norman Rose, Highland health district officer upon "Health Precautions for Rural Youth." Knox conducted a lively panel discussion on the "County Health Unit." Richland heard Sergeant Stroup, a state highway patrolman, discuss safety on the highway. Tazewell heard Dr. Harry Roethe of the Northern Research Laboratory. He told of experiments in finding uses for farm products. Pulaski-Alexander and Wayne showed slides and had discussions on soil conservation. Wayne is starting a series of meetings this month built around the theme, "Know Your Country," McLean brought both the home adviser and the assistant farm adviser into their meeting to lead discussions. Mrs. Lysted discussed the theme, "Importance of Milk in the Human Diet," while Mr. Mosbacker discussed soil conservation and its relation to public health. Iroquois had current events under the theme, "Keeping Up-to-Date." This group discussed UNO, the county soil conservation district, new conveniences for the home, and recent developments in baseball. Ogle had a backwards party but went straight ahead on the study of "Weed Killers." Edwards engaged in a panel discussion — "What Should be Done to Encourage Young People to Stay on the Farm."

The building of membership in the county organization has been given serious consideration in the various counties. Whiteside, Warren, Bureau, Montgomery, Logan, Morgan, and Franklin have reported membership increases.

Guest nights have been sponsored as a means of encouraging membership growth. Bureau, McDonough, Tazewell, and La Salle, invited high school seniors from county schools. Macoupin held a family night at which Farm Adviser O. O. Mowery led a panel discussion on postwar jobs. E. H. Regnier of the University of Illinois was present to lead recreation.

Four big banquets have been reported recently. Bureau sponsored its first banquet which was attended by 200 Rural Youthers from Bureau and surrounding counties. Camilla Anderson was crowned "Queen of the May." Randolph's banquet was attended by a number of visitors from Jackson. The speaker, Roberto de la Rosa spoke on "The Youth of Mexico," Clark's fourth annual banquet was addressed by Frank Gingrich, former I. A. A. director of Young People's Activities. Washington reported 110 present at its banquet which was planned around the theme, "Pirate Ship."

Box socials, outdoor activities, and hard-times parties have provided good springtime enjoyment for a number of counties. Richland's box supper was attended by a large crowd. More than $150 was cleared. Part of the proceeds will go toward the State 4-H Memorial camp. A county-wide box social was sponsored by Whiteside's four Rural Youth clubs — Twin City Ripples, Prophetstown Tampico Warriors, Morrison Merrymakers, and Newton Notions, Friends were present from nearby counties.

Greene sends an outline of interesting summer social activities which include a boat ride on the Mississippi, (Morgan wants to join other counties in this activity. Why not get together?) fish fry, swimming party, annual hayrack ride and wiener roast. Morgan and Warren featured wiener roasts and each made plans for radio broadcasts as future activities. Morgan's party was an exchange visit with Cass. It also reported a lawn party recently at which Rural Youth slides were shown. Carroll reports a hard-times party in May, a formal dance in June as well as a square and ballroom dancing held a scavenger hunt. Cook conducted a progressive games party and scavenger hunt as well as a square and ballroom dancing party. Old fashioned hayrides were enjoyed by Macoupin, Bond, Schuyler, DeKalb, and Franklin accompanied by wiener roasts and folk games. Rock Island enjoyed a hamburger fry.

Madison and Bond participated in roller skating parties. Logan found adventure in a May breakfast which was planned by Doris Gehlback, Wayne Sheley, and Gerald Gehrke. La Salle gave an old clothes party to which high school seniors and other guests were invited. This group also served as host to nearby counties in a picnic at Starved Rock State Park. Northern Kane honored Mrs. Gertrude Fields, who resigned as home adviser, at its May meeting.

Square and social dancing provided entertainment as well as money making activities for a number of groups. St. Clair's first attempt at a big money raising enterprise was held at Mascoutah Community Hall May 11 proving that the event was successful. Knox county's spring semiformal dance in the Farm Bureau auditorium was well attended on the same date. Henry boasts of an attendance of 300 from 10 counties. A lunchstand was provided by the Munson 4-H girls. McDonough held a big square and social dance on May 31. Warren's square dance team has given several demonstrations in town and country schools. Massac sponsored the movie, "Tokyo Rose," as a money making project.

Recent weddings reported are: La Salle — Francis McCormick and Audrey Jones, Naomi Albertson and Wesley Freebairn, Bob Temple and Mercedes George; Bond — Frederick Baumberger and Della Durr; Brown — Maurice L. Bond and Roberta E. Varner; Warren White and Doris Miller; St. Clair — Russell Florreich and Irene Schnaare of Pulaski, Tom and Aleen now Mrs. Tom Renner; Whiteside — Jack Stewart and Alta Ballard.

ANSWERS — What's Wrong With This Picture?

(*See page nine*)

1. Failure to stop tractor when oiling.
2. Sloppy sleeves around machinery.
3. Unguarded saw.
4. Careless handling of log, endangering thumb.
5. Unbuttoned sleeves near saw.
6. Broken legs and supports on saw table.
7. Man at saw carrying sharp tools in pocket.
8. Double blade axe left unguarded.
9. Axe with broken handle.
10. Sharp pointed hay fork on ground.
11. Boy playing around water tank.
12. Unsanitary mudhole around tank—leaky water trough.
13. Unsanitary condition of well.
14. Working in front of mower.
15. Horses unprotected from flies.
16. Pick left sticking in ground.
17. Broken handle on pick.
18. Man overlifting.
19. Shovel presents tripping hazard.
20. Boy riding on tractor.
21. Turning sharply at high speed with tractor.
22. Harrowing with tractor rear wheels in narrow position.
23. Tractor driver not watching where he is going.
24. Child riding on harrow.
25. Failure to lead bull with a staff.
26. Broken fence.
27. Trees create blind entrance to highway.
28. Dangling electric wire over driveway.
29. Tree chopper let tree fall wrong way.
30. Tree chopper's axe caught in tree because he is standing incorrectly.
31. Unsafe windmill could fall on someone.
32. Pail resting on platform of windmill may fall off.
33. Stovepipe in window of home.
34. Upturned rake near house.
35. Smoking in haymow.
36. Door of haymow may fall on someone.
37. Faulty electric wiring near barn.
38. Nails in board on ground.
39. Broken ladder.
40. Broken wheel on ground is tripping hazard.
41. Spraying against the wind.
42. Chimney on house too low.
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(*Reprinted from Farm Safety Review*)

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Rural Youth

By
ELLSWORTH D. LYON

The Rural Youth slogan for 1946, "Serve Your Community and Know Your Neighbor," is finding expression in the various activities of Rural Youth.

McHenry's eight groups together have planned interesting programs for several months ahead and each is now enjoying the county wide activities. The June formal at Crystal Lake was such a county activity. Examples of the unit activities are seen in Ringwood's discussion of "Highway Safety," in Pleasant Valley's "Welcome Home Party" for Merle Brooks returning from the army, in Marengo's parties in which the girls have been teaching the boys to dance, and in Hartland's interest in developing a baseball team.

Thought-stimulating discussions continue to come into the programs since the last issue of the RECORD." St. Clair heard Dr. Norman Rose, Highland health district officer upon "Health Precautions for Rural Youth." Knox conducted a lively panel discussion on the "County Health Unit." Richland heard Sergeant Stroup, a state highway patrolman, discuss safety on the highway. Tazewell heard Dr. Harry Roethe of the Northern Research Laboratory. He told of experiments in finding uses for farm products. Pulaski-Alexander and Wayne showed slides and had discussions on soil conservation. Wayne is starting a series of meetings this month built around the theme, "Know Your Country," McLean brought both the home adviser and the assistant farm adviser into their meeting to lead discussions. Mrs. Lysted discussed the theme, "Importance of Milk in the Human Diet," while Mr. Mosbacker discussed soil conservation and its relation to public health. Iroquois had current events under the theme, "Keeping Up-to-Date." This group discussed UNO, the county soil conservation district, new conveniences for the home, and recent developments in baseball. Ogle had a backwards party but went straight ahead on the study of "Weed Killers." Edwards engaged in a panel discussion — "What Should be Done to Encourage Young People to Stay on the Farm."

The building of membership in the county organization has been given serious consideration in the various counties. Whiteside, Warren, Bureau, Montgomery, Logan, Morgan, and Franklin have reported membership increases.

Guest nights have been sponsored as a means of encouraging membership growth. Bureau, McDonough, Tazewell, and La Salle, invited high school seniors from county schools. Macoupin held a family night at which Farm Adviser O. O. Mowery led a panel discussion on postwar jobs. E. H. Regnier of the University of Illinois was present to lead recreation.

Four big banquets have been reported recently. Bureau sponsored its first banquet which was attended by 200 Rural Youthers from Bureau and surrounding counties. Camilla Anderson was crowned "Queen of the May." Randolph's banquet was attended by a number of visitors from Jackson. The speaker, Roberto de la Rosa spoke on "The Youth of Mexico," Clark's fourth annual banquet was addressed by Frank Gingrich, former I. A. A. director of Young People's Activities. Washington reported 110 present at its banquet which was planned around the theme, "Pirate Ship."

Box socials, outdoor activities, and hard-times parties have provided good springtime enjoyment for a number of counties. Richland's box supper was attended by a large crowd. More than $150 was cleared. Part of the proceeds will go toward the State 4-H Memorial camp. A county-wide box social was sponsored by Whiteside's four Rural Youth clubs — Twin City Ripples, Prophetstown Tampico Warriors, Morrison Merrymakers, and Newton Notions, Friends were present from nearby counties.

Greene sends an outline of interesting summer social activities which include a boat ride on the Mississippi, (Morgan wants to join other counties in this activity. Why not get together?) fish fry, swimming party, annual hayrack ride and wiener roast. Morgan and Warren featured wiener roasts and each made plans for radio broadcasts as future activities. Morgan's party was an exchange visit with Cass. It also reported a lawn party recently at which Rural Youth slides were shown. Carroll reports a hard-times party in May, a formal dance in June as well as a square and ballroom dancing held a scavenger hunt. Cook conducted a progressive games party and scavenger hunt as well as a square and ballroom dancing party. Old fashioned hayrides were enjoyed by Macoupin, Bond, Schuyler, DeKalb, and Franklin accompanied by wiener roasts and folk games. Rock Island enjoyed a hamburger fry.

Madison and Bond participated in roller skating parties. Logan found adventure in a May breakfast which was planned by Doris Gehlback, Wayne Sheley, and Gerald Gehrke. La Salle gave an old clothes party to which high school seniors and other guests were invited. This group also served as host to nearby counties in a picnic at Starved Rock State Park. Northern Kane honored Mrs. Gertrude Fields, who resigned as home adviser, at its May meeting.

Square and social dancing provided entertainment as well as money making activities for a number of groups. St. Clair's first attempt at a big money raising enterprise was held at Mascoutah Community Hall May 11 proving that the event was successful. Knox county's spring semiformal dance in the Farm Bureau auditorium was well attended on the same date. Henry boasts of an attendance of 300 from 10 counties. A lunchstand was provided by the Munson 4-H girls. McDonough held a big square and social dance on May 31. Warren's square dance team has given several demonstrations in town and country schools. Massac sponsored the movie, "Tokyo Rose," as a money making project.

Recent weddings reported are: La Salle — Francis McCormick and Audrey Jones, Naomi Albertson and Wesley Freebairn, Bob Temple and Mercedes George; Bond — Frederick Baumberger and Della Durr; Brown — Maurice L. Bond and Roberta E. Varner; Warren White and Doris Miller; St. Clair — Russell Florreich and Irene Schnaare of Pulaski, Tom and Aleen now Mrs. Tom Renner; Whiteside — Jack Stewart and Alta Ballard.

ANSWERS — What's Wrong With This Picture?

(*See page nine*)

1. Failure to stop tractor when oiling.
2. Sloppy sleeves around machinery.
3. Unguarded saw.
4. Careless handling of log, endangering thumb.
5. Unbuttoned sleeves near saw.
6. Broken legs and supports on saw table.
7. Man at saw carrying sharp tools in pocket.
8. Double blade axe left unguarded.
9. Axe with broken handle.
10. Sharp pointed hay fork on ground.
11. Boy playing around water tank.
12. Unsanitary mudhole around tank—leaky water trough.
13. Unsanitary condition of well.
14. Working in front of mower.
15. Horses unprotected from flies.
16. Pick left sticking in ground.
17. Broken handle on pick.
18. Man overlifting.
19. Shovel presents tripping hazard.
20. Boy riding on tractor.
21. Turning sharply at high speed with tractor.
22. Harrowing with tractor rear wheels in narrow position.
23. Tractor driver not watching where he is going.
24. Child riding on harrow.
25. Failure to lead bull with a staff.
26. Broken fence.
27. Trees create blind entrance to highway.
28. Dangling electric wire over driveway.
29. Tree chopper let tree fall wrong way.
30. Tree chopper's axe caught in tree because he is standing incorrectly.
31. Unsafe windmill could fall on someone.
32. Pail resting on platform of windmill may fall off.
33. Stovepipe in window of home.
34. Upturned rake near house.
35. Smoking in haymow.
36. Door of haymow may fall on someone.
37. Faulty electric wiring near barn.
38. Nails in board on ground.
39. Broken ladder.
40. Broken wheel on ground is tripping hazard.
41. Spraying against the wind.
42. Chimney on house too low.
43. Rickety barn—roof sagging and whole barn in disrepair.
44. Barn stall in disrepair.
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Why Every Farmer wants a Son

F. F. Keilholz,
College of Agriculture,
University of Illinois,
Urbana, Ill.

T-6

IT IS the dream of every farmer that a son shall follow in his footsteps . . . . a son who will find security in land kept rich by a lifetime of prudent care. This is a rich legacy, but even good land without good prices can mean poor living. So Illinois farmers — through their Farm Bureau — have set themselves an additional task: It is to build an agriculture so strong that fair farm prices will be assured.

Here then is a task that deserves the united effort of all farmers. Nor is it a selfish task, for as your wealth grows so grows the wealth of a nation. A strong, prosperous agriculture is the foundation of a strong, prosperous, healthy America.

Illinois
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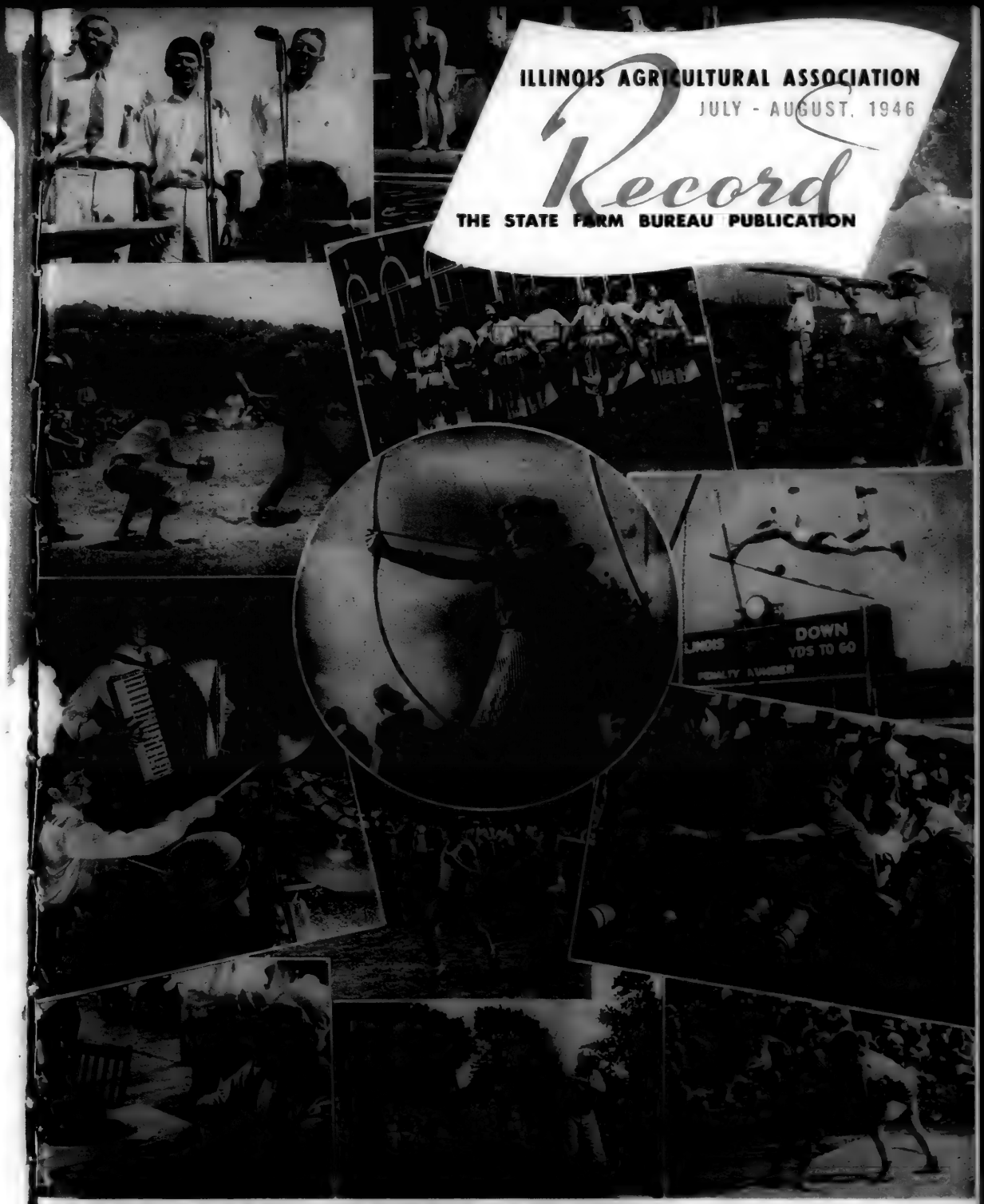
ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS


ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
JULY - AUGUST, 1946
Record
THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION
DOWN
YDS TO GO
ILLINOIS FARM SPORTS FESTIVAL Aug. 29-30
UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS

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F. F. Weilholz,
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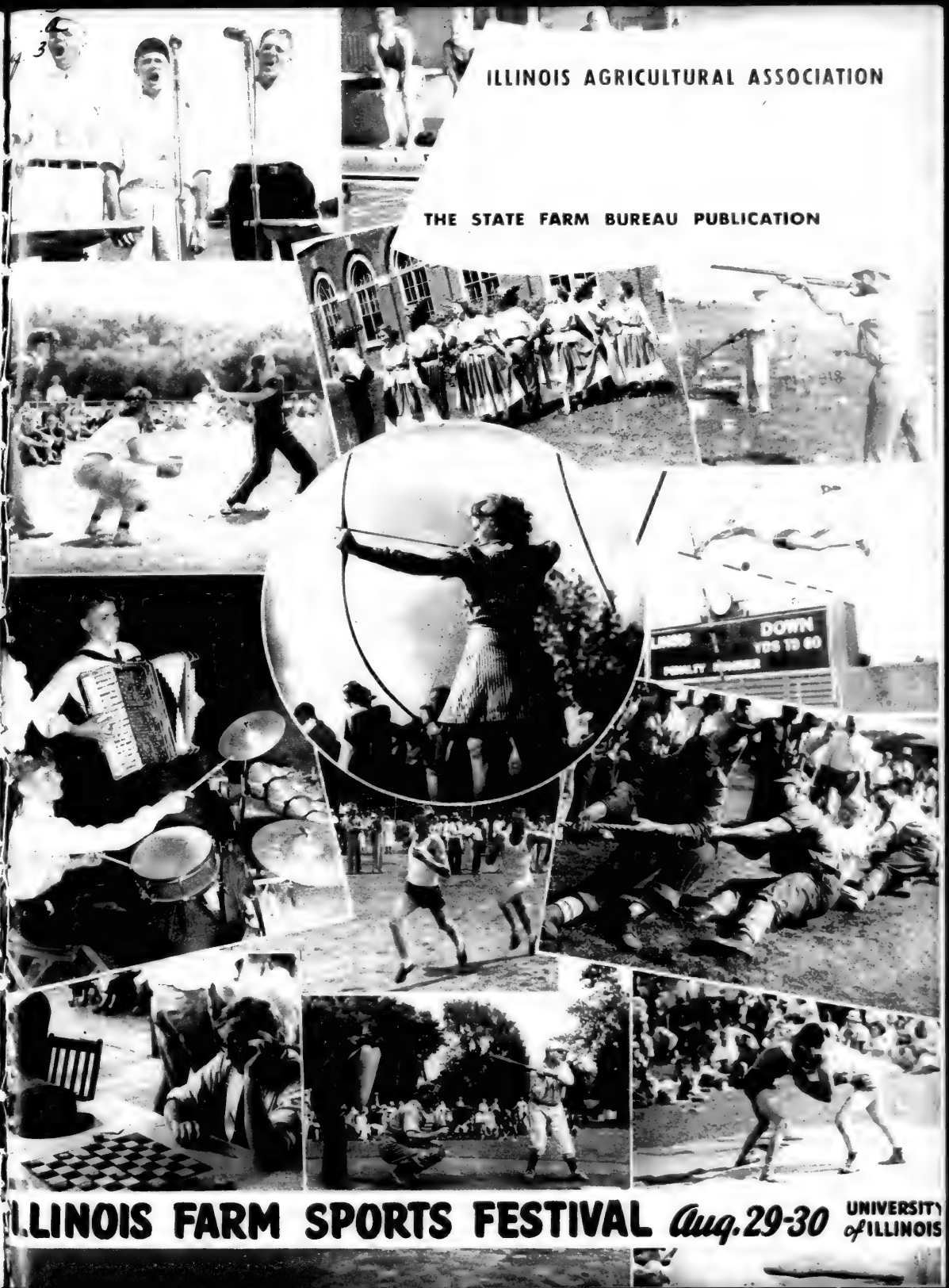
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OUNCE OF *Prevention*
POUND OF *Cure!*

COUNTRY *Mutual* FIRE *Company*

Formerly Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company

Because it is a **mutual** policy, with savings passed back from year to year to policy holders, the Country Mutual Fire policy is an incentive to a farmer to help **prevent** fires. It is indeed an "ounce of prevention".

But when **prevention** fails, this same policy provides the welcome, life-saving "pound of cure" — ready cash to rebuild property lost to fire or wind.

See your Country Mutual Fire agent today and learn how little it costs to be safe.

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

CONSERVATION AND PRICE

By President Charles B. Shuman

IT WAS my privilege recently to ride in one of the giant Constellation air liners. The one hour and thirty-five minute flight from Kansas City to Chicago was the regular daily routine for the efficient crew and just another pleasant flight for most of their fifty passengers. To me, with the checkerboard of recently planted fields spread out like a great map far below, it proved to be a lesson in conservation. We crossed the Missouri and the Mississippi, the Illinois and the Fox, each carrying great loads of black mud. Every few minutes another acre of good corn belt top soil was on its way to the Gulf.

Every farmer who is not yet convinced that conservation of soil and natural resources is one of our most serious and immediate problems should see his own and his neighbors' farms from the air. Nothing is concealed! Every wash, every draw, each gully extending its clutching fingers back for more soil, even the high spots worn thin by sheet erosion; all are revealed.

The ravages of erosion are not the only conservation deficiencies that are apparent. . . . There are thousands of acres of thin, scrubby timber land unfit for grazing but capable of greatly increased production of badly needed lumber if replanted and given proper forest management. Other thousands of acres of worn out pasture land are producing at a fraction of what the potential capacity of this land would be under proper soil and pasture management practices. Buildings and fences are decaying, roads are unsatisfactory, homes and schools are badly in need of modernization both within and without. Even the people themselves are feeling the effects of our exploitation of natural resources. These are conditions as they are today in America — in Illinois.

We are slowly awakening to our danger. Through 4-H, Vocational Agriculture and Agricultural College training we are preparing our young people to do a better job of conservation. Our hopes for an advancing civilization depend largely upon how well these young folks learn their lesson. Through the Extension Service, AAA programs, Soil Conservation Districts and widespread publicity, farmers are learning how the soil conservation job can be done. Professional agricultural engineering and contracting services will probably soon be conveniently available. Despite handicaps of material and labor shortages, farmers have, during recent years, used more lime, phosphate and more improved conservation practices than ever before.

The big problem today is one of accelerating these programs even more. Some are saying that all we need is larger federal appropriations, more experts, more benefit payments and more publicity. These people forget one of the primary essentials for the success of an expanded conservation program. Maintenance of a parity price level for farm products is absolutely essential if farmers are to be expected to maintain and rebuild our national soil resources. When the general price levels collapse, farm prices usually fall farther and faster than the prices of the things they must buy. Under these conditions, the individual farmer is forced to mine his soil and cut capital expenditures to the minimum. Farmers through their state and national farm organizations are wisely insisting that a fair price level for farm products is the first essential to a long time conservation program. Subsidies, benefit payments and technical advice will be relatively ineffective as an offset to a major price disaster. It is in the interest of the National welfare that continued agricultural price parity be a reality.

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You are Working...

ONE DAY out of FOUR for *the Federal Government*

THE typical Illinois farmer now spends approximately 25 per cent of his working time in order to support the Federal Government. In other words, he works three hours out of every twelve, one day out of every four, one week out of every month, or three months out of every year to pay his share of Uncle Sam's bills.

Can that be true? Consider the following facts, and judge for yourself.

In 1946 the total income of all the people of the United States, it is estimated, will be about 155 billion dollars ($155,000,000,000.00). As compared with this, President Truman has asked for and Congress is expected to appropriate approximately 39 billion dollars ($39,000,000,000.00) for the 12 months beginning July 1, 1946. Thus, through taxes or other means, the Federal Government will get about one dollar of every four that farmers and other citizens earn.

Your own income may not be large, and your individual income tax may be less than 25 per cent, but don't forget that you pay other federal taxes every time you go to town and sometimes when you stay at home.

In addition to your income tax, you must pay direct or indirect federal taxes on everything you buy for your farm and your family. A substantial part of the money that you pay for your tractor and other farm machinery goes to the Federal Government through corporation taxes on distributors, manufacturers, etc.

The same is true of what you pay for household equipment, furniture, food and clothing. Consumers pay approximately twice as much in Federal Tobacco Taxes alone as is paid to the farmer for the tobacco itself. Those who purchase alcoholic beverages pay about 2 billion, 420 million dollars ($2,420,000,000.00) annually in Federal Liquor Taxes. Then you must pay a tax on any jewelry, leather goods, and toilet preparations your family buys. When you pay your telephone bill or a freight or trucking charge, a federal tax is added. There is a tax when the kids go to a movie. There is a federal tax on the sugar in your coffee and taxes on a thousand other items "too numerous to mention."

Finally, if you leave a substantial estate when you die, the federal tax collector will grab a good-sized share of it before distribution is made to your heirs.

Altogether, nearly one-fourth of the current national income is being taken for federal expenditures. The 39 billion dollar outlay for the year 1946-47 establishes a new record for peacetime. This rate of public spending is about four times greater than the average expenditures during the six pre-war years. It is approximately double the highest annual outlay during World War I. Some of this enormous expenditure is required for the interest on the war debt. Much of it, however, represents expenditures by federal agencies.

AMOUNTS AND INCREASES IN SELECTED ITEMS OF THE FEDERAL BUDGET

Department	Secretary	1946-47 amount mil. dol.	Increase over pre-war per cent
Interior	J. A. Krug	361	140
Commerce	H. A. Wallace	189	820
Labor	L. B. Schwellenbach	128	433
Agriculture	C. P. Anderson	1,594	34

The President's official budget called for 361 million dollars ($361,000,000.-00), an increase of 140 per cent for the Department of the Interior (J. A. Krug, Secretary). The official budget called for 184 million dollars ($184,-000,000.00), an increase of 820 per cent for the Department of Commerce (H. A. Wallace, Secretary). The Department of Labor (Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary) has a 1946-47 budget of 128 million dollars ($128,000,000.-00) or 433 per cent over 1938-39. The President asked Congress for 1 billion, 594 million dollars ($1,594,000,000) for the department of agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson, secretary. This is $409,-000,000.00 over pre-war appropriations.

In addition to appropriations for the Navy and War Departments and the interest on the public debt, the President's budget calls for expenditures of more than 17½ billion dollars ($17,-500,000,000.00). This is about three times as much as was spent for all such purposes before the war. This 17½ billion dollars for "ordinary" expenses of the Federal Government is almost as much as was spent for all federal purposes during the peak of expenditures during World War I. It is equal to more than the entire national debt in 1930 (16½ billion dollars). The sum of 17½ billion dollars is equal to the combined value of all farm production in the United States in 1939 and 1940. It is equal to 15 times the value of all farm products produced in Illinois in 1945.

In addition to the maintenance of War and Navy Departments and for the payment of interest on the national debt, the principal uses for federal funds are to pay contractors to purchase materials and to pay salaries and wages. At the latest available report (May, 1946) there were 2,848,000 civilians on federal pay rolls. This is an increase of approximately 180 per cent over 1940. As compared with 1930, the number of federal employes has increased by 500 per cent.

It is difficult to measure the productivity of 2,848,000 federal employes. A few contribute services, the value of which is beyond measure. A substantial number provide services more or less equal to the amount paid them in wages and salary. A great many, however, contribute little or nothing of use or value to farmers or other citizens.

(*Continued on page* 21)

SHE HAD SO MANY CHILDREN, PAPA DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO . . .

By L. H. SIMERL
IAA Director, Research and Taxation

Let's Go to the Sports Festival!

MARK two days in red on your calendar, folks, Aug. 29 and 30. These are the dates for the seventh annual Illinois Farm Sports Festival to be held on the University of Illinois campus.

Revived after a four year war lapse, the Sports Festival, sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association, County Farm and Home Bureaus, University of Illinois, Agricultural Extension Service, WDZ, WMBD, WLS-Prairie Farmer, and others cooperating, will feature top competition this year. County committees already are holding contests to pick entrants for the state contest.

Champaign, DeKalb and Whiteside, the three district winners of the 1941 Sports Festival in which 73 counties and 3351 individuals competed, have made plans to defend their championships, Otto Steffey, IAA board member, Henderson county, chairman of the Festival, reports.

Competition will be keen in the women's events — chair quoits, table tennis, knot tying, shuffle board, clock golf, dart throwing and horseshoes — according to reports from Mrs. Emile Rediger, Illinois Home Bureau Federation representative, Lexington, and Miss Irene L. Brandt, home adviser, Knox county, representative of Illinois Home Advisers Association, both on the state Sports Festival administration committee.

District winners of the Farm Bureau Baseball League, around which the Sports Festival was originally built, will compete for the state championship on Friday, Aug. 30, second day of the Festival.

The Thursday evening Aug. 29 program in the University of Illinois Memorial stadium under the direction of E. H. ("Duke") Regnier will feature selected groups from the music and folk dance contest, WLS and other radio talent, the Illinois Rural Chorus of 200 or more voices directed by James Van Slyke of the University, and, it is hoped, the University band.

A square dance jamboree directed by Guy Colby, WLS, and Ralph McKenzie, Kane county, as well as a swing festival, with music by a popular dance orchestra, will follow the evening program.

Farm Bureau members should see good hard ball games at the Festival, as 19 counties are playing this summer, more teams than in any of the last three pre-war years in which the hard ball league operated.

Interest in softball will be high as indicated by counties already in action. Whiteside now has ten 4-H clubs playing ball and has formed a Rural Youth inter-county league with Ogle, Lee, Carroll, Bureau, Henry and Whiteside counties playing. Sangamon has 20 and Champaign 14 4-H teams and several counties are planning tournaments to be held at county picnic or sports days.

Tazewell county has already re-organized its popular folk and square dance groups and they hope to maintain their "A" rating held throughout Sport Festival history. Home Bureau members in Jasper county have announced plans to enter a "kitchen band" of 11 members. Many other folk festival groups are active.

The 4-H Physical Fitness event, based on the state 4-H project, includes the 60-yard dash, agility run, chins, broad jump and breath holding. More than 30 counties in the state are carrying out this project and it is expected that all these counties, and perhaps others, will compete at the Sports Festival.

Volley ball has been added to the Festival because this was the event most men in the armed forces played. Other additions are Rural Youth softball for both boys and girls and ping pong and knot tying for women.

Entry blanks are now available at County Farm Bureau and Home Bureau offices. Deadlines for entries at the IAA office, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, are set at Aug. 17 for softball teams and Aug. 26 for other entries.

Eligibility lists of softball players must be postmarked not later than midnight, Aug. 23, and a $5 entry fee for all softball teams entered must be forwarded not later than Aug. 17.

Room reservations will be handled through local county committees and a $1 room deposit is asked for each person desiring a reservation.

To compete in the Festival, contestants must be from Farm Bureau or Home Bureau families, or 4-H clubs or Rural Youth members, and at least one-half of the participants in square dance, folk dance, choral groups, square dance bands and novelty bands, must be from Farm Bureau or Home Bureau families or 4-H or Rural Youth members.

In the folk festival, each county may make one entry in each division or subdivision. It is recommended, however, that counties hold folk festival elimination contests to select winners for the State Festival.

---

19 TEAMS COMPETE

The Farm Bureau Baseball League with 19 county team members is deep in its summer run-off schedule to determine district winners who will compete for state championship at the Illinois Sports Festival to be held Aug. 29 and 30 at Urbana. Here are a few reports received up to July 9.

In early season games Tazewell defeated McLean 12-2, with Tazewell scoring six runs in the fifth inning to win. Tazewell also won over Woodford 9-6 with Baurer, Tazewell county short stop, hitting the first reported home run of the season.

Marshall-Putnam won over Bureau 7-6, with Shuman and Condit, winning pitchers, yielding only four hits and striking out 12 batters.

Henderson beat Warren 19-0, scoring 12 runs in the fourth inning. Glen Kern, Henderson short stop, at bat five times, pegged four safe hits, with Gail Kern, center fielder, at bat three times with three safe hits.

In another game Henry defeated Lee 12-1.

Counties competing are organized into districts as follows: District 1, Boone and Stephenson; 2, DeKalb, Kendall and Will; 3, Lee, Henry, Bureau and Marshall-Putnam; 4, Warren and Henderson; 5, Woodford, McLean, Tazewell and Cass; 6, Ford, Macon and Coles; 7, Saline.

From the edge of an oat field on the farm of Frank Brett in Macon county, H. L. Wascher, assistant chief in soil surveys at the University of Illinois, describes the soil to men who ventured an estimate of the farm's per acre value during appraisal clinic.

FARM CLINICS WARN OF

"BOOM and BUST"

VISIONS of the "boom and bust" days that followed World War I were brought into sharp focus at a series of farm appraisal clinics held recently throughout the state.

Warned by farm leaders and farmers who remember the days when corn slumped from near $2 a bushel in 1920 to 35 cents in 1921, prospective land buyers were repeatedly reminded to be cautious.

The farm appraisal clinics, conducted by agricultural economists and agronomists from the University of Illinois, and farm appraisers from the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, shook a warning finger at the folly of trying to pay off the cost of an over-evaluated farm out of future income.

Meeting on the 240-acre farm of Frank Brett in Macon county late in June, a group of 90 persons studied the farm's 15-year-old production records, and examined the soil and buildings before estimating its per acre value.

With J. B. Cunningham, farm management specialist, C. L. Stewart, chief in land economics, and H. L. Wascher, assistant chief in soil surveys, all of the University of Illinois, explaining the make-up of the farm in some detail, the appraisers set an average valuation of $179 per acre on the farm.

Estimated at $175 an Acre

Wascher took the group over the fields, explaining the type, makeup, and productivity of the land, now and then pausing to drill into the soil for a sample which he placed in the hands of the men planning to estimate the value of the farm.

The average estimate by the group was $4 more than the $175 per acre value set on the property by Clair Hay, land bank appraiser.

Appraisals were based on normal values, past income, and typical management in the community. Hay considered the Brett place an exceptionally good farm. When Brett was asked if he would take $175-$180 an acre for the farm, he laughingly answered that farms in his community were selling for "well over $200 an acre."

Sales in Macon county indicate that farms comparable to the Brett place are selling from 60 per cent to 80 per cent higher than the group who attended the meeting think they are worth if they must be paid out of expected future earnings.

The 240-acre Brett farm, appraised at $175 an acre, and exceptionally good in the words of the land bank appraiser might well be held up in comparison with the 240-acre Schertz estate near Minonk in Woodford county which recently was sold for $416.67 an acre.

Figuring a return of four per cent on the money invested in the Schertz farm, the land will have to bring in $16.67 an acre net before the man who runs it makes a penny for his labor.

Add $2 an acre taxes and you have a fixed charge of $18.67. Average net income per acre on record-keeping farms in central Illinois during the depression was $2.58. During the period 1938-41 it was $7.33, and during 1942-44 it rose to $18.75.

Prof. Cunningham said that there was no reason to doubt that history would repeat itself and that there will be sharp reductions in prices sometime in the next few years.

"Peak prices have been associated with wars," Cunningham said, "and net earnings have decreased drastically during postwar periods."

C. L. Stewart (right), chief in land economics at the University of Illinois, offers soil sample for examination at Macon county appraisal clinic.

J. R. Gilkey, Macon county farm adviser, cautioned farm buyers to consider all factors affecting value, and because most purchasers are inexperienced in estimating farm values, he recommended that the buyer employ a competent appraiser to protect his interest. "This may save many financial headaches later on," Gilkey said.

FARM BUREAU DAY AT STATE FAIR IS AUG. 16

When you're at the Illinois State Fair, Aug. 9-18, plan to stop at the tent provided for your use by the Illinois Agricultural Association and your county Farm Bureau.

Plans now provide for the tent to be located in its old location just north of the administration and service building in the center of the fairgrounds.

The tent offers free checking service, ice water, tables, chairs and a meeting place for Farm Bureau members, their friends and relatives.

Farm Bureau Day has been designated as Friday, Aug. 16, and many of the officials and staff members of the IAA and associated companies will be present at the tent to greet you.

Homemaker's institute this year will be dedicated to young war brides who will be given a course in home making, cooking and sewing for 10 days.

Fair officials have designated in addition to Farm Bureau Day, other days as follows: Aug. 9, Children's Day; 10, Youth Day; 11, Veteran's Day; 12, Army; 13, Navy; 14, Democratic; 15, Governor's Day; 17, Auto Race Day, and 18, Motorcycle Race Day.

FARM BUREAU GROWS IN STRENGTH

Midwest States Report All-Time Record Gains in Membership

FARM BUREAU is on the march toward even greater membership gains as organization-minded farmers rally under the banner of a united agriculture.

As leaders met for the Midwest Farm Bureau Training School in Kansas City June 23 to 26, state after state reported new highs. While Illinois maintained its lead with a membership of more than 128,000, other midwest states also showed high percentage gains.

Moving into a challenging position for top membership honors is Iowa Farm Bureau with 105,000. Indiana reported an all-time high figure of 68,303; Kansas has 40,000, Ohio, 50,000, Michigan, 58,000, and so on down the roll call of the 11 states represented at the Training School.

Service to members coupled with the contribution of volunteer organization workers were cited at the Farm Bureau presidents' open forum by IAA President Charles B. Shuman as reasons for the growth of Farm Bureau membership in Illinois.

While organization workers recognized the steady progress being made by Farm Bureau, they also were aware of the big job ahead for organized agriculture.

Participating in the open forum at the Midwest Farm Bureau conference which featured state Farm Bureau presidents and secretaries as panel members are left to right: IAA President Charles B. Shuman, Curtis Hatch, Wisconsin Farm Bureau president, and H. E. Slusher, Missouri Farm Bureau president.

Among the points stressed in the organization conferences were these two: the need for a large membership that truly speaks for American agriculture, and the ability to mobilize support effectively and quickly in crucial periods.

The tremendous power of labor organizations and industries prove beyond a doubt the need for agriculture to achieve such united representation so that farmers will be on a par with other groups.

★

By CRESTON FOSTER
Editor, IAA Record

Illinois Leads Membership with 128,000; Iowa Second with 105,000

At the informal livestock conference held during the Training School, reports were made by midwest states on livestock programs that were being developed. Otto Steffey, IAA director, reported on the Illinois plan for coordinating cooperative livestock marketing agencies.

It was the considered opinion of the group that the decentralization of the livestock industry was near at hand. The trend, it was agreed, appears to be away from the central markets and in favor of local points. This trend, particularly in marketing hogs, started before the war, and wartime marketing conditions and OPA regulations gave it further impetus. Many believe that the trend will continue even during normal times. Others expressed interest in the possibility of cooperative packing plants. All state representatives declared that livestock producers could best achieve their objectives at the national council tables through the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Organized agriculture's position in world affairs was also brought to the

This is a general view of the dinner session of the Midwest Farm Bureau Training School held in Kansas City, Mo., June 23-26.

attention of leaders at the Training School by Allan B. Kline, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, and vice-president of the AFBF.

Kline recently returned from London where he and other AFBF representatives met with farm organization leaders from 13 nations. At this meeting, farm organization leaders voted to set up an International Federation of Agricultural Producers. Constitution of this new organization will be recommended to the farm organizations of the various countries for approval or amendment this year.

Must Avert Disaster

Farmers the world over are ready to accept the challenge of expanded production to meet food needs, Kline said, but he also warned that some plans have to be made for the time when economic demands are outrun by supplies.

We must find the answer to this problem, Kline declared, or we will be faced with the same conditions that spelled disaster after the first World War.

We must decide what we can do as a community of nations to bring about stability of commodity prices, he added. This is one of the main reasons, Kline said, for the formation of a world organization of agricultural producers.

"The condition that will arise from doing nothing will not be to your liking," Kline advised. "It will be worse than World War I because the maladjustments were greater in World War II."

Have World by Tail

Kline vividly described the picture of starvation in Europe and emphasized how difficult it was for non-Europeans to visualize the plight of starving people.

He said that his impression of the United States upon his return was that we lived in a country that "had the world by the tail, if we could only appreciate it." He stressed the fact that the United States occupies a unique position in which it can demonstrate its ability as a world leader.

One of the entertaining and educational features of the Training School was the "Supreme Court" set up during one of the sessions to hear "charges" against state Farm Bureaus. Among those seated on the august bench as a judge was IAA Field Secretary George E. Metzger, while IAA Organization Director O. D. Brissenden served as defense attorney.

The IAA was charged with "failure to make membership the most important Farm Bureau project." Brissenden ably defended the IAA by citing

Illinois Agricultural Association stands on trial "charged" with failure to make membership the most important Farm Bureau project. At left IAA Organization Director O. D. Brissenden, defense attorney, ponders his arguments as T. C. Peterson, Wisconsin Farm Bureau organization director, makes a statement as prosecuting attorney. Seated at the right in the defendant's chair is IAA Vice-President F. E. Morris.

the low cancellation of membership of 5.92 per cent over the past five years, and the membership of 128,220 on June 1, 1946.

Brissenden also appeared as one of the main speakers at the concluding session. He declared that our greatest reconversion problem is that of maintenance and restoration of the soil. Four steps are needed to meet the problem, he added. First, through organization, education and understanding, farmers must be instilled with the love of the land and the determination to rebuild and maintain the soil. Second, they must have the "know how." Third, they must be in a position to buy plant food at a fair and reasonable figure. Fourth, they must have a fair price for their products. Those who talk of a cheap food policy for America talk and advocate the future ruination and starvation of America.

FIRST COMPANY EMPLOYES MOVE INTO IAA's NEW 12-STORY BUILDING

Saturday, August 3, is moving day for the first office personnel to occupy the IAA's new 12-story home at the corner of East Ohio street and Wabash avenue. They will move from the organization's present headquarters at 608 South Dearborn street.

By Monday, August 5, Manager C. E. Strand and his staff of 11 from the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association will be on the job in the new quarters on the third floor of the former American Bankers Building.

The Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, one of the first of the IAA's associated commercial companies, has occupied quarters at 608 South Dearborn street since its organization in 1924.

The new IAA home has 82,000 square feet of rentable floor space and will be occupied gradually by other organization departments and associated companies as leases of the present tenants expire and the office space becomes available.

The Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association is one of the smaller of the IAA's 14 associated companies in Chicago office personnel. It has 456 member clients.

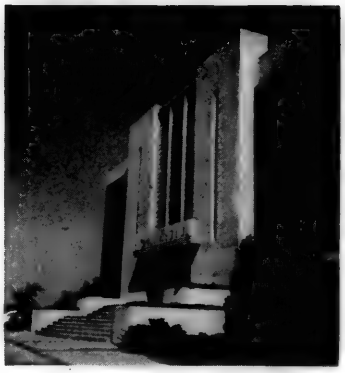
In addition, the IAA has 16 departments, which with the remaining 13 associated companies, comprise personnel totaling more than 400 remaining to be shifted to the new location. The shift of all employes is expected to be completed in a year or less.

The business of farming in the United States employs 25 million men, women and children.

A "Supreme Court" sits in judgment at the Midwest Farm Bureau conference to hear "charges" brought against state Farm Bureaus. Left to right are Charles Marshall, president, Nebraska Farm Bureau; Larry Brandon, Secretary, Indiana Farm Bureau, chief justice; H. W. Culbreth, Ohio Farm Bureau organization director; Jack Yaeger, ass't. executive secretary, Michigan Farm Bureau; J. S. Jones, secretary, Minnesota Farm Bureau, and George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary.

INVEST IN YOUTH WITH BETTER SCHOOLS

By JIM THOMSON
Assistant Editor, IAA Record



Entrance to High School gymnasium.

Rochelle Township High School.

Charlotte Hollingsworth takes dictation from transcribing machine.

Doris Watson uses device to measure skirt length of Gloria Ohlinger.

DOWN through the heart of Illinois, past lush farm lands with fat cattle, cities and villages with their churches, schools and fine homes, past state parks, mines, oil fields and factories runs the state's longest thoroughfare.

From Rockford on the northern end to Cairo at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, Highway 51 sweeps across prairie lands studded with everything that Illinois holds dear.

The people of Illinois are proud of many things. They are particularly proud of fine schools scattered the length and breadth of the state.

And perhaps nowhere along that lengthy road is there a high school which more nearly meets the needs of a community and the standards of educators than the Rochelle Township High School in Ogle county.

Blessed with fruitful soil from which most of the wealth of the community springs, Rochelle can afford to offer a diverse educational program amid pleasant surroundings.

Of particular interest to rural boys and girls are the courses in vocational agriculture and farm mechanics and homemaking. The classes teaching efficiency in home management also have a strong lure for city girls.

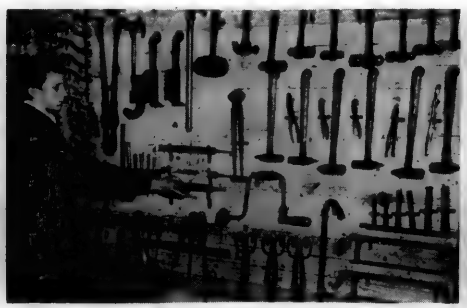
Aware of the value of vocational education to the student and the community, Principal C. A. Hills has fostered its growth and development in a program which has instilled some interesting ideas in the minds of the pupils.

The agriculture student is impressed by the knowledge that farming is a scientific occupation and that there are definite reasons why individual farmers succeed or fail. Vocational agriculture promotes pride in farm skills the student has learned in the field and farm mechanics shop.

The home economics student is captivated by the modern equipment in the Rochelle classroom kitchens and the ease, efficiency and economy of modern methods of homemaking. A Rochelle sophomore summed up her impressions of the course in home economics by saying: "You get to know so much you can even teach your mother."

The students learn to purchase with the shrewdness of good housekeepers by buying in local stores and then laying out the purchases before their classmates who criticize price, choice and merchandise.

The girls also learn to judge quality in materials, how to operate home machines, decorate the home, keep a budget, do craft work, can food, set a table correctly, care for children, care for the sick, and numerous other home skills which will help immeasurably to make the girls successful homemakers.



Left: A fine assortment of tools is available to students. Conrad Schabotker reaches for file. Right: Melvin Zios grinds valve on machine lathe.

Left: Instructor Dorothy Catlin (foreground) supervises as girls prepare meal in model school kitchen.

Right: Rosemary McCaslin (left) and Evelyn Brink learn how to wash clothes properly in a modern machine.

In sewing classes the students learn to make, by hand and machine, attractive, serviceable clothes designed for the individual's figure and personality. Knowing so many of these home skills gives the average Rochelle high school girl the poise and assurance of girls many years older.

Asked what they liked about home economics,

Freshman Chris Stone said: "I have learned how to do things quicker and easier."

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Under the direction of K. E. Wehner, vocational agriculture instructor, farm youth planning to remain on the farm are taught the scientific bases for successful farming practices. Like the girls in home economics, they learn by doing.

The farm mechanics machine and woodworking shops are equipped with a splendid array of tools, engines, machines and other equipment. In the farm mechanics course alone, at least 100 separate tasks must be performed. They range from the hanging of a gate to the pouring of bearing babbitt.

Work includes gas and electric welding, forge training, repair of farm equipment including automobiles and trucks, sheet metal training, care of tools, use of concrete and metals, paints and woods.

The girl, too, who has little enthusiasm for the quantity theory of money or the economic and social significance of the industrial revolution can bend her energies elsewhere. Besides learning how to run a home efficiently, she can prepare for a business career by learning how to operate office machines.

Well-equipped with business machines, the Rochelle high school's thoughtfully planned commercial classes train the student to the point where she can step into the average

(*Continued on page 26*)

Girls learn to serve appetizing meals and how to act as a good hostess.

Veneta Purvis uses electric typewriter and Maxine Busse the adder.

Left: Corn planter is repaired by Don Kettleson (left) and George Hintzsche. Right: Instructor K. E. Wehner (right) shows trailer with scale made by students.

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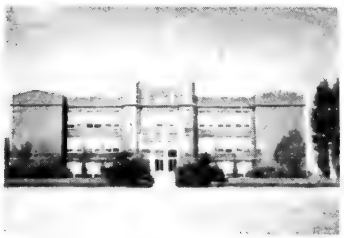

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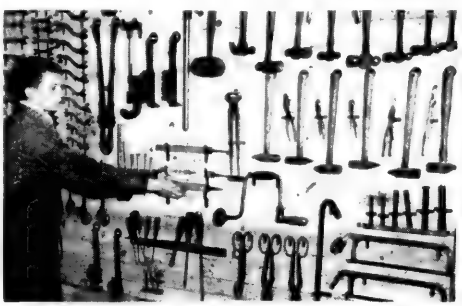

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CASE BILL VETO SUSTAINED . . .

HOW DID YOUR CONGRESSMAN *Vote?*

FARM Bureau members have been furnished a good opportunity in recent weeks to observe their Congressmen in action on such highly important legislation as the Case bill and OPA extension.

The Case bill was supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Stated objectives of the Case bill were to encourage settlement of disputes between labor and management by collective bargaining and by conciliation, mediation, and voluntary arbitration, thereby reducing industrial strife, strikes and lockouts.

It was first introduced in the House last January and was passed Feb. 7 by a vote of 258 to 155. The Senate labor committee then took the "teeth" out of the bill, but the Senate restored them May 25 by a series of Farm Bureau-supported amendments.

The measure in amended form passed the Senate by a vote of 49 to 29 and on May 29 the House passed the bill by a vote of 230 to 106. After studying the bill, the President vetoed it June 11.

Following the presendential veto, the House sought to override his action, but failed by a slim margin of five votes. The vote was 255 to override the veto and 135 to sustain it. It would have required a two-thirds majority, or 260 votes, to pass the bill over the veto.

The voting record of Illinois Congressmen and Senators on the Case bill is printed here as it was taken from the Congressional Record.

While the Case bill failed to become law, another piece of labor legislation known as the Hobbs bill, supported by the Farm Bureau, was signed by the President July 3 and became law. The Hobbs bill was passed by a voice vote in the Senate June 21. This bill had been passed by the House on April 9, 1943, and again on Dec. 12, 1945.

The Hobbs bill is important to agricultural producers because it provides fines and imprisonment for interference with the movement of goods (including farm products) in interstate commerce.

As the RECORD goes to press the OPA extension bill is still being debated so that it is not possible to present a complete voting record on this legislation. Voting records on this legislation will be carried in later issues of the RECORD.

	Case Anti-Strike Bill	Vote to Override President's Veto of Case Bill
Senator Lucas	Yea	No Senate
Senator Brooks	Yea	Vote
Congressional District No.		
1. Dawson	N.V.	Nay
2. Rowan	Nay	Nay
3. Kelly	Nay	Nay
4. Gorski	Nay	Nay
5. Sabath	Nay	Nay
6. O'Brien	Nay	Nay
7. Link	Nay	Nay
8. Gordon	Nay	Nay
9. Resa	Nay	Nay
10. Church	Yea	Yea
11. Reed	Yea	Yea
12. Mason	N.V.	Yea
13. Allen	Yea	Yea
14. Johnson	Yea	Yea
15. Chiperfield	Yea	Yea
16. Dirksen	Yea	Yea
17. Arends	P.F.	Yea
18. Sumner	Yea	Yea
19. McMillen	Yea	Yea
20. Simpson	Yea	Yea
21. Howell	Yea	Yea
22. Price	Nay	Nay
23. Vursell	Yea	Yea
24. Clippinger	P.F.	Yea
25. Bishop	Nay	Nay
A.L. Douglas	Nay	Nay

The abbreviation "N.V." means not voting; and the abbreviation "P.F." means paired for,, that is, in support of the measure.

PLAN CONSTRUCTION OF HAVANA RIVER CO-OP'S 70,000 BUSHEL ELEVATOR

Construction of a new river grain elevator at Havana for the Havana River Grain Company was scheduled to begin by July 15, according to J. Howard Stone, president of the new cooperative.

This construction is the latest development in the grain merchandising program of the Farm Bureau in Illinois. The Havana cooperative is a member of the Illinois Grain Terminals Company, recently organized affiliate of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The Havana River Grain Company by purchase recently took over all property of the Havana Cooperative Grain Company, including approximately 500 feet of river frontage, an elevator and office.

The new elevator will be located west of the existing elevator, and will be of concrete and steel construction. The total height of the elevator will be 114 feet and will have a capacity of 70,000 bushels.

Barge loading facilities will consist of an endless conveyor enclosed and supported by steel framework. All machinery in the new structure will be of the most modern high speed type.

Havana River Grain Company will serve producers in Fulton, Schuyler, McDonough, Mason, Menard, Cass and Logan counties.

Connections between the old and new elevators will permit moving grain from either elevator to be loaded on river barges or on the railroad.

Permit for construction of the new elevator was granted by the Civilian Production Administration and the first load of steel has been delivered to the building site.

Oscar Athey, former manager of the Havana Cooperative Grain Company, was employed by the new corporation as temporary manager at a board meeting July 2.

First load of grain shipped by the new company, a car of wheat, moved early in July.

Western Illinois Grain has purchased elevators at three points with the following capacities: McCall, 40,000 bushels; Ferris, 15,000 bushels, and Adrian, 10,000 bushels. Headquarters of Western Grain are at Dallas City where it has a 45,000 bushel elevator.

Bureau County Grain Company, a subsidiary of the Bureau County Farm Bureau, which will tie in its operations with Prairie Grain Company, has taken over operations of the Larson Seed Company grain and coal business. These facilities include a 25,000 bushel elevator.

Shorts in the News

Dr. W. E. Carroll, head of the department of animal husbandry, has been appointed acting dean of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. He will serve in the absence of Dean H. P. Rusk, who has been granted a six-months' leave of absence because of illness. Dean Rusk is now recovering from a major operation. Carroll is recognized as an authority on the breeding and feeding of swine. He is a former dean of the College of Agriculture at Utah State college.

An unknown pilot in a small plane recently helped Grover Pool of Brown county save a horse which was badly tangled in barbed wire. Attracted by the plane buzzing over his head and circling a bottom field on his farm, Pool investigated and found the horse. A veterinarian was able to mend the deep cuts in the animal's legs.

George E. Kemp, Knox county, has been named assistant Farm adviser and county organization director for Peoria county. A graduate of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1942, Kemp served in the navy and recently was discharged with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade.

When the farmer counted his cash at the end of the year he didn't always come out with as much as he did the year before. That's what F. J. Reiss and O. B. Brown say. Reiss and Brown are economists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The University cooperated with more than three thousand farmers in the state in keeping records of their businesses. Reiss and Brown say that crop yields were seven percent above the average for the last 10 years — and that the farmers received more money for their crops and livestock.

But labor costs rose about 10 percent, and power and machinery costs went up 10 to 15 percent from 1943 to 1945. In general, farmers in southern Illinois didn't make as much profit last year as the year before, but in the northern two-thirds of the state the farmer did come out ahead of 1944.

Of course there were exceptions. In the west and northwest sections of the state, where the corn yield wasn't too good, earnings were lower. They were lower, too, around the St. Louis dairy and wheat area and in the claypan section. On the other hand, income was higher in the Wabash Valley and on southern Illinois fruit and vegetable lands.

John E. McCue is the new farm adviser at Edwards county. He succeeds J. L. Diamond, now Peoria county farm adviser. McCue was graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1939 and taught vocational agriculture at Ridgway, Ill., and Poseyville, Ind., before entering the armed services in 1943.

The Woodlot Owners' Cooperative of Peoria has appointed Jean Fisher its forester-manager. Fisher assumed his duties July 1. The cooperative extends an invitation to farmers and woodlot owners of central Illinois to discuss utilization of their woodlands with Fisher at the Farm Bureau office in Peoria. Fisher is a 1941 graduate of the University of Idaho School of Forestry and recently was discharged by the navy.

Assistant state supervisor on the farm labor staff at Urbana is George B. Whitman, Henderson county farm adviser from 1934-38 and Adams farm adviser from 1938-44. More recently he has been working for private business. Whitman graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1920.

Laurence McLachlan, 17, (right) of Earlville, La Salle county, is interviewed on the radio after taking all the first prizes in the Chicago Junior Market and Lamb sale. He won firsts for single lamb and for pens of three, five and ten lambs. Left is Ralph Eddy, WGN assistant farm director.

The new farm adviser at Kankakee county is Lloyd D. Graham, former lieutenant colonel in the army quartermaster corps. Graham was born and reared on a Peoria county farm and was graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1931. He taught vocational agriculture at Lovington until 1936 when he became assistant farm adviser at Peoria. He was called for army service in 1942. Graham is married and has two sons, aged four and eight.

A summary of the effects of soil treatment on soil productivity during 58 years of experimental work by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture is available in a new bulletin. The publication states that "the crop-producing efficiency of most Illinois soils can be improved." Bulletin 516 was authored by eight members of the department of agronomy.

Roy Burrus, Cass county, was elected president of the Illinois Crop Improvement Association at its annual meeting in Urbana in June. He succeeds Lawrence Lowe of Kankakee county. Other officers include Vice President Hugh R. Morrison, Bureau county, and Secretary-Treasurer J. L. Trisler, Vermilion county. Trisler succeeds IAA President Charles B. Shuman.

Four meetings with country grain elevator and feed business managers and owners over the state were held recently to outline on-the-job training for World War II veterans in management of elevators.

The training program for the first year provides for three-day sessions in Chicago Aug. 21-23; Peoria, Nov. 4-6; University of Illinois, Jan. 22-24; Chicago, March 3-5; Springfield, May 5-7; and University of Illinois May 26-28. This training supplements the on-the-job experience of veterans working at elevators.

The program is to be administered jointly by the Illinois State Board for Vocational Education and a committee known as the Illinois Country Grain and Feed Institute. The Institute is composed of representatives from the Illinois Agricultural Association, Illinois Grain Dealers' Association, Farmers' Grain Dealers Association, Illinois Feed Association, Bank for Cooperatives, St. Louis, and the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Illinois. L. F. Stice, extension marketing specialist, U. of I. College of Agriculture, is secretary of the Institute.

A RE-STATEMENT OF POLICY WITH REGARD TO PRICES

YOUR Farm Bureau Service Company and the Illinois Farm Supply Company naturally view the present situation in commodity prices through the eyes of their farmer patron owners.

When OPA became inoperative on July 1st we passed from the war-time era of controlled prices to free markets and free prices. Every one of you is familiar with what has taken place. Some comparisons are in order:

COMMODITY	JULY 15, 1946	APRIL 15, 1946
Corn	$2.27	$1.16
Oats	.92	.82
Wheat	2.10	1.76
Hogs (cwt.)	19.00	14.75
Cattle (cwt.)	23.75	18.00
Gasoline (Reg., per gal.)	.165	.162
Blue Seal Motor Oil (55 gal. drums, per gal.)	.635	.635 incl.fed.tax
Blue Seal Tires (6.00 x 16)	16.07*	15.57
Soyoil No. 5 White House Paint	3.25	3.25
Blue Seal Poultry Balancer	5.00	3.95

It is evident that your Farm Bureau Service Company has not changed its prices on fuels, oils, tires,* paints. Blue Seal feeds, on the other hand, have been influenced by the terrific upsurge of the prices of soybean and linseed meals, grains, and other ingredients. Our handling margins, however, on Blue Seal feeds have remained about the same as pre-war rates.

Here are some things that you want to know:

1) Farm Bureau member patrons in Illinois are spending approximately $100,000.00 every day for fuels, oils, greases, plant foods, feeds, and other supplies. This is at an annual rate of $30,000,000.00. You can readily see that every 10% increase in price, therefore, would cost our patrons $3,000,000.00 annually.

2) Your Service Company organization is not going out in the markets where products are scarce and prices skyrocketing to buy just to keep "business rolling." On the contrary, we are going about our business, doing as we have been doing for the past months and years. We have no designs on trying to corner a market nor to pile up a lot of profits. We will gamble in **NO** market. Nor will we load any member up with high-priced merchandise. If prices on some items "go out of sight" we reserve the right to discontinue handling such products until such time as prices return to reason.

3) During this period of seesawing and uncertainty, Farm Bureau Service Companies are exerting their influence to hold the line on prices. This policy is pressing handling margins down because raw material prices have been going up. This may ultimately have a marked effect on Service Company earnings at the year end. We believe, however, that you will agree that this holding the line policy is sound from your standpoint.

4) Obviously, when raw materials and labor costs go to higher levels we will have no alternative but to raise prices accordingly, but when we do, our customary handling margin rates will not be increased. Furthermore, it is our intention to exert our influence wherever possible through greater efficiency in distribution.

Farm Bureau as an organization has traditionally stood for fair prices. Fair prices in the market place for things farmers produce — fair prices in supplies which farmers need in farm production. Parity and equality have become synonymous and have been the key word of the Farm Bureau struggle for the past 25 years. The present situation is dangerous, but it is here. It is real. No single person is responsible for it. No one person can relieve it, but as a group of 128,000 Farm Bureau members owning 81 Service Companies, doing $30,000,000.00 business here in Illinois, we can exert a tremendous influence.

***A 50c increase per tire was allowed by the OPA effective June 17, 1946. This increase was general in the tire industry.**

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 South Dearborn Street **Chicago 5, Ill.**

FARM BUREAU FOLKS IN PICTURES

IAA Director Charles Lauritzen, Livingston county, recaptures his youth for a moment on his grandson's bicycle. Granddaughter (right) looks on.

Life could be beautiful if neighbors were as friendly as these. Girl is Brown county farm adviser Eldon D. Powel's daughter Eva. Lad is Eddie Howard.

$5 ↑ This unusual picture of 20-foot long hairlike roots taken from a well wins Asa Howell (left), DeWitt county, the $5 award of the month. Right is neighbor James Arthur.

Reflection appears as clear as the original in this picture of Shirley Roll, daughter of Greene County Farm Adviser Ray Roll, taken in Mexico City.

Mrs. Frank Piller of Bureau county knows a chic fashion when she sees one. She sends in this shot of Cousin Alice modeling Easter basket as hat.

Betty Brockett of White county sends in this unposed photo of her mother Mrs. N. M. Brockett feeding her pet pig, one of a litter of 15.

Accompanied by her attendants, Doris Sager of Richland county, rides in style as May Day Queen at Noble Community High School. Doris is prominent in 4-H Club work.

REA EXPANSION PROGRAM SLOWED BY SHORTAGES

CONFRONTING the manager of a central Illinois rural electric co-op recently, a farmer asked why the co-op hadn't yet started the power line out his way.

"The war's over," he said. "What are we waiting for?"

Natural impatience and irritation at delays and shortages darted from each of his words. His attitude could be recognized as a painful eagerness to electrify his farm despite all obstacles, an attitude shared by thousands of Illinois farmers.

But his wishes had become more insistent during the past few years. And who could blame him. The war had made great demands on his energies and even now the demand for food continued to appear limitless. Besides the help situation seemed no better.

Yes, he knew what electricity meant. Too well, he knew. Hadn't he seen what it could do on his neighbors' farms? Wasn't he pretty well convinced it was about equivalent to another man on the place.

But the manager was sorry. No, he couldn't order his men to get a line to the farm right now. No, he couldn't promise it would be done next year. Well, perhaps in 1948. But he made no promises.

The manager invited the farmer to sit down for a few moments. He had something he wanted to explain.

What did the manager have to say? Well, we asked Manager A. E. Becker of the Menard Electric Co-operative at Petersburg just how he would explain the snail's pace in REA expansion in spite of the fact that thousands of potential consumers are clamoring for service.

"First of all," Becker said, "farmers waiting patiently for service should know that their co-ops and the state association of managers of electric co-operatives have done their utmost to expand their facilities in order to serve as many farm families as possible."

Present applications in Illinois, he explained, call for a $10,000,000 expansion program, but the greatest obstacle to speedy fulfillment of this program is lack of materials. The painful bottleneck in poles is now being broken, but even so, dealers taking orders for poles in lots are not promising delivery in less than one year.

The general strike situation also has brought about a severe shortage of transformers and insulators to the point where it appears that very little will be accomplished in 1946, he said.

High costs also give us cause to ponder and proceed cautiously, Becker said. For instance, in the last seven months we have let 14 contracts but only four have been approved because of the high figures given in the bids.

As a result, the state electric co-ops have set up committees to meet with contractors and labor organizations in an attempt to thresh out some of the differences and complaints on high bids.

Electrical service furnished to this farm by a Rural Electrification Administration co-operative eliminates most of the drudgery at milking time.

"As for the poles and other equipment some of our co-ops have on hand at the present time," Becker explained, "most of it is earmarked for maintenance. During the war much of our normal maintenance was deferred. We must take care of it as soon as possible. No one will deny that our first duty is to protect the service to our old members."

Like the Menard co-op, Becker said, many are undergoing adjustment with the installation of transformers to handle the added load caused by expansion. Lack of materials for this installation is also causing some headaches.

Virtually all of the dozen or more Illinois electric co-op managers asked were as glum about the near future as Becker. A few thought they might be able to accomplish considerable work in the next year or two, but most said it would take at least three years to catch up with present applications and some believed it would take as many as five years.

REA construction and maintenance men are doing their best with what materials they have available to maintain and expand electrical service to as many Illinois farms as possible.

ILLINOIS ELECTRIC CO-OPS TO MEET IN SPRINGFIELD SEPT. 4-6

The fifth annual meeting of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives will be held Sept. 4-5-6 at the Hotel Abraham Lincoln in Springfield.

An open meeting is being planned for Sept. 5 to which all Farm Bureau directors and leaders, farm and home advisers will be invited.

Among the speakers scheduled to address the meeting are IAA President Charles B. Shuman, REA Administrator Claude Wickard, and Illinois Director of Agriculture Arnold P. Benson.

In areas of mixed grain farming and livestock farming, as well as in the more strictly livestock areas, livestock farms with well-handled livestock always earn more than the average farms.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PING PONG AND THE OPA

I have read with pleasure and definite understanding your article "Ping Pong, Plows and the OPA" published in the June issue of the Illinois Agricultural Association Record, the state Farm Bureau publication.

You are to be congratulated upon your article in that it not only gives facts but they are given in a language that all can understand.

We need more of such articles so that our people may know better just what is being done and what the results will be and on whom to place the responsibility for our failures in coming out from under unnecessary control.

—Dr. Charles O. Casey
Decatur, Illinois

We join Dr. Casey in handing Larry Simerl, IAA director of research and taxation, a bouquet for a cleverly understandable article on the OPA. Do we hear any objections to what Simerl had to say in the June RECORD? Do you favor letting the OPA die?

TO SPRAY OR NOT TO SPRAY

Have been looking at your "What's Wrong With This Picture?" in the June issue of the RECORD and want to call your attention to one item on it. I note that on the last page in answer to #53 that one of the things that is supposed to be wrong is that the trees are being sprayed after they have borne fruit.

That hurts my professional pride a bit as we spend considerable time in the Fruit Exchange encouraging growers to do a more efficient job of spraying right up until harvest time. The man who made up the picture had a good idea, but he needs to be razzed a bit about this one.

Certainly there is nothing wrong with spraying trees even though there is fruit on them. It's done "in the best circles".

L. L. Colvis, Gen. Mgr.
Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange

We're willing to take Larry Colvis' word for this one since he spends most of his waking hours helping farmers produce and market the best possible fruit crops.

WE STAND CORRECTED

In reading the page entitled, "Shorts in the News," in the June issue, I noticed that in the article telling of Edwin H. Henderson's appointment as assistant farm adviser of Fulton county it was stated that Mr. Henderson was from Lake county. Mr. Henderson is a native of Fulton county. I would appreciate it if a correction to this effect could be made.

J. E. Watt, Farm Adviser
Fulton County

We understood Mr. Henderson had spent some time in Lake county but are glad to make it clear that he was born and reared in Fulton county.

AGAINST CONTROL PLAN

Referring to your report on Army Flood Control in the June RECORD.

I heartily approve the IAA position in opposition to the Army plan, but the farmers at Springfield have been making such a big noise about this project, that everybody seems to be overlooking a simple and perfect solution to the whole problem.

(Editor's Note: The Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors has expressed opposition to the provisions of the flood control plan calling for the acquisition of farm lands for reservoirs pending adoption of an official position of the membership at the IAA annual meeting in November.)

It is really the comic strip of the entire affair. The Army proposes in one breath to make reservoirs on normally good farming land in an attempt to prevent the flooding of the natural flood plains of the Illinois River. And then on top of that the Army plan proposes to further straighten and deepen, the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers, partly in Indiana and partly in Illinois, and thereby create accelerated run off and floods to neutralize what even they hope to accomplish by construction of highland reservoirs. Rube Goldberg should draw a picture of the Army Plan.

But getting back to cold hard facts. The Kankakee River was straightened and deepened 30 years ago, and that has formed a continuing source of flood water ever since, and sad to relate, the land in Indiana, along the Kankakee River is fast becoming a sandy desert as it loses its moisture. They had raised a little corn here and there, and those farmers are all for making big dikes to keep the water off their sandy farms, but the damage done in Illinois each year far outweighs the value of Indiana crops that resulted from the tragic error made so many years ago.

When this upriver flood producing plan was presented to the public back in 1939, I spent a lot of time studying the situation, and presented my brief at the hearing held at Momence August 15, 1939. The war stopped the project for a time, but here it is again proposing bigger and better floods.

One man's ideas have no weight with the Army, and I always felt that my brief and appearance at the hearing was just time wasted, but in view of the interest that you have shown in opposition to this wasteful plan, I enclose herewith two articles that I wrote back in 1939, which served as the basis for my more formal brief.

As the directors of the IAA are opposed to the reservoirs on good land in central Illinois, I suggest that they explore the idea of restoring the Kankakee marshes as a prime water storage basin, at the expense of a few submarginal farms, and make the marshes the playground of Illinois and Indiana instead of the blow sand desert that the army is trying to create.

—W. R. Sanborn, President,
Lehigh Stone Company
Kankakee, Illinois

We are sorry lack of space prevents us from including Mr. Sanborn's articles written for the hearing at Momence in 1939. In effect, the articles advocated flood control for the benefit of all the people, pointed out that flood control doesn't always provide the benefits it is supposed to provide, and that the best flood control methods are provided by nature, i.e., mashlands and natural flood plains with their valuable game preserves.

SUGGESTS FARM STRIKE

The article that you printed about the farmers having five main faults according to a poll of the city people is all wet in no uncertain terms. I have never seen a farmer with these faults in my life. And I know what I'm talking about because I have lived around farmers all my life and I happen to be a farmer's daughter.

I have never heard farmers complain about how hard they work. If there is any complaining to be done, they should do it. The farmer is one of the lowest paid persons in the country. The city jake goes to work at 8 or 8:30 in the morning and gets off at 5 or 6 in the evening. But, the farmer has to go to work at 6 or earlier in the morning and doesn't come in until around 10 at night. Some nights it is later than that.

Poor managers, my eye. They ruin the soil, phooey. They won't learn new methods, a lot of baloney. There may be a few poor managers among the farmers, but that doesn't mean that they all are. I have seen around two poor managers out of 50 farmers. They ruin the soil. I'd like to see one of the farms on which the soil has been totally ruined.

'You can't tell a farmer anything.' If some city jake came out who didn't know a thing about farming and tried to tell you something that you know is wrong, what would you do, go ahead and do as he says? Well, I wouldn't. But if they have a point, try to explain it. A farmer is willing to listen to anything as long as it is a good proposition. If it isn't, there isn't any sense in wasting his good time that he could use in the field on so trivial a matter.

'The farmer gets too much money for what he raises.' That is an overstatement if I ever heard one. Here in the country, all the coal mines and everything are striking for higher wages. They get twice as much as the average farmer makes after his expenses are taken out. Instead of demanding higher prices for the products that they raise, the farmers go around and weep on each other's shoulders because they don't get them. I say that they should demand more. If they don't get it, strike like the city people and see how long the dear little city people could last without the farmer's products coming in to them each day. Let's see them swallow that one.

As for the narrow and provincial part, I have never seen a person like that before in my life.

Our city people don't know a farmer. They wouldn't care to come out to the country to get their dear little hands dirty if they had to. This letter might hit on a soft spot, but the one that it hits the hardest is the one that it is meant for. If it wasn't for the farmers, the city people would starve and I'm not jest a bumping my gums neither, chum. The city people should never complain about the farmer. There are a lot of faults of their own that they could correct.

Miss Ethel May Boggs
Sangamon County

MEMBERSHIP total in the state as of June 30, 1946, stood at 128,940 compared with a total of 128,220 at the end of the previous month.

Illinois was represented by 120 members at the annual Farm Bureau Midwest Training School, held June 23-26 at Kansas City. The total attendance at the successful meeting was over 750. Forty-five Illinois counties had at least one member present. Thirty-one were county organization directors, 30 were ladies, and 38 were members other than COD's. LaSalle and Will counties, with nine each, and Champaign, with eight, led the list.

It is interesting to note that this is a year of large gains in membership not only in Illinois, but in other states. The Iowa representatives revealed that their state has now passed the 105,000 mark. Kansas, which had 23,693 members last year, has attained a total of 40,000 so far this year. And so it went around the Middle West.

Add these to your list of county organization directors who have attained the 105 percent dues income quota. They are May qualifiers: A. C. Everingham, Cumberland county; C. A. Markman, Bureau county; E. E. Sandall, Kendall; Earl J. Hayes, LaSalle, and Edward Sutter, Woodford.

. . . "AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES

By O. D. Brissenden

LaSalle county's total of 3518 at the end of May, 1946, was a new high figure for county Farm Bureau membership in Illinois. 618 new members signed up to that time is the largest numerically in the state this year, and second highest in percentage terms. Earl J. Hayes, county organization director, deserves recognition, along with his splendid force of fellow-employees and volunteer workers.

L. C. Greenwald, Menard county COD, can gracefully bow as he takes recognition for signing the highest percentage of the new member quota. The Menard total is 171 new members at May 31, representing 417 percent of quota.

George E. Kemp, Galesburg, is the new Peoria county organization director, succeeding Harold Neal, now a special agent in Vermilion county. Edwin H. Henderson is new COD in Fulton county, succeeding Kenneth L. Flake, now Henry county's farm adviser.

One of Williamson county's best drives, netting 70 new members, concluded recently, according to word from Herbert Borum, COD.

T. R. Lovett, Livingston COD, is planning special drive to strengthen membership in two townships that are below the county percentage of 77.7 percent membership. Special selection of workers, assignment to definite prospects, a special "pep" meeting, a followup campaign and special follow-through on services highlight the program.

During July all county Farm Bureaus will receive their allotment of the handbook for new members and directors, entitled "Serving More than 100,000 Farm Families." This is a revision of the employee handbook of the same name, and contains 96 pages of information and pictures. 40,000 copies were in the edition authorized by the IAA Board of Directors.

Forty new COD's, those employed during the last two years, or recently returned after extensive service in the armed forces, were scheduled to attend conferences on their work during the week of July 8-13 inclusive. Meetings were set for Mt. Vernon, Jacksonville, and Ottawa.

Some interesting remarks at the Midwest Training School:

(1) "We are breeding another war, and anyone who thinks we can stand another world conflict is foolish. Our first responsibility is to relieve millions of starving people in Europe."—Allen B. Kline of Iowa, AFBF vice-president.

(2) "The most expensive thing we are paying for today isn't food or rent or clothing. It's our freedom."—Dale Carnegie.

(3) "Membership is truly the most important Farm Bureau project. It's time we went fully into action on it."—O. D. Brissenden.

The WINNAH!

Serum is the practical way to combat Hog Cholera, the scourge of the barn yards. For years progressive Illinois farmers have used Illinois Farm Bureau Serum, a champion in the field. Farm Bureau Serum always comes through with a punch that knocks Hog Cholera for a row of pig pens.

Don't delay
Vaccinate today!

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PERFORMANCE

as great as the name Edison

EDISON QUALITY assures performance as great as the name. The Edison "SPUN-ON" Leakproof Gasket, insuring a 100% compression-tight seal between spark plug and engine-block, is typical of engineering research that puts Edison first in the field.

FREE FOLDER

Ask your Blue Seal salesman for one of these free folders describing Edison Spark Plugs and listing the proper plug for each car motor.

BLUE SEAL

TRUCK TIRES

Blue Seal Truck Tires are made with rayon cord to produce a stronger, cooler running, longer lasting tire. Careful blending of natural and synthetic rubber makes them tough and rugged.

When you need tires for your truck, car, or tractor, ask for Blue Seals.

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as great as the name

EDISON QUALITY

FREE FOLDER

Ask your Blue Seal [illegible] one of these free folders [illegible] Edison Spark Plugs and [illegible] proper plug for each [illegible]

BLUE SEAL

TRUCK TIRES

Blue Seal Truck Tires are made with rayon cord to produce a stronger, cooler running, longer lasting tire. Careful blending of natural and synthetic rubber makes them tough and rugged.

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This is an aerial view of the 40-room mansion and part of the 6,185 acres in Piatt county which Robert Allerton, Monticello, has given to the University of Illinois. The bequest provides for the establishment of a park area of 1,685 acres including approximately 100 acres deeded as a site for the Illinois 4-H Club Memorial Camp. Income from the remaining 4,500 acres, of which 80 per cent is rich tillable land, will be used to develop and maintain the park.

4-H Clubs Get 100 Acres
FOR STATE MEMORIAL CAMP

THE state war memorial camp honoring Illinois 4-H Club members who died in World War II will be built on the site of the 100-acre tract given to Illinois 4-H Clubs by Robert Allerton of Monticello.

Allerton deeded approximately 6,000 acres of his Piatt county estate to the University of Illinois.

The 100-acre tract is part of the land known locally as "The Farms" and is situated near Monticello within an area to be set aside by the University as a public park.

The state-wide project for the benefit of Illinois' 37,000 4-H Club boys and girls was conceived in 1942 and a year ago a drive was started to raise $100,000 to buy a tract of land, develop and equip it.

Although the site is being received without charge, the $100,000 goal still stands and all money raised will be used to develop and equip the camp. At last report, approximately $30,000 had been raised.

First expenditure of these funds will be for the construction of a headquarters building. Dining hall, kitchen, cabins and related buildings to be built for year-around use will be added as soon as funds, and availability of labor and materials permit.

The new state memorial camp will not hinder the development of the northern and southern district camps nor the numerous county camps which are springing up throughout the state.

Preliminary work is now underway on the northern district 4-H Club camp of 50 acres along Rock Creek near its juncture with the Kankakee river in Kankakee county. The site was given by a public utility company and is being used this summer as a tent camp.

When permanent facilities are installed, the northern district camp is expected to accommodate 300 boys and girls at one time.

A similar district camp is to be located in southern Illinois as soon as an appropriate site can be found. For 14 years the southern district camp has been held at Dixon Springs, but this area recently was purchased by the state for a state park. State authorities have, however, leased the site this year so the southern Illinois 4-H'ers can hold their camps again this summer.

JO DAVIESS MAN JOINS IAA PUBLICITY STAFF

LEWIS A. REISNER, formerly of Jo Daviess county, and recently discharged from the navy, has been hired as field editor of the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD and assistant in the IAA publicity department.

A graduate in the class of 1938 of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Reisner worked on the staff of the Department of Technical Journalism at Iowa State College, Ames, and helped edit the weekly news bulletin "Better Iowa."

L. A. Reisner

While attending the University of Wisconsin, Reisner worked on the staff of the Wisconsin Country Magazine, agricultural student publication, and in his senior year acted as business manager.

From 1939 until January, 1942, he farmed with his father on the family homestead. Entering the armed forces in January of 1942, Reisner served aboard the battleship Washington, during the Guadalcanal invasions.

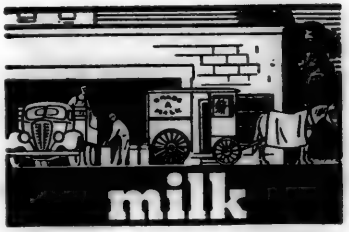
Upon receiving his commission as ensign while aboard the Washington, Reisner was assigned duty on a small, wooden-hulled submarine chaser, the SC1037, on which he eventually served as commanding officer.

When released from active duty in November, 1945, he worked in the Great Lakes Division of the Army Engineers as manager of the 50,000 acres of the War Department-controlled, government-owned lands at ordnance plants, airfields and army camps in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.

His father L. A. Reisner, now retired and living at Warren, has farmed most of his life on his livestock and grain farm three miles west of town on state highway 78, and now serves as president of the Warren Fair Association.

Reisner is a former 4-H club member, having won all-county awards three times. His 4-H projects covered garden, sheep, hogs and poultry.

Addition of Reisner to the IAA publicity staff brings it up to pre-war strength. Creston Foster is director of the department and James C. Thomson is assistant in the department and assistant editor of the IAA RECORD.



The following are the blended prices received by producers supplying the respective Illinois markets. All are May prices for 3.5% milk f.o.b. dealers' platforms (except Chicago) and are for milk meeting the respective city milk ordinances:

Bloomington	$2.64
Canton	2.70
Champaign	2.75
Chicago	3.19
Danville	2.503
Decatur	2.74
DeKalb	2.75
Freeport	2.90
Galesburg	2.65
Harrisburg	2.50
Jacksonville	2.85
Kewanee	2.75
LaSalle-Peru	2.67
Moline	2.99
Peoria	2.89
Pontiac	2.406
Quincy	2.64
Rockford	3.085
Springfield	2.85
St. Louis	3.39
Streator	2.66

The following are the gross blended prices paid to producers for milk in the following named cities throughout the United States, and are quoted on a 3.5% butterfat basis, delivered f.o.b. dealers' platforms (with exceptions noted), as reported by the respective milk cooperatives. These prices are for May unless otherwise noted:

Akron, Ohio (April)	$3.45
Baltimore, Md. (April)	3.85
Boston, Mass. (April)	3.84
Chicago (70-mile zone)	3.19
Cleveland, Ohio (April)	3.45
Denver, Colo.	3.01
Indianapolis	3.28
Kansas City, Mo. (April)	3.46
Knoxville, Tenn.	3.55
Louisville, Ky.	3.01
Madison, Wis. (April)	2.97
New York City (April)	4.00
Pittsburgh (April)	3.56
Seattle, Wash. (April)	3.55
Sioux City, Ia.	3.42
St. Louis, Mo.	3.39
St. Paul-Minneapolis	3.13
Washington, D. C. (April)	4.08

Sent to America to study soybean production which they hope to promote as a major crop in their homeland, two Australian directors of agriculture, H. A. Mullet of Victoria and C. J. McKeon of Queensland, were impressed by the large-scale production in Illinois during a three-weeks' stay at the University of Illinois. Last year the Aussies experimented with American soybean seeds and were surprised at the fruitful results obtained under Australian conditions.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Picture page entries should be addressed to Picture Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill. If you wish picture returned, enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Entries are judged on originality, clearness, and interest. Avoid shots of persons merely looking toward camera. Best picture receives $5. Others published receive $1.

ALL-TIME RECORD CORN CROP EXPECTED IN 1946

An all-time record corn crop of 3,341,646,000 bushels was estimated for 1946 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in early July. Highest previous record was 3,288,000,000 bushels in 1944. The corn crop last year amounted to 3,018,410,000 bushels.

The government report said the outlook for this year's crop "has seldom been surpassed."

The wheat crop was indicated at 1,090,092,000 bushels, a near record. Oats also will hit a near-record peak with production estimated at 1,471,026,000 bushels. Production of hay is expected to drop below the last four years and the oil crops — soybeans and peanuts — are expected to be below high wartime levels.

CAMPAIGN TO BUY FARM FOR VET NEAR HALF-WAY MARK

Henderson county's campaign to raise $10,000 to buy a small farm home for Dale Johnson, a young farmer who lost his eyesight in battle, was near the half way mark according to a report July 15th. The fund is being raised by a group of Henderson county citizens interested in the welfare of the youth who was blinded in the Philippines by a Jap sniper bullet. The drive has the full support of the Henderson County Farm Bureau.

In offering a substantial contribution, a young farmer said, "I was of draft age, but I was left on the farm with my family when other fellows my age had to go and this fellow certainly made a sacrifice. It shouldn't be too hard for a man who can see to earn this back. I think that's the least I can do."

Contributions to the fund are welcome from other parts of the state. Address the Dale Johnson Fund, Henderson County Farm Bureau, Stronghurst, Illinois.

In plowing one acre six inches deep, the farmer turns over 900 tons of soil.

YOU ARE WORKING ONE DAY OUT OF FOUR FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 5)

If 2,848,000 capable persons were employed in agriculture, they could operate all of the farms in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and nineteen other states. The same number of persons could more than replace all the hired farm workers in the United States.

If the federal civilian payrolls continue to increase at the same rate as they have grown since 1930, **every able-bodied person in the United States will be working for the Government within 25 years.**

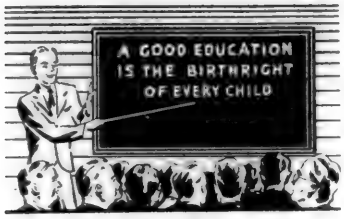
Federal payrolls will continue to grow so long as citizens run to Washington every time they want something they are unwilling to pay for. Of course, citizens really have to pay heavily for everything they get from Washington, but many people do not realize this and think that grants from Washington are free. They fail to connect their demands for federal aids and subsidies with the ever-increasing burden of federal taxes.

If American farmers, laboring men and businessmen have reached the point where they wish to work more for themselves and less for the Federal Government, they should tell their Senators and Representatives in Congress to cut all but the most vital appropriations. Even more important, all of us — laboring people, businessmen and farmers — should stop asking for or accepting subsidies, grants, and bonuses and all non-essential federal spending projects.

ADDITIONAL STOCK OFFERED ON COLD STORAGE BUILDING

Additional stock to provide funds needed to complete the $125,000 cold storage locker building at Carbondale has been offered in $25 denominations to Farm Bureau members only. The additional stock — Class A Preferred — was authorized at the annual meeting of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and pays six per cent interest. The issue is limited to $3,000 per person. Additional finances for the building will come from organization reserves and stock sold to the Illinois Agricultural Association.

One 80-acre farm in Vermilion county, south of Danville, was found to have 30 different species of trees.



By JOHN COX
IAA Director of Rural School Relations

Dedicated to the improvement of rural education, this column will include varied items of possible interest to parents and patrons of our rural schools.

Our leaders: Are they city or country bred?

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"Three times as many eminent men of America have been born in cities as have been born in the country. About this proportion have been city born throughout the history of the world." Since this statement was in variance with our own opinion, we wrote to one of the newspapers which carried that feature and asked them to put us in touch with some information which might substantiate that statement. We received this information from John F. Dille, President of the National Newspaper Service:

"Dr. Wiggam advises that the support for this was first developed by Dr. Frederick Adams Woods in 1906. His method was to record the birth places of the leaders of the country as they appeared in 'Who's Who in America.'

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This is what they say about the unit district.

Illinois has reached a place in school reorganization where it is confronted with the question, "What school organization is the most efficient for this state? The following statements will indicate the position of most of the leading organizations in regard to the unit district:

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Part of resolution adopted, I.A.S.B., October 23, 1944.

The State Advisory Commission on School Reorganization — "An administrative unit should comprise one or more attendance areas, (preferably two or more) offering educational facilities at least through the twelfth grade. . . . The reorganization of school districts does not always involve the abandonment of the smaller units of school administration. Indeed, the major purpose of such reorganization often is to enlarge the tax area and to effect cooperative relationships in the business and personal activities of the district affected."

Manual for County School Survey Committees. Pages 18, 19.

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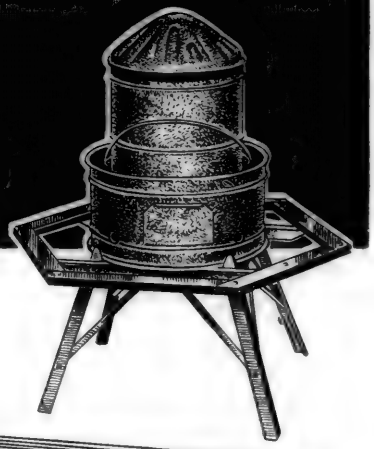
The company, which will market grain cooperatively along the Illinois River valley from Morris to Peoria, plans to build as soon as labor and materials make it possible.

STEEL EQUIPMENT



A sturdy five-gallon flock fountain constructed from 26-gauge heavy galvanized iron. Check these features:

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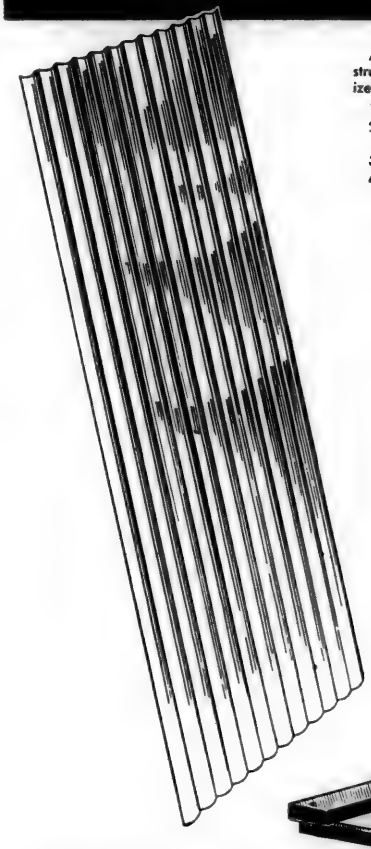
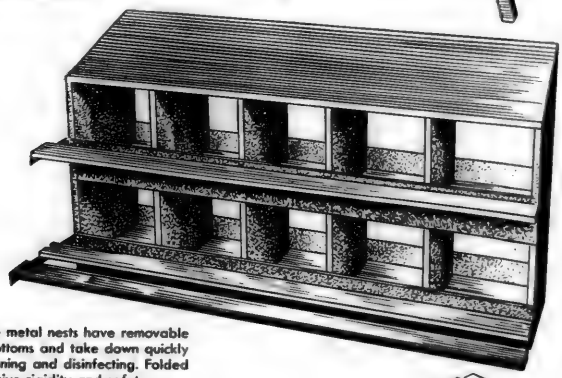


These sheets are made from good quality steel and have a certified zinc coating of 2 ounces per square foot. They will outlast the ordinary galvanized sheet. Supplies are not adequate, but production is improving.



These metal nests have removable steel bottoms and take down quickly for cleaning and disinfecting. Folded edges give rigidity and safety. Easily installed on laying house wall.

Pullet and hen flock feeder holds good quantity of feed. Has built-in anti-waste lip for preventing feed waste. Built with strong perches, heavy body, and well designed grill.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 S. DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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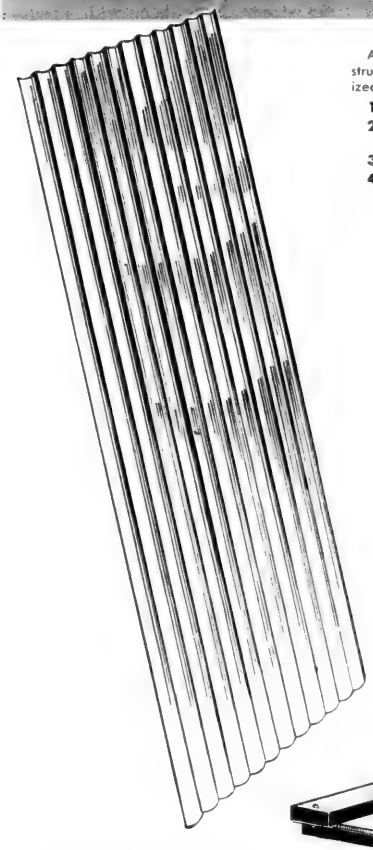

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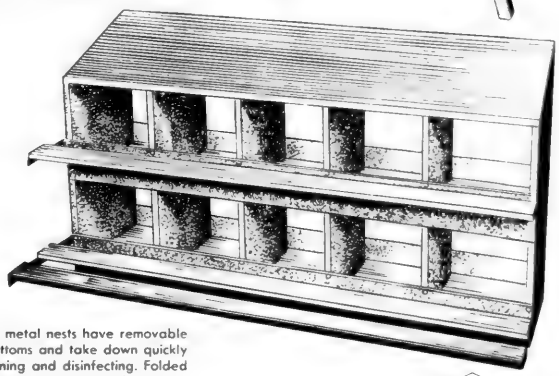

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NEWS and VIEWS

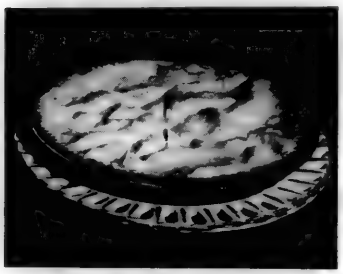
Processing of Frozen Pastries is Described After Experiments by U. of I. Food Specialist

MASS food production is entering our homes with the deep-freeze unit. Imagine being able to bake cakes and pies for future use whenever you happen to have the time!

Or preparing several meals to serve months later when you are expecting visitors or when four or five hungry men will be sitting at your table.

Food research specialists in the home economics department of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture headed by Dr. Frances Van Duyne have experimented successfully with the freezing of angel and butter cakes, yeast rolls, and fruit pies. They've found that these as well as baked beans, beef stew, chicken ala king, Spanish rice, and meat balls and spaghetti can be frozen for a tasty meal to be served weeks later.

As for any ordinary food, frozen foods are best when prepared by good standard recipes and when top-quality ingredients are used. Freezing is intended merely to preserve the product



This apple pie is baked and ready to serve. Before being placed in the oven it was frozen and stored as an unbaked pie.

as it is — not to improve it. So smart cooks will spare no effort in making the original food as good as possible with their best recipes and by using choice foodstuffs when they are plentiful.

Bake a Cake for Next Week

Angel foods can be frozen while eggs are most abundant and stowed away until the time when eggs become too scarce or expensive for a dozen per cake.

Miss Royane Frantz, assistant in home economics at the University of Illinois, packages an angel cake for freezer storage. It is wrapped in moisture and vapor-proof paper, sealed with a warm electric curling iron, placed in the cake box and tied securely.

Angel cake was baked in the laboratory just as it would have been for immediate serving, was allowed to cool, and then wrapped for freezing with a moisture and vapor proof paper which can be sealed with tape or heat and placed in a cardboard box.

When this cake was removed from the freezer and thawed in its wrapping at room temperature, it turned out tasty enough for the most meticulous gourmet.

If you want to serve baked products warm or piping hot, all that's necessary is to slip them into the oven right in their wrappers. When thawing is complete, the food is ready for the table. This is a particularly good time-saver for yeast rolls.

There's nothing like a first-rate apple pie for pleasing the men — and women, too. So when the days of food prosperity return, why not make up a number of apples pies when orchards are well laden and freeze them for future reference? Heavy cardboard pie plates are good containers for the pies which you prepare up to the baking stage. Top them with inverted pie plates, tie in place, wrap, and seal. They're ready for the freezer.

When you want to use the pies, the wrappings and lid are taken off and the pies put right into the oven and baked — 15 minutes longer than usual to allow for thawing time.

Freezing a One-dish Meal

Turkey or chicken a la king is prepared according to any standard recipe, packed into moisture-vapor-proof containers and frozen. Cellophane lined, pint size, cardboard containers are recommended. Dr. Van Duyne reports excellent results with this all-American favorite.

Baked beans and salt pork made according to your best recipe can be frozen if the salt pork is removed before the freezing. All fats have a tendency to become rancid when frozen. Bits of browned bacon can be added to the beans just before serving, if you like.

A caution for freezing beef stew is that the vegetables not be overcooked. When they are off the critical list, you may even prefer to use rice or barley in place of potatoes which become "mushy" rather easily. Thickening the gravy would best be left until serving time because the more liquid a frozen food contains, the more desirable the finished product is likely to be.

The same is true with meatballs in tomato sauce. An extra amount of tomato juice will keep the food in best possible form for an appetizing main dish.

For the defrosting of these one-dish meals, a double boiler works to perfection. With a minimum amount of stirring, which of course means a better appearance for the finished product, about 25 or 30 minutes should be allowed for each pint.

These freezing experiments will be continued by the University food research specialists as soon as there are sufficient fats, flour, and sugar. It's hard to tell what new surprises we'll be able to put into these freezers next. How about a crepe suzette, Dr. Van Duyne?

for HOMEMAKERS

KNIT TRUNKS FOR THE WATER BABY

It takes only sunshine and a garden hose to keep a water baby happy. He'll romp through an active summer in this pair of sturdy knit trunks. These feather-weight wool shorts are simple to make. For free instructions send self-addressed stamped envelope to WOMEN'S EDITOR, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

FREEZE PEACHES THIS WAY

Almost any time now, Illinois homemakers will start storing away peaches in their home freezers. Results of tests with frozen peaches conducted in the food research laboratory of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will be of interest to these homemakers, says Miss Jean Chase of the food research staff.

At first, peaches were blanched to loosen the skins, but it was found that even a very quick blanch darkened the outer edges of the fruit. Peaches peeled without blanching and sliced into cold sugar sirup at once darkened very little. Laboratory workers have also found that adding ascorbic acid to the carton of fruit helps prevent discoloration. Further work is being conducted to determine the exact amount of ascorbic acid which will protect the fruit.

For frozen peaches with natural flavor and good appearance, Miss Chase recommends peeling the fruit without blanching and slicing directly into cartons containing cold fifty or sixty percent sugar sirup. Then seal and freeze as quickly as possible.

SHOO FLY PIE, AND

¾ c. flour	3 T. butter
½ c. brown sugar	1½ t. baking soda
⅛ t. nutmeg	¾ c. hot water
⅛ t. ginger	½ c. molasses
⅛ t. cloves	1 egg yolk, beaten
½ t. cinnamon	flaky pastry
¾ t. salt	

Line a 9" pie plate with pastry. Set in refrigerator to chill. Meanwhile, mix together all dry ingredients. Then with back of spoon, rub butter into dry ingredients to form crumbs. Dissolve baking soda in hot water. Combine liquid ingredients. Sprinkle a layer of crumbs in pie plate. Spoon in enough of the liquid ingredients to form a layer, repeat forming layers of crumbs and molasses until ingredients are all used up, ending with a layer of crumbs on top. Bake in hot oven of 450 degrees F. for 10 minutes. Reduce heat to 350° F. and bake 20 minutes.

Illinois' delegates to the national 4-H Club camp at Washington, D. C. in June are shown before leaving Chicago by plane. Back row, left to right: Calvin Meyer, Will county; J. B. Barnard, McLean county, and E. I. Pilchard of the University of Illinois 4-H Club staff; front row: Ruth Jaques, Peoria county; Marian Healy, Kankakee county, and Mrs. M. O. Hubbard, also of the state university's 4-H Club staff.

Canning sugar stamps 9 and 10 are good through Oct. 31. The next stamp for table sugar will become valid Sept. 1. Spare stamp 49 will expire Aug. 31.

Rita Sullivan, former home economics teacher at Saunemin high school, started July 1 as Henry county home adviser. She was graduated from the University of Illinois and was reared in Knox county.

APPLE PAN DOWDY

2 qts. quartered apples	½ C. shortening
2⅔ C. pastry flour	1⅓ C. milk
½ t. salt	⅔ C. brown sugar
1½ t. baking powder	1 T. butter
	½ t. nutmeg
	sweetened cream

Take off crust and cut into thin slices. To the apples, add the sugar, nutmeg and butter.

Put into a mold or pudding dish, alternate layers of apples and crust. Pack down carefully and let set over night. Unmold and cut into slices and serve with whipped or plain cream.

Place the pared and quartered apples in a well greased pudding dish. Mix and sift flour, salt and baking powder. Blend in shortening well. Add enough milk to make a stiff dough. Roll out to fit pudding dish and cut a few gashes in the dough. Place on top of the apples, being sure to tuck in well. Bake at 350° F. for 2 hours or until well browned. Take out and cool slightly.

CARROLL GETS NEW ADVISER

Miss Dorothy Footit of Jo Daviess county is the new Carroll county home adviser. For the past eight years she has been home adviser in Moultrie county. She received her master's degree from the University of Illinois in 1934.

COOL TABLE SETTING FOR SUMMER

So lovely to look at, so easy to launder, so inexpensive to make — that's why the particular homemaker choses lacy place mats for light summer meals. They are attractive in pastel colors matching the china. For free instructions send self-addressed stamped envelope to WOMEN'S EDITOR, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

Rural Youth

By
ELLSWORTH D. LYON

In the summer a Rural Youther's fancy turns to soil conservation. **Edgar's** field tours in June and July to observe the results of soil conservation climaxed studies made during winter and spring on "My Future Home." Strawberries from Fred Anderson's farm, a picnic supper in Chester Boland's woods, and a boat ride on Twin Lakes were enjoyable features of these tours. Adding facts proven by farmers gives assurance that soil conservation pays.

Other educational features of interest: **Wayne** — "History of Wayne County;" **Edwards** — "Tour of Albion Buick Plant;" **Lawrence** — "Appearance and Health;" **Livingston and McLean** — "State Parks in Illinois;" **Knox** — "Two Family Farm;" and **Kankakee** — "Aviation, Present and Future."

Hayrides! Hayrides! **Montgomery,** starting from home of Carl Niehaus; **Ogle,** with White Pines State park as the goal; **Clark,** members and friends meeting at the home of president Burton Cline; **Jefferson,** from the home of John Kent and returning for a wiener roast; **Mason,** hayride, plus a watermelon "bust;" and **Edwards,** hayride in the environs of Albion.

Radio's "thin fingers" reached out to **Morgan** from WLDS, Jacksonville, and to **Montgomery** from WDZ, Tuscola. **Knox** will broadcast from the county fair grounds at Knoxville daily during the Fair dated for Aug. 6, 7, 8, 9.

Moonlight and boat rides provide "sweet memories of you." If not, why the big plans for such events? **Christian** scheduled the S. S. Admiral at St. Louis for July 14 to include also **Jefferson, Wayne, McHenry, Morgan** and all others interested. **Washington** began summer activities with a cruise on the S. S. Admiral. **La Salle** and **Champaign** are each looking forward to Lake Michigan cruises in August. **Kendall** and **McHenry** turned to Lake Geneva and **Lee** to the Palisades for these enjoyable summer activities.

It is good to hear from you, Clinton, so soon after reorganizing, especially about your picnic July 29, at the Carlyle fish hatchery. **Jefferson** is matching all other reactivated counties by accompanying **Christian** in the trip on the S. S. Admiral. But who can match reactivated **Vermilion** which signed up 100 per cent of the 55 present at an organization meeting in June? **Ogle,** which has been sponsoring three strong Rural Youth groups — Polo, Mt. Morris, and Forreston — began county meetings in June and elected officers.

It's an annual, enjoyable July event for Peoria. You always find them in Detwiller park about the second Sunday of the month with well-filled picnic baskets. Not even hot weather can stop our Rural Youth men in **Peoria, Knox, Fulton, Tazewell,** and **Woodford,** as they participate in the afternoon softball tournament. Bet the girls have to do with planning such big events!

Logan mermaids may suffer from sunburn but they can still ride the boat or roller skates in Decatur's Nelson park or a bus to St. Louis to spend a week-end. They are planning to run a stand at the county fair and are determined to have representatives at state camp. **La Salle,** always well-represented at East Bay, is planning a snack bar for the county agricultural show, Aug. 26-27.

Limber up those rheumatic joints and practice your favorite sport. There's a big State Sport's Festival coming up in Urbana on Aug. 29-30. Many county and district festivals are being held this summer, all pointing toward Urbana. One of the largest is the annual district festival scheduled for Aug. 14 at White Pines State park in which a number of surrounding counties will participate. **Richland** sends a representative to county educational council meetings which related recently to a new school.

How are you coming, St. Clair in the special public speaking classes? We expect great interest from you in the district talkfest. Thank you South **Cook** for stating an aim so well for us all in your statement in a recent issue of the "Ruralite": "The aim of the South Cook County Rural Youth shall be to develop an educational, social, and recreational program which will be an inspiration for better living."

It's a good idea, **Randolph** County Rural Youth member! Let's have more interest in hobbies. Glad you mentioned this subject in "Randolph Ramblings." You are rendering a service, **Morgan,** by including directions for games in your "Rambler." **Whiteside** has a bloodhound out trailing down new member prospects.

Now we know why there are so many weddings in Rural Youth circles. Brown has been teaching "Handkerchief Flirtation" in the columns of "Little Brindle Breeze." Knots tied: Annabell Plumley of Wyanet and Joe Morris of Tiskilwa; Gladys M. Anderson of Ohio and Richard Malm of Princeton; Bob Linden and Helen Fyer; **Mason** — Walter Grimm and Jean Kingen. One recent semi-formal dance was reported. **DeKalb** with a large crowd and a happy event for all in attendance.

Indiana Farm Bureau men attending the Midwest Training School at Kansas City in June have a soft spot in their hearts for Illinois farm folk. Needing a tire after some blowouts, the Hoosiers were put on the right track by the L. S. Collins family of Atwood, Illinois Farm Bureau members. Handing daughter Joan Collins a Hoosier Farmer, official publication of the Indiana Farm Bureau, Publicity Director Glenn Sample took this picture of Joan and her mother preparing chickens for freezing.

INVEST IN YOUTH TO ENRICH YOUR COMMUNITY

(*Continued from page* 11)

office and do a capable job as stenographer or secretary.

Doris Howell, Commercial teacher, encourages activities helping to bridge the gap between the school training and the post-graduate period. Employers are invited to talk to the students to explain the requirements for good office workers, and general office procedures are studied in tours of city offices and in trips to offices in Chicago. Girls also are encouraged to take summer office jobs.

Training includes shorthand and typing and bookkeeping. The latter is not required, however. Dictation must be fast and accurate and letters, above all else, must be mailable. A smattering of procedures of a variety of offices also is given including the preparation of bills of lading, invoices, book posting, ditto work, etc.

Farm girls seem to be particularly interested in office work if their interest is judged by their presence in a Rochelle high school shorthand class. Of 15 students questioned, 8 said they were from farms and 7 said they lived in town. This would seem to indicate an unfulfilled need in many rural areas for good schools with such training as is available at Rochelle.

Asked why they took commercial training at high school, two of the girls who said they were from rural areas said:

Maxine Busse — "The courses have given me everything I will need to get a good job. Commercial training has given me confidence in myself."

Ruby Grover — "I may go to college, but if I don't, this training should help me get a job that pays a good salary."

The community of Rochelle may well be proud of its high school. Without touching on the school's well-balanced training in liberal arts, which has in no way been sacrificed to the advancing vocational education program, Principal Hills and the school board have guided their actions by what they believe is best for the welfare of the student and the community.

The results are commendable. Vocational education is often expensive, but in rural communities where farm youth takes advantage of its opportunities, it pays off in greater returns from the soil thereby enriching the community with efficient, productive workmen and happy, healthy farm families.

About 10 per cent of the state of Illinois is covered with forests.

"BILL'S NEVER STOPPED SAYING

"Little Bill is having a great time at summer camp — swimming, fishing, meals outdoors. We miss his Dad a little less for all these things — little Bill's summer camp, my neat, white cottage here in this little town.

"But all these things help us remember, how much Big Bill thought of us and our future. For all these things he insured for us, from a farmer's income, with a Country Life Insurance policy.

"Bill had always said that only the wealthy could afford *not* to buy life insurance. And little Bill and I know now how right he was."

Country Life
INSURANCE
COMPANY

F. F. Keilholz,
College of Agriculture,
University of Illinois,
Urbana, Ill.
T-6

Why *the party line is always* BUSY

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

FARM NEIGHBORS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD

Come fire, accident, sickness, loss . . . . and a farmer's neighbors are on the spot ready to lend a helping hand. And that close interest farmers have in one another extends beyond neighborhood, county or even state lines.

This is one reason why the Farm Bureau has made such tremendous growth. It is a farmer's way of doing things . . . . working together, thinking together for a common interest.

If you have a neighbor who does not belong, invite him to join now. We need his extra help and he needs ours.

U.S.
L.A.
P.2

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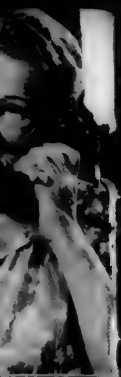
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
SEPTEMBER, 1946

Record

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION



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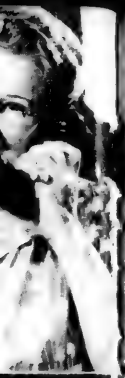

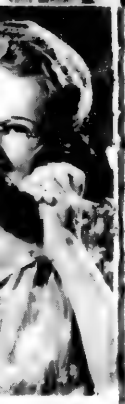

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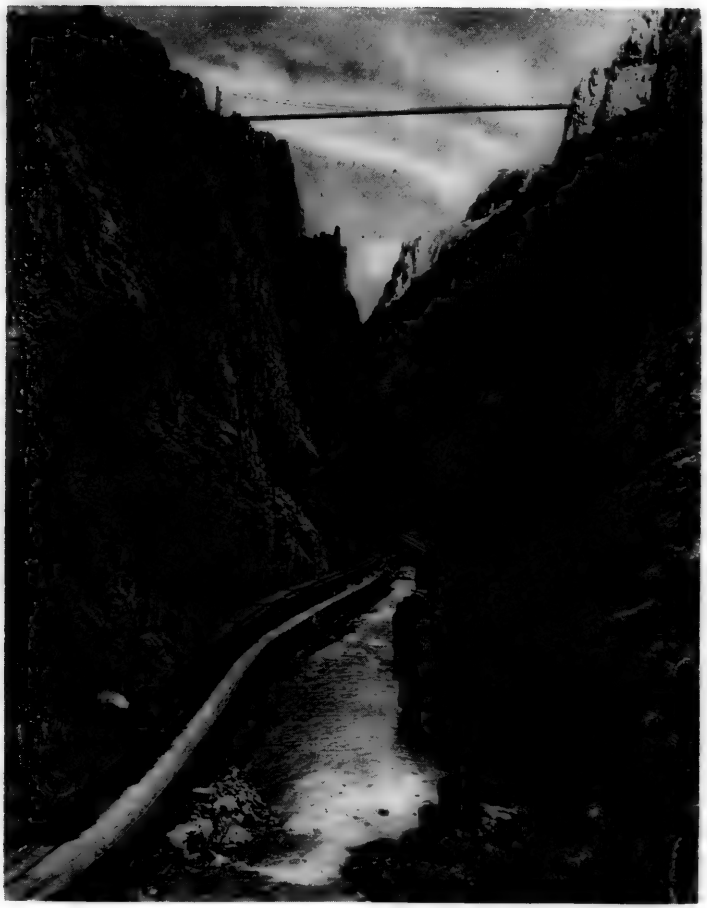


This is the Royal Gorge which you will see when the IAA caravan stops in the Colorado Rockies on route from Salt Lake City to Denver.

IT'S been a long, weary time since you've had a chance to toss troubles aside and turn early morning chores over to the junior partner.

Here's one chance to forget your worries and get on with a bit of business, too.

It's a two-week's trip through the vast southwest to California combined with the American Farm Bureau convention at San Francisco Dec. 8-12.

A special train will carry Illinois farmers and their families to the convention with stops on the way at New Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso and points west.

Round-trip rail fare from home city to San Francisco and return will vary a little but the cost figures at just about $200. Costs are listed in adjoining table.

This includes about everything in way of expense, too — tips, sightseeing junkets, most meals. Only items not included are: incidentals, a few meals, and hotel rooms and food during the convention.

The special train will start on its 6000 mile run from the Illinois Central station at Chicago on Dec. 1 and will make downstate stops for convention passengers.

It returns 15 days later to Chicago on the northern route from Reno and Denver across the Colorado Rockies.

If you've been thinking of making a trip and have decided on this one here's all you have to do to get started:

1. Fill out reservation blank for Pullman and hotel rooms printed on these pages and send to address indicated.

2. Buy railroad ticket not later than Nov. 15 directly from the Illinois Central.

If you have not made your own hotel reservations for the convention, the IAA will make them for you and advise you by letter of the space reserved. This will be done if you check the "hotel accommodations" desired on this reservation blank.

After the IAA receives your reservation request your name will be forwarded to the Illinois Central Railroad and their agent will contact you directly, and you will be able to buy and pay them for the round trip ticket from your home town.

Advance deposit is not required but the trip must be paid for in full by

Roy P. Johnson
Illinois Agricultural Association
608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

RESERVATION REQUEST

Dear Sir:

I am sending in my request for reservations on the IAA caravan train. I am making reservations for the following number of persons: .....

I want my reservation for the following type of Pullman car: (check type desired)

(a) Intermediate Pullman car: ..... (b) Standard Pullman car: .....
(Standard Pullman cars are newer and more expensive but both types of cars provide the same travel comforts.)

I wish the following type of berth:

(a) lower for one: .....
(b) upper for one: .....
(c) lower for two: .....
(d) compartment for three: .....
(e) drawing room for three: .....
(f) drawing room for four: .....

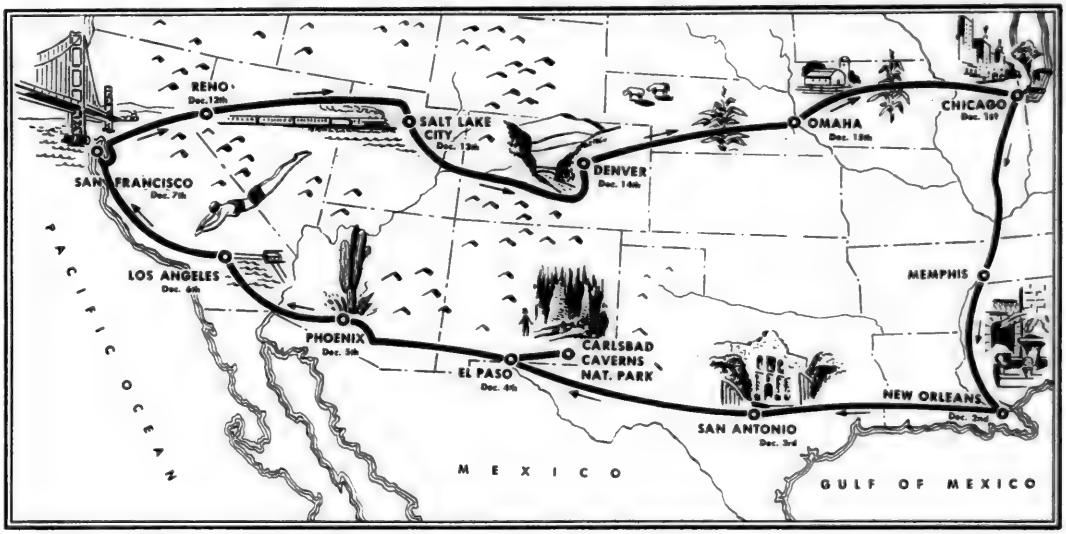
I wish to reserve hotel reservations while at San Francisco for the following number of persons: ..... Following are names and addresses of Members of my Party:

Name: ..... Address: .....
Name: ..... Address: .....
RFD or St. City State RFD or St. City State

.....
Name

.....
Address

ABOARD for 'FRISCO!



Nov. 15 with checks made payable to the Illinois Central Railroad.

Printed itinerary is being prepared and may be picked up from your County Farm Bureau or by writing the IAA.

Added information can be had by writing Charles P. McEvilly, city passenger agent, Illinois Central Railroad, 208 S. LaSalle street, Chicago 4.

The annual American Farm Bureau Federation convention will highlight the trip, but there's plenty to see along the way.

Here's some of the high-lights on the 400 miles of side trips planned at the stops indicated on the travel map. Dec. 1—Train pulls out of Chicago at 2 p.m. on first leg of journey south through downstate Illinois, making stops for passengers at Champaign, Mattoon, Centralia and Carbondale.

Dec. 2—After breakfast in the diner you'll arrive in New Orleans in the morning. A motor tour of the city follows, with a get acquainted supper at a famous French restaurant. Caravan leaves at night on Southern Pacific route.

Dec. 3—At the end of a night's travel by train you'll pull into San Antonio with a five hour stop-over that includes a trip to the Alamo,

(*Continued on page* 16)

INTERMEDIATE SLEEPING CAR ACCOMMODATIONS

***Joining Party at Chicago and Leaving Party at Chicago**

	One in Lower	One in Upper	Two in Lower, each person
Chicago	$201.62	$193.51	$184.34
Dixon	202.82	194.71	185.54
DeKalb	201.62	193.51	184.34
Galesburg	205.83	197.72	188.55
Ottawa	203.55	195.45	186.27
Madison, Wis.	201.62	193.51	184.34

*Cost includes rail fare from home city indicated to San Francisco and back to that home city.

Joining party downstate and leaving party at Chicago

	One in Lower	One in Upper	Two in Lower, each person
Bloomington at Champaign	$200.12	$192.01	$182.84
Champaign	200.12	192.01	182.84
Centralia	199.69	191.58	182.41
Cairo	199.04	190.93	181.76
Decatur at Champaign	200.12	192.01	182.84
Effingham	200.12	192.01	182.84
Gilman	200.12	192.01	182.84
Mattoon	200.12	192.01	182.84
Peoria at Champaign	201.09	192.98	183.81
Rockford Lv. at Rockford	199.87	191.76	182.59
Springfield at Carbondale	199.69	191.58	182.41

STANDARD SLEEPING CAR ACCOMMODATIONS

	One in Lower	One in Upper	Two in Lower, each person
Chicago	$239.58	$227.27	$213.65
Champaign	238.08	225.77	212.15
	Three in Compt., each	Three in Drawingroom, each	Four in Drawingroom, each
Chicago	$236.43	$248.21	$233.09
Champaign	234.93	246.71	231.59

Standard sleeping car costs from other cities listed will be quoted on application. Fares from Chicago and Champaign will give the approximate difference in cost.

VOTE YES ON THE GATEWAY AMENDMENT!

X	YES	**For the proposed amendment to Section 2 of Article XIV of the Constitution**
	NO	

FARM Bureau members of Illinois face a great responsibiilty in the Nov. 5 election. So do all citizens.

It is to get the GATEWAY AMENDMENT to the state constitution adopted.

For all practical purposes, Illinois has a constitution which is difficult if not impossible to amend under the present law. Good government demands that it be possible to amend it where needed.

The GATEWAY AMENDMENT would do two good things:

1. Provide that the General Assembly may submit amendments to the voters on as many as three articles of the constitution instead of one as at present.

2. Provide that an amendment would be adopted if it secured a "yes" vote from two-thirds of THOSE VOTING ON THE AMENDMENT, instead of a majority of all those voting in the election in Illinois.

Farm Bureau has consistently supported this GATEWAY AMENDMENT. It is the best judgment of members, reflected in official Illinois Agricultural Association resolutions, that it should be ADOPTED.

There seems little or no organized opposition to this amendment. Everyone seems to agree it would be a good thing.

YET IT IS LIABLE TO BE DEFEATED. WHY?

Because, like any other amendment to the constitution, it must receive the favorable vote of a majority of *all who vote at the election!*

Remember: a failure to vote on the amendment, in a separate column on the ballot, is JUST THE SAME AS IF YOU VOTED "NO".

For example in 1942 an amendment was presented to the voters to remove the sales tax from food. There were 979,000 who voted "yes" on this question, and 346,000 who voted "no." Thus the count on those who actually voted on the amendment was almost 3 to 1 in favor of its passage.

BUT THE AMENDMENT DIDN'T PASS. WHY?

Because there were 1,723,000 other persons who cast ballots in that general election, but who did not vote on the sales tax amendment.

THESE VOTES WERE COUNTED AGAINST THE AMENDMENT, and when added to the 346,000 who voted "no", resulted in DEFEAT OF THE AMENDMENT BY A MARGIN OF 2 to 1.

As far as farmers are concerned, there are several important changes that need to be made in our state constitution.

One of these is an amendment to the revenue article of the state constitution to permit the General Assembly to improve our tax system. This does not mean that the IAA is seeking a state income tax. Federal income taxes now are so high that they preempt the field of income taxes.

There is a need, however, for a classification of property for tax purposes. For example, as the state constitution now stands, land newly planted to timber is taxed on the same basis as other land, even though the timber may not be harvested for many years. This is unfortunate because it tends to discourage farmers from planting trees even on lands which are not suited to any other use.

Change in constitutional tax law is needed to encourage proper land use and good soil conservation practices. Much of our soil erosion and flood damage could be corrected over a period of years if our tax laws encouraged farmers to plant trees on low-yielding and rough land.

Lack of classification of property for tax purposes also makes technical lawbreakers of a great many basically honest citizens. Under the present constitution, savings, bonds, stocks, etc., are supposed to be taxed on the same basis as tangible property. If the present constitution were followed to the letter, the tax on such property would be greater than the income from it. This part of the constitution is generally ignored and appears to be unenforceable. This is unfortunate because disregard for a bad law tends to promote disrespect for good laws.

WHAT CAN FARM BUREAU MEMBERS DO?

If they believe the GATEWAY AMENDMENT should be adopted, the first thing they can do is TO BE SURE TO VOTE "YES" ON IT.

The SECOND thing they can do is to tell their neighbors, and members of their families, how important it is to VOTE IN THE GATEWAY AMENDMENT column.

The THIRD thing they can do is to discuss it at every opportunity with others, why it is a good thing, and why it is necessary to VOTE IN THE GATEWAY column, as well as for the candidate of their choice.

The GATEWAY AMENDMENT can clear the way for a steady improvement of Illinois' constitution; and thus for steady improvement in our state government.

The GATEWAY AMENDMENT vote can easily be the most important civic act of the year, so far as you are concerned.

Be sure to VOTE on the GATEWAY AMENDMENT and urge others to do likewise. Remember, failure to mark that ballot is the same as a "NO" vote. Don't let it lose by default!

Decontrol Board Restores Ceilings On Soybeans, Live Stock

AS the RECORD goes to press, the federal decontrol board has just announced its order restoring ceilings on meats and soybeans and exempting most grains and dairy products from price ceilings.

On the items ordered back under controls, new ceilings were scheduled to be determined by OPA and the Agricultural Department and made effective Aug. 23.

The price decontrol board also ordered revival of the livestock subsidy payments which were in effect last June 29.

Commenting on the action of the decontrol board, President Charles B. Shuman of the Illinois Agricultural Association, said: "We believe that the board acted wisely in preventing the restoration of price ceilings on milk, butter, and other dairy products and grains. . . .

"On the other hand, the decontrol board appears to have stepped into a trap in restoring price ceilings on livestock and meat.

"Restoration of low meat prices will result in excessive consumer demand and at the same time low prices will discourage livestock production and delay marketing. This will mean less meat and a return of the black market and a loss of valuable by-products."

President Shuman also pointed out that livestock feeding operations will be further discouraged with grains being free from control and meats under price ceilings.

"We also believe," President Shuman said, "that soybeans should have remained free from price control for the same reason that other grains were exempted. Supplies are large, and the price of soybeans had not advanced unreasonably since price controls became inoperative on June 30."

The Illinois Agricultural Association filed statements with the federal price decontrol board early in August urging that farm products remain free of price control after Aug. 20. Statements also were made by the American Farm Bureau Federation recommending similar action.

August 20 was the date set by Congress after which price controls were to be reinstated on certain consumer items at the discretion of the federal price decontrol board.

The IAA pointed out that with the record grain crops in prospect and large numbers of meat animals on the nation's farms, prices, which cannot now be considered unreasonable, will tend to drop lower.

The Price Control Extension law directed the price decontrol board not to regulate prices after August 20 unless (a) prices have increased unreasonably, and (b) the commodity is in short supply, and (c) its regulation is impracticable and unenforceable, and (d) such regulation is in the public interest.

Presenting the cases on grain, livestock, soybeans, and dairy products separately, the IAA cited facts and figures to prove that in general (a) prices have not increased unreasonably, that (b) none of the commodities will be in short supply especially in view of predicted bountiful harvests this year, that (c) price regulations on the farm products named are impracticable and unenforceable, and that (d) such regulation with its attendant evils — black market lawlessness and waste — and subsidization which the federal government can ill afford at this time are not in the public interest.

Biggest Crowds in History Attend Revived Illinois State Fair at Springfield

Ready for a little fun and relaxation after weary war years, Illinois farm families, in greater numbers than ever before, flocked by the tens of thousands to the Illinois State Fair at Springfield in early August. Left, (top) — At IAA courtesy tent, Farm Bureau folks rest, eat, visit with friends, and watch the crowds; (bottom) — General view of IAA tent. Center — Machinery always attracts farm men. (Top) — Exhibit shows tractor cover to keep out wind and cold during bad weather; (bottom) — a hay baler gets a good going over. Right — farmers jam the stock pavilion to watch judges pick the best; (top) — Judging Angus calves; (bottom) — Show mules leaving the stock pavilion after judges declared winners and awarded ribbons.

Shelling corn for his chickens.

Feeding his hungry spring pigs.

Operating pasteurizer at dairy.

TOMORROW'S ILLINOIS FARMER

"FARM BUREAU isn't mentioned very often at our meetings, but in the last couple of years we have been talking and thinking about farm cooperatives. But you ask if we discuss Farm Bureau. No, I don't believe we think too much about it."

J. Glyndon Stuff, the 20-year-old Ogle county youth who heads the nation's 200,000 members of Future Farmers of America, knitted his brows in a puzzled frown then smiled as he said: "Dad's a member of the Farm Bureau and Mother belongs to the Home Bureau. Guess we just take the Farm Bureau for granted.

"Young farmers like me," the pale, slender youth continued, "would like to know more about our Farm Bureau. We need to know more about the business and service end of our farm organization.

"Future Farmers would like to be of some service to Farm Bureau and I would like to see closer relations between the two organizations."

Young men like Stuff are tomorrow's progressive, successful farmers — an asset to their communities and to the nation's economy. Enlightened in all that Farm Bureau stands for, they would no doubt become numbered among its most formidable champions.

Studying vocational agriculture at Polo high school, Stuff rose rapidly in FFA. He worked hard on local committees and became local president. In 1943-44 he served as vice president of Section One of Illinois, was elected Illinois state president in 1944-45 and is now serving as national president until the annual convention in Kansas City next fall.

Retiring from office at that time, he plans to continue his education at a college of agriculture. He intends to study general agriculture first then specialize.

The FFA president leads a busy life. When he is not attending meetings in many parts of the country, he is working diligently on his father's 100-acre farm north of Dixon. For the past few years he has worked as a pasteurizer in a nearby dairy.

Afternoons he devotes to the farm, helping to take care of 12 Guernsey and Shorthorn cows and the 30 lambs and 125 hogs the family raises annually. Corn, oats, hay and red clover are the farm's principal crops. The Stuffs are also wise to the use of grassed waterways, contouring and the intelligent use of plant foods.

Unlike most farmers, the Stuffs can get all the limestone they need for their soil from a small limestone hill near the farmhouse.

President Stuff pointed out that Future Farmers of America has performed a fine service in developing leadership among farm boys and in keeping them interested in farming.

His own farm life is a good example of aggressiveness and achievement ever since the day he joined a 4-H Club more than eight years ago. Since that time he has won a number of honors culminating in a top honor at the National 4-H Club Congress last December when he received a $200 educational scholarship for his egg production and chick-brooding project.

He raised 750 baby chicks and 409 White Leghorn hens in his laying flock, earning a net income of $645. Other projects he has carried include swine, sheep, farm accounting and planning, victory service, erosion control and home grounds beautification.

Stuff is completely sold on the importance, dignity and destiny of agriculture, and recognizes the value of his heritage as a farmer. He has all the ingredients for a happy and useful future.

J. Glyndon Stuff, Ogle county farm youth, (third from right) visits President Truman in Washington shortly after his election as national president of Future Farmers of America last fall. With him are other national officers of FFA. Left to right: Virgil Gotto, Fallon, Nev.; Eugene Starkey, Orland, Calif.; President Truman; Stuff; Joseph E. Espey, Maryville, Mo.; and Marion Baumgardner, Wellington, Tex.

Prairie Farms Creameries Manager Resigns

J. B. COUNTISS, manager of Prairie Farms Creameries, Illinois Agricultural Association affiliate with 10 downstate Illinois member creameries, has offered his resignation to take effect Oct. 1.

He will become sales manager for Pfister Associated Growers, hybrid corn producers and distributors with headquarters at El Paso, Ill.

Countiss has been employed by the IAA since 1930. As sales manager he will direct sales for the organization's 25 associated companies with 2800 salesmen scattered throughout the Midwest and Canada.

Under Countiss, the IAA started cooperative creameries for farmers in 1933. Since then the organization has grown to include plants at Moline, Bloomington, Peoria, Champaign, Olney, Carbondale, Mt. Sterling, Galesburg, Carlinville, Mt. Carroll and Henry with buildings and equipment today worth an estimated $2,000,000, all owned and controlled by Illinois farmers.

Countiss was born at Cookeville, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1898 and served a short time in the army during World War I before coming to Illinois in the early 1920's. He was graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1925 and worked for the Peoria Creamery Company before coming to the IAA.

He took charge of the fluid milk marketing department in 1930 and helped organize milk producer dairies at Danville, Peoria, Jacksonville and Harrisburg, and milk associations at Moline and Rockford.

Later he helped organize the creameries during the depression and since then their operations have increased steadily and profitably to their present proportions where every dollar invested is now worth $1.48.

To the creameries patrons, 89 cents have been returned on each dollar in the form of preferred stock dividends and patronage refunds.

He will continue to make his home in Hinsdale with his wife and three children, Chad, 15, Marynan, 13, and Eileen, 11.

At installation of Illinois Bell Telephone's two-millionth phone in farm home of Harry Cronister, 12 miles northwest of Springfield, Lt. Gov. Hugh W. Cross (center) takes phone from Illinois Bell President A. H. Mellinger to put in first call to IAA President Charles B. Shuman in Chicago. Mrs. Cronister looks on. At left, President Shuman talks from IAA office with Lt. Gov. Cross.

Country Life in Midst of $12,000,000 Campaign

COUNTRY LIFE'S 450 agents are in the midst of a campaign to write $12,000,000 in new business during August and September.

If your Country Life agent gets in touch with you, you will know he is out trying to get his county's share of that $12 million.

In terms of volume of new business, this $12 million will represent an outstanding accomplishment. But far more important are the many personal problems that the new business will solve.

Life insurance is today's best investment. Country Life Insurance Company belongs to the farmers of Illinois. Therefore, every Farm Bureau member and members of his family should have an opportunity to purchase a Country Life policy.

Among the many services being offered to Farm Bureau members by the Illinois Agricultural Association and its subsidiary organizations, none is more important than the service of Country Life Insurance Company.

This Company has been operating since 1929 for the special benefit of Illinois farm people and has been recognized for outstanding achievement each year since its inception. It is owned and controlled by the Farm Bureau membership of this State.

The Company issues regular, standard policies so that any financial problem of an individual, requiring the use of life insurance, can be solved. Since 1929 the growth of the Company has exceeded all previous records made in the life insurance business. The total business in force as of Aug. 1, 1946 exceeded $268,000,000 on the lives of approximately 145,000 people.

Since this Company is a subsidiary of the IAA, operating as a part of the Farm Bureau service program, its operating cost is held to a minimum. Statistics show the life expectancy of rural people is about six years longer than the average. For this reason the mortality experience of Country Life Insurance Company has always been extremely low. The savings from operating expense and low mortality reflects a low net cost to Country Life policyowners.

When you consider that life insurance can be used to guarantee the education of children, to furnish a sure source of income for widows, and that it is the most economical way to provide retirement income and the only certain method of providing ready cash to pay for the cost of transferring an estate at death, you begin to realize how many people need to be thinking seriously about the purchase of additional insurance.

THE CONSUMER SETS THE

By L. H. SIMERL

DID you ever see a small boy hit his thumb with a hammer and then blame the hammer for the accident?

Sometimes men do the same thing, although they may use somewhat stronger language to express themselves. Of course it is foolish to blame the hammer.

In recent months some people have been acting and talking just as foolishly about wages and costs of living. These persons claim to represent consumers, and undoubtedly they do influence much consumer opinion. They say that consumers' pocketbooks are being hard hit by the high cost of food. This is not much more sensible than the boy complaining about the hammer hitting his thumb, because it is consumers themselves who determine prices of butter, meat, eggs, potatoes and similar foods.

Many consumers doubt this statement, because they know that the action of one housewife alone has no visible influence on prices. What they fail to recognize is that the combined buying activities of 140,000,000 consumers can and do set prices on foods.

Consumer demand has increased 130 per cent since 1935-1939. For each ten dollar bill in Saturday pay envelopes in those years, there are now *two tens and three ones*. Six of these dollars have been added since the original OPA price ceilings were established in 1942. When this larger amount of money is spent at food counters, it forces prices upward.

To be sure, the quantity of food offered for sale has some influence on prices, but supplies of food in the United States change very little from year to year. Therefore, most of the changes in food prices are due to changes in consumer demand.

Take butter for example. Before the days of OPA price fixing, butter production was remarkably steady. Cows did not go on strike, but worked seven days each week, as did the farmers who owned them. Butter production averaged from 16 to 18 pounds per person each year. Consumers bought this butter at their own prices.

At the beginning of World War I (1914), butter brought 34 cents a pound. By 1920 consumers had a lot more money, and paid 66 cents for their butter. Consumer incomes then declined for two years, and butter prices dropped to 45 cents a pound. With more money in their pockets again in 1929, consumers bid up butter prices to 53 cents. Three years later consumers were willing to pay only 26 cents for butter, and they obtained normal quantities at that price. In 1942 consumers were still thinking in terms of depression prices, and they bought butter for 45 cents.

At the end of June, 1946, butter price ceilings were around 62 to 64 cents a pound. When these ceilings expired on the first of July, some dealers asked 80 cents a pound. Many consumers refused to buy at this price, and this consumer action brought prices down to about 70 cents at the end of the month. This price was about six cents less than the previous OPA ceiling plus the 14 cent subsidy.

For 45 years hog producers have supplied between 60 and 75 pounds of pork per person per year. Pork cannot be stored in large quantities, nor for long periods of time. It must be sold to consumers at prices they are willing to pay. The following table shows how consumers have changed pork prices from year to year.

Year	Average Retail Price of Pork
1914	17c
1919	36c
1922	25c
1929	27c
1933	14c
1942	26c
July 31, 1946, estimated	38c

Beef also goes to consumers at their own prices. For 25 years beef production has been about 50 to 60 pounds per person per year. It is always sold at prices which consumers are willing to pay for it. The high's and low's of these prices are shown in the following table:

Year	Average Retail Price of Beef
1913	20c
1920	33c
1922	27c
1929	38c
1933	21c
1942	34c
July 31, 1946, estimated	52c

Farmers have always provided an adequate supply of potatoes, usually about 130 pounds per person per year, for the last 20 years. Before World War I, consumers bought potatoes at 1½ to 2 cents a pound. In 1920 consumers had a great deal more money, so they paid 6.4 cents a pound. A year

later they bought "spuds" at 3.1 cents a pound. A similar price prevailed until 1932 when the price fell below 2 cents a pound. During World War II consumers' pockets again were filled with money, and they paid 4.4 cents a pound for potatoes in 1943. At the end of July, 1946, consumers were paying 5 to 6 cents a pound.

Egg prices, too, are set by consumers. For the last 35 years, farmers have produced and offered to each consumer about a half dozen eggs a week. The table below shows how egg prices have varied in response to changes in consumer demand.

Year	Average Retail Price of Eggs
1913	30c
1920	66c
1922	40c
1929	46c
1933	21c
1943	51c
July 31, 1946, estimated	49c

PRICE

Consumers' *total* expenditures for food is *also* very largely under consumer control. In 1913 a grocery bill for a typical family of three was $264. When more money was available in 1920, the family spent $568 for the same groceries. Through most of the 1920's, the bill averaged between $420 and $450 a year. After 1929, consumer incomes declined, and in 1933 the typical family of three obtained the same foods for $276. With better incomes in 1937, they paid $367. With even higher incomes in 1943, they paid $458 for the same groceries. For the first half of 1946 the comparable figure was around $470, or one-fifth less than in 1920.

In each year farmers furnished approximately the same amounts of food. Thus, the consumer obtained practically the same food in 1933 for $276 as he did five years earlier for $425. The principal difference was that consumers were not willing to spend as much money in 1933 as in 1928.

During and since the war, labor has asked for and received large wage increases. Labor (consumers) spent a part of these large increases for food. When this caused prices to rise, labor leaders professed great surprise and indignation.

Now some labor leaders are asking for further wage increases. Additional wage increases at this time will certainly bring more immediate price increases.

Unless offset by changes in labor productivity, the cost of living follows wages like a shadow. Labor leaders would do well to recognize this fact.

It also would be well for consumers in general to recognize that their own action is the best possible food price control.

AFBF PUSHES FIGHT ON FERTILIZER PLAN

Like a boxer riding a punch, the American Farm Bureau Federation rolled back on its heels in July when a House vote defeated its proposed pilot phosphate fertilizer plant at Mobile, Ala.

Today the AFBF is back in the fight full of determination to get a national fertilizer program established during the 80th Congress.

Defeat of the proposal to get the high-analysis phosphate fertilizer pilot plant — which is one small item in the AFBF's broad fertilizer program — "shows the farmer as nothing else could," said AFBF President Edward A. O'Neal, "the wealthy, powerful and determined opposition lined up against them."

Leading the fight to assure American farmers a plentiful, high-quality supply of plant foods at reasonable cost, President O'Neal has called for the support of Farm Bureau membership in the struggle ahead.

"At the nation's grass roots," President O'Neal said, "they are realizing they must get busy in the interest of long-range programs that will benefit agriculture in the years ahead.

"Many issues have been overlooked during the all-out effort to meet wartime goals. But the opposition hasn't been resting and, as a result, farmers find themselves facing more legislative battles. We've just begun to fight.

"Get into your local Farm Bureau activities and help fight in one of the most effective ways for the welfare of yourself, your children and our nation."

SOIL DISTRICTS GAIN

Organized soil conservation districts in Illinois include 19,003,890 acres and 132,022 owners, according to a report by W. F. Purnell, assistant extension soil conservationist at the University of Illinois. His report shows that the organization of 62 districts including part or all of 64 counties has been completed. Most recent additions to the list are Brown and Massac counties.

Shorts in the News

Paul V. Dean, Bureau county farm adviser for the past 16 years, has turned in his resignation and plans to move to a farm near Columbia, Mo., in September. He has been in ill health. Dean graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1925 and taught vocational agriculture in high schools until 1930 when he went to Bureau county as associate adviser and served until 1932 when he was made adviser.

Illinois farm advisers and home advisers will receive salary increases on the part of their salaries which comes from federal funds, according to J. C. Spitler, state leader of farm advisers. Since federal funds are allotted equally to farm advisers throughout the state, the increase will be uniform. The increase for farm advisers is from $2,000 to $2,160 and for home advisers from $2,000 to $2,280. Each county supplies additional funds to supplement advisers' salaries.

Manager L. L. Colvis of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange reports that the main structure of the new cold storage building at Carbondale is completed and that work was being rushed on the storage section to install refrigeration and insulation in order to get ready for the fall apple crop.

The Flying Farmers, a group of farm operators who fly their own planes, will hold their next annual meeting at the University of Illinois airport. Six hundred planes from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan flew to Lafayette, Ind., recently for the 1946 meeting. The organization has 1,000 pilots and expects to fly 1,000 planes to the university airport next year.

The suggested wheat acreage to be planted by Illinois farmers for harvest in 1947 has been set at 1,600,000 acres. This acreage is similar to the goal set in 1946 although only 1,367,000 acres were planted.

O. L. Welsh, McLean county farm adviser for the past five years, has asked to be relieved of his duties by Dec. 1. Welsh offered his resignation in order to go into private business in Bloomington. He will head a fuel and lumber company handling farm supplies, machinery, fencing, lumber and coal.

B. H. "Barney" Heide, general manager of the International Live Stock Exposition, died at his home in Chicago, Aug. 3. He will be missed by countless stockmen from the U. S. and Canada. Mr. Heide had been associated with the International since the first one in 1900. William E. Ogilvie, assistant to Mr. Heide, has been named acting manager of the 1946 exposition.

Guy H. Husted, farm adviser for the past 26 years, has resigned after serving in Cass county since 1925. Husted graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1915 and taught two years before farming. In 1920 he went to Scott county as farm adviser serving there for five years before going to Cass county.

G. Tupper Swaim, former Kankakee county farm adviser, is up to his neck in work organizing and directing Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see, the new 50-acre northern Illinois district 4-H camp along Rock creek in Kanakakee county which already has served as the summer camp grounds for many northern Illinois 4-H groups.

A crew of 40 cleared trees, built roads, leveled space for a softball diamond during a work week held in August at Livingston county's new 4-H club park three and one-half miles northwest of Pontiac. Local townships donated trucks for hauling dirt and gravel. Under construction is a building for rest rooms, park's first permanent structure.

Farm Bureau membership in Illinois at the end of July was 129,723, according to the report of Organization Director O. D. Brissenden. Membership at the end of June was 128,940. Membership at present is assumed to be over the 130,000 mark.

A grasshopper outbreak in the western and southwestern areas of Illinois is reported by H. B. Petty, extension entomologist at the University of Illinois. The outbreak is serious and may damage crops as far north as Monmouth. Poison bait is available at your county Farm Bureau, Petty said.

Jo Daviess County Farm Adviser Wayne Churchill will become Will county farm adviser this month. He succeeds John H. Brock, who resigned to become business manager of the Northern Illinois Dairy Cattle Breeders' Association at Dundee. Churchill is a graduate of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. He taught at Bardolph high school and was assistant farm adviser in Sangamon county for seven years.

Organic matter can be added to the soil by plowing under legumes and residues of other crops.

Norman McCoy (center) of Macon county, was reelected president of the Flying Farmers at their recent meeting in Lafayette, Ind. He is shown with William Renshaw (left) and Arthur Moore of Prairie Farmer.

"FRUIT EXCHANGE IS BEST MARKET"

BY LEWIS A. REISNER
Field Editor, IAA RECORD

A GOOD sized crop of peaches—but not a record breaker—moved orderly from southern Illinois orchards to market through the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange at Carbondale during early August harvest season.

With a wind storm lashing through orchards in midst of peach harvest causing loss through windfall and limb-rub, estimates were lowered from the early season 1 million bushel forecast, and the 1946 peach crop was placed at 800,000 by growers and buyers.

This meant a total harvest of about half last year's record crop of 1,600,000 bushels.

Most housewives at such markets as Danville, Decatur and Rockford were buying peaches hauled from orchards by trucks, as about half the crop moved to market in this fashion.

Remainder of the crop was shipped to the large terminal markets, like Chicago, in pre-cooled, refrigerator cars and sold to distant city buyers.

Growers were able to bring in the harvest with local help as evidenced by neighbors helping Raymond "Buck" Moniger at his packing plant next to an orchard on his 400 acre farm south and west of Carbondale near Murphysboro.

It was 9 at night. Lights were burning. Packing crews were finishing a long, hard day.

There was a thread of good natured joking, not a little at the expense of the boss himself, big, easy going, good natured Moniger, as the crew packed his 6000 bushel peach crop.

"This is the sight we wait all year to see. We don't mind the long hours during the packing season," he said,

Pickers, mostly local help, work long hours in hot orchards, earn good wages, work by hour or bushels picked. They pluck golden-red peaches from tree, place them in canvas bags.

"because these few days are the reward for a season's work, expense and worry."

He explained the packing process. The peaches pass on roller belts through a defuzzing machine that rubs the fuzz from the fruit and at the same time dusting them with a mild preservative powder.

Peaches then move slowly up an incline where defectives are picked out as well as the average sized peach for the particular pack being crated.

The peaches then pass over spaced rollers, the smaller, undersized ones dropping through.

Since Moniger's were packing two-inch, No. 1 peaches at the time, the rollers were set at a distance of two inches—hence the name of the grade—No. 1, two-inch.

Buck is enthusiastic about the Exchange. "We joined when they first moved to Carbondale. About ten or eleven years ago.

"They sell all our peaches. It's the best market we've found and we've tried them all."

He buys all his supplies directly or indirectly from the Exchange Supply Company and shares in the patronage dividends.

They've made good money during the last five or six years but they're not forgetting that peaches dipped to 27c a bushel in the grim early '30's.

They certainly would not recommend the wave of speculation that followed the last war.

"Everyone rushed in. Doctors, lawyers, everyone," one grower recollected. "And just offhand, they lost their shirts."

Present experienced growers may be setting out new orchards, but only to replace old ones, or to give a son a start.

Few are overly optimistic, just hoping for a fair, steady market, with a gradual decline from today's high level.

Emile Vancil, Exchange secretary, checks receipts with platform salesman Lowell O'Neal. Peaches are sold from loading platform by bushel or truck-load lots. Sales were brisk.

Thomas brothers rest after bringing in wagon load of peaches from field to packing shed on father's farm. They're partners with father, C. J. Thomas, successful Carbondale orchardist.

Packers sort, remove defective peaches. Fruit moves by belt and roller through defuzzing machine, over sorting rollers, into market basket. Last job is to ring-top, deliver to market.

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B. H. "Barney" Heide, general manager of the International Live Stock Exposition, died at his home in Chicago, Aug. 3. He will be missed by countless stockmen from the U. S. and Canada. Mr. Heide had been associated with the International since the first one in 1900. William E. Ogilvie, assistant to Mr. Heide, has been named acting manager of the 1946 exposition.

Guy H. Husted, farm adviser for the past 26 years, has resigned after serving in Cass county since 1925. Husted graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1915 and taught two years before farming. In 1920 he went to Scott county as farm adviser serving there for five years before going to Cass county.

G. Tupper Swaim, former Kankakee county farm adviser, is up to his neck in work organizing and directing Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see, the new 50-acre northern Illinois district 4-H camp along Rock creek in Kanakakee county which already has served as the summer camp grounds for many northern Illinois 4-H groups.

A crew of 40 cleared trees, built roads, leveled space for a softball diamond during a work week held in August at Livingston county's new 4-H club park three and one-half miles northwest of Pontiac. Local townships donated trucks for hauling dirt and gravel. Under construction is a building for rest rooms, park's first permanent structure.

Farm Bureau membership in Illinois at the end of July was 129,723, according to the report of Organization Director O. D. Brissenden. Membership at the end of June was 128,940. Membership at present is assumed to be over the 130,000 mark.

A grasshopper outbreak in the western and southwestern areas of Illinois is reported by H. B. Petty, extension entomologist at the University of Illinois. The outbreak is serious and may damage crops as far north as Monmouth. Poison bait is available at your county Farm Bureau, Petty said.

Jo Daviess County Farm Adviser Wayne Churchill will become Will county farm adviser this month. He succeeds John H. Brock, who resigned to become business manager of the Northern Illinois Dairy Cattle Breeders' Association at Dundee. Churchill is a graduate of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. He taught at Bardolph high school and was assistant farm adviser in Sangamon county for seven years.

Organic matter can be added to the soil by plowing under legumes and residues of other crops.

Norman McCoy (center) of Macon county, was reelected president of the Flying Farmers at their recent meeting in Lafayette, Ind. He is shown with William Renshaw (left) and Arthur Moore of Prairie Farmer.

"FRUIT EXCHANGE IS BEST MARKET"

BY LEWIS A. REISNER
Field Editor, IAA RECORD

A GOOD sized crop of peaches—but not a record breaker—moved orderly from southern Illinois orchards to market through the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange at Carbondale during early August harvest season.

With a wind storm lashing through orchards in midst of peach harvest causing loss through windfall and limb-rub, estimates were lowered from the early season 1 million bushel forecast, and the 1946 peach crop was placed at 800,000 by growers and buyers.

This meant a total harvest of about half last year's record crop of 1,600,000 bushels.

Most housewives at such markets as Danville, Decatur and Rockford were buying peaches hauled from orchards by trucks, as about half the crop moved to market in this fashion.

Remainder of the crop was shipped to the large terminal markets, like Chicago, in pre-cooled, refrigerator cars and sold to distant city buyers.

Growers were able to bring in the harvest with local help as evidenced by neighbors helping Raymond "Buck" Moniger at his packing plant next to an orchard on his 400 acre farm south and west of Carbondale near Murphysboro.

It was 9 at night. Lights were burning. Packing crews were finishing a long, hard day.

There was a thread of good natured joking, not a little at the expense of the boss himself, big, easy going, good natured Moniger, as the crew packed his 6000 bushel peach crop.

"This is the sight we wait all year to see. We don't mind the long hours during the packing season," he said,

Pickers, mostly local help, work long hours in hot orchards, earn good wages, work by hour or bushels picked. They pluck goldenred peaches from tree, place them in canvas bags.

"because these few days are the reward for a season's work, expense and worry."

He explained the packing process. The peaches pass on roller belts through a defuzzing machine that rubs the fuzz from the fruit and at the same time dusting them with a mild preservative powder.

Peaches then move slowly up an incline where defectives are picked out as well as the average sized peach for the particular pack being crated.

The peaches then pass over spaced rollers, the smaller, undersized ones dropping through.

Since Moniger's were packing two-inch, No. 1 peaches at the time, the rollers were set at a distance of two inches - hence the name of the grade No. 1, two-inch.

Buck is enthusiastic about the Exchange. "We joined when they first moved to Carbondale. About ten or eleven years ago.

"They sell all our peaches. It's the best market we've found and we've tried them all."

He buys all his supplies directly or indirectly from the Exchange Supply Company and shares in the patronage dividends.

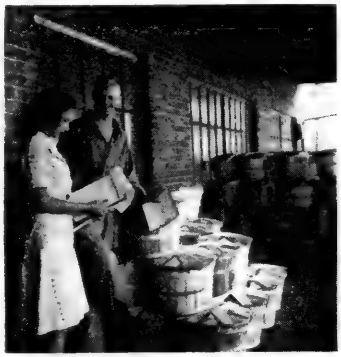
They've made good money during the last five or six years but they're not forgetting that peaches dipped to 27c a bushel in the grim early '30's.

They certainly would not recommend the wave of speculation that followed the last war.

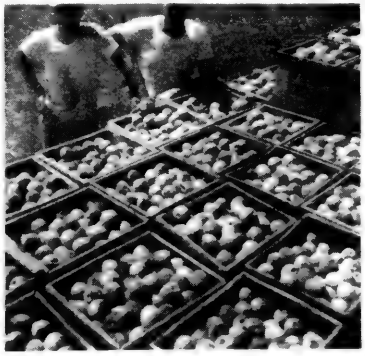
"Everyone rushed in. Doctors, lawyers, everyone," one grower recollected. "And just offhand, they lost their shirts."

Present experienced growers may be setting out new orchards, but only to replace old ones, or to give a son a start.

Few are overly optimistic, just hoping for a fair, steady market, with a gradual decline from today's high level.



Emile Vancil, Exchange secretary, checks receipts with platform salesman Lowell O'Neal. Peaches are sold from loading platform by bushel or truck-load lots. Sales were brisk.



Thomas brothers rest after bringing in wagon load of peaches from field to packing shed on father's farm. They're partners with father, C. J. Thomas, successful Carbondale orchardist.

Packers sort, remove defective peaches. Fruit moves by belt and roller through defuzzing machine, over sorting rollers, into market basket. Last job is to ring-top, deliver to market.

WORRIED ABOUT PRICES?

Your Farm Bureau Service Company can save you money and assure you of a supply of quality oil and greases.

EXAMPLE:

Right now your company is in the midst of a great motor oil booking program. Your winter and spring oil supply should be arranged for now.

Orders placed now will be protected on *price*, and in addition, will receive a special *Future Order Discount* of 3c per gallon. Payment will not become due until delivery is made.

CONCLUSION:

ORDER YOUR MOTOR OIL AND GREASE NOW!

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY SERVICE

WHAT ARE YOUR LUBRICATION NEEDS?

See your salesman about your requirements. He has the authoritative Blue Seal Service Guide for correct lubrication of cars, trucks and tractors.

MOTOR OILS

ILLINI A premium grade motor oil that keeps clean motors clean. Ideal for cars, trucks or tractors.

BLUE SEAL A pure paraffin base oil known in the industry as "regular."

PENN BOND Another good versatile oil made from Pennsylvania grade crude and blended for use in farm motors.

I.F.S. HEAVY DUTY An Oil made especially for heavy duty work in diesel motors in trucks and tractors.

GREASES

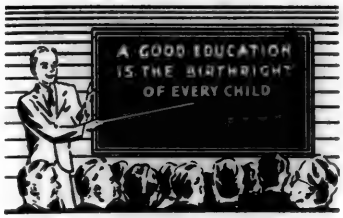
LUCO LUBE A high quality grease that "stays put" and defies heat and water.

HARVESTER GUN A cold weather grease for combines and corn pickers.

ALUMINATE GUN A clear color grease that survives melting.

ANTI-RUST a wonderful machinery protector. Prevents rust for a year.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.



By JOHN COX
IAA Director of Rural School Relations

Dedicated to the improvement of rural education, this column will include varied items of possible interest to parents and patrons of our rural schools.

E. H. Lukenbill, county superintendent of schools in Logan county, on June 6 reported on the first four votes on reorganization in that county. They were all favorable by from 2 to 1 to 10 to 1 majorities. He said the enrollments in the four schools ranged from 100 to 257 pupils and the assessed valuation from $1,488,000 to $3,918,000 in the largest district. A more recent report states that five out of seven proposals for consolidation in that county were acceptable to the people.

Also early in the summer a letter came from Clem Garton, a Farm Bureau leader for many years in Logan county and now chairman of their County School Survey Committee. The letter, though expressing a slightly different opinion from that held by leaders in several other counties with reference to the unit district, is full of common sense and describes one type of approach to school reorganization.

"My dear friend:

"I feel the time is opportune to write you about our progress on school survey reorganization of schools in Logan county and also some of the fixed ideals of the members of the survey committee as evolved from meetings and contact with the rural people.

"As you see, we have about one-third of the rural schools of Logan county consolidated into administrative units. Besides there will be elections held soon in Hartsburg and country-side, also Emden and country-side for two more units.

"Committees have been chosen at meetings held in West Lincoln township and New Holland community to proceed in action for consolidation.

"We have meetings scheduled to be held in the near future at Broadwell, Elkhart, Cornland, and Middletown. When these are held, we have canvassed the entire county on our initial program of reorganization of rural schools. What high school problems we may have, also non-high school territory, we shall tackle this winter when the days are short and the nights long. We find at these meetings, it is midnight or 1:00 a.m. when we get home. This is hard on weary farmers. However, I must say as chairman, I have a wide-awake enthusiastic board to cooperate with and our secretary, Mr. Lukenbill. There is none better.

"Here are our fundamental precepts in rural school reorganization in Logan county.

"We wish to establish districts of some two million dollars assessed valuation (old rate) as much as we can, so that the tax rate need not be exorbitant and yet have modern educational facilities.

"We wish our district to be large enough financially, yet small enough that pupils can be quickly transported to school without spending too much time on the bus.

"We strive for a four-teacher staff and around 100 pupils as our minimum. That is a teacher for every two grades. Of course, in towns like Mt. Pulaski and Atlanta, there will be more teachers and in a limited few at present there may be less than four teachers.

"We advise the teaching of music both vocal and instrumental in our consolidated schools. Two school units may arrange the employment of a music teacher when they really get functioning with a centralized school. We are also looking forward to a county wide system of motion pictures — visual education — in the years to come.

"We take the viewpoint, that our small urban towns of Logan county are logical rural community centers, the place where rural people trade and go to church and therefore, make ideal centers for rural schools. In this way, we can preserve the rural environment, social contact, and farmer domination of our rural schools.

"By preaching this kind of gospel, coupled with the fact, that with consolidation pupils will have competition in class, we can offer distinct advantages to rural people. Also with a teacher for every two grades each teacher will have fewer classes and more time to give for recitation and study periods than is found today in so many of our one-room schools where a teacher may actually be teaching all grades, first to eighth, involving 25 to 30 classes a day with a 10 minute period for recitation.

"We are taking this survey to the people, and when these facts are so forcibly presented by actual charts on enrollment and financial resources, the reaction is an awakening of our rural folks.

"We do not advocate at present time the unit system in Logan county. We think it is impractical and the people are not ready for it and will not accept it.

"Our high school districts were laid out in a frenzied grab for territory. We cannot make our rural grade consolidation conform with high school boundaries. Nor can we vice versa, cut off high school boundaries to conform with rural community centers. However, in matters of transportation there can and will be mutual cooperation between high and grade school departments of education.

"In summary, we feel the rural people of Logan county want better educational opportunities for their children, yet they are practical, hard headed farmers with their feet on the ground and are not prone to listen to any impractical, visionary, theoretical schemes of consolidation of schools.

"We appreciate the interest you have taken in the movement for the reorganization of the schools and the assistance that you have rendered to us in Logan county."

Very truly yours,
Clem Garton

Alfalfa hay cured in sunlight lost more carotene than that cured in darkness or in the shade, according to Kansas Station tests. Windrowing alfalfa soon after cutting aids in retaining carotene, they found. High moisture and high root reserves were found essential to good seed production with alfalfa.

Poultry range studies by New Jersey Station researchers reveal that range-reared flocks show a considerable feed saving, especially in mash, over birds in confinement. Although chickens are said to be without sense of taste, these birds manifestly preferred redtop to red clover.

INTERNATIONAL SHOW PROMISES TO BE LARGEST IN YEARS

PRIZE lists increased by approximately 100 per cent over the 1941 show will be offered on many of the breeds that will be featured at the 1946 International Live Stock Exposition to be held Nov. 30 to Dec. 7 at the Chicago Stock Yards, ac-

A prize list of $6,000 for each of the three major beef cattle breeds — Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorn, and Hereford — will be offered. A $2,000 classification will be given for Polled Shorthorns, same as in 1941.

Carlot feeder cattle will be dropped this year from the International's competition. In their place, a show featuring feeder cattle only in carlots will be held at the Chicago Stock Yards, Oct. 28-29, 1946.

Premiums totaling $5,320 will be offered in the October feeder cattle show. The cattle will be shown in four classes — steer and heifer calves and yearling steers and heifers in carlots of 20 head each, then judged and sold at auction.

With the admission of Hereford hogs to the competition, a new breed of swine will be added. Yorkshire swine are being reinstated.

The International also will include the junior livestock feeding contest, the collegiate and junior livestock judging contests and the spectacular horse show. Plans are under way for the return of the International Grain and Hay Show, world's largest crop show, which has been one of the important features of the exposition.

LONG-LIVED TIRE

HOW would you like to get 78,642 miles on your next set of tries? It takes a little more care than the average motorist bothers to take, but it can be done.

A well-worn Blue Seal Master tire is on display at the Illinois Farm Supply Company office to prove it. And it is not too far gone that you couldn't get another 15,000 or 20,000 miles out of it.

R. O. Almgreen, director of accounting statistics in the Chicago office of Farm Supply Company, kept track of the hardy Blue Seal casing.

Its record, according to Almgreen, includes 78,642 actual miles on the road, including 59,500 on the original tread and 19,242 on a Farm Supply re-cap. And the four-ply 6.50x16 tire still retains about two-thirds of the non-skid design of the re-cap.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ON TO SAN FRANCISCO

We have been hearing considerable about the trip to the American Farm Bureau Federation convention at San Francisco, Calif., in December and were wondering about room and train reservations and their cost. Please let us know if there is any chance of us going.

We will be married 40 years in December and thought it would be a fine opportunity for us to celebrate our anniversary. If there is a chance for us to be included in the Illinois tour to San Francisco, we would like to go.

Thought it would be a good idea to get our reservations in as soon as possible because I suppose there will be a large crowd going from Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Rathbun
Mercer County

You can bet your boots Illinois will be well represented at San Francisco. Finding housing for all will be a problem so the Rathbuns are smart in inquiring early. Answers to all your questions will be given in the September and October IAA RECORDS. See Pages 4 & 5.—Editor.

YOU CAN'T EAT DOLLAR BILLS

The longest assembly line on earth
Stretches from coast to coast.
Six million farmers ply their skill,
That you may have some toast.

Your T-bone steak comes off this line
But, them "dogies" have to grow.
It takes three years from the planning stage
On the range in New Mexico.

The corn belt farmer does his stuff,
He's proud of the moving chain.
With worn out tools he struggles on,
Against drouth or excessive rain.

His tractors purr from dawn till dusk
Here "slow down" is a crime.
There's been no "walk outs" on this line
And none draw double time.

No steel! No coal! No tools, produced.
No meat! No butter! they whine.
They strike again for increased pay,
And wreck their own food line.

When will our city cousins learn,
They can't eat dollar bills?
If they'd produce, as farmers do
Plenty would cure our ills.

Ol' Long Green

ILLINOIS HOGS TO CUBA

Last week I completed the sale of two carloads of purebred Poland China boars and gilts to the government of Cuba. They will be used to improve the breed of the country which at present has few Poland Chinas. This is the first shipment of the breed to be sent to Cuba in recent years and the only one to be purchased by the Cuban government this year.

Recently Dr. Juan Comple Leona, agent for the Cuban government made the trip with interpreter Roberto Azpiazo to Winchester, Ill., to close the deal.

The hogs were shipped July 31 in two specially equipped railroad cars and were accompanied to Miami by my father, Charles W. Jones. At Miami they were shipped aboard a boat and were in charge of Guillermo Padilla.

Because I lacked some gilts to fill my order I purchased 38 head from Austin and Clyde Patterson of Jacksonville to fill out the shipment.

LaVern Jones
Scott county

We're not surprised that the Cuban government came to Illinois for choice hogs after seeing the splendid animals on display at the Illinois State Fair in Springfield.—Editor.

PEOPLE ARE FUNNY

The manufacturer of whisky puts his grain thru a distillery, called a still. It comes out as firewater. The consumer pays $4 to $6 a quart, or 25-50c a drink for it, puts his glass on the bar and says, "Gimme another."

The farmer puts his grain thru a distillery, called a cow, and the consumer pays 12-20c for it, takes a drink and sets his glass on the table, and says, "Go easy on the milk, folks, the price is 'way up."

—Shawano (Wis.) County Journal

IAA FIGHTS INCREASE IN RURAL TELEPHONE RATES

Increased telephone rates sought by the Illinois Commercial Telephone Company in an application filed with the Illinois Commerce Commission are being opposed actively by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The proposed rates would increase the annual telephone bills of the company's 86,000 subscribers in 181 communities by more than $880,000 annually.

More than 17,378 are rural subscribers. In addition there are more than 5,000 subscribers of farmer-owned lines switched by the Illinois Commercial Telephone Company.

G. W. Baxter, director of the IAA transportation department, has appeared at three hearings before the Illinois Commerce Commission on behalf of Farm Bureau members from the areas involved. Hearings will be resumed Sept. 17 at Springfield.

Long-time records show that for each bushel of corn that a farm produces above the average per-acre yield, the productive value of the whole farm is increased by about $4 per acre.

ON TO 'FRISCO!

(*Continued from page 5*)

Spanish missions and Brackenridge Park.

Dec. 4—Train arrives at El Paso after crossing central and western Texas at night. It's here you'll see the weird beauty of the Carlsbad Caverns, sure to be the highlight of the trip for many.

A trip across the Rio Grande into Old Mexico to the Spanish-Indian city of Juarez will be included if time permits.

Dec. 5—Phoenix. A 50-mile sightseeing trip that includes the Salt River Valley Irrigation Project.

Dec. 6.—Los Angeles. Trip by car through city and suburbs.

Dec. 7—San Francisco. Destination. A motor trip is planned over Golden Gate Bridge to see the Giant Redwood trees in Muir Woods.

The Illinois party will be in San Francisco six days and five nights. During this time convention officials will have additional entertainment.

Convention over, the Illinois delegates will leave San Francisco during the afternoon of Dec. 12.

The train will delay in Salt Lake City the following day for travelers to visit the Mormon Temple and hear an organ recital in the Tabernacle.

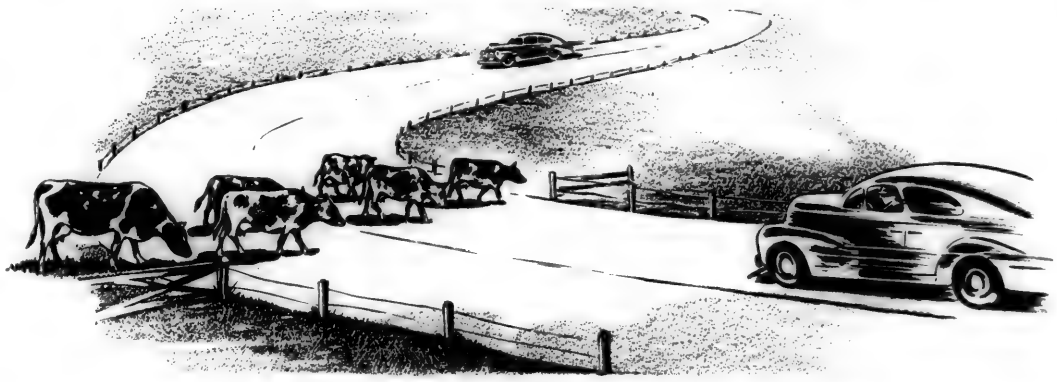
On Dec. 14 the train arrives in Denver after a 200 mile trip over the Colorado Rocky Mountains with a stop in the Royal Gorge.

The caravan arrives back home in Illinois on Dec. 15 when the train enters the Illinois Central Station in Chicago at 6 p.m.

For every billion pounds of corncobs burned, 16 million pounds of ash or mineral constituents are lost that should have been returned to the soil. Also 10,000 pounds of nitrogen are lost completely.

Employes of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association are first to move into the IAA's new 12th story home at Wabash and Ohio streets, Chicago. Watching Jim Callahan scrape off the name of the former occupant are: left to right, Dorothy Mogren, Verna Gridley, Clair Schneider, and Joseph Gough.

JURIES FIND
TWO FARMERS LIABLE FOR
LIVESTOCK ON HIGHWAY



Two policyholders in Country Mutual Casualty Company will testify as to the need for insurance as the result of verdicts against them in two lawsuits growing out of injuries sustained by motorists when their automobiles collided with livestock out on the highway. These verdicts were recently returned by Illinois juries in these cases:

CASE A (Eastern Illinois County)

Jury awarded motorist $4000 for injuries received in collision with horse which broke through barbed-wire fence and walked out on highway.

CASE B (Northern Illinois County)

Jury awarded passenger in truck $7,500 for back injuries suffered when truck collided with hog which got loose and was on highway.

These farmers were fortunate to have a Farmers General and Employers Liability policy in this Company. This policy covers accidents such as those described above and also provides protection for claims from injured employees.

See Your Insurance Representative at the Farm Bureau for Full Particulars.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street **Chicago 5, Illinois**

BEWARE OF SEPTEMBER

By Walter W. Whitlock

Director, IAA Safety Department

SEPTEMBER is a dangerous month. And here's why.

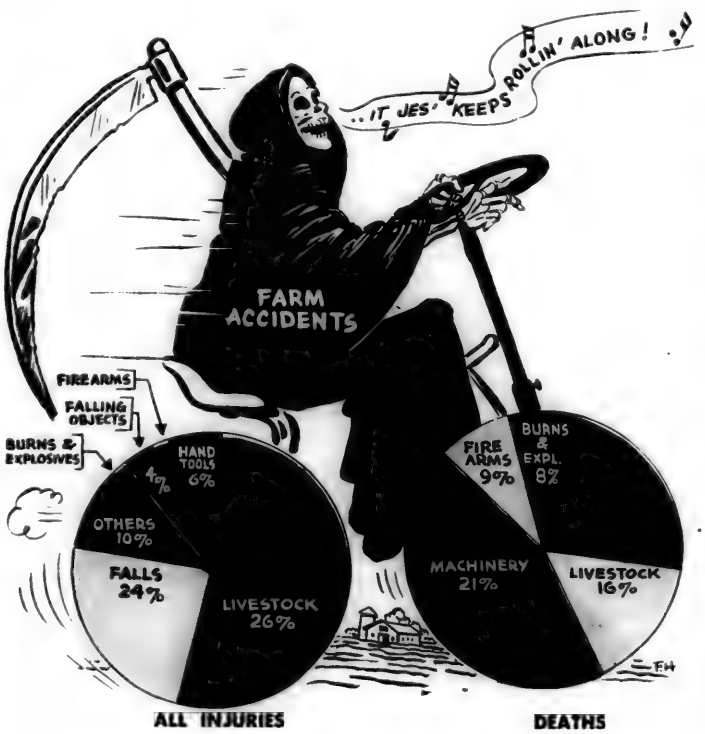
As this 30-day period passes into history, nine of you Illinois farm people will have been put out of action every day by serious farm accidents and two of you will have been killed every third day.

It isn't a pleasant prospect to think that you might be one of the victims. You probably won't be if you are careful. It's the fellow who takes chances that winds up as a statistic in the accident records.

What sort of accidents do you get involved in on the farm in September? Let's take a look at the statistics compiled by the IAA Safety Department's study of September farm accidents in Illinois as reported in newspapers from 1940 through 1943.

But before we look at the records, we would like to remind you folks with children that you have a double responsibility. You have to be careful yourself and you have to teach your kids to be wary of accidents.

Why? Because at least one Illinois farm child is killed or injured every day in September! Once a week a child is killed! It would be silly of me to ask if you want anything like that to happen to your children. Of course you don't!



SEPTEMBER

FARM HOME AND WORK ACCIDENTS IN ILLINOIS

But you will want to keep in mind the principal causes of deaths and accidents on the farm in September. First of all farm machinery and livestock take their usual high toll as the most hazardous things on the farm to fool around with. Together, they cause five serious accidents daily.

Half of the 280 machinery accidents during the Septembers, 1940 through 1943, were attributed to the tractor. Refueling hazards, falling off, turning over, suffering crank kicks — these are still sources of grievous tractor troubles that can be avoided.

Remaining machinery mishaps involved mowers, spreaders, combines, corn machines and others.

Among Illinois farm children between the ages of six months and 15 years, machinery causes about one-third of all the accidents in September which averages about 35 deaths and accidents. Of the 10 accidents involving machinery during a recent 30-day period, three injuries and one death are attributed to the tractor. Other machines injuring children were the rotary hoe, spreader, cornsheller, truck, feed grinder and mower.

Of all the 280 September accidents with livestock, "Old Dobbin" took more than two-thirds of his share, while Bossy was a worse offender than the highly vaunted male.

Falls ranged from toppling from farm buildings to falls during work. Barn and hay-mow falls were high.

The use of hand tools accounted for 63 of our total, but encouragingly no deaths.

Four per cent of the total is caused by falling objects. Farmers still get in the way of falling trees. They still allow everything from timothy to tractors to fall on them.

September opens the hunting season on some game — and with it two per cent of the deaths and injuries from firearms. Watch your newspapers this month — they will carry the usual stories of the "gun that wasn't loaded," the fellow who dragged the gun through the fence behind him, and the hunter who strayed away from the hunting party later to be mistaken for some sort of game.

Burns and explosions account for two per cent of accidents in this month, but don't let that lull you into a false sense of security. This same cause accounts for 13 per cent on the yearly basis. Right now is the time to get your heating apparatus ready for winter.

"Miscellaneous" covers 87 out of

(*Continued on page 23*)

Bert Vandervliet Rejoins IAA Staff

Bert Vandervliet, since 1942 representative and research consultant of the Taxpayers Federation of Illinois, has been hired for work on rural taxation problems for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

B. Vandervliet

Expert on practical tax problems, Vandervliet is familiar to Farm Bureau members, having served as assistant director of the department of Taxation and Statistics for the Illinois Agricultural Association during 1937-1942.

He left the IAA to work for the Taxpayers' Federation of Illinois and in 1946, on leave of absence, served as executive secretary of the civic federation of Madison and St. Clair counties.

Born and reared at Danforth, Iroquois county, Vandervliet received degrees from Colorado College and the University of Cincinnati.

Before he first joined the IAA staff in 1937, Vandervliet worked as research assistant for the Illinois Commerce Commission.

Prior to that he worked on a survey for the Tennessee Valley Authority and served as executive secretary for the Cincinnati Regional Crime Commission.

Bernard Hicks, Farm Bureau member from Jo Daviess county and owner with brother, John, of Evergreen Airport on farm south of Warren, polishes 4-seated monoplane as Bob Hubner, center, and onlooker help. Next morning Hicks flew plane with wife and neighboring couple to Flying Farmers field-day at Purdue in July.

FARM LABOR RELIEF MAY BE IN SIGHT

Farm labor is hard to get but for the first time in three years relief seems in sight, reports George B. Whitman, assistant state supervisor of the University of Illinois extension farm labor program.

More married men now want jobs on farms than can be placed, due in large part to returning veterans who can find no housing, he says.

Wages for married men, as reported from DeKalb county, are set at $125-$140, and for single workers are $90-$110. For counties south and away from congested industrial areas wages are from $25 to $50 less.

Smallpox vaccination makes one a carrier of cow-pox virus, and a vaccinated person can pass on the disease to a cow.

R. W. Armstrong Joins Illinois Grain Staff

Russell W. Armstrong, 41, of Jacksonville has been employed as field representative for Illinois Grain Corporation, Illinois Agricultural Association grain brokerage affiliate.

R. W. Armstrong

Armstrong will travel throughout the state contacting elevators and the organization's offices at Mendota, Peoria, Bloomington, St. Louis, Champaign, and Jacksonville. He also will solicit new elevator membership and business.

The new field man was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, and moved with his parents as a small child to Illinois where he was reared on a farm in Warren county. He attended Kirkwood schools and later took a business course.

His entire working career has been devoted to selling and promotion and he has spent 15 years on the road in Wisconsin, Michigan and chiefly Illinois.

After working for an oil company at Monmouth, Armstrong did sales and promotion work for flour and feed companies. For the past several years he has been a salesman for the Nebraska Consolidated Mills of Omaha.

Junior 4-H Club Leaders Hold Annual Training Camp at Lake Bloomington

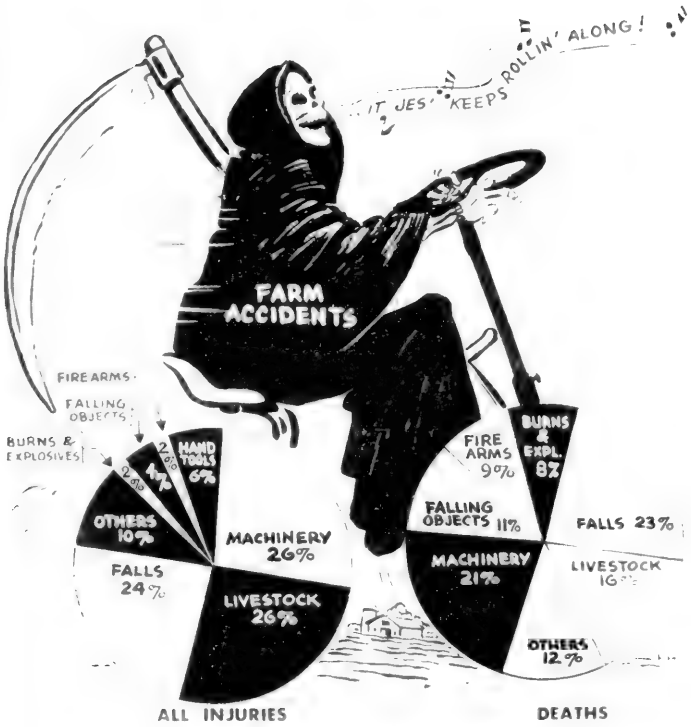
Junior leaders at 4-H training camp held July 23-27 at East Bay cross trestle bridge over Lake Bloomington, form evening chow line, are busy making new friends. They've spent day in organization-leadership talks aimed at making them better leaders on return to local clubs.

At morning flag raising ceremony on commons near lookout cabin members stand at attention while Gene Bischoff, Nancy Stuckey and Cletus Schertz unfurl flag. Later in day during group talks they agree on toughest membership hurdle — uncooperative parents.

Highlight in day comes when groups swim, ride paddle-wheeler on twilight cruise. Boys help sing spirituals, girls giggle at wettings from fresh-water spray, both banter with youth assistant leaders. Delegates are chosen on merit by local committees.

By Walter W. Whitlock

Director IAA Safety Department



SEPTEMBER

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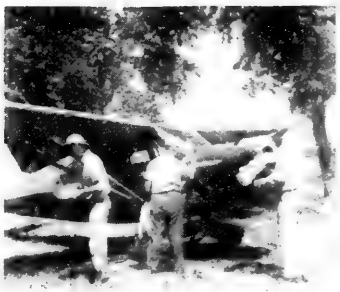
Bert Vandervliet Rejoins IAA Staff

B. Vandervliet



Bernard Hicks, Farm Bureau member from Jo Daviess county and owner with brother John, of Evergreen Airport on farm south of Warren, polishes 4-seated monoplane as Bob Hubner, center, and onlooker help. Next morning Hicks flew plane with wife and neighboring couple to Flying Farmers field-day at Purdue in July

FARM LABOR RELIEF MAY BE IN SIGHT

R. W. Armstrong Joins Illinois Grain Staff

R. W. Armstrong

Junior 4-H Club Leaders Hold Annual Training Camp at Lake Bloomington

Junior leaders at 4-H training camp held July 23-27 at East Bay cross trestle bridge over Lake Bloomington, form evening chow line, are busy making new friends. They've spent day in organization-leadership talks aimed at making them better leaders on return to local clubs.

At morning flag raising ceremony on commons near lookout cabin members, stand at attention while Gene Bischoff, Nancy Stuckey and Cletus Schertz unfurl flag. Later in day during group talks they agree on toughest membership hurdle — uncooperative parents.

Highlight in day comes when groups swim, ride paddle-wheeler on twilight cruise. Boys help sing spirituals, girls giggle at wettings from fresh-water spray, both banter with youth assistant leaders. Delegates are chosen on merit by local committees

Rural Youth

By
ELLSWORTH D. LYON

Camp life was popular again this summer. Elizabeth Hardy, Morgan, reports, "Morgan revived county camp, Aug. 31 to Sept. 1 at MacMurray Cabin on Lake Mauvaisterre." They've done it before and they did it again! Stephenson sponsored a successful county camp at Krape Park, Freeport. District camps reported to date are Shaw-Waw-Nas-See, July 13 and 14; Meron, Ind., Aug. 30 to Sept. 2; and Eastman, Sept. 7 and 8. These camps with the state camp at East Bay gave a large number of Rural Youthers a pleasant summer camp experience.

Edwards county Rural Youthers tour a brickyard as part of their educational program, "Know Your County."

Borrowing an idea from Bill Smith's and Clareta Walker's talk with Rural Youth "Over the Back Fence," learning can be fun — even in summer. Wabash enjoyed a study of safety led by Rose Knust. South Cook heard a talk on "Camera Technique." Massac discussed insurance led by general agent, C. Williams. Will heard a talk and saw pictures upon life in the Hawaiian Islands. Both were presented by veteran Bob Wallace. Whiteside's Newton Notions and Prophetstown's Tampico Warriors studied etiquette while the Morrison Merrymakers and the Twin City Ripples discussed citizenship. Edgar, led by Farm Adviser L. E. McKenzie, Home Adviser Helen Turner, and Youth Assistant H. B. Deffenbaugh, participated in a home grounds planning tour.

Rural Youthers have been providing service to their communities on hot days and at the same time replenishing their treasuries by running refreshment stands at county fairs, 4-H shows, sports festivals and Farm Bureau picnics. Among the counties engaging in this activity are Lawrence, Marshall-Putnam, Macoupin, Champaign, LaSalle, and Logan.

Hank Imig, Dick Stone, and John Schaefer were the responsible leaders in the now famous Mason County annual hayrack ride and watermelon bust. Flora Conant's home was the honored place for the Pulaski-Alexander group featuring square dancing and a watermelon party. DeKalb planned a hayride and weiner roast for their "bang up time" in August. Maxine Baughman reports that Clark held a hayride and watermelon feast. What you can't do with a watermelon! Warren held one meeting in the form of a hayrack party. No watermelons are mentioned in the report.

Carlos Reichert, youth assistant in Iroquois county, took 50 of his group by bus to Ideal Beach, Ind., for their big summer picnic. Montgomery held its annual all-day picnic at Lake Hillsboro. The girls furnished the fried chicken and the boys the soft drinks. About 65 attended the Rural Youth picnic supper at the Sparta Country Club late in July. Carroll combined a picnic supper with its county sports festival in Old Mill park, Savanna. Champaign and LaSalle took the boat from Chicago to Benton Harbor, Mich.

St. Louis became the more popular center of picnics, boat excursions and other summer activities for many counties during July and August. Wabash went by chartered bus for a picnic in Forest Park and later to see "Robin Hood" by the Municipal Opera. Pike went to Highland Park but added a double header ball game at Sportsman's park to its picnic; and in the evening a boat excursion. Schuyler concentrated on Forest Park and the Zoo. Rayetta Morgan hopes this will not be the last of such trips although the first for several years. Jackson, with 47 in the party, spent an enjoyable day on the S. S. Admiral. The Logan group "sailed" on the S. S. Admiral but scattered for various other activities.

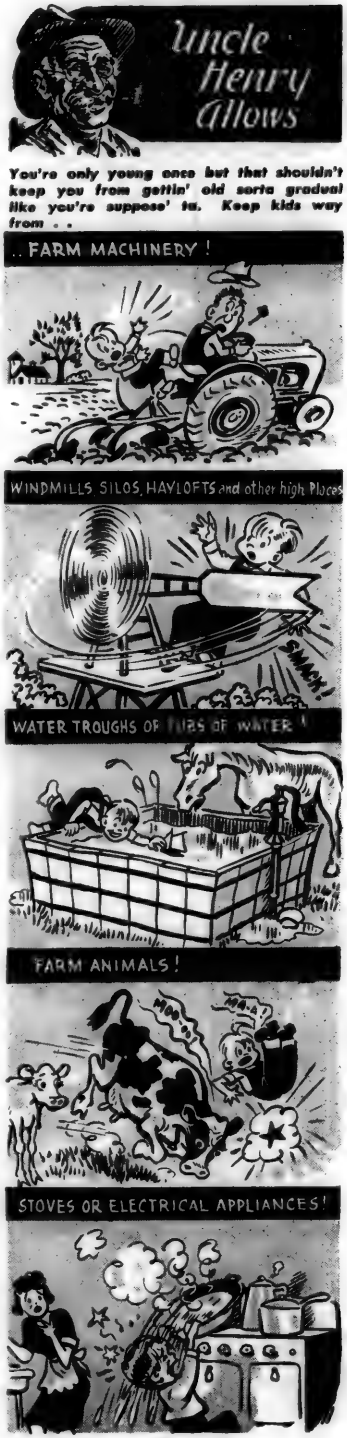
Rural Youthers engaged in active forms of recreation even in summer. Ogle danced at a county-wide party on the outdoor pavilion at the Pines. Wayne included square dancing as part of its annual peach festival. Brown, Schuyler, and Morgan converged upon Nichols park, Jacksonville, where a number of Rural Youthers warmed up in a hot softball game while others relaxed in a cool swim. Stephenson's second annual overnight camp at Krape Park, Freeport, had among other activities, such recreation as square dancing, boat riding, and tennis. At the later meeting they put on the rollers for a big skating party.

Kane county, divided into two groups to save gas during the war, has united again. Don McClay is the new president and Don Stoxen is the reporter.

While a number of counties have planned county Talk Fests, we are happy to know that Clinton, a newly organized county, is on the list also.

Wedding Bells — Miss Audrey Ryan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Ryan of Owaneco, Ill., and LeRoy Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Martin of Witt, Ill., were united in marriage on July 21. Audrey is a former member of Christian County Rural Youth, and LeRoy is former vice-president of Montgomery County. Mary Jane Reitzel and Bob Heller of Whiteside were married on July 3. We don't know about Bob but Mary has been an active member in Rural Youth. They reside at 505 Lincolnway, East Morrison.

Sumner Johnson, "live wire" president of Knox is leading his group to new heights. A twenty-two passenger plane chartered to transport part of the membership to the State Fair, Aug. 13, is evidence. A refreshment stand and the selling of racing programs at the Knox County Fair brought $300 net to the treasury of Rural Youth.



FOR NOVEMBER PRODUCTION

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The experienced poultryman will start NOW to build his pullet flock, so that by November he will be able to cash in on the seasonably higher prices.

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During recent years this program has become very popular because of its convenience and the economy it effects in time and labor.

"Free Choice" is a method of feeding BLUE SEAL POULTRY BALANCER with farm grains. This allows the pullets to balance their own rations according to their individual requirements.

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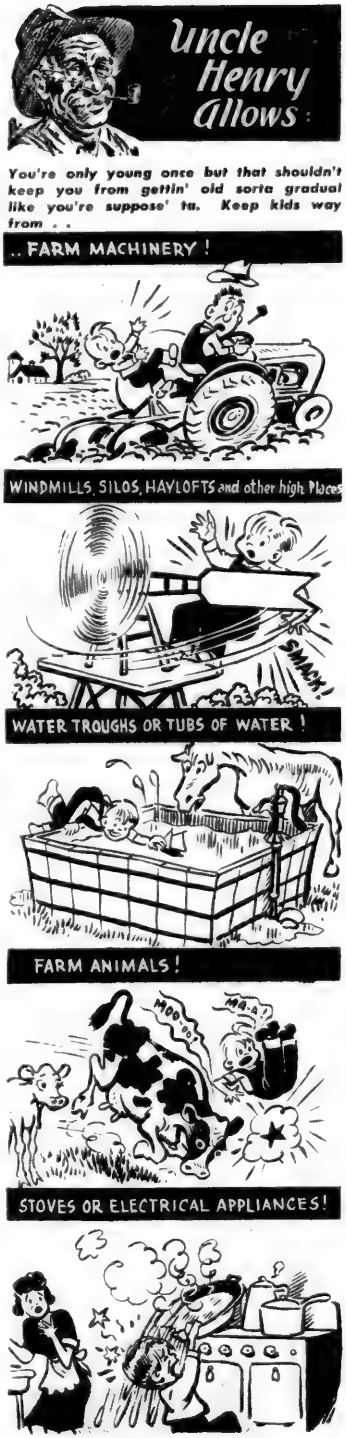

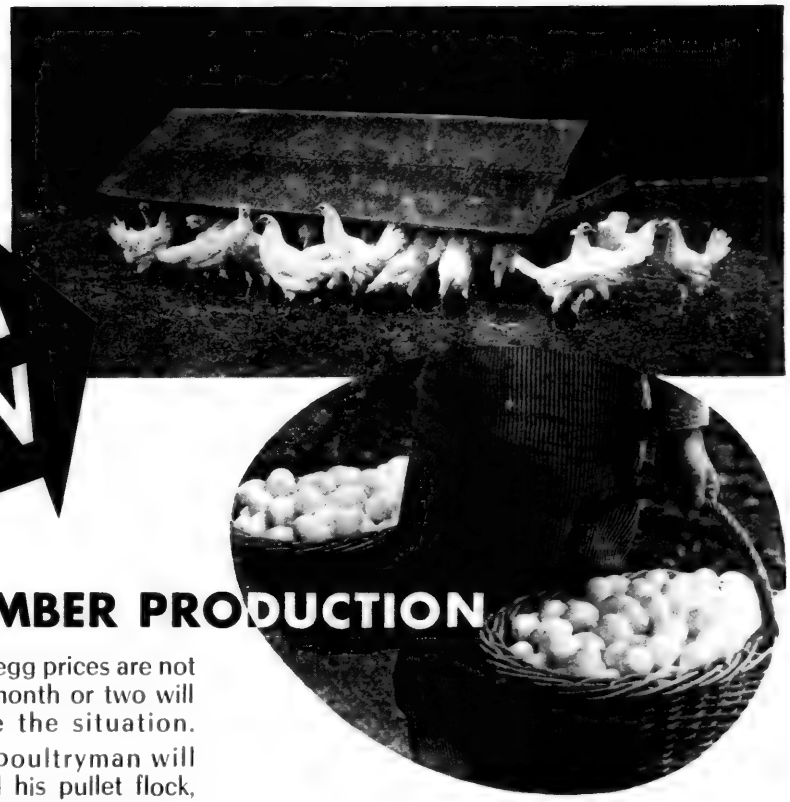

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Ex - GI is Cook County's 3500th Member

Richard Nesler, center, ex-serviceman and Cook county's 3500th Farm Bureau member, shakes hands with IAA President Charles B. Shuman. C. H. Mills, Cook COD, left, looks on.

"I'M MORE convinced than ever that the farmer needs to be organized. That's why I joined the Farm Bureau when I returned from service."

These are the words of Cook County Farm Bureau's 3500th member who recently signed a membership contract. He is Richard Nesler, who is farming a 130-acre dairy farm with his father, Fred, five miles northeast of Elgin.

Richard returned to farming this year after nearly five years in the army. Most of the time was spent in New Guinea and the Philippines.

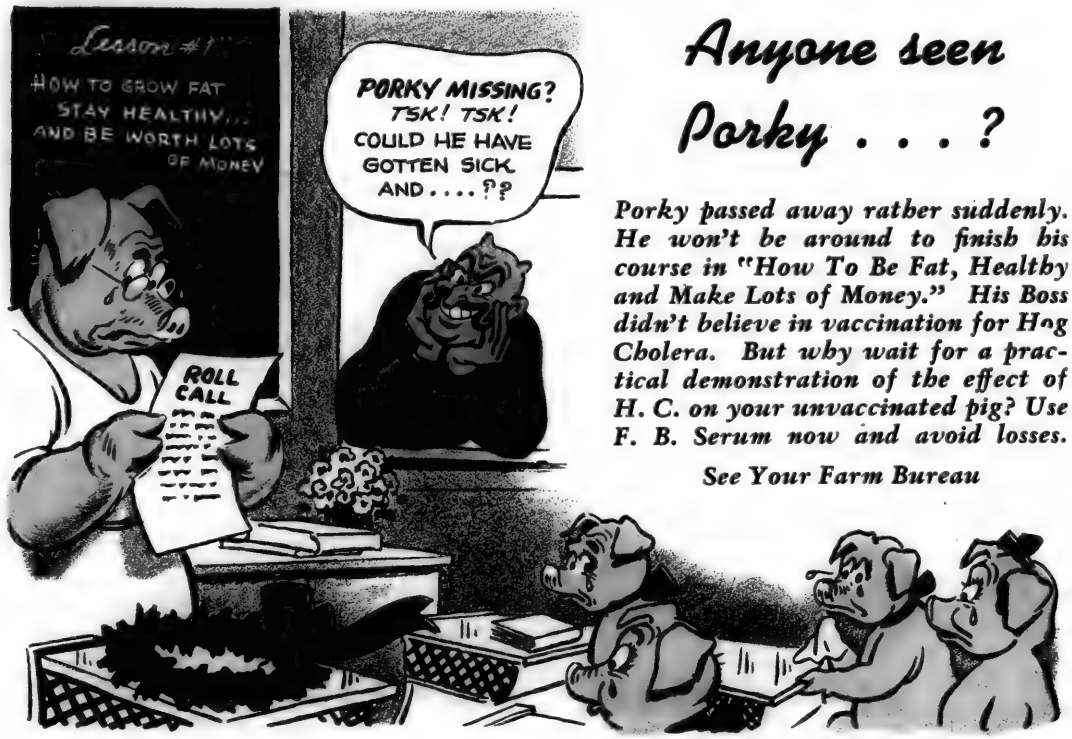
"I figure young farmers should pitch in and join the Farm Bureau and help build the organization," Richard said. "My Dad has been a Farm Bureau member for 20 years, but I figured it was pretty near time when I went on my own and had a membership too."

C. H. Mills, Cook county organization director, considers it prophetic that the 3500th member should be a young man returning from overseas duty to take his place in the life of the community. One of the first things Richard did when he returned was to enter into a partnership with his father in operating the home farm. The next step was to identify himself with an organization working for a better farm life—the Farm Bureau.

"Just as this young man had joined," Mills said, "so are thousands of young farmers entering the Farm Bureau, and by so doing helping to restore the nation to normalcy. As has always been the case, the hope of the future lies in our young men stepping out and taking their proper place in the business world."

Signing the 3500th member in the Cook County Farm Bureau marks the achievement of another goal. It doesn't seem quite possible that back in 1927, Cook county had less than 200 members. At that time there was some suggestion that perhaps there wasn't enough agriculture in Cook county to maintain an organization. The leaders thought differently and as a result the Cook County Farm Bureau has moved ahead steadily. In 1940, the 2000-member goal was reached. Three years later, the 2500-mark was passed, and in 1944, membership had climbed to 3000.

With the 3500-mark attained, Cook County Farm Bureau is ready to move to new highs.



Anyone seen Porky . . . ?

Porky passed away rather suddenly. He won't be around to finish his course in "How To Be Fat, Healthy and Make Lots of Money." His Boss didn't believe in vaccination for Hog Cholera. But why wait for a practical demonstration of the effect of H. C. on your unvaccinated pig? Use F. B. Serum now and avoid losses.

See Your Farm Bureau

BEWARE OF SEPTEMBER

(*Continued from page* 18)

1090 accidents. But watch 'em. These miscellaneous things are killers just the same. They include that penny behind the fuse, the old rusty barbed wire fence, the lightning that couldn't strike twice in the same place, and the saving of a few cents by home cleaning with naphtha or gasoline.

Among accidents to farm children during our recent 30-day check, falls of all sorts added seven more to the total. One of these was a two-year-old child who fell on a broken fruit jar and was killed when the glass entered the heart. Three small children were drowned during the month.

Other causes, including farm animals, lightning and electricity, round out the total number of farm accidents averaging about a child-a-day seriously injured or killed on Illinois farms.

September IS a dangerous month! Let's be more careful this September!

NEW BILL MERGES FARM CREDIT AGENCIES

During the last session of Congress a bill was passed and signed by President Truman authorizing the Farmers' Home Corporation, designed to streamline the administration of the government's agricultural credit and related activities.

The purpose, as explained by the bill's sponsor, Rep. Cooley (Dem.-N.C.), is "to give only one agency the power to make direct loans to farmers, and to limit those loans to farmers who cannot get credit anywhere else."

The bill will abolish the Farm Security administration, some activities of the Farm Credit administration, and all activities of the National Housing agency which pertain to property and other assets formerly managed by the FSA. The bill likewise requires the liquidation of all subsistence loans made by the FCA. It contained a number of American Farm Bureau Federation recommendations.

PRE-COOLED PEACHES

Pre-cooled peaches hold up two to three days longer than those refrigerated under old methods causing less shipping loss. By this method peaches lose their field heat in a matter of a few hours.

Farm records show that in cash-grain areas year-to-year earnings tend to be higher where less than 15 per cent of the tillable land is maintained in clovers and alfalfa than where more land is kept in those crops.

"Let's pull together"

during the coming fall and winter months by storing plant foods on the farm. It appears that the supply by next spring's crop season time will not be sufficient to fill the need of Illinois farmers. It promises to be more plentiful, however, during the "off-season" fall and winter months.

Your Blue Seal Distributor will secure a major portion of the supply for your county during these months, but it is obvious that he can order no more than can be stored.

Give a hand **— by storing next season's needs on your farm — your supply will be assured, the handling expense will be less, and your savings will be increased.**

Blue Seal Plant Foods are of high quality and can be stored safely during winter.

FARM STORAGE HINTS

1. **Keep fertilizer dry from the car to your barn.**
2. **Store it in a weather tight building. (Tight roof and sides and a good floor.)**
3. **Pile away from walls since they collect moisture in cold weather.**
4. **Pile on a wooden floor, or better yet, on a platform several inches off the floor.**
5. **Limit piles to 5 or 6 high, if possible, certainly not over 10 high. Greater weight increases tendency to harden.**
6. **Pile the bags loosely, leaving a space between piles for free air circulation.**

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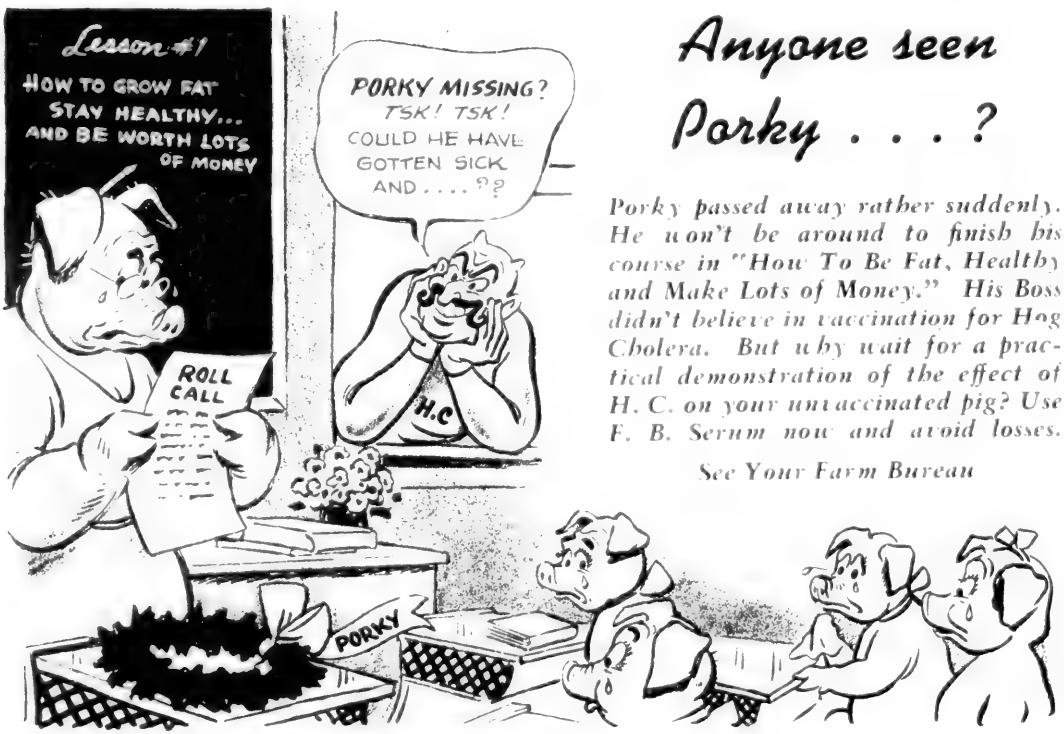

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NEWS and VIEWS

HOME BUREAU ASKED TO HELP FOREIGN YOUNGSTERS

CHILDREN in war-torn countries are not as fortunate as our boys and girls here. At the Jacksonville conference it was suggested that the Home Bureau units send a package or packages for these youngsters.

If you would like to have your package arrive for Christmas, mail it before *October 1.*

Packages are sent to the Children's Fellowship and Gift Association and this organization distributes the packages to the needy children.

If you are planning to send a Christmas box, or any box, please follow the directions as listed to insure the safe arrival of your package.

1. Check with your local postmaster as to size of package and list of items that may be included and come within specified rules. (Regulations change frequently.)

2. Enclose individual's name and address, or name of unit and the unit president's name and address.

3. Send record of mailing to Mrs. L. J. Killey (chairman of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation committee on ACWW), Monmouth, Illinois.

4. Address package to — Children's Friendship and Gift Association, 28 Victoria Street, London S. W. 1, England, and label "Unsolicited Gifts" and either "Used Materials" or "Materials of no Value," according to contents. Since the packages are gifts, payment of duty will not be required if marked as suggested.

5. Suggested items: small toys, tins of milk, cod liver oil (tabloids) comb, writing paper and pencils, toothbrush, needle, thread, and buttons, (these are very scarce) handkerchiefs, hard candies, children's clean clothing, pieces of material, cocoa.

6. Wrap contents of package in a children's clean garment, piece of material, or tea towel before wrapping in heavy paper. This gives extra protection to contents and adds another article to the package.

7. List contents of package on the outside.

Home Bureau Federation officers at Jacksonville conference. Front row, left to right: Mrs. Stanley Castle, immediate past president, chairman legislative committee; Miss Myra Robinson, treasurer; Mrs. James C. Graham, secretary; Mrs. E. D. McGuire, director southeast district; Miss Pearl E. Barnes, president; Mrs. W. M. Kimmelshue, director northeast district; Mrs. Frank Garwood, director southwest district; Mrs. Emile Rediger, recreation chairman. Back row, left to right: Mrs. Elsie Mies, past president and member organization committee; Mrs. W. R. Goby, health chairman; Mrs. Dale Huffman, chairman organization committee; Mrs. John Clifton, chairman organization committee; Mrs. D. M. Ames, director east-central district; Mrs. Loren Johnston, director west-central district; Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, state leader; Miss Nora Bare, home adviser association; Mrs. R. E. Milligan, music chairman.

Home Bureau Holds Organization Conference at Jacksonville

MEMBERSHIP in Illinois Home Bureau was reported as 35,036 at the Organization and Citizenship conference held at MacMurray College in Jacksonville in July.

The new figure shows an increase of 5,971 during the year or nearly double the goal set at last year's conference. The goal for 1946-47 was set at 40,000.

During the year, Franklin county was added with its 363 Home Bureau members. County making the greatest numerical gain was McLean with 182 new members. Cook county showed a gain of 169 and Jackson-Perry, 136.

Throughout the four-day session, attended by 172 delegates, training for leadership and civic responsibilities was stressed.

One of the most important aspects of rural life considered was that of the state of Illinois' rural schools and education. Leading the discussions on this topic were John K. Cox, Illinois Agricultural Association director of rural school relations, and Hans C. Olsen of Eastern Illinois State Teachers College.

Other topics discussed by the delegates included rural living, rural health, world relations, child care, leadership and organization.

Foreign Brides Get Free Home Bureau Membership

Girls of foreign lands who married G. I. Joes from Madison county are lucky. To assist these brides in getting acquainted with us and to learn our American way of life, the Madison County Home Bureau offers a year's membership in the Home Bureau without charge . . . . from Mrs. Stanley Castle, Alton, immediate past president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

for HOMEMAKERS

HOMEMAKERS ASKED TO KEEP SAVING FATS

The great need for fat salvage is no secret — the United States wants fat for soap and other manufactured products, and foreign countries need it for food. Yet only 62 percent of America's homemakers are actually saving and using all the fats that come into their kitchens, says Miss Frances Cook, foods specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

It is estimated by the Consumers News Digest that 500 million pounds of fat could be salvaged each year, but one-half of this potential goes down the drain. During 1945 salvaged fats were used for nearly one-half the toilet soap produced, all of the laundry bar soap and about 25 percent of the heavy-duty packaged laundry soap.

Now additional demands are being made upon the fat supply to help improve the meager food stocks abroad. "With this urgent need for food, it seems inhuman for any one of America's homemakers to waste fat," states Miss Cook. "Yet one-third of them do. And this third is without question continuing to buy its share of the available soap.

BUFFET SET TO SAVE TABLES

Crocheted in light and dark cotton, this pattern is adaptable to many runner needs. Shown here is set of three pieces for buffet. Attractive for table, vanity and bureaus. Saves furniture too. For free instructions send enclosed self-addressed envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

FRONTS FOR FALL SUITS

Here's a chance to pep up your suit with a brave new front. The checkerboard dickey is swell for tailored wear, for sports try the plaid gingham, and for the completely feminine the organdie dickey. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelop to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

Hancock Serves Lunch

Mrs. Emmett Dunham, Plymouth, president of Hancock Home Bureau, reports that Hancock Home Bureau members had a stand at the Hancock County Junior Fair and served plate lunches (a balanced diet) at 55 cents.

"The concession which our organization had at the County Fair proved to be a financial success and a beautiful job of cooperation among the Home Bureau members," writes Mrs. Dunham.

Swine Show, Sept. 16

Midwest 4-H and vocational agricultural members will enter an estimated 700 to 900 barrows they have fed and fitted at a swine show featuring market hogs at the Chicago stock yards, Monday, Sept. 16.

Edgar county has scheduled Vee Powell, Chicago, hat designer, for September 6, in Paris.

HERE'S HOW TO MAKE YOUR GARDEN LILY POOL

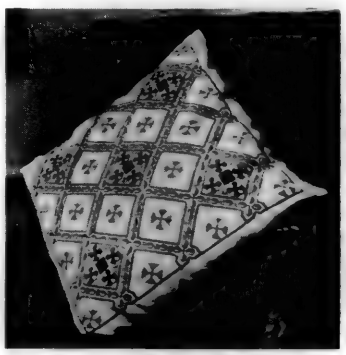
Many persons who would like the attractive, cool appearance of a lily pool in their garden hesitate to attempt it because it is considered too expensive. But according to S. W. Hall, floriculturist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, it is possible to build an inexpensive pool, too.

A small, reinforced concrete pool can be constructed by the home owner himself at a very moderate cost, and a less permanent pool can even be made of a wooden washtub or a halved wooden barrel at still less expense.

Supplying the pool with running water will of course increase the water bill, but so long as the water is changed occasionally, running water is not essential. The water can be siphoned out or, better still, a drain can be provided.

"If your water-garden is to grow successfully, it must be placed where it will receive full sunshine," says Mr. Hall. Then, too, it would be well to consider the rest of the garden when deciding on the location. The pool should be a definite part of the garden — not a feature that has strayed away and become lost.

PATTERN FOR PILLOW SLIP



Here's a stylized embroidery pattern with all-over design combining myrtle green, red and blue. Embroidery is worked on linen-like fabric of regular weave. Makes attractive pillow top or handsome card table cloth. For free instructions enclose self-addressed envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

Don't put it off any longer!

Paint up with SOYOIL!

Recondition that roof with

I. F. S. ROOF COATING

and

SOY-ZINC

I.F.S. ROOF COATING is an asphalt and asbestos compound which seals cracks and worn places in old roofs.

It is easily applied and gives added years to the life of your roof.

For metal roofs, gutters, and downspouts, we recommend SOY-ZINC. It is a primer for rusted metals and makes an excellent foundation for aluminum or metal paints. It can also be used as a finish coat.

For a good barn paint, you can't beat No. 90 SOYOIL Red Barn Paint! Thousands of farmers in Illinois have proved its superiority. It is specially prepared for use in this climate.

You will be pleased with its rich color, its long-lasting qualities, and with its mildew-resisting properties. Here's a barn paint made for barns!

INTERIOR PAINTS

Now is a good time to re-decorate the interior of the house, too. A variety of colors and tints is available in the SOYOIL line. A choice array of pastel shades can be had in SOYLITE casein paints. Use of SOYNAMEL, in pleasing colors, is a quick, easy way to beautify kitchen and bathroom walls and woodwork.

Ask Your Blue Seal Salesman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

FIGHT FIRE *with* CAUTION

Farm fires are grim and costly. But *most* of them can be prevented. Develop the habit of recognizing and correcting fire hazards.

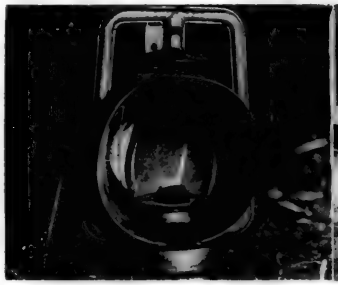
COUNTRY *Mutual* FIRE *Company*

Formerly Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company

Only paper covered this hole, where a metal cover should have been. This house has been living on borrowed time. Cut away paper and cover stovepipe holes with metal covers.

Drying clothes, shoes, or kindling wood in the bake oven or near the stove or grate is little short of arson. Many serious farm fires are started by this common, innocent-looking habit.

Exploding kerosene can produce ribl burns and lasting scars. B a cold or late supper than run risk, trying to light wet coal large sticks of wood by pourin kerosene.



How often have you done this — set a lantern down on a straw-littered floor? Better hang it up on a steady hook. And be sure, too, that the wick is evenly trimmed and the burner fits tight.

Don't carry loose matches in your pocket. They're easy to drop. Carry book matches or a lighter, and use with caution.

You've probably done this a dred times. But it's still not a practice, lighting a lantern i the barn. The lighted match may fly off and into the hay, l ing down the barn.

Smokers who insist on a late smoke in bed often doze off — and wake up in another world. The practice is criminal when other members of the household are sleeping, and have no chance for escape.

In this mechanical age, oily rags and oily canvas gloves accumulate quickly. Keep them in a metal container. Oily rags tossed in a heap somewhere can start a fire by spontaneous combustion.

Use lamps with a broad base, easily upset — note the differ in the two here. And keep l away from blowing curtains, v and out of the reach of childre

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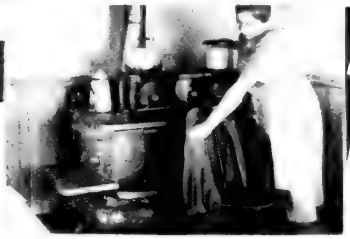

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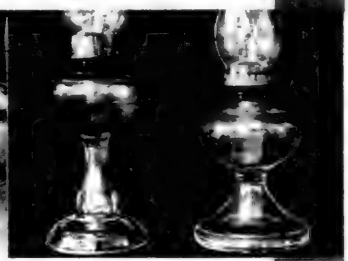

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H. P. Rusk,
508 Florida Ave.,
Urbana, Ill.
10-1824

The HOSTAGES we give to FORTUNE

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

No farmer who has a young son growing up beside him can be indifferent to the long-range **future** of agriculture. For he has given to that **future** a **hostage** . . . . a son, whose fortunes shall be bound to the fortunes of the soil. Today, Illinois farmers are meeting this responsibility by **united action,** by making their wants and views known among the men who shape the future of agriculture. Today, through their Farm Bureau, Illinois farmers speak with a voice that is heard and respected, for we plead not just our own cause but the cause of the nation. Only through a strong, prosperous agriculture can we maintain a strong, well-fed, prosperous America. Yes, your Farm Bureau serves the whole nation.

There is strength for us in numbers. Tell your neighbor what Farm Bureau has to offer him. Get your neighbor to join and we'll all be stronger — he needs our strength, we need his.

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
OCTOBER, 1946

Record

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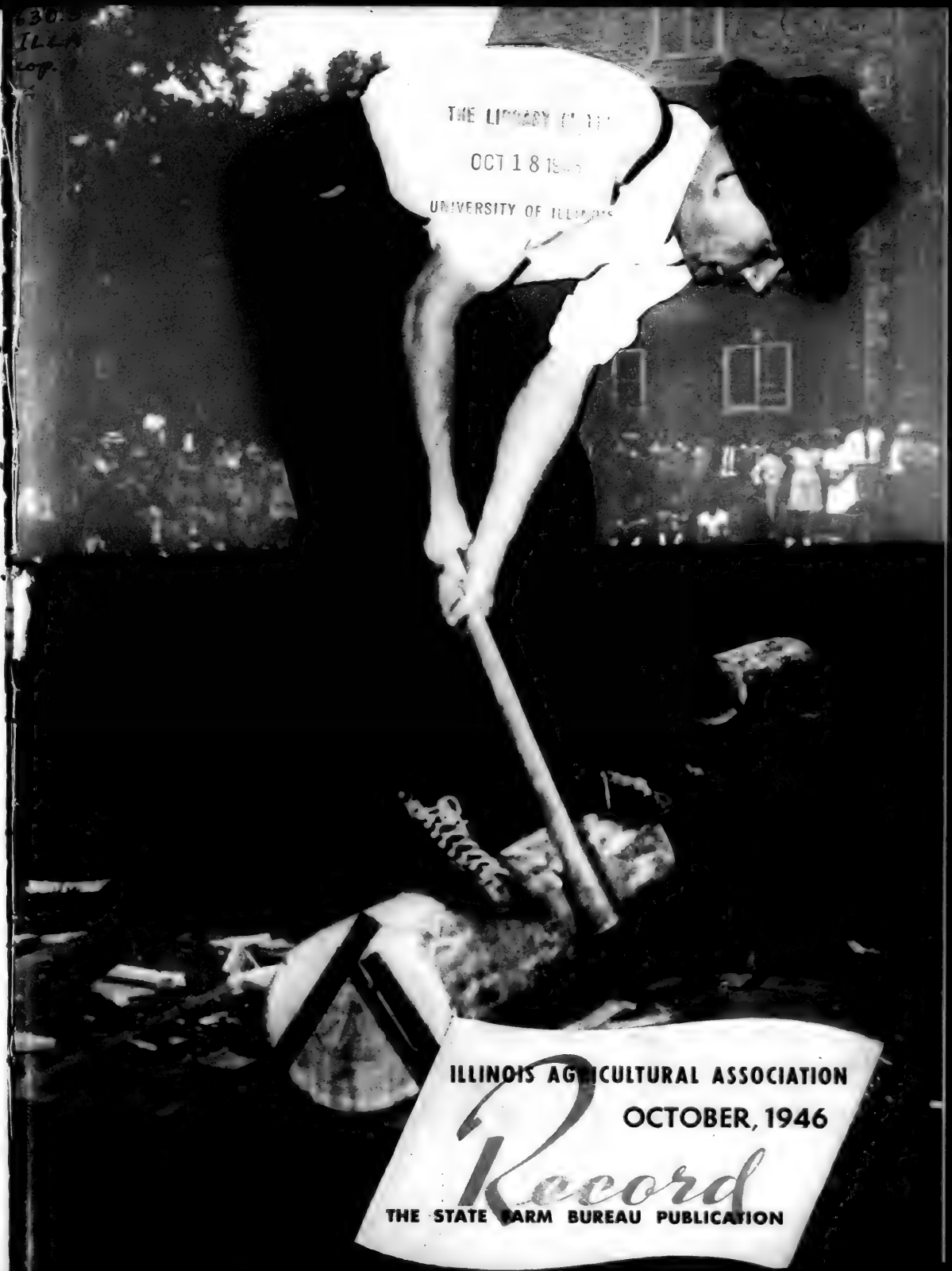

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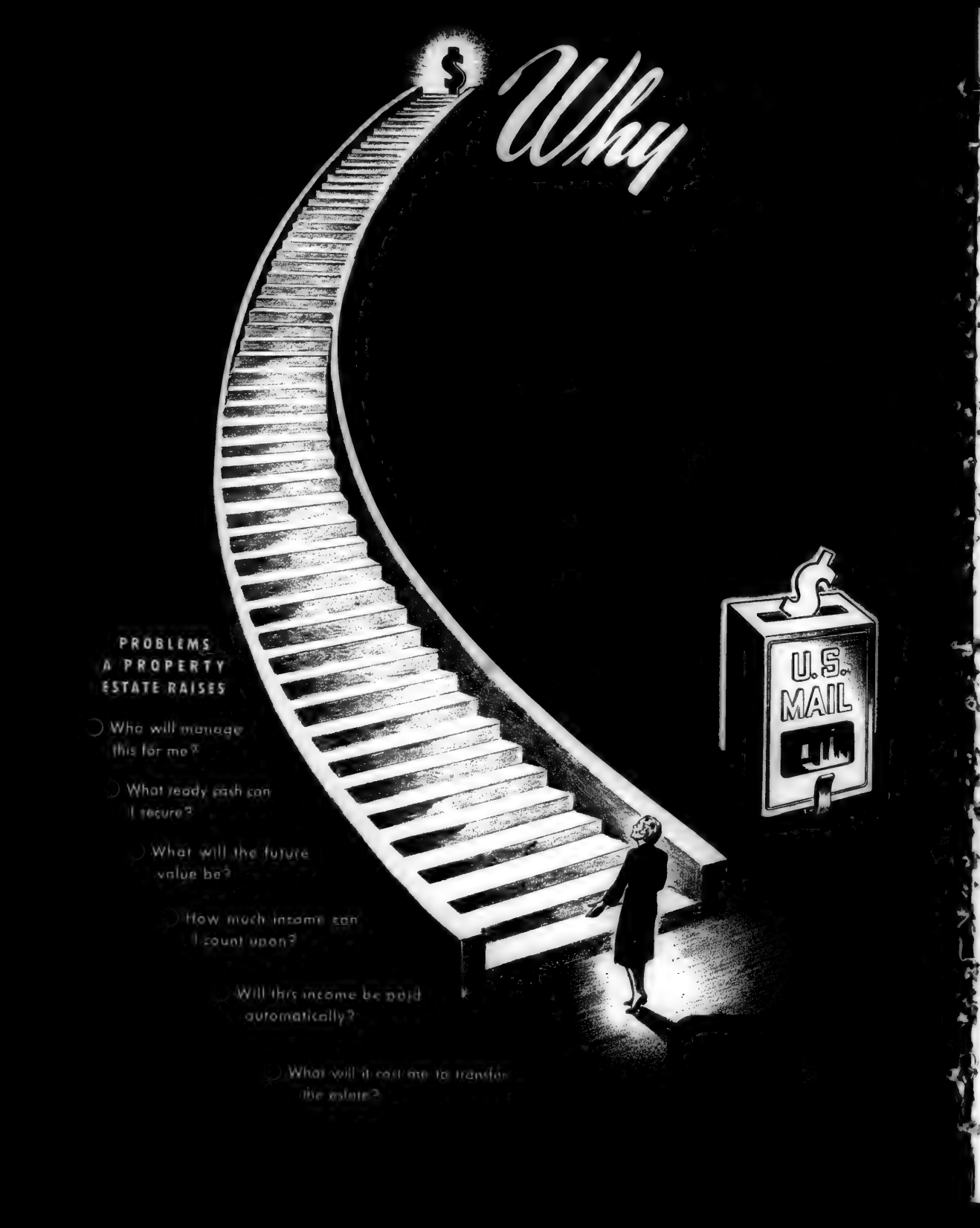
Why
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Who will manage this for me?
What ready cash can I secure?
What will the future value be?
How much income can I count upon?
Will this income be paid automatically?
What will it cost me to transfer the estate?
U.S. MAIL

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By President Charles B. Shuman

TALK is cheap! Most of us have been free to express our determination that our democratic form of government shall be preserved against its many enemies, both from within and outside our nation. The time for action is at hand! We can do something more effective than talk on November 5.

No Congressional election in the history of our nation has been of any more importance than this; the first opportunity for the farmers to register their calm, deliberate judgement, unprejudiced by the influence of war.

The continued strength of our democracy depends upon the active participation of all citizens of voting age in affairs of government. There is more danger that democracy may fail by default than by conquest. Every non-voter in November is actually casting a ballot against our form of government.

Unlike many other organizations, the Illinois Agricultural Association has never attempted to tell its members how to vote on partisan issues. Rather, we have attempted to give the farmers all the facts concerning issues and past voting records of the candidates. This trust in farmers' ability to think for themselves and vote their honest convictions has not been misplaced.

The respect and power which your organization has in legislative halls is due largely to the fact that farmers have supported their friends at the polls. Elsewhere in this issue of the RECORD you will find an analysis of some of the principal agricultural issues together with the voting record of your members of Congress on these issues. This issue of the IAA RECORD also carries the voting record of the members of the State Leglislature. Study this information, then vote your honest convictions.

In Illinois this coming election is doubly important. For years farmers have been fighting for some badly needed constitutional reforms. At the last session of the State Legislature the IAA sponsored and helped secure passage of the Gateway Amendment proposal which would make these reforms possible and which is to be submitted to the voters at the election November 5. Every farmer should read the article in this issue of the RECORD explaining the importance of securing a favorable vote on this amendment.

The Gateway Amendment proposal is printed on the same ballot with the list of candidates and must receive a majority of all votes cast in the election for adoption. In other words, failure to mark the Gateway ballot is the same as a vote against the proposition. Be sure to mark your ballot for this amendment.

As farmers and good citizens our most important opportunity and responsibility on Tuesday, November 5, is to go to the polls first to support our proven friends in the election, and secondly to vote for the Gateway Amendment.

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Farm Bureau Service Agency	F.
Farm Bureau Service Co.	M
Farm Bureau Service Co.	M
Farm Bureau Service Co.	M
Grain Corporation	E. J. H
Illinois Agricultural Association	M
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FUN AT THE SPORTS FESTIVAL

IN A thrill packed two days marked with the zest and spirit of hard play Vermilion won first place among 70 contending counties at the seventh Illinois Farm Sports Festival held Aug. 29-30 at Champaign-Urbana.

Farm men, women, boys and girls — some 3141 — competed in 40 contests during the Festival. Attendance was estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000.

The thousands of farm families, friends and neighbors who attended praised the warmth, spirit and clean,

1. Dancing Baton Twirler Beth Puresh, Henry, struts her stuff.
2. Over the bar goes Gwen Lawler of Kane county to win high jump for girls 16 and over.
3. Sharon Wilson, Champaign, tries 4-H physical fitness chinning bar.
4. Agnes Layden, Vermilion, leaps 12 feet 2 inches, wins broad jump.
5. Mrs. Ola Harshbarger, Piatt, tosses a deadly horseshoe to win title.
6. Champaign county's tug o' war team strains in vain.
7. Mrs. Roscoe Smith, Kane, hammers her way to runner-up in nail-driving contest.
8. Colorful version of the Swedish Doll Dance earns Tazewell county "A" rating.

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Vermilion with the high score of 2120 points took first place in district I. DeKalb placed first in district II with 2025 points. Henry was district III winner with a score of 1270.

Will county won the Farm Bureau Baseball league state championship by defeating Macon county 2-1 in a hard-fought 11 inning game.

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(Continued on page 24)

9. Champaign makes music with kitchen utensils and accordion.

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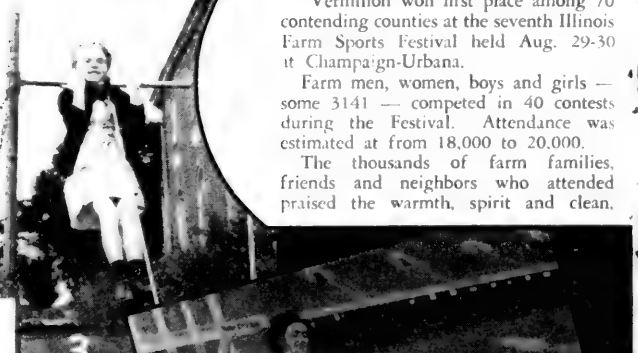

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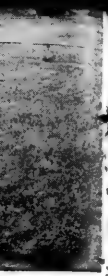

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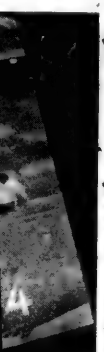

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19. Checker Champion Glen Schall (right), Macon, downs Ernest Turner, Champaign.

Voting Records of Illinois Issues Affecting Farmers..

IN ACCORDANCE with action taken by the voting delegates of Illinois Agricultural Association at an annual meeting several years ago, the Board of Directors has authorized and directed the publication of the following statement, together with the records of the members of the General Assembly as determined by their votes and general attitude on matters of important legislation directly affecting farmers, as supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association. There are numerous measures of considerable interest to agriculture in the 1945 session upon which the Association took a position. However, the Association regarded the bills for the assessment of property at its full value (which the I.A.A. opposed), the Gateway Amendment to the Constitution and the companion party circle bills and the bills making an appropriation for farm-to-highway roads as the most important legislation affecting farmers. The voting record of downstate legislators on these measures was given in the September, 1945, issue of the RECORD. In view of the fundamental importance of these measures, this report is weighted heavily by the vote and attitude of members of the legislature on these issues.

Basis of Report

This report is based entirely upon the legislator's record and attitude as observed in Springfield. The Association has not given and obviously cannot be aware of, or give consideration to, the rec-

(*Please turn to page 9*)

Records of Members of the Illinois General Assembly

Members by Senatorial Districts	No. of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record on Important Agricultural Measures
7th District (Outlying Cook County)		
Sen. Bidwill	4	Very Good
Rep. McGrath	8	Good
Rep. Van der Vries	6	Very Good
Rep. Virkus	2	Good
8th District (Boone, Lake and McHenry)		
Sen. Paddock	9	Excellent
Rep. Bolger	8	Very Good
Rep. Keller	5	Excellent
Rep. Kelsey	4	Very Good
10th District (Ogle, and Winnebago)		
Sen. Baker	14	Excellent
Rep. Hilvers	1	Very Good
Rep. David Hunter	12	Excellent
Rep. Lagerstrom	1	Very Good
12th District (Carroll, Jo Daviess and Stephenson)		
Sen. Laughlin	6	Very Good
Rep. Burt	1	Very Good
Rep. Franz	12	Excellent
Rep. Stransky	5	Excellent
14th District (Kane and Kendall)		
Sen. Little	1	Very Good
Rep. Laufer	1	Very Good
Rep. Peffers	4	Excellent
Rep. Schuler	4	Excellent
16th District (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam and Woodford)		
Sen. Lantz	16	Excellent
Rep. Bruer	11	Very Good
Rep. Carpenter	4	Excellent
Rep. Lannon	1	Very Good
18th District (Peoria)		
Sen. Trager	1	Good
Rep. Crowley	8	Good
Rep. Gorman	6	Excellent
Rep. Grebe	4	Excellent

Members by Senatorial Districts	No. of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record on Important Agricultural Measures
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois and Kankakee)		
Sen. Beckman (deceased)		
Rep. Alpiner	8	Excellent
Rep. McBroom	3	Excellent
Rep. Topping	6	Excellent
22nd District (Edgar and Vermilion)		
Sen. Luckey	9	Very Good
Rep. Edwards	7	Excellent
Rep. Lavezzi	2	Very Good
Rep. Walker	2	Excellent
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie and Piatt)		
Sen. Peters	6	Very Good
Rep. Clabaugh	4	Excellent
Rep. Dillavou	3	Excellent
Rep. Garman	5	Excellent
26th District (Ford and McLean)		
Sen. Cash	3	Very Good
Rep. Caton	5	Excellent
Rep. Kane	1	Very Good
Rep. Rhodes	4	Excellent
28th District (DeWitt, Logan and Macon)		
Sen. Rotz	1	Good
Rep. Dinneen	6	Excellent
Rep. H. B. Harris	2	Good
Rep. Wilson	2	Very Good
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler and Tazewell)		
Sen. Lohmann	12	Excellent
Rep. Allison	6	Excellent
Rep. Burnsmier	2	Excellent
Rep. Flowerree	5	Excellent

State Legislators on

RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Members by Senatorial Districts	No. of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record on Important Agricultural Measures
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough and Warren)		
Sen. Downing	6	Excellent
Rep. Robbins	11	Excellent
Rep. Salisbury	3	Excellent
Rep. Schaumleffel	4	Excellent
33rd District (Henderson, Mercer and Rock Island)		
Sen. Carpentier	4	Very Good
Rep. Searle	9	Excellent
Rep. Ora Smith	5	Excellent
Rep. Teigland	1	Good
34th District (Clark, Coles and Douglas)		
Sen. Lyons	3	Very Good
Rep. Frazier	1	Very Good
Rep. Jones	1	Absent because of illness and not recorded on many controversial issues. Attitude Very Good.
Rep. Lewis	3	Very Good
35th District (DeKalb, Lee and Whiteside)		
Sen. Collins	8	Excellent
Rep. Brydia	4	Excellent
Rep. Shaw	1	Fair
Rep. White	5	Excellent
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike and Scott)		
Sen. Dick	2	Very Good
Rep. Donohoo	3	Very Good
Rep. Gibbs	5	Very Good
Rep. Scarborough	9	Very Good
37th District (Bureau, Henry and Stark)		
Sen. Rennick	12	Very Good
Rep. Chapman	1	Very Good
Rep. Knauf	6	Very Good
Rep. Nowlan	2	(Not recorded on many controversial issues. Attitude Very Good)
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin and Montgomery)		
Sen. Miller	2	Very Good
Rep. Donnelly	3	Excellent
Rep. Fellis	2	Excellent
Rep. Robison	3	Excellent
39th District (LaSalle)		
Sen. Benson	13	Very Good
Rep. Hart	2	Excellent
Rep. Hayne (deceased)		
Rep. J. Ward Smith	4	Very Good
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette and Shelby)		
Sen. Fribley	6	Very Good
Rep. C. C. Hunter	1	Very Good
Rep. Preihs	1	Fair
Rep. Welker	3	Excellent
41st District (DuPage and Will)		
Sen. Barr	22	Very Good
Rep. Downey	1	Good
Rep. Hollingsworth	1	Very Good
Rep. O'Neill	11	Excellent
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham and Marion)		
Sen. Oldfield	1	Very Good
Rep. Branson	11	Excellent
Rep. Horn	1	Very Good
Rep. Taylor	2	Very Good
43rd District (Fulton and Knox)		
Sen. Thompson	2	Very Good
Rep. Cutler	10	Very Good
Rep. Peel	1	Very Good
Rep. Ray	3	Excellent
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph and Washington)		
Sen. Crisenberry	6	Very Good
Rep. Brands	6	Excellent
Rep. McDonald	3	Good
Rep. Thornton	5	Very Good
45th District (Morgan and Sangamon)		
Sen. Giffin	2	Very Good
Rep. Green	7	Very Good
Rep. Lawler	8	Excellent
Rep. Sullivan	6	Very Good
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland and Wayne)		
Sen. Broyles	2	Very Good
Rep. Coffman	1	Very Good
Rep. Samford	2	Excellent
Rep. Travers	1	Very Good
47th District (Bond and Madison)		
Sen. Flagg	15	Very Good
Rep. Lloyd Harris	5	Absent because of illness and not recorded on many controversial issues — Attitude Good
Rep. Monroe	5	Excellent
Rep. Mueller	5	Absent because of illness and not recorded on many controversial issues — Attitude Very Good
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash and White)		
Sen. Armstrong	3	Excellent
Rep. Higgins	3	Very Good
Rep. Stanley	2	Excellent
Rep. Thompson	7	Excellent
49th District (St. Clair)		
Sen. Thomas	2	Very Good
Rep. Holten	15	Good
Rep. O. L. Miller	2	Good
Rep. Wellinghoff	4	Good
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union and Williamson)		
Sen. Butler	2	Excellent
Rep. Gulley (deceased)		
Rep. J. E. Miller	1	Very Good
Rep. Upchurch	5	Excellent
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope and Saline)		
Sen. Van Hooser	3	Very Good
Rep. Field (deceased)		
Rep. Powell	6	Very Good
Rep. Westbrook	2	Very Good

Illinois Congressmen's Vote on Vital Issues

TWO of the most important domestic issues considered by the second session of the 79th Congress were the extension of price control beyond June 30, 1946, and the Case and Hobbs labor bills.

Position of the Illinois Agricultural Association on price control as set forth in its policy resolutions at the 31st annual meeting consisted of three major points; controls should be applied equitably to industrial prices, farm commodities and wages; all controls should be revoked as rapidly as supplies come into reasonable normal balance with demand, and consumer subsidies should be removed as rapidly as possible, and price ceilings should be adjusted accordingly.

The IAA board of directors on April 19, in support of this policy resolution, issued a statement calling for the elimination of consumer food subsidies rapidly and according to a definite schedule terminating not later than Dec. 31, 1946, adjustment of retail price ceilings to offset the subsidy removal, removal of all OPA controls, except possibly rent and a very few scarce items, by March 30, 1947, and adjustment in ceilings to reflect increased costs of production.

Wolcott Amendment

This position of the IAA on price control was embodied in several of the amendments presented in the House during the debate on the extension of OPA beyond June 30, 1947. One of these amendments was that introduced by Representative Wolcott. It provided for the liquidation of consumer subsidies on a definite schedule and provided that adjustment be made in ceiling prices in lieu of such subsidy payments. The amendment also provided the ceiling prices would reflect all increases in cost of production to producers incurred since Jan. 1, 1941. The vote of Illinois representatives on this amendment is printed in the next column. This amendment was adopted by a vote of 245 to 150.

When the new OPA bill was being debated in July, 1946, in the Senate, the IAA urged Illinois senators to support the Reed amendment for the removal of grain price controls and the Wherry amendment for the removal of livestock price controls. The vote on these two amendments by the Illinois Senators are printed below.

Case Bill

Another important piece of legislation supported by the IAA was the Case bill. Stated objectives of this bill were to encourage settlement of disputes between labor and management by collective bargaining and by conciliation, mediation and voluntary arbitration, thereby reducing strife, strikes, and lockouts. It also was aimed at making labor unions as responsible in fulfilling contracts as industry. The measure passed the Senate by a vote of 49 to 20 and the House by a vote of 230 to 106. It was vetoed by the President June 11, and the House failed to override his veto by a slim margin of five votes. The voting record on passage of the Case bill is presented below.

While the Case bill failed to pass, the Hobbs bill, supported by the IAA was signed by the President July 3 and became law. It was passed by a voice vote in the Senate June 21, and had been passed by the House on Dec. 12, 1945. The Hobbs bill extends the Federal Anti-Racketeering Act to intimidating practices of labor unions, which previously had been exempt.

Another important measure which the IAA supported, but which was defeated

IAA FOR THESE MEASURES

	Wolcott Amendment for Liquidation of Subsidies	Case Labor Bill	Flannagan Farm Credit Bill	Pilot Phosphate Fertilizer Plant	Wherry Amendment for Removal of Livestock Ceilings	Reed Amendment for Removal of Grain Ceilings
Sen. Lucas	No Senate	YEA	No Senate	Voice	NAY	NAY
Sen. Brooks	Vote	YEA	Vote	Vote	YEA	YEA
1. Dawson	NAY	NAY	N.V.	N.V.	NO	NO
2. Rowan	NAY	NAY	N.V.	NAY	HOUSE	HOUSE
3. Kelly	NAY	NAY	N.V.	NAY	VOTE	VOTE
4. Gorski	NAY	NAY	YEA	NAY		
5. Sabath	NAY	NAY	N.V.	YEA		
6. O'Brien	NAY	NAY	YEA	NAY		
7. Link	NAY	NAY	YEA	YEA		
8. Gordon	NAY	NAY	NAY	NAY		
9. Resa	NAY	NAY	NAY	NAY		
10. Church	YEA	YEA	YEA	NAY		
11. Reed	YEA	YEA	YEA	YEA		
12. Mason	P.F.	YEA	N.V.	N.V.		
13. Allen	YEA	YEA	YEA	YEA		
14. Johnson	YEA	G.P.	YEA	NAY		
15. Chiperfield	YEA	YEA	YEA	NAY		
16. Dirksen	YEA	YEA	N.V.	NAY		
17. Arends	YEA	YEA	YEA	NAY		
18. Sumner	YEA	YEA	N.V.	N.V.		
19. McMillen	P.F.	YEA	YEA	YEA		
20. Simpson	YEA	YEA	N.V.	N.V.		
21. Howell	YEA	NAY	N.V.	NAY		
22. Price	NAY	NAY	NAY	YEA		
23. Vursell	YEA	YEA	YEA	YEA		
24. Clippinger	YEA	YEA	N.V.	YEA		
25. Bishop	YEA	NAY	YEA	NAY		
At Large Douglas	NAY	NAY	G.P.	YEA		

The abbreviation "N.V." means not voting; the abbreviation "G.P." means general pair, that is, position not made known, and the abbreviation "P.F." means paired for, that is, in support of the measure.

VOTE NOVEMBER 5!

By action of the IAA board of directors, the RECORD is herewith reprinting the voting records of members of Congress and the Illinois General Assembly, which were originally carried in the March issue. The voting record of Congressmen is confined to broad legislation of direct interest to agriculture and does not reflect their position on the important issues relating to international policies and relationships.

Many of these members of Congress and the General Assembly are candidates for reelection on November 5. The Association urges its members to study carefully the information published in this issue of the RECORD and to actively support for election those candidates who, by their records, have proved themselves worthy of the confidence of farmers.

Farm people represent only a minority of the population. Only through their united action at the polls, wherein they place the interests of agriculture above parties and personalities, can they hope to maintain fair representation in lawmaking bodies.

VOTING RECORDS OF STATE LEGISLATORS

(*Continued from page 6*)

ord or attitude upon local problems which may affect the voters' decision.

The first column of the report tabulated on page 6 lists the number of regular sessions of the General Assembly during which the respective members have served. The second column carries the legislative record of the legislators as determined by their votes on agricultural legislation during the last regular session, together with their general attitude on legislation supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association throughout their terms of service.

Ratings Used

A member, to receive a rating of "Excellent" must not only have a satisfactory voting record, but his general attitude in recent legislative sessions must have been generally recognized as actively supporting the Illinois Agricultural Association's legislative program. To achieve an "Excellent" record a member must also have served more than one two-year legislative period and must have taken a favorable position on highly controversial legislative proposals.

First term members, to secure a "Very Good" rating, must have a satisfactory voting record and must have actively supported the Illinois Agricultural Association's legislative program. This rating is the highest given any first term member.

In accordance with the directions given by the delegates of the Illinois Agricultural Association, members of the Association are advised that all members of the present General Assembly seeking reelection who are rated as "Excellent" or "Very Good" are entitled to support by all members and friends of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the coming primary and general election.

The records of members rated as "Good" are worthy of careful consideration in comparison with the qualifications of new candidates seeking office.

in the House by a vote of 204 to 126, called for an appropriation of $3,000,000 for TVA to begin construction of a pilot phosphate fertilizer plant in the Mobile, Ala., area.

The proposal to get a high-analysis phosphate fertilizer pilot plant was only one item in the Farm Bureau's broad fertilizer program. The proposal was introduced after it appeared that no action would be secured during the sessions on the Farm Bureau's main fertilizer program covered in Senate bill 882 and House bill 2922. These two bills will be reintroduced in the 80th Congress. Voting record on the phosphate plant proposal by Illinois Congressmen is shown on opposite page.

Another bill which was not enacted, but which was supported by the Association was the Flannagan Farm Credit Bill. As introduced the bill would:

(1) Provide an independent Agricultural Credit Agency with powers, functions and duties of FCA and FSA; (2) Create a national bi-partisan board within the agency to carry out policy of bill in handling all types of farm credit, and

(3) Authorize federal farm appraisers to make appraisals public.

Voting record on this bill is furnished on page 8.

IAA ECONOMIC STUDY COMMITTEE FORMED

ORGANIZATION of a statewide committee of farmers to study present and proposed farm and economic programs was completed Sept. 6 in the offices of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Chicago.

The group which will be known as the IAA Economic Study Committee was authorized by the IAA board of directors and is made up of one farmer from each of the Illinois downstate congressional districts and chairmen of the five standing committees of the IAA board.

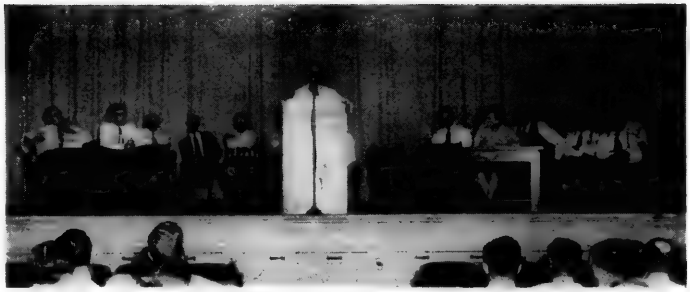
At the first meeting the committee named F. E. Morris, IAA vice-president, Sangamon county, as chairman, and Ernest D. Lawrence, McLean county, as secretary.

The IAA Economic Study Committee will function and operate similarly to the statewide committee that was organized three years ago to study rural school problems in Illinois.

The second meeting of the committee was scheduled for late September at which Earl C. Smith, former IAA president, was scheduled to appeal.

COMMITTEE NAMED TO STUDY FARM PROGRAMS

Members of the IAA Economic Study Committee assemble in Chicago for their first meeting. Left to right, standing: Leslie Mathers, Mason City; W. A. Dennis, Paris; Alfred Rister, Omaha; Russell Hayes, Sparta; B. C. Fulling, Palestine; F. E. Morris, Buffalo; front row: K. T. Smith, Greenfield; Gerald Waters, Edinburg; John Hanna Sr., Geneseo; Ernest D. Lawrence, Danvers; J. S. Bumgarner, McNabb; Otto Steffey, Stronghurst; E. E. Houghtby, Shabbona; Lee Knox, Morrison, and Stanley Castle, Alton. G. O. Fairweather, Barrington, and Lyman Bunting, Ellery, were not present when picture was taken.



From platform IAA board and officers discuss organization policy with state Farm Bureau leaders. At rostrum is Otto Steffey, Henderson county.

FARM BUREAU ON TEST IN GATEWAY VOTE

THE Farm Bureau in Illinois will be on test in the vote on the Gateway Amendment at the general elections Nov. 5!

That's the challenge as it was placed before some 850 Farm Bureau leaders at the regular fall meeting Sept. 16 at Springfield.

Since the Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored the Gateway Amendment at the last session of the General Assembly and mustered enough votes to have it placed before the people at the general elections, the proposition is pretty well identified over the state as an IAA-Farm Bureau project.

A heavy vote for the Gateway Amendment in rural areas will sustain the Farm Bureau's reputation as a potent force in Illinois. Failure of the amendment to receive such a vote in rural areas certainly will be damaging to Farm Bureau prestige.

Paul Mathias, IAA secretary, warned Farm Bureau leaders at the Springfield meeting that the "job is in the precincts." He recommended that every County Farm Bureau see to it that two representatives be stationed at every rural precinct on election day to inform voters on the Gateway Amendment.

The campaign, he said, will be supported on the state level by the IAA through every possible means — publicity, literature, pamphlets and overall direction and assistance to the County Farm Bureaus. But the determining factor in the success or failure of the Gateway Amendment will be at the precinct level.

Both IAA President Charles B. Shuman and former president Earl C. Smith further emphasized the need for concerted local action in securing adoption of the Gateway Amendment.

Other state problems discussed at the Springfield meeting included the township roads program, rural school reorganization and license fees for tractors.

Mathias pointed out that the Farm Bureau has a definite responsibility in the roads program to see that the 15 million appropriation secured by efforts of the IAA at the last General Assembly is properly spent. He cited the need for further study in the organization of road districts and indicated that further discussion will be held on this matter at the IAA annual meeting.

On rural school reorganization, Mathias advised that county survey committees use caution to avoid establishing districts that might prove to be too small at some later date when better transportation facilities are available. He also noted that too often rural districts were being absorbed by large urban districts with the result that rural people lose a voice in school affairs. This trend was also noted by several of the local Farm Bureau leaders who offered comments in the discussion.

George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary, in discussing license fees for tractors, reported that there is likely to be agitation for legislation requiring motor vehicle licenses and the payment of a fee for farm tractors used on the highway. He indicated this matter will be given further consideration at the IAA annual meeting by the delegates.

Donald Kirkpatrick, IAA legal counsel who has devoted considerable time and study over the past few years to the Farm Bureau's national fertilizer program, gave a progress report on this project and stressed the need for the national deposits of potash and phosphorus being held in trust by the government for the welfare of agriculture. He cited the fertilizer industry's inability to supply agriculture with sufficient materials for the rebuilding of soils mined during recent years.

Other matters discussed at the Springfield meeting included the Farm Bureau's position on soil conservation which was outlined by President Shuman; the 4-H memorial camp, reported by K. T. Smith, chairman of the IAA public relations committee; progress report on livestock marketing by Homer Curtiss, chairman of the IAA marketing committee; change in membership agreement by Otto Steffey, chairman of the IAA organization-information committee; economic trends and problems by IAA Vice-President F. E. Morris who is chairman of the newly organized IAA committee for economic study, and a review of the IAA management board and its functions by President Shuman.

Former IAA president Earl C. Smith, who is a member of the state commission on secondary roads, discussed the need for more local action on the rural roads program. He also stressed the need for rural people to get out and vote at the Nov. 5 elections. "We can never overemphasize," he said, "the importance of a sustained agriculture to the welfare of the nation. We need large production in both industry and agriculture, but we cannot have that unless there is a fair exchange value between the products of industry and agriculture."

State Farm Bureau leaders jam Knights of Columbus hall in Springfield to question and hear IAA leaders discuss organization policy.

ILLINOIS TO BALLOT NOV. 5 ON STATE SOLDIERS' BONUS

VOTERS in the Nov. 5 Illinois general elections will be asked to accept or reject the proposed $385,000,000 state bond issue to finance an Illinois soldier's bonus. After World War I a state bond issue of $55,000,000 was voted to provide soldiers' bonuses.

If the bond issue is approved, all World War II veterans who served in the armed forces at any time between Sept. 16, 1940, and Sept. 3, 1945, will be eligible for a state bonus of not less than $50 nor more than $900. This compares with a maximum of $300 provided in the Illinois state bonus voted for veterans after the first World War.

The state debt to be contracted for the payment of a state bonus to World War II veterans is to be paid by taxes from these sources:

1. Cigarettes. One cent on each package sold in the state.

2. Racetracks. Four per cent on all money wagered plus one-half the "breaks" at licensed horse racing tracks in the state.

3. Property. Direct levy on real and personal property to meet any deficiency from other sources.

This means that after the tax on cigarettes and race track bets have been collected any added funds that may be needed to retire the principal and interest on these bonds will, unless funds are made available from other sources, be raised by a direct levy on real and personal property.

If the bond issue is approved each person eligible will be paid $10 per month for active domestic service and $15 per month for active foreign service during the period Sept. 16, 1940 to Sept. 3, 1945.

Bonds for this $385,000,000 bonus are to be made payable within 25 years from date of issuance and are to bear not more than 2 per cent interest, payable annually.

If approved, the state bonus will supplement the benefits already available to the veteran.

Here are some of the benefits veterans are now receiving.

In Illinois during the first week in September 75,114 veterans were drawing an average of $19.88 in federal unemployment compensation. Maximum allowable is $20 a week for 52 weeks.

Veterans may receive up to four years of institutional or two years of on-the-job training grants of $65 per month for single and $90 per month for married men.

At time of discharge veterans are eligible for mustering out pay of $200 for domestic and $300 for overseas duty.

Terminal leave pay is now available to enlisted men as well as officers. Cost of this reimbursement is placed at $2,431,708,000 for this year.

Widows, children and dependent parents of veterans are also eligible for pensions. Various pensions and readjustment benefits are expected to cost $5,400,000,000 annually and probably will decrease little during the next five years.

Veterans requiring hospital care for service incurred injuries, diseases, and dental treatment, as well as those unable to pay, will be cared for without cost. This is estimated at $147,000,000 with an added bill of $441,250,000 for hospital construction.

Loans for purchases of homes, farms and business property are guaranteed and the first year's interest paid by the federal government.

Aids extended to the veteran by the federal government are varied and extensive. The cost of these and other benefits are expected to exceed $9,000,000,000, or more than one-fifth of the total federal budget for this current fiscal year.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

October 6-12 is National Fire Prevention Week and everyone can do his share toward fire prevention by one simple method — Check homes for fire hazards. The IAA is sending out fire hazard check lists to Farm Bureaus for distribution in rural areas. Ask your Farm Bureau for your copy.

Dr. Boland Returns To Country Life

Dr. J. E. Boland, Country Life Insurance Company medical director on leave of absence with the U. S. Army, returned to assume his duties September 1.

Dr. J. E. Boland

He has been discharged from active duty as a colonel and is now on terminal leave. Dr. Boland, who has been medical director for Country Life since 1929, received his army training with the 7th Armored Division at Camp Polk, Louisiana. He also received desert training in California, and additional training at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Following his arrival in England in June, 1944, his unit entered combat in August via Omaha Beach, spearheading General Patton's armored drive. He was with the British 2nd Army in Holland and the American 9th Army and took part in the battle of the Belgian Bulge when his division held off nine German panzer divisions for five days. He remained in Germany with occupational troops until October, 1945, when he returned to the United States.

OUR COVER

This month's RECORD *cover shows Turner Mayfield of Adams county chopping through an eight-inch white oak log in slightly less than a minute to win Sports Festival woodchopping contest.*

HANDLE WITH CARE

If you value your life, and limbs, use these simple precautions while operating your picker this year:

1. Tie trouser legs snugly around the ankle and then avoid all contact with the power take-off.

2. Keep all clothes snug fitting and do *not* wear worn and torn gloves, or mittens with extra thumb stall.

3. Never under any circumstances attempt to clean, oil, or adjust the picker while it is in operation.

Shorts in the News

J. E. Harris, veteran Champaign county farm adviser, has resigned to head the Iowa sales force of a phosphate company. Before coming to Champaign in 1934 he served eight years as farm adviser in Mercer county. Graduate of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, he taught vocational agriculture at Washington two years before acting as assistant Farm Adviser in Tazewell county.

Nye F. Bouslog, 26, of Edgar county has been hired as assistant farm adviser and organization director for McDonough county. He replaces Carroll Lewis who will work for an Adams county seed corn firm. Reared on a farm near Paris, Bouslog was active in 4-H work, graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1943 and since that time served in the army until his discharge in August as a first lieutenant.

William E. Riegel, 62, pioneer soybean grower and former president of Champaign county Farm Bureau, died suddenly this month. Honored nationally as an outstanding farm manager, he helped organize the American Soybean association and had been a president of the Illinois and board member of the International Crop Improvement association.

The Bond county Farm Bureau recently bought a building to house their expanding activities and expected to move in by Sept. 15. Considered temporary quarters, they plan to build later.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimated the 1946 corn crop at 3,371,707,000 bushels in September for the highest crop on record. This is below the optimistic estimate the department made in August that the corn crop would total 3,496,820,000 bushels.

Ray T. Nicholas, Lake county farm adviser, got a pleasant surprise the other day and it wasn't wholly unexpected. The James F. Lincoln Arc Welding foundation awarded him $2,643.15 for his paper on agricultural application of arc welding. Four scholarships for $250 each at the University of Illinois also have been named for him. Ray says the money will help him pay off a loan on his home and of course, Mrs. Nicholas could use a nice new coat.

University of Illinois tests of winter wheat varieties find Marmin and Wisconsin 2 best suited for northern Illinois. Pawnee was choice hard wheat and Prairie and Fairfield leading soft varieties for central Illinois. For southern Illinois Fulcaster is most popular but will likely be supplanted by Newcaster when seed is available.

Sunflower growers in Piatt county may start developing their own inbreds and hybrids, says A. C. Kamm, Piatt farm adviser. Major variety for 1947 plantings will be Jupiter, developed at Saskatoon university and grown extensively in Canada. Commercial scale plantings in Piatt county have not yet been attempted.

Research in growth regulating plant hormone sprays has brought new ways to kill weeds, regulate flowering, prevent preharvest drop of apples says W. A. Ruth, University of Illinois Horticulturist. These harvest sprays are now on the market.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CITY BIDDERS

Yesterday I went to a farm sale with the idea of bidding but I didn't have a chance. Two men from nearby towns and one from a city 30 miles away ran the farm up to $210 an acre. I knew from experience it wasn't worth more than $150.

The city man got it. He had money, he said, and wanted a place to invest. He didn't have to figure on repairing the house because he wasn't going to live in it.

For 24 years I've been a hired man or tenant and often the work I've done has been pretty close to slaving. Now with my boys half grown and with a little money ahead I'd like a place of my own.

But city people are coming out and bidding land out of sight. Two out of three of my neighbors are tenants like myself and it looks like they'll be tenants the rest of their lives.

Land should belong to the men who farm it. He does the work. Owners outside the community should be forced to sell. If they love the soil like I do they'd move back on it.

My tenant neighbors are beginning to feel like I do. We're being driven off the land as farms get bigger and prices higher. Some day we'll get smart and organize. There's plenty about a tenant's life that could stand changing.

C.R.B.
Stephenson County

Stopping in to say Hello to Talmage Defrees at his farm near Smithboro, we found the former IAA vice president hard at work cleaning out his barn (left) and loading firewood. In his spare time, Mr. Talmage enjoys speaking before Farm Bureau gatherings and is generally available on short notice. He can be reached by phone at his home in Greenville or at his farm near Smithboro.

IAA's 32nd Annual Meeting to Be Held Nov. 18-21 in Chicago

THE 32nd annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association and associated companies will be held Nov. 18-21 at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago, scene of last year's meeting.

Housing accommodations are somewhat improved over the war years but hotel rooms are still difficult to get. Those planning to attend the annual meeting are urged to secure room reservations as soon as possible. Roy P. Johnson, IAA director of special services, is in charge of arrangements.

As in the past years, the associated companies will hold their annual meetings during the first two days of the meeting, Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 18-19.

Farm Bureau presidents and farm advisers will meet at noon Nov. 18 for their annual luncheon and the Farm Bureau presidents will meet late in the afternoon for their annual conference.

The annual Talkfest sponsored by Rural Youth will be held Tuesday and the general entertainment program will be presented the same evening.

Illinois Agricultural Association meetings will be held Nov. 20-21. Officers' reports and the annual address of the IAA president will be given the morning of Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Two prominent speakers are to be invited to address the meeting on the Wednesday night program.

In addition, one or two speakers will be on the Friday morning business session during which the resolutions committee will offer its report to the delegates and the election of officers for the ensuing year will be conducted.

RESTUDY FLOOD CONTROL

Two principle restudies on certain sections of the Illinois River flood control plan will be placed before the U. S. board of army engineers for rivers and harbors when it meets Oct. 6 in Washington.

One study dealing with proposed reservoirs in Sangamon county compares the productive value of the farm lands to be impounded at Petersburg against the value of downstream lands to be protected from floods by the reservoirs.

A second study considers the objections raised by the Springfield sanitary district against the flood control plan.

Under the direction of Instructor Thomas H. Papworth (standing), Illinois state grain inspector, a group of former G.I.'s study grain grading at a recent school of instruction held at the Chicago Board of Trade. Left to right: Eugene W. Morrison, Livingston county; and Leon Miller and Jack Skelton, both of Moultrie county.

Mason Named Dairy Marketing Assistant

JUDSON P. MASON, 32, has been named IAA assistant director of dairy marketing. He took over his new job Sept. 23.

J. P. Mason

Since June, 1945, he has been employed as an economist with the dairy branch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington.

Mason was born on a dairy farm near Elgin and was graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Following graduation, he worked five years for the McLean County Milk Producers and the Prairie Farms Creamery of Bloomington.

In 1942, he was employed as a statistician for the milk market administrator in St. Louis before going to Washington.

Mason took graduate work in agricultural economics at the University of Illinois, St. Louis University, and the graduate school of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

His wife, Marian, was reared in St. Louis. The Masons are the parents of an eight-months-old daughter, Judith Ellen.

Dave Mieher Leaves Country Life to Head Southern Life

DAVE C. MIEHER, manager of Country Life Insurance Company and sales director of IAA Insurance Service, has resigned to become manager of Southern Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company. His resignation will take effect Dec. 1.

D. C. Mieher

Mieher will become the first manager of the recently-organized farm bureau insurance company which will concentrate its efforts among farmers of Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Kentucky and Texas.

The outgoing Country Life manager is well-known throughout the country in Farm Bureau insurance circles because of his thorough knowledge of Farm Bureau insurance organization.

He has been called for advice by a number of states and has helped with the organization of the Southern Farm Bureau Life company which he will head.

Mieher was born and reared in Macoupin county and was graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. He was general agent for the IAA in Macoupin county from 1929 until 1931 when he became sales supervisor for the IAA Insurance Service until 1937.

In 1937 he became sales manager for Country Life and sales director for the IAA Insurance Service and in February, 1941, was named manager of Country Life.

Mieher is expected to set a record for yearly sales during the 1946 fiscal year ending Sept. 30 when his agents are expected to sell approximately $36 million in life insurance.

A record of $12 million for August and September also is expected.

When Mieher became sales director in 1937 Country Life had $102 million in life insurance in force. By the end of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, insurance in force was expected to reach $273 million.

Mr. and Mrs. Mieher and their family of two daughters and a son will make their home in Jackson, Miss., headquarters of Southern Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company.

California here we Come!

"CALIFORNIA, here we come!" will be a loud and lusty cry throughout Illinois Dec. 1 judging from the widespread interest in the IAA caravan trip to the American Farm Bureau Federation convention in San Francisco, Dec. 8-12.

Reservations for the trains leaving Chicago Dec. 1 and returning Dec. 15 are coming in at a satisfactory rate, according to Roy P. Johnson, IAA director of special services.

Champaign county, Johnson reports, was first to ask for a block of reservations numbering 35. The widespread interest is apparent in requests for reservations from Carbondale, Sycamore, Jerseyville, Joliet, Edwardsville, Salem, Quincy, Normal, Clare, Sparland and numerous other localities.

The IAA is making plans for San Francisco hotel accommodations for 500 caravan members. Indications are that all the accommodations will soon be spoken for so Farm Bureau folks planning to make the trip are urged to get their reservations as soon as possible. Indiana has already been swamped with more than 1,000 requests for reservations.

Requests should be made to Roy P. Johnson, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill., telling clearly what you wish and how many. If you have any questions about the trip you are urged to send them with your letter to avoid last minute misunderstandings.

This is a view of the Carlsbad Caverns in southern New Mexico which you will see on one of the stops the IAA caravan will make on route to San Francisco.

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Members of the IAA caravan are urged to travel as lightly as possible. One or two bags per person is recommended. The weather is expected to be mild to warm on the way out and cool on the return trip. A top coat is recommended.

Because of an adjustment in adding an extra meal, the cost of the trip from any point outside of Chicago will be $1.50 more than the prices quoted in last month's issue of the IAA RECORD. See new prices in table.

The trip figures around $200 and that includes just about everything — sightseeing, most meals, and tips. It does not include food and lodging during the convention in San Francisco.

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Enroute to San Francisco, tours will be made of New Orleans, the Alamo in Texas, Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico, the Mexican city of Juarez, Phoenix and Los Angeles.

Coming back stops will be made at Salt Lake City, Denver, and the Royal Gorge in the Rockies.

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Galesburg	207.33	199.22	190.05
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10 *Reasons*

FOR VOTING YES ON THE *Gateway Amendment*

ILLINOIS Farm Bureau members have an important job to do on Nov. 5. That responsibility is to vote on the Gateway Amendment to the state constitution and to acquaint their city friends with the importance of voting on the proposition.

Adoption of the Gateway Amendment will be difficult to secure, not because of any organized opposition to it, but because of lack of information. Adoption also will require a favorable vote of a MAJORITY OF ALL THOSE VOTING IN THE ELECTION. This means that if a person casts a ballot in the general elections, but fails to mark his ballot on the Gateway Amendment, the ballot virtually counts as a vote against the amendment.

There are at least 10 good reasons for voting "Yes" on the Gateway Amendment. Here they are:

1. To make it possible to improve our State Constitution. Only two amendments have been adopted since 1891.

2. To allow a two-thirds majority of those voting on an amendment to adopt it. The Gateway Amendment proposal submitted in 1932 received an 80% "Yes" vote, but failed to carry because 2,110,000 did not vote on the proposal.

3. To make possible needed changes in our State Constitution in an orderly way, one, two or three at a time, thus avoiding the turmoil, uncertainty and expense of a constitutional convention. Only a few changes are needed.

4. To require that votes upon any change in our basic law be cast directly upon the proposition and to keep constitutional changes out of partisan politics.

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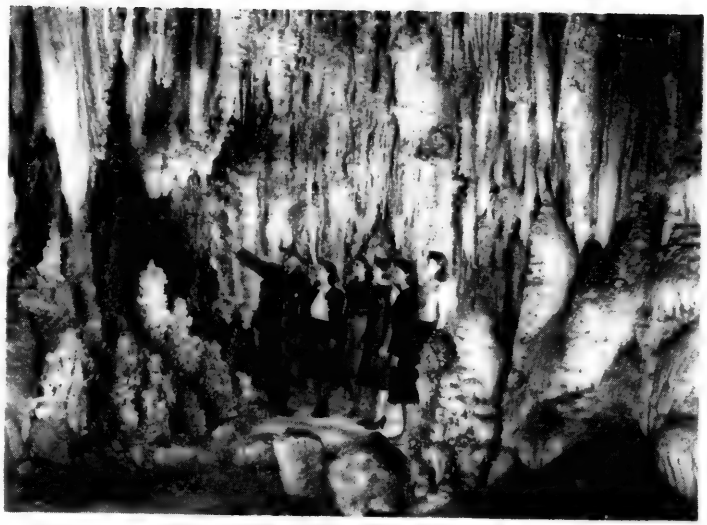

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Three of the principal speakers at the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives (REA) convention in Springfield in September discuss rural electrification. Left to right: Charles B. Shuman, Illinois Agricultural Association president; Claude R. Wickard, administrator, rural electrification administration; and Arnold P. Benson, director of the Illinois department of agriculture.

NEED NATIONAL FARM PROGRAM

SHUMAN TELLS REA LEADERS

"ESTABLISHMENT of a national program for agriculture," President Charles B. Shuman of the Illinois Agricultural Association told a group of Illinois REA officers, delegates and managers, "is the Number One factor in the furtherance of the welfare of the program of rural electrification.

Speaking at the annual convention of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives in Springfield, Sept. 5, President Shuman called for a fair price for farm products in the years ahead because of the importance of the farmer's standard of living to the national welfare.

He cited the significance of rural health, education, electrification and soil conservation and their close tie with farm prices.

Other speakers included Administrator Claude R. Wickard of the Rural Electrification Administration and Director Arnold P. Benson of the Illinois State Department of Agriculture.

"Rural electric cooperatives," Wickard said, "must plan to make more power available to rural areas at lower rates.

"They must first overcome any inadequacies of their existing systems," he said, "and they must work incessantly to see that plenty of power is always available for REA consumers.

"They must work incessantly," he continued, "for rates that will encourage maximum benefits from the use of electrical energy."

President Shuman joined Wickard in asking REA leaders to see that all possible farmers get electricity at low rates but Shuman cautioned them to watch the business end of their organizations. Co-ops have gone on the rocks, he said, because of poor management in not preparing for less prosperous days.

Shuman, a former president of the Coles-Moultrie REA co-op, urged the REA people to "defend, protect, and improve" their electric co-ops.

Pointing out the importance of a strong organization among farmers and citing the need for closer cooperation between farmers and other groups, he emphasized the need with the quote: "Weakness cannot cooperate with anything; only strength can cooperate."

Concurring with the requests of President Shuman and Administrator Wickard for better service and cheaper electricity for more farmers, State Director of Agriculture Benson said: "To do a good job of farming today, Illinois farmers must take advantage of the most efficient and most modern methods; that requires electricity."

The 300 representatives of 27 Illinois REA co-ops meeting in the Abraham Lincoln hotel for the three-day session heard talks on finances and budgeting, safety, job training, publicity, labor and business relations, maintenance, insurance and pensions, management and use of power.

IAA WILL HONOR ILLINOIS 4-H CLUBS WITH BANQUET

A banquet honoring 300 Illinois delegates to the National 4-H Club congress and 4-H Club exhibitors at the International Livestock show will be given by the Illinois Agricultural Association during the week of the International.

The dinner will be held Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, in the Bal Tabarin room of the Sherman hotel in Chicago.

Since the International and the national 4-H Club congress are to be held during the same week, club members from both the show and congress will be able to attend.

Those eligible to attend the banquet will be:

1. Illinois delegates to the National 4-H Club congress.
2. Bona-fide 4-H club exhibitors at the National Livestock show.
3. Outstanding county members selected by the State 4-H Club office.
4. Farm and Home Advisers or other persons in charge of 4-H Club delegations.

Presidents of Illinois REA Co-ops are shown at their state convention in Springfield. Left to right, front: Reuben Young, Tri-County, Mt. Vernon; W. H. Koonce, Southwestern, Greenville; Lloyd A. Dickson, Western Illinois, Carthage; J. W. Barth, Wayne-White, Fairfield; Walter Risser, Corn Belt, Bloomington; second row: G. Wayne Welsh, McDonough Power, Macomb; Jacob Gottsche, Farmers Mutual, Genesee; A.A. Shields, Coles-Moultrie, Mattoon; H. R. Owen, Illini, Champaign; third row: Roy L. Sharrow, Adams, Camp Point; W. L. Bradley, Salem; V. N. Shute, Shelby, Shelbyville; Walter Graves, Norris, Newton; Herbert Fleming, Spoon River, Canton; back row: R. L. Stanford, Eastern Illinois, Paxton; Everett R. Read, Jo-Carroll, Elizabeth; Henry B. Colby, Menard, Petersburg, and Fred W. Harris, Sangamon, Divernon.

Montgomery Points Way In School Reorganization

By JOHN K. COX

IAA Director of Rural School Relations

AFTER several months of deliberate study of school conditions in Montgomery county, the School Survey committee of that county unanimously voted to propose plans which, if adopted, will in the opinion of the committee, correct the many inequalities of school financing and educational opportunities now existing within that county.

What the Committee Found

In reviewing school conditions as they now exist, the committee discovered many facts including the following:

Seventy-seven out of 124 one-room schools could not raise enough money without additional referendums to support themselves by local taxation. Only 47 of these schools could be considered to have ample local financial support.

Many of the 124 schools will receive no state aid due to an enrollment of fewer than 7 pupils in average daily attendance.

By July 15, only 42 of these 124 rural schools had been able to employ teachers for the 1946-1947 school term.

No school is operated in 24 districts.

One school, not a one-room school, is $28,000 behind on outstanding teachers' orders alone. Last year this school paid almost $1700 in interest on teachers' orders. This same school was paying their grade school teachers $765 per year.

Per capita costs in the high schools of Montgomery county varied from $159.80 to $471.28 for the 1944-1945 term.

Only 3 of the 11 high schools have an enrollment of 100 pupils and 4 out of 11 teach vocational agriculture, home economics and commercial courses.

As a result of this study the Montgomery County School committee voted on April 11 to recommend unit districts to the voters. Taking into consideration assessed valuations, student populations, and community centers, the committee voted unanimously on Aug. 8 to propose four such districts.

The boundary lines of these four districts have not as yet been definitely established and will be one of the main topics of discussion in a series of meetings to be held throughout the county during the next ten weeks. It will be necessary to discuss boundary lines with several neighboring counties since every effort will be made to hold communities together so that normal business and social relationships in the community will be uninterrupted.

Why Unit Districts?

The unit district combines all grades 1 through 12 under one administration and tax rate, thereby, eliminating multiple taxing bodies, overhead costs, and the duplication of personnel, equipment, and facilities.

Each unit district, if adopted, will be administered by a board of education elected by the people of the district. Financially these districts will be in a position to provide the type of program needed throughout the entire district.

The committee is of the opinion that this type of program as administered by its own school board is the most flexible arrangement possible. They think that it allows a greater measure of self control than could be had in a district with a narrow tax base and very limited possibilities.

"Offers Best Opportunity"

This proposal does not mean, according to Hugh Rowden, chairman of the committee, that attendance units will be eliminated immediately but as roads and other conditions improve, larger and better attendance units can be established.

Jesse Hill, farmer member of the committee, states, "This plan would provide the same educational opportunities for every child in the district, regardless of which school he attends. Bad roads would, therefore, not be a handicap to this type of school reorganization. Special teachers hired and special equipment purchased by the district would serve all the schools in the district."

The Montgomery County School Survey committee had other reasons for favoring the unit district, among which are the following:

With only 12.4% of teachers in training schools in Illinois last year taking training to teach in the elementary school and over twice as many elementary teachers as high school teachers needed, something needs to be done for the elementary schools. The unit district offers the best opportunity to balance the emphasis on all 12 grades.

Omer Poos, Hillsboro attorney and member of the committee, states the following, "The unit district provides the means of placing additional emphasis upon the elementary school without causing friction between the grade and high schools. Also there seems to be strong evidence that many boys and girls get into high school without being able to read intelligently or write a complete sentence.

"Such deficiencies are the fault generally of weaknesses in the grade school program both rural and urban. The unit district would enable the super-

(*Continued on page* 18)

County Superintendent of Schools Ray Nettleship and IAA Director of Rural School Relations John K. Cox are shown with the Montgomery County School Survey Committee. Left to right: back row, Nettleship, Olin Snyder, Cox, Gus Sammons, Stewart Thomas, Hugh Rowden, chairman, and Omer Poos; front row, Jesse Hill, Ed Priddle, and John Williamson. Hugh Allen was absent when picture was taken.

MONTGOMERY POINTS WAY

(*Continued from page 17*)

intendent to discover the cause of such deficiencies, and also to make recommendations to the board for their correction."

It was the opinion of the committee that the unit district provided the fairest proposal from the standpoint of costs to the tax payer since it leveled out the cost over a broader area.

In the words of Ed Priddle, another farmer member of the committee, "Education is the responsibility of everyone and each should pay his fair share of this expense."

It was also recognized by the committee that the state legislature had favored the unit district in the tax bills of 1945 by requiring only three-fourths as much local tax effort from the unit district to qualify for special state aid as is required of grade school and high school when operated separately.

The saving on pupil transportation under the unit district seemed to be worthy of special consideration the committee thought. It is understood, of course, that transportation will be provided by the new district. Under the unit district the per capita transportation costs have been less than half the per pupil transportation costs in Illinois. The larger district should be able to provide a better transportation system with less expense.

Recommendations of Others

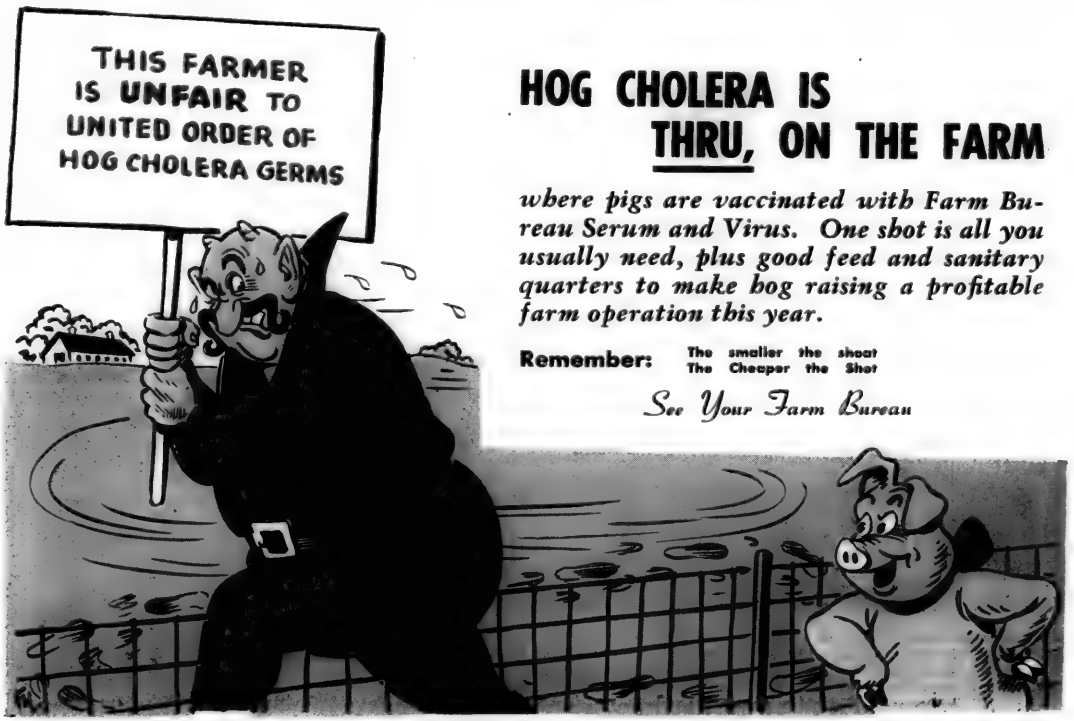
In proposing these plans the county committee was guided somewhat by the experiences and recommendations of other states and groups within this state. In fact, 45 of the 48 states make a practice of combining grades 1 to 12 in the same administrative unit. Also this type of program is approved by the following organizations: National Educational Association, Illinois Educational Association, Illinois Association of School Boards, Committee on Services of the Illinois Post War Planning Commission, Illinois Agricultural Association, and the State Advisory Commission on School Reorganization.

The latter commission on pages 18 and 19 of their manual has stated: "An administrative unit should comprise one or more attendance areas, (preferably two or more) offering educational facilities at least through the twelfth grade . . . . The reorganization of school districts does not always involve the abandonment of the smaller units of school administration. Indeed, the major purpose of such reorganization often is to enlarge the tax area and to effect cooperative relationships in the business and personal activities of the district affected."

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING ILLINOIS WOOL MARKETING ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders and members of Illinois Wool Marketing Association will be held on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1946, at the hour of 9:30 A.M. in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, to elect directors for the succeeding year; to receive and if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1946; to consider and if approved, ratify and confirm all of the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the shareholders and members of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

S. F. Russell,
Secretary



HOG CHOLERA IS THRU, ON THE FARM

where pigs are vaccinated with Farm Bureau Serum and Virus. One shot is all you usually need, plus good feed and sanitary quarters to make hog raising a profitable farm operation this year.

Remember: The smaller the shoat The Cheaper the Shot

See Your Farm Bureau

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Association will be held in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on the 20th day of November, 1946, at 9:15 o'clock A.M. for the following purposes:

To receive, consider and if approved, to ratify and confirm the reports of the officers and the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and officers in furtherance of the matters therein set forth since the last annual meeting of members of the Association;

To approve, ratify and confirm the several purchases heretofore made by this Association of stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein;

To secure consent and authorization to acquire on behalf of the Association by purchase certain stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein;

To elect eight (8) members of the Board of Directors to serve for a term of two years;

To elect a President and Vice-President who shall also serve as directors for a term of one year;

To consider and act upon such proposed amendments of the Articles of Incorporation or of the By-Laws of Illinois Agricultural Association as may be properly submitted;

For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PAUL E. MATHIAS,
Secretary

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Country Mutual Casualty Company (formerly Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company) will be held in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1946, at 1:00 P.M. to receive, consider and if approved, confirm and ratify the reports of the officers and of the Board of Directors and the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Company for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1946; to elect directors for the coming year and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

OTTO STEFFEY,
Secretary.

G. C. PLANTFOOD NEEDS WINTER ACCOMMODATIONS

"Let's Cooperate"

during the coming fall and winter months by storing plant foods on the farm. It appears that the supply by next spring's crop season time will not be sufficient to fill the need of Illinois farmers. It promises to be more plentiful, however, during the "off-season" fall and winter months.

Your Blue Seal Distributor will secure a major portion of the supply for your county during these months, but it is obvious that he can order no more than can be stored.

Give a hand—by storing next season's needs on your farm—your supply will be assured, the handling expense will be less, and your savings will be increased.

Blue Seal Plant Foods are of high quality and can be stored safely during winter.

FARM STORAGE HINTS

1. Keep fertilizer dry from the car to your barn.
2. Store it in a weather tight building. (Tight roof and sides and a good floor.)
3. Pile away from walls since they collect moisture in cold weather.
4. Pile on a wooden floor, or better yet, on a platform several inches off the floor.
5. Limit piles to 5 or 6 high, if possible, certainly not over 10 high. Greater weight increases tendency to harden.
6. Pile the bags loosely, leaving a space between piles for free air circulation.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois

I.A.A. DIRECTOR HAS MANY-SIDED CAREER

While granddaughter Helen looks on, Eggerding prepares a policy for the Horse Prairie Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

By Jim Thomson

Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of articles to further acquaint you with the men who represent you on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

"IT WAS just an accident that put me on the IAA board back in 1937," good-natured August G. Eggerding said with a laugh as he recently reviewed some of the highlights in his colorful career.

Eggerding, who represents the 25th district comprising Randolph, Perry, Jackson, Franklin, Williamson, Union, Alexander and Pulaski counties, said the most likely man for the board at the 1937 IAA convention was ineligible because he had a government job, so he (Eggerding) was chosen instead.

But the explanation isn't that simple. Eggerding's career of community service in banking, insurance, agriculture, industry, local government, civic and church affairs prior to his election to the IAA board made him appear to be the logical man for the job. His record since proves it.

Family of Pioneers

The wave of German migration that swept across the Midwest about the middle of the 19th century brought God-fearing, frugal, industrious German farmers to Randolph county. Among them was Eggerding's grandfather who settled east of Red Bud where he ripped open the untilled prairie with his plow and built a log cabin.

Red Bud is still a community of predominant German stock. After three generations you can still detect a slight German inflection in their speech.

Passing from father to son, the 200-acre Eggerding farm is now being tilled by Wilbert Eggerding, 31, of the fourth generation of the family.

August is still active around the farm but has left the management to his son, Wilbert. Recently Mr. and Mrs. Eggerding moved across the road to a new home from the original homestead when he retired. But he can't quite give up operating on his own and still finds time to raise about two dozen pigs on a two-acre tract.

Eggerding's list of offices reads like a biography from Who's Who. He has been associated with the First National Bank of Red Bud for 36 years, serving as president for the past 30 years during which the bank's deposits quadrupled.

Shaded area on map is 26th congressional district which August Eggerding represents on IAA board of directors.

Retired from full-time job of farming, IAA Director August Eggerding raises about two dozen pigs which he is shown feeding.

He was president of the Horse Prairie Mutual Fire Insurance Company from 1918 to 1941 and secretary since then, and is secretary of the Horse Prairie Township District Mutual Tornado Insurance Company after having served as president for 14 years. He helped organize and is president of his rural fire department.

The town board has been headed by Eggerding for the past 25 years. He was president of the Red Bud Quarry Company for 18 years before the organization liquidated its holdings, chairman of rural resettlement in Randolph county for four years, and before coming to the IAA board served four years as chairman of the local soil conservation board.

Eggerding is a charter member of the Randolph County Farm Bureau and was on the organizing board of the Randolph County Service Company, serving as president of the board for five years.

Devoted to Church

He is deeply devoted to his rural Lutheran church, has been a voting member since 1904, an elder for a 3 year term, and is a former president of the church congregation. He has served on the national board of support and pensions of the Lutheran church.

The Eggerdings were married in 1904. Mrs. Eggerding is the former Amanda Liefer. They are the parents of three sons and two daughters — Edwin of Red Bud, an oil truck salesman; Wilbert, who operates the home farm; Mrs. Adelia Wiedman of Waterloo, Ia., a former school teacher, and Mrs. Dorothy Spier, who lives on a farm in Baldwin.

A son, Oliver, died in 1938 at the age of 27 of pneumonia two years after he had been ordained a Lutheran minister. The Eggerdings also have nine grandchildren.

Like many Randolph county farmers prior to 1932, Eggerding considered him-

(*Continued on page* 23)

THREE IMPORTANT THINGS POLICYHOLDERS SHOULD DO THIS FALL!

1. See to it that every eligible voter in your family votes YES on Nov. 5 on the proposed amendment to Section II, Article XIV of our State Constitution.

(This is known as the Gateway Amendment)

2. Check all parts of the steering gear and brakes on your automobile. Many serious accidents are being caused by these old worn out parts.

3. Instruct all drivers to shut off the power when cleaning or adjusting moving parts on corn pickers.

Country Mutual Casualty Company

608 South Dearborn Street — Chicago 5, Illinois

HOUSE THEM EARLY for EARLY EGGS

Now is the time to bring them in from the RANGE to the

LAYING HOUSE

TIMELY HOUSING TIPS

- **CULL PULLETS RIGIDLY**

  House only the larger, fully developed birds. These have the best chance of laying a lot of large eggs. Cull the lower 10 to 20 per cent of the flock.

- **KEEP PULLETS SEPARATE FROM OLD STOCK**

  Avoid contamination of new flock by last year's hens. Some old birds may be carriers of disease which will infect the new flock. Either dispose of the old ones two weeks before housing the pullets or keep the two flocks separated.

- **PROVIDE ADEQUATE SPACE AND PROPER EQUIPMENT FOR WATER, FEED AND NESTS**

  Don't crowd the flock into a small house. Give them room to exercise. Modern steel equipment is the most practical and sanitary for feeding, watering and nesting.

- **GIVE THEM FRESH AIR**

  On range they've had lots of air. Don't stifle them when you bring them inside. Keep plenty of windows open. You'll have trouble if pullets get overheated.

Feed them RIGHT for top production

Begin NOW on one of these systems:

FREE CHOICE FEEDING

"Free Choice" is a method of feeding BLUE SEAL POULTRY BALANCER with farm grains. This allows the pullets to balance their own rations according to their individual requirements. **"Free Choice"** eliminates grinding and mixing or purchasing a lay mash if farm grains are available.

MASH and GRAIN FEEDING

The **"Mash and Grain"** method consists of feeding BLUE SEAL LAY MASH along with whole farm grains.

Where supplies of farm grains are adequate, an economical LAY MASH can be made by mixing ground grain with BLUE SEAL POULTRY SUPPLEMENT according to directions on the tag.

See Your Blue Seal Feed Salesman

Illinois Farm Supply Company, Chicago

FARM SUPPLY BUYS MATTOON ELEVATOR

TO MEET its need for corn drying facilities and corn storage, the Illinois Farm Supply Company has purchased the Big Four elevator at Mattoon from C. C. Turner.

Ownership of the elevator, which has corn-drying equipment and storage capacity for 60,000 bushels of corn, was taken over September 15.

Actual operation of the elevator will be undertaken by the Farmers Grain Company of Doran which has entered into a working agreement with the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Farmers Grain operates two elevators at Doran, four miles north of Mattoon, and is one of the older and more successful cooperative farmers elevators in the state. It is a member of the Illinois Grain Corporation, grain brokerage affiliate of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Chief reason for the purchase of the Big Four elevator, according to J. J. Lanter, Illinois Farm Supply Company feed division director, is to provide needed storage for the Benton feed mill which will begin operations in the near future.

The elevator also will be used as a source of supply of good quality corn for member feed distributors in the southern Illinois corn deficit areas who wish to make the corn available to feeder patrons.

"It is ideally located for this purpose," Lanter said, "because it is situated at the end of the northern Illinois surplus corn area and has good rail and highway connections to southern Illinois."

Farmers Grain Company of Doran has been a distributor of Blue Seal Feeds for many years and on April 1, 1945, became a Farm Bureau Type cooperative.

Addition of this elevator, under the management of Andrew Homan, will make cooperative grain marketing available to a greater number of Farm Bureau members in Coles county. It will also make possible full cooperative handling of corn from farmer producer to farmer consumer.

HESSIAN FLY THREAT

Hessian fly infestation may be as bad or worse next year in Illinois wheat fields because mid-summer rain-fall sprouted volunteer wheat to serve as host for the bug this fall, warns J. H. Bigger, Illinois Natural History Survey entomologist.

NOTICE
Illinois Agricultural Association Election of Delegates

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of October and November, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During October, annual meetings will be held in Adams, Fayette, Hamilton, Hancock, JoDaviess, Madison, Menard, Montgomery, Peoria, Pike, Pulaski-Alexander, Scott, Washington, White and Pope-Hardin Counties.

During November, annual meetings will be held in Bond, Brown, Clinton, Cumberland, Franklin, Gallatin, Henry, Lawrence, Logan, Macoupin, Massac, Schuyler, Shelby, St. Clair, Warren, Williamson and Richland Counties.

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary
September 18, 1946

..."AS FARMERS FORWARD GO"

ORGANIZATION NOTES
By O. D. Bissenden

FARM Bureau membership in Illinois hit a new high of 130,409 as of Aug. 31, 1946. This represents a total of 21,109 new members for the first 11 months of the current fiscal year.

Seventy-two volunteer workers attended an organization supper meeting in Christian county Sept. 9. Three days later they came back to a report meeting with a total of 130 new members. This is the first big county-wide membership drive held this fall, and is indicative of the progress that we may expect in many other counties during the fall and winter drives. Other County Farm Bureaus staging membership drives during the month of September are Edwards, Union, Greene, Gallatin, Iroquois, Douglas and Lake county.

Temple R. Lovett, county organization director from Livingston county, reports a most successful drive in two townships in that county, where effort was concentrated to better acquaint both non-members and members with the Farm Bureau program.

Employee training meetings are going forward in every section of the state with splendid participation. The new film strip, "Hold That Membership", is now ready for distribution and will be shown at many of these meetings this fall and winter.

The second annual Farm Bureau Institute held during the last of August at the University of Illinois attracted 151 Farm Bureau employees from 35 states. Ten county organization directors from Illinois, plus another new Farm Bureau employee attended the Institute.

Leo Lybarger, past president of the Clay County Farm Bureau, and more recently employed as county organization director for Douglas County Farm Bureau, became county organization director for his home county on Oct. 1, 1946. Walter Specht having resigned as COD so that he might spend more time on the insurance program.

IAA DIRECTOR HAS MANY-SIDED CAREER

(*Continued from page 20*)

self somewhat of a wheat farmer. Since then wheat acreage has been cut and livestock raising increased. Today, the home farm — he also owns a 200-acre farm south of Baldwin — raises about 50 acres of wheat, 30-40 of corn, 20-25 of oats and 8-10 of alfalfa, some pigs, and maintains a herd of 16 Holsteins.

He started liming in 1914 and has limed the place twice since that time and expects to begin using Raw rock phosphate in the near future.

Son Wilbert hands his Dad a window shutter as they work together repainting and hanging shutters on Eggerding homestead.

During his tenure on the IAA board, Farm Bureau membership has increased from 54,000 to 130,000 members. He believes that the Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association is in a strong position and will continue to increase its membership to still greater numbers as well as its services rendered.

FUN AT THE FARM SPORTS FESTIVAL

(*Continued from page* 5)

feating Henderson 10 to 0 and Henry by 7 to 1. Macon defeated Boone 8-2 and Tazewell 15-4 before meeting Will. Will won the state title in 1941 and 1942. Macon won in 1940. This was the first season of play since 1940.

Some 105 teams and 1500 players competed in the seven divisional tournaments for softball state titles.

At the Thursday evening program in Memorial stadium Dr. George D. Stoddard, president of the University of Illinois, told the farm audience he could think of nothing finer (than the festival) in this disorganized world.

"It does our hearts good to see you out there on our campus having a good time. We want you back and we shall look forward to it," Stoddard said.

Other speakers who welcomed the farm visitors were F. E. Morris, of Buffalo, vice president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary, and Dr. W. E. Carroll, acting dean of the College of Agriculture.

The Shelby county square dance teams and the Jasper county kitchen band were two of the acts from the folk festival that appeared on the evening program. Radio artists from WLS and WDZ were also featured.

After a program spectators attended a swing and square dance jamboree held at Huff gym.

President George Stoddard of the University of Illinois welcomes farm folks to the campus for the Sports Festival.

SUMMARIES

SOFTBALL

Adult County League Division—6 teams played, St. Clair won. Round 1: McLean 12, Champaign 1; St. Clair 24, Winnebago 1. Semi-finals: McLean 5, Edgar 1; St. Clair 3, Vermilion 1. **Finals:** St. Clair 17, McLean 1. **Consolation:** Edgar 15, Vermilion 3.

All County Softball Division—23 teams played, DeKalb won. **Round 1:** McLean 16, Vermilion 3; Moultrie 15, Macoupin 2; Peoria 9, Effingham 0; Champaign 10, Randolph 5; Kankakee 17, Tazewell 3; Iroquois 7, Macon 1; Whiteside 14, Kane 8. **Round 2:** McLean 5, St. Clair 2; Henry 5, Moultrie 4; Edgar 9, Marshall-Putnam 1; Ford 5, Peoria 4; Champaign 11, Jasper 5; DeKalb 5, Kankakee 1; Sangamon 10, Iroquois 7; Whiteside 8, Winnebago 6. **Round 3:** McLean 9, Henry 1; Ford 8, Edgar 7; DeKalb 8, Champaign 4; Whiteside 4, Sangamon 0. **Semi-finals:** McLean 5, Ford 4; DeKalb 4, Whiteside 1. **Finals:** DeKalb 17, McLean 0. **Consolation:** Ford 10, Whiteside 4.

Farm Bureau Members 35 years and over—11 teams played, Champaign won. **Round 1:** Champaign 9, McLean 5; Vermilion 35, Edgar 14; St. Clair 10, Marshall-Putnam 2. **Round 2:** Champaign 12, Iroquois 1; Vermilion 13, Peoria 7; St. Clair 19, Winnebago 0; DeKalb 18, Sangamon 1. **Semi-finals:** Champaign 8, Vermilion 2; St. Clair 16, DeKalb 15. **Finals:** Champaign 9, St. Clair 6. **Consolation:** DeKalb 7, Vermilion 6.

Boys' 4-H Club Division—35 teams played, Henry won. **Round 1:** Woodford 15, Mason 2; Champaign 20, LaSalle 14; Marshall-Putnam 27, DeWitt 4. **Round 2:** Vermilion 9, Woodford 2; Will 19, Douglas 7; Livingston 4, Peoria 0; Kankakee 22, Coles 18; Adams 12, Champaign 11; DeKalb 12, Marion 0; Macon 29, Moultrie 20; Iroquois 9, Piatt 3; McLean 9, Marshall-Putnam 5; Sangamon 26, Saline 0; Macoupin 1, St. Clair 0; Henry 19, Kendall 2; Kane 12, Whiteside 8; Winnebago 17, Greene 7; Franklin 13, Boone 7; Wabash 4, Bureau 2. **Round 3:** Will 5, Vermilion 2; Kankakee 17, Livingston 3; Adams 3, DeKalb 2; Iroquois 6, Macon 5; McLean 13, Sangamon 12; Henry 26, Macoupin 5; Winnebago 34, Kane 5; Franklin 4, Wabash 1. **Round 4:** Will 10, Kankakee 7; Iroquois 6, Adams 5; Henry 10, McLean 0; Winnebago 17, Franklin 14. **Semi-finals:** Will 8, Iroquois 1; Henry 9, Winnebago 2. **Finals:** Henry 12, Will 0. **Consolation:** Iroquois 8, Winnebago 7.

Boys' Rural Youth Division—22 teams played, Carroll won. **Round 1:** Peoria 11, Christian 7; LaSalle 10, McLean 0; Tazewell 16, Iroquois 7; DeKalb 9, Vermilion 7; Lee 7, Hancock 6; Ogle 26, Schuyler 6; Rock Island 24, St. Clair 14. **Round 2:** Peoria 12, Richland 2; Warren 6, LaSalle 0; Carroll 7, Tazewell 0; DeKalb 12, Pulaski-Alexander 1; Whiteside 7, Lee 1; Ogle 5, Champaign 4. **Round 3:** Peoria 12, Warren 9; Carroll 1, DeKalb 0; Ogle 9, Whiteside 3; Bureau 12, Rock Island 6. **Semi-finals:** Carroll 3, Peoria 2; Bureau 11, Ogle 4. **Finals:** Carroll 6, Bureau 3. **Consolation:** Peoria 8, Ogle 7.

Girls' Rural Youth—4 teams played, Vermilion won. **Semi-finals:** Peoria 10, Henry 0; Vermilion 5, Whiteside 0. **Finals:** Vermilion 13, Peoria 3. **Consolation:** Henry 9, Whiteside 6.

Girls' 4-H—4 teams played, Winnebago won. **Semi-finals:** Winnebago 43, Iroquois 1; DeKalb 21, Vermilion 2. **Finals:** Winnebago 19, DeKalb 6. **Consolation:** Vermilion won by forfeit.

BASEBALL

Will won. **Semi-finals:** Macon 4, Tazewell 1; Will 7, Henry 1. **Finals:** Will 2, Macon 1.

TRACK

Boys (16 years and over)—50 yd. dash: 1st, Ben Pettegrew, Bureau; 2nd, Melvin Siltman, Mason; 3rd, James Moore, Adams. **100 yd. dash:** 1st, Ben Pettegrew, Bureau; 2nd, James Moore, Adams; 3rd, Alan Wilson, Whiteside. **Half mile relay:** 1st, Whiteside; 2nd, Adams; 3rd, Macoupin. **High jump:** 1st, Wendell Bowers, Vermilion; 2nd, Don Shuman, Whiteside; 3rd, Don McClay, Kane. **Broad jump:** 1st, Don Shuman, Whiteside; 2nd, Joe Reed, Vermilion; 3rd, Don Minnaert, Henry.

Boys (15 years and under)—50 yd. dash: 1st, Eldon Myers, McDonough; 2nd, Bill Gibbs, Peoria; 3rd, Carl Rud, DeKalb. **100 yd. dash:** 1st, Eldon Myers, McDonough; 2nd, Bill Gibbs, Peoria; 3rd, Jim O'Neal, DeKalb. **High jump:** 1st, Clark Esorey, Wabash; 2nd, James Wray, Coles; 3rd, Keith Anderson, Kane. **Broad jump:** 1st, Pete Peterson, Kane; 2nd, Charles Van DeSample, Henry; 3rd, Keith LeSeure, Wabash.

Girls (16 years and over)—75 yd. dash: 1st, Margaret Reed, Vermilion; 2nd, Gwen Laufer, Kane; 3rd, Louise Bricker, Kane. **High jump:** 1st, Gwen Laufer, Kane; 2nd, Shirley Brandenburg, Coles. **Broad jump:** 1st, Agnes Layden, Vermilion; 2nd, Charlotte Orcutt, Iroquois; 3rd, Louise Bricker, Kane.

Girls (15 years and under)—75 yd. dash: 1st, Agnes Layden, Vermilion; 2nd, Anna Mae Daughhette, Edgar; 3rd, Charlotte Orcutt, Iroquois. **High jump:** 1st, Agnes Layden, Vermilion; 2nd, Anna Mae Daughhette, Edgar; 3rd, Margaret Carlson, Kane.

BOWLING

Individual—Men: 1st, Arthur Englun, Edgar; 2nd, Howard Stamm, Peoria; 3rd, Karl Cook, Vermilion.

Individual—Women, juniors: 1st, Mary Sur, DeKalb; 2nd, Ruth Mungesser, Madison; 3rd, Lillian Claude, Kane.

Individual—Women, seniors: 1st, Mrs. Madge Milligan, Champaign; 2nd, Mrs. Ralph Dierkling, DeKalb; 3rd, Mrs. Edith Young, Champaign.

Team—Men: 1st, Ogle; 2nd, DeKalb; 3rd, Kendall.

Team—Women, juniors: 1st, DeKalb; 2nd, Peoria; 3rd, Montgomery.

RIFLE SHOOT

Individual—Men: 1st Bob Liepold, Wabash, and J. F. Haumesser, DeKalb (tie); 3rd, George Haumesser, DeKalb.

Individual—Women: 1st, Ruby Peters, Champaign; 2nd, Mrs. Nelson Weber, Livingston; 3rd, Mrs. Irene Farley, DeKalb.

Team—Men: 1st, Livingston; 2nd, DeKalb; 3rd, Champaign.

TRAP SHOOT

Individual—1st, T. Kensil, Shelby; 2nd, O. Will, Champaign; 3rd, C. Buckle and A. Rippin, Tazewell, P. Graham, Edgar, H. Ward, Piatt, J. Hunter, Sangamon, C. Marble, Vermilion (tied).

Team—1st, Shelby; 2nd, Henry; 3rd, Edgar and Grundy (tie).

SKEET SHOOT

Individual—1st, William Foley, Edgar; and Clyde Marble, Vermilion, (tie); 3rd, B. Foley, Edgar.

Teams—1st, Edgar; 2nd, Piatt; 3rd, DeKalb.

FOLK FESTIVAL

Only those with A rating listed.

Family Singing—George Castle family, Vermilion.

Novelty Bands—Smallwood band, Jasper.

Folk Dance—Swedish Doll Dancers, Tazewell.

Square Dance—Shelby, Kane, DeKalb, Rock Island.

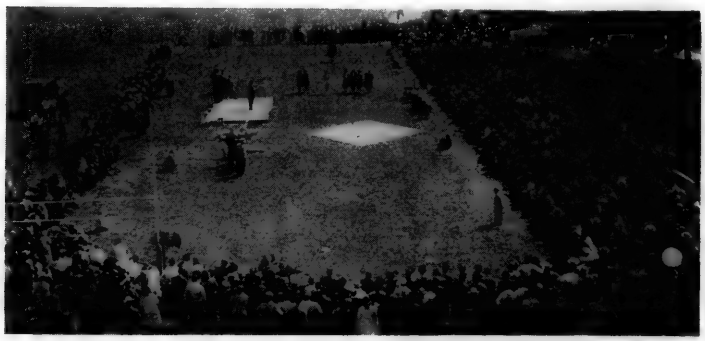
Music Specialties—Leona King, Kane; Wayne Cox, Marshall-Putnam, Hazel Steffey, Henry.

Music Novelties—Hazel Steffey, Henry; Mary Lou Wilson, Champaign.

WRESTLING

Men over 18—Heavyweight: 1st, Richard Rockenbach, DuPage; 2nd, Howard Knott, Kane. **175 pounds:** 1st, Ernest Wright, Champaign; 2nd, Dannewitz, DeKalb. **155 pounds:** 1st, Lloyd Pusey, Vermilion. **145 pounds:** 1st, Neil Kesler, Champaign; 2nd, Robert Lawrence, McLean. **135 pounds:** 1st, John Pal, Vermilion.

Boys under 18—Heavyweight: 1st, Phil Phillips, Champaign. **135 pounds:** 1st, Reggen, Champaign; 2nd, Lester Johnson, Kane. **125 pounds:** 1st, Don Picken, Champaign. **115**



This is a general view of the Sports Festival crowd that watched the women's slipper kicking contest. Contestants line up in center.

HOW THE COUNTIES FINISHED

DISTRICT I

County	Points
Vermilion	2120
Champaign	2050
McLean	1175
Edgar	905
Iroquois	875
Coles	565
Macon	560
Piatt	430
Kankakee	285
Douglas	275
Shelby	270
Moultrie	265
Livingston	235
Ford	230
DeWitt	210
Logan	30

DISTRICT II

DeKalb	2025
Kane	1125
Peoria	1000
Marshall-Putnam	710
Tazewell	645
LaSalle	525
Bureau	490
Will	460
Sangamon	445
Woodford	405
Kendall	400
Macoupin	350
Mason	300
Richland	290
Lee	265
Wabash	260
Montgomery	205
Christian	200
Jasper	190
Marion	150
Fulton	145
Schuyler	130
Effingham	120
Cass	100
Stark	100
Grundy	85
Bond	60
DuPage	40
Clay	25

DISTRICT III

Henry	1270
Whiteside	910
St. Clair	905
Winnebago	720
Ogle	430
Boone	330
Warren	325
Saline	320
Adams	275
Greene	265
Rock Island	260
Randolph	230
Henderson	200
Pulaski-Alexander	180
Hancock	165
Carroll	135
Franklin	130
McDonough	120
Stephenson	100
Clinton	90
McHenry	60
Perry	60
Madison	40
Mercer	10
Pike	10

pounds: 1st, Don Chaplin, Champaign.

SWIMMING

Boys—(16 and older) 50 yd. swim: 1st, William Lundeen, Kane.

Boys—(15 and under) 50 yd. swim: 1st, David Snyder, Kane; 2nd, Bob Howe, Champaign; 3rd, Lowell Phillips, DeKalb.

Girls—(15 and under): 1st, Lora Martin, Champaign; 2nd, Jo Alice Davis, Champaign. 3rd, Ellen Oderkirk, DeKalb.

DIVING

Boys—(15 and under): 1st, John Gilbert, Edgar; 2nd, Bob Howe, Champaign; 3rd, David Snyder, Kane.

Girls—(15 and under): 1st, Lora Martin, Champaign; 2nd, Jo Alice Davis, Champaign; 3rd, Norma McGwinn, Coles.

HOG CALLING

1st, Alfred DeCap, Whiteside; 2nd, Lewis J. Boomgarden, DeKalb; 3rd, Caryl Meredith, Vermilion.

4-H PHYSICAL FITNESS EVENT

Individual champion—LaVerne Reitz, Iroquois.

Team champion—Gerald Rhoden and Billy Keenen, Edgar.

A ratings—Eldon Myers, McDonough; Lowell Mohr, Perry; Harry Kline, McLean; Willard Rinker, LaSalle; Maynard Gustafson, McHenry; Charles McLean, Bond; Joan Nelson, Henry.

ARCHERY

Men—1st, John Livengood, Piatt; 2nd, Francis Hazen, Champaign; 3rd, Albert W. Marks, Jr., Clay.

Women, junior: 1st, Mildred Parker, Whiteside. **Senior:** 1st, Mrs. Lela Wildeman, Piatt.

CHECKERS

1st, Glenn Schall, Macon; 2nd, John Steele, Shelby; 3rd, George L. Mayers, Vermilion.

WOODCHOPPING

1st, Turner Mayfield, Adams; 2nd, John Neal, Champaign; 3rd, Kenneth Rheinhardt, Randolph.

MILK DRINKING

1st, George Price Boone; 2nd, Russell Stewart, Champaign.

TUG O' WAR

1st, Vermilion; 2nd, DeKalb; 3rd, Whiteside.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

Chair Quoits—juniors: 1st, Mrs. John Howell, McLean; 2nd, Mrs. Mike Schluter, Champaign; 3rd, Mrs. Harold Betcher, Henry.

Chair Quoits—seniors: 1st, Mrs. Lois Greenfield, Peoria; 2nd, Mrs. Homer Baker, Coles; 3rd, Mrs. Elroy Donnewitz, DeKalb.

Shuffleboard—juniors: 1st, Ruth Peterson, Kane; 2nd, Mrs. Roldan Cox, McLean.

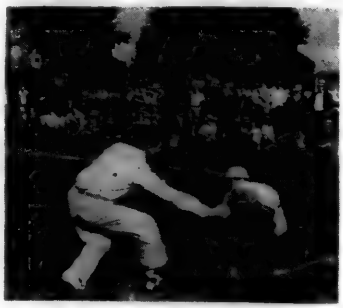
Shuffleboard—seniors: 1st, Mrs. Roy Hoots, Coles; 2nd, Mrs. Roscoe Smith, Kane; 3rd, Mrs. Frank Chumbley, Champaign.

Clock Golf—juniors: 1st, Mrs. Roland Cox, McLean; 2nd, Mariana Byerly, Vermilion; 3rd, Norma McGwinn, Coles.

Clock Golf—seniors: 1st, Miss Mayme Mills, DeWitt; 2nd, Mrs. Roscoe Smith, Kane; 3rd, Mrs. Harry Gebhart, Champaign.

Dart Throwing—seniors: 1st, Mrs. Ella Lee Greene; 2nd, Mrs. Roscoe Smith, Kane; 3rd, Mrs. Charles Haller, Peoria.

Horseshoes—junior: 1st, Mrs. Harold Betcher, Henry; 2nd, Gwen Laufer, Kane.



Third Baseman Paul Wilson, Saline county farm adviser, traps and tags out Albert Grauer of Country Mutual Casualty in the annual IAA staff-farm advisers ball game. IAA won.

Horseshoes—seniors: 1st, Mrs. Ola Harshbarger, Piatt; 2nd, Mrs. Harold Wildemuth, Henry; 3rd, Mrs. Roscoe Smith, Kane.

Table tennis, juniors: 1st, Velma Ackerman, Tazewell; 2nd, Carol Kilian, Ogle; 3rd, Mrs. John Howell, McLean.

Slipper kicking: 1st, Mrs. Harold Wildemuth, Henry; 2nd, Mrs. Nora Ernsting, Montgomery.

Nail driving: 1st, Mrs. John Morris, Peoria; 2nd, Mrs. Roscoe Smith, Kane.

Box Score

Farm Bureau Baseball League championship game won by Will over Macon 2-1.

Here is box score.

Macon

	AB	R	H
Carl Brown 3b	5	0	1
Moffet cf	5	1	1
R. Wilking c	5	0	1
Towson lf	4	0	0
Tomlison rf	4	0	0
Bennett rf	1	0	0
C. Brown 1b	5	0	0
W. Wilking ss	4	0	0
R. Brown 2b	3	0	2
B. Wilking p	4	0	1
	40	1	8

Will

	AB	R	H
R. McHough cf	3	0	0
Meyer ss	5	0	0
Palmer rf	4	1	1
Landeck p	5	0	2
Case 1b	2	0	0
F. McHugh 2b	4	0	0
Drecksler 3b	4	0	0
Bergera cf	3	1	1
Stebar c	4	0	1
	34	2	5

Sandford Resigns to Become College Professor

W. P. SANDFORD, director of sales service for the Illinois Agricultural Association since June, 1941, resigned Sept. 15 to accept a professorship at St. Louis University. In addition to his work on the University staff, Sandford will be licensee for the Dale Carnegie course in St. Louis.

W. P. Sandford

During his service on the IAA staff, Sandford conducted some 125 sales training and public speaking meetings over the state for Farm Bureau empoyees with a total attendance of some 6000 per year. He also held 180 meetings on membership maintenance during the last several years in cooperation with IAA organization fieldmen. He also edited two film strips, "Selling Farm Bureau Membership" and "Hold That Membership" in cooperation with the IAA publicity department, and two editions of two booklets.

Old Tune Given NEW Meaning

Roll out the barrels
We'll book a barrel of oil!
Roll out the barrels
Tractors are tilling the soil!

ORDER MOTOR OIL *NOW!*

FUTURE ORDERS GET PRICE PROTECTION and DISCOUNT

Right now your company is in the midst of a great motor oil booking program. Your winter and spring oil supply should be arranged for **NOW!**

Orders placed now will be protected on *price*, and in addition, will receive a special *Future Order Discount*. Payment will not become due until delivery is made.

ILLINI MOTOR OIL
A premium grade motor oil that keeps clean motors clean. Ideal for cars, trucks or tractors.

BLUE SEAL MOTOR OIL
A pure paraffin base oil known in the industry as "regular."

PENN BOND MOTOR OIL
Another good versatile oil made from Pennsylvania grade crude and blended for use in farm motors.

I.F.S. HEAVY DUTY MOTOR OIL
An oil made especially for heavy duty work in diesel motors in trucks and tractors.

LUCO LUBE
A high quality grease that "stays put" and defies heat and water.

HARVESTER GUN GREASE
A cold weather grease for combines and corn pickers.

ALUMINATE GUN GREASE
A clear color grease that survives melting.

ANTI-RUST
A wonderful machinery protector. Prevents rust for a year.

Prepare for
COLD WEATHER
Order your
ANTI-FREEZE

Now is the time to estimate your anti-freeze needs for the winter. Supplies are short, so order enough to see you through. We have two excellent products which we recommend.

PERMA-TYPE

Blue Seal Perma-Type Anti-Freeze will not boil away and will not corrode metal parts. One fill lasts all winter. Gives good protection.

WINTERMASTER

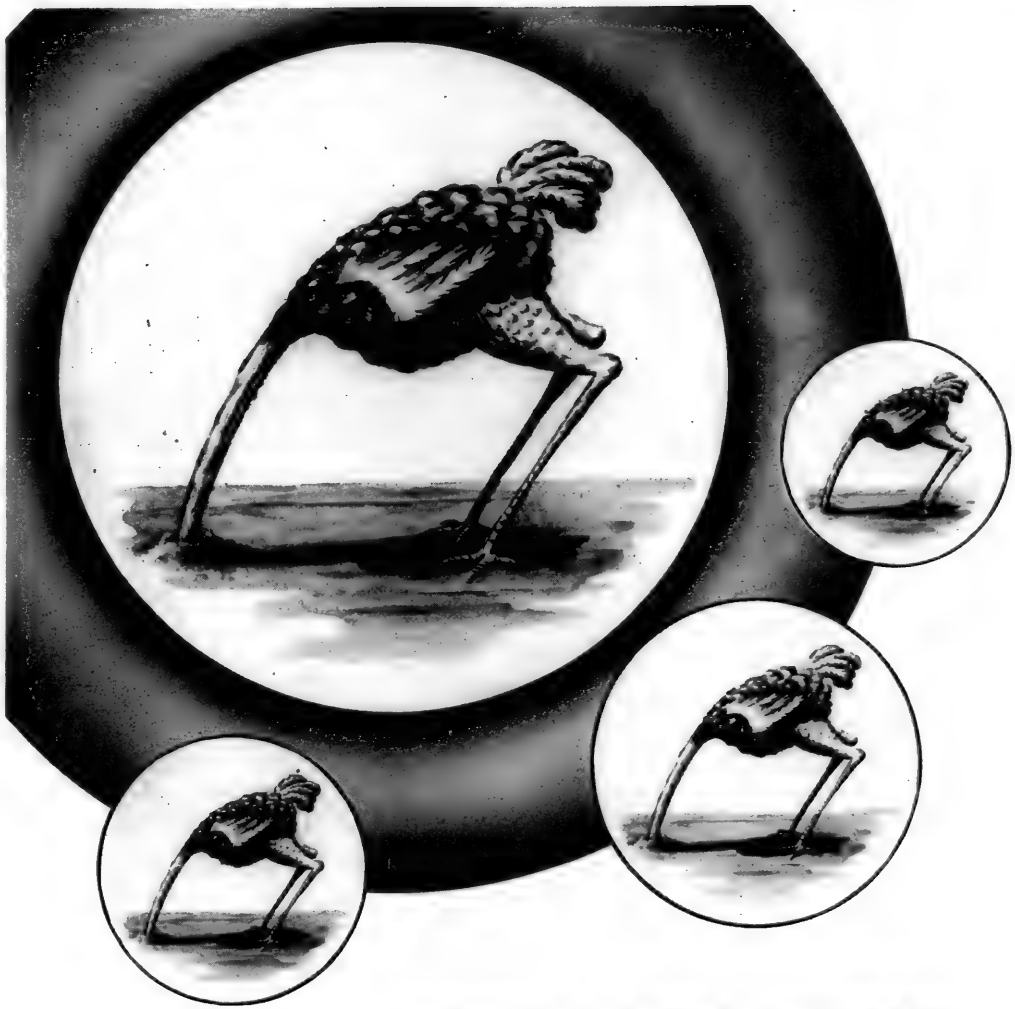
Blue Seal Wintermaster is a methanol type material which will give good protection and will not corrode metal parts.

See Your Blue Seal Salesman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn Street • Chicago 5, Illinois

BLUE SEAL



THERE'S A LITTLE "OSTRICH" IN EVERY ONE OF US—

COUNTRY *Mutual* **FIRE** *Company*

We are all tempted to *forget* — when skies are clear — that tornados do strike, or that fire could level our farmstead in a few hours. But to ignore these ever-present threats is simply to play "ostrich," and we all think the ostrich is silly for hiding his head in the sand.

The only *safe* way to ignore wind and fire is to be fully insured against them. You get dollar for dollar value and complete coverage when you buy a Country Mutual Fire policy. See your agent today.

Old Tune Given NEW Meaning*

Roll out the barrels
We'll pour a barrel of oil
Roll out the barrels
Tractors are tilling the soil

FUTURE ORDERS GET PRICE PROTECTION and DISCOUNT

[illegible] for **NOW!**

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I.F.S. HEAVY DUTY MOTOR OIL

LUCO LUBE

HARVESTER GUN GREASE

ALUMINATE GUN GREASE

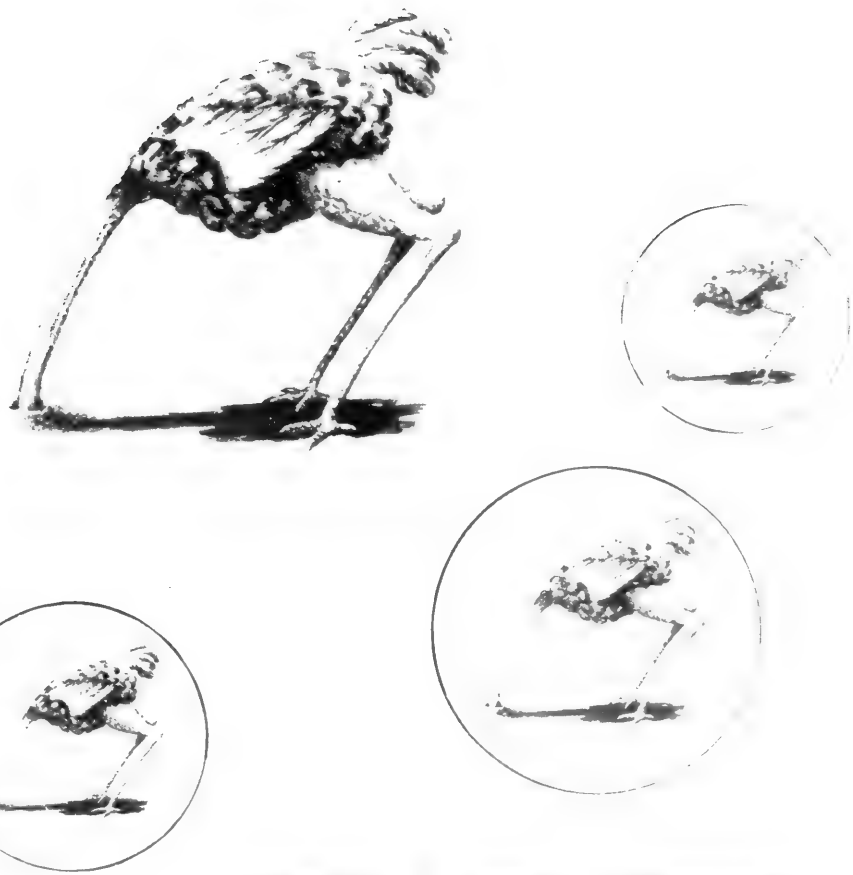
ANTI-RUST

Prepare for COLD WEATHER
Order your ANTI-FREEZE

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

[illegible]

BLUE SEAL



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The only safe way to ignore wind and fire is to be fully insured against them. You get dollar for dollar value and complete coverage when you buy a Country Mutual Fire policy. See your agent today.

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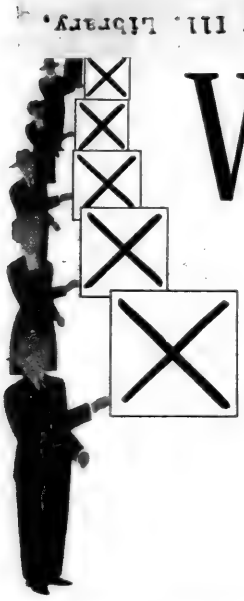
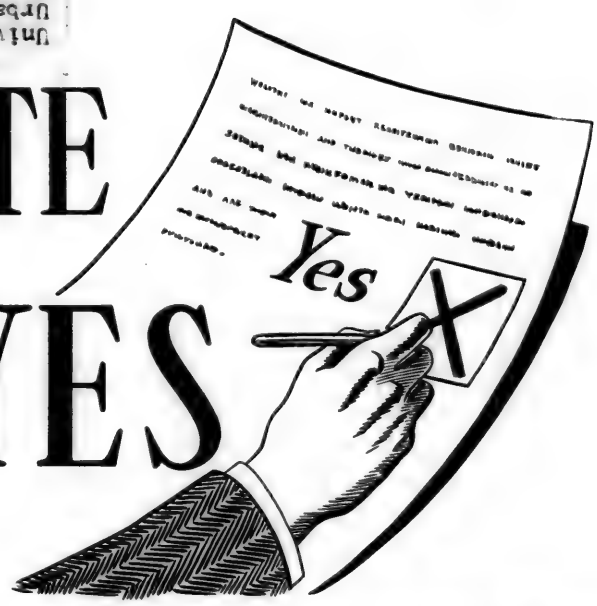


VOTE YES



ON THE *GATEWAY AMENDMENT*

TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE "YES" ON THE GATEWAY AMENDMENT

1. To make it possible to improve our State constitution. Of 13 submitted only two amendments have been adopted since 1891.

2. To allow a two-thirds majority of those voting on an amendment to adopt it. The Gateway Amendment proposal submitted in 1932 received an 80% "Yes" vote, but failed to carry because 2,110,000 did not vote on the proposal.

3. To make possible needed changes in our State constitution in an orderly way, one, two or three at a time, thus avoiding the turmoil, uncertainty and expense of a constitutional convention. Only a few changes are needed.

4. To require that votes upon any change in our basic law be cast directly upon the proposition so as to keep constitutional changes out of partisan politics.

5. To make possible a modernization of our State tax system.

6. To make possible legislative reapportionment in Illinois fair to both rural and urban areas.

7. To make possible greater home rule for metropolitan areas.

8. To let voters who take the pains to vote upon a proposition decide basic issues.

9. To bring our state and local governments up-to-date.

10. To make amendment of our State constitution possible but not easy.

Mark Your Ballot

REMEMBER: Your failure to vote on the amendment, in a separate column on the ballot, would be JUST THE SAME AS IF YOU VOTED, "NO". So vote YOURSELF and tell your FRIENDS to vote ON THIS AMENDMENT.

DON'T LET IT LOSE BY DEFAULT!

Despite the fact that everyone agrees that this legislation is GOOD, it could lose by simple OVERSIGHT — by simple neglect to vote on it. It MUST receive a favorable vote of the MAJORITY of ALL who vote. GET OUT THE VOTE on the GATEWAY AMENDMENT.

Remember: You MUST VOTE To Have Your Opinion Count!

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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ILLA
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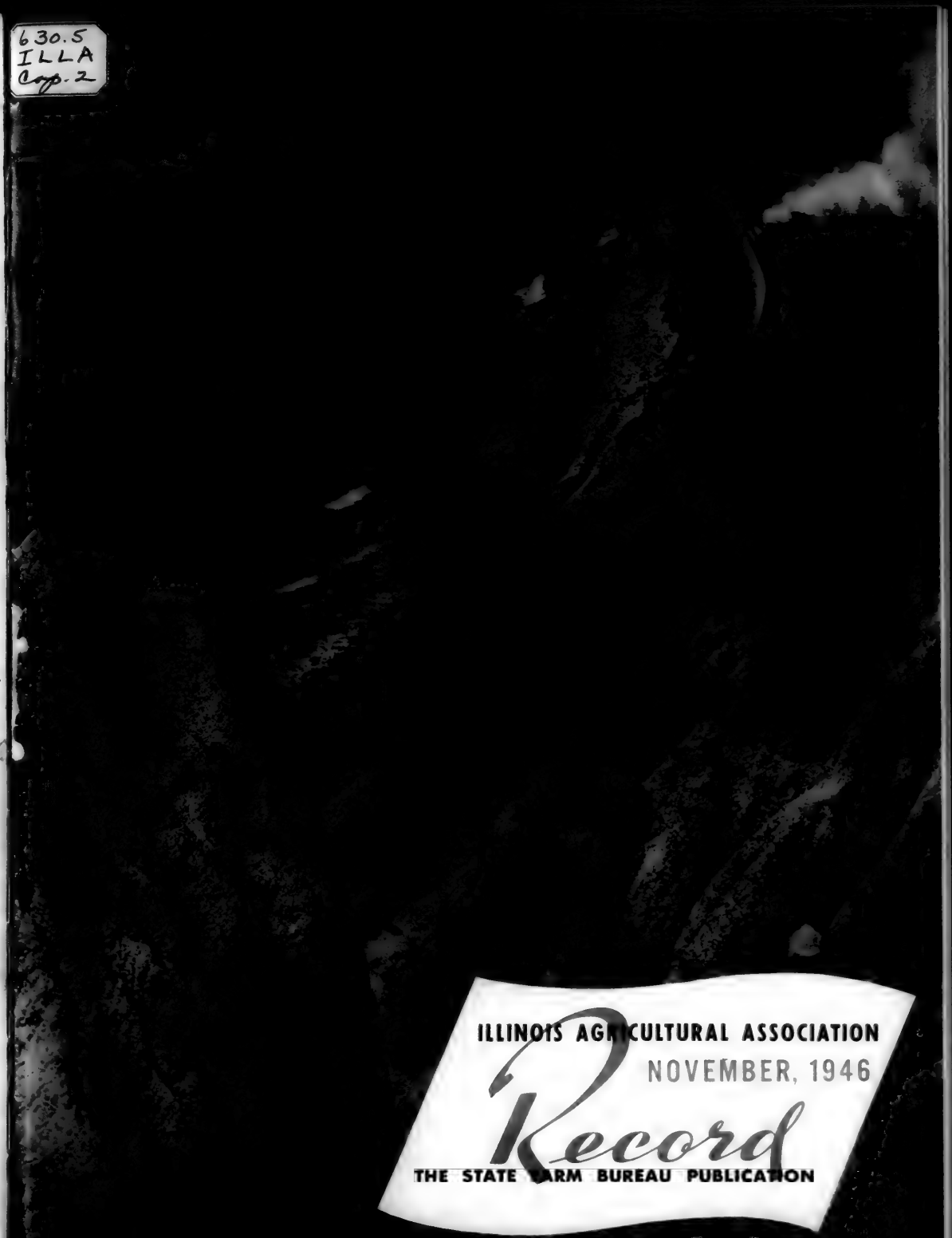

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NOVEMBER, 1946
Record
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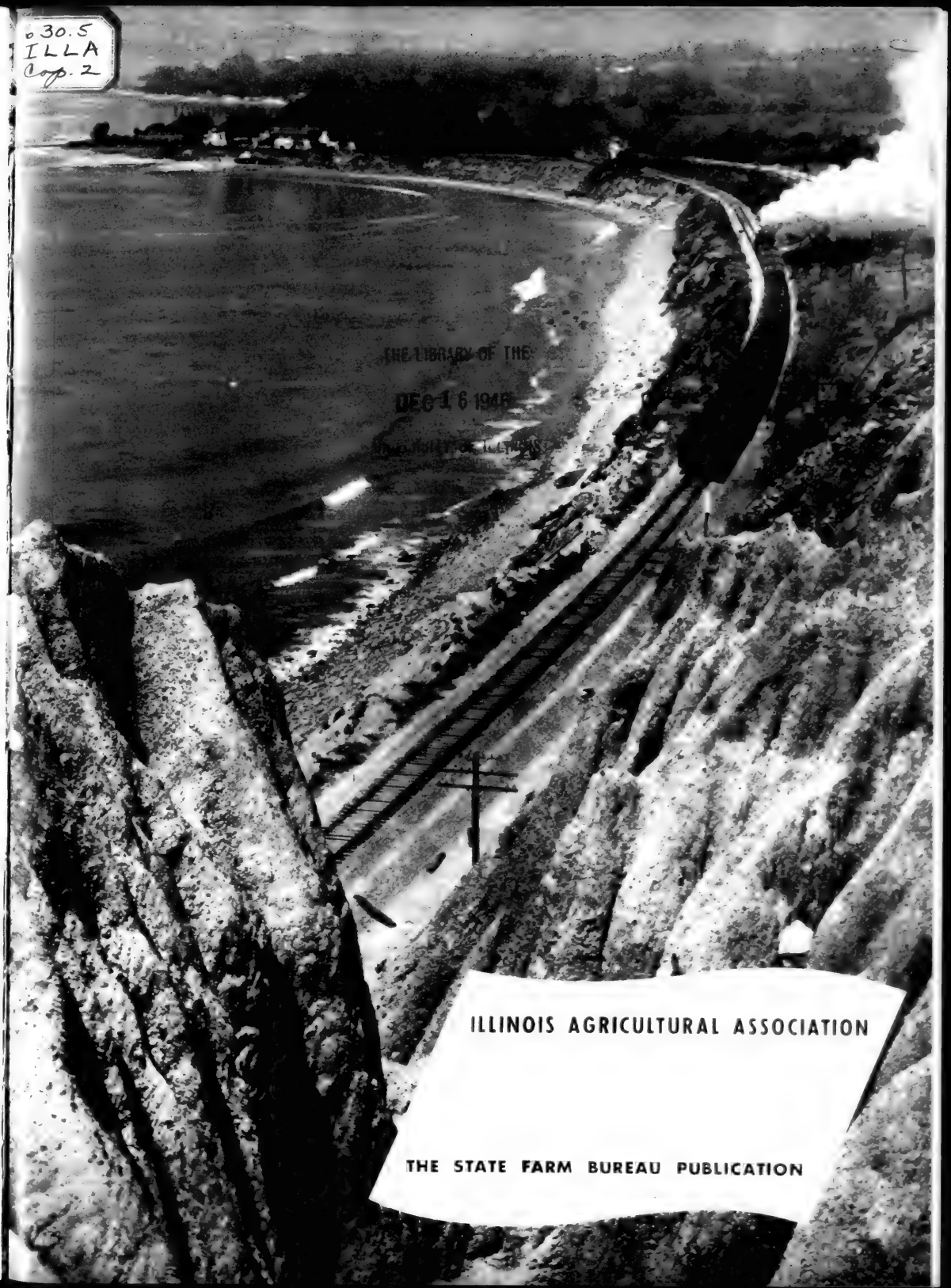

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

WHAT IS *"Medical Expense Coverage?"*

This is a coverage which can be added to most all Auto policies issued by COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY (Your Farm Bureau Insurance Company).

IT IS FOR YOU—

FOR YOUR FAMILY—

FOR YOUR FRIENDS—

Regardless of legal liability if you have this endorsement added to your auto policy neither you, your family nor friends need to worry about medical expense when the automobile covered by the policy is involved in an accident.

SECTION A—For Bodily Injury

A

SECTION B—For Death

B

Limits

The maximum aggregate benefits payable on account of any one accident for bodily injury to or death of other persons than "Named Insured" are $1500. The maximum benefits payable on account of any one accident for bodily injury to or death of the Insured are $1000. Total — $2,500.

Cost

Policy Fee — $1 Semi-Annual Premium — $1.50.

Total $2.50 to start, with $1.50 each six months.

See Your Farm Bureau Insurance Representative in Your County — Give Him $2.50 And Have This Protection When You Need It.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

MR. CHAIRMAN:

By President Charles B. Shuman

THERE are many kinds of annual meetings. They all have one thing in common. The success or failure of an annual meeting of members of a farm organization measures in a large degree the amount of membership interest and activity in the organization. It is, therefore, important as we enter this season of annual meetings that we think of ways to improve these important events.

What do you like about your own county annual meeting? What about it displeases you? As members of cooperatives and various organizations it is our duty to participate in the annual meeting and also to discuss frankly ways of improvement with the officers and directors of the organization. As officers, directors and employees, it is our duty to welcome constructive criticism and conscientiously strive to make our own annual meeting the best in the history of the organization.

The annual meeting is the one event of the year that all of us as members of cooperative organizations should want to attend. Yes, I know some of the common reasons why you sometimes stay at home. The meeting doesn't start on time and it drags on too late! The five minute reports take thirty minutes and the main speaker is too long winded! Elections sometimes appear to be "railroaded" and members may not be encouraged to participate. Too many politicians may be introduced and the dinner may not be the kind you like. However, it is *your* annual meeting and it is *your* responsibility as a member to participate and see that it is improved!

I want to urge that you attend your local annual meetings. In the interest of preserving our democratic institutions, your presence and active participation is imperative. As far as accommodations permit, I hope a large number of our members will attend the annual meetings of the Illinois Agricultural Association and Associated Companies in Chicago, November 18 to 21, and the American Farm Bureau Federation convention in San Francisco in December. A well earned vacation can be combined with an opportunity for you to make an important contribution towards the solution of some of our many problems.

NOVEMBER, 1946 • VOLUME 24, NUMBER 9

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

President, Charles B. Shuman.....Sullivan
Vice-President, Floyd E. Morris.....Buffalo
Secretary, Paul E. Mathias.....Hinsdale
Field Sec., Geo. E. Metzger.....Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington
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Comptroller, C. C. Chapelle.....Chicago
General Counsel, Donald Kirkpatrick.....Chicago

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(By Congressional Districts)

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13th.....Homer Curtiss, Stockton
14th.....Otto Steffey, Stronghurst
15th.....Ronald A. Holt, Galva
16th.....Russell V. McKee, Varna
17th.....Charles Lauritzen, Beddick
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This is a coverage which can be added to most all Auto policies issued by COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY (Your Farm Bureau Insurance Company).

Regardless of legal liability if you have this endorsement added to your auto policy neither you, your family nor friends need to worry about medical expense when the automobile covered by the policy is involved in an accident.

BENEFITS

SECTION A—*For Bodily Injury*

A The loss resulting from reasonable and necessary expense actually incurred within six months from the date of accident for ambulance, medical, surgical, dental, hospital or registered nurse services or medical supplies, not to exceed the sum of Three Hundred Dollars ($300.00) for each such injured person. (Insured also included.)

SECTION B—*For Death*

B If such bodily injury shall result in death within six months from the date of accident, the sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) less all amounts paid under Section A on behalf of such person, and, if such person is the "Named Insured" under the policy, an additional sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00).

Limits

The maximum aggregate benefits payable on account of any one accident for bodily injury to or death of other persons than Named Insured are $1500. The maximum benefits payable on account of any one accident for bodily injury to or death of the Insured are $1000. Total — $2,500.

Cost

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19th	Milton W. Warren, Manchester
20th	K. T. Smith, Greenfield
21st	Dan L. Clasen, New Berlin
22nd	[illegible] Edwardsville
23rd	Chester McCord, Nashville
24th	Lowell Bunting, Elmhurst
25th	August G. Eggmann, Belleville

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Organization	[illegible]
Poultry Marketing	[illegible]
Publicity	[illegible]
Research	[illegible]
Rural School Relations	[illegible]
Safety	W. W. Wright

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U. of I. PRESIDENT TO Address IAA Annual Meeting

PREPARING to face a new year charged with numerous problems of readjustment for agriculture, Illinois Farm Bureau members will gather Nov. 18-21 at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago for the 32nd annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association and Associated Companies.

Principal speaker during the four-day session will be George Dinsmore Stoddard, president of the University of Illinois and one of the most prominent educators in the Midwest. Dr. Stoddard will address the Wednesday night, Nov. 20, session on "Education as a Basic Resource."

Other speeches on the program include addresses by President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Earl C. Smith, former president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and President Charles B. Shuman of the IAA, who will deliver the president's annual report.

Assembling for their second meeting since the end of the war, Illinois farmers are aware that the end of limitless farm markets are in sight. Adjustments, they know are to be expected in the coming year. At the annual meeting, Farm Bureau leaders will discuss thoroughly IAA policy for the coming year.

Other questions which are expected to be of unusual interest this year are rural schools and rural roads. Delegates are expected to decide the IAA's position on the federal flood control plan for Illinois.

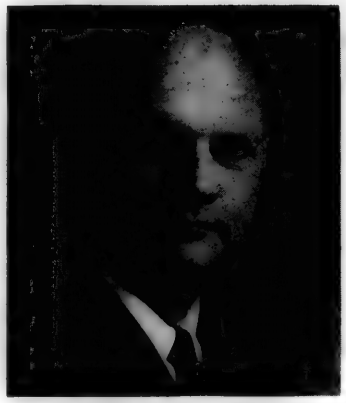
For the first time in several years, the Illinois Home Bureau Federation will hold a conference in conjunction with the IAA convention. Home Bureau will open its meeting Tuesday morning.

As in past years, the associated companies will hold their annual meetings during the first two days of the convention, Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 18 and 19. A general program of entertainment is being planned for Tuesday night starting at 7:30.

The Tuesday evening program of entertainment will include a four-piece orchestra; The Five Leonards, an all-girl tumbling act; Gregory and Cherie, a comical musical act; Al Dault and his comedy table-rocking act; George Goebel, guitar-playing singer and yodeler and Master of Ceremonies Roy Davis, who made quite a hit with Farm Bureau folks two years ago with his comedy and mimicking.

BULLETIN

Shortly after THE RECORD went to press, it was learned that President Stoddard will be unable to address the IAA convention as he has been appointed a member to the U. S. Delegation to the First General Conference of United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organizations meeting to be held in Paris during November.



George D. Stoddard

Rural Youth will hold the state finals of its annual Talk Fest starting Tuesday morning.

Former IAA President Earl C. Smith will speak to the convention. And President O'Neal of the AFBF will speak Thursday morning.

Dr. Stoddard was born in Carbondale, Pa., Oct. 8, 1897 and is married to the former Margaret Trautwein. They have five children, Philip,

(*Continued on page* 21)

Annual Meeting Program

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18

A.M.
11:00 Presidents' and Farm Advisers' Conference.
12:15 Presidents' and Farm Advisers' Luncheon.

P.M.
3:30 Farm Bureau Presidents' Conference.
Farm Advisers' Conference.
7:00 Illinois Cooperative Locker Service.
Illinois Grain Corporation.
Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association.
7:30 Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19

A.M.
9:30 Illinois Agricultural Holding Company.
Illinois Wool Marketing Association.
Illinois Milk Producers Association.
Rural Youth.
10:00 Country Mutual Fire Company.
Illinois Farm Supply Company.
Illinois Home Bureau Federation Conference.

P.M.
1:00 Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, Country Mutual Casualty Company.
Prairie Farms Creameries.
1:15 Rural Youth Conference.
2:45 General Insurance Conference.
7:30 General Entertainment.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20

A.M.
7:30 Rural Youth Delegate Conference.
9:15 IAA General Session.
Reports of Officers and President Shuman's Address.

P.M.
1:30 Group Conferences:
Public Relations.
Organization and Publicity.
Schools.
Soil Improvement.
Marketing.
4:00 District Conferences and Caucuses.
7:30 IAA General Session.
Address: George D. Stoddard, President, University of Illinois.
Address: Earl C. Smith, former President, IAA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21

A.M.
9:30 IAA Business Session.
Address: Edward A. O'Neal, President, American Farm Bureau Federation.
Address: Farm Bureau leader from nearby state.
Business session.

Top shows part of the crowd of 2,000 which watched the Will County Farm Bureau team, Illinois champions, defeat the Palo Alto Farm Bureau team, Iowa titleholders, 4-3 and 3-1, at Legion Park, Emmetsburg, Ia. Bottom shows Will county man scoring at home plate.

Illinois Baseball Champs Defeat Iowa Nine In Interstate Series

IN THE championship style that sent them to the top rung of the Farm Bureau baseball ladder in Illinois, the Will County Farm Bureau team defeated the Iowa champions at Emmetsburg, Ia., Sept. 29, 4-3 and 3-1.

Palo Alto County Farm Bureau, Iowa titleholders, held the Illinois team to seven hits in the first game and rallied in the ninth inning to score twice but were unable to overtake the three-run lead held by Will county. Result: Illinois, 4; Iowa, 3.

In the second game, Palo Alto took the lead in the first inning but were held scoreless the rest of the game. Hurler Bob Bormet of Will county held the Iowans to three hits while his buddies managed to get nine hits and three scattered runs. Result: Illinois, 3, Iowa, 1.

The first game of the scheduled three-game interstate contest was planned for Saturday but was held over until the following morning. By taking both games in a row, the Will county team ended the series after the second game.

Both teams won their state Farm Bureau titles by defeating all competition at their state farm sports festivals.

For the Will county team and its coach, Bob Seeley of Manhattan, the interstate victory was the high spot of the season in a victory-studded record that would be the envy of any baseball team.

Will county won the state title at the Illinois State Farm Sports Festival at Champaign-Urbana Aug. 29-30 by defeating Henderson, Henry and Macon county teams. Before going into the state playoff, Will won its district by downing LaSalle, Kendall and DeKalb counties.

This year Will county has played 42 games, winning 39 and losing 3, and in two out-of-league games defeated the Chicago Cub Juniors, 6-1 and 5-0.

Arnold Landeck, who pitched Illinois' first win over Iowa, leads Will county batters with close to a .400 average. Leading Will pitchers are Bormet, 19 wins, no losses, Landeck, 15 wins, one loss, and Paul Schultz, three wins, no losses.

Organized in 1931, the Will county team has been managed for 16 years by veteran coach Seeley. Two team veterans, Vernon Drecksler and Richard McHugh have been with the team since it was first organized. McHugh started as a batboy.

Illinois	AB	R	H	E
R. McHugh, lf	3	0	2	0
F. McHugh, 2b	2	0	1	0
Palmer, rf	1	0	0	0
Landeck, p	4	0	1	0
Case, 1b	4	1	1	0
C. Bormet, 3b	4	1	1	0
Drecksler, ss	2	2	1	0
Stebar, c	4	0	0	0
Fitzer, cf	3	0	0	0
Totals	30	4	7	0
Iowa	**AB**	**R**	**H**	**E**
Compton, 2b	3	1	0	0
Frederick, lf	4	1	1	0
R. Shriner, ss	4	1	4	0
E. Shriner, 3b	4	0	1	0
Stafford, 1b	4	0	0	0
Kuecker, p	4	0	0	0
Barber, c	3	0	0	0
Fogerty, rf	2	0	0	0
Salz, rf	1	0	0	0
Mullins	3	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	6	0

Illinois ..... 010-000-100—4
Iowa ..... 000-000-102—3

Summary — 2 base hits, Frederick; 3 base hits, R. McHugh, R. Shriner; Sacrifice hits, F. McHugh, Fitzer; Hit by pitched ball, Drecksler, Compton; Double Plays, F. McHugh to Drecksler to Case, R. Shriner to E. Shriner to Stafford, Kuecker to E. Shriner to Stafford; Struck out by, Landeck 9, by Keucker 4; Base on balls, off Keucker 3; Stolen bases, F. McHugh, R. Shriner; Earned runs, Illinois 4, Iowa 3; Left on bases, Illinois 5, Iowa 3; Umpires from Minnesota Ass'n.

Illinois	AB	R	H	E
R. McHugh, lf	4	2	2	0
F. McHugh, 2b	3	0	1	0
Palmer, rf	4	0	2	0
Fitzer, cf	4	0	1	0
Case, 1b	4	1	1	0
C. Bormet, 3b	3	0	0	1
Drecksler, ss	3	0	0	1
Stebar, c	2	0	1	1
R. Bormet, p	3	0	1	0
Totals	30	3	9	3
Iowa	**AB**	**R**	**H**	**E**
Compton, 2b	4	0	0	0
Frederick, lf	2	1	0	0
R. Shriner, ss	4	0	0	1
E. Shriner, 3b	3	0	2	0
Stafford, 1b	4	0	0	0
Kuecker, rf	2	0	0	0
Salz, rf	1	0	1	0
Kundel, c	4	0	0	0
Eckart, p	3	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0
Mullins, cf	3	0	0	0
Fogarty	1	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	3	1

Illinois ..... 001-100-01x—3
Iowa ..... 100-000-000—1

Summary — 3 base hits, Palmer, Case; Sacrifice hits, F. McHugh; Hit by pitched ball, Eckart; Stolen Bases, Compton, Frederick; Double plays, Drecksler to F. McHugh to Case, R. Bormet to Case, Compton to Stafford, R. Shriner to Compton to Stafford; Struck out by R. Bormet 8, by Eckart 5; Base on balls, off R. Bormet 4, off Eckart 1; Earned runs, Illinois 3, Iowa 1; Left on bases, Illinois 6, Iowa 6.

This is a view of California street in downtown San Francisco where the cable cars still climb the hilly streets. In the distance is the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge.

AT THE GOLDEN GATE ON DECEMBER 8

MORE than 500 Illinois Farm Bureau folks will be knocking on the Golden Gate Dec. 8 according to the number of requests for reservations received thus far at the IAA offices in Chicago.

Illinois farmers leaving for the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in San Francisco will be going along on one of the most colorful business-pleasure trips ever sponsored by the IAA.

The trip includes views of America's picturesque West — deserts, mountains and the Pacific ocean. Side trips will be made in New Orleans with breakfast in a French restaurant, at San Antonio where a five-hour stopover will include a visit to the historic Alamo, at El Paso for a jaunt to the Carlsbad Caverns, at Juarez in Mexico, and at Phoenix and Los Angeles for views of the most outstanding parts of the cities.

Reservations for the trains leaving Chicago Dec. 1 and returning to Chicago Dec. 15 are coming in at such a rate, according to Roy P. Johnson, IAA Director of Special Services who is in charge of arrangements for the trip, that hotel accommodations for 500 persons have been made in San Francisco.

Johnson said that accommodations would be assigned just as soon as possible. Those on the IAA tour will be assigned to hotels by counties as much as possible.

Although the OPA recently lifted ceilings from the price of meals served in railway dining cars, as the RECORD goes to press it is understood that the price of the trip will remain essentially the same as originally quoted. The price of the trip averages around $200 per person.

(*Continued on page* 21)

E. E. HOUGHTBY NAMED DAIRY DEPARTMENT HEAD

E. E. Houghtby, DeKalb county dairy farmer and a member of the IAA board of directors from 1934 to 1943 has been employed as director of the dairy marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

E. E. Houghtby

Houghtby succeeds Wilfred Shaw who resigned to become dairy marketing director for the American Farm Bureau Federation.

For the past three years Houghtby has served as manager of the War Hemp Industries, Inc., processing plant at Shabbona.

Active in Farm Bureau, civic and cooperative affairs for many years, Houghtby was awarded a Master Farmer medal by Prairie Farmer in 1931.

He has been president of the DeKalb County Farm Bureau for the past 14 years and served as treasurer of Pure Milk association from 1935 to 1942.

From 1919-29 he served as secretary of the Shabbona community high school. While on the IAA board he served as chairman of the business service committee and secretary of Country Life Insurance Company and the Illinois Agricultural Holding Company.

Graduating from Illinois State Teachers' College in 1913, Mr. Houghtby taught school for five years, acting as superintendent of high schools at Ohio and Neponset.

For two years he taught mathematics at the Rock Island high school. In 1919 he began farming near Shabbona.

Mr. and Mrs. Houghtby have one daughter Joan Elizabeth, 18, who is attending William Woods College, Fulton, Mo.

Mr. Houghtby has served as a member of the boards of the Kishwaukee Service Company, DeKalb Locker Service, Inc., and DeKalb County Producers Supply Company.

Crossbred cattle produced by combinations of both two and three breeds yielded slightly more beef and profit per animal than comparable purebred stock, the U. S. Department of Agriculture found in experiments conducted at its range livestock station in Montana. The studies covered several years.

Team boards plane for flight home to Champaign from Des Moines, Ia. E. C. Harriott, president of the Champaign County Farm Bureau, holds gold championship trophy.

Champaign 35ers Beat Iowa For Corn Belt Title

CHAMPAIGN county's men-over-35 softball team won a Corn Belt championship recently, by defeating Iowa's state winners 16-2 at a post-sports festival interstate contest held at Indianola, Ia.

The amazing thing, the Illinois team contended, was not so much in the lop-sided score as the way they flew to Des Moines in a converted, commercial C-47.

The entire squad, along with 20 supporters, took off from Champaign at 7:30 a.m., ate dinner in Iowa, played two ball games, and were home in time for supper with their families.

The ball game itself was pretty well in the bag during the first inning when Burdette Griffith, Champaign county team captain, hit a home run with bases loaded to drive in four runs.

Reinhold Baileschki pitched a seven hitter against the Iowa team and was never in very serious trouble.

E. C. Harriott, Champaign county Farm Bureau president and Griffith, team captain, brought home the handsome gold trophy pictured here, a substitute for the engraved scoop shovel which earlier had been billed as the prize for the winner.

This scoop shovel had been awarded to the Iowa team when it defeated the Illinois champions, Vermilion county, in 1936.

Both teams were winners in their respective state rural sports festivals. Many of the Illinois players could not have attended if a plane had not been chartered since the trip would take two days by car.

As soon as the plane was chartered many requests for the trip were turned down.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY FARM BUREAU — ILLINOIS

	A.B.	R.	H.
Seymour, 3b	6	4	2
Smith, 2b	3	4	3
Buddemier, ss	5	2	2
Sunderland, 1b	5	0	0
Griffith, c	3	3	3
Young, lf	4	0	2
Williams, cf	1	0	0
Springer, cf	4	1	3
Eichhorst, rf	1	0	1
Jones, rf	4	1	2
Bialeschki, p	4	1	1
	40	16	19

WARREN COUNTY FARM BUREAU — IOWA

	A.B.	R.	H.
Kenney, 3b	4	0	0
Morrison, 2b	4	1	1
Hommer, ss	4	0	1
Allen, 1b	4	0	0
Randleman, c.	4	1	0
Lockwood, lf	3	0	2
Hatcher, cf	3	0	2
Hartman, rf	2	0	1
Rawson, p.	2	0	0
	30	2	7

Halsey Miles, Crawford county farm adviser, has been named Bureau county farm adviser, the post vacated by Paul V. Dean who resigned because of poor health. Mr. Miles taught vocational agriculture at Rock Island for five years before moving to Robinson where he served as Crawford county farm adviser for six years. He grew up on a farm in Knox county near Galesburg.

James Davies of Henry county, a 1943 graduate of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, has been engaged as a second assistant farm adviser in LaSalle county. Davies will take over part of the work done by Assistant Farm Adviser George Trull who will now give all of his time to soil conservation. Davies served in Europe with the army. Farm Adviser Fred A. Painter said Davies would take over his new job about Nov. 15.

E. V. Stadel, new Jo Daviess county farm adviser, until recently had been county organization director in Winnebago county since his discharge from the army. Before entering the army in 1942, Stadel servel as 4-H club leader in Winnebago county for three years and acted as 4-H club leader and organization director in Marshall-Putnam county during 1936-39. He has worked for AAA (1935-36) and as DHIA tester in Brown county (1934). Stadel is a graduate of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Robert Allerton (right) of Monticello admires the plaque presented to him by the 4-H Club division of extension service. The presentation was made by Dr. W. E. Carroll, acting dean of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, in appreciation of his generous gift of the site of the Illinois State 4-H Club Memorial Camp in Piatt county.

Sports in the News

W. W. Holmes resigned Oct. 1 as Kankakee county organization director. During the four years he served as organization director membership grew in the county from 896 to 1600. Mr. Holmes resigned because of poor health.

OUR COVER

This month's RECORD cover is a panoramic view of a stretch of California's Pacific coast between Los Angeles and San Francisco which will be seen on the IAA's caravan tour to the AFBF convention in December.

Farm co-op membership last year increased by more than one-quarter million and volume of business was up by nearly 50 million dollars. Of the total co-op volume in 1945 of $5,645,000,000 dairy, grain, and fruit and vegetable marketing accounted for nearly 70 per cent of the co-op activity.

Whatever the assets of the nation's co-ops at present, they are overshadowed by the 43 giant U. S. Corporations, each with assets of more than a billion dollars. These corporations own one-fourth of all the nation's industrial, banking and insurance wealth, the United Press reports.

In Illinois Farm Bureau members expect to spend some $1.5 million on co-op locker plants as soon as building materials are available. By the end of 1946 some 100 co-op plants are expected to be serving members with a total of 40,000 individual lockers. And that's pretty big business, too.

Many Clinton oats fields, Bureau county reports, grew shirt pocket high on straw thick as an ordinary cigarette. Blackbirds and starlings could alight on the straw to picks off the plump grains. Seldom is an oat straw stiff enough to support the weight of a blackbird, they said.

Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel for the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Larry Brandon, DeKalb county farmer and vice-president of the DeKalb County Farm Bureau, will speak at the 28th annual convention of the Indiana Farm Bureau at Indianapolis Nov. 13-15.

A 1947 spring pig goal of 58 million pigs has been announced by the U.S.D.A., up 11 per cent from the 52.3 million produced in 1946. It will take an estimated 9,170,000 sows to farrow this pig crop, an increase of 13 per cent from this year's 8,087,000. A greater percentage of sows will be needed to boost pig numbers, the U.S.D.A. believes, because the pigs saved per litter this year was unusually high.

Hail storms seem to hit DeWitt county whenever hail falls in Illinois and hail hit again this year. Insurance claims indicate from 2 to 50 per cent damage on fields where hail storms struck.

Price of Clinton seed oats varies a little throughout the state but growers are asking about $2.25 a bushel for cleaned, bagged and tagged certified seed. Considered resistant to Helminthosporium blight disease, this new high yielding oat variety is available now in limited supply for 1947 plantings.

The Morrow Plots on the campus of the University of Illinois, Urbana, are America's oldest soil experiment field. They were established in 1876.

Ray T. Nicholas, Lake county farm adviser, smiles with the pleasure anyone would have on winning $2,643.15 for a paper written on the agricultural application of arc welding. Here he holds the check he received from the Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation which awarded the prize.

MORE STUDY FOR ILLINOIS FLOOD CONTROL PLAN

Rumors that the $90,000,000 Illinois river flood control plan has been sent back to the district office of army engineers in Chicago have been branded as "absolutely incorrect" by spokesmen from the Chicago office.

The Washington board of army engineers for rivers and harbors is reviewing the plan and studying the testimony submitted at the May 31 Springfield hearing since it convened on Oct. 6, this local authority said.

When and if any revisions are requested in the basic flood control plan, the district engineer offices in Chicago and St. Louis, Mo., would be among the first informed since they would do the necessary field work.

The Chicago office of the district engineers has on their own initiative gone into certain details of the program, but in a limited way, the authority stated.

The details being revalued were listed as concerning the objections raised by the Springfield sanitary district and also a revised study of the comparison of the land in the Illinois river basin to be flooded against that to be protected from flood.

Due to the gigantic scope of the plan and the volume of testimony submitted at the Springfield hearing it was suggested that the Washington board would be slow in submitting its recommendations to the chief of engineers.

The following letter to the IAA RECORD *was written in tribute to the farmers of America by James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy:*

TO THE FARMERS OF AMERICA:

In September, 1945, the Japanese surrendered. I regard it as significant that they surrendered during the harvest month, for, no less than the guns and the spirit of our men and women, it was the food which came from the great farming areas of this country that brought us to victory.

The Navy still remembers the heroic work of the farmers, who, although it is more than a year since the fighting ended, have not lessened their efforts to feed the nation and the starving peoples of the world. On Navy Day, October 27, 1946, I wish to thank the farmers of America.

James Forrestal

JAMES FORRESTAL

TREAT CORN PICKER WITH RESPECT — IT'S DANGEROUS

Nope! You can't "fence the corn-picker in" as was suggested by a leading safety engineer of a large railroad company when he first saw this "finger-pickin'", "corn-pickin'", labor savin' device. He viewed it with horror and indicated that if the railroad company had anything like that in their shops they'd build a high fence around it, put up safety signs, and warn workers to "keep their distince".

We can't and wouldn't furnish this bit of advice, as the corn-picker is a very useful apparatus — but it is also one of the most deadly machines on Illinois farms. What we *can* do is to treat the corn picker for what it is, and save our legs and arms and lives to pick corn again next year.

Almost half the folks that get themselves tangled up with these things will come out either permanently injured or disabled — or dead, according to our 1942 Illinois newspaper tabulations. Some 236 corn-picking accidents in that year show the same two main causes as in other years: the operator became entangled in the power take-off, or he tried to remove trash from the husking or snapping rolls while the machinery was in motion.

WHERE'S THE DINNER BELL?

Shedding an editorial tear the *Wallace's Farmer* asks its readers — where is the old dinner bell? There aren't so many these days, the paper finds. In the old days the dinner bell . . . told the men folks when to quit work and start for the house. Rung out of season, when no meals were ready, it meant "Come quick!" Where is the old bell? Hidden? Broken? Lost? We wonder too. Perhaps our readers could tell *us*.

BIGGAR TO JUDGE STEER CLASSES AT INTERNATIONAL

Walter Biggar, of Dalbeattie, Scotland, known internationally as a stockman and judge, will act as judge of the steer classes at the International Live Stock Show to be held at the Chicago Stock Yards Nov. 30 to Dec. 7.

The Scotsman's first judging duties will fall on the first day of the show, Nov. 30, when he reviews the Junior entries, a showing of beeves by boys and girls aged 10 to 20.

Biggar will also judge the open class of fat cattle on Dec. 2 of the International and on Dec. 3 will pick the grand champion steer of the show.

A judge of steer classes at the International 12 times since 1920, Biggar in 1928 chose for the grand champion the first steer to receive this prize shown by a boy, Clarence Goecke, a 12 year old Iowa farm lad.

Noting the excellent results farm boys and girls had in feeding and showing stock at the International, Biggar started a similar movement in Scotland and in recent years has been active in promoting club work.

Entries, heaviest in the show's history, will be accepted to Nov. 1 for individual classes and until Nov. 23 for carload lots of fat cattle, sheep and swine.

Letters to the Editor are welcomed from readers on any subject related to agriculture. Writers should sign letters with name and address. Names may be withheld if desired. Address *Letters to the Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn, Chicago 5, Ill.*

SEEK 4-H CAMP FUNDS

Mrs. Mildred M. Hanley, Illinois Home Bureau 4-H Club Chairman, makes a plea for every Home Bureau unit to make some contribution to the 4-H Club Memorial Camp. There are over 1,437 Home Bureau units in the state. If each unit gave $1.00 that would be $1,437.00 . . . . . but if each unit gave $10.00 that would mean $14,370.00 . . . how much is your unit going to give?

Evenings seem more enjoyable at the Colby home because of electricity. Mrs. Colby tunes in a favorite radio program while Dad and sons Arthur (left) and Wayne read with the benefit of good lighting. Daughter Shirley, 9, plays with her kitten.

REA Makes Life For The Colbys Far More • Enjoyable •

"IT WAS pitiful trying to get things done on the farm without electricity," Mrs. Henry B. Colby of Menard county replied when asked about the "good old days" before the REA.

Accustomed to electric power on the farm they recently had left, the Colby family, including three boys and two girls, settled on their new place near Pleasant Plains without much enthusiasm.

It didn't have electricity. And for a farmer to be without electricity after he has become accustomed to it is like a wealthy man trying to adjust himself to a hobo's standard of living.

Mrs. Colby shook her head as she told of cleaning and trimming kerosene lamps, pumping water and hauling it indoors, heating flat irons on the old coal stove, emptying water from the icebox, and washing and churning without benefit of electricity.

Fortunate was Mrs. Colby and numerous other neighboring farm women that her husband, Henry, was numbered among those farmers who know they can get things done by banding together and presenting a united front.

A Menard County Farm Bureau member since 1921, Colby set out in 1937 to see what could be done to get a power line strung out to his place. Acquiring the utility himself, and anxious to help his neighbors get it too, Colby found himself president of the Menard County Electric Cooperative two years later.

Opponents of the Rural Electrification Administration would have a difficult time convincing Mrs. Colby that REA is a hindrance to the American way of life.

The American way of life, as she sees it, includes easier and better ways of doing things on the farm. It means more leisure and more time to devote to home and family.

Life on the Colby farm is far more pleasant today. Why? In answer, Mrs. Colby points to her pressure water system, her bathroom and her electrical equipment — washing machine, refrigerator, stove, mangle, food mixer, vacuum sweeper, toaster, waffle iron, clock, fans, radios, and last, but not least, the lighting system.

Besides, the food seems to taste better because of the food-preparing equipment, the modern stove and the refrigeration. Meals are more nourishing and appetizing. Wayne talked in glowing terms of his mother's ice cream and Mr. Colby added: "You ought to see the boys drink milk now that it is chilled."

None of the Colby boys, Arthur, 22, Ralph, 18, and Wayne, 15, is anxious to leave the farm. An enthusiastic advocate of farm life, Wayne asked: "What do city people have that we don't have right here?"

With sons, Wayne (left) and Arthur, Mr. Colby shows A. E. Becker, manager of the Menard Electric Cooperative, and L. W. Chalcraft (right), Menard county farm adviser, his portable motor and gear box arrangement for operating farm equipment by electricity.

The Colbys sit down to lunch on tasty foods kept fresh by electrical refrigeration. Radio (on refrigerator) helps make kitchen work more pleasant. Left to right: Wayne, Shirley, Mrs. and Mr. Colby and Arthur. They plan to get a deep-freeze unit when available.

Cooking is a pleasure since the Colbys got electricity and this modern electric stove. Even Daughter Shirley (right) doesn't have to be urged to lend a hand.

Mr. Colby gives the REA and its trouble-free power service a great deal of the credit for keeping the boys interested in farming. For in spite of the electrically-powered motors which operate much of the farm equipment, there still remains plenty of work to be done.

The Colbys feed an assortment of 75 Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus beef cattle and raise an average of about 400 hogs annually.

Asked about the comparative cost of the old system and the new, Colby calculated that power from a gasoline engine that costs 30 cents would cost about 10 cents when delivered by an electric motor.

As for the savings in time throughout the farm as a result of REA-serviced electricity, the Colbys thought it wellnigh incalculable.

Mr. Colby said, for example, that they saved a half hour daily alone pumping water, and Mrs. Colby, after some rapid offhand calculation, estimated she saved a day and a half each week because of electricity.

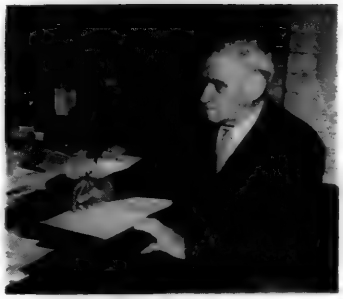
For instance, she said churning used to take three-quarters of an hour. Today it takes three minutes.

The Colbys know what it means to be without electric power on the farm and they know, too, what a blessing it is to be able to accomplish so much with the flip of a switch. And that's why probably no one is more aware of the importance of getting more farms electrified than Henry Colby. As president of the local REA organization, he is devoted to that task.

As the serious shortages of materials ease, the Menard Electric Cooperative is expected to expand rapidly. Manager A. E. Becker and President Colby will see to that.

AT 78, CHARLEY STILL BREAKS RECORDS

★ ★ ★



Charles E. Carrier, 78, a veteran of 26 years in farm organizations in Illinois works at his desk in the Farm Bureau office in Decatur.

CHARLES E. CARRIER, 78, veteran Illinois county organization director, gave his Macon county members a very, very satisfactory report this fall on the strength of their Farm Bureau membership.

Affable, hearty Charley Carrier has been giving these reports in one county or another throughout the state for most of the 26 years since he started in 1921 enlisting Illinois farm families in Farm Bureau.

And this year Carrier, spear-heading Macon's membership drives, broke just about any record listed in Macon county's book.

Membership now stands at 2125, Carrier reported, which means their new membership quota has been exceeded more than 300 per cent.

But boosting membership and lending a hand here and there is so much a part of Carrier's life he doesn't think it worth more than honorable mention.

Carrier's record, however, has long been the subject of admiration from organization men who have worked closely with him. Charley Carrier, his friends say, has probably signed more members in Farm Bureau than any other person in the state.

After 26 years of service, he's still as energetic and youthful in his thoughts and actions as any man half his age. Farmers still respond readily to his open, friendly talks. He makes twice as many contacts as the average man, his associates say.

"I began working for IAA in 1921 during the horse and buggy days when it was not very popular to be a Farm Bureau member," Carrier recalled.

"There were many times when we had to stand out by a fence where the wind would strike and take the criticism of a farmer whom we came to help," he said.

"This was generally after the member had signed for three years and was promised everything good, but the organization was young and could give little in return for the farmer's $45. So the farmer who was not used to looking ahead resented us and he had some reason to do so." he admitted.

Soon after he was hired, George Metzger, now IAA field secretary, sent him to McHenry county where the then revolutionary cattle tuberculosis testing program brought membership down to little more than 100 members.

"I was the fifth man sent there. All others got discouraged and quit. After a time we got members and at the end of four months built back to 400.

"I have often wished," Carrier said recently, "that I had kept a record of the number of members I've signed."

He recalls, he says, only approximate figures on work covering a full year. At Bureau county in 1926, he started in the spring with membership of 660. Averaging 20 new members a week he finished with 1100 farmers signed in the Farm Bureau.

He was then sent to DuPage county. There in one year he helped increase the roll from 282 to 842 members. From DuPage he went to Cook. Again the hard persistent work of Charley Carrier showed in his results.

Cook county had only 283 members and grew to 848 during his stay. Later he returned to work in Cook county and saw their membership grow to 1300.

Later he worked in Edgar, Warren, Massac and Clay counties at about the time or soon after they became affiliated with the IAA.

He left the IAA in 1933 and for two years worked for the Sanitary Milk Association, covering the St. Louis milk shed in Illinois and Missouri.

In 1935 Carrier returned to his first love, Farm Bureau membership work, working in Macon county as organization director, the position he now holds.

Rural Youth

By
ELLSWORTH D. LYON

For the past several weeks talkfesting has been a part of county and district programs of Rural Youth. We now look toward the state Talk Fest to be held in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Nov. 19. This activity, emphasizing whole-hearted participation in the spirit of good sportsmanship, has always stimulated clear thinking and top-notch speaking. The same high quality of past years is anticipated for the state Talk Fest this year. The state committee has planned also for a Rural Youth conference to be held on Tuesday afternoon following the Talk Fest which will be held in the forenoon and the second conference for Wednesday morning. The Talk Fest and the conferences with planned recreation should make the youth section of the annual meeting of the IAA helpful to Rural Youthers throughout the state. So Rural Youthers, to Chicago!

The big project in Rural Youth over the state is raising money for the State 4-H Memorial Camp near Monticello in **Piatt** county. **Richland** was possibly the first county in the state to sponsor a money-raising activity among Rural Youth for this camp. Although carrying the name of "4-H Memorial" the camp will be used by Rural Youthers and other organized groups in Illinois as well as by 4-H.

Franklin began a good fall program with mixers, singing, consideration of ways of raising money for the 4-H State Memorial Camp in **Piatt** county, rehearsals for the county Talk Fests, and purchases of Rural Youth pins and necklaces.

White Rural Youthers are joining with Home Bureau in raising funds for the State 4-H Memorial Camp.

Stephenson got into the swing from summer to fall activities by holding a "school day" session during the last week of September.

Wabash held its county Talk Fest in "Back to School" fashion with Charles Newkirk as the teacher.

Clark's "school days" meeting was held Sept. 11 with "schoolmarm," Sue Magill, as teacher. This group gave $25 to the State 4-H Memorial Camp.

Macoupin demonstrated a number of program ideas through dramatic sketches at the October meeting.

Logan, with a great increase in membership is now sponsoring a new membership drive. Congratulations **Logan — You're on** the beam!

Will County is planning a big Rural Youth dance for Wednesday night, Nov. 13, according to secretary, Edna Mae Schmidt. For its September meeting the young men and young women divided into separate groups. The young women heard Miss Lucille Gingerich, home adviser, speak on the theme, "Color In The Home," and the young men heard Mr. Bonesta speak upon the theme, "Electrical Equipment for the Farm."

Nice going Ogle! According to Secretary Harriett Schnulle, $50 was realized from the sale of soft drinks at the Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H picnic held this fall.

Montgomery is making plans for a basketball team. A donation of $35 has been given toward the 4-H State Memorial Camp.

Edgar joined with the Paris Chamber of Commerce in sponsoring a Fall Festival in Paris on Oct. 29, 30, and 31 by giving a square dance demonstration and assisting in leading the street dancing.

There may be a shortage of meat but **DeKalb, Kankakee, and St. Clair** each sponsored a successful banquet to "kick-off" the fall program.

Plans are already under way for **La Salle's** Christmas Formal Dance to be held Dec. 28. Luceille Gleim and **Vince Werner are** co-chairmen for the event.

Whiteside's new county officers are: president, Joe Beese; vice president, Lois Carlson; secretary, Jean Martin; treasurer, Mary Slaymaker; Athletic Directors — Corliss Cobb and Allan Wilson.

Livingston's president, Christine Ryerson, was married to the Rural Youth treasurer, Kenneth Falkers. Mike Kieswetter is the new president and Virgil Sancken is the new treasurer.

Best wishes to Hazel Grimm, Bonnie Jean Switzer and Mary Parks of McDonough who were married recently. Sorry we do not know the names of the bridegrooms.

Miss Margie Wollmer of Rushville and Karl Luthy who were married late in the summer are now residing in Sugar Grove.

Edgar reports the following weddings: Jean Keefer and Joe Ewing, Alta Brenneman and Geo. Brown, Pat Krabel and Joe Brooks, Betty Wallace and Joe McGinness, Jack Sturgeon and Pat Griffin, Hester Black and Alden McDaniel.

The board of directors of the McLean County Farm Bureau is to be commended for its practice of including a representative of the county's Rural Youth organization on the board of each of Farm Bureau's organization to familiarize them with board procedure. Wayne Lage (second from right, front row) sits in with the Farm Bureau board. Left to right, standing: Assistant Farm Adviser E. O. Mossbacher, C. B. Kaighin, George Staley, Charles Richardson, A. B. Culp, C. Ray Ward, Frank Kraft, James Smith, Farm Adviser O. Lloyd Welsh. Seated: Chris Warsaw, Ernest Schirch, Clarence R. Ropp, Lage and L. Parke Kerbaugh.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PROUD TO BE FARMERS

Just picked up the Record and saw some answers to the faults city cousins find in farmers. Just glad that I'm a farmer's wife and have more to do than to sit around and think up faults of our city people. They may think they're better than we are, but let them prove it. I don't know why city people look down on farmers. We couldn't get along without the city people, and how long could they get along without us? You would think by the way they treat a farmer and the way they talk about them that they could get along just as well if all farmers were banished from the earth.

I say just let them talk. We are proud to be farmers. I much prefer to rear my two boys, two and four, out here on the farm where young people don't sleep till noon and come home at two and three o'clock in the morning. I had a friend say to me one time, "Well, what is it to farm? Anybody can farm, but you have to know something to barber!" Her husband is a barber. If you ask me the farmer knows a lot more than a barber. If he didn't, I pity the farm and the city folk.

Let the city people talk while we produce. We have broad shoulders and can take it. Give a man enough rope and he will hang himself.

—Mrs. L. J. Eaton
Moultrie county

Farmers produced 35 per cent more in 1944 than in the period 1935-39, and 50 per cent more than in the prosperous years of 1909-14.

The Illinois Farm Supply Company truck is a regular caller at the Warren farm. During a recent call, Warren talks for a moment with truck salesman Carlisle Davis.

IAA Director Inherits Loyalty to Farm Bureau Tradition

By Jim Thomson

Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of articles to further acquaint you with the men who represent you on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

BESIDES devotion to Farm Bureau acquired through the years, IAA Director Milton W. Warren, of Mansfield in Piatt county inherits a tradition of loyalty from his father, Thomas H. Warren, a charter member of the Piatt County Farm Bureau when it was founded in 1918.

And when Charles B. Shuman of Moultrie county was elected IAA president last fall, Milton Warren appeared to be the logical man to take his place as IAA director from the 19th congressional district representing Moultrie, Piatt, Champaign, DeWitt, Macon, Shelby, Coles, and Douglas counties.

Amos Clow, hired man driving mule team, chats with Warren in back yard. Warren says he is still old-fashioned enough to own a team of mules and a team of horses.

Behind him is a long record of service to his county Farm Bureau. For eight years he was a member of the board of directors followed by 11 more years, ending in 1946, as president. During the depression Piatt county had a low of 250 members. When Warren left to take up his duties as IAA director, the county had 1150 members.

The roots of the Warren family go deep into the soil and reach back more than 80 years to the time Milton's grandfather arrived in the Mansfield community from England and started farming 80 acres. Since that time the farm has grown until it is now 440 acres.

Warren grew up on the land and graduated from Mansfield high school in 1916. In 1921 he earned his degree in animal husbandry at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Following his graduation, he joined his father on the farm and carried a joint Farm Bureau membership with him until 1923.

He soon took a deep interest in Farm Bureau and community affairs resulting in his election to the board of the Farm Bureau. Later he served on the Production Credit Association board of directors at Champaign for six years. on the county AAA committee for seven years, and for several years on the Mansfield Cooperative Locker board of directors.

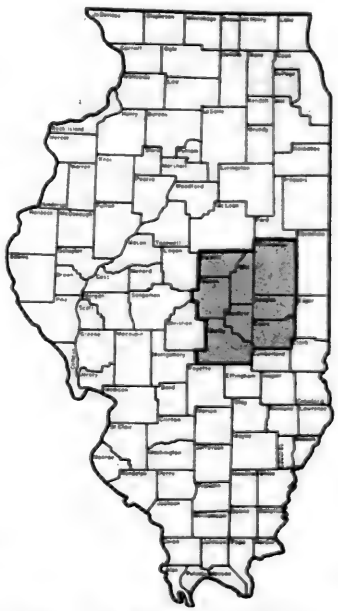
As a member of the Mansfield community high school board of directors he had strong convictions on the educational needs of the community. During his nine-year tenure of office — he is board president now — the community built a new school. He was firmly behind the move which put vocational agriculture and home economics on the curriculum.

Following his marriage to the former Claradine Dickson, Warren settled down to a career of general farming. He owns a small herd of about 25 purebred Aberdeen Angus cattle and a milking herd of 10 Guernseys. He has raised as many as 300 hogs a year but now averages about 150 Durocs.

Mrs. Warren is as deeply interested in farming and Farm Bureau as her husband. Gardening is her hobby and she has taken part in a number of nearby gladiolus shows besides serving as president of the local garden club. Her father, brother and brother-in-law are all members of the Piatt County Farm Bureau.

She is especially interested in their Angus cattle and Hyline hybrid chickens which are turning in unusual pro-

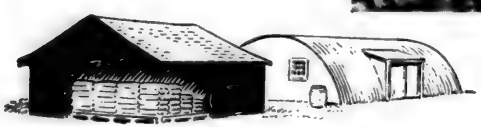
(*Continued on page 20*)



Shaded area is the 19th congressional district which Milton W. Warren of Piatt county represents on the IAA board of directors.

IT'S GOOD BUSINESS
to store plant foods on the farm this winter

TO INSURE YOUR PLANT FOOD NEEDS NEXT SPRING ACCEPT DELIVERY NOW



Provide Farm Storage and insure your crop needs for plant food

Indications point to a continued shortage of the plant foods needed by Illinois farmers for spring crop plantings.

The supply promises to be more plentiful during the "off-season" fall and winter months. In fact, your BLUE SEAL PLANT FOOD DISTRIBUTOR will receive the major portion of his mixed fertilizers within the next few months—and his storage space is limited.

By accepting delivery of plant foods now and providing farm storage over the winter, the total supply available for crop needs will be increased and a savings will be effected.

Consult your Farm Adviser — See your Blue Seal Distributor

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

NITRATES!

By LEWIS A. REISNER
Field Editor, IAA RECORD

By sprinkling nitrogen on an old bluegrass pasture a giant N was spelled out this spring on this Whiteside county hillside by Farm Adviser F. E. Shuman, shown in foreground.

FARMERS in Whiteside county have been treated to a variety of experiments in the use of plant foods but none have been more dramatic than those involving nitrates.

This spring, for example, a giant N was spelled out on a hillside near Morrison by the simple method of sprinkling nitrogen on an old blue grass pasture.

This visible lesson in the growing-power of nitrates applied to grasses was not lost on those who passed the field. "Farmers came in to see about buying nitrates but there just wasn't enough to go around," says Lyle Everist, manager for the Whiteside Service Company.

Few should be more anxious to lay in a store of nitrates this fall than Pierce Tilton who lives north of Morrison on a rolling 427 acre grain farm.

During an inspection trip out to his 40 acre corn field, Tilton pointed to a wide strip where nitrates had been plowed under this spring.

"The corn here will go 65 bushels per acre," he said. "But where we stopped spreading nitrates the corn will not yield over 35 bushels."

It was the 200 pounds of ammonium nitrate that made the difference between 65 bushels and nubbins, Everist concluded. The nitrate cost $4.50 an acre to apply.

The corn was growing on soil that once was highly fertile but the field has been cropped hard and has seen no clover or manure for 30 years.

The field had been tested in the spring and was treated, as recommended by results from the Whiteside soil testing laboratory, with 150 pounds of potash. In addition 200 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre were plowed under, Tilton said.

A second test of large field application of ammonium nitrate was witnessed by neighbors of Alney Hargraves, operator of a Wilder Estate farm near Erie.

Instead of the eroded slopes seen on the Tilton farm, here the soil was a black, heavy gumbo — deep bottom land.

One of the farmers present recollected that the test field had been in corn and oats for 50-75 years. This means that soil fertility banks had been depleted to astonishingly low levels.

The field was second year corn ground and Hargraves said he had plowed under this spring 150 pounds of potash and 200 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre. On the two acre test plot potash — but not ammonium nitrate — had been added.

This test plot, located some 15 rods from the edge of the field, was easy to spot when the men on the tour crossed over to it. The ears and stalks were stunted and yellow. Bottom leaves were cooked an ashen brown.

The farmers, some 21 were present, estimated the yields. Their results: 35 for the untreated, 75 for the nitrogen treated corn. A difference of 40 bushels an acre.

The answer? Nitrogen starvation on the two acre test plot cut the yield by 40 bushels an acre.

Based on these two and literally dozens of other smaller-scaled experiments, Frank H. Shuman, Whiteside county farm adviser, can pass on to growers some well grounded plant food facts.

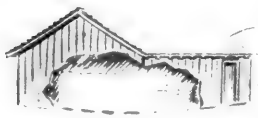
Corn or oats. For corn or oats planted on very sandy or badly eroded soils, or where land is starving for plant food, nitrates, phosphorus and potash

(*Continued on page* 21)

You can see the difference nitrogen made in this corn field on the Tilden farm. In back of Farm Adviser Shuman grows the dark-green, nitrogen-fertilized corn. The yellow, stunted plants in foreground received no nitrogen.

to store plant foods on the farm this winter

TO INSURE YOUR PLANT FOOD NEEDS NEXT SPRING ACCEPT DELIVERY NOW



Consult your Farm Adviser — See your Blue Seal Distributor

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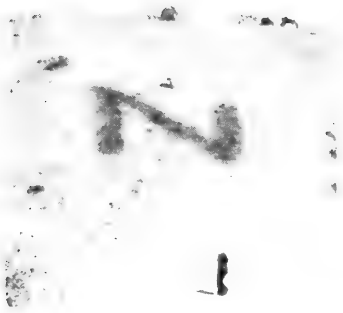
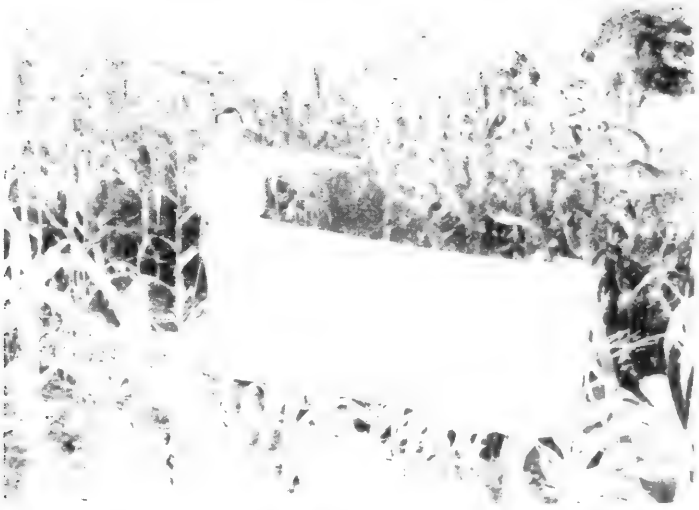


By sprinkling nitrogen on an old bluegrass pasture a giant N was spelled out this spring on this Whiteside county hillside by Farm Adviser F. E. Shuman, shown in foreground

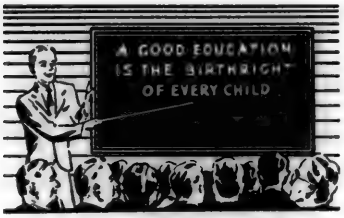
YIELD BOOSTERS FOR TIRED SOILS

By LEWIS A. REISNER

Farm Editor, A.A. RECORD



You can see the difference nitrogen made in this corn field on the Tilden farm, as most of Farm Adviser Shuman grows the dark-green, nitrogen fertilized corn. The yellow stunted plants in foreground received no nitrogen.



By JOHN COX
IAA Director of Rural School Relations

Key to School Reorganization

The high school seems to be the key to an adequate school reorganization program on both high and grade school level. Many County School Survey Committees, while doing a good job generally in providing plans for reorganization on the elementary level, have shown a reluctance to tackle non-high and high school problems. It was certainly the intent of the legislators who passed the Survey Act that high school problems be included in the study.

Many leaders think that the easiest, simplest, and most logical approach to a comprehensive reorganization program is to consider the high school first. They would set up on paper a high school district that would meet minimum standards. The area should not be so large, in most cases, that all of the high school pupils could not be given satisfactory bus transportation to a central high school. On the other hand, such district plans should include a minimum of 150 to 300 high school students and provide a broad, adequate tax base so that a good, sound educational program can be provided at reasonable cost. It would most likely include several grade school attendance units, located at strategic points for the convenience of the people.

Larger Districts

Next, these leaders would enlarge the high school district to include all that territory from which it normally gets its high school pupils. It would likely include some non-high territory and perhaps some territory included in a tax protectorate district. If nearby high school districts were too small, such district or districts might be added to the larger district if the people normally belong to that larger community.

Then these leaders would have this larger district with its broader tax base and ample possibilities recommended to the people by the County Survey Committee as one administrative unit embracing all grades, one through 12. This type of district is called the unit district as opposed to the dual system where grade school and high school districts have no legal connections. There are approximately 100 such unit districts in Illinois at the present, the number having been reduced greatly because of an unwise tax limitation on such districts. That tax limitation was withdrawn during the last session of the General Assembly. In fact, the Sixty-fourth General Assembly gave the unit district a tax advantage over the dual system in the matter of qualifying for special state aid.

Greater Flexibility

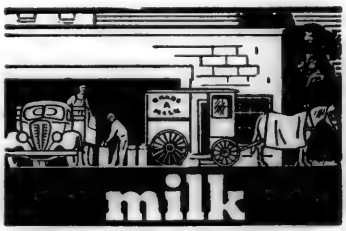
The greater flexibility together with the coordination of the entire school program, activities, facilities, and services possible under the 12-grade system make this type of reorganization very popular when people take the time to study it. Also many people point out that it is adaptable to our present road system, no matter in what condition, and offers an opportunity to improve the school program, even though widespread consolidation of school attendance units is not possible in some areas at present.

In view of the scarcity of population in rural areas and the high overhead costs of maintaining multiple attendance units, the 12-grade or unit district system may prove as popular in rural areas of Illinois as it has in the big per cent of the other states of the union.

The State Advisory Commission has this to say of the 12-grade system: "An administrative unit should comprise one or more attendance areas, (preferably two or more) offering education facilities at least through the twelfth grade . . . . The reorganization of school districts does not always involve the abandonment of the smaller units of school administration. Indeed the major purpose of such reorganization often is to enlarge the tax area and to effect cooperative relationships in the business and personal activities of the district affected."*

*Manual for County School Survey Committees. Pages 18 and 19.

Rural people should be extremely cautious, however, about combining their districts with large urban centers. Any school district reorganization on either a dual or unit basis that includes larger urban centers may deprive rural people of representation on the school board and thus a voice in the control of the pupil transportation and school program. Most of this area is already in large urban centered high school districts. The decision as to whether this rural territory should also be included for elementary purposes will largely depend on the proportion the rural vote bears to the total vote in such proposed district and the record of understanding and cooperation between urban and rural areas in the past.



By JUDSON P. MASON
Asst. Director, Milk Marketing

The annual meeting of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association will be held Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1946, beginning at 9:30 a.m., at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago.

Milo K. Swanton, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Council of Agricultural Cooperatives will speak. Swanton needs no introduction to Illinois dairymen. His message will deal with current problems facing the dairy industry.

The business meeting will consist of a summary of the activities of the I.M.P.A. for the past year and the election of a Board of Directors to serve for the coming year.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Milk Producers' Supply Co. will be held Monday, Nov. 18, 1946, at the Hotel Sherman, beginning at 9:00 p.m., for the purpose of receiving reports of officers relative to operations of the supply company for the past year and to elect a new board of directors. The Illinois Milk Producers' Supply Co. was organized in March, 1944, and has shown a tremendous growth in volume of business handled. The purpose of this organization is to purchase supplies on a cooperative basis for member organizations, and to obtain discounts otherwise not available to individual purchasers.

The ninth annual meeting of the Kewanee Milk Producers' Association was held Oct. 1, in Kewanee. The meeting was well attended and the membership was pleased with the progress made by the organization during the past year.

The annual meeting of the DeKalb Milk Producers' Association was held Oct. 11, at the Masonic Hall at DeKalb. Attendance at the meeting was not large, but those present showed a keen interest in recent developments in the dairy industry. William O'Malley was reelected president of the organization. V. A. Peterson, vice-president, and Thomas O'Connell was reelected to the board of directors. In addition to the regular business meeting, short talks were given by Judson P. Mason, Assistant Director of Dairy Marketing, Illinois Agricultural Association, and Dave Henry, manager of Prairie Farms Creameries, IAA.

A committee of dairymen representing the McLean County Milk Producers' Association and the Prairie Farms Creamery of Bloomington visited the Illinois Agricultural Association office Oct. 9. The committee was accompanied by Dr. R. W. Bartlett of the University of Illinois and Forrest C. Fairchild, Bloomington. They visited the Hawthorn-Mellody Dairy and the bottling plant of the Pure Milk Association in Chicago. This committee is studying the proposed merger of the McLean County Milk Producers' Association and Prairie Farms Creamery of Bloomington.

The production and marketing administration of the United States Department of Agriculture recently announced that they would make dairy production payments to dairymen for July milk if the price received for that month was less than the ceiling price plus announced subsidies. Payments will be made on the basis of milk and cream statements received for July. These must be submitted as evidence that a price less than the old ceiling price plus subsidies was received.

Milk production for the first eight months of 1946 totalled 85 billion pounds, or approximately two billion pounds less than for the corresponding period a year ago, according to recent reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For the entire year, 1946, milk production on farms is expected to exceed 119 billion pounds. This is between two and three percent below the record high reached in 1945, but 15% above the pre-war (1935-39) average. The number of cows on farms during 1946 will average around four percent below the 1945 number. About half of the effect of this decline in cow numbers will be offset by an increase in the average output per cow. Production per cow this year is the highest on record.

Better feeding of dry cows will mean a much better milk output when they freshen.

Livestock producers should take steps to prevent the poisoning of livestock on frosted forage.

This is an air view of the Enns farm.

Creamery Co-op Pioneer Sees a Dream Come True

By JIM THOMSON

Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

(Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of sketches on Farm Bureau leaders in Illinois.)

"IF THE young farmer could look back as far as some of us older fellows can, he could easily see how far we have come," Harold Enns, president of the board of directors of Prairie Farms Creameries, replied when asked where Farm Bureau people could see the benefits of selling to their creamery cooperatives.

Enns seated himself comfortably in an easy chair in the large living room of his attractive farm home near Minier as he related the disappointments, heartaches and successes that went into the making of Prairie Farms Creameries, the great Illinois Agricultural Association cooperative organization which during the year ending Sept. 30, 1946, manufactured more than 5 million pounds of butter.

Kansas-born and orphaned at the age of eight, Harold Enns came to Illinois a generation ago for a short visit. He has been an Illinois farmer ever since.

He has never regretted his decision to make his home here and neither has Farm Bureau.

Because during the past 20 years, Harold Enns has been a member of the McLean County Farm Bureau and has been in the forefront on all progressive farm policy and has been particularly outstanding for the part he has played in the building of Prairie Farms Creameries, the statewide IAA cream cooperative composed of 10 member plants.

Interested in his youth in the production of milk, and ever proud of his herd of pure-bred Guernseys, Enns naturally became concerned with marketing problems when surpluses weakened prices. So, resolved to do something about prices and marketing, he soon found himself appointed chairman of the Milk Association of Bloomington, a cooperative milk marketing organization.

Subsequently, in 1933 when the first cooperative creameries were organized, he was elected to the board of directors of the state organization now called Prairie Farms Creameries. In 1936 Enns was elected president, an office he has held ever since.

During World War I, Enns served on a subchaser and was discharged from the service in 1919. Returning to north central Illinois, he rented a farm and was married. About this time he started operating a milk route, transporting milk to the Bloomington market for 10 years.

Quite sensibly, he bought his present farm near Minier during the depression years when prices were low. It also was during the depression years of the early thirties when problems were most acute that Enns' interest in milk marketing was most intense.

Exploring every possibility in order to help farmers market their milk, the Milk Association of Bloomington sent a committee, headed by Enns, to several other states to study their farm cooperatives.

Tall, muscular, 48-year-old Enns recalls that the early cream pools set up throughout the state to accumulate and deliver large quantities of cream to processors did not work very well.

He laughs as he tells the story he once heard of a cream pool in La Salle county which sold to a firm in Chicago. The head of the Chicago firm always showed up for the pool's annual meeting and always inquired regarding its financial status for the year past. And whenever the head of the Chicago firm learned that the pool lost money, he would cover the losses with money from his own pocket. Needless to say, the cream pool producers soon became a little suspicious that they weren't getting all that was coming to them.

Cooperative-minded producers thereupon considered building their own

(*Continued on page* 18)

Harold Enns, president of the board of directors of Prairie Farms Creameries, is shown with his prized Guernsey bull outside barn at home near Minier, Ill.

Creamery Co-op Pioneer Sees Dream Come True

(*Continued from page* 17)

creameries and brought their conclusions to the attention of IAA leaders. Shortly thereafter the first of the Prairie Farms Creameries was purchased at Moline and the purchase and construction of others followed. Thus was established a Farm Bureau cooperative that performed a marketing job clear from the farm to the consumer, and gave cream producers real bargaining power.

Enns sees a bright future for Illinois farmers' creamery cooperatives although he would be the last to overlook the many obstacles that strew the path to success. He doesn't think our creamery cooperatives can operate economically handling farm separated cream only, and therefore sees a trend toward the handling of more and more fluid milk.

When asked if he thought the creamery co-ops should branch out into the production of most dairy products, Enns answered prudently that he believed our creameries should go as far as efficiency and profit dictates.

He admires efficiency and modern methods and believes one of the first steps in this direction is the improvement of rural schools. He has backed a proposal for consolidation in his district and hopes it will come soon enough to benefit his son, Howard, 7.

Enns studies his farm records in dining room of his home. Records are a daily account of efficient and profitable management.

Mr. and Mrs. Enns also have two daughters, Margery, 23, a home economics teacher at Blue Mound, and Mildred, 19, a freshman student at Illinois State Normal University. Both girls have been prominent in 4-H Club work.

For a number of years, Enns kept a splendid set of records of his farm operations and particularly of his fine herd of Guernseys which showed a herd average of 443 pounds of butterfat until he discontinued the records on the cows a few years ago. He is especially proud of a handsome Guernsey bull weighing close to a ton which he bought recently from an artificial insemination association.

Enns admits he is partial to Guernseys. "Have had nothing else all my life," he said, then laughed as he recalled something. "I take that back, I once had a Holstein, but it was given to me."

As methodical in the use of his 160 acres as he is at record-keeping, Enns has his land laid out in four large fields for his four-year crop rotation scheme. On the four fields he raises corn, oats, clover and soybeans, each field carrying each crop in the above named rotation.

He is careful of his soil and keeps a sharp lookout for erosion, building up the fertility with applications of limestone (three tons to the acre) and phosphate (one-half ton to the acre).

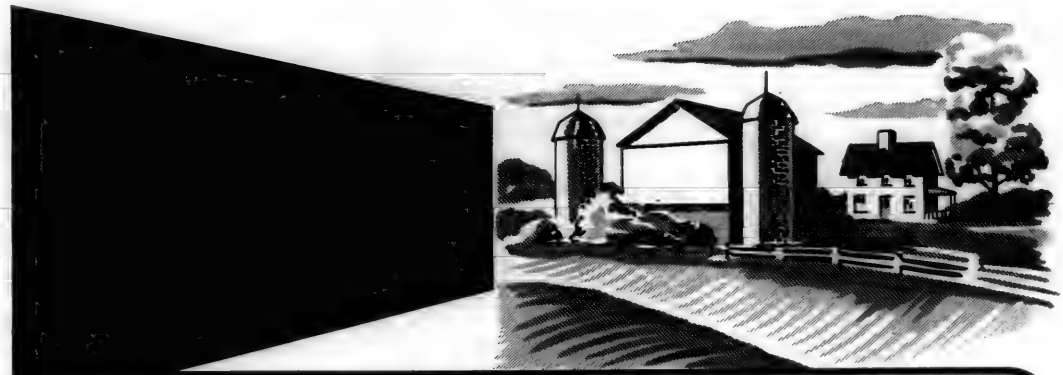
He pointed out that the records show greater financial income to the farmer selling to Praire Farms Creameries, where he is assured of honest weights and tests.

The direct advantages of cooperation — service, higher prices and patronage payments — are more easily understood, he said, and these we will try to maintain or improve for the benefit of all our farm patrons.

MR. GLADD . . . . "I protected all my pigs with Farm Bureau Hog Cholera Serum again this year and didn't lose one. With the present market prices, I can't take chances."

MR. SADD . . . "Well, you see it was this way — I never had any cholera among my pigs and so I thought I'd save a few dollars and skip the vaccinating this year. But-oh my-oh my!

See Your Farm Bureau

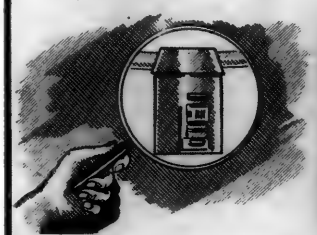


OBSERVE THESE SIMPLE PRECAUTIONS

Space new buildings about 100 to 150 feet from each other at right angles to dwelling. Don't build in cluster.

Be sure flat irons, curling irons, etc., are "cold" before they are put back after use.

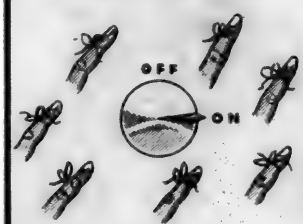
Check electrical cords regularly for exposed wire that might burn rugs or cause shock.



Inspect your heating system regularly. Check flue pipes for leaks. Inspect chimney, especially in attic, for loose bricks or mortar.

Check your lightning rods. Poorly grounded lightning rods are worse than none at all.

Use approved heating apparatus in brooder house and set house well away from other farm buildings.



Check and double check home to make sure all electrical appliances have been turned off.

Gasoline and volatile liquids should be stored at least 75 feet from any building or underground — not in your garage or barn.

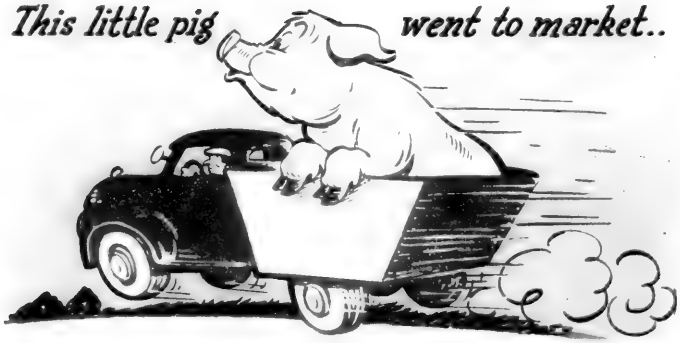
Be prepared. Set aside at convenient places fire buckets and water supplies for fighting purposes. Keep fire extinguishers in operating condition.

COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

Creamery Co-op Pioneer Sees Dream Come True

This little pig went to market..



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See Your
Farm Bureau

...This little pig stayed home!

Prevent FARM FIRES!

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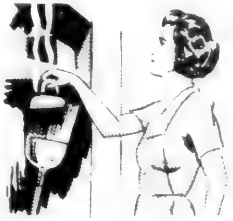

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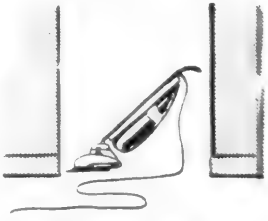
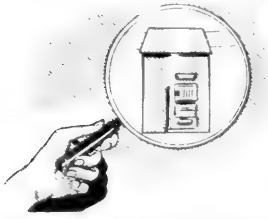


Check electrical cords regularly, for exposed wire that might burn, rust or cause shock



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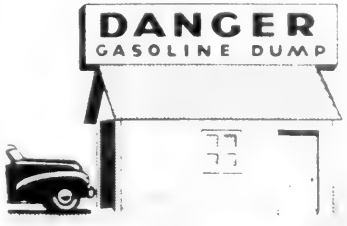

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COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

IAA DIRECTOR INHERITS LOYALTY TO FARM BUREAU

(*Continued from page* 13)

duction records. When egg prices were rising near 50 cents per dozen, the Warrens' 265 pullets produced 240 eggs one day.

His rotation plan is based on the following six-year scheme: corn, soybeans, corn, soybeans, oats, clover. During the winter he feeds out 40 to 50 steers. Warren is a strong believer in soil conservation although he does admit that the flat lands in his area make it less of a problem than in some areas of Illinois. Already he has applied two tons of limestone and half a ton of phosphate per acre to most of his farm.

Sleeves rolled up and pencil in hand, Warren gets ready to tackle his farm accounts hook.

The great tragedy in the lives of the Warrens was the loss of their only child, a 17-year-old boy who was killed in 1940 in an automobile accident. The Warrens had great plans for the boy's future and were pleased because of his interest in the farm. They had hoped to turn it over in a few years to their son's supervision.

But with a commendable record of accomplishment for agriculture in his own community behind him, Warren is pleased with his new opportunity as a member of the IAA board to do everything he can for the good of Illinois agriculture.

TO MANAGE SERVICE CO.

The recently organized Clinton County Service Company will be managed by John Niebruegge, a veteran of 10 years experience with the Monroe County Service Company. Opening date was set at Nov. 1. Before forming their own company, Clinton was linked with the St. Clair County Supply Company.

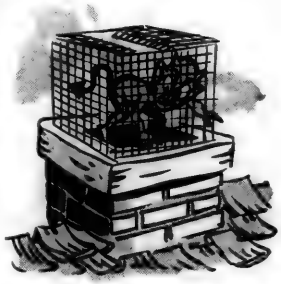
IT'S ONE THING TO KNOW WHAT OUR FAULTS AND DIFFICULTIES ARE — AND, STILL ANOTHER TO DO SOMETHIN' ABOUT 'EM.

Are you sittin' on a powder keg in your own home? Maybe you are and just don't know it.

Too many Illinois farm homes have all kinds of fire hazards which folks either don't know about or just plain and fancy overlook.

I recall back in 1940 and 1941, when the Country Mutual Fire Insurance Company sent out several trained fire inspectors to look over the homes and buildings of some of their policyholders in order to locate fire hazards and tell the folks what they could do to get rid of 'em.

These inspectors looked over between 7,000 and 8,000 homes in 1941. And, one out of every three they looked at had wood shingles — all weathered and curled up — just ready to catch fire from the first spark that hurdled the chimney top. The chimneys on those houses got spark arrestors put on 'em. That's really "cagin' in" the fire demon for you.



These fellows found that one house out of every four had hazardous chimneys above the roof and about the same number were in dangerous condition below the roof.

Every tenth house these fellows visited had an attic they couldn't even get into — not 'countin' the one so chock full of old papers, unused clothes, worn-out toys, and ancient love letters that they couldn't hardly get though 'em.

Many chimneys had bad flue entrances. Just as many homes had over-rated fuses in the electric boxes. Some folks paid no 'tention atall to where they'd store gasoline and kerosene. Many stoves and pipes were in poor condition. And, some houses were just in plain bad shape.

Now two out of three of these houses didn't pass the first inspection, but after these folks knew what was wrong with their homes, all but 9% were made acceptable. These folks actually *did* somethin' to keep their homes from burnin' down. Did you?

I hear that the IAA department of safety sent out a simple farm-fire checklist to Farm Bureaus last month to be used as a guide to check fire hazards on individual farms.

Just a few minutes with this checklist and maybe a coupla hours work will keep you from havin' to sleep in the barn this winter. Is it worth it?

AT THE GOLDEN GATE ON DECEMBER 8

(*Continued from page* 6)

President Walter Hammond of the Texas Farm Bureau has advised the IAA that he will help in any way possible to make the Illinois farm folks' trips in Texas as pleasant as possible.

Following the convention in San Francisco and a motor trip over the Golden Gate bridge to the giant redwood trees in Muir woods, the Illinois party will stop off at Salt Lake City to see the Mormon Temple and after a 200-mile trip through the Colorado Rockies will stop in the Royal Gorge. The train will arrive in Chicago Dec. 15 at 6 p.m.

Further information on the trip may be obtained by writing Roy Johnson, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, or by picking up a printed folder on the trip at your County Farm Bureau office.

NITRATES! BOOSTERS FOR TIRED SOILS

(*Continued from page* 15)

will often double yield, Shuman has found.

Old corn ground. Broadcasting 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate (32-0-0) on second or third year corn just befor planting on soils low in nitrogen will give excellent results in most cases.

Pastures. When applied to worn out blue grass, nitrogen may double the protein content and may well more than double grass yields.

Failures. Nitrates may be used when legumes fail and when animal manures are not available.

As a word of caution, Mr. Shuman says, nitrates may serve as real pinch-hitters in plant food programs and are good emergency substitutes but will not supplant the time proven lime-legume-fertilizer program.

He believes, however, that as a way to speed the return of depleted soils to adequate levels of fertility the nitrates are often helpful.

In any case farmers are taking a studied interest in the plant food program throughout the state and well they may. Over 1000 laboratory tests prove that the average Whiteside county farmer has a $500 plant food bill annually on each 160 acres if he is to maintain maximum yields. This is for lime, phosphate and potash alone. Quick cash returns from nitrate may be used as a means of financing a desirable long range fertility program.

Cavities in fruit trees should be screened or plugged as a codling moth control measure.

This is the elevator at Basco in Hancock county which has been purchased by Hancock Grain Company, an Illinois Grain Terminals affiliate. The elevator is one of a number being bought by Hancock Grain to provide grain for river and terminal operations by the parent company.

U. OF I. PRESIDENT TO ADDRESS IAA CONVENTION

(*Continued from page* 4)

17, Arthur, 14, Eleanor, 12, Caroline, 9, and Alfred, 3.

He was educated at Pennsylvania State College, the University of Paris, France, and the University of Iowa. Before going to New York in 1942, he served 17 years on the faculty of the University of Iowa department of psychology and in later years as head of the department.

He is a member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the Society for Child Development, the American Psychological Association and the National Educational Association. He is also a member of Sigma Pi, and the following honorary societies: Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, Delta Sigma Rho, and Sigma Xi and Phi Delta Kappa.

Left: Workmen put in the foundation for the new elevator being constructed at Havana by the Havana River Grain Company, Illinois Grain Terminals Company affiliate. Right: This view shows the new structure in relation to the old elevator.

PRAIRIE GRAIN BUYS RIVER FRONTAGE

Ten acres of river frontage for the construction of an elevator has been purchased by the Prairie Grain Company on the south bank of the Illinois river at Ottawa.

Construction will be started on the elevator as soon as building materials and labor are available. Purchase was made for the company by President H. T. Marshall of Serena and Carl O. Johnson of Varna.

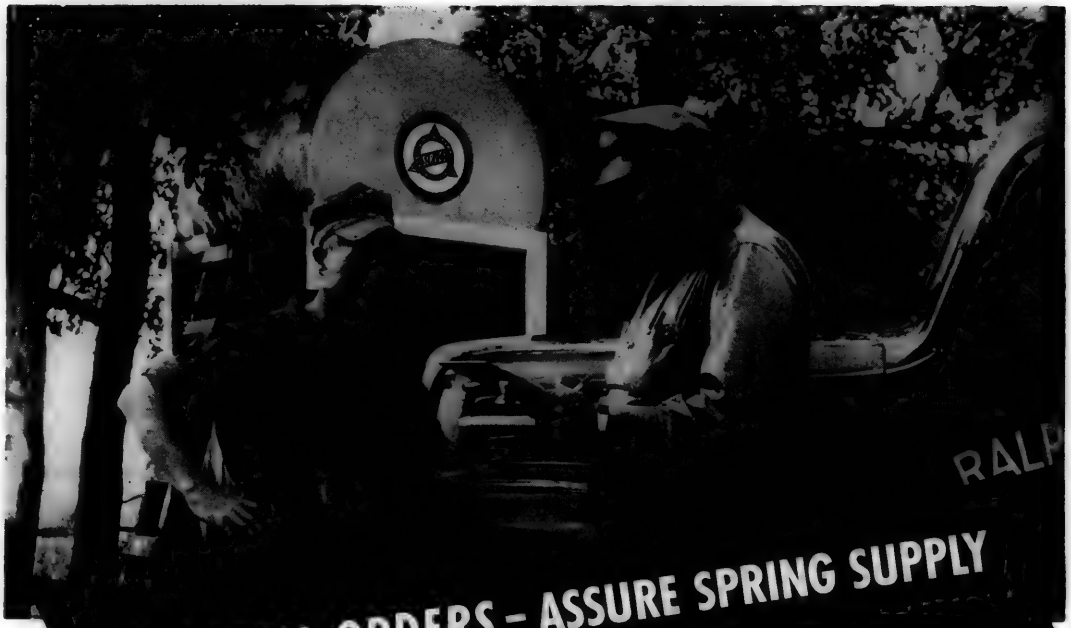
Prairie Grain Company comprises the counties of LaSalle, Lee, Marshall, Putnam, Stark, Peoria, Woodford and Bureau, and is an affiliate of the IAA's Illinois Grain Terminals Company.

Prairie Grain Company is one of the river companies being organized for the purpose of providing grain for cooperative terminal operations by the parent company.

Experiments at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture show that soybean meal prepared from damaged soybeans was equal in feeding value to soybean meal from sound soybeans for growing-fattening pigs in drylot. Damaged beans were 75 to 80 per cent "bin-burned," caused by an excess of moisture.

Yellow corn may not provide enough vitamin A in a drylot ration for beef steers if no other source of vitamin A is available.

Clinton oats is not a hybrid, but a new variety that originated from a hybrid.



EARLY FALL ORDERS – ASSURE SPRING SUPPLY

ORDER MOTOR OIL *NOW!*

FUTURE ORDERS GET PRICE PROTECTION and DISCOUNT

Right now your company is in the midst of a great motor oil booking program. Your winter and spring oil supply should be arranged for **NOW!**

Orders placed now will be protected on *price*, and in addition, will receive a special *Future Order Discount*. Payment will not become due until delivery is made.

ILLINI MOTOR OIL

A premium grade motor oil that keeps clean motors clean. Ideal for cars, trucks or tractors.

BLUE SEAL MOTOR OIL

A pure paraffin base oil known in the industry as "regular."

PENN BOND MOTOR OIL

Another good versatile oil made from Pennsylvania grade crude and blended for use in farm motors.

I.F.S. HEAVY DUTY MOTOR OIL

An oil made especially for heavy duty work in diesel motors in trucks and tractors.

LUCO LUBE

A high quality grease that "stays put" and defies heat and water.

HARVESTER GUN GREASE

A cold weather grease for combines and corn pickers.

ALUMINATE GUN GREASE

A clear color grease that survives melting.

ANTI-RUST

A wonderful machinery protector. Prevents rust for a year.

Prepare for COLD WEATHER Order your ANTI-FREEZE

Now is the time to estimate your anti-freeze needs for the winter. Supplies are short, so order enough to see you through. We have two excellent products which we recommend:

PERMA-TYPE

Blue Seal Perma-Type Anti-Freeze will not boil away and will not corrode metal parts. One fill lasts all winter. Gives good protection.

WINTERMASTER

Blue Seal Wintermaster is a methanol type material which will give good protection and will not corrode metal parts.

See Your Blue Seal Salesman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn Street • Chicago 5, Illinois

BLUE SEAL

FARM BUREAU FOLKS IN PICTURES

$5

For this clear, well-composed study of her brother painting his mail box while his dog stands by patiently, Arlene Teets, Bureau county, wins $5 Picture-of-the-Month award.

Wondering if "He loves me or he loves me not," Emily and Anne Joy, daughters of the Frank Joys of Bond county, puff away at dandelion seeds.

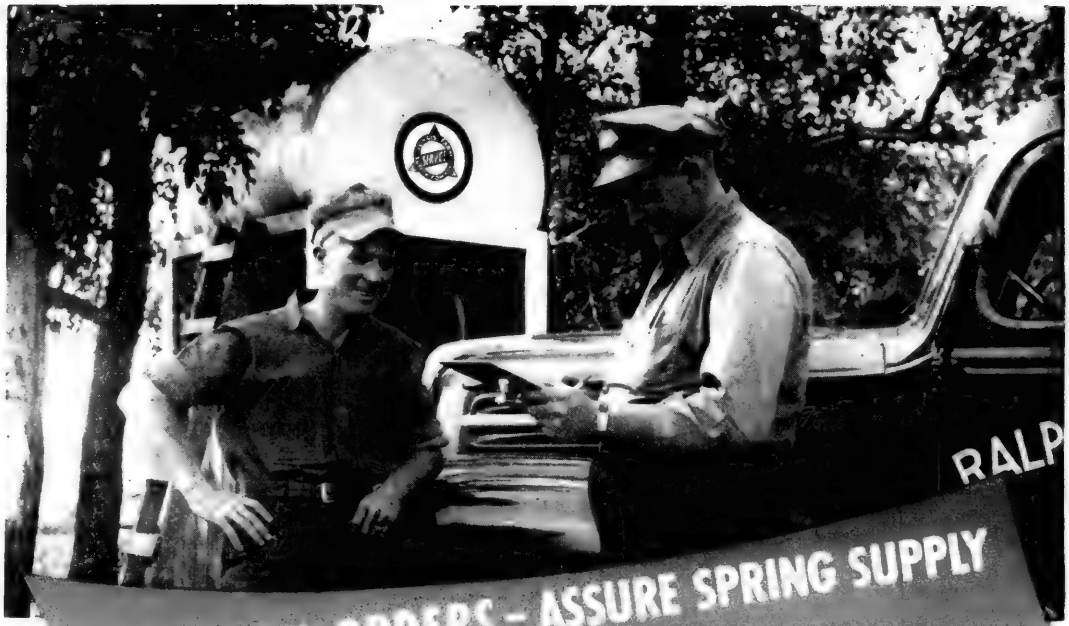
To Bobbie Long (left), her city relative, Beverly Enishausen, Madison county, points out the high spots on a tour of the farm.

Water tastes mighty good to Mary Troendly, Marshall county, after some hard work in the fields. The dogs wonder what they are missing.

Judy Janssen, Whiteside county, finds feeding an orphan lamb easier when it can't back away. Bob Janssen is the helper.

Paulete Tarven, McLean county, tries to solve a problem in mechanics. Her doll is discarded for more important things.

Mrs. Wayne K. Barnes, Fayette county, snapped this picture of her husband fishing the easy way. He recently joined the Farm Bureau.



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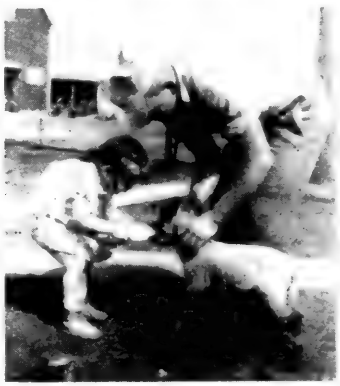

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NEWS and VIEWS

SPORTS FESTIVAL GETS O.K. OF RURAL WOMEN

Your federation publicity chairman with notebook in hand turned inquiring reporter at the Seventh Annual Illinois Farm Sports Festival the second afternoon of the big two-day event.

The question: "What did you think of the Sports Festival this year?" The answers . . . . .

Mrs. Esther Thor, home adviser of Champaign county: "Pretty good for the first year since the war . . . participation fair . . . last night's program very good."

Mrs. Roland Cox, McLean county: "Think it's wonderful . . . every local county should have a Sports Festival for elimination. Ideal for every one . . . I'm soon going to be over 35 and I don't want to quit."

By the way, Mrs. Cox won first in dart throwing first in clock golf, and second in shuffleboard. She left home at 7:30 each morning drove 60 miles to the Sports Festival and went home and helped milk their cows at night.

Mrs. Theodore Mueller, St. Clair county . . . mother of a top notch base ball pitcher of the soft ball league for St. Clair county: "First time to a Sports Festival . . . followed the team. I think it is fine and hope that our women will take a more active part . . . going back home and do some real boosting for the Festival next year."

Mrs. Fred Martin, wife of Fred L. Martin, district manager of Farm Supply with headquarters in DeKalb and living quarters in Shelbyville . . . the housing problem! With Mrs. Martin was her 16 months old son Jeffrey who didn't have much to say, but Mrs. Martin said: "The night program was wonderful. And, her mother-in-law, Mrs. A. Z. Martin, Champaign, said: "I've never missed a one and this was the best ever."

Mrs. Roscoe R. Smith, Kane County, . . the only grandmother that walked off with five ribbons in senior division . . . second in clock golf, shuffleboard. dart throwing, and nail driving, and third place in horseshoes.

When asked about her sport activities . . . . "I just like to play". And when asked Mrs. Smith how much practice she did to win all those ribbons, she answered, "I practiced horsehoes but that is all."

Mrs. Smith feels that the event should be scheduled with more time in between . . . . because she said that she was dizzy from one event to the next. And, she would like to have more material sent before . . . especially the rules.

Mrs. Emilie Rediger, McLean County Illinois Home Bureau Federation chairman, member of the General Administrative comittee for the Sports Festival, feels that there should be more practice in the county. And, to assist women who are anxious to take part in the Sports Festival and for a lot of good fun with the family, Mrs. Rediger will send material about Sports Festival activities in the early spring to all the county recreation chairman.

GINGERBREAD

Homemade Gingerbread Mix

4 c. sifted all purpose flour	1 t. cinnamon
	1 t. salt
1 T. soda	1 c. sugar
1 T. ginger	1 c. lard

Sift flour with remaining dry ingredients. Cut lard into dry ingredients with a pastry blender until mixture is very fine. Store Gingerbread Mix in refrigerator, using from it the desired amount whenever hot gingerbread, gingerbread cup cakes, upsidedown gingerbread and so on are desired. Yields 6 cups.

Gingerbread Cup Cakes

2 c. Homemade Gingerbread Mix	leans molasses
	½ c. buttermilk
⅛ c. pure New Or-	1 egg, well beaten

Beat molasses and buttermilk together and add to Gingerbread Mix. Stir until smooth and then add the egg. Pour into greased muffin pans and bake in a moderately hot oven of 350° F. for 30 minutes. Makes 1 dozen medium muffins

SLIPCOVERING IS AN ART OF DESIGN

Really attractive slipcovering is an art—the same as any other aspect of interior decoration. To do the job well one needs to know something about color and design and to have a sense of appropriateness, according to Miss Marion Kaeser, home furnishings specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Ruffles may look very charming in a girl's bedroom, but they certainly would be mismated with a massive overstuffed chair in the library or living room. There are many ways to add decoration to a man's room or to general living quarters without filling the covers with frills.

Pleats, either boxed or inverted, make a more tailored trimming for the bottom of slipcovers, or a straight piece of material with pleated corners could be used. A contrasting color might be added by means of binding or cording.

The sense of appropriateness is important, too, when it comes to seaming up the covers. Seams should come at logical places so that their lines will fit in with the structural lines of the chair. An easy guide is to put them wherever they were located in the original upholstery.

Choice of color depends to some extent, of course, upon the other colors in the room, but its intensity is determined largely by the size of the furniture being covered. Large pieces of furniture require a more grayed or dull hue than smaller pieces. A footstool or small occasional chair, for example, may be covered in a much brighter color than a sofa.

HANCOCK HOME ADVISER

Miss Mildred O. Eaton has been named home adviser for Hancock County effective Oct. 1. Her office will be at Carthage.

Former youth assistant of Madison county, she has been active there as a leader in 4-H club work and Rural Youth activities. She was formerly an instructor in the Highland high school.

for HOMEMAKERS

HOME BUREAU BRIEFS

Recently of the American Red Cross, Miss Lucile Gingerich is now home adviser in Will county. While in Red Cross she served in hospitals in the European war zone.

Miss Mary E. Mescher is new home adviser in Saline county. Graduate of Illinois Normal University, Miss Mescher has two years teaching experience at Equality township high school.

Mrs. Cherlott L. Herron is new home adviser for Kane county. Formerly a teacher of home economics at Oswego high school, she is a graduate of Iowa State College.

As a special project for 1946 in Lake County the rural Home Bureau units will encourage mailbox identification and the urban units will promote the proper use and placement of street numbers in a conspicuous position on the house front. . . . Mrs. Carl Fink, Lake County Home Bureau President reports.

DOUBLE IRISH CHAIN

This gay patchwork quilt adds charm and color to any bedroom. Double Irish chain pattern is ideal with Early American Furniture. The attached dust ruffle covers gap between the edge of quilt and floor. For free instructions enclose self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, IAA Record, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

HOME BUREAU BRIEFS

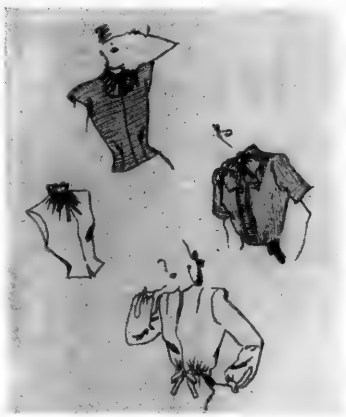
Miss Arvena Holloway is now home adviser for White county. An alumni of Murray State Teachers' College of Kentucky, she has been a high school teacher and defense plant cafeteria manager.

New home adviser in Clinton county is Miss Margaret B. Jones. Experienced in this work, Miss Jones has served as home adviser in Bureau and Macoupin counties. She is a graduate of the University of Illinois and has taken advanced work at Columbia University.

Mrs. Ross Logan, Winnebago county chairman, reports that Winnebago county raised $1,082.00 for the purchase of a new car . . . "which we have and paid cash for!"

"Seventeen out of the 18 units donated around $500.00 and the rest of the money was from the sale of cook books, bonds, etc." she wrote.

FROM SHIRT TO BLOUSE



These smart blouses can be made from husband's discarded shirt. The material is perfect. Dye or tint it your color choice. Styles shown: tucked-front, drawstring, ruffled dickey, cap-sleeved overblouse. For free instructions write Women's Editor, IAA Record, 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill. Send self-addressed stamped envelope.

SHELBY HOME BUREAU GIVES ITS MEMBERS SOCIAL PROGRAM

The Past Board Members Association of the Shelby county Home Bureau enjoyed a clever vacation party this summer.

Many of the board members in Shelby county who were no longer active on the board missed the county meetings and felt sort of left out of things. So in December of 1943 they organized the Past Board Members Association.

Purpose of organizing the group was to give members a social program and to help the active board whenever aid is needed. They appoint each year a committee on membership to work with the county vice-chairman during the membership campaign.

The meetings have fallen into more or less of a pattern . . . October tea and social party; February: patriotic or valentine party; May: June wedding party; and August: picnic.

BEST IN VESTS

You'll like the tailored lines, easy feel of this knitted vest. Tri-colored stripes emphasize broad shoulder line. For extra lilt to your costume there's a matching stocking cap with tassel trim. For free instructions write Women's Editor, IAA Record, 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.

Ready for Work

Your poultry profit, from now on, will depend on good feeding! These pullets are now ready for work and will be carrying the production load this fall and winter.

Select one of the following feeding programs to help them do a *good* job.

FREE CHOICE FEEDING

"Free Choice" is a method of feeding BLUE SEAL POULTRY BALANCER with farm grains. This allows the pullets to balance their own rations according to their individual requirements. **"Free Choice"** eliminates grinding and mixing or purchasing a lay mash if farm grains are available.

MASH *and* GRAIN FEEDING

The **"Mash and Grain"** method consists of feeding BLUE SEAL LAY MASH along with whole farm grains.

Where supplies of farm grains are adequate, an economical LAY MASH can be made by mixing ground grain with BLUE SEAL POULTRY SUPPLEMENT according to directions on the tag.

CHECK THESE HOUSING HINTS

1. Get the pullets housed. Moving later may result in a set-back, maybe a partial moult and cessation of production.
2. Good sanitation is important. Thoroughly clean the house before bringing the pullets in. Remove all old litter. Use a lye solution (one pound to 15 gallons water) and scrub walls, roosts, floors, and equipment.
3. Don't crowd the pullets. Allow 3½ to 4 square feet of floor space for each bird. .
4. Pullets coming off range are susceptible to colds, so watch ventilation. Provide plenty of fresh air. Avoid cold cross-drafts.
5. Don't be stingy about the equipment. Provide at least one 5-gallon water fountain, one 8-foot mash and grain hopper, and one 10-hole nest for each 50 pullets.
6. At least 7 to 10 inches of roost space should be provided each pullet. Keep roost perches 10 to 12 inches apart.
7. Discard culled pullets at housing time. It is rarely profitable to house pullets which have developed slowly, are undersized, or decidedly immature, very thin, or possess any sign of disease.
8. Never house pullets with old hens.

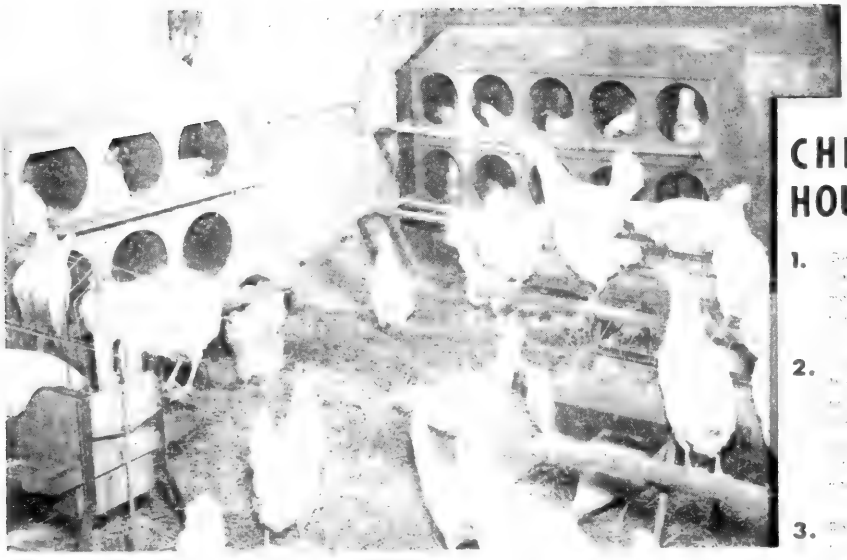
See Your Blue Seal Feed Salesman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO

Fortune Teller

Country Life
INSURANCE
COMPANY

Consult the pretty little Gy… you *really* want your fortune to… ent. He can predict good things… his predictions come true, with … licy — an education for your chi… r dependents, an early retirement for … ese things are predictable in the future of a family that underwrites its plans with strong, economical Country Life insurance.



CHECK THESE HOUSING HINTS

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6. At least 7 to 10 inches of roost

7.

8.

Your poultry profits from now on, will depend on good feeding! These pullets are now ready for work and will be carrying the production load this fall and winter.

Select one of the following feeding programs to help them do a good job.

"Free Choice" ... method of feeding

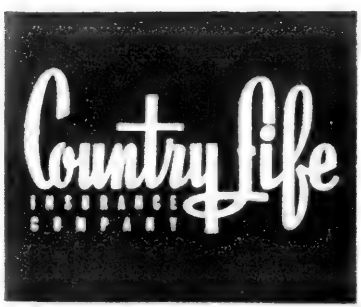
Free Choice

The "Mash and Grain" method

MASH

SCRATCH

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO



Consult the pretty little Gypsy **if you like — but if** you really want your fortune told, **see your Country Life agent.** He can predict good things **for your future and make** his predictions come true, with **a Country Life insurance** policy **— an education for your children, security for your** dependents, **an early retirement for you. All these things** are predictable in the future of a family that **invests** its plans with strong, economical Country Life insurance.

630.
ILL
Cop.

E. N. Searls,
Dept. Of Agr. Econ.,
New Agricultural Bldg.,
Urbana, Ill. 10-4053

The dramatic illustration at the left is from the cover of a new folder being used in the intensive new membership drive being conducted this fall and winter throughout the state by Farm Bureau leaders. The folder dramatizes the benefits that can come to a united agriculture; and highlights the dangers that could await a disorganized, inarticulate, politically weak agriculture. The current new-membership drive is part of our long-time program to build, through Farm Bureau, "A strong, united agriculture in a strong, united nation."

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

A STRONG, UNITED AGRICULTURE IN A STRONG, UNITED NATION

630.5
ILLA
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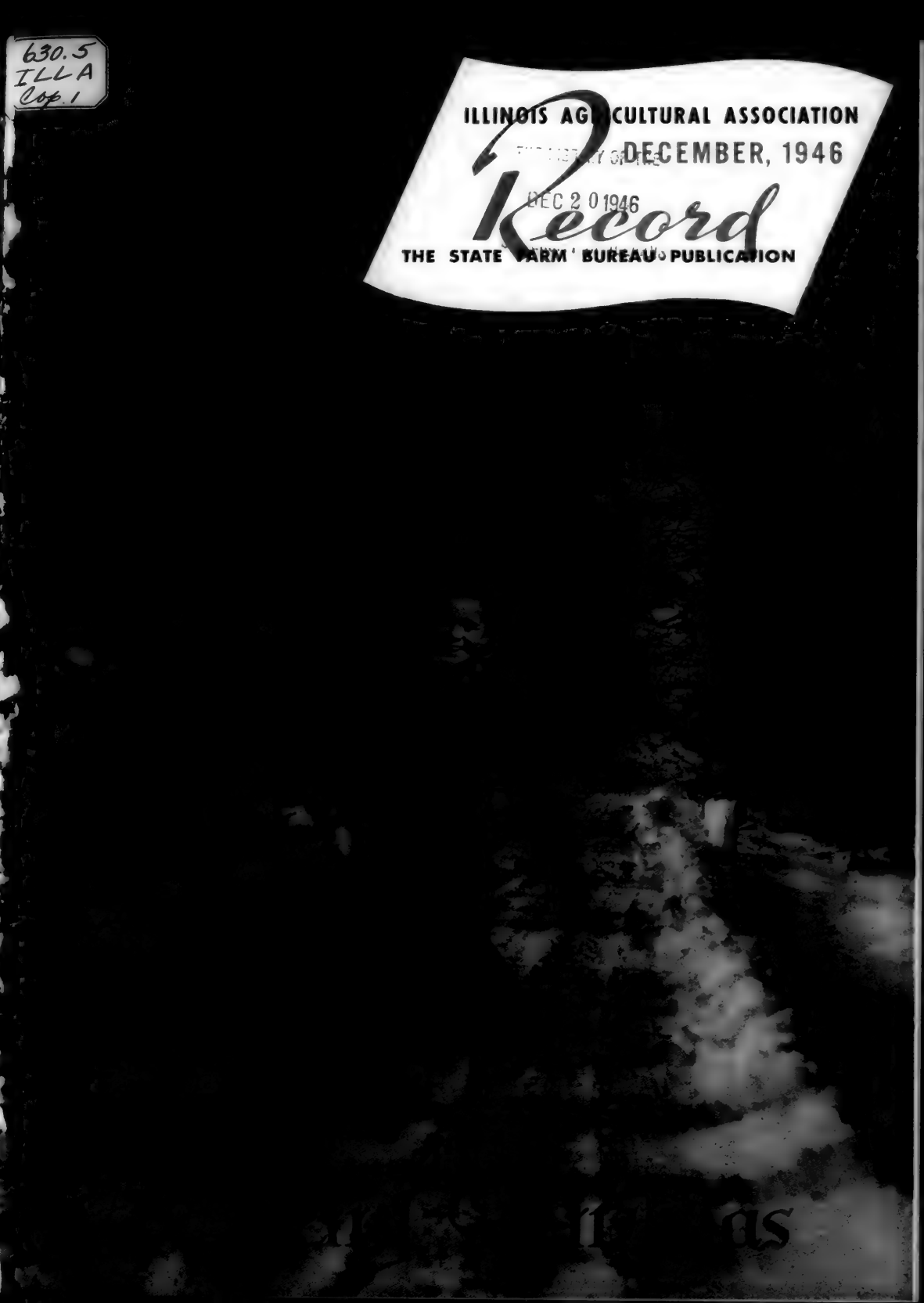
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
DECEMBER, 1946

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
DEC 20 1946

Record

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION



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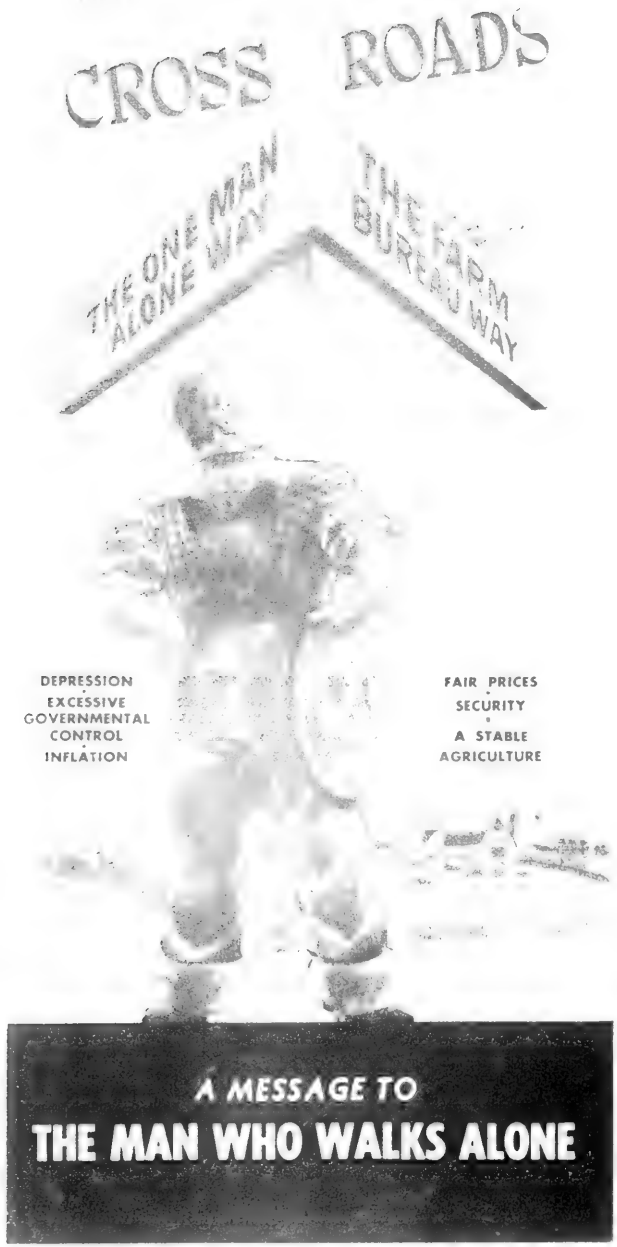

The dramatic illustration at the left is from the cover of a new folder being used in the intensive new membership drive being conducted this fall and winter through all the state by Farm Bureau leaders. The folder urges the unorganized farmer to join with his neighbors in the Farm Bureau way to [illegible] a strong, united agriculture in a strong, united nation.

A STRONG, UNITED AGRICULTURE IN A STRONG, UNITED NATION

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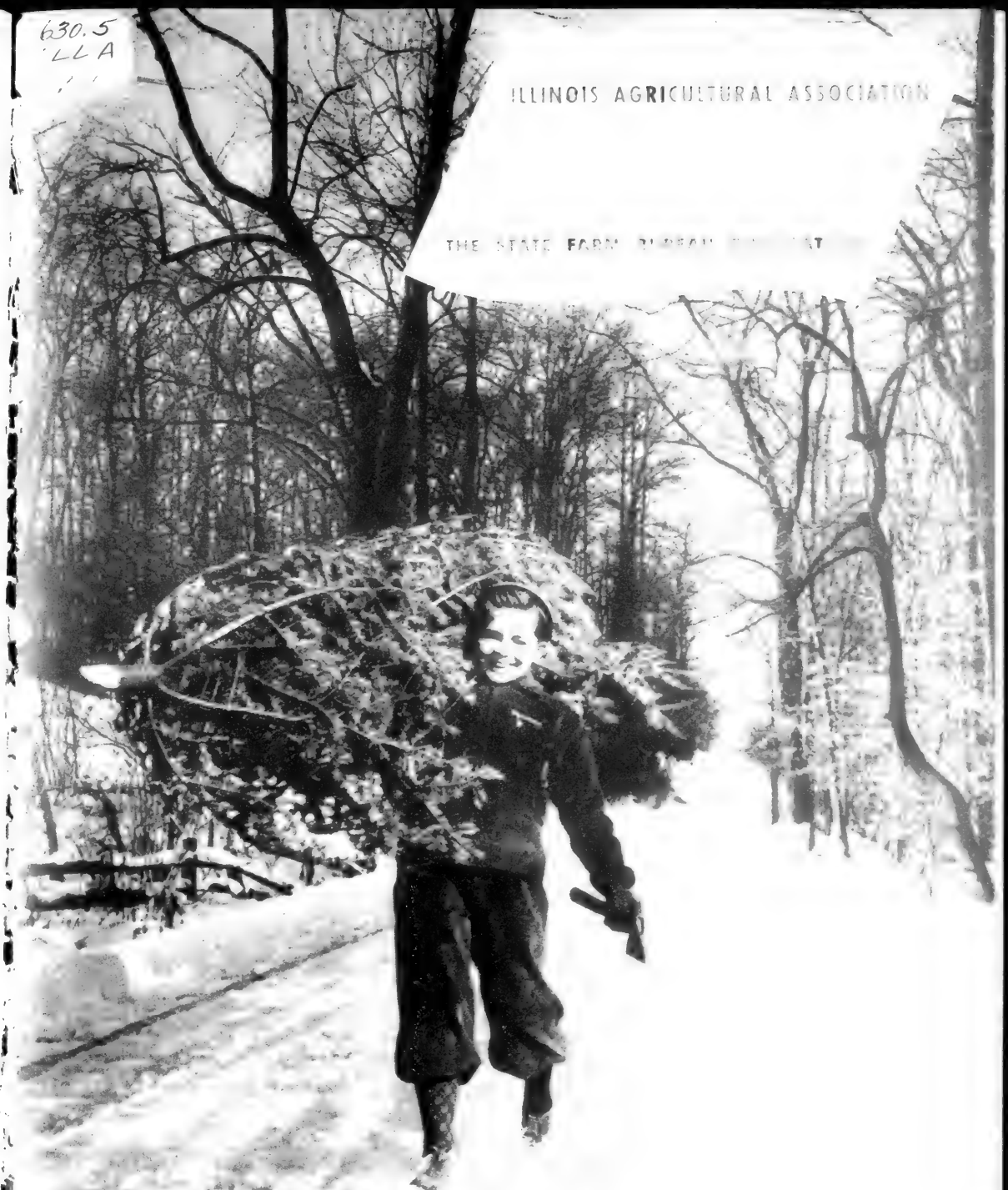
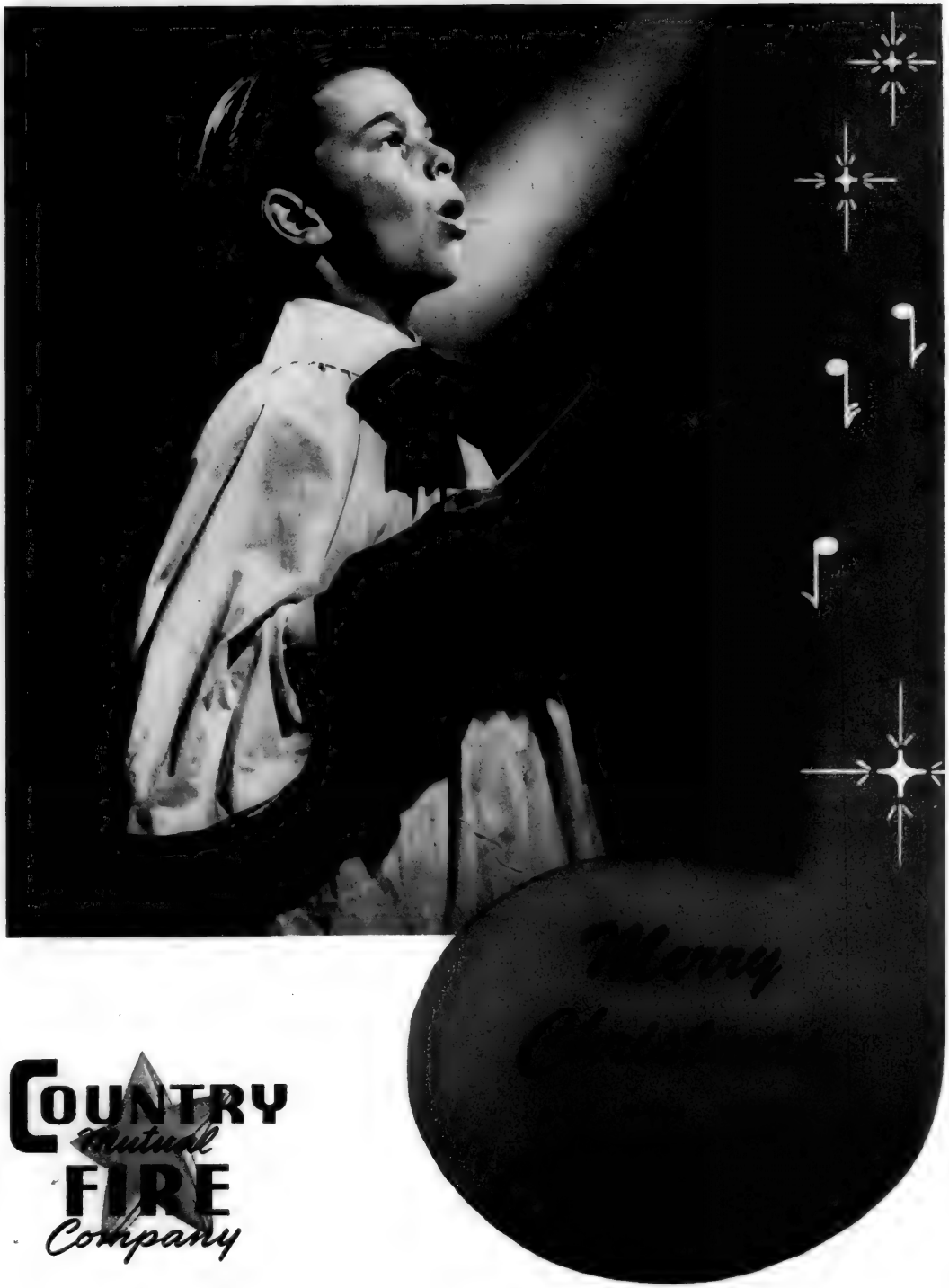
LLA

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

THE STATE FARM BUREAU



A Merry Christmas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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

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Merry Christmas

and Best Wishes
for a Joyous and
Prosperous NEW YEAR

COUNTRY *Mutual* FIRE *Company*

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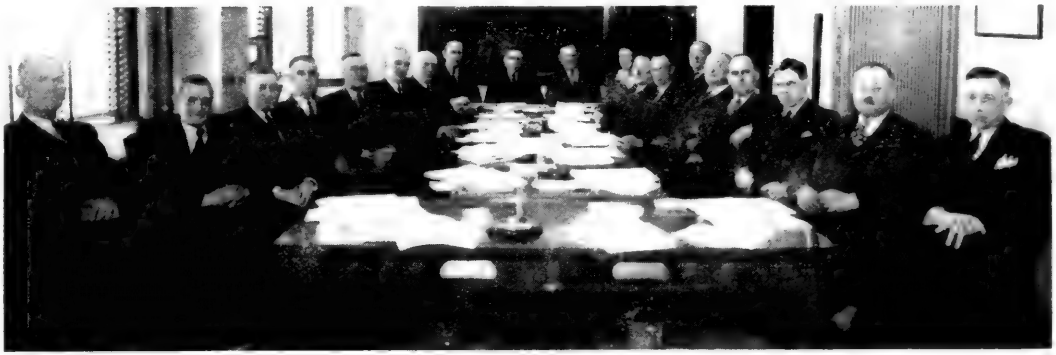

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Henry County Rural Youth girls line up to register at annual convention in Chicago. Boy is unidentified. Left to right: Marian Larson, Irene Leander, Beatrice Young, Margaret Pearson, Lois Johnson and Ruby Kleinau. Seated are Eugene McCormack, Saline, (left) and Ray A. Farris, Clark.

The Illinois Cooperative Locker Service conference hadn't started yet so these fellows talked over the situation beforehand. Left to right: H. H. Lett, Wabash county; B. T. Glazier, Wabash; C. Ray Ward, McLean; Ray T. Thorpe, Whiteside, and Carl J. Bates, Henry.

Illinois Farm Bureau Members Believe that Now is the Time to Balance the Federal Budget and are Ready to Set an Example

Illinois

By CRESTON FOSTER

Editor, The IAA RECORD

FARMERS are fast losing their patience with the snail-like progress that has marked the conversion of the country's great resources from war to peace. Perhaps many have long since lost all patience with the fumbling of vital issues and the failure of government leaders to solve the pressing problems of the day.

Some confusion and mistakes were expected during the adjustment period. But today, many months after V-J Day, the nation is still groping in a man-made fog. Farmers are still plagued with shortages of machinery, repair parts and labor. Strikes have played havoc with a return to normal business and industrial operations, and conflicting pronouncements, statements and orders have thrown agricultural producers into a dizzy whirl.

As delegates and members gathered for the 32nd annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association and Associated Companies in Chicago Nov. 18-21, the general sentiment seemed to be — it's time to go to work and get this mess straightened out.

One thing is certain: organized agriculture, with more than 130,000 Farm Bureau members in Illinois and a million in the nation, is going to be on the job when the new Congress convenes in January.

What kind of a program did the Illinois Farm Bureau propose at the annual meeting?

First, it's an unselfish program in the interests of all groups in the country. The resolutions adopted by the voting

★ ★ ★

IAA Vice President Floyd E. Morris at the rostrum during a general session.

Farmers Demand Sound National Policy

IAA Annual Convention Asks that Conversion to Peace be Speeded by Elimination of Confusion and Man-Made Fog

delegates, and made a matter of public record, bear out that statement.

Illinois Farm Bureau members believe that it's time for the federal government to balance the budget. They're ready to set the example by cutting expenditures in the U. S. Department of Agriculture through coordination of federal agricultural agencies.

As IAA President Charles B. Shuman pointed out in his annual address, "Now is the time to reduce public debt. A program of real governmental economy coupled with continued high federal taxes would do much to temper the present inflationary spiral."

Since getting back into full production is considered by the most impartial observer to be one of the basic needs in the country, Farm Bureau delegates adopted a resolution calling for legislation to reduce labor-industry strife and friction. They believe that such legislation should not give undue advantage to labor or management and should protect the public. They believe that both labor and management should be made equally responsible for contracts. Organized agriculture recognizes the contribution labor has made to the nation and will support reasonable programs designed to bring about an ever-increasing standard of living for labor, but wage increases cannot alone increase such standards unless there is a corresponding increase in the productivity of our entire economy.

The Illinois Farm Bureau also feels that machinery should be provided for eliminating strikes and handling disputes in industries such as public utilities and other industries which are vital to the well-being of all citizens of the nation.

While the Farm Bureau recognizes the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, it is against wildcat strikes and jurisdictional disputes, secondary boycotts, closed shop, forced membership, compulsory check-off dues, and foremen's unions. It also feels that the primary considerations in developing a labor-industry program should be the best long-time interest of all citizens.

President Shuman's annual address revealed that "agriculture has demanded and will continue to insist that reasonable regulation be applied to both industrial and labor organizations so that the very economic life of our nation will not be threatened again by bitter strife of the type we have witnessed since V-J Day."

Comedians Gregory and Cherie do a Highland Fling in their musical comedy shenanigans.

The tumbling Leonard girls are shown in one of their formations during convention entertainment program.

Illinois Talk Fest Topnotcher Don Freebairn (right) is congratulated by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Freebairn of La Salle county, after he won right to represent Illinois in National Talk Fest in San Francisco, Dec. 9.

Prominent figures in their relations with Illinois agriculture are shown on the speakers' platform during Wednesday evening session.

The resolutions authorized the officers and directors of the IAA to sponsor and promote one or more conferences of leaders of agricultural, industrial, labor and financial organizations in order to establish better understanding and as a means of promoting full production.

As far as national agricultural policy is concerned, the Farm Bureau believes that laws now on the books, which provide some protection to farmers against loss of income due to factors outside their control, is basically sound and must not be abandoned. The Farm Bureau opposes any change in the existing parity formula.

The Farm Bureau favors a continued and increased emphasis on conservation of the soil in all its phases, based on complete coordination of all federal and state soil conservation activities in the county and continued through the cooperation of and as the responsibility of the farmers of each county. It believes that the county program should be built on the basic principles of wise land use and good farming practices. This program should fit into a coordinated state program and insofar as possible should be planned, administered and financed by the cooperating farmers.

Along with a good soil conservation program, the Illinois Farm Bureau urges the adoption of a national soils fertility policy and program to assure farmers greatly increased supplies of high analysis mineral fertilizer, particularly phosphorus and potash. Such a program is needed, it was pointed out, to pay back to the soil the nutrients extracted by crops and erosion, and thus assure the people an abundant supply of nutritious food.

President Shuman also declared that "the nation cannot expect farmers to preserve and build up its soil resources for the use of future generations unless it is willing to give some definite assurance to producers that they will receive adequate prices for their products."

On taxation of cooperatives, the Illinois Farm Bureau believes that the earnings of cooperatives which are retained and not distributed as patronage dividends to members should be subject to the same tax treatment as funds so retained within the corporation structure. Cooperative earnings returned to members as patronage dividends should not be taxed since such income is now subject to tax as the income of the individual member of the cooperative. The Illinois Farm Bureau is ready to support such changes in the internal revenue law so that there will be income tax exemption or deduction from taxable incomes on only that portion of cooperative earnings on member business which is distributed to their members and patrons.

This is the major part of the program of the Illinois Farm Bureau on a national level. Other resolutions on the national level are printed on accompanying pages of this issue of the IAA RECORD. Supplementing the resolutions is President Shuman's annual address which also is printed in full.

On the state level, the Illinois Farm Bureau is committed to sponsorship and support of state legislation necessary to continue to secure state funds for the improvement of farm-to-highway roads and to permit townships and road districts to combine into larger units for road and bridge improvement and maintenance.

The Farm Bureau will sponsor state legislation to clarify and simplify the 100 per cent assessment law and make the tax rate limitation more effective and require local units of government to use uniform budget forms.

In the matter of rural schools, delegates recommended legislation providing that state financial aid be withdrawn from administrative grade school districts with fewer than 10 pupils, and from high schools with fewer than 10 pupils per grade. The resolution on this matter covers other points and deserves careful study by the membership.

Farm Bureau support was promised for a state appropriation for a new home economics building at the U. of I., and legislation will be sought requiring aircraft owners and operators to submit proof of financial responsibility before being allowed to operate an aircraft in Illinois. Another resolution outlined the Farm Bureau's position on the federal Illinois River flood control plan.

Earl C. Smith, past president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and former vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, delivered as outstanding an address to the convention as he has ever made to a Farm Bureau audience. His address is printed in full in this issue of the IAA RECORD.

President Edward A. O'Neal of the AFBF extended greetings to the convention and said, "If other groups would work as hard and produce as abundantly as farmers do, there would be no need to worry over this country's future."

Romeo Short, president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau, told the convention that "farm organizations have been victims in the great shell game to keep farmers divided, first by states and then by commodities. Farmers know now that they are interdependent."

Many important conferences and associated meetings were held in conjunction with the annual meeting. Members will find these fully covered in other pages of the RECORD.

Dr. Ray Freeman Jenney, minister of the Bryn Mawr Community Church, Chicago, gave a truly inspirational address before the convention. He said that because of the discovery of atomic energy today we stand before the open

Al Dault thrills the audience by climbing to a precarious perch near the ceiling.

The Rev. Ray Freeman Jenney (left) of the Bryn Mawr Community Church, Chicago, addresses the convention. Eighty-six-year-old former IAA President Sam Thompson speaks to the delegates.

doorway to destruction or on the threshold of one of the greatest eras mankind has ever known. Scientists know enough to be afraid, he said, because they are aware of the material and ethical values which are in danger of being obliterated because we fail to put moral mastery over released power.

"It is a truth," he said, "that the world is not in its present perilous plight because it is wanting in action, the world is disintegrating because of want of character, of men and women of inner integrity.

"In a time when the world is becoming smaller day by day geographically, the world must become larger and better politically, economically, morally and spiritually. . . We should never appease any group or nation, but we will ever compromise our differences in the interest and well being of all."

Terms of IAA directors from the odd-numbered districts expired at the 1946 annual meeting. Four new directors were elected: Earl M. Hughes, Woodstock, in the 1st to 11th districts, succeeding Harvey M. Adair, Chicago Heights; Edwin Gumm, Galesburg, in the 15th district, succeeding Ronald Holt, Galva; E. T. Culnan, Lincoln, in the 17th district, succeeding Charles Lauritzen, Reddick, and Albert Webb, Ewing, in the 25th district, succeeding August G. Eggerding, Red Bud.

The four remaining incumbent directors from the odd-numbered districts who were re-elected: Homer Curtiss, Stockton, 13th; Milton Warren, Mansfield, 19th; D. L. Clarke, New Berlin, 21st, and Chester McCord, Newton, 23rd.

These directors are elected for two-year terms. Directors' terms in the even-numbered Congressional districts will expire at the next annual meeting in 1947.

Re-elected for one-year terms were President Charles B. Shuman, Sullivan, and Vice-President F. E. Morris, Buffalo.

Farmers Face Adjustments

WHEN Congress convenes in January, there will be a number of major issues at stake as far as farmers are concerned, speakers at the public relations conference of the 32nd IAA annual meeting reported.

First will be the carrying out of the Steagall amendment which provides for support prices on agricultural commodities of 90 per cent of parity for a two-year period following the official termination of the war. As the RECORD goes to press, the official announcement of the termination of war has not been declared by the President, and the two-year support period starts with the first of the year, after the official pronouncement is made. If the announcement comes after Jan. 1, 1947, the two year period would start on Jan. 1, 1948 and run through 1950.

President Edward O'Neal (right) of the American Farm Bureau Federation is interviewed on station WLS by Art Page during the IAA convention in Chicago.

In maintaining this support program, IAA President Charles B. Shuman pointed out that if market prices drop below the 90 per cent parity figure, the government will be faced with several means of bolstering prices. It is probable that a government purchase and loan program would be used.

Of equal if not greater concern to farmers, President Shuman said, is the adoption by government of a sound, long-term farm program to follow the two-year period of the Steagall amendment.

IAA Past President Earl C. Smith discussed some of the features of a long-term farm program and suggested that a support feature of such a program might be based on 75 per cent of parity. Such a support would allow a free play of supply and demand and could be justified in the public interest. Farmers, of course, would still seek a goal of parity in the market place.

Another important issue due to be discussed in the coming session of Congress is the national fertilizer program proposed by the American Farm Bureau Federation. Donald Kirkpatrick, IAA and AFBF general counsel, stressed the importance to farmers of having increased supplies of high analysis mineral fertilizer, particularly phosphorus and potash.

Farmers are removing from the soils through crops and erosion much greater quantities of soil nutrients than are returned to them. This practice cannot continue. The people of the nation should have assurance that they will always have an abundant supply of nutritious food. Farmers will do this provided they have access to adequate supplies of mineral fertilizers of the proper kind and character and in greatly increased quantities.

Among the problems at the state level

(*Continued on page 39*)

IAA Past President Earl C. Smith addresses the Public Relations conference presided over by K. T. Smith, IAA director from Greene county (left). At right is Charles Mayfield, director of the IAA Department of Road Improvement.

FARMERS DEMAND

Government Economy, Price Stability, Shuman Declares

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IT IS indeed a privilege and pleasure for me to extend official welcome to you, the delegates, members and guests attending this, the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association. An annual meeting is a time for retrospection, for looking back upon a year of progress, as well as a time for looking forward to rededicate our efforts to the tasks that lie ahead. We are thankful for this, the first full year of peace following a great world-wide conflagration. While it has been a year of official peace, yet we must recognize that it has been a year of confusion and conflict both within our nation and abroad. Reconstruction and reconversion after such a great struggle are of necessity difficult and painful.

Enlarge IAA Program

Because of these adjustments and the accompanying confusion added to by the unpredictable and changing policies of governmental agencies, the year of 1946 has been a very difficult period in the operation of your Association and its affiliated companies. In addition, there were several circumstances within our own organization that made our task more difficult. The change in administration of the Association was a shock of no small proportions. When you replace an administrator of many years of experience and great influence and ability with one of inexperience, it throws many additional problems upon the remainder of the organization. In addition, the great increase in membership of the Association has made necessary an enlarged service program. This enlarged program of service had of necessity been delayed because of the war period. The fact that these many problems have been taken in stride and that many of them are well on the way to solution is a wonderful tribute to the vitality and effectiveness of the organization which you have so soundly built. It is a tribute to past leadership which built on a firm foundation. It is a tribute to the loyalty, ability and initiative of

President Shuman makes his annual report to the membership.

a wonderful group of people constituting your Board of Directors, the officers, the employees and the members of the Association. I deeply appreciate the fine cooperation which has made it possible to report to you that the year 1946, viewed from any angle, has been one of the most successful years in the history of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Despite all of these difficulties, here set forth more for the historical record than as an excuse, the operations of all of the directly affiliated and associated cooperatives and associations have been highly successful. We are all justly proud of the record throughout the years of these institutions. The detailed financial reports and major accomplishments of these companies have been reported in their entirety in the various annual meetings and conferences held during this convention. Their written reports are also incorporated in the printed Annual Report, which will be placed in your hands. Only those of their activities that are newly organized or have undergone major changes will be mentioned at this time.

One Voice

The Illinois Agricultural Service Company has continued to act as corporate manager for the ten older business corporations. In addition, the newly organized Illinois Grain Terminals Company and Illinois Cooperative Locker Service have entered into a management contract with the Service Company, and Illinois Milk Producers Supply Company has applied for this service. With very few exceptions, the cooperation of the affiliated associations with the Management Board has been excellent. I do want to re-emphasize the importance of this relationship. In Illinois, our early leaders recognized the importance of a close working relationship between the general farm organization and the cooperative associations serving farmers. The key to continued maintenance of this proven successful relationship is the definite correlation of activity and application of sound business principles made possible by the Illinois Agricultural Service Company. When we speak in Illinois, we speak with one voice — a voice representing the best interests of agriculture in general and not as separate commodity or service groups. This is in sharp contrast to the situation that exists generally in other areas. We have been putting into practice the slogan of "one for all and all for one". Much of the success of our organization and our affiliates has been due to this principle and its application. From time to time this principle has been attacked by those who would emphasize one type of activity. These attacks continue despite the proven value of our type of organization, both in the field of private business and in our cooperative organizations. Farm Bureau members are entitled to insist and will continue to demand that there be a definite correlation of the activities of all the organizations which they have built and which owe their continued existence to Farm Bureau support.

In his annual report one year ago, my distinguished predecessor, Mr. Earl C. Smith, said — "I feel that the enlarged Farm Bureau membership requires some improvement, some expansion and strengthening in at least some of these business operations. Thoughtful people and forward looking institutions are lay-

ing plans so as to better meet some of the acute problems that seem to lie ahead." In line with this thinking, the Board of Directors early in the year authorized the appointment of a committee charged with the responsibility of carefully examining the internal organization and operation of the Association and its affiliates. This study has been a major project during the year. Outside technical advice has been obtained and a partial report presented to and approved by the Board of Directors. This study considered suggestions coming from the county Farm Bureaus and should result in a program of broader service.

The organization and activities of the Association fall quite naturally into several distinct headings.

Organization

One of the most important parts of any successful membership association is an active organization department. I am happy to report that the Association has, and will continue to have, an active, aggressive membership acquisition and maintenance program. I am sure that you are all more than pleased that at the close of the fiscal year the membership of the Association had reached an all time high of 130,825, which is an increase of 15,174 or 13.1% over the previous year. This rapid advance is a tribute to the sound program of service to farmers offered by your organization. It is also a tribute to the ability and loyalty of our organization staff and especially to the thousands of Farm Bureau members who have served as volunteer workers.

The Department of Sales Service has been an integral part of our successful organization program. During the year we were unfortunate in losing the services of the capable director of this department to a broader field of activity. It is hoped that this service may soon be renewed.

The problem of membership maintenance is fully as important as acquisition. It involves many problems of relationship as well as the development of new and expanded fields of service. To the Field Secretary has fallen much of the responsibility of promoting this program. While there is no separate report of the Field Secretary this year to the convention, much of the credit for the effective membership maintenance program and the generally smooth functioning of the organization during the past year is attributable to his untiring efforts.

Treasurer's Department

The Treasurer has already reported on the financial condition of the Association. I need only emphasize that the organization is in excellent financial condition and continues to administer its fiscal affairs in a conservative manner. The duties and responsibilities falling upon the Treasurer's Office have continued to multiply as our operations have grown. We are now faced with the practical necessity of relieving the Treasurer's Office of some of this congestion and responsibility and have plans in the making for that purpose.

Purchase of Building

One of the largest financial undertakings in the history of the Association was authorized by the Board of Directors and approved by the voting delegates during the year just closed. A building to be used as a home for the Association and its affiliated companies was purchased. This step had been contemplated for a number of years and was made increasingly necessary by the very difficult rental situation in Chicago, together with the continued growth and expanded needs of your organization. We hope to be able to move most of our offices into this new home within the next few months. Farmers, in particular, appreciate the security and convenience of the ownership of a home, if it can be accomplished without too greatly increased costs of operation.

Comptroller's Department

The increase in the responsibilities of the Comptroller parallels that of the Treasurer. Here, too, we face the necessity of and are planning improvements in the organization of the Department in line with the growth of the Association. Proper internal auditing and budget control are of primary importance to the membership and to our associated companies. Both the Treasurer's and the Comptroller's office have handled a greatly increased volume of work in a very creditable manner.

Edwin R. Franklin (right) assistant treasurer of Rockford Life Insurance Company receives check from IAA President Charles B. Shuman in full payment for 12-story building north of Chicago's Loop which is to serve as IAA's home in the near future.

Secretary

Keeping abreast of the many corporate requirements of our various organizations, the keeping of proper records, and transmitting the decisions of Boards of Directors into various channels for action are some of the routine duties of the Secretary. A new activity falling under his supervision this year has been the management of the new building and the development of plans for its occupancy. We are trying to plan for maximum efficiency in the layout and use of our new quarters.

One of the most serious problems of the past year has been the difficulty of maintaining an adequate staff of capable office workers. With the end of the war many of our experienced women employees chose to cease working in order to establish their own homes. It has been very hard to find replacements. In order to help solve this problem, we recently established a Personnel Department with an experienced full time director. His services are available to all departments and associated companies.

Legal Department

An institution of our size having such widely divergent activities and having so many different corporate structures presents legal problems of no mean proportions. Present needs, plus almost certain future expansion of activities, will undoubtedly require an early enlargement of our legal staff.

Farm Bureau Services

Many of the departmental activities of the Association have been directed towards giving assistance to the county Farm Bureau organizations with their many local problems. During the year these activities have been further broadened and expanded. The Department of Safety has been reactivated and the Department of Research and Taxation has been divided into a Department of Research and a Department of Property Taxation. A new Department of Road Improvement is also now in operation. These changes and expansions were made necessary by great increases in the need for study and action on local governmental problems.

For several years there has been a growing demand on the part of the county organizations for the establishment of a Department of Veterinary Medical Relations. This department is now a reality. I believe that with the establishment of the new College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois, the Association can make a real contribution to better understanding and relationships in the whole field of ani-

mal health and hygiene. Certainly we have no intention to provide individual technical or professional advice, but rather to serve in the broad field of general information and relations. The Association also needs, on many subjects and occasions, the services of a professionally trained person in formulating legislative programs. Several of our associated cooperatives also require the part time services of a technically trained man in this field.

Each year your Association has the responsibility of sponsoring and organizing a number of important special events. It was logical, therefore, to establish a Department of Special Services. This department has carried much of the responsibility for such difficult organizational tasks as the Farm Sports Festival, the Farm Bureau Tent at the State Fair, the IAA Annual Meeting and the trip to California for the American Farm Bureau Federation Annual Meeting.

Other departments of the Association have found increased opportunities for service during 1946. School survey committees have become active in most of the counties of the state. The Department of Rural School Relations has been called upon by the County Farm Bureaus to assist them in their work with these official survey committees. This will continue to be an important project as the movement toward voluntary school reorganization gains momentum. As a result of the school survey legislation farmers have an opportunity to organize their rural schools on a community basis into larger units, employing better teachers and offering their children a better educational opportunity. Farmers should, however, consider all proposals carefully as there is danger from hasty action. Some rural areas are permitting themselves to be drawn into districts including a fairly large urban population which would undoubtedly dominate school affairs. Others may be combining on a basis too small for maximum efficiency and economy.

The services of the Departments of Property Taxation and Rural Road Improvement will undoubtedly be in great demand during coming months. The full effect of the change to 100% assessed valuation will rightly result in demands for local tax activity.

The Research Department will be called upon to furnish much of the statistical basis for our anticipated activity in the whole field involving local governmental problems. Research activities in the field of marketing continue to expand as we move into new phases of livestock and grain handling. General economic research for the new Economic Study Committee has already been undertaken.

Marketing Activities

The development of a properly correlated program of cooperative marketing activities continues to be a primary unsolved problem of the Association. However, I am happy to report that substantial progress has been made during the year just closed. In the fields of grain, livestock and dairy marketing there is still much work to be done. There are two fundamental considerations from which we must never allow ourselves to deviate. First, we must always test every proposal as to whether it is in the long time best interests of the farmers of Illinois. All services and institutions must be measured by this standard, "What will in the end bring the highest net returns and the best service to the individual farmer?"

Correlation Necessary

The second fundamental is that we must not permit the great commodity interests to be divided into competing groups. Milk is milk whether sold as fluid milk, or as some processed product. Grain is grain whether marketed through river points or rail stations. Livestock is one commodity whether assembled locally or at the large terminals or processed by cooperative plants. Early action to correlate all cooperative activities for marketing each product is absolutely necessary if we are to eliminate friction and provide maximum returns to farmers.

Despite material and equipment shortages, considerable progress has been made by cooperative marketing and processing organizations of the state in expanding their operations. The new cold storage building of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange is nearing completion and will mark a step forward in the cooperative marketing of fruits and vegetables. Several new developments and expansions in the operation of cooperative locker plants and in the plants of the Prairie Farms Creameries were completed during the year. A new creamery plant at Henry began operations during the year.

In addition to this progress, there is yet much to be done. Considerable areas of the state, notably those producing milk for cheese factories and condensaries remain unorganized.

With the organization of Illinois Grain Terminals Company, progress has been made in development of the framework for an enlarged program of grain marketing. A better understanding of ultimate objectives of the Illinois Agricultural Association program of livestock marketing now exists. I feel confident that real progress can be made towards putting this program into action during coming months.

The Association must insist upon the closest possible cooperation on the part of everyone concerned if it is to successfully accomplish its goal of establishing an effective correlated cooperative marketing structure in Illinois.

Other Problems

For a number of years the Association has contemplated the establishment of a Retirement Plan for employees. The

(*Continued on page 28*)

President Shuman (center) is shown at the registration table during the IAA convention with left to right: Byron Kline, McLean county; H. P. Ash, Macon; Reinard Boehle, Sr., Peoria, and Clark E. Wise, Champaign.

FARM WOMEN URGED TO BACK LEGISLATION OF BENEFIT TO RURAL AREAS

By Mrs. Edward A. Schilf
Illinois Home Bureau Federation
Publicity Chairman

APPOXIMATELY 300 women attended an all-day conference, Nov. 19, as part of the 32nd annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association and Associated Companies in Chicago, Nov. 18 to 21.

Mrs. Englund

A varied program planned by the Illinois Home Bureau Federation included group singing led by Mrs. R. E. Milligan, Music Chairman of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, several addresses, and a tour of the Antique Galleries at Carson Pirie Scott and Company was enjoyed.

Paul E. Mathias, secretary, Illinois Agricultural Association, in his address "Prospective State Legislation" told the group of the various legislation that is to be a definite benefit to the rural areas in the state of Illinois. He urged that the rural women get behind these bills.

Mathias commended the Illinois Home Bureau Federation for its support of the school re-organization program and its fine support of leadership.

In the discussion of re-organization of schools, Mathias stated that one must also discuss roads and that there should be a re-organization of road districts in many areas so that the same road equipment could be used in larger areas.

Another factor important to the rural communities besides education and roads, is the health program. He discussed the work that had been done upon the hospital survey and the objective of having an adequate hospital within 25 miles of every rural family in the state.

Mathias stated that the Illinois Agricultural Association will join with the Illinois Home Bureau Federation in legislation for the establishment of a much needed Home Economics building on the campus of the University of Illinois. A larger building is needed to adequately handle the increasing enrollment in Home Economics work at the University.

Mrs. Elsie W. Mies, immediate past president of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, spoke on "Women's Share in the World of Today."

She stated that because the women are wives and mothers, they have a tendency to share emotionally in today's problems. We are concerned about our schools because our children attend the schools. We are concerned about business, government, and others because our sons and husbands are engaged in business, government, and others.

The women of the United States share in the economic welfare of the whole world and we are being watched as to our spending patterns at the present time; whether our spending will cause inflation throughout the world or put the world business on a sound, economic basis.

To share in the world of today, we must be organized. Mrs. Mies said: "An organization is a vehicle through which we can best protect our welfare by working with others."

Miss Pearl Barnes, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, was chairman of the morning meeting. Mrs. June Clifton, past president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, presided at the afternoon meeting.

Mrs. Helen Nelson Englund, director of the Chicago chapter of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, told of the activities of the women in the building of the peace.

Seventeen women were delegates or alternate delegates to the United Nations conference in London . . . women from all over the world, representing many different nations. At present there are eight women delegates or advisers at the conference in New York. Their viewpoints and opinions are respected and considered.

Mrs. Englund urged the women of the group to make the activities of the United Nations their number one searching interest outside the interest in their homes.

Following Mrs. Englund's talk an interesting discussion was conducted with Mrs. Clifton as leader.

Mrs. Ray Hanley, 4-H chairman of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, distributed new leaflets concerning the Illinois 4-H Memorial camp to be built on 250 acres of the Allerton estate presented to the 4-H club boys and girls of the state of Illinois.

Gladys Blair, home adviser for WBBM's Country Hour, interviews Miss Pearl Barnes, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, and other Home Bureau members during the IAA annual meeting. You can tune in on the Country Hour at 780 on your dial from 5 to 6 a.m. every day.

Meet YOUR FOUR NEW IAA Directors

FOUR new members were elected to the IAA Board of Directors at the 32nd annual meeting in Chicago. The following are thumb-nail sketches of the new men:

EARL M. HUGHES, 39, Woodstock, McHenry county, was elected to represent the 1st to 11th congressional districts succeeding Harvey W. Adair, Chicago Heights. Districts 1 to 11 include the counties of Cook, Lake, McHenry, Kane, DuPage, and Will.

E. M. Hughes

Hughes operates a farm four miles northwest of Woodstock. He was born and reared in that area and graduated in general agriculture from the University of Illinois in 1929.

Following his graduation he operated a dairy farm for four years then attended Cornell University graduate school where he received his degree as Doctor of Philosophy in agricultural economics in 1938.

He served as an assistant professor of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois until 1941 when he became first field man with the Northeastern Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service.

He resigned in 1943 to devote full time to his farm . . . specializing in livestock and in general dairying.

Hughes has served as secretary of the McHenry County Farm Bureau and secretary of the Service Company. He is a member of the Woodstock Chamber of Commerce and the McHenry School Survey Committee.

The new director was married in 1932 and has three children: Helen, 9, Robert, 7, and Earl, Jr., age 4. He is a member of the Woodstock Methodist Church.

ALBERT W. WEBB, 42, Ewing, Franklin county, was elected to represent the 25th congressional district succeeding August G. Eggerding, Red Bud. Webb is a charter member of the Franklin County Farm Bureau and served as its president from 1934 to 1937.

A. W. Webb

He was born on a farm homesteaded by his great-great-grandfather in 1818. He was graduated from Ewing High School, took a two-year course at Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale and graduated from the University of Illinois College of Commerce in 1927. Following his graduation he taught school until 1930. In 1934 he was active in 4-H Club development and in 1935 to 1944 worked in various capacities in rural rehabilitation and farm security.

Since 1944 he has been farming full time with his father, operating about 600 acres. Major farm operations include the maintenance of a herd of 50 registered polled Hereford breeding cattle, a flock of 200 ewes, and feeding out 500 weathers. The farm produces a large acreage of wheat. Some of the Webb farm land is terraced.

Webb was elected chairman of the recently organized Franklin County Conservation District. He is a member of the Benton Lions Club, Industry and Agricultural Committee of Benton, is a board member of the recently consolidated Ewing School System, and a 32nd degree Mason.

The Webbs have two daughters, Anne, 6, and Sue, 4.

EDWARD T. CULNAN, 49, Lincoln, Logan county, was elected to represent the 17th congressional district succeeding Charles Lauritzen, Reddick. The 17th district includes Livingston, Woodstock, Logan, McLean, and Ford counties.

E. T. Culnan

Culnan has been a director of the Logan County Farm Bureau since 1946. His father was a charter member with whom he held a joint membership.

Except for one year he has lived on the same 200 acre farm all his life. He attended rural school and the Lincoln Business College. He is engaged in general grain farming and feeds some livestock.

One of his proudest achievements with the help of another farmer was in arousing the interest of his neighbors to seek rural school consolidation. This occurred before any of the recent school survey committees had been set up.

The new director served as secretary of Logan County Farm Bureau for the past year and has worked on a number of Farm Bureau committees. He has been president of Logan County Producers Supply since its organization in 1939, director of the Illinois Hybrid Seed Producers Company for two years and is the township school treasurer.

He is married to the former Marie F. Plut of Logan county and is a member at Lincoln of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Knights of Columbus, and the Elks lodge.

The Culnans are the parents of three children: Jane, 8, Anita, 6, and Thomas Edward, age 4.

EDWIN J. GUMM, 54, Galesburg, Knox county, was elected to represent the 15th congressional district succeeding Ronald A. Holt of Galva. The 15th congressional district includes Adams, Schuyler, Fulton, Knox, and Henry counties.

Gumm has been president of the Illinois Milk Producers Association for two years. He was born on a farm four miles south of Galesburg, the farm which he now operates, was graduated from Brown's Business College at Galesburg and studied law at the John B. Stetson College, Deland, Florida.

E. J. Gumm

His studies were interrupted when he served in World War I. After his discharge he returned to the home farm and was married to the former Janet Chapman of Galesburg.

The new director is engaged in general farming and has a dairy herd of 60 head, he owns 250 acres but generally operates considerably more. Normally he feeds 100 cattle and 75 hogs.

He has been a member of Knox County Farm Bureau for 25 years, has been on the board 15 years and has served as vice-president for five years. Gumm has been president of the Galesburg Pure Milk Association since its organization 12 years ago. He is president of the Knox-Warren Livestock Shipping Association, vice-president of the Galesburg Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Galesburg Exchange Club. On his county board of supervisors he serves as chairman of the finance committee.

He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the local Universalist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Gumm have two children: Dorothy, 19, a junior at MacMurray College, Jacksonville, and Jack, 18, serving in the army in Texas.

THESE FOUR DIRECTORS RETIRE FROM IAA BOARD

FAITHFUL, unrelenting years of long service dating from the early days of the Farm Bureau movement in their local counties mark the careers of the four men who retired from the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association during the 32nd annual meeting in Chicago.

Charles Lauritzen

CHARLES LAURITZEN, Reddick, Livingston county, who retired as director representing the 22nd congressional district, has been active in Farm Bureau work since it was first started in his county.

Joining the Farm Bureau in 1920, Lauritzen served as director, vice-president and president for 17 years. His term as president extended from 1935 to 1938.

Lauritzen acted as member of the finance committee during the four years he served on the IAA board of directors.

Active in the civic affairs of his home community, he has served as president of the Danish Lutheran Church of Dwight for the past 10 years and is on the finance board of his synod.

He lives on a 240-acre dairy and grain farm near Reddick but is no longer active in farming. Married to the former Emelie Vasgaard, he has five daughters and three sons.

HARVEY W. ADAIR, Chicago Heights, Cook county, representing the 1st to 11th districts, also retires as a member of the board of directors.

Harvey Adair

During the four years he served on the state board of directors, Adair has been active on the marketing committee and has given freely of his time and advice in shaping the new livestock marketing plan presented at the annual meeting.

Adair operates a 200-acre farm in Bloom township, Cook county, and is a charter member of the Cook County Farm Bureau on which he served for nine years as president and 22 years as director before being elected as director of the state board.

Long interested and active in civic affairs, Adair served 12 years as member of the board of Cottage Grove school and for 14 years as a member of Bloom township high school board prior to his service as director on the IAA board.

Adair has been active in the work of the State School Board Association and for five years was a member of the executive committee of the Tri-County School Board Association.

AUGUST G. EGGERDING of Red Bud, Randolph county, resigns as director from the 25th congressional district, after representing farmers from southwestern Illinois for a period of 10 years.

A. G. Eggerding

A respected and veteran member of the IAA committee on organization and information, Eggerding was elected to the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1937.

He is a charter member of the Randolph County Farm Bureau and was on the organizing board of the Randolph County Service Company, acting as president of the board for five years.

Eggerding lives on his farm but has passed on the management to his son, Wilber.

A deeply religious man, he has been active in support of his rural Lutheran church as a voting member since 1904, an elder for 3 years, and congregation president. He also has served on the national board of support and pensions of the Lutheran church.

The Eggerdings were married in 1904 and are parents of three sons and two daughters.

He has served as president of the First National Bank of Red Bud for 36 years, has held office since 1918 in the Horse Prairie Mutual Insurance Company, is secretary of the Horse Prairie Township District Mutual Tornado Insurance Company.

Eggerding headed his town board for the past 25 years, was president of the Red Bud quarry for 18 years, chairman of rural resettlement in Randolph county for four years, and served four years as chairman of the local soil conservation board.

RONALD A. HOLT, 48, of Galva in Henry county, retires as director after representing farmers of the 15th congressional district for a period of six years. He was elected at the 25th aniversary meeting at St. Louis in 1941.

Ronald Holt

A hardworking Farm Bureau member for more than 25 years, Holt owns and operates a 220 grain and livestock farm and feeds out about two carloads of steers and 300 hogs each year.

Holt first served as director of the Henry County Farm Bureau in 1927 and again in 1940. He has continued as director of his county Farm Bureau during the years he has been on the board of the Illinois Agricultural Association. He was president of his local Farm Bureau in 1932-34.

Because it is impossible to get sufficient help in his farming operations, Holt felt obligated to resign as director on the state board. This year, Holt said, he missed several board meetings and felt that as a director he should be present at every gathering.

As a member of the IAA marketing committee for six year, Holt has helped develop the marketing program and long range plans described more fully elsewhere in this issue of the IAA RECORD.

Long interested in local civic affairs in his local community, Holt now serves as a trustee of the Galva Congregational church, director of the Production Credit Association, and president of the Galva Farmers Cooperative Elevator.

Holt moved to the farm he now owns when he was four years old and attended Galva high school. He left school at the age of 15, before graduating, because his help was needed at home.

He is married and has one daughter, Sheila, 8 years old.

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY BOARD OF DELEGATES AT 32ND ANNUAL MEETING IN CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 21, 1946

FOREWORD

TODAY, more than One Hundred and Thirty Thousand farm families are members of the Illinois Agricultural Association. This is the greatest number ever to belong to any State farm organization. The delegate body assembled in annual convention rejoices at this membership achievement. This delegate body is sobered by its responsibility of leadership and by its obligations of trust to these many farmers.

America today, as perhaps never before, cries out for intelligent leadership; for statesman and men of common sense to guide this great country from a morass of confusion and doubt that threatens at times to engulf and destroy the securities and freedoms that have made America great.

The farmers of Illinois believe that it is the time to revive some old ideas of honor, honesty and loyalty as the guiding principles of reconstruction and peace.

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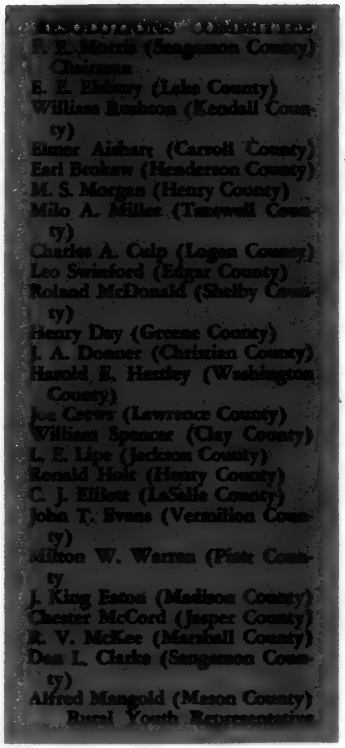

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ADOPTED BY BOARD OF DELEGATES

AT 32ND ANNUAL MEETING IN CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 21, 1946

FOREWORD

TODAY, more than One Hundred and Thirty Thousand farm families are members of the Illinois Agricultural Association. This is the greatest number ever to belong to any State farm organization. The delegate body assembled in annual convention rejoices at this membership achievement. This delegate body is sobered by its responsibility of leadership and by its obligations of trust to these many farmers.

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RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE
F. E. Morris (Sangamon County) Chairman
E. E. Elsbury (Lake County)
William Rushton (Kendall County)
Elmer Airhart (Carroll County)
Earl Brokaw (Henderson County)
M. S. Morgan (Henry County)
Milo A. Miller (Tazewell County)
Charles A. Culp (Logan County)
Leo Swinford (Edgar County)
Roland McDonald (Shelby County)
Henry Day (Greene County)
J. A. Donner (Christian County)
Harold E. Hartley (Washington County)
Joe Crews (Lawrence County)
William Spencer (Clay County)
L. E. Lipe (Jackson County)
Ronald Holt (Henry County)
C. J. Elliott (LaSalle County)
John T. Evans (Vermilion County)
Milton W. Warren (Piatt County
J. King Eaton (Madison County)
Chester McCord (Jasper County)
R. V. McKee (Marshall County)
Dan L. Clarke (Sangamon County)
Alfred Mangold (Mason County)
Rural Youth Representative

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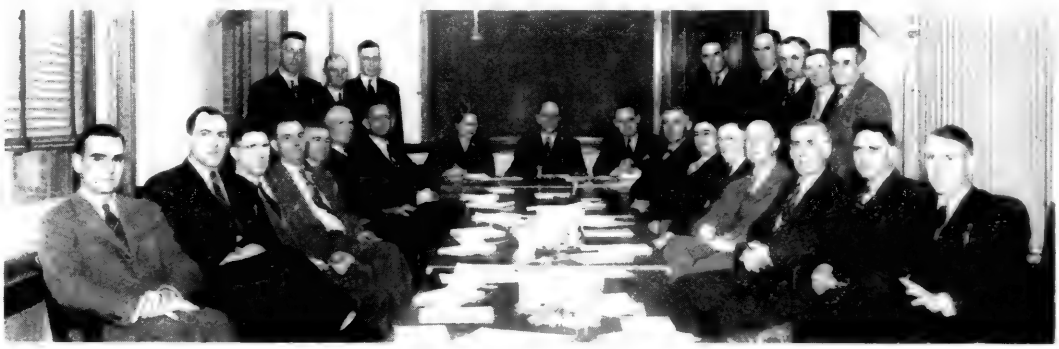

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the Association have heretofore taken action opposing the plan insofar as the acquisition of land for the impounding of dams and reservoirs is concerned pending consideration by the voting delegates. We approve the action heretofore taken by the Board of Directors and direct that the Association continue to oppose the proposal for the acquisition of land and the construction of impounding dams and reservoirs until such time as information is available as to the estimated cost and benefits on the basis of present day costs and values, until it is clear, that the monetary benefits resulting are greatly in excess of the cost, and until it is unquestionably clear that the project is justified and necessary to serve the general welfare.

Many informed persons urge that an adequate soil conservation program will prove highly effective in preventing run-off thereby controlling flood waters. Such a program can be put into effect at much less expense than the proposed plan, the cost would largely be borne by land owners and homes and communities would not be disrupted. The possibilities of flood control through an adequate soil conservation program and the cost of such a soil conservation program should be studied and determined. We oppose the undertaking by the Federal government of projects involving such huge expenditures at this time when the government has a very great indebtedness and its expenditures exceed its revenues unless such projects are shown to be essential and necessary for the general welfare and the protection of life and property. The Association should not oppose proposals for channel improvement and for the improvement of levees and flood walls.

VIII. SOIL CONSERVATION

We recognize the importance of soil conservation and the preservation of our basic soil resources. The maintenance of a high level of soil productivity is fundamental to a permanent agriculture and to the continuation of a high and increasing standard of living for the American people. We favor continued and increased emphasis on conservation of the soil in all its phases, based on complete coordination of all federal and state soil conservation activities in the county and continued through the cooperation of and as the responsibility of the farmers of each county. This county program should be built on the basic principle of wise land use and good farming practices. Such a program should aid in the prevention of flood damage. This program should fit into a coordinated state program and insofar as possible should be planned, administered and financed by the cooperating farmers.

IX. TAXATION OF COOPERATIVES

We believe in the private enterprise system and look upon farm cooperatives as part of that system. We recognize that earnings of cooperatives which are retained within the cooperative structure and not distributed as patronage dividends to members should be subject to the same tax treatment as funds so retained within the corporation structure. Cooperative earnings upon member business returned to members as patronage dividends, either in cash or stock, should not be subject to tax. Such income is now subject to tax as the income of the individual members of the cooperative. Patronage dividends represent savings arising from the handling of a particular individual's business. They can be returned to him either through adjusted prices or through patronage dividends. The return of these savings in the form of patronage dividends has certain general advantages which make it desirable to retain the opportunity of so distributing these funds.

We will support such changes in the internal revenue law as may be necessary to require agricultural cooperatives to annually report their operations and earnings, and to provide that there be income tax exemption or deduction from taxable income on only that portion of their earnings on member business which is distributed to their members and patrons.

X. FARM LABOR PLACEMENT SERVICE

The farm labor situation is still very acute and probably will continue to be so for some time. The Extension Service rendered valuable assistance to farmers in recruiting and placing farm labor during and since the war.

We recommend that sufficient funds be made available to the Extension Service for the continuation of this activity for a limited time only and that the entire program be ended as soon as the pressing need ceases to exist.

XI. REGULATION OF ADVERSE LABOR PRACTICES

We believe that the experience of the past year in labor-management relations has been a serious reflection not only upon the parties involved but upon our entire nation. We believe that it is the responsibility of Congress to take steps to correct situations which have brought about strife and conflict between labor and management. Any legislation should be such that undue advantage does not accrue to labor or management and that the public interest is adequately protected.

We feel that the protection of the dignity of labor is one of the fundamental requirements of a democracy. We recognize the contribution that labor has made to the nation and will support reasonable programs designed to bring about an ever-increasing standard of living for labor. We believe, however, that wage increases alone will not increase the standard of living without

(*Continued on page* 44)

At a dinner in Springfield recently honoring Dave Mieher, retiring manager of Country Life Insurance Company, three of the insurance men and their wives are shown in a gay mood. Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Frank V. Wilcox; he is the new manager of Country Mutual Casualty Company; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Richardson; he is the new manager of Country Life, and Mr. and Mrs. Mieher.

IAA INSURANCE COVERAGE NOW
More than ¾ Billion Dollars

"THE proof of the pudding is in the eating." So goes the old saying. Likewise the proof of the esteem Illinois farmers have in their own insurance companies is shown in the figures which tell of another year of spectacular gains in IAA insurance sales, according to reports of the operations of the companies for the fiscal year ending September 30.

The figures reveal that farmers have increased insurance in force on their lives and property through Country Life Insurance Company, Country Mutual Fire Company, and Country Mutual Casualty Company to more than three-quarters of a billion dollars.

Country Mutual Casualty Company on Sept. 30 had 164,500 policies and 98 bonds in force. Together, this is an increase of 18,612 over the previous year. Country Mutual Casualty policies cover automobile, cargo and accident risk and employers liability.

During the past year Country Mutual Casualty returned $797,949.60 to policyholders in the form of special dividends, according to the report made by Manager A. E. Richardson. Operations for the year show that the Company had earned premium of $3,560,567.58 which was $501,337.93 higher than in 1945.

Country Life Manager Richardson (left) bids Retiring Manager Mieher goodbye as he leaves for his job with Southern Life at Jackson, Miss.

Total loss payments made during the year amounted to $2,049,747.29. The recent rapid growth of this 19-year-old Farm Bureau insurance cooperative is reflected in the report for the period Oct. 1, 1941 to Oct. 1, 1946 which shows an increase in business of 65.2 per cent.

Country Life Insurance Company continued its steady growth during the year when total volume of business increased $32,451,954 and now stands at $276,066,174.

Dividends paid to policyholders during the past year amounted to $486,919.58. Country Life Insurance Company provides that with the exception of a seven per cent dividend payable on its capital stock, all other surplus earnings available for dividend distribution go back to the policyholders.

J. H. Kelker

Death claim payments amounted to $739,205.14 during the 1946 fiscal year.

During the year, $39,012,421 in new business was sold representing the largest amount sold in any year by Country Life. Manager Dave Mieher attributed the remarkable growth of Country Life to the willingness on the part of farm people to buy from their own company and to keep their policies in force.

Country Mutual Fire Company, also an IAA affiliate, increased insurance in force by $111,878,110 during the fiscal year. This brought total insurance in force at the end of the fiscal year to $514,080,781. Loss claims paid total $1,262,429.22 and refunds to policyholders amounted to $863,331.97.

During the year dividends were paid or credited to members in the following amounts: Fire and extended coverage, $69,738.08; windstorm, $10,991.37 and hail on crops, $782,602.52.

Windstorm claims paid out in 1946 were less than in the two preceding years, according to Manager J. H. Kelker. Fire losses for the company were slightly higher than they were in 1945.

Adjusters and Supervisors on IAA Insurance Claims force. All are adjusters except where named. First row, left to right: James P. Shields, assistant claims supervisor, Springfield; Hal E. Trimble, assistant claims supervisor, Effingham; Richard I. Dodson, Springfield; Willis J. Martin, claims supervisor, Champaign; G. R. Williams, claims supervisor, Belleville; R. J. O'Neill, claims supervisor, Kewanee; Charles H. Stevens, Chicago; Glen L. Ewing, assistant claims supervisor, Oregon; William Jellema, Chicago; Cedric N. Forbes, assistant to claims superintendent, Chicago. Second row, left to right: Lawrence Camp, Springfield; Philip M. Glennon, Galesburg; William H. Munch, Paris; Floyd A. Lobdell, Belvidere; Evan F. Loveless, Edwardsville; J. O. Shryack, Ottawa; Thomas E. Mathews, claims examiner, Chicago; Eugene B. Sears, claims examiner, Chicago; Louis W. Henninger, Champaign; Richard H. Lukens, Aurora; L. L. Truninger, Elizabeth; J. Leslie Logan, Princeton; Lester D. Saxe, Harrisburg; William H. Quinn, Chicago. Third row, left to right: Lyle H. Short, Petersburg; O. W. Anderson, Moline; L. A. Morningstar, Bloomington; W. E. Kligus, Kankakee; Vernon O. Wiles, Naperville; Fred R. Provines, Olney; Henry J. Wendler, Mt. Vernon; Paul M. Apenbrink, Quincy; Roland H. Soltwedel, Effingham; James C. Barrow, Belleville; John H. Lusk, Galesburg; Wm. N. Barringer, Greenville; Chester F. Michels, Peoria.

1947 Membership Goal—140,000

A DETERMINATION to reach a membership goal of 140,000 Farm Bureau members in 1947 was expressed at the IAA organization-information conference in Chicago, Nov. 20 by IAA Organization Director O. D. Brissenden.

Chairman Otto Steffey, IAA director from Henderson county, challenged the organization department to raise Illinois Farm Bureau membership to 140,000 by Sept. 30, 1947. Brissenden accepted the challenge on behalf of the organization department.

The conference was held in conjunction with the IAA annual convention at Hotel Sherman.

"The growth in Farm Bureau membership during the past year has been phenomenal," Brissenden said. "It should continue through the present year and the goal thrown out by Mr. Steffey should be attained."

IAA President Charles B. Shuman congratulated the organization department and all those responsible for the membership increase of 15,174 last year to an all time high of 130,825 members.

"This rapid advance," Shuman said, "is a tribute to the sound program of service to farmers offered by your organization. It is also a tribute to the ability and loyalty of our organization staff and especially to the thousands of Farm Bureau members who have served as volunteer workers."

These county organization directors set the pace and won the honors during the past year. Left to right: Claire Gsell, Whiteside; E. E. Sandall, Kendall; Ruis Garrison, Jefferson; Earl J. Hays, La Salle; Carl Orr, Union; and Clarence Kirchofer, Gallatin. Not shown is Castle Jordan who replaced Sandall for the last two months of the fiscal year. (See Story)

Counties and organization directors singled out for special honors for their accomplishments during the year were La Salle county and COD Earl J. Hays, with a net increase of 559 in total membership; Whiteside county and COD Claire Gsell, with a net gain of 521.

Menard county and COD L. C. Greenwald, reported the highest percentage of new member quota attained, 509.7 per cent; Kendall county with E. E. Sandall serving as COD for 10 months and Castle Jordan for the balance of the year, was second on this basis with 473.4 per cent reported; La Salle third with 427.5 per cent; Williamson fourth with 417 per cent, and Whiteside fifth with 407.5 per cent.

On the basis of percentage net gain of total membership for the year, the honors go to Jefferson county, COD Ruis Garrison, who reported a net gain of 45.5 per cent. Gallatin county and Union county with Clarence Kirchofer and Carl Orr as COD's tied for second in this classification with a percentage increase in total membership of 31.7 per cent.

Included among the organization-information conference speakers was IAA Field Secretary George E. Metzger who explained the membership policies that guide the Illinois Agricultural Association. Metzger traced the history of organization policy explaining policy causes and results.

In his talk to the conference audience, Brissenden pointed out that there are enough good, substantial farmers among non-Farm Bureau members to make our goal for 1947 possible if we study our counties carefully.

"Let's seek out these individuals," Brissenden continued, "tell them the story of Farm Bureau and give them a cordial invitation to join with us.

"Now is the time," Brissenden continued, "to strengthen weak membership spots in every county in the state. All have them. It is our job to analyze the membership situation and follow the sensible course of action.

"But to grow in numbers is not enough," he said. "There must be growth within the present membership if we are to be strong in meeting the problems that lie ahead for agriculture. This means greater participation by more members in all parts of the broad Farm Bureau program and a fuller understanding of the objectives of Farm Bureau.

"To carry on an aggressive service program that will attract all Farm Bureau members is a challenge to all leadership and all employes in the Farm Bureau movement."

Charley Carrier, Macon county C.O.D., speaks with gestures before the Organization-Information conference. Others are, left to right: Chairman Otto Steffey, Henderson county; IAA Organization Director O. D. Brissenden, and Ruth Hartman, office secretary.

IMPA Handles

2 Billion Pounds Of Milk

MIDWEST dairymen who do not prepare for a big drop in prices next year or early in 1948 are exposing themselves to a very real danger.

This grave warning was given to dairymen at the annual meeting of the Illinois Milk Producers Association by Milo K. Swantson, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Council of Agricultural Cooperatives.

"Our current milk flow is higher than any longtime consumption warrants at present prices," Swantson said.

"Materials other than food are now reaching the consumer market in increasing volume and they're bidding heavily for the consumer's dollar.

"Also, we can't expect to keep our present foreign market for long. We'll have to sell at home." To insure a post war market for dairy products Swantson urged a program of housewife and general consumer education.

"It's more sensible to educate the buying public to the advantages of finding a normal balance of vitamins through dairy and other farm products than buying them in pills," he said.

"To meet the housewife at the supermarket and corner grocery store we'll have to concentrate on packaging, especially of cheese, and on quality improvement.

"We'll have to improve our milk cleanliness to a point where the public, germ conscious as never before, will not be able to point an accusing finger at us."

E. E. Houghtby, new IAA director of dairy marketing was introduced at the meeting by IMPA President Ed Gumm.

Houghtby pledged to work for the dairymen in the state "because to do so will be to improve my own position as a farmer-producer of milk."

W. J. Swayer, acting secretary-treasurer, reported that the Illinois Milk Producers Association handled a sky-high 2,224,086,134 pounds of milk last year through its 23 associated member companies.

This figured at $78,447,905 for total sales, highest on record, and $9,550,578 more than last year.

Swayer said sales of fluid milk continued high during the year and almost no surplus problem was experienced.

He told dairymen at the meeting that producers supplying fluid milk to most of the larger cities of the state are now organized.

Of the 23 co-ops affiliated with IMPA, 14 are collective bargaining groups only, 3 are engaged in collective bargaining and operate receiving and manufacturing plants, six bottle milk and manufacture dairy products.

At the meeting of the Illinois Milk Producers' Supply Company, held the preceding night, Leonard H. Lundahl, sales representative of the Land O'-Lakes Creameries, warned that dairy equipment is going higher every day.

L. H. Lundahl

Illinois Milk Producers Supply Company is a purchasing organization for the cooperative associations who are members of the Milk Producers' Association.

Lundahl said that Land O'Lakes was able in 1945, after more than twenty years of struggle, to get regular jobbers discounts for a complete line of dairy manufacturing equipment.

His company, a large dairy cooperative operating principally in Wisconsin and Minnesota, has sold much of the equipment purchased by Producer's Supply this year.

Land O'Lakes supply company, he said, is planning an overnight supply service and expects to go into manufacturing of dairy equipment as soon as they can get building materials.

Judson Mason, assistant director of dairy marketing, reported on the activities of the Illinois Milk Producers' Supply Company for the past fiscal year.

The company reported sales of dairy supplies to member associations in the amount of $96,721 in contrast to $43,-151 for last year. This represents an increase of 124 per cent.

Net income for the supply company for the current year amounted to $7,-128 or seven per cent of total sales. Dividends were declared on the outstanding Class "A" preferred stock out of net earnings and the balance of $5,748 was distributed to participating companies on a patronage basis.

Illinois Milk Producers Association board of directors, left to right, standing: L. A. Schnekloth, Davenport, Iowa, Quality Milk Association, Moline; Wm. J. Kessler, Auburn, Sangamon Farmers Milk Co-op., Springfield; Glen Tombaugh, Streator Milk Producers Association, Streator; Dean Rodford, Kewanee Milk Producers, Kewanee; W. J. Swayer, (Temp. secy.-treas.) Chicago, Pure Milk Association; B. J. Schumacher, (Vice-Pres.) Altamont, Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis, Mo.; William O'Malley, DeKalb Milk Producers Association, DeKalb; Charles Cameron, Peoria Milk Producers, Peoria; Ray H. Miller, Clinton, Decatur Milk Association, Decatur; J. Warren Ellis, Ridgeform, Danville Producers Dairy, Danville; L. B. Coomber, Freeport, Stephenson County Pure Milk Association, Freeport; Carl Eissle, Peoria Producers Dairy, Peoria; Anthony Grawe, Producers Co-op Dairy, Quincy; Charles W. Krell, Producers Dairy Company, Springfield; W. A. Newman, Mid-West Dairymen's Company, Rockford; Robert C. Miller (manager), Stephenson Co. Pure Milk Assn., Freeport; O. H. Ryan, Tonica, LaSalle-Peru Milk Producers, Spring Valley. Seated: Edwin Gumm, (President), Galesburg Pure Milk Association, Galesburg; Judson P. Mason, Assistant Director of Dairy Marketing, IAA, Harold P. Kamm, Franklin, Jacksonville Producers Dairy, Jacksonville; Delbert Freeman, Canton Milk Producers Association, Canton.

SMITH CALLS FOR *Statesmanship*

Excerpts from speech "OBSERVATIONS" delivered to Annual Meeting of Illinois Agricultural Association

I GREATLY appreciate the pleasure and the honor of appearing on this important occasion in the life of the Illinois Agricultural Association. I have greatly enjoyed the past three days in being permitted to mingle at ease among you, and to renew many old and make new acquaintances. It has been a rather unique experience for me.

. . . While there have been some disappointments, such as the failure to secure the adoption of the Gateway Amendment by the voters on November 5, it is with a deep sense of pleasure and satisfaction that I congratulate all of you on the over-all progress and results of the IAA during 1946.

I am sorry that I cannot speak so assuringly of the progress or transition of our nation from a war to a peace basis.

Whether we appraise our national government from the standpoint of its moral, spiritual or financial position and standing, it gives cause for great and serious concern. I do not speak as a partisan or as a prude, but solely from the standpoint of an interested citizen. I am sure you all know that I am neither an opportunist, an alarmist, or a crusader, but I have observed government, both from the front and behind its scenes of action. I have witnessed political machines in operation, both in private rooms and on the platform.

Recognize Sinister Influences

We have all recognized the sinister influences of machine politics on the radio, in the newspapers, in the enactment of laws and in the administration of government. We are all living witnesses of the results and never have I seen or felt the confusion of people in all walks of life, over the trends and activities of government, as during the past year.

I have made several trips into the South, into the West and into different sections of the Midwest, and whether talking with men of large affairs, workers in various lines of business, pullman porters, cab drivers, bell boys or farmers, I have found that one word would well describe their state of mind — "confusion." Everywhere farmers have been bewildered at the ever changing and conflicting rules, regulations and statements emanating from Washington, and I am well within the facts in stating that from the same source came rules and regulations even more seriously affecting many in other walks of life. Everywhere people were asking, — why or how could government do this, or do that, because of some of the announced rules affecting the lives and activities of people and business, when it seemed so apparent that current problems could be much more simply solved? Then, I got to thinking of the great address delivered a year ago at our convention by the Honorable Everett Dirksen. You will remember he discussed the subject — "Communism On The March." He told us of his trips around the world and the condition he found in so many countries. He clearly portrayed how those with communistic tendencies were infiltrating into the affairs of government of many countries and through carefully conceived plans were bringing about, — first, confusion in the minds of the people, — second, distrust of government and lastly, — despair, and he forewarned the American people, in that address, of similar trends within this country. I sometimes wonder if many of the complex and conflicting rules and regulations affecting the lives of our people were not conceived by a given few operating within some of the bureaus and divisions of government, where rules and regulations are actually written, for the exact purpose of bringing about confusion, distrust and finally despair on the part of the American people.

Necessarily I can speak here only in the broader sense relative to the confusion I have mentioned.

It is well to remember that immediately after V-J Day, just a little over a year ago, many top government leaders ventured the prediction that America was destined immediately for a long era of the greatest prosperity in history. We were told there would be forthcoming, very soon, blue prints for action that would co-ordinate our resources and the efforts of the people in a manner that would culminate in this high degree of prosperity. Tonight I ask, — have you seen or heard of such a blue print? We were told of the great need for continuing the Office of Price Administration as a means of avoiding inflation; we were informed how imperative it was to keep wages, prices and profits in balance. With this requisite for a balanced economy, farmers were generally in accord. Even with some misgiving, organized farmers, with very limited exception, gave their support. Authority for action was given by Congress and it is therefore appropriate to mention the results. Strike after strike occurred; demands were made, at least in some cases, for an exorbitant increase in wages. This is notably true with the steel, automobile and coal miners' unions. Have you forgotten the statement of Mr. Reuther, now president of the United Automobile Workers, in demanding not less than a 30 per cent increase in wages, and that no increase in the price of automobiles be permitted; or the demands of steel workers for a very substantial increase in wages, which they stated, would not require any increase in the price of steel?

The break came when government responded to these demands. Immediately the price of basic steel was increased $5 per ton. Official pronouncement, at the

IAA Past President Earl C. Smith Addresses Wednesday Night Session.

time of increasing automobile workers' wages, declared there would be no increase in the price of automobiles until the manufacturers proved there was no profit and that they were on the losing side in their operations. Later, quite substantial price increases were officially oked. Similar conditions existed with coal and in all cases the public suffered, and the national economy was further impaired. Notwithstanding their earlier statements relative to the necessity of holding the wage and price line, our national leaders again informed us that all was well and the nation was enjoying the greatest industrial activity in history.

These statements again threw the people into confusion. If we were having the greatest production in all history, where were the building material, cement, hardware, paint, plumbing, automobiles, sugar, soap and meat, — yes, even men's underwear. The same conditions seem to exist with nearly all of the basic industries manufacturing in varying degrees, those things that play such an important part in the progress and lives of all classes of citizens..

Statistics Misleading

I got to wondering how could any recognized economist or statistician furnish data that warranted statements of such large production, and yet the products were not available in the markets of the country in amounts that even approached a balance of supply with demand. And then, there came to my observation an explanation. This large production was determined by measuring dollars of value rather than units of goods. From the standpoint of dollars, possibly the statements were correct, but people do not either eat, wear or build with dollars. If farmers measured their production with dollars instead of pounds and bushels, their total production would be recorded as very much larger than it is today. In more recent weeks, meat seemed to occupy the center of attention. The meat situation furnishes a good example of the great confusion that has existed in the minds of the people, particularly in the cities. Possibly no more outstanding example of this confusion exists than appeared in the article in Life magazine of last May 6. That article would have its readers believe that the shortage of meats, during recent months, was a direct result of selfishness and hoarding on the part of farmers. Certainly no place can we find, throughout or since the war, any group of people that has tried to measure up to the official requests of government in the field of production as have the farmers of the country; they overcame all obstacles resulting from shortage of manpower, machinery, transportation or price and gave to the country by far the largest production of agricultural commodities of all time, and *this* measured in pounds and bushels and *not* by dollars.

During the recent campaign, we have all heard charges and counter-charges, and propaganda of all kinds emanating from speeches, articles and over the radio relative to the meat situation. Some of these statements came from leaders of both major political parties, candidates for office, newspaper writers and government officials, but they were largely based on prejudice rather than facts. As I have not seen any offical answer to these misstatements, I want to take just a few moments to deal with established facts, so that there will at least be one record in defense of the American farmers for the condition that has existed relative to the supply of meat versus the demand of the people, and to place the responsibility where it rightfully belongs.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor, the Secretary of Agriculture called upon American farmers for all-out production, and soon thereafter coined the phrase "food will win the war and write the peace". In 1942 the farmers raised about 20 million more hogs than the previous year, or an increase of nearly 25 per cent. In the fall of 1942 the government asked for another increase of about 15 per cent and farmers were assured that the government would maintain a price floor of $13.25 CWT, basis Chicago, until September 30, 1944, as an inducement for this production. Farmers again responded and produced approximately 121 million head of hogs in 1943. Every hog feeder and producer remembers the failure of the government to effectively maintain the promised floor, and the millions of dollars of losses suffered by both feeders and producers. Some of those carrying this responsibility for failure in maintaining prices, adopted an alibi declaring the price inducement had resulted in an oversupply of hogs, but the record discloses the supply was within one per cent of official government requests.

IAA Past President Earl C. Smith (left) and IAA President Charles B. Shuman comment on farm problems over station WBBM. Announcer is Harry Campbell.

In desperation over the failure of the government to make effective its promise to maintain price floors, the government in November of 1944 called upon the farmer to reduce hog production by 15 per cent and announced a reduction in the floor to $12.50 CWT. Again, the record shows, that production was substantially in balance with this official request.

Orders Confuse Farmers

In the fall of 1945 the official government goals for 1946 were approximately those of 1945, and the price floor was further reduced to $12 CWT, even though the cost of producing hogs was steadily rising. All signs indicated an approaching shortage of corn, and corn producers insisted upon a revision of the corn ceilings upward to a basis of honestly interpreted parity. This request was not only a matter of justice, but to encourage larger production. However, the government refused, stating that with no increase in production goals, and a lower price floor, hog feeders and producers could not absorb any further increase in the price of corn. Corn producers were officially requested to market their corn in an orderly way, as there would be no further increase in corn ceilings and therefore no advantage to any corn producer in witholding his corn from market during the marketing season of the 1945 crop, which runs officially to December 1, 1946. Both in January and again in February of this year, top officials of government urged farmers to market more corn, reiterating there would be no price advantage by holding for later marketing. But in March, the situation became so acute that the government officially offered a 30-cent bonus for the delivery of corn to the Commodity Credit Corporation for shipment abroad, while holding ceilings in the domestic markets at the previous levels.

After such a plea from top government officials to market corn and their assurance that there would be no increase in the ceilings of corn for the marketing year, can anyone rightfully blame farmers, who by the sweat of their brow, investment and other effort produced and sold corn according to government advice, for being confused, then sore and finally disgusted when they were forced to witness the government later offering a premium of 30 cents a bushel for corn? Can anyone blame a feeder for becoming angry after being asked to participate in the production and feeding of hogs, only to find himself in competition for the purchase of necessary corn with his gov-

(*Continued on page 40*)

Propose Coordinated
STATEWIDE LIVESTOCK MARKETING
Program

A workable, flexible state-wide program for livestock marketing was presented by George Metzger, IAA field secretary, at the livestock marketing conference held Nov. 20 during the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago.

The plan projects the already existing livestock agency, the IAA affiliated Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, into a statewide marketing agency.

To encompass its short and long-range goals the marketing program unfolds logically through three major developments.

Each of these three developments, Metzger explained carefully, is in itself a major and complete program. Farmers themselves will determine how far they wish to go.

First plan

Metzger pointed out that development of the marketing plan, the result of two years of study by the IAA marketing committee, can be started with marketing machinery already at hand. (see map No. 1).

County Farm Bureaus with enough livestock available to pay operating expenses of a local cooperative concentration point, can set one up, finance it locally, elect its own board of directors, and contract with the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association for sales service.

He said that local points should be set up in such a way that they could be absorbed into a more extensive and coordinated livestock marketing plan if one is developed.

Plan No. 2

The second plan outlined by Metzger, provides that a statewide marketing agency be set up, financed by farmers, with a board of directors elected from different regions of the state. (see map No. 2).

This new agency would probably purchase the state office of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, take over all its contracts, and become the exclusive sales agency for local concentration points contracting with it for sale of hogs.

It might also place buyers in the terminal market where producer agencies operate as an additional safeguard against market breaks or fluctuation in the price of hogs in the terminals.

Illinois Livestock Marketing Association is an established marketing organization and has been in operation for several years. These marketing points would contract to market hogs only through the Association but would ship any other species of livestock for any farmer in their community direct to a producer agency on a terminal market.

Plan No. 3

The third proposal outlined by Metzger provides for the same general service as the second plan with one major addition. (See Map No. 3.)

A number of yards located so that they could be reached by farmers in a two hour truck drive would be established to handle all species of livestock.

These concerns would be regionally financed, would operate under a regional board of directors and would contract with the state sales agency for exclusive sale of all species of livestock.

Such a plan, Metzger explained, would tend to coordinate livestock marketing and enable farmers to gain bargaining power in the sale of his livestock in a degree which he does not now possess.

It would also make it possible for a livestock producer to sell his livestock in a cooperative marketing agency of his own choice.

He could ship to a commission concern on a terminal market and have his stock move through cooperative channels.

He could sell his hogs through a local concentration point located rather close to his home. He would have a man, whom he employs, weigh and grade the hogs and he could take his check home with him.

By moving other species of livestock a little farther, he could do the same with his cattle, sheep or calves.

Such a plan would make it possible for farmers to market livestock under a cooperative plan at any time and in any way they see fit.

A fourth development in this long range plan for cooperative marketing presented by Metzger outlined a proposed pilot meat packing plant. This will depend on the success of the marketing program in part, and is of necessity projected furtherest into the future.

The proposed plant would cost an estimated $400,000 to build and equip with an added $350,000 for operating capital.

It would have a capacity of approximately 2,000 hogs, 500 sheep, 500 cattle, and 500 calves for butchering weekly.

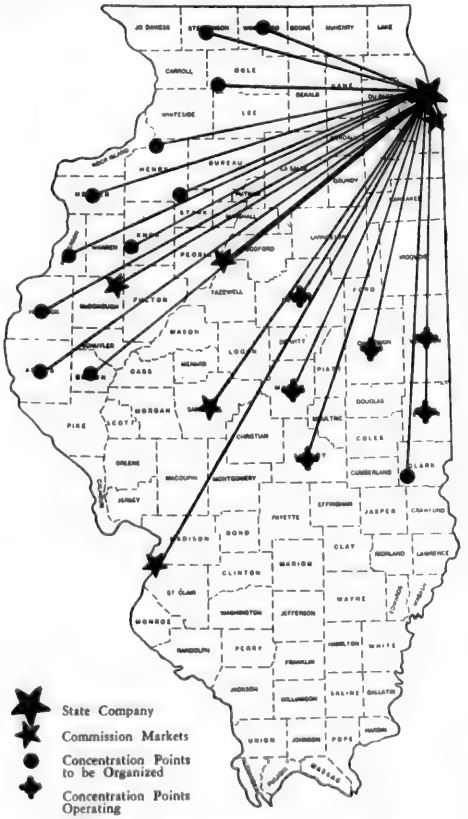
The idea back of the program, Metzger said, is construction and operation of a pilot plant large enough to gain knowledge in cost of processing and distribution of meats.

(*Continued on page 24*)

Illinois Livestock Marketing Association board of directors, left to right: (seated) Treasurer Ralph Beckett, Macon county; Vice-President Carl Lage, McLean; President Mont Fox, Vermilion; (standing) Russell V. McKee, Marshall-Putnam; Milton W. Warren, Piatt; Secretary Clark Wise, Champaign, and H. W. Trautmann, manager. Not in picture are Fred Smittkamp, Edgar, and LaRue Tice, Shelby.

PROPOSED PLANS FOR LIVESTOCK MARKETING

NO. 1 — This plan can be started with the marketing machinery already at hand. It is the result of two years of study by the IAA marketing committee. (See Story)



NO.2 — This plan provides that a state-wide marketing agency be set up, financed by farmers, with a board of directors elected from throughout the state.

NO. 3 — This plan provides for the same general service as the second plan with one major addition. It would buy livestock at district points. (See Story)

At the speakers' table during the marketing conference during the annual meeting are, left to right: Edwin Gumm, Galesburg; J. P. Redman, Cairo; Carl Johnson, DeKalb; Homer Curtiss, Stockton; Byron Kline, LeRoy, and Lawrence Todt, Harvel.

PROF. L. J. NORTON
Sees Hog, Cattle Prices In Slow Decline

MORE meat for the nation's dinner table in 1947 at slowly declining prices was predicted by Dr. L. J. Norton of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture at the meeting of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association held Nov. 19 during the IAA annual convention.

"Fat cattle are now very scarce," Norton said, "that is why they sell for over $30."

"But with about 80 million head on farms and plenty of corn to feed, the cattle will be rolling in from the range and feedlot next spring and winter."

Prices, he believes, will be favorable to cattlemen as long as incomes remain high but meat over the counter will be cheaper as demands for better quality cuts are more nearly satiated.

"Hog market this winter may show a seasonal drop beginning in December but pork supplies are too short to allow much decline in price," Norton believes. "Lard will sell at top prices since shortages of fat are worldwide."

The '46 fall pig crop is down some 15 per cent and will not bolster spring and summer marketing.

With these light summer marketings it will pay to have spring pigs ready early, to catch the summer slack. This will be especially true, Norton believes, if the large crop of spring pigs, now being predicted, materializes.

"Everyone knows we have had a record corn crop this year. This certainly means that the sooner the individual farmer gets corn converted into saleable meat animals, the more money he will realize for it," Norton continued.

"And the price of hogs must go down a long way before hogs fail to pay for corn at loan prices of about $1.15 on the '46 crop."

Reporting on the activities of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, Manager H. W. Trautman of Decatur said more livestock moved through the association's yards last year than during the relatively stable preceding year despite confused market prices.

He reported to the conference that 182,680 animals were handled by the marketing association this year as compared with 169,207 for the preceding year. Net earnings of the association were $10,189.96 for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30.

Prof. L. J. Norton, acting head of the University of Illinois department of agricultural economics, addresses Livestock Marketing conference. Left to right: Clark E. Wise, Champaign; Mont Fox, Vermilion; Prof. Norton; Illinois Livestock Marketing Association Manager H. W. Trautmann; R. W. Beckett, Macon, and Mrs. B. Meagher, office secretary.

PROPOSE COORDINATED LIVESTOCK PROGRAM

(*Continued from page 22*)

The plan proposes that the plant should be a complete meat packing unit, providing for the processing of all edible and inedible products.

It should be equipped with ample cold storage, so that if it would seem advisable to go into the market with boned frozen meats, such a product could be produced.

Since the plant will probably become a part of a state-wide marketing system, it is felt that it would not be fair to the livestock farmers of the state to confine its ownership, educational advantages, and distribution of patronage dividends, if any, to one community.

If it is made a part of a general livestock marketing program, patronage dividends, if any, could flow into a marketing agency, and if the marketing agency is properly set up, could be equally distributed over the state, Metzger pointed out.

Their study leads them to believe that a meat packing corporation of this kind should not buy its live animals direct from farmers.

A direct buying program would virtually mean that many Farm Bureau members would offer material to the meat packing company which it could not use but would be obliged to take and then because of necessity sell at some other market.

To avoid this conflict and hard feeling if such stock was refused, the committee members came to the conclusion it would be better to buy through established cooperative marketing agencies.

Possible location of the plant involves complex factors not readily solved. Their study for possible locations involves the following points.

To insure the proper meat supply, adequate numbers of all species of livestock within a 50-mile radius of the plant should be assured. The area should contain as good a general quality of all species of livestock as can be found in any one section of the state.

It involves a sympathetic attitude on the part of the farmers, local Farm Bureau, and businessmen and city people at the point where the plant is to be located.

It should be near one or more cooperative marketing agencies where a supply of livestock might be purchased.

There must be an outlet for meat and finished products within a 50 to 60-mile radius of the plant to absorb the output of such a plant.

It should be located at a point where there is opportunity to improve quality of meat being sold through local outlets.

Prairie Farms Creameries board of directors, left to right: John Starchl, Richland county; D. L. Garber, Carroll; H. B. Smith, Brown; Carl Geiger, Rock Island; Secretary Thad Loveless, Macoupin; President Harold W. Enns, McLean; Treasurer Harry Gehring, Knox; A. Oliver Bower, Champaign; H. J. Schumacher, Marshall-Putnam; and A. E. Fosse, Jackson. Chester McCord, IAA, is not shown.

Prairie Farms Creameries BUYS Record Volume of Butterfat

BUTTERFAT purchases by Prairie Farms Creameries during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1946 were just short of enough to make 10,000,000 pounds of butter, according to the annual report of retiring Manager J. B. Countiss.

Purchases of butterfat were the highest on record for Prairie Farms Creameries and reflected the continuing upward trend in business during the past several years.

Butterfat purchases for the year showed an increase of 16.87 per cent over 1945 and 24.49 per cent over 1944.

The past year marked the addition of the Henry plant to the family of Prairie Farms Creameries. Construction of the creamery at Henry was completed and put into operation in May. Cost of the new plant was estimated at $180,000. It can be geared to produce one million pounds of butter annually.

Addition of the Henry plant brought the number of Prairie Farms Creameries to 10. Others are located at Bloomington, Champaign, Carbondale, Olney, Galesburg, Carlinville, Mt. Carroll, Moline and Mt. Sterling.

Principal speaker was Dr. E. O. Herreid of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Dr. Herreid

Discussing probable trends in dairy manufacturing, he said:

"As a Johnny-come-lately in the field of milk production, Illinois farmers marketing their milk cooperatively have one big advantage.

"They can plan their plants and equip them to manufacture diversified products. The trend today is away from the one product plant.

"In this state the cooperatives are taking the lead in improved plants. Your company has an excellent record, too, in the marketing of quality products.

"We'll soon see the need for emphasis on quality especially on cleanliness of milk received in plants. Health authorities will demand it."

He said milk production in Illinois is almost certain to increase. "Dairying follows hand in hand with soil conservation. We have a large outlet of milk in the Chicago area. Much of the milk coming in to the city comes from Wisconsin."

Farmers now have $770,207.22 invested in the member creameries which have a total net worth of $1,209,860.39, which represents a net value of $439,653.17 above their original investment.

More Illinois farmers patronized Prairie Farms Creameries than ever before. The added volume lowered costs and helped increase prices paid to members for butterfat and also increased the profits to be returned in form of dividends and patronage refunds.

Prairie Farms Creameries held to its high quality tradition. No butter grading less than 90-score government grade can be packaged and sold or offered for sale in Prairie Farms cartons.

The member plants have continued to diversify operations. All 10 plants make Prairie Farms butter and in addition six make powdered milk, three make condensed milk, two retail milk and ice cream and one makes cheese. Practically all of the plants sell sweet cream during the year in accordance with conditions when markets are favorable.

Future plans of the creameries provide for increased diversification because it offers a market for those members who prefer to market milk rather than cream.

Although butterfat purchases were near 10 million pounds for an all-time record, butter sales fell to 5,711,010 pounds for the lowest volume since 1937. Butterfat was diverted to more profitable channels when price ceilings made butter making less profitable.

Increased interest among farmers to market more of their products through their own plants also has resulted in the board of directors becoming increasingly thoughtful and careful in every major change in operations. Managers have become more and more conscious of their greater responsibilties.

They have moved forward cautiously and at all times in line with good business principles which would protect the member's investment and at the same time afford him better markets.

During the period of operation from 1933 to date, a total of 89 cents have been paid back to members in preferred stock dividends, and patronage refunds for each dollar invested. Today, the remaining 11 cents is worth $2.09. A substantial amount of this will be distributed in patronage refunds to members and the balance will be used in further expanding the business.

During the year, Prairie Farms Creameries lost the services of its capable manager, J. B. Countiss, who resigned Oct. 1 to become sales manager for Pfister Associated Growers, hybrid corn producers and distributors with headquarters at El Paso, Ill. Countiss had been manager for 16 years.

Countiss was succeeded by Dave Henry, former fieldman for Prairie Farms Creameries who had been in the army since March, 1941.

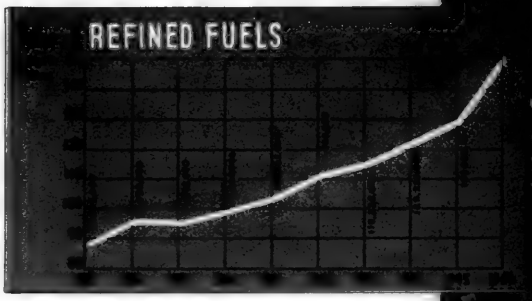
ANNUAL MEETINGS

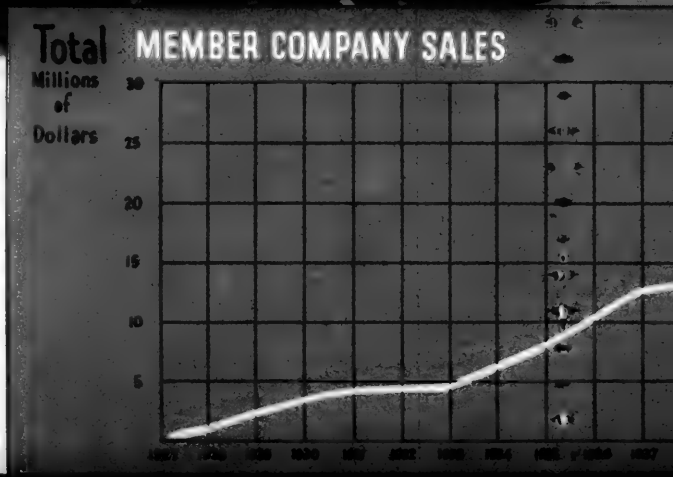
Creameries holding annual meetings in late December and January include: Prairie Farms Creamery of Bloomington, Dec. 19; Prairie Farms Creamery of Galesburg, Dec. 17, and Prairie Farms Creamery of Henry, Jan. 18.

20th YEAR TOPS TWO D

$232,700,000.00 WORTH OF BUSI

During the twenty years that Illinois Farm Supply Company and its Member Companies have been working together, farmers in Illinois have depended on them for $232,700,000.00 worth of petroleum products, feeds, plant foods, and other essential farm supplies. Since Pearl Harbor day Farm Bureau members and patrons have purchased over $114,000,000.00 worth of these supplies. This represents a lot of business experience! But the important thing is that these companies are farmer-owned —soundly finance their full responsi bilities for better In days when doll quality is abunda pany is dependa





ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

Serves 170 Member Companies

81 have Petroleum Service
70 Distribute Blue Seal and Service Brand Feeds
75 have Plant Food Service
100 distribute Blue Seal Seed Inoculants

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY C

O DECADES of GROWTH

WORTH OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE

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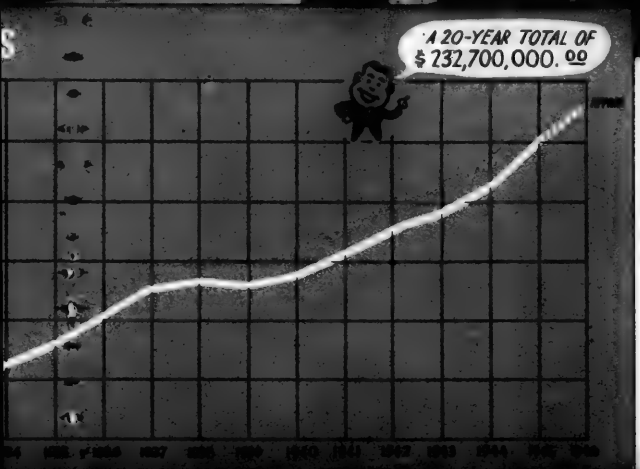
—soundly financed — ably administered — and are here ready to assume their full responsibilities in the turbulent days that are ahead · · · responsibilities for better products — for better service — and for greater savings. In days when dollars are cheap but quality is hard to find, or in days when quality is abundant but money is scarce, your Farm Bureau Service Company is dependable in both quality and price.



YOUR FARM BUREAU SERVICE COMPANY
IS A GOOD CITIZEN

It is owned by farm people within your county. It pays taxes like all other business — real estate taxes — personal property taxes — state, municipal license fees — federal excise taxes — social security, old age benefit, and unemployment taxes, etc.

Service companies pay income taxes on earnings paid as dividends to preferred shareholders and also on earnings from non-member business. Patronage refunds are not income to service companies. Therefore, no income tax is paid on these, but refunds become members' income and are taxable there.

When service companies pay patronage refunds on Annual Meeting Day it is usually a busy day for merchants on Main Street.

LY COMPANY, CHICAGO

20 YEAR TOP'S FOR

$232,700,000.00 WORTH OF BUSI

During the twenty years that Illinois Farm Supply Company and its Member Companies have been working together, farmers in Illinois have depended on them for $232,700,000.00 worth of petroleum products, feeds, plant foods, and other essential farm supplies. Since Pearl Harbor day Farm Bureau members and patrons have purchased over $114,000,000.00 worth of these supplies. This represents a lot of business experience! But the important thing is that these companies are farmer-owned

—soundly finance
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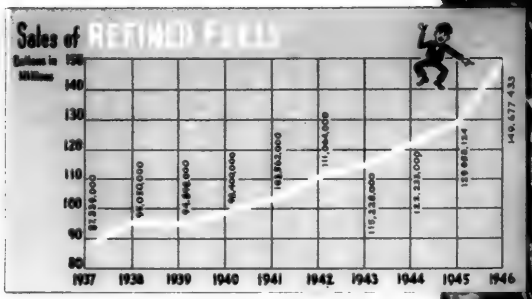

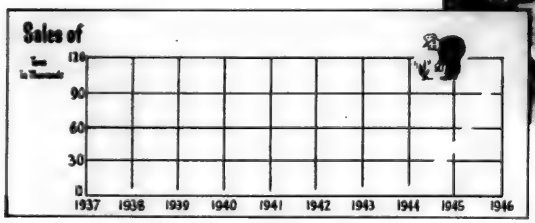

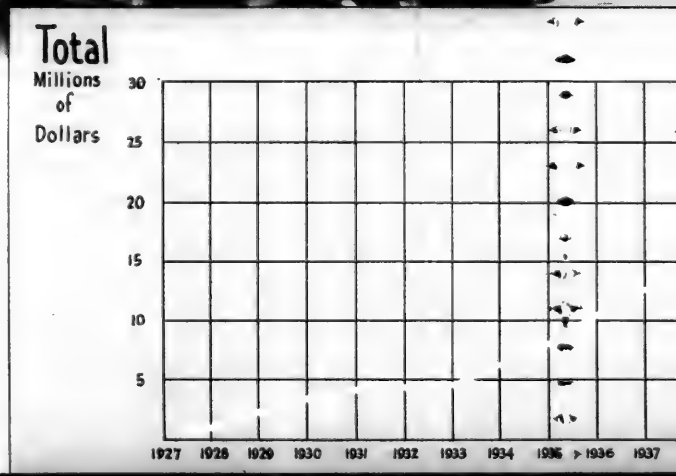

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

Serves 170 Member Companies

81 have Petroleum Service
70 Distribute Blue Seal and Service Brand Feeds
75 have Plant Food Service
100 distribute Blue Seal Seed Inoculants

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY C

DECADES OF GROWTH

WORTH OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE

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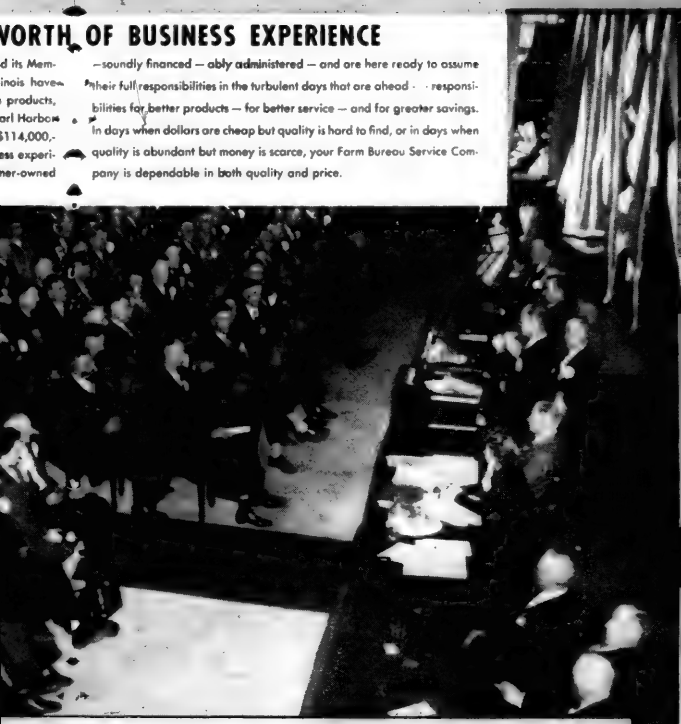
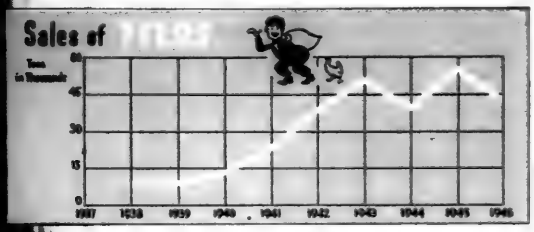
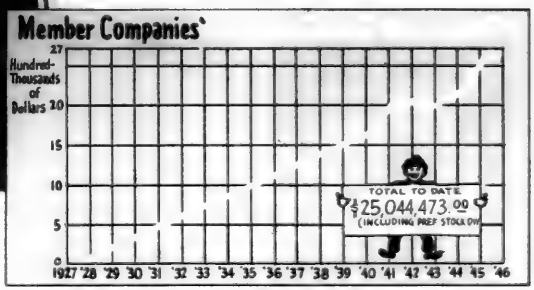
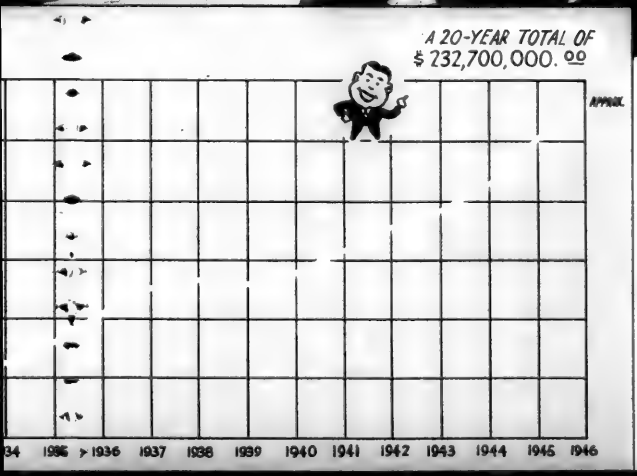
—soundly financed — ably administered — and are here ready to assume their full responsibilities in the turbulent days that are ahead · · responsibilities for better products — for better service — and for greater savings. In days when dollars are cheap but quality is hard to find, or in days when quality is abundant but money is scarce, your Farm Bureau Service Company is dependable in both quality and price.









YOUR FARM BUREAU SERVICE COMPANY
IS A GOOD CITIZEN

It is owned by farm people within your county. It pays taxes like all other business — real estate taxes — personal property taxes — state, municipal license fees — federal excise taxes — social security, old age benefit, and unemployment taxes, etc.

Service companies pay income taxes on earnings paid as dividends to preferred shareholders and also on earnings from non-member business. Patronage refunds are not income to service companies. Therefore, no income tax is paid on these, but refunds become members' income and are taxable there.

When service companies pay patronage refunds on Annual Meeting Day it is usually a busy day for merchants on Main Street.

LY COMPANY, CHICAGO

FARMERS WANT ECONOMY, PRICE STABILITY — SHUMAN

(*Continued from page* 10)

adoption of employee retirement plans by both private and cooperative business organizations has become general during recent years. The advantages to both the employer and employee are many and obvious, and need not be discussed here. The wide divergence of our activities and the many different types of organization have made it difficult to develop a plan which would meet the requirements of every situation. Studies over a considerable period of time have culminated in the plan being recommended by your Board of Directors to the voting Delegates at this meeting. The plan to be presented is not perfect and probably can be improved as it is developed, but your Board believes that it is a progressive and desirable program and should be established at this time.

During the year the Association, as principal original sponsor of the "Gateway Amendment" to the State Constitution, undertook the task of organizing support for the amendment at the election in November. I want to compliment the county Farm Bureaus and all individual members who did such a wonderful job in this worthwhile effort. The prestige of your organization is measureably increased by the effectiveness of your work. In addition, every county that actively participated in this campaign will have an increase in membership consciousness through the active participation of its many member workers.

State Legislative Problems

The Association will soon again have the opportunity to present to the state legislature certain suggestions regarding legislation on many problems affecting agriculture and the state as a whole. The delegates in this convention will adopt definite policy resolutions to guide your new Board of Directors in legislative matters during the coming year.

The present school reorganization movement in Illinois is rapidly gaining momentum. I know we are all proud that the Illinois Agricultural Association has played a major role in initiating and guiding these improvements. All who have had contact with the school laws in Illinois know that they present a confusing problem. Steps toward school reorganization have brought our attention more forcibly to some of the inadequacies of our present laws. Certainly a careful study should be made of our school laws and suggestions for improvement and clarification of reorganization procedure brought to the attention of the legislature.

Country Roads

In 1945 the Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored state legislation providing $15,000,000 for surfacing farm-to-highway roads. In many counties substantial progress has been made under this program. In other counties most of the funds have been used for maintenance or other activities and farmers have seen little improvement. The whole farm-to-highway road problem in Illinois remains acute and largely unsolved. One of the first responsibilities of the State of Illinois should be to develop an adequate long range road plan. The Association must study this problem carefully and be prepared to make recommendations for action by the state legislature.

The state weed and seed laws of Illinois are in need of revision and improvement. Laws dealing with animal health regulations also appear to require some modification. The hasty adoption by the last legislature of new laws providing for assessment of property of 100% of actual value created many problems. The next legislature must devote considerable time to a solution of these problems and a clarification of the new laws. These and many other problems forecast a very active year for your organization on the state legislative front.

National Problems

Illinois farmers have much at stake on the national level. In many ways our problems seem greater and farther from solution today than they did one year ago. Certainly this year of 1946 has been one of such confusion of agricultural policy that no one can blame farmers for being disturbed and resentful. Little consideration was given to the effect upon farmers of countless changes in regulations and laws. Governmental agencies lightly toyed with the prices of farm products and through ill considered actions ran the prices of livestock, grain and dairy products up and down as their whims or political considerations dictated. Farmers now demand an end to this type of manipulation.

Greater Stability of Price Levels

Agriculture, perhaps more than any other group, has suffered the full brunt of the violent and recurrent periods of inflation and deflation that have characterized our economy for generations. Moderate cyclical changes are expected and cause farmers no great concern. It is the severe and prolonged periods of depression, such as we experienced in the nineteen thirties, and the wild inflations such as that in which we are now engulfed, that threaten not only agriculture with bankruptcy, but the entire nation as well. Farmers believe that some corrective action can and should be taken that will bring about a more stable general price level. Most certainly the national government should follow fiscal, monetary and credit policies that will reduce, rather than accentuate these ruinous cycles. Common sense should tell us that this is not the time for large

Looking over the 1946 IAA annual report during distribution during the annual convention are left to right: Audia Bennett, Franklin county; Victor Yung, Franklin; President Charles B. Shuman, Moultrie; Stanley Castle, Madison; Arthur L. High, Kankakee, and Frank A. Easterly, Jackson.

public works projects or other "make work" spending programs. On the contrary, now is the time to reduce public payrolls and expenditures and to reduce the public debt. A program of real governmental economy coupled with continued high federal taxes would do much to temper the present inflationary spiral. Admittedly, it is easier to follow other routes. It is easier to continue large scale government spending than it is to eliminate unnecessary agencies and projects. It is easier to get money for operating the government by borrowing from banks than by taxation. It is easier to increase the federal debt than to reduce it. Following the easy way today will result in greater trouble tomorrow.

Labor—Industry—Agriculture

Farmers believe in organization. They believe in the right of labor and industry, as well as agriculture, to organize to promote the best interests of each group. However, farmers firmly believe that the interests of any one group in our democracy must be secondary to the general welfare of all America. During 1946 this country has been torn by industrial-labor strife of such bitterness and of such a selfish nature that farmers and the public in general have been shocked and disgusted. Agriculture has demanded and will continue to insist that reasonable regulation be applied to both industrial and labor organizations so that the very economic life of our nation will not be again threatened by bitter strife of the type we have witnessed since V-J Day. Farmers would like to challenge industry to offer to labor a program of reasonable security, a security that cannot be based only upon high hourly wages, but also upon stability of employment that comes with high production. In return for this type of security labor should be willing to give assurance to industry that it will produce more efficiently, will maintain greater rather than less production per worker per hour and will keep its agreements. Farmers have always preferred capacity production and want to continued this practice; however, they cannot long maintain full production in the face of restricted output policies followed by both labor and industry. During the year ahead I suggest that the Illinois Agricultural Association and affiliated county Farm Bureaus might well take the initiative in making contacts with industrial and labor leaders at state and local levels in the interest of promoting better understanding between all groups and full production of both agricultural and industrial products.

Correlation of Governmental Agencies

Recommendations of the American Farm Bureau Federation designed to correlate the activities of the various agricultural action agencies to eliminate duplication of effort and waste should be given careful consideration. Farmers have little sympathy for the overlapping of activity that now exists and they will not long tolerate the centralized control from Washington that seems to be creeping into a number of these agencies. The A.A.A., or Production and Marketing Administration as it is now called, the Farm Credit Administration, Extension Service, Farm Security Administration and the Soil Conservation Service all have important functions to fulfill. However, there is no good reason why they cannot be correlated at all levels — national, state and local. There is also every good reason why farmers should have a large share in the direction and guidance of their activity at all of these same levels.

Conservation of Soil

A sound, practical program for conservation and rebuilding of our soil is a most pressing need. Long neglect, coupled with the all-out production efforts of the war years, has drawn upon our soil resources until a truly critical situation exists. This is not merely the farmers' problem, but it is a major national problem. Its solution will require the cooperation of all citizens and the greatest possible correlation of all the agencies of government.

We cannot afford to waste more time. A greatly accelerated national program must be adopted if we are even to replace the soil fertility losses of the war years. The nation, however, cannot expect farmers to preserve and build up its soil resources for the use of future generations unless it is willing to give some definite assurance to producers that they will receive adequate prices for their products. When prices of farm products drop to low levels, there is only one way in which the farmer can make up for the disparity in the purchasing power of his production — that way is to "mine" his soil. Farmers love the land more than any other group in America. They love the land so much that they choose to live on it and to make their living from the soil. Nevertheless, soil conservation cannot be based upon love of the land alone. An adequate return for the products of that land is all-important.

Agricultural Prices

Probably the most important part of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is the parity principle. Certainly the future of agriculture as a basic American industry and the assurance of the farmers' rights to a standard of living comparable to that of any other group depend upon how well we support and put into practical application this principle for which we so long fought. We must be willing, of course, to consider suggestions for improvement in the mathematical formula for computing parities, but we must never compromise or weaken our position in support of the basic principle. At present there is great temptation to resort to some device, such as by the inclusion of farm labor, to raise parity prices. Again, I would like to quote from the last annual address of Mr. Earl C. Smith when he said, "Should agricultural wages be put into the parity formula, it would merely mean that less emphasis will be placed upon prices of industrial commodities, which are largely influenced by industrial wages, and substituting therefore the wages of agricultural workers. I submit that it is much more sound, defensible and in the long time interest of farmers, to keep the legal yardstick for determining fair prices for farm commodities tied to the general price level of industrial commodities. . . . ."

Parity and Surpluses

If agriculture should resort to some device to raise parity during this period of rising prices, we would soon be forced to fight efforts to artificially lower parity during price declines. Suggestions of this nature have already been made by some who fear results of the 90% of parity price support program as authorized by Congress for the post-war period. While farmers had not anticipated that the official end of the war would be so long delayed, yet they make no apology for insisting that the Federal government take such action as is necessary to make the price supports effective and at the same time discourage the accumulation of ruinous surpluses. Some experts say that it will be impossible to support prices of 90% of parity without piling up a huge surplus and they point to potatoes as a horrible example. I am sure we must frankly admit that this is a real danger. The Illinois Agricultural Association is striving to pool the best thinking of informed farmers and agricultural economists upon this and related problems. By authorization of the Board of Directors, an Economic Study Committee has been appointed. I feel

(*Continued on page 45*)

Having a session among themselves before the livestock marketing conference got underway are left to right: Leslie B. Broom, Pulaski-Alexander farm adviser; John L. Becker, Williamson; D. L. Douglas, Pulaski-Alexander; Byrd Stewart, Massac, and W. E. Parker, Pulaski-Alexander.

Industry Can't Meet Needs of Farmers For Plant Food

INDUSTRY can't begin to meet the needs of midwest farmers for plant foods, Neil Bass, chief conservation engineer for TVA, told a large group of farmers attending the soil improvement conference held in Chicago Nov. 20 during the IAA annual convention.

To break the supply bottleneck, Bass indicated that phosphorus deposits in the western states of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah which contain most of the nation's reserve should be developed.

Bass did not treat the National Fertilizer Association too kindly when he told of their reaction to TVA's early proposals to develop high analysis phosphatic fertilizers:

"They said that such a program would never succeed for the reason that farmers would not use high-analysis fertilizers but preferred the sort of material they had grown accustomed to using."

Bass indicated that midwest farmers would increase their commercial fertilizer program by three-fold to meet soil needs if supplies were available.

He said that TVA's research has been directed to the making of high-analysis materials such as the electric furnace process of processing 45 to 48 per cent triple super-phosphate.

Tests of these and other high analysis plant foods on thousands of Illinois farms during the past two years were discussed by a state-wide group of Illinois Farm Advisers during this conference.

Speaking modestly of the work done by Farm Advisers in testing plant foods, W. H. Tammeus, McHenry County Farm Adviser and principal speaker, said in summary of his associates work:

"Our findings are not scientific data, but just plain, practical results obtained on Illinois farms by Farm Bureau members.

"Some results have been phenomenal and occasionally yields have not come up to expectations. But with more experience, we'll see far more economical crop production in the future."

This year their results seem to indicate that greater increases in yields can be obtained by applying nitrogen in large amounts than either phosphorus or potash, Tanneus reported.

"The greatest increase in yield, however, is obtained by applying all three plant foods — nitrogen, phosphorus and potash.

"We have also found," he pointed out, "when any two of these plant foods were applied, the increase in yield was about the sum of the increase of the two applied alone. The same is true when all three are applied together."

He said there is no doubt of the need for high analysis fertilizers in McHenry county.

"Our soils are slightly sandy and a great lot of them are over sand and gravel. They did not carry a very high mineral content in their original state."

And even though there has probably been more manure hauled in McHenry county than any other county in the state, he said this has not increased the nitrogen or mineral content of the soil.

"Poor soils make poor manure," he said. "Just like the pup that chases his tail, you never catch up."

FRANKLIN COUNTY FIRST ON '47 MEMBERSHIP QUOTA

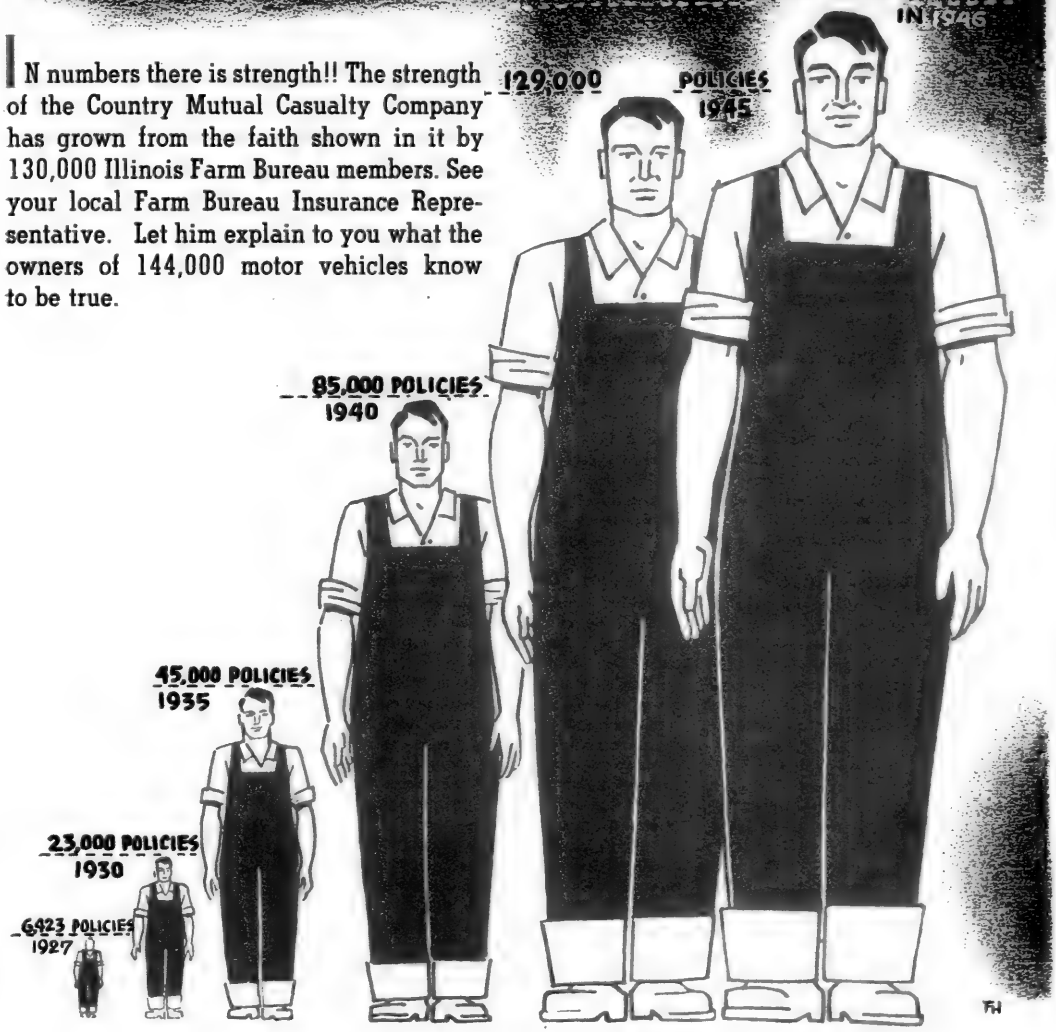
Carl K. Cox, Franklin county, reported that his was the first county to meet its 1947 membership quota. They did it before coming up to the IAA annual meeting. And at the meeting Albert Webb, of Ewing, Franklin county, was elected director from his district. Marie Beaty also of Ewing was district winner in the Rural Youth Talkfest contest. A small county, Franklin can be proud of its achievements.

Chatting informally during a recess in the Illinois Wool Marketing conference are left to right: Ralph Allen, Tazewell; H. P. Joy, Morgan; Maurice Friedman, Fayette; W. C. Buzzard, Fayette, and J. P. White, Tazewell.

SPEAKING OF *Growth*....

144,000 POLICIES IN FORCE... IN 1946

IN numbers there is strength!! The strength of the Country Mutual Casualty Company has grown from the faith shown in it by 130,000 Illinois Farm Bureau members. See your local Farm Bureau Insurance Representative. Let him explain to you what the owners of 144,000 motor vehicles know to be true.



COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

FRED HERNDON L. R. LANGFORD C. H. BECKER H. STRELLUF

AT THE 20th annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Supply Company at the Morrison Hotel, Nov. 19, delegates and members heard C. H. Becker, manager, report that the company had closed its most successful year with sales totaling $21,178,614.45 (wholesale value), a gain of 14.9 per cent over last year, the previous record.

The Illinois Farm Supply Company, affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association, is the state purchasing association for 96 member companies and 74 other Farm Bureau cooperative organizations. Among these members, 81 are engaged in the distribution of petroleum and related supplies, 70 are authorized distributors of feed and related supplies, 75 are authorized to distribute plant food, and 100 are in the seed inoculant business.

New Director Elected

During the election of directors, Harley R. Neal, Lawrenceville, retired and was succeeded by J. P. Redman, Cairo, in District 8. The rest of the board was re-elected, as follows: Glenn Geiter, Dakota, District 1; Charles Keslinger, LaFox, District 2; George Chapple, Dwight, District 3; John P. White, Washington, District 4; Fred E. Herndon, Macomb, District 5 (president); Frank J. Flynn, Murrayville, District 6 (secretary); Jesse L. Beery, Cerro Gordo, District 7 (Vice-President); R. H. Monke, Litchfield, District 9; F. E. Morris, Buffalo, director at large; and Otto Steffey, Stronghurst, director at large.

J. P. Redman

Committees appointed for the day were:

Resolutions: William H. Sheffner (Stephenson) chairman; L. W. Roberts (Champaign); L. R. Langford (Edgar).

Credentials: Harry Strelluf (Ford) chairman; Ivan E. Hill (Christian); Louis J. Hertel (St. Clair).

Main speaker of the day was Leonard J. Fletcher, director of Training and Community Relations at Caterpillar Tractor Company, Peoria, and a director of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, as well as past chairman of the Agriculture-Industry Committee.

Fletcher stressed the need for a public relations department on behalf of agriculture and the farmer who represents one of the minority groups.

"We must develop understanding and get at the facts," the speaker advised, "because most people get their ideas of the farmer's life on their sunny summer afternoon drives into the country. People have no understanding of the things that farmers are up against — their problems, their costs, their hard work."

Fletcher advised that we could better develop understanding and confidence between other groups and ourselves if we would 1) *Listen* to the other fellow when he's giving his ideas on Agriculture, and tell him "I'm interested in why you think the way you do." 2) *Talk* when he's through, and in the same friendly vein tell him the truth about cooperatives, about the farmer's life, and *don't argue* with him. 3) Leave him as a *friend*. Tell him that you're glad to have known and talked with him, glad you had the opportunity to share viewpoints.

Petroleum Division Makes Spectacular Gains

In the annual report of the Board of Directors as presented by Manager Becker, the Illinois Farm Supply Company was reported as being in a stronger position than at any previous time "by any standard of measurement." The Petroleum Division, it was pointed out, had made spectacular gains, and last year gallonage hit an all-time high with the largest increase in the company's 20-year history.

Total sales of this Division amounted to $14,131,007.32 involving 152,460,834 gallons of petroleum products. This is a gain of 15.3 per cent over last year. During the year, Becker related, two new and vastly improved products, Illini Premium and IFS Heavy Duty motor oils, were introduced and found wide acceptance. Both products were brought about through wartime scientific development within the Petroleum Industry and findings of the company's own research laboratory. According to Becker, sales of the two new products for the five-month

1946 IS BEST IN

Farm Supply Co. History

period, April 1-Aug. 31, constituted more than 50 per cent of the company's motor oil sales. Total motor oil sales for the year amounted to 2,435,378 gallons, the largest gallonage for any single year since the company was organized.

Becker reported that another highly successful division of the company — General Purchasing — came through the year with a record business, sales amounting to $2,450,816.02. Outstanding in this Division's activities for the year were tire sales which exceeded 61,000 or $1,000,000 wholesale value. This is almost double the volume of any previous year.

Plant Food Division Has Successful Year

The progress of the newest division — Plant Food — was also cited by Becker. He said that tonnage of plant food amounted to 111,118 tons, which is more than three times the amount sold the previous year. However, this fell far short of the demand, Becker pointed out, because supplies for the year were curtailed by the general conditions of shortages and stoppages.

"Our objective," stated Becker, outlining the plans for the newest program of the company, "is to make plant foods widely available in proper forms to Illinois farmers at the lowest possible cost per unit. In doing this we expect to supply a high percentage as straight materials, to obtain a proper balance of elements in the soil, and then use mixed fertilizers as supplements. Our long-term objective is the development and utilization of high analysis fertilizer materials."

Feed Production Short of Needs

The past year was marked by severe shortage, the worst in its history, in the Feed Division. The total tonnage manufactured and marketed during the year amounted to 39,894 tons, including 30,628 tons of Blue Seal feeds, 4,562 tons of feed ingredients, and 4,704 tons of Service Brand feeds manufactured by five authorized Service Brand distributors. Becker emphasized in his report that at no time was quality of feeds sacrificed in order to gain quantity, high standards being maintained without exception.

$1,094,336.06 Patronage Refunds Declared

Becker announced that patronage refunds in the amount of $1,094,336.06 had been declared. This money will be returned to member service companies who, in turn, will pass these savings on to their farmer patrons. Ultimately, therefore, this amount will reach the pockets of patrons during the 1946-47 season through their local Farm Bureau cooperatives.

RICHARDSON and WILCOX HEAD IAA INSURANCE COMPANIES

★ ★ ★

A. E. RICHARDSON, manager of Country Mutual Casualty Company since 1938, has been named head of Country Life Insurance Company.

A. E. Richardson

Frank V. Wilcox, assistant superintendent of claims for Country Mutual Casualty Company, has been appointed successor to Richardson. Both took over their new duties Nov. 1.

Richardson replaces Dave Mieher, who resigned to become first manager of the newly-organized Southern Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company with headquarters at Jackson, Miss.

Richardson leaves Country Casualty with 164,500 insurance policies in force of which 144,748 are on automobiles. This is the largest number of Illinois automobile insurance policies held by any insurance company operating in the state.

Frank V. Wilcox

Under the management of Mieher the Country Life Insurance Company had $276,066,174 of life insurance in force at the fiscal year ending Sept. 30.

Before going to Country Casualty in 1927 as a field man, Richardson did organization work for the Illinois Agricultural Association and several cooperatives including Pure Milk Association and U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

Wilcox has been assistant superintendent of claims for Country Casualty since March 1. He came with the company in 1942 as claims examiner in the Chicago office and later served as a staff adjuster working out of Kankakee and Galesburg.

Last August he was appointed claims supervisor for the northwest area of Illinois and in March returned to the Chicago office as assistant superintendent of the claims department.

Wilcox was born July 31, 1905 on a farm in Henderson county, attended public schools at Stronghurst and graduated from Monmouth College in 1929.

After graduation from Monmouth, he became director of athletics and taught science at the Media high school for five years, then taught at Bradford high school until June, 1942.

★ ★ ★

Illinois Farm Supply Company's District 8 is shown in caucus. During this session District 8, the extreme southern Illinois area, named J. P. Redmon to the board of directors. He is the only new face on the board this year.

Rural Youth Holds Most Successful Conference in Chicago

Donald Freebairn Wins Second Annual Talk Fest

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

DONALD FREEBAIRN, 17-year-old freshman at La Salle-Peru Junior College, was rated top Topnotcher at the annual Rural Youth Talk Fest held in conjunction with the Illinois Agricultural Association convention in Chicago.

He follows in the footsteps of Bob Temple, also of La Salle county, who went on to win the national Talk Fest held in connection with the American Farm Bureau Federation convention last year.

Whether he will repeat the performance of his fellow Rural Youther from La Salle county when he represents Illinois at the National Talk Fest in San Francisco Dec. 9 remains to be seen. Loyal La Salle county thinks he has the stuff to do it.

Besides he has one of the best public speaking coaches in the Rural Youth movement in Assistant Home Adviser Helen Elliott. Farm Bureau folks say she has a lot to do with the crop of Topnotchers that come from La Salle county.

Four others, including Bill Mason of La Salle county, were rated as Topnotchers. Freebairn's topic was "How Can Farm People Include Recreation in Their Work Schedule," and Mason's was "Rural Youthers Enjoy Programs With Vitality and a Purpose."

The other Topnotchers and their subjects were: Albert Beyer, Will county, "Why Are State Legislatures Passing Driver Responsibility Laws?" Robert Guehler, DeKalb county, "Good Looks Without Personality is a Hook Without Bait," and Marlyn Burgener, Richland county, "Every Rural Youth Should be a Member of Rural Youth."

Receiving honorable mention were Clifford Betzold, Montgomery county and Russell Scheeler, Peoria county.

Freebairn entered the state Talk Fest after winning the district meet at Amboy. He is a member of the junior college debating team and is studying agricultural engineering. He lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Freebairn of Dimmick township. He has two brothers and a sister and his father was a delegate to the IAA convention from his county Farm Bureau.

Don has been in Rural Youth three years and seven years in 4-H Club work in which he specialized in raising beef cattle.

According to Ellsworth D. Lyon, IAA Director of Young People's Activities, participation in the Rural Youth district Talk Fests was the highest on record. There were 119 chosen from participants from 55 counties in the nine districts.

Others who competed in the finals at Chicago were: Mary Gebhart, Champaign county; Parris Hester, Vermilion; Haskell Bernard, Wayne; Marie Beaty, Franklin; Eugene McCormack, Saline; Fred Korando, Randolph; Ruth Wright, Marion; Robert Dittmer, Adams; J. B. Barnard, McLean; George Litchfield, Marshall-Putnam; and Lee Myers, McDonough.

Winners of the coveted title of Topnotcher at the Rural Youth Talk Fest held during the IAA convention in Chicago were, left to right: Albert Beyer, Will county; Marlyn Burgener, Richland; Don Freebairn, La Salle; Bill Mason, La Salle, and Don Guehler, DeKalb. Freebairn is being congratulated for receiving the highest number of points and the honor of representing Illinois at the national Talk Fest in San Francisco.

ONE of the most successful Rural Youth conferences in many years was held during the annual convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association convention in Chicago, according to Ellsworth D. Lyon, IAA Director of Young People's Activities and Clareta Walker, University of Illinois extension specialist Rural Youth.

More than 500 members of Illinois Rural Youth registered during the convention. Seventy came in the first night of the meeting for a get acquainted session. Fifty members still in Chicago the third day went with Director Lyon on a tour of the Museum of Science and Industry.

Tuesday night after an unusually good evening of entertainment sponsored by the IAA, members of Rural Youth met for a dance and mixer in the Bal Tabarin room of the hotel. The large crowd of Rural Youth at the mixer testified to the popularity of this annual affair.

During the business sessions five persons were elected to the State Rural Youth Committee which will meet in Chicago Dec. 5 to plan a series of short courses to be held in February. Members of the committee are Edwin Dew, Ogle; Ruth Huser, Tazewell; Durnell Henert, Lee; Ray Ferris, Clark, and Marcella High, Christian.

Walter W. Whitlock, IAA Director of Public Health and Safety, spoke on the prevention of accidents around the farm. He emphasized the importance of the five "didn'ts" which cause so much suffering and loss of time because of accidents. The five didn't according to Whitlock were: I didn't know, I didn't see, I didn't hear, I didn't think, and I didn't care.

Problems facing Rural Youth organzations were discussed in an open forum Wednesday morning, Nov. 20, led by Miss Walker.

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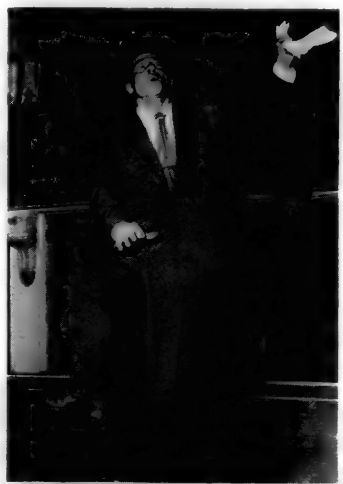

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Rural Youth Holds Most Successful Conference in Chicago

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

DONALD FREEBAIRN, 17-year-old freshman at La Salle-Peru Junior College, was rated top Topnotcher at the annual Rural Youth Talk Fest held in conjunction with the Illinois Agricultural Association convention in Chicago.

He follows in the footsteps of Bob Temple, also of La Salle county, who went on to win the national Talk Fest held in connection with the American Farm Bureau Federation convention last year.

Whether he will repeat the performance of his fellow Rural Youther from La Salle county when he represents Illinois at the National Talk Fest in San Francisco Dec. 9 remains to be seen. Loyal La Salle county thinks he has the stuff to do it.

Besides he has one of the best public speaking coaches in the Rural Youth movement in Assistant Home Adviser Helen Elliott. Farm Bureau folks say she has a lot to do with the crop of Topnotchers that come from La Salle county.

Four others, including Bill Mason of La Salle county, were rated as Topnotchers. Freebairn's topic was "How Can Farm People Include Recreation in Their Work Schedule," and Mason's was "Rural Youthers Enjoy Programs With Vitality and a Purpose."

The other Topnotchers and their subjects were: Albert Beyer, Will county, "Why Are State Legislatures Passing Driver Responsibility Laws?" Robert Guehler, DeKalb county, "Good Looks Without Personality is a Hook Without Bait," and Marlyn Burgener, Richland county, "Every Rural Youth Should be a Member of Rural Youth."

Receiving honorable mention were Clifford Betzold, Montgomery county and Russell Scheeler, Peoria county.

Freebairn entered the state Talk Fest after winning the district meet at Amboy. He is a member of the junior college debating team and is studying agricultural engineering. He lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Freebairn of Dimmick township. He has two brothers and a sister and his father was a delegate to the IAA convention from his county Farm Bureau.

Don has been in Rural Youth three years and seven years in 4-H Club work in which he specialized in raising beef cattle.

According to Ellsworth D. Lyon, IAA Director of Young People's Activities, participation in the Rural Youth district Talk Fests was the highest on record. There were 119 chosen from participants from 55 counties in the nine districts.

Others who competed in the finals at Chicago were: Mary Gebhart, Champaign county; Parris Hester, Vermilion; Haskell Bernard, Wayne; Marie Beaty, Franklin; Eugene McCormack, Saline; Fred Korando, Randolph; Ruth Wright, Marion; Robert Dittmer, Adams; J. B. Barnard, McLean; George Litchfield, Marshall-Putnam; and Lee Myers, McDonough.

Winners of the coveted title of Topnotcher at the Rural Youth Talk Fest held during the IAA convention in Chicago were, left to right: Albert Beyer, Will county; Marlyn Burgener, Richland; Don Freebairn, La Salle; Bill Mason, La Salle, and Don Guehler, DeKalb. Freebairn is being congratulated for receiving the highest number of points and the honor of representing Illinois at the national Talk Fest in San Francisco.

ONE of the most successful Rural Youth conferences in many years was held during the annual convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association convention in Chicago, according to Ellsworth D. Lyon, IAA Director of Young People's Activities and Clareta Walker, University of Illinois extension specialist Rural Youth.

More than 500 members of Illinois Rural Youth registered during the convention. Seventy came in the first night of the meeting for a get acquainted session. Fifty members still in Chicago the third day went with Director Lyon on a tour of the Museum of Science and Industry.

Tuesday night after an unusually good evening of entertainment sponsored by the IAA, members of Rural Youth met for a dance and mixer in the Bal Tabarin room of the hotel. The large crowd of Rural Youth at the mixer testified to the popularity of this annual affair.

During the business sessions five persons were elected to the State Rural Youth Committee which will meet in Chicago Dec. 5 to plan a series of short courses to be held in February. Members of the committee are Edwin Dew, Ogle; Ruth Huser, Tazewell; Durnell Henert, Lee; Ray Ferris, Clark, and Marcella High, Christian.

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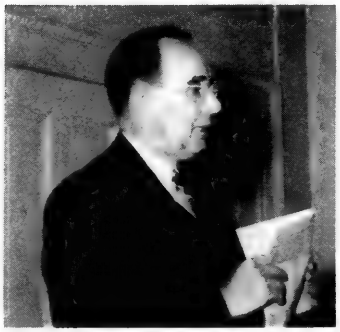
Leonard J. Fletcher, chairman of the agriculture-industry committee of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, addresses the Rural Youth conference.



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Master of Ceremonies Roy Davis' snorting, groaning and whistling makes a hit with Farm Bureau folks.

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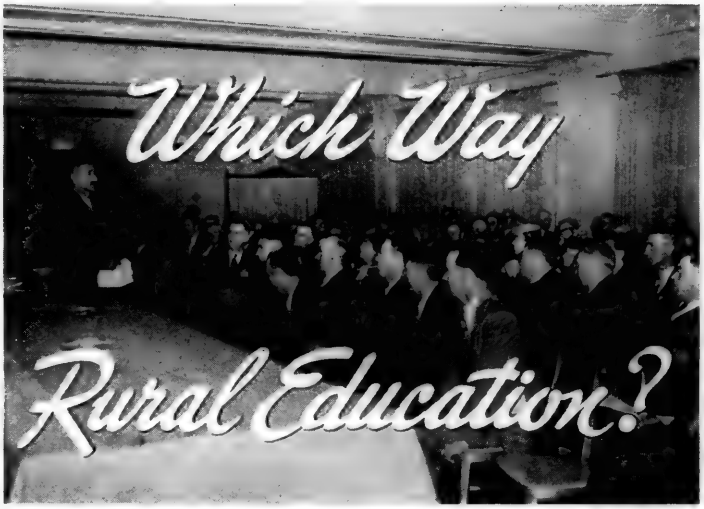


NUMEROUS rural people and school officials attending the rural schools conference held in conjunction with the Illinois Agricultural Association convention were pretty well agreed on the need for further improvement in Illinois schools.

Divergence of opinion came on the question as to how this improvement should be accomplished. Discussion revealed that three main approaches to the problem of school reorganization are being considered or followed by 93 counties.

"Wait and See"

First, is the "Wait and See" method. The school committees and the county superintendents in these counties do very little to lead the people but will help if the local people take the initiative.

Second, is the "Elementary School First" method. This group is reorganizing on the elementary school level. They believe that the elementary school problem is the most pressing and that to bring in the high school at this time would complicate their chances of getting reorganization on the elementary level. Most of these counties plan to deal with the high school and non high school territory separately.

Third, is the "12-Grade Unit District" method. Followers of this system believe the high school is the key to a more comprehensive program of school reorganization including all 12 grades. These counties generally discourage school reorganization until the county committee has had an opportunity to make a thorough study of the needs of all of the people.

The conference was conducted under the chairmanship of Milton W. Warren of Mansfield, member of the IAA board of directors and president of his school board.

Editor's Note: Headline illustration shows Clem Garton, Logan county farmer, speaking before the rural schools conference.

John K. Cox, IAA director of rural school relations, spoke on the progress of school surveys throughout the state. "Rural people," he said, "are progressing faster in their thinking on school reorganization than village people who have been less well-informed.

Greatest Dangers

"The strong points of resistance to school reorganization," Cox continued, "are in the villages and their opposition is generally to proposals for reorganization of small high schools into larger, more effective administrative units."

Cox pointed out what he considered to be the two greatest dangers confronting those who are working on school reorganization plans today; first, that too may small, makeshift reorganizations will be voted upon which will not answer the needs of the people in those communities and will not be adjustable to future changes, and secondly, that rural people will vote their territory into larger districts dominated by preponderant urban populations and where it would be impossible to secure adequate rural representation on the school boards.

"The two main programs upon which we should concentrate our attention as we proceed with school reorganization," the IAA rural schools relations head said, "are a reorganization of the high school and non high school territory as well as the elementary school districts and a strengthening of our grade school program which attempts to educate 72 per cent of our boys and girls on adequate finances and with too many emergency teachers."

Importance of Roads

IAA Secretary Paul E. Mathias dicussed school legislation and explained the need for action if we are to reach the IAA School Report recommedation that schools have a minimum of 15 pupils per teacher. At present the law requires a minimum of seven. Mathias pointed out that to jump now to a minimum of 15 would create some hardship and suggested that the next requirement be for a minimum of 10.

Among the members of the audience taking part in the open discussions were Elijah Meyers, Woodford county; Elliott Arnold, Lee county; Luther Black of the office of the State Superintendent of Schools; Henry T. Marshall, La Salle county; Dr. L. W. Hacker of Illinois Normal Schools; D. E. Lindstrom, professor of rural sociology at the University of Illinois; Everett C. Phelps, Winnebago county; George Hayes, Henry county; Clem Garton, Logan county; Hugh Rowden, Montgomery county, Mr. Ostrander, McHenry county, and J. C. McCormick, Pulaski county.

McCormick emphasized the importance of roads in school consolidation and recommended a change in the road system. Said he: "In Pulaski county we have felt that in order to have school consolidation we must have improved transportation; in order to have improved transportation, we must have improved roads, and in order to have improved roads, there must be a change in the present road system."

Others attending the conference included Harlan A. Beem, president of the Illinois Association of County Superintendents; Miss Peal Barnes, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation; Del Gurley of Prairie Farmer, and Mrs. Joseph May, rural service chairman of Illinois Parent-Teachers Association.

1947 Officers Elected to IAA Companies

RESULTS of elections of board directors of statewide cooperatives affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association announced at the IAA convention in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, are as follows:

Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association

Directors re-elected: R. V. McKee, Varna; Ray Cunningham, Alvin; J. W. Cory, Earlville; Ben Bodecker, Sutter; Everett G. Reynolds, Jacksonville; Jesse E. Tuttle, West York, and K. T. Smith, Greenfield.

Illinois Wool Marketing Association

New directors: John T. Evans, Hoopeston, who succeeds Ronald Holt, Galva; J. King Eaton, Edwardsville, who succeeds August Eggerding, Red Bud.

Directors re-elected: William Temple, Serena; A. L. Doubet, Williamsfield, and Escol Oxford, Elizabethtown.

Illinois Milk Producers Association

New directors are: Fred Patterson, Harrisburg, who succeeds Joseph M. Hart, Harrisburg; Julian D. Ray, Vandalia, who succeeds B. J. Schumacher, Altamont; and Oran Sweet, Edinburgh, who succeeds William J. Kessler, Auburn.

Directors re-elected: George W. Pitts, McLean; Delbert Freeman, Canton; George I. Maxwell, Champaign; W. J. Swayer, Gurnee; J. Warren Ellis, Ridge Farm; Ray H. Miller, Clinton; William O'Malley, DeKalb; L. B. Coomber, Freeport; Edwin Gumm, Galesburg; Harold D. Kamm, Franklin; Dean H. Radford, Kewanee; Charles Cameron, Peoria; Carl Eisele, Peoria; Mattie Nolan, Pontiac; Anthony Grawe, Quincy; W. A. Newman, Rockford; O. H. Ryan, Tonica; Charles W. Krell, Springfield; Glen Tombaugh, Streator; and L. A. Schnekloth, Davenport, Iowa.

Illinois Livestock Marketing Association

Directors re-elected: J. E. Mau, Harwood; LaRue Tice, Shelbyville; Ralph Beckett, Blue Mound; Carl Lage, Saybrook; Fred Smittkamp, Paris; R. V. McKee, Varna; Milton W. Warren, Mansfield, and Clark E. Wise, Champaign.

Illinois Cooperative Locker Service

Directors re-elected: J. E. Mau, Harmon; Earl Wenzel, Kirkland; Dana Cryder, Minooka; Carl J. Bates, Kewanee; C. Ray Ward, Cropsey; Paul Rosentreter, Carlinville, and E. A. Fosse, Marion.

Illinois Grain Corporation

New director is Homer Curtiss, Stockton, who succeeds Charles Lauritzen, Reddick.

Directors re-elected: E. E. Stevenson, Streator; Arthur Bertsche, Pontiac; Charles Schmitt, Beason; Carl O. Johnson, Varna; A. E. Burwash, Champaign, and John Butterfield, Pana.

Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association

New directors: Dana Cryder, Minooka, who succeeds Frank Easterly, Carbondale, and Lyman Bunting, Ellery, and additional member on the board.

Directors re-elected. B. W. Horan, Reynolds, and Roy Elwards, Tolono.

Illinois Farm Supply Company

New director is J. P. Redman, Cairo, who succeeds Harley R. Neal, Lawrenceville.

Directors re-elected: Charles Keslinger, LaFox; Frank J. Flynn, Murrayville; Jesse L. Beery, Cerro Gordo; George Chapple, Dwight; Glenn H. Geiter, Orangeville; John P. White, Washington; R. H. Monke, Litchfield; Fred Herndon, Macomb; Otto Steffey, Stronghurst, and F. E. Morris, Buffalo.

Prairie Farms Creameries

New directors: Henry Vollmer, Quincy, who succeeds H. B. Smith, Bardolph, Elmer Orendorff, Randolph, who succeeds H. W. Enns, Minier.

Directors re-elected: Harry Gehring, Altona, elected to the presidency succeeding Harold W. Enns, Minier; A. Oliver Bower, Bushton, who succeeds Harry Gehring, Altona, as vice-president; Thad Loveless, Gillespie, elected again as secretary; D. L. Garber, Mt. Carroll; John Sterchi, Olney; Chester McCord, Newton; E. A. Fosse, Marion; H. J. Schumacher, Toluca, and Carl Geiger, Milan.

Country Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

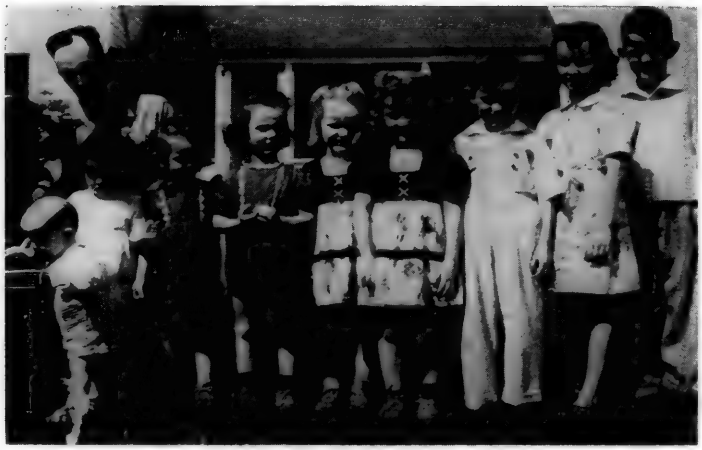
New Directors are Ora Ross, Rossville, and F. E. Morris, Buffalo; elected for three-year terms. Lyman Bunting, Ellery, and Otto Steffey, Stronghurst, elected to one-year terms. Albert Webb, Ewing, elected to a one-year term to fill the unexpired term of John E. Miller, retired. George W. Lenhart, Georgetown, and George F. Tullock, Rockford, formerly of St. Jacob, retired.

Director re-elected is L. E. Lingenfelter, Ullin.

The topic for discussion is on improvement of Illinois' rural schools as these farmers get together after the schools conference at the IAA annual convention. Left to right: Tom Culbertson, Effingham county; H. P. Ash, Macon; H. T. Marshall, La Salle; E. Y. Naffziger, Bureau; L. E. Lingenfelter, Pulaski-Alexander; George Hayes, Henry; J. C. McCormick, Pulaski-Alexander, and Orin Coultas, Shelby.

1947 Soybean Year?

Some experts are predicting that with a shortage of fats and oils rivaling that of meats and corn products, soybeans may be a better cash crop in 1947 than corn.



$5 PICTURE-OF-THE-MONTH AWARD

Winner of the RECORD's $5 Picture-of-the-Month award for December goes to Marian Walsh for this appealing shot of the Keron Walsh Farm Bureau family of Winnebago county. Mr. Walsh kneels behind his family of nine children. Left to right: Billy, 1; Susan, 2; Twins Joan and Julia, 3; Twins Ann and Alice, 4; Eddie, 6; Loraine, 8, and David, 7.

The chickens on the Arthur Knouppel farm in Iroquois county should be pretty well fed judging from the willingness of daughters Rosemary (left) and Diane. And just look at the size of these buckets.

What does Hollywood know about kissing that Roland Gantzert doesn't know? Here he shows his technique to neighbor Virginia Sue Dreschel. Both are children of Grundy County Farm Bureau folks.

FARM BUREAU FOLKS IN PICTURES

Florence Konow of Will county takes time out from a brisk canter on her horse "Billy" to get her picture taken in Western style, i.e., in full regalia atop a board fence.

Just like Humpty Dumpty, all the kings' horses and all the kings' men couldn't put this melon together again after Leatha Rae Simpson of La Salle county dropped it. Harold Kain thinks his melon is a bit heavy too.

Bill Ehlers devised this home made buck rack in his spare time. It makes one-man hay hauling an easier job. Bill farms 100 acres with his dad in St. Clair county.

NEW PERSONNEL JOINS ILLINOIS GRAIN STAFF

Because of the tremendous growth in activities of Illinois Grain Corporation, new personnel has been added to its staff.

Two new men have been hired: Howard McWard, 42, former manager of the Farmers Grain Elevator at Palmer, Christian county, and Harry Treichel, 35, of Evanston.

McWard as manager will be in charge of sales and acquisition and Frank Haines will be Chicago sales manager. This will permit Haines to devote his full time to sales. Treichel, who has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1935, will be an assistant in sales.

Howard McWard

McWard was born Sept. 23, 1904, at Miami, Oklahoma, and came to Illinois with his parents in 1908. They settled on a farm four miles west of Morrisonville, Christian county. He was graduated from Morrisonville High School in 1932, and for the next two years taught country school. He then farmed with his father for two years before he became manager of the Farmers Elevator at Palmer in December, 1927. He has served as manager of this elevator since that time. It does an annual gross business of $1,250,000. McWard is married and has three children.

Treichel is a graduate of Northwestern University with the class of 1933. After graduation he started work with Cargill, grain commission firm in Chicago, and continued in that employment until 1939 when he entered the Army Air Corps. He was stationed in England for more than two years, and was discharged from the Army in October, 1945. From the time of his discharge until joining the staff of Illinois Grain Corporation, he was employed by E. M. Combs & Son, Chicago commission firm.

Testing of a large acreage of Illinois land showed that about 24 million acres, or three-fourths of the farm land, needs phosphate in addition to lime for clover and alfalfa.

PUBLIC RELATIONS CONFERENCE

(*Continued from page 7*)

given consideration at the public relations conference were rural roads, 100 per cent asesssment laws, and weed control.

The position of the IAA on the first two are covered in the resolutions. On weed control, it was pointed out that the many new types of spray developed in weed control offer opportunities for the establishment of a county weed control commissioner to supersede the township setup. The farmer would pay the approximate cost of such service on a voluntary basis. Those who did not control weeds would be served with a notice, and if they did not take corrective action, the county commissioner would do the job and collect from the owner. Such a county setup would be adopted only in the counties that desired it.

E. E. Houghtby, new IAA director of dairy marketing, resigned recently as member of the board of directors of the DeKalb County Farm Bureau where he had served for 19 years, 14 as president.

"OBSERVATIONS"

(*Continued from page 21*)

ernment and whereby, he could not legally compete with the 30 cents margin being offered by the government?

The indictment of officials of government was so clear that this bonus or premium was removed in a few weeks and the official ceiling price of corn was raised 25 cents early in May with wheat boosted 15 cents and comparable increases made in other grain ceilings.

During this period it became illegal to purchase corn for feeding hogs in excess of 225 pounds; for feeding more than 80 per cent of the previous year's production of poultry, or for feeding better than Grade A cattle.

These conflicting and unfair rules and regulations forced a large volume of immature stock into market channels.

After living so long under such ever changing and unjust rules and regulations and indefensible ceilings, can anyone rightfully blame any producer or feeder of meat animals during the 51-day respite from government ceilings for marketing their livestock? Even this temporary increase in marketing was not what some would have the American people believe.

The official figures disclose that from June 1 to October 1, there was a decrease of 8 per cent in the number of hogs marketed in 1946 from that of the previous year. This comparatively small decrease was caused by official rules and regulations which forced premature marketing during the period from March 1 to June 1. Notwithstanding the approaching shortage of pork, it should be noted that the Secretary of Agriculture in May of this year asked farmers to further reduce fall farrowings by 10 per cent.

I cite these statements and figures not in a spirit of reprisal, but merely so that the truth may be recorded relative to the manner in which the farmers have, each year since 1941, so magnificently responded to, so nearly followed the officially requested goals for production, and to disclose that such temporary gluts and shortages as have existed were largely, if not wholly, caused by the ever changing and indefensible rules and regulations affecting the production and feeding of meat animals.

Can anyone expect farmers to express other than deep concern, when in January of this year the Department of Agriculture officially warned farmers as to the dangers of overproduction, surplus of farm commodities and a break in prices, while in the recent campaign the Secretary of Agriculture is reported by the press to have said that all signs point toward adequate outlets and good prices for farm commodities, at least until well into 1948.

. . . The many causes for and degrees of confusion of the American people during the past and preceding years were brought to a temporary, and I hope, permanent close by the recent election.

The various foreign ideologies that have infiltrated in some degree into the affairs of government and into the minds and lives of citizens, taken together, was the outstanding issue in the recent political campaign.

I have always believed in America, and the result of the recent election clearly discloses that a strong majority of the American people can be depended upon when issues are clear and the truly American ideals of government are at stake.

When asked what I thought of the result of the election, I said that I did not regard it as a Republican victory or a Democratic defeat; that the CIO-PAC and all other extreme leftists were conclusively defeated, and that the American people won. It certainly was the American people speaking on the great and broad issues and ideals of government. The election reminded me of the election of 1932 when the American people, sorely tried and disgusted with the inaction of the government in meeting the needs of the times, through a protest vote, unseated those in power and placed government in new hands. I remember stating at that time that it was not a Democratic victory or a Republican defeat, but that the election of 1932 was an expression of the American people in answer to the *do-nothing attitude* and program of the administration then in power.

Need For Statesmanship

It is my hope, as we look forward, and the new Congress comes into session that the statesmen in the Republican and Democratic parties will rise above all narrow partisanship and work together in speedily restoring to America and Americans the ideals, and functions of government that made this the greatest nation of all time.

Is it unreasonable to ask for the same degree of cooperation among political leaders in meeting our serious domestic problems that existed in winning the war and that now operates on a high plane in representing America at the peace conferences? Do we as a nation fail to recognize that many of our problems at home equal if not exceed in importance our responsibility in solving the problems of others? Is it not necessary that we make democracy really work at home before we can expect to successfully introduce such ideals of government abroad?

That the problems confronting us as a nation are extremely difficult, serious and some acute, there can be no doubt; that the early and effective solution of these problems is imperative, no reasonable person will deny. All impartial observers recognize that many policies of government need a complete overhauling, and they further recognize that neither the leaders of the Democratic nor the Republican parties have as yet presented a constructive program. As farmers would put it, — as a nation we must start from taw. Because of the great need of America for early and constructive action, let us forget the mistakes of the past, except as they may contribute to sound decisions of the future. May we increasingly recognize our obligations to future generations, and may we, with courage, fortitude and conviction, both as individuals and groups of individuals, be as helpful as we know how to be. That those charged with the responsibility of leadership of our government cannot do the job alone is recognized by all thoughtful people. Speaking and working as individuals 130 million people can be of little help. It is for this reason that there has developed during the present century the organizations of business, labor and of agriculture. Which one of these groups can be most helpful? Which one of these groups, on the basis of its record, is entitled to the respect and confidence of fair-thinking people? Will the American people or the leaders of government look primarily to big business for advice and counsel when it has only partially recovered from the stigma of its abuse of power in former years? Will they look to organized labor, which has increasingly demanded more and more for doing less and less; a group that while demanding and receiving the highest wages of all time has insisted upon the taxpayers contributing to its daily and yearly grocery bill, while at the same time, insisting upon a revision of tax policies that would relieve through exemptions a large percentage of their membership from remaining contributors to the revenue of government.

I would not deny any group the opportunity of presenting solutions to any of the nation's problems, but I am one who believes that the great group of American citizens, who, because of historic ideals, love of land, belief in home ownership, and property rights; a group that has never requested, let alone insisted upon, receiving more than an equitable share of national returns; a group that has never sought advantage at the expense of others; a group that seeks only policies necessary to assure fair economic balance for all; a group that has come into the spotlight as the one great group which on the basis of its record, of its interests and its fundamental beliefs can make the greatest contribution toward solving the momentous

questions confronting our country. Needless to say, this group embodies the American farmer and the other rural people of America. With this responsibility, it behooves organized agriculture as never before to take careful stock as to its needs and its requirements. As farmers we must be particularly careful that we ask or seek nothing beyond the realm of equity, justice and those things that are in the interest of all the people. We must never fail to recognize that anything gained beyond this will be only of temporary advantage. This is one axiom organized American business, and a large percentage of labor leaders have failed to recognize. It is because of this oversight that they cannot continue to exercise the influence to which they might otherwise be entitled.

Farmers Must Lead Way

As the producers of food and fiber, American farmers are a requisite to the first essentials of life. The investment in agriculture is more than the total investment in all of our railroads, all of our utilities, and all equipment in all the mills and factories of the country. Economists generally agree that the products of agriculture constitute a major portion of the new raw wealth produced annually. It is an established fact that the level of values placed upon new wealth has a direct and stable influence in determining total national income. As a group, farmers of the country constitute the largest buying unit for the products of industry. Seventeen per cent of civilian labor is employed on farms. There is about 3½ times as many workers in agriculture as in the iron and steel industry, the automobile industry and the mining industry combined. Thirty-six per cent of all wholesalers and nearly ½ of our retail establishments are engaged in the handling of agricultural products and food. They in turn employ about 35 per cent of all wage earners in the wholesale and retailing businesses of the country. It is estimated that during the past 10 years rural America has been reproducing itself 136 per cent, while urban America, with 55 per cent of the population, has only been reproducing itself 76 per cent. At this rate, in less than three generations time, more than 80 per cent of the total population of this country will be direct descendants of people now living on farms. With this vast interest in America and its ideals, and on a basis of its record, do not the farmers of this country have an interest and a responsibility that entitles them to take a leading part in solving the problems of these crucial days?

In the past, constructive organized agriculture has of necessity largely centered its efforts to matters affecting production and fair prices in the market place for farm products. With comparatively limited experience and means at its command, agriculture has not effectively widened its sphere of influence into the broader aspects of government. Today the condition is changed. The ranks of organized agriculture have been greatly increased; its means and its manpower have been greatly increased; its record in never seeking selfish advantage is without blot and its vast interest in a return to the ideals of a true democracy are recognized. If agriculture is to take its rightful position in influencing sound legislative and administrative policies of government, it must get its own house well in order. It must give energetic support to those leaders of government who would balance the national budget. Whether an individual, an institution or a government, this is a requisite to orderly and successful operation. This can only be accomplished by reducing expenditures, without impairing necessary government functions. In this, there is plenty of room for action. Bureaucracy should be trimmed to the bone and wherever communistic leanings have found their way into the divisions or bureaus of government they should be immediately, completely and forever removed.

Need Adequate Taxation

Government should retire from the field of competition with private enterprise and confine its functions to impartial and effective regulation. By this I do not mean government removal from public building and construction programs that are in the interest of all the people or from functions essential to national stability, but I most definitely do mean its complete retirement from all activities that compete with the everyday lives of citizens in the administration of business, both large and small.

I have little patience with the efforts of either big business or organized labor to escape in varying degrees from public taxation. If we are to give confidence to the owners of American securities, it is essential that very substantial government revenues be continued and the budget balanced by reducing expenses. The budget will not be balanced by any attempt to delude the people as was recently done when one high official of the government stated that the current anticipated deficit had been greatly reduced, and the budget was approaching balance. Soon thereafter another official stated that the reduction in the anticipated deficit was accomplished, not through a reduction of expenses, but because revenues were some 4 billion dollars in excess of those anticipated.

National solvency and credit can only be assured when the national budget is balanced by discontinuing every unnecessary activity of government, maintaining substantial taxation and revenue and committing all surplus income to the retirement of interest and principal of the national debt. There is no justification for reducing or revising the tax structure except where such action will stimulate business activity to a point where the increased national income resulting therefrom will constitute a basis of taxation that will increase federal revenues and thus go even farther than present tax laws in protecting our money, our bonds, our property and the national security. If agriculture is to exercise its full and proper influence in securing a soundly balanced national budget, it must set the example by getting its own house in order.

Untold thousands of people are on the payroll of the department of agriculture who are of no practical value to the people who own the land or who produce the food and fiber in this country. During the depression farmers of necessity had to call upon government for action programs, some of which are today of little value. It would be a comparatively simple process to sift from those needed to those that are not needed, if impartial people were given the task. If this kind of an approach is taken by farmers, they will be in a very good position to demand similar action from other interests.

I wish time would permit me to deal at some length with the opportunity provided farmers in this field, but I am sure the overall opportunities for a reduction in government expenses is not only tremendous but obvious to all.

Next in importance to a balanced budget are policies essential to assure a reasonable balance in our national economy.

Seek Labor Law Revision

This can never be accomplished without a complete revision of our industrial and labor relation laws. We are all living witnesses to the unfair and inequitable laws that permitted a debacle of strikes that have so seriously hampered America during the first year of its transition from war to a peace basis. As a result of this calamitous experience, I observe that no one has gained, but all of us have lost.

A year ago, I stated at our annual meeting, — quote —

"I would not have you think that either as an individual or as a spokesman for others, I oppose either substantial, regular wages, or the best of working conditions for the workers of the country. Neither do I fail to recognize the importance of large scale employment and industrial activity. But I do strenuously

(*Continued on page* 43)

"OBSERVATIONS"

(*Continued from page* 42)

and uncomprisingly oppose the continuing efforts on the part of some leaders of labor to secure for workers more and ever higher wages for doing and producing less and less. Stating it in another way, it is not the high wage that is dangerous, but the ever-increasing per unit cost of producing industrial commodities. I oppose such policies because I know that if permitted to succeed, they will contribute to further unbalancing the economy and ultimately will not only undermine, but will destroy the free economy of America." Unquote.

I again record that conviction. When we measure the untold millions lost to the workers of the country as a result of strikes during the last year and the great reduction in commodities available to the American people resulting from such strikes, we can begin to appraise the gigantic reduction in the otherwise national income we might have experienced, and the indefensible and serious effect of these strikes upon the country as a whole.

Even more indefensible have been the so-called jurisdictional strikes. They have had no other purpose than to serve the selfish interests of a given few.

Laws Should Be Fair To All

Certainly, it is time to revise our national policies, so as to assure true collective bargaining between employers and workers. This can never be accomplished unless those sitting on both sides of the table are held equally and legally responsible for their statements, acts and decisions. Such revision of government policies should hold paramount the rightful interests of the masses of the people. As farmers we can rightly demand such policies because we have never struck, even though prices were low; we have never even thought of restricting food from the hungry as a means of bettering our condition even during periods when the price of farm commodities relatively were far below either industrial wages or industrial prices.

As a nation we must awaken to the fact that if free economy is to succeed intelligent management is entitled to reward; a laborer is entitled to wages in line with his ability to produce, and that honest investments are entitled to reasonable returns.

It is a proper function of government to see that these basic interests of all are rightfully protected and assured.

But in urging revision of laws governing industrial labor relations I am not suggesting any revision that would permit a return to the reactionary policies of former years. To do so would be calamitous. Certain elements of business have not yet fully regained public esteem and confidence because of the monopolistic practices and abuses of that period just as the more recent abuses of power by some groups of labor will live long in the minds and attitudes of fair thinking people.

Time For Action

American citizens generally and government leaders in particular must come to a full realization that throughout all history nations have declined and become obliterated through insolvency and that America now has a national debt approximating the normal value of all things tangible. That to meet this obligation will require very substantial, yes, heavy taxation. That to provide a reservoir of necessary revenue, we must maintain a national income at least 50 per cent greater than during any year previous to World War II. That to accomplish this will require a high degree of industrial activity and people at work everywhere at substantial regular wages. This can be accomplished with relative ease if and when the leaders of government, and the leaders of business, labor and agriculture are brought to a realization of their respective responsibilities. With the spotlight of public interest and attention thrown upon constructive efforts in this direction, I feel sure that public sentiment would soon bring into line leaders of any group that insisted upon selfish advantage at the expense of all the people and the welfare of the country.

In my opinion, this is possibly the most important annual meeting in the history of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

As the largest state organization of farmers in all history you carry as great if not a greater responsibility than do the leaders of farmers in any other state in contributing to and insisting upon immediate and constructive action.

It is my hope that this convention will outline and adopt policies that clearly reflect the interest and attitude of the farmers of Illinois on the broad and serious questions of public policy the nation must meet and solve. Only by so doing will your leaders be in a position to exercise their proper influence in guiding the policies and affairs of our national organization.

Certainly it is time that farmers throughout America outline a course for constructive action. The nation is at the threshold of decision, and at the crossroads for action. The problems I have discussed and many others will undoubtedly be considered by the next Congress. The American people have clearly given their mandate to the leaders of government, and government leaders in all of its branches should and will be held accountable to their public trust.

Let not the American farmer fail in this opportunity of service to his fellowmen and let the voices of the IAA and the American Farm Bureau Federation ring out clearly that it is time for a moral, spiritual and economic awakening in America.

May your program be fair to all, and may it continue to ever recognize that only on the high plane of economic justice and equity can America hope to survive these crucial days.

IAA HIRES SCHEER AS PERSONNEL DIRECTOR

WILBERT E. Scheer, 37, of Park Ridge, has been employed as personnel director for the Illinois Agricultural Association and associated companies.

W. E. Scheer

Scheer will supervise the hiring, assigning and transferring of office workers and coordinate the personnel policies between the IAA and its commercial and marketing companies.

More than 530 office workers are employed at the Chicago office of the IAA and its associated state-wide cooperatives.

Before coming to the IAA, Scheer acted as personnel director for McKesson and Robbins, wholesale drug firm with offices in Chicago, where he has been employed since 1928.

On leave of absence from the drug firm, he served in the army for two years from 1943 to 1945, and was assigned to replacement depots in New Guinea and the Philippines where he was engaged in personnel work.

Reared at Palatine, Scheer graduated from Des Plaines high school and later attended night school at Northwestern University.

He is married to the former Erna Blumenschein of Chicago and has one daughter, Arlene.

The William Beer farm in Woodford county sold this fall for a record breaking $550 an acre. This top producing 160 acre farm sold for cash. At an appraisal clinic held there this spring experts valued the land at $200 an acre based on its long time earning power. Farm is rated as among the state's top one per cent producers.

Illinois Cooperative Locker board of directors, left to right: Paul Rosentreter, Macoupin county; Earl L. Wenzel, DeKalb; President Dana Cryder, Kendall; C. Ray Ward, McLean; Vice President J. E. Mau, Lee; Carl J. Bates, Henry; E. A. Fosse, Jackson.

LOCKER ASSOCIATION PLANS *Million Dollar Building* PROGRAM

ILLINOIS farmers now own and operate 85 cooperative locker plants with a capacity of 46,000 lockers, Dana Cryder of Minooka, president of the Illinois Cooperative Locker Association, reported at the Nov. 18 annual meeting of the locker company.

The meeting was held in conjunction with the IAA annual convention at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago.

Through a million dollar building program to be developed during 1947 by various county locker companies the association expects to have a membership in excess of 100 by the end of next year.

Frank A. Gougler, director of produce marketing, said that at present 16 new cooperative locker plants are being built or will be built soon. Plants at Sparta, Lanark, Cambridge and Carbondale are being enlarged. Four private plants were purchased and converted into co-ops this year.

In addition to the locker plants three compartively large slaughter plants have been built at a cost of about $40,000 each and are located at Wyoming, Paris and Carbondale, Gougler said.

In discussing developments for 1947 Gougler said that probably one or more area rendering plants would be built to process by-products from locker and slaughter plants as well as dead animals from an area extending about 50 miles. One such plant is being considered at Carbondale.

Gougler reported that several companies are planning to build slaughter-processing plants to cost from $40,000 to $125,000.

These plants will perform such processes as slaughtering, processing, lard rendering, curing and smoking, and sausage making for locker plant members. Processed meats will be moved from the central plant in refrigerator trucks.

It is expected that these plants will dress poultry and do custom slaughtering and processing for other than locker patrons. One such slaughter-processing plant is being built in Macoupin county about eight miles from Carlinville.

C. F. Musser, manager of the Illinois Cooperative Locker Service Company, said more than $27,000 of supplies and equipment for member companies were purchased since May when the purchasing department was set up.

This could well have been $250,000 if supplies and equipment had been readily available, he said.

Discussing retail sales, Musser said most of the locker plants are now selling at retail pre-packaged frozen fruits and vegetables, and in some cases, frozen pastries, biscuits, and pies. Sales range up to $300-$500 a week and one locker reached a peak of $2,500 for one week's sales of various pastries.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BELLS AND BORDER COLLIES

In your November issue of the RECORD I read your article on "Where's the Dinner Bell?"

Our old dinner bell has recently rated a new post and coat of aluminum paint and is proudly displayed in our back yard. Only yesterday it was used to summon the corn shuckers to dinner. We are all proud of the old bell.

I don't know whether you get many letters from down here in Hamilton county or not so I would like to let you in on a little of our work.

Since I have taken this opportunity to write you I would like to tell you about my father's Border Collie sheep dogs. This year he won the national championship with "Meg" which rated him a newsreel picture. Also Midwest championship with "Tweed" at Sedalia, Mo. His picture was in several newspapers and magazines. He has been working his dogs on exhibition with Roy Rogers' Rodeo for the past two years. He recently appeared in Chicago.

Verla Allen
Hamilton County.

THE BELL ISN'T LOST

In your November issue of the RECORD you had a question on "Where's the Dinner Bell?"

Our old dinner bell hangs on a chain in our peach tree in the back yard. We use it when we need it to call Daddy from the fields or most anything. Our old dinner bell still makes a loud noise.

The old bell isn't hidden, broken or lost because it still hangs in the tree.

Norma June Tait
Edwards County

Letters to the Editor are welcomed from readers on any subject related to agriculture. Writers should sign letters with name and address. Names may be withheld if desired. Address *Letters to the Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn, Chicago 5, Ill.*

RESOLUTIONS

(*Continued from page 6*)

corresponding increases in the productivity of our entire economy. We recognize the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively with management.

We believe that serious consideration should be given to providing necessary machinery for elimination of strikes and handling disputes in industries such as public utilities and other industries which are vital to the well-being of all citizens of this nation.

In developing appropriate legislation we believe that Congress should give consideration to laws which would make both labor and management responsible for the violation of contracts, which would hold unions responsible for wildcat strikes, which would compel the amicable settlement of jurisdictional disputes between unions and which would compel unions to state their complete demands at the opening of negotiations. We also believe that this legislation should outlaw secondary boycotts, the closed shop, forced membership, compulsory check-off dues, and the organization of foremen's unions since foremen are a part of management. We believe this legislation should provide for the right of management to appeal directly to workers in matters pertaining to unionization, give management the right to discharge workers who voluntarily violate contracts and participate in wild cat strikes, provide that either management or labor can call for a supervised election regarding union representation, and provide for appeal of Labor Board decisions to the courts. Existing laws with respect to contributions to political campaigns and candidates by labor unions should be strengthened and the same restrictions should apply to them and to organizations controlled through them as are applied to contributions by corporations.

We appeal to the Congress to develop legislation which will permit this country to proceed to produce abundantly without being continually interrupted by work stoppages. We consider it essential that no punitive action be taken against labor or against management, but that the primary considerations in developing a labor-industry program be the best longtime interest of the citizens of the nation, the promotion of free enterprise and maintaining the rights and dignity of the laboring man and all the citizens of our economy.

XII. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The present unemployment compensation system was designed for the worthy purpose of aiding involuntarily unemployed persons while they seek employment.

Under this program, as administered, benefit payments are easily obtained, and such payments are almost as high as prevailing wage rates in many areas. Consequently, many persons quit work or refuse to take available jobs. They enjoy an extended paid vacation at the expense of employers who are taxed on payrolls to raise unemployment compensation funds. At the same time, farmers and other employers are unable to obtain help to produce food and other essential commodities.

Any program that encourages able-bodied persons to remain idle and ask for governmental assistance instead of seeking and accepting available employment at prevailing wage rates is unsound, not in the public interest, and should not be extended.

We urge much more care and discrimination in the administration of unemployment compensation so that benefits will be paid only to those who are actively seeking and actually unable to obtain employment. We strongly oppose the extension of the unemployment compensation system or any increase in amount and duration of unemployment payments.

XIII. ROAD IMPROVEMENT

Participation in church and community activities, the delivery of farm products to market, reorganization of schools, the purchasing of food and supplies, and other activities of rural people are dependent upon serviceable all-weather roads. Local funds are not adequate to improve and maintain the approximately 75,000 miles of township road and district roads, which constitute almost 75% of the entire road mileage in the State. State support must be had. We urge and will sponsor and support such legislation as may be necessary to continue to secure state funds for the improvement of these farm-to-highway roads.

Rural people in many areas believe that expenditures for administration and for machinery, and equipment could be substantially reduced and more money made available for actual road construction and maintenance if townships and road districts were combined into larger units for road and bridge improvement and maintenance. Every possible economy should be effected. We urge and will sponsor legislation which will permit townships and road districts to combine into larger units for road and bridge improvement and maintenance.

XIV. PROPERTY TAX LEGISLATION

Far-reaching new property tax laws went into effect January 1, 1946. These laws provide for increasing property assesments to an average of 100 percent of actual value in each county for reduction of one-half in maximum tax rates, and for special taxing powers and restrictions during a five year transitional period.

The law governing taxing powers during the five years beginning January 1, 1946 is extremely complicated and confusing. It also apparently provides unreasonable large increases in effective tax rate limitations in most taxing districts. Consequently many unnecessarily large increases in tax levies were made in 1946 and many more will be made in succeeding years unless the law is clarified and amended. We urge and will support legislation to clarify and simplify this law and to make the tax rate limitations more effective.

Even though existing maximum tax rate limitations are reduced from present levels by state law it is probable that any new laws will allow unnecessarily large tax increases in many taxing districts, especially after the end of the five year transitional period. This will place much greater responsibility for control of property taxes upon local people. Citizens must become much better informed about and take a much more active part in local governmental affairs if they wish to prevent unnecessary increases in taxes. In order to make essential facts concerning local taxes more readily available to citizens, uniform and simple budgeting, accounting and auditing procedures are required. Therefore, we urge and will support legislation requiring all local units of government to use uniform budget forms and uniform accounting and auditing procedures adapted to the specific needs of each taxing unit.

XV. RURAL SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

We reaffirm our policy of eliminating small, unnecessary school administrative units. We recommend legislation providing that State financial aid be withdrawn from administrative grade school districts with fewer than ten pupils and from high schools with fewer than ten pupils per grade. The qualifying figure for elementary school districts gradually should be raised to fifteen pupils and that for high schools to twenty pupils per grade.

We reaffirm our previously expressed policy of encouraging the improvement of rural schools through the reorganization of school districts and other means. We recognize and approve the fine spirit in which most counties and communities have accepted the County School Survey Law. We recommend that the officers of the Association seek specific legislation to enable a vote to be taken on any county committee proposals for reorganized districts including county-wide school districts and community unit districts.

We will also sponsor legislation to distribute the burden of school support more equitably by abolishing school administrative districts which have had fewer than five pupils for three successive years. Exceptions should be made where such requirements would work an unnecessary hardship upon local people because of road conditions or other geographical factors.

XVI. UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING

The housing facilities for the Home Economics Department at the University of Illinois are inadequate and out of date. We will join with the Illinois Home Bureau Federation to secure a state appropriation for a new home economics building with adequate equipment for the research and educational program of this department.

XVII. FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR AIRCRAFT OWNERS

The use of aircraft is increasing rapidly. This results in an increased number of aircraft accidents involving public liability and property damage. At the present time there is no law in our state requiring financial responsibility on the part of the aircraft owners or operators causing such damage. Property owners and other individuals should be adequately protected in case they are injured or adversely affected in any way by aircraft accidents or forced landings.

Therefore, we urge and will support legislation requiring each aircraft owner and operator to submit proof of financial responsibility before being allowed to operate an aircraft in this state.

XVIII. STATE REGULATION OF INSURANCE RATES

We are opposed to any legislation or regulations which would require all casualty insurance companies, including mutual companies, to maintain uniform rates. The state should limit its regulation to that which is necessary to make certain that the Insurance Companies are financially sound and their policyholders fairly treated. If a mutual company can operate soundly at a lower premium rate than other companies, it should be allowed to do so. We will vigorously oppose any attempt that may be made in Illinois to restrict the freedom of mutual companies to operate for the benefit of their members, providing their operation is nondiscriminatory as between members and such operation meets the requirements of the State Department of Insurance insofar as sound practices and procedures are concerned.

XIX. FARM BUREAU MEMBERSHIP

The present Illinois Farm Bureau membership of more than 130,000 is most gratifying, but the opportunity for greatly increased membership still exists. The membership in many counties is still low in relation to potential membership. Practically every county has one or more townships that are poorly organized.

Farmers are fully conscious of the importance of organization. They realize today as never before that only through complete organization can they hope to meet the problems and the responsibilities that face agriculture.

We, therefore, urge township, county and state leaders to redouble their efforts to establish and maintain such a program of service as will fully serve the present members and attract the non-member. We also urge that an effort be made to reach all potential members and, that they be personally invited to join with their neighbors in Farm Bureau. The time to do this is NOW.

FARMERS WANT ECONOMY, PRICE STABILITY — SHUMAN

(*Continued from page 29*)

certain that this committee will make a significant contribution to thinking along these lines.

Farmers believe in full production and they would certainly prefer not to return to the specific crop acreage control programs of the past. However, farmers know that prices supported at 90% of parity without any program for keeping production in balance with effective demand could result in huge surplus accumulation. Excessive production and surplus accumulation would be wasteful of soil resources as well as disastrous to price levels. Much of the surplus production in the past has come from increased grain acreage at the expense of proper land use and conservation practices. Consideration should be given to coupling the support price program with an effective soil conservation plan. Much public support could be had for a plan that would assure those producers who conserve the soil a parity price for their products.

Many people, especially those in great cities, have been led to believe that farmers are getting rich. As you all know, this is far from the truth. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Illinois gross cash farm income in 1945 was $1,198,790,000.

Investigations by the University of Illinois indicate that about 60 per cent of gross farm income was required for operating expenses. Working from these figures we find that net cash receipts in 1945 averaged only $44.77 per farm per week. Out of that $44.77 the farmer had to pay income taxes, rent and interest.

After meeting these charges the average Illinois farmer had less than $30 a week for his labor, according to estimates by the Illinois Agricultural Association research department.

During the first seven months of 1946, Illinois farmers took in about 7 per cent more cash than in the corresponding period of 1945. Prices of farm equipment and supplies, however, have increased 10 to 20 per cent. Consequently net income of Illinois farmers this year will be little if any higher than in 1945.

World Problems

Agriculture, as much as any other group, has deep interest in the attainment of permanent world peace. We favor every reasonable effort to establish and maintain world peace. We commend Congress and the Administration for their non-political cooperation in the development of the United Nations organization. Farmers are practical in their approach to a solution of this unsolved problem. They know that we in America cannot separate ourselves from the world. However, we must concentrate on making our democracy so strong that it will be invulnerable to the attacks of those from within who would destroy our form of government.

If we can live in a spirit of brotherhood here at home, perhaps we can then convince the people of other nations that world brotherhood and peace are more to be desired than world domination.

As soon as the eggs hatch, spray bagworms on evergreens with one pound lead arsenate and one pound hydrated lime in 25 gallons of water.

Manager and board of directors of Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange are shown during Carbondale meeting. Left to right: (front) D. B. Kirtland, Clark county; President A. O. Eckert, St. Clair; Manager L. L. Colvis; L. A. Floyd, Bond; Secretary-Treasurer F. G. Anderson, Union; (second row) H. E. Hartley, Marion; Orin Hertz, Washington county farm adviser; Vice President E. D. McGuire, Jackson; William Beauman, Johnson; (back row) Trevor Jeffries, Jefferson; Arthur Foreman, Pike; Lyman Creed, Marion; and R. B. Endicott, Pulaski. Not present is Chester Boland, Edgar.

Fruit Growers Exchange Marks 25th Anniversary with New Records

THE ILLINOIS Fruit Growers Exchange, pioneer fruit and vegetable cooperative, announced at the marketing conference of the IAA annual convention in Chicago that its $125,000 cold storage plant will be ready for use early in 1947.

Near completion of this new building with its 60,000 bushel storage capacity climaxes 25 years of growth for the Fruit Growers Exchange, first of the IAA marketing co-ops.

Surviving good times and bad, successes and failures, the Fruit Growers Exchange is now in a strong financial position and has reached a high in membership and sales volume, its manager, L. L. Colvis, stated in his annual report.

Fruit growers themselves subscribed $65,000 in class A preferred stock for the new building and offered more money than this after the stock was sold.

Volume of fruit handled this year was placed at 370,522 bushels. Accounting for most of the fruit marketed this year were: apples, 198,839 bushels, peaches, 155,939 bushels, and strawberries, 4,505 crates.

In his report on fruit marketing Colvis said that this year nearly every state from Massachusetts to Colorado received shipments of fruit from the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange.

As an aid in marketing of fruit and vegetables a teletype has been installed in the Carbondale office and is in addition to the special long distance telephone and direct Western Union wire already in use.

Although the greatest volume originates in southern Illinois around Carbondale, Colvis said, many growers from other parts of the state sell through the Exchange, especially apple growers in Eastern and Western Illinois and strawberry growers of the Edgar County Association.

Explaining that most sales are made through the Carbondale office, he pointed out that almost all fruit goes direct from grower's packing shed to its destination and does not pass through Exchange warehouses.

Their campaign to improve the quality and pack of fruit being shipped is paying dividends. This year a majority of sales were on the basis of U. S. No.1 and U. S. fancy grades.

In addition, repeat orders from buyers surpassed anything the Exchange has experienced during the past five years, Colvis said.

New sales manager is R. S. McBride who began working for the Exchange in June. He will alternate his time between Illinois during the busy summer season and a Texas organization during winter months.

Much of the field work done for cooperating orchardists is handled by Dudley Klamp, who also acts as assistant sales manager.

Right arm of the marketing exchange is the purchasing subsidiary, the Fruit Exchange Supply Company, headed by Manager Fred Bierer.

The supply company has maintained a stair-step growth for the fifth consecutive year, Colvis indicated.

For the first nine months of 1946 sales totaling $425,000 were made. This compares to $380,000 for '45, $260,000 for '44, $152,000 for '43, and $82,000 for '42.

The supply company returned these dividends to its members: 4 per cent on baskets, 8 per cent on spray materials, 5 per cent on fertilizers, 10 per cent on miscellaneous.

Many dividend checks, the report indicated, ranged from $100 to $500.

ANNOUNCE CORN LOAN RATES FOR '46 CROP

Corn loan rates for the 1946 crop, ranging by counties from $1.05 to $1.34 per bushel and averaging $1.15 nationally, were announced Nov. 18 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Last year's national average was $1.10 per bushel, the rates by counties varying from 90 cents to $1.15.

The 1946 rates are based upon 90 per cent of the parity price of corn as of Oct. 1, 1946. Parity on that date was $1.28 as a national average, as contrasted with $1.12 at the same time last year.

Corn eligible for loans must grade No. 3 or better, except for moisture content, or No. 4 test weight only. Loans will be available to producers from Dec. 1, 1946 through July 31, 1947.

TO OUR READERS

If you are an Illinois Farm Bureau member and are not receiving your copy of the IAA RECORD, check with your county organization director, to see that he has sent in your full and correct address showing your rural route number. According to postal regulations, the mailman must have your rural route number, or in the case of a town address, the street and number. County organization directors should make certain that *full* and *complete* addresses are submitted on all new members, otherwise they will not receive the IAA RECORD. Only one copy of the RECORD is sent out on a joint membership.

Fewer Sheep Cause Reduction in *Illinois Wool Marketing Operations*

At the speakers' table during the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association conference are, left to right: Roy V. Edwards, Champaign; F. A. Easterly, Carbondale; B. W. Horan, Reynolds; R. H. Voorhees, Jerseyville; IAA Secretary George E. Metzger; Manager C. E. Strand and Verna Gridley, office secretary.

A SHARP decline in sheep numbers, a set-up in buying from other wool dealers, and large world stock piles, brought new troubles and reduced operations for the Illinois Wool Marketing Association during the past year.

Members were told at their annual meeting by President William Temple of La Salle county that the wool clip marketed through the association dropped to 200,000 pounds from 275,000 sold in 1945. The annual meeting was held in conjunction with the IAA annual convention in Chicago.

Secretary-Treasurer Sam F. Russell said that even with reduced volume members stood to gain up to a nickel a pound by marketing their wool cooperatively.

Chief buyer for the association's wool was the Commodity Credit Corporation. They paid up to 57 cents for top grades with overall average of about 48 cents. Marketing the wool cost members about six cents a pound.

Need Storage House

At the annual meeting the board of directors presented their recommendation that a full-time man be hired to head the association's program.

They also said that an effort was made this year and in 1945 to buy or rent a warehouse to grade and store wool before shipping it out of state. No building was found to meet their needs.

The association handled its wool through county wool pools in cooperation with local Farm Bureaus which appointed managers with approval of the state organization.

Local managers weighed, stored and shipped the wool and for their services were paid one cent a pound. This year, however, they made no cash advances.

The wool, assembled in lots, was shipped direct to the Indianapolis warehouse of the Indiana Wool Growers Association. There it was graded by the Indiana Wool Growers Ass'n. and appraised by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and sold by the National Wool Marketing Corp. to the C.C.C.

Illinois is a member of the National Wool Marketing Corporation and previously had sent its wool to the National in Boston. After the wool was graded at Indianapolis the Illinois Wool Growers sent their advances direct to members.

Final Settlement Soon

These cash advances made were: clear medium, 35 cents per pound; fine and feed wools, 25 cents per pound; rejects, 20 cents.

Advances were made because the CCC guaranteed ceiling prices. These ceilings have been extended until April 1, 1947.

Wool was shipped to Indianapolis in two lots. Russell warned members that those who shipped their wool too late to have it graded and appraised in the first lot will be last to receive their final payments.

Russell said counties that had their wool in by Aug. 1 will soon get their final settlement check on this year's wool.

Added payments to members are being sent from the National Wool Marketing Corporation — refunds dating as far back as 1932.

These refunds represent payments from certificates of interest issued by the National, payments which have been held up until the organization built up central stock of $1,000,000.

This has been done and now earnings will be paid on a more current basis.

New crop-share and livestock-share lease forms, adapted to changed conditions, have been prepared by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Copies may be examined at the office of the county farm adviser.

Further Gains Reported By Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association

GAINS in cooperative auditing during the 1946 fiscal year were reported by C. E. Strand, manager of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, at the organization's meeting held during the annual convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

A net increase of 35 member clients was reported by this IAA affiliate, a cooperative offering an auditing and general business service to its members consisting of cooperatives and farmer-owned organizations.

Its membership of 464 activities consists of 92 Farm Bureaus, 67 Farm Bureau subsidiaries, 32 cold storage lockers, 100 grain elevators, 19 livestock companies, five insurance companies, 84 service companies, three Home Bureaus, and 30 miscellaneous organizations.

During the past year the association had the greatest volume of business in its history with a total income in excess of $124,000. Operating expenses amounted to about $115,000 for net income of more than $9,000.

In order to handle the volume of work necessary to complete the number of audits performed by the company, the state has been divided into eight districts. Offices are maintained at Chicago, Oregon, Bloomington, Champaign, Springfield, Galesburg, Peoria and Edwardsville.

About 33 billion pounds of corncobs are produced annually on United States farms. An average bushel of ear corn contains 11 pounds of cobs.

Illinois Grain Terminals About Ready to go!

"ALL grain co-ops in the Midwest will be strengthened through our newly organized Illinois Grain Terminals Company," George Iftner of Pekin, acting manager, told delegates at the grain marketing conference at the Illinois Agricultural Association annual meeting.

"We will soon be able to enter the field of grain merchandising," Iftner said, pointing out that principal efforts this year have been directed toward organizing elevators into a giant merchandising cooperative.

Plans to organize Illinois Grain Terminals Company were approved last year after a two year study of needs and trends in cooperative grain marketing.

Local elevators, county companies and subterminal river companies were enlisted or organized into the company this year, Iftner reported.

Discussing the purpose of Illinois Grain Terminals and reason for its formation, Iftner said: "Under this new setup the farmer will be able to channel his grain directly to the consumer. Grain will move from his local elevator and will be sold to Illinois Grain Terminals, which in turn will sell to millers, processors and other users.

"Illinois Grains will effect savings not now realized by acquiring elevator facilities at terminal markets and barge equipment to move grain on the Illinois and Mississippi waterways."

Illinois Grain Corporation, the IAA's state-wide commission company, will continue to serve as a commission and brokerage service to its member elevators, to the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa, and the Indiana Grain Cooperative, Inc.

A summary of various organizational activities was presented by Iftner as follows.

Hancock Grain Company on Sept. 1 purchased the four elevators of the Denver Farmers Cooperative Company at Denver, Basco, Bowen and West Point.

Bureau County Grain Company was organized and on July 1 bought the original farmers elevator at Princeton to serve as a nucleus of a grain and feed program.

Local farmers elevators reorganizing under the 1923 Co-operative Act were Jamaica, Meridan, Rees, Arenzville, Guthrie, and Bath.

Southern Illinois Grain Company was organized by the Illinois Farm Supply Company as a subsidiary to market wheat at the Benton mill. This new company this year handled about 70,000 bushels of wheat and served parts of five southern Illinois counties.

Backbone of the business of the Illinois Grain Terminals Company will probably come from river operations that are being organized by county Farm Bureaus on or near the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

Here a system of barges and towboats, operating between river subterminal points, and possibly trucking systems, are contemplated. It will help realize for farmers full savings of water transportation.

Three river operating companies have been organized and are in various stages of operations. A summary of their activities for the year follows.

Western Illinois Grain Company, organized late in 1945, purchased the river elevator at Dallas City and three county elevators at Adrian, McCall and Ferris.

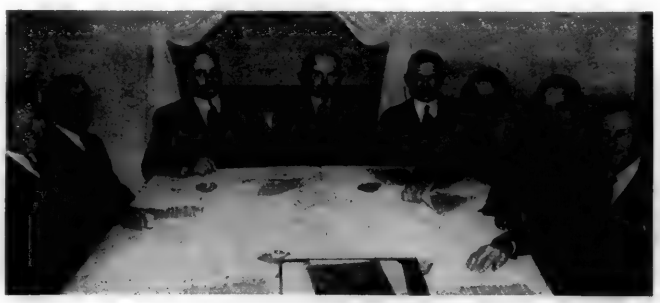
Operations started Feb. 1, when Fred Watt, manager, shipped the first barge of grain in May at a time when little old corn was left in the country. About $100,000 of stock was issued to subscribers in four counties the company will serve — Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, and Warren.

Havana River Grain Company made rapid progress during the summer as the stock raising campaign resulted in subscriptions totaling nearly $100,000 from Mason, Logan, Menard, Cass, Schuyler, McDonough, and Fulton counties.

On July 1 Havana Grains bought the land and properties of the Havana Cooperative Grain Company. Oscar Athey was employed as manager. A 60,000 bushel river elevator is being constructed.

Prairie Grain Company will serve La Salle, Lee, Henry, Marshall-Putnam, Stark, Woodford, Bureau and Peoria counties by buying or building river houses on the Illinois River between Peoria and Morris.

This company bought three land sites at Lacon, Hennepin, and Ottawa and elevators will be built on these three sites as soon as supplies are available. Some $200,000 have been raised by stock subscriptions to finance the operations.



ILLINOIS GRAIN TERMINALS BOARD

Left to right: C. J. Diehl, Monroe county; Andrew Larson, Mason, who resigned in favor of J. Howard Stone, Mason City; Homer Curtiss, Jo Daviess, president; Charles Schmitt, Logan, vice president; Milton Warren, Piatt, secretary; James Holderman, Grundy; Marion Herzog, McDonough; Wesley Attig, Lee. Arthur Burwash, Champaign, is also a member of the board.

Members of the Illinois Grain Corporation board of directors are, left to right, seated: Sam Yergler, Iroquois county; C. A. Hunt, Grundy; J. Fred Romine, Douglas; Secretary John H. Butterfield, Christian; President Charles Schmitt, Logan; Vice President Carl O. Johnson, Marshall-Putnam; Marie Hetherington, office secretary; A. E. Burwash, Champaign; E. E. Stevenson, La Salle; C. J. Elliott, La Salle. Standing: Erwin Isenberg, Madison; Charles Lauritzen, Livingston; K. T. Smith, Bond, and L. J. Sutter, McLean. Not present are Ralph Vercler, Tazewell, and Arthur Bertsche, Livingston.

Illinois GRAIN CORPORATION DECLARES ONE CENT PER BUSHEL REFUND

ILLINOIS Grain Corporation announced patronage refunds of about one cent a bushel during the company's annual meeting held Nov. 18 at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago.

Savings and volume of business were second largest since the company was organized and a sharp increase in volume of grain marketed cooperatively next year was forecast by Manager Frank Haines.

Selling and brokerage agency for 113 member elevators, Illinois Grain marketed more than 16 million bushels of grain for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30. During 1945 a record of 25 million bushels were handled.

At their annual meeting members were told that patronage refunds would total $146,802.04 and will be passed back to member elevators in form of cash and class "C" preferred stock.

Eight new member companies were added during the fiscal year. They are: Bureau County Grain Company; Southern Illinois Grain Company; Farmers Grain Company, Kane; Erie Cooperative Company; Virden Grain Company; Farmers Elevator Company, Jamaica; Stark Service Company, and Rees Farmer Elevator Company.

Owned and controlled by grain producers through their local cooperatives, county Farm Bureau and the IAA, the company maintains terminal offices in Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis with branch offices at Mendota; Bloomington, Champaign and Jacksonville.

Illinois Grain works closely with similiar cooperatives in Indiana and Iowa and increased volume from these states has had the effect of lowering costs and increasing savings to each state company.

In an address, before the Illinois Grain Corporation, that sparkled with wit and philosophy, M. D. Guild, manager of the Indiana Grain Corporation, reviewed the history of the cooperative movement and the contribution of agriculture to the welfare of America.

". . . No great enterprise has been built through tilling the soil, yet all through the decades we have found the farmer producing the necessities of life which everyone shares and enjoys . . . but the farmer had not been adequately compensated for it," Guild pointed out. He added, however that farm leaders went to work and Congress gave farmers an opportunity through organizing among themselves to share a decent part of the national income.

"That's when the cooperatives of this country were born — not by accident, but by necessity. . . Supply cooperatives were formed. . . Then we find that the producer by himself in the marketing field was but chaff in the wind, but by joining hands with his neighbor he created a sales agency in an institution such as the Illinois Grain Corporation. . . So the farmer joined hands with his neighbor to meet the competition with a highly organized industry in order that he might do for himself what other industries were doing for themselves, rather than become wards of the state."

Guild built up an unbreakable case for the cooperatives in their position on federal income tax and pointing out that many industries are escaping corporation income taxes by operating as partnerships.

Guild cited the fact that of about 2½ million business enterprises in the wholesale field of the U. S., 86½ per cent are partnerships, 13.1 per cent are corporations and one-half of one per cent are cooperatives. "So who are the great majority of people escaping the corporation federal income tax," Guild asked. "It can't be the cooperatives."

Guild urged the support of the cooperative credit institutions for agriculture and stressed the fact that the sovereignty of any cooperative remains with the producer himself and not with the manager or the director.

"The producer is the man we are trying to serve," he asserted, "so it is our responsibility to see that he maintains his rightful place in an organized society, that he manages his own affairs and that the time never comes when the American farmer cannot rightfully claim agriculture as his own."

TERMINALS ACTING HEAD

George H. Iftner, director of grain marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association, has been appointed acting manager of the Illinois Grain Terminals Company, recently organized IAA grain marketing affiliate.

George Iftner

Iftner came to the IAA in 1942 as grain marketing director. Before this he served as farm adviser for eight years in Tazewell county.

Graduating from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1922, Iftner worked as an assistant in agronomy at the College and later taught vocational agriculture at Alvin and Sullivan before going into farm advisory work.

GAY APRON FOR WORK OR PLAY

These neatly trimmed aprons are sturdy enough for kitchen use, pretty enough for company. Top apron, pale yellow in color, is banded by strips of bright plaid. Bottom apron, of turquoise cotton, has white edging of eyelet embroidery. For free instructions enclose self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, IAA Record, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Illinois.

TELLS OF PHILIPPINES

In Moultrie County the Home Bureau members had an opportunity to learn first hand "Life in the Philippines."

Mrs. Atienza of Manila was a guest at a county membership training meeting. Mrs. Atienza is a graduate student in home economics at the University of Illinois. She is anxious to learn all she can about the home economics extension program in the hope that she can help organize a similar organization in the Philippines when she returns.

Mrs. Atienza told of some of the harrowing experiences she and her husband, who is a doctor, had during the raids on Manila. At present Mr. Atienza is studying at Harvard.

According to Mrs. Atienza the Philippine women have a deep admiration for the American homemaker and look up to her as a standard for fashion, homemaking, and leadership. —Mrs. Neva Love, Sullivan, Moultrie County publicity chairman.

NET $115

McDonough County Home Bureau members served 140 box lunches for a Farm Bureau Farm Management tour this fall and netted $115.00.—Fern Marshall, Vermont, secretary of the executive board of McDonough county.

QUAKERS ASK HELP FOR HUNGRY IN EUROPE

In the hungriest parts of Europe, the Quakers are feeding children a new and doubly nutritious cereal. This cereal is being made by an American processor at cost. It contains 20 per cent hard winter wheat, 10 per cent soybeans and 70 per cent rolled oats. It looks very much like rolled oats, but it contains twice as much protein and other food values. It is easily cooked and appetizing to eat.

Farmers over the country are getting together with their neighbors and making grain collection a cooperative project in their church or community so that the Quakers may have grains with which to make the relief cereal.

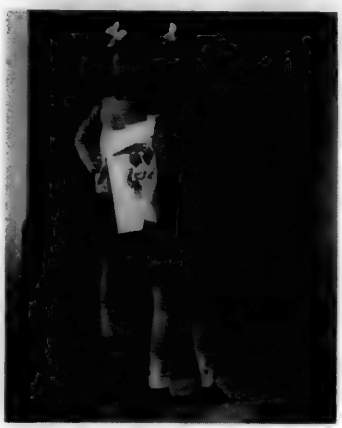
Others are making out checks to the American Friends Service Committee, and mailing them to the "Gifts-in kind Relief Office at 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa."

A temporary branch office of the American Friends Service Committee is located at Quaker Hill, Richmond, Ind. Those interested in learning more about this relief project may write to either the Indiana or Philadelphia offices.

ENTERTAINS 100

The Cass County Home Bureau entertained 100 members and guests at a tea this fall at the Presbyterian church in Virginia. The County Executive board acted as hostesses with Mrs. R. B. Roher and Miss Donovan Hester, home adviser, presiding at the tea table. Guest speaker was Mrs. Loren Johnston, Altona, District Director for the West Central District of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation.—Mrs. Leo F. Devlin, Jr., Ashland, Cass county publicity chairman.

SWEATER SET FOR YOUNG MISS



This young miss wears miniature replica of a schoolgirl's sweater set. Long-sleeved pullover and wool skirt makes fine outfit for playtime. This smooth cardigan is handy, too, for extra warmth during cold winter months or coatless spring days. For free instructions enclose self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, IAA Record, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

MARKS 10TH YEAR

The Morgan County Home Bureau in celebrating its tenth anniversary of Home Bureau at its annual meeting had a special ceremony. The past county presidents planned a candle lighting ceremony in connection with a pageant depecting the progress and growth of Home Bureau during the past ten years in Morgan County.

Miss Pearl Barnes, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, was the speaker.—Mrs. W. M. Bealmear, Morgan county publicity chairman.

BUY SAVINGS BONDS

The United States Savings Bond, with its guaranteed values, when held to maturity, pays a better return than any similar security anywhere, and the full faith and credit of the United States Government stands back of this Bond.

There is no stronger security anywhere in the world today.

During World War II, farm people put over 5 billion dollars into War Bonds.

The U. S. Treasury Department recommends that for a sound financial program, farmers should avoid speculation in land, keep debts at a safe level, hold War Bonds as long as possible and continue to build financial reserves in U. S. Savings Bonds.

Country Life
INSURANCE
COMPANY
608 South Dearborn St.
Chicago 5, Illinois

IT IS our privilege to help insure that the hopes of tender years can be realized, that the burden of elder years can be lightened, that a man in his youth can lay long-time plans with confidence. The wistful hopes of Christmas and the stern plans of the New Year will both be closer to reality if underwritten by a planned, economical Country Life insurance program.

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Silent Night

The snow is whiter, the tree brighter — the night more silent, more full of magic, where Christmas stars shine on a weathered farmstead nestled under a blanket of fresh snow. It is our great privilege to work with and for the friendly folk who call this home.

Illinois Agricultural Association

and 99 County Farm Bureaus

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Volume 25

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JANUARY 1947

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

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You will like our new Blue Seal feeds—they are formulated to give maximum production. These feeds include: a 30% Breeder Supplement and a 20% Breeder Mash for producing eggs of high hatchability, and an improved 30% Poultry Balancer for laying and growth. Our improved Grow Mash now contains 18% protein.

DAIRYMEN

Our Blue Seal Supplement has been improved in quality and is now available as a 34% protein feed.

CATTLEMEN

Blue Seal Steer Supplement is a high-quality feed containing 36% protein. This new Supplement is a combination of high-quality protein ingredients, well-balanced to give maximum and economical feeding gains.

HOGMEN

Our four modern Blue Seal Swine Supplements, while not new this season, continue to meet the nutritional needs of your swine as outlined by the "Illinois Plan" of feeding protein supplements.

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Blue Seal Feed Distributors offer a Direct-To-Farm Service which saves time, expense, and eliminates "shopping around for feed." Adequate supply—Dependable delivery—Where you want it.

Distributed exclusively by 70 member companies affiliated with

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

A NEW CHAPTER

By President Charles B. Shuman

THE year 1946 is a closed chapter in the history book of the ages. No matter how many mistakes have been made nor how many victories won, we can do nothing now to change the record. However, we once again have the opportunity to profit by the experiences of the past in looking forward to the new year. Three hundred and sixty-five unspoiled pages lie before us. What is to be written upon these clean pages depends, to a large extent, on our actions.

Organized farmers looking forward to the new year have, in recent annual meetings, adopted resolutions setting forth some things they hope to see accomplished in 1947. Agriculture is prepared to present an unselfish program for the good of all America and to challenge all other segments of our economy to join in support. Farmers insist that labor and industry cease their senseless conflict which, during recent months, has threatened to destroy our democracy. Voluntary action by industry to assure the workers greater security and, in return, voluntary action by labor to give greater rather than less production per worker, could bring industrial peace. However, if this voluntary action is not taken, farmers will insist that the powers of government be used to bring an end to the confusion and conflict of recent months.

Reflecting the thinking of farmers from all sections and phases of agriculture, the resolutions adopted by voting delegates of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Illinois Agricultural Association deal with many other problems facing America. The development of monetary and fiscal policies to stabilize the general price level; the establishment and maintenance of a proper relationship among prices of agricultural and industrial products; the correlation and acceleration of the soil conservation program, and the stabilization of international relations in the interest of world peace are a few of the important problems upon which farmers hope progress can be reported when the pages of the year 1947 are recorded.

These are national problems but we can all help in their solution. If the program of organized agriculture is right, it can be put into effect only if aggressively supported. In 1947 we need the best thinking and the best cooperation that farmers can give their organization. It is not enough to hold our own; we must build an even stronger Farm Bureau.

In bringing you this first message of the new year, it is my sincere wish that happiness and progress will mark your path through 1947. May we help to make this year a better and brighter chapter in the history of the world.

JANUARY, 1947 • VOLUME 25, NUMBER 1

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
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President, Charles B. Shuman.....Sullivan
Vice-President, Floyd E. Morris.....Buffalo
Secretary, Paul E. Mathias.....Hinsdale
Field Sec., Geo. E. Metzger.....Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington
Asst. Treas., A. R. Wright.....Varna
Comptroller, C. C. Chapelle.....Chicago
General Counsel, Donald Kirkpatrick.....Chicago

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(By Congressional Districts)

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12th.....C. J. Elliott, Streator
13th.....Homer Curtiss, Stockton
14th.....Otto Stolley, Stronghurst
15th.....Edwin Gumm, Galesburg
16th.....Russell V. McKee, Varna
17th.....E. T. Culnan, Lincoln
18th.....John T. Evans, Hoopeston
19th.....Milton W. Warren, Mansfield
20th.....K. T. Smith, Greenfield
21st.....Dan L. Clarke, New Berlin
22nd.....J. King Eaton, Edwardsville
23rd.....Chester McCord, Newton
24th.....Lyman Bunting, Ellery
25th.....Albert Webb, Ewing

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Country Mutual Fire Co.....J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Country Mutual Casualty Co.....Frank V. Wilcox, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Auditing Assn.....C. E. Strand, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Service Co.....Donald Kirkpatrick, Sec.
Ill. Co-op Locker Service.....C. F. Musser, Mgr.
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Ill. Farm Supply Co.....C. H. Becker, Mgr.
Ill. Fruit Growers' Exchange.....L. L. Colvis, Mgr.
Ill. Grain Corporation.....Howard McWard, Mgr.
Ill. Gr. Terminals Co.....G. H. Iltner, Acting Mgr.
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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to improve agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

A NEW CHAPTER

By President Charles B. Shuman

THE year 1946 is a closed chapter in the history book of the ages. No matter how many mistakes have been made nor how many victories won, we can do nothing now to change the record. However, we once again have the opportunity to profit by the experiences of the past in looking forward to the new year. Three hundred and sixty-five unspoiled pages lie before us. What is to be written upon these clean pages depends to a large extent, on our actions.

Organized farmers looking forward to the new year have, in recent annual meetings, adopted resolutions setting forth some things they hope to see accomplished in 1947. Agriculture is prepared to present an unselfish program for the good of all America and to challenge all other segments of our economy to join in support. Farmers insist that labor and industry cease their senseless conflict which, during recent months, has threatened to destroy our democracy. Voluntary action by industry to assure the workers greater security and, in return, voluntary action by labor to give greater rather than less production per worker [illegible] industrial peace. However, if this voluntary action is not taken, farmers will insist that the powers of government [illegible]

[illegible] and phases of agriculture, the resolutions adopted by voting delegates of the Ame[illegible] Illinois Agricultural [illegible] problems facing Ame[illegible] and local policies [illegible] establishment and maintenance of a proper relationship [illegible] the prices of agri[illegible] production and [illegible] and the [illegible] interest of world peace are a few of the important projects upon which farm[illegible] the pages of the [illegible]

These are [illegible] their solution. It [illegible] tonight, it can be [illegible] ported. It [illegible] cooperation that farmers can give their organization. It is not enough to hold [illegible] stronger Farm Bureau.

In bringing [illegible] its most [illegible] your path [illegible]

JANUARY, 1947 • VOLUME 25, NUMBER 1

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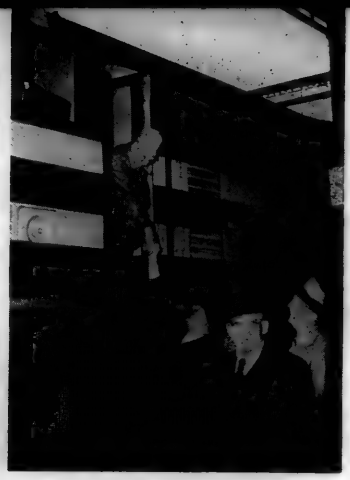

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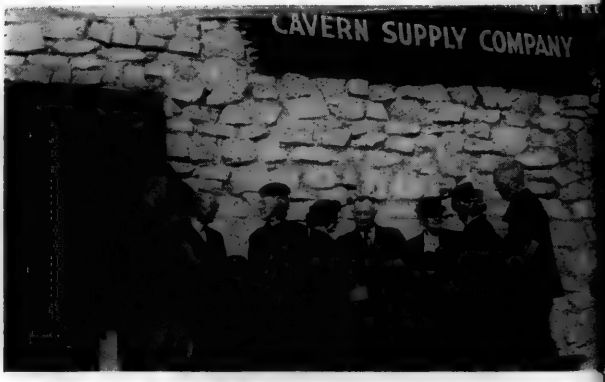

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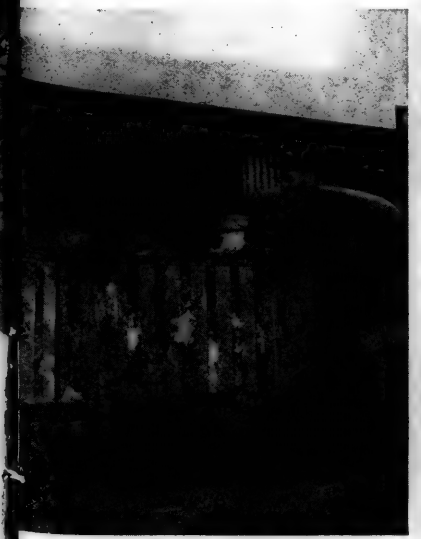

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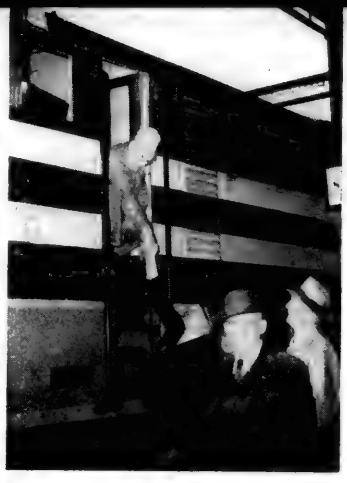

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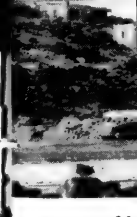

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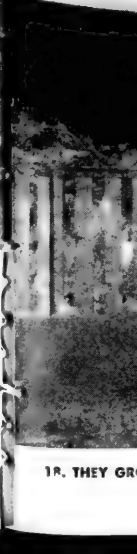

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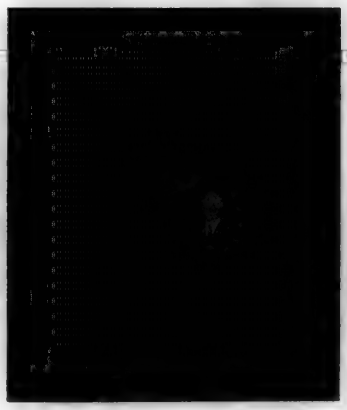

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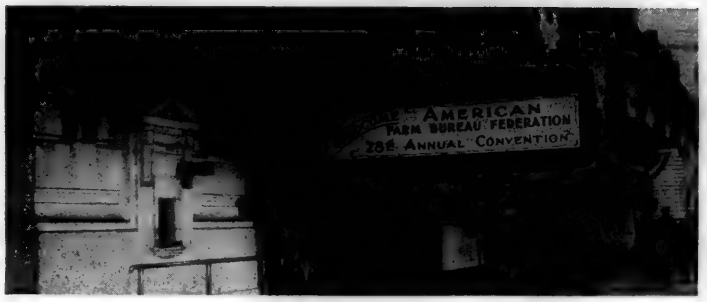

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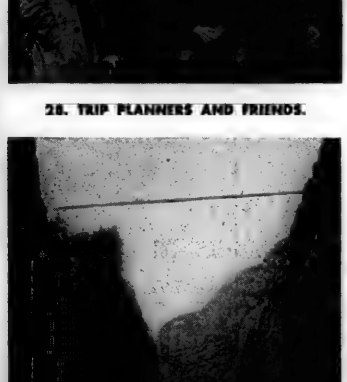

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By CRESTON FOSTER

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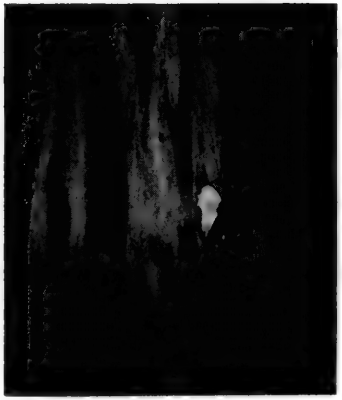

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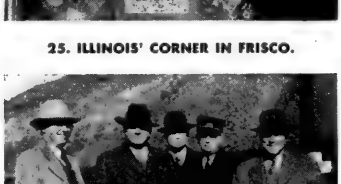

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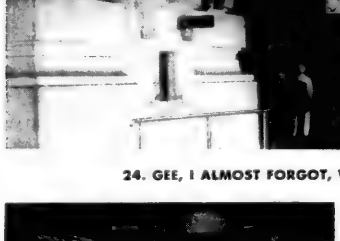

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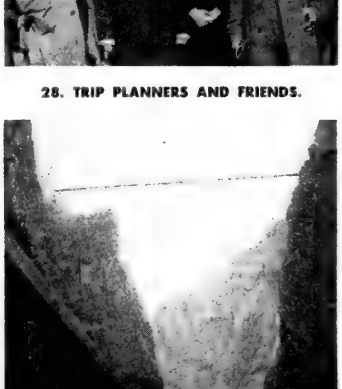

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WHAT'S AHEAD?

5,000 Farmers Try To Find Answer To This Question Facing Agriculture, at San Francisco AFBF Convention

By CRESTON FOSTER
IAA RECORD Editor

WHAT'S ahead for American agriculture?

That was the biggest question in the minds of farmers from 45 states and Puerto Rico as they met in San Francisco for the largest convention ever held by the American Farm Bureau Federation. Official registration was 5,000 with more than 650 from Illinois, but hotel agencies in the convention city reported 9,000 reservations filled.

It was the biggest convention San Francisco had seen in some time and no doubt labor and industry groups of that area were impressed with the united strength of Farm Bureau.

Throughout the sessions it was pointed out that today the farmer is receiving a relatively fair price in the market place. He has established a production record second to none. But he's wondering what's ahead. While industry and labor are talking about higher prices, a number of expert economists are making the headlines with their forecasts of a slump in farm prices.

It is indeed a strange phenomenon. Here is agriculture, the one and only group that has consistently fulfilled its responsibility by producing to meet current needs. And, if the experts are right, agriculture is the one group that is going to be penalized with lower prices for increasing production 30 per cent over pre-war.

The farmer would like to continue his full production schedule, but he wonders if labor and industry will restrict their output a few years hence when supply catches up with demand. Industry has done that before and it may do it again.

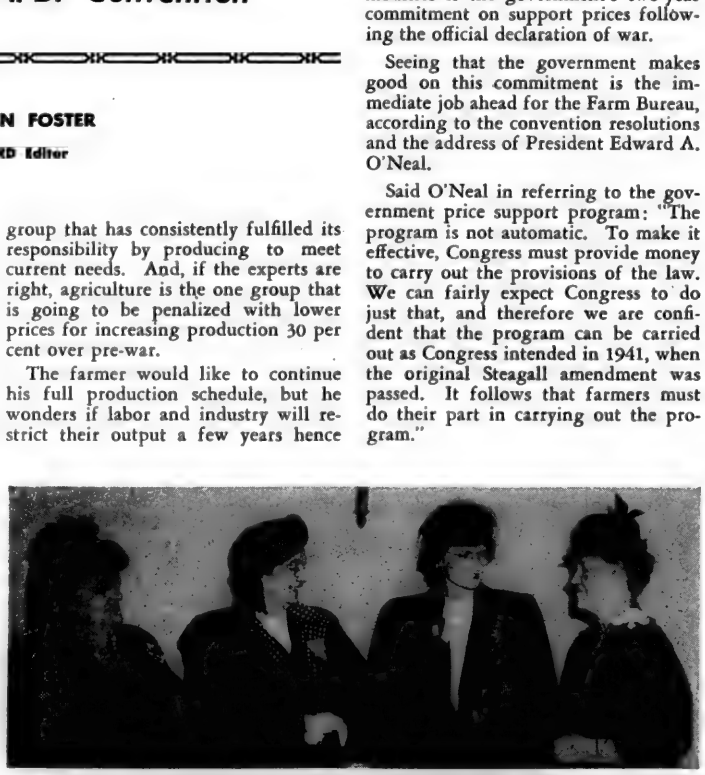
There are several factors in the picture, however, that were not present after the last World War. First is the present day strength of the Farm Bureau.The annual meeting report showed the American Farm Bureau Federation to have 1,128,259 farm families in 45 states and Puerto Rico in 1946. Based on USDA estimates of 4.1 members in the U. S. average farm family, this figure represents more than four million people in the Farm Bureau, making it the largest farm organization in the country.

That Farm Bureau membership is going to be a potent influence in the days ahead. However, there is an ever-increasing need for greater organization and enrollment under the Farm Bureau banner. This is apparent in view of the huge membership of organized labor and the strong influence exerted by industry.

The other factor that is expected to soften the price decline of farm commodities is the government's two-year commitment on support prices following the official declaration of war.

Seeing that the government makes good on this commitment is the immediate job ahead for the Farm Bureau, according to the convention resolutions and the address of President Edward A. O'Neal.

Said O'Neal in referring to the government price support program: "The program is not automatic. To make it effective, Congress must provide money to carry out the provisions of the law. We can fairly expect Congress to do just that, and therefore we are confident that the program can be carried out as Congress intended in 1941, when the original Steagall amendment was passed. It follows that farmers must do their part in carrying out the program."



Chatting with Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, right, of the Associated Women of the AFBF, at the annual meeting are, left to right, Mrs. Jennie Hack, Ford county; Mrs. Nettie Billerback, Livingston, and Mrs. Elmer Whidhelm, DeWitt.

"Should it be necessary, farmers must demonstrate their cooperative spirit and their good faith by cooperating in whatever acreage adjustment programs are called for."

The resolutions also asserted that the Farm Bureau will "resist any attempt to destroy the parity concept. . .It is the position of the Farm Bureau that for the Steagall support price period the present parity formula should be used in administering the support price program for most agricultural products. . . For certain non-basic commodities such as livestock and dairy products, however, some revision is needed in the parity formula for administering the support price program. It is recognized by the American Farm Bureau Federation that the parity formula should be modernized to become effective at the end of the Steagall support-price period.

"We earnestly request that the proper agencies of the Land-Grant colleges and the Department of Agriculture give serious study to strengthening the parity formula so that it will be sound, practicable, and workable in meeting the needs of agriculture during the postwar period.

"After such plans have been developed, we request that conference be held among the leading farm organizations and steps be taken to have a definite revised parity plan ready for operation at the close of the Steagall support-price period."

Considering the broad objectives of the Farm Bureau in the years ahead, President O'Neal said the first job for farmers to strengthen their organizations still further. . ."Our strength has been tremendously augmented in recent years, but that strength has not been tested in fires of adversity," President O'Neal said.

The AFBF leader also declared that "We intend to insist that the ever-normal commodity loans and price-stabilization features of the old farm program be continued, because they

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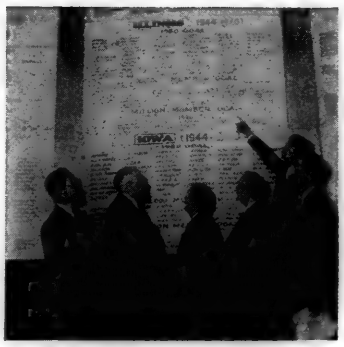

IAA board members look over charts showing Illinois Farm Bureau membership accomplishments at AFBF convention. Counties making AFBF goals are listed. Left to right: President Charles B. Shuman, IAA; Chester McCord, Jasper county; C. J. Elliott, La Salle; John T. Evans, Vermilion; Vice-president Floyd E. Morris, Sangamon, and Otto Steffey, Henderson, chairman of the IAA organization-information committee, points out goal achievements.

California 4-H Club girl pins badge on Gov. Earl Warren of California, center, as AFBF President Edward A. O'Neal looks on.

President Edward A. O'Neal pins the AFBF gold medal for Distinguished Service to Agriculture on the lapel of Rep. Clifford R. Hope, of Kansas.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CONVENTION

AS RECORDED BY THE CAMERA

Illinois board member delegates listen to proceedings at AFBF annual meeting. Starting in the first row, third from left, are: Floyd E. Morris, Sangamon county, IAA vice-president; K. T. Smith, Greene; and at extreme right is a delegate from another state. Back row, left to right: Otto Steffey, Henderson; C. J. Elliott, La Salle; John T. Evans, Vermilion; R. V. McKee, Marshall-Putnam; Chester McCord, Jasper; Homer Curtiss, Jo Daviess, and at extreme right is a delegate from another state.

IAA Organization Director O. D. Brissendon reads the list of counties attaining membership goals before the AFBF convention session.

President Charles B. Shuman of the Illinois Agricultural Association, a member of the AFBF board and a member of the AFBF resolutions committee, sits on platform with the officials of the other State Farm Bureaus. Left to right: George Wilson, California; Herbert Voorhees, New Jersey; R. E. Short, Arkansas; President Shuman, J. F. Porter, Tennessee; Hassil E. Schenck, Indiana; Ransom Aldrich, Mississippi; John M. Bailey, West Virginia.

Bill Worthington of Livingston county is shown at the International exposition with his grand champion Hampshire barrow.

Illinois Takes Big Share of INTERNATIONAL HONORS

By LEW REISNER

IAA RECORD Field Editor

ILLINOIS showmen with their blooded stock and samples of plump grains captured more than a fair share of the championship crowns at the 47th International Livestock Exposition held early in December at the Union Stockyards Amphitheatre in Chicago.

City folks who viewed the blue-bloods from the nation's farms with a mingling of awe and envy saw more than 10,000 prize cattle, sheep, hogs and horses valued at $5,000,000 parade before experienced judges.

Champion junior showmen, the 4-H kids from prairie, range and plantation country, felt for the first time the glare of limelight as reporters, photographers and newsreel cameramen exposed them to quick bursts of publicity.

Throughout the show Illinoisans upheld their state's prestige as a producer of hogs and grain by winning more than their share of blue ribbons in these two divisions.

One of the three big honors in the junior division was won by Bill Worthington, a 19-year-old, one-armed farm youth from Pontiac in Livingston county.

Bill showed his 228-pound Hampshire barrow, "Mike," through the junior swine divisions to win the grand champion award in the barrow class.

Young Bill, an uncrowned hero of the livestock show, lost his arm at the elbow last April when a shirt sleeve caught in the power take-off of a pulverizer plow.

Worthington, a veteran 4-H club showman, said he fed "Mike" on corn, oats, buttermilk, minerals and Blue Seal protein supplement. Blue Seal feeds are sold by the Illinois Farm Supply Company, and Gordon Worthington, Bill's father, is a Livingston County Farm Bureau member.

Illinois won top soybean honors when H. L. Stiegelmier (above) of McLean county was declared the show's soybean king.

Herefords, a new breed of hogs developed largely in Illinois, were shown at the International for the first time this year, and in the fat Hereford swine contest, the champion barrow title went to Yalehurst Farms, Peoria, and the reserve championship to Stephen Ashley of Yorkville.

Reserve Corn King champion went to Edward W. Doubet, Hanna City, who showed a yellow dent hybrid variety. He is the Illinois corn breeder

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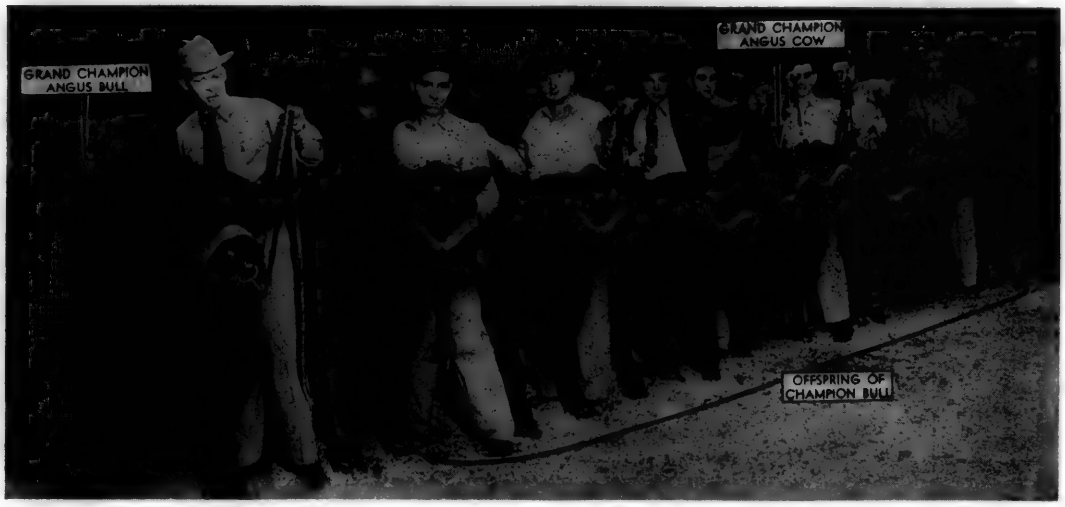


It takes a good strain to produce champion stock. Here's the proof. Grand champion Angus bull, Elleenmere 500, and his offspring, exhibited by J. Garrett Tolan of Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county, were chosen as best group of 10 Aberdeen Angus at Chicago's International Livestock Exposition. One of his daughters, Blackcap Tolan 150, was judged grand champion Angus female.

PLAN COMPLETE SERVICE WITH NEW LOCKER PLANTS

BY FRANK A. GOUGLER
Director, Produce Marketing

WHEN the first cooperative locker plants were built during the late thirties, boards of directors and managers had in mind the rendering of two major services. One service was to provide lockers in which patrons could store their frozen meats, fruits and vegetables; and the other service was the processing of these products.

After a few years it was learned that many patrons were eager to have their lard rendered and hams and bacon cured and smoked. Early constructed plants provided neither space nor equipment for rendering these services. Plants constructed more recently are carefully planned so that these services can be rendered efficiently and to the complete satisfaction of patrons.

During the past few years other new services have been requested. One in which there appears to be wide interest is that of slaughtering animals for producers.

The first locker association to build such a plant is the Henry County Cold Storage Locker Service. The building as first constructed was a concrete block building 20′ x 52′, costing approximately $7,000.00 including equipment. Recently the building has been enlarged providing 500 sq. ft. more room so the slaughtering service can be done more efficiently. Another service that will be provided is that of dressing poultry. A dozen locker companies are now providing slaughter service. Half of these are built independent of locker plants while the others are a part of the locker plant.

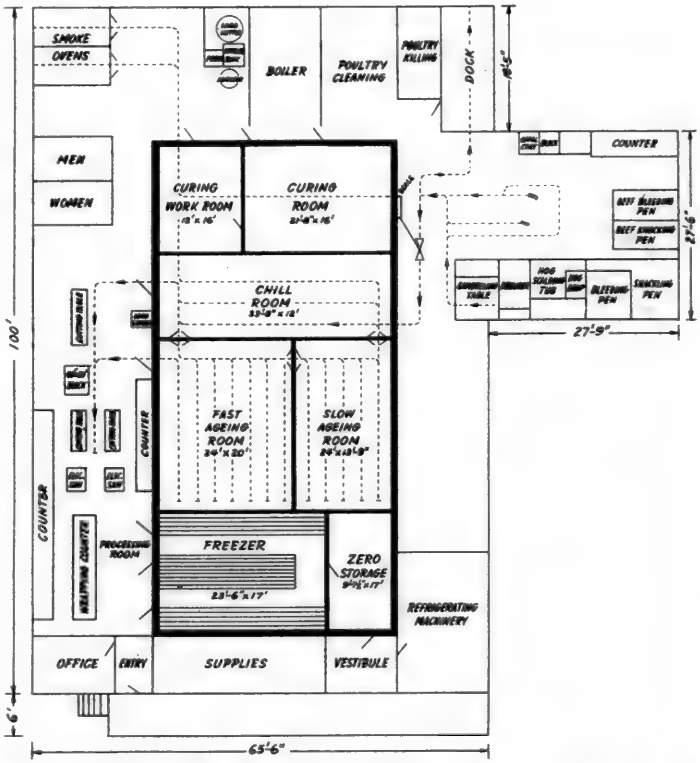
Once building materials are available and construction costs reasonable most of our cooperative associations will provide some kind of slaughter service. Many towns and cities have ordinances which prohibit the building of a slaughter plant within the city limits. A zoning board in one county has blocked every effort the locker board has made toward locating a slaughter plant.

A number of associations operating several locker plants are planning on concentrating their entire operation at one central point. To bring this about it is necessary to build a rather large structure wherein all slaughtering, processing, freezing, lard rendering, curing and smoking will be done under one roof. After the products are sharp frozen they will be moved by truck to the various locker plants.

This type of operation contemplates providing other services to patrons such as trucking the live animals from the farm to the central plants by operating pick-up truck routes on designated days and established routes. The dressing, processing and sharp freezing of poultry is included in the plan.

Boards of directors and management interested in building a central slaughter-processing plant are of the opinion that processing can be accomplished more efficiently in such a central plant than in several local plants. Furthermore, space now used in each locker plant for ageing, curing, smoking, etc. can be converted into additional locker space, thus the demand for more lockers can be satisfied.

At the present time the first such plant to be constructed is nearing completion for the Macoupin Locker Service. The plant is located about eight miles west of Carlinville. By the time this plant is completed this association will have more than 3500 locker patrons who will appreciate these services. Some of these services will be extended to non-patrons, stores, restaurants, etc. Numerous other locker associations are interested in establishing similar services and are only delaying the project until conditions become more favorable for building and the purchase of equipment.



Under construction about eight miles west of Carlinville is a slaughter-processing plant along the lines indicated in the above drawing. The Macoupin County Locker Service now operates three locker plants and is building its fourth as well as expanding the Carlinville plant. When this slaughter-processing plant is completed, all slaughtering, processing, sharp-freezing, rendering, curing and smoking will be done here. Chill and aging rooms in present plants will be converted into locker rooms. Finished products will be trucked from slaughter-processing plant to the several locker plants.

YOUR MONEY

Takes a Ride

By L. H. SIMERL, Director,
IAA Research Department

LAST November you went to your polling place and voted for local, state and national officials. You and the other voters in your senatorial district elected one state senator and three state representatives.

These persons together with 150 others similarly elected in other districts go to Springfield early in January. They will be members of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Illinois. The Assembly probably will continue in session through June 30, 1947.

While in the Capital city, the state legislators will make appropriations to carry on state affairs for the next two years. These appropriations may approach a total of a billion dollars. You and your family, your neighbors and fellow citizens of Illinois will have to pay taxes to meet those appropriations.

You'll have to pay every time you buy something to eat or to wear. You'll have to pay whenever you make a purchase for the farm or home. You'll pay and you'll pay and you'll pay.

No one escapes state taxes. The biggest state tax is the "sales tax." Officially, it is a retailers' occupational tax, but dealers are permitted to pass the cost of it on to the consumers. The state collects two per cent on all retail sales. Most retailers, however, charge a minimum of one cent for "tax expense" on all purchases of 15 cents and up. When little Johnny and Mary buy a 15-cent ice cream soda, there's usually an extra penny charged for tax expense. On such small purchases the cost to the purchaser figures out to be nearly seven per cent. The sales tax costs Illinois residents more than 120 million dollars a year.

The next largest state tax is the "gasoline," or motor fuel tax. The motor fuel tax is three cents a gallon. That's 30 cents every time it takes 10 gallons to "fill 'er up." For this tax alone, automobile and truck owners in Illinois are paying about 44 million dollars a year.

In addition to the gasoline tax, automobile and truck owners pay around 25 million dollars a year in the form of vehicle license fees. The fee for most small cars is $10.50, and the cost is proportionately greater for larger cars and trucks.

Liquor taxes cost state residents about 28 million dollars a year. Cigarette taxes take another 17 million dollars. In addition to these, there are inheritance taxes, indirect taxes paid through public utilities, unemployment compensation taxes, and several other state taxes.

It should also be remembered that a substantial part of the income tax and other federal taxes collected from Illinois citizens is returned to and spent by the state. All together the typical Illinois family of four persons pays nearly $200 a year to meet state expenditures.

State taxes go for many different purposes. The 1945 General Assembly passed about 125 different appropriation bills. Most of the money, however, goes for welfare, highways, education and general government.

The lion's share of state funds goes for public aid and relief. Appropriations for these purposes for 1945-47 totalled 248 million dollars. Old age pensions require more than one-half of the total relief funds. Part of the money for relief is obtained from federal grants.

Last year an average of about 250,000 persons received relief checks each month. Of these, approximately 125,000 received old-age pensions, 50,000 received general relief, 70,000 were dependent children, and 5,000 received blind pensions. There is a constant de-

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IAA TAX STATISTICIAN RETIRES AFTER 26 YEARS

ONE of the IAA's stanchest champions and best-loved workers retired the other day after more than 26 years of faithful service to the farmers of Illinois.

He is John C. Watson, pioneer farmer's son turned teacher, classics scholar, statistician, farm manager and for nearly two decades director of taxation and statistics for the IAA.

Like his work in tax statistics aiming at giving Illinois farmers an even break on tax assessments in relation to assessments levied against other groups, there is nothing flamboyant in Mr. Watson's personal makeup.

Ph.D. in Classics

Typical of his friendly unassuming ways is his attitude toward his titles of professor and doctor. For although he has earned both the hard way in the study and teaching of classical philology, Mr. Watson made it clear in his early days with the IAA that just plain John was what he liked best and that's the way it has been. Although the younger members of the IAA staff, impressed by his distinguished record, can't help but address him as "Mr. Watson."

In presenting a gold watch to Mr. Watson as a token of remembrance on behalf of the IAA staff, IAA Field Secretary George Metzger described the Watson IAA career in a capsule when he said: "Where the interests of Illinois farmers were concerned, John Watson could pound county board of review tables with the best of them."

Born Near Ludlow

Before coming to the IAA, Mr. Watson had a long and notable career as an educator. He was born near Ludlow in Champaign county Jan. 9, 1869, on an 80-acre farm purchased by his father for $14 per acre.

His 98-year-old mother still lives in Urbana and may be the oldest Farm Bureau member in the state. She has held membership in the Champaign County Farm Bureau for several years.

Mr. Watson attended rural school when he wasn't helping his father on the farm, graduated from Eureka college in 1887 and studied the following two years at Harvard university.

Following the completion of his studies at Harvard, he was married to his Eureka classmate, Edna Hamilton of Harristown, and began his teaching career at Menominee, Mich.

Later he taught at Chicago's Lake View High School, and in 1899 returned to Harvard to do graduate work in classics.

After receiving the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1902, he taught Latin at Cornell university for five years, then farmed for three years near Minot, N. D. With only two total crop failures in 40 years, Mr. Watson still considers his North Dakota farm as good an investment as the Champaign county farm he inherited from his father.

In 1910 he quit active farming to teach Greek at the University of Nevada and serve as first dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. The hopeless illness of his father caused him to return to Illinois, leaving Reno, as he has often remarked, with the same wife he had when he went there.

John C. Watson (left), member of the IAA staff for more than a quarter of a century, is presented with a gold watch by IAA Field Secretary George E. Metzger on his retirement from the research and taxation department.

Returning to Champaign county, Mr. Watson managed his own and his mother's farms and operated the North Dakota farm for the last two years of World War I.

When the late Herbert W. Mumford, later dean of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, took a leave of absence to become director of the newly established IAA department of livestock marketing, Mr. Watson heard he was looking for an analyst of livestock statistics. Soon after, on May 17, 1920, to be exact, he started working for the growing organization he stayed with for the next 26 years.

Appointed director of the IAA department of taxation and statistics in January, 1923, Mr. Watson became familiar to farmers in virtually every county of the state which he visited many times during his stubborn fight for tax equalization.

Made Assessment Tests

He presented strong evidence of inequity in state valuations to the State Tax Commission in 1922. The commission was asked to make heavy reductions in valuations of lands for state purposes, and as a result for the first time the tax commission accepted the evidence but granted only a six per cent cut.

The following year he started tests of assessments as between rural and urban property in the state. In that year these tests were made in 56 counties and in most, though not all, inequalities, often gross, were found between the average assessment ratios of lands and town lots. In all cases the County Farm Bureaus, with Mr. Watson assisting, presented this evidence to the county boards of review. Lower assessments followed in many cases.

Serves as Adviser

Mrs. Watson died in 1944, 29 days before she and her husband planned to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary.

They were the parents of three children: Mrs. Constance W. File, Indiana, Pa.; Malcolm H. Watson, Fresno, Calif.; and Mrs. Beatrice W. Tourtebatte, New York City.

He has three grandchildren: Robert W. File, Houston, Texas; James C. File, a student at the University of Chicago, who lives with Mr. Watson; and Mrs. Janet Watson Snively also of Chicago.

He retired from the directorship of the department of taxation and statistics in 1941 but remained as an adviser on taxation and school problems.

Mr. Watson retires from the IAA in good health, and with an eager interest in some of his later studies which he plans to continue.

For this purpose and the continuance of his pleasant association with his many friends, he has gratefully accepted the offer of a desk and a bookcase and secretarial service in the office of the Association officially given him by President Shuman and the board of directors.

Summary of **RESOLUTIONS** Adopted by

Foreword

With confusion and unrest prevailing throughout the world, and much of humanity despairingly searching for some bedrock of principle upon which they may place their trust, the United States of America, which emerged from the war as the leading nation of the world, must assume the fateful responsibility of world leadership.

To faithfully discharge the obligations which that position of leadership imposes we must first of all put our own house in order. Today we are on trial before all the nations of the world.

The overwhelming economic need today is production, and ever more production, to create the goods and services without which civilization cannot make further progress.

The future welfare of the entire world is in peril. Spiritual progress awaits economic recovery. The hour grows late. May we, in Christian humility, and in devotion to the principles that have made America great, so conduct ourselves that we may attain, and hold for all time to come, the position of world eminence that destiny has so clearly marked for us!

International Cooperation

The farmers of the American Farm Bureau Federation re-dedicate themselves to the nation's task of leading a war-torn and war-weary world to peace and security.

At this crucial stage in world history, our nation today occupies a strategic position of world leadership.

If we are to meet these responsibilities successfully, we must maintain our strength and play our full part in world affairs.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has supported and will continue to aggressively support the full participation of the United States in the United Nations Organization.

We particularly commend the policy of our government in providing for bi-partisan representation of Congress in the United States delegation to the United Nations. We urge that this bipartisian national unity in foreign affairs be continued and that the same policy be extended to the activities of our government in dealing with international economic problems and conferences.

Immediate steps should be taken by United Nations members to develop and put into operation effective plans for an international military police force, as provided in the United Nations Charter, to maintain and enforce the peace.

An integral component for winning the peace must include a workable plan for the control of atomic energy, guided missiles, and deadly bacteria.

Similarly, practical plans should be developed by the United Nations for the reduction and control of armaments. Such plan must be binding on all nations.

To be effective, plans for the control of atomic energy and for the reduction and control of armaments must be accompanied by adequate provisions for international inspection and enforcement measures by the United Nations Organization. Care must be exercised that the veto power not be used to nullify the effectiveness of this system of inspection and enforcement.

Greater attention should be given to the development of international laws to provide a legal foundation for the peaceful and just settlement of international disputes.

We have supported, and will continue to support, the full participation of the United States in the International Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Economic and Social Council, the Food and Agricultural Organization, and other essential international organizations dealing with international economic and social problems.

We heartily approve the policy adopted by the President and the Department of State in appointing representives of farm organizations as advisers and full members of the United States delegations to international conferences at Mexico City, Caracas, Quebec, and Copenhagen.

International Trade

With farm production nearly one-third above prewar production, agriculture more than ever needs an expanded volume of foreign trade to absorb its output. Industry needs it to maintain full employment.

A greatly expanded trade in essential goods and services on a sound basis is a primary perequisite to maintaining world peace.

The American Farm Bureau Federation favors gradual adjustment of trade barriers, including tariffs, import quotas, currency manipulation, restrictive rulings on product specifications, and elimination of cartels and other monopolistic devices to facilitate trade.

To discharge faithfully our great responsibilities as the leading nation of the world, we must adopt foreign policies which encourage industrialization of other nations. The International Bank should make loans for this purpose.

We are sympathetic to the announced principles of the proposed international trade organization, insisting, however, that agriculture be given a voice in making its policies.

We urge our officers and directors to study the problem of stablizing prices of major farm commodities entering world trade, as well as the use of surplusses to relieve malnutrition and human suffering; and to confer with farm organizations of other countries on these matters.

We believe the use of international commodity agreements, coordinated under an appropriate international agency, within which agriculture has adequate representation, will be helpful in dealing with agricultural surplusses. Immediate action on this front is essential to handle surpluses which are now in prospect.

We reiterate our support of the principles of reciprocal trade agreements. It has been long recognized that our protective policies have worked undue hardships on agricultural producers. We must face the fact that farm products constitute a shrinking percentage of our total exports and a growing percentage of our total imports. In administering the trade agreements program, equitable treatment in adjusting trade barriers must be given agricultural products.

Foreign trade is essential to bring about a sustained high level of employment, an expanded volume of production, and an increasing standard of living in this nation.

Farm Program

The future pattern of production and distribution of agricultural commodities is of paramount importance to all farmers. It is extremely important that the gains which have accrued to farmers as a result of basic agricultural legislation enacted in the past be preserved. It is equally important that American farmers, through their farm organizations and representatives in Congress, strive for the strengthening of these laws which are the foundation of our agricultural programs. Every possible step must be taken to prevent the agricultural economy from again experiencing a debacle, such as followed World War I. An agricultural economy with the uncertainties, hardships, and deprivations of the late 'twenties and early 'thirties, cannot again be tolerated.

We recognize the necessity for adjustments in the agricultural program to meet changing conditions. We urge that thorough studies be undertaken immediately of programs for basic agricultural commodities and other commodities to determine what improvements and modifications are required in order to develop a permanent long-time agricultural program that will be more nearly self-sustaining and which will effectively assist in correcting the basic causes of disparity between agriculture, labor, and industry.

Farmers believe in an economy of abundance and stand ready to join with industry and labor to achieve maximum production and maximum employment through price policies and wage policies which are geared to a maximum level of consumption.

Whenever surpluses approach unmanageable proportions, it is imperative that farmers have necessary machinery to control and adjust these supplies to total demands of markets so as to prevent the wrecking of farm prices, the destruction of farm purchasing power, and the resulting unbalanced national economy.

The American Farm Bureau Federation believes in the principles and objectives of soil conservation, acreage adjustments, and marketing quotas when needed, commodity loans and surplus disposal, as provided by basic agricultural legislation. We favor the continuation of crop insurance, but urge its use only with regional adjustments and on sound actuarial basis.

We insist that the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation be extended. Sufficient funds must be made available to carry out the loan, support, and other programs authorized by law. We are opposed to the use of CCC or other public funds for consumer subsidies in lieu of fair prices.

We urge that the Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act in 1937 be strengthened to permit the use of marketing agreements and orders when the average farm price of a commodity is above parity where necessary to establish and maintain minimum standards of quality, maturity, and inspection requirements for agricultural commodities. We further recommend that the provisions of the Marketing Agreements Act be extended to all agricultural commodities whenever the producers of any agricultural commodity desire to utilize the provisions of this Act.

We insist that the Government's com-

mitment to farmers to maintain the present mandatory commodity loan program for the basic crops during the two-year period following the official termination of the war emergency be fully carried out.

We further insist that the integrity of the Steagall Amendment, committing the government to support the prices of non-basic commodities, for which increased production was requested during the war, at not less than 90 per cent of parity or a comparable price for this same two-year period be maintained. We insist that the intent of Congress requires that the support price for such commodities shall be a minimum of not less than 90 per cent of parity or comparable price, adjusted for seasonal, geographic, and grade differentials, in the market place at all times during the marketing season.

We recognize, however, that in some cases the support price program will necessarily need to be contingent upon compliance with production quotas, or other mechanism to prevent excessive production to the end that unnecessary governmental costs be avoided.

We advocate the immediate removal of price ceilings from the agricultural commodities on which price ceilings are still in effect.

Parity

We believe the parity principle has made a valuable contribution to American agriculture. The American Farm Bureau Federation will resist any attempt to destroy the parity concept. In previous resolutions we have recognized the need for adjustments in certain commodities and have recommended that steps be taken to develop a plan that will give equitable treatment to livestock, livestock products, dairy products, and any other agricultural commodity that is not treated fairly under the present parity formula.

It is the position of the American Farm Bureau Federation that for the Steagall support price period the present parity formula should be used and administered the support price program for most agricultural products. Since we believe it is the solemn obligation of government to fulfill its postwar support price commitments, which are based upon the present parity formula, we will resist any widespread attempts either to raise or lower the basis of these commitments. For certain non-basic commodities such as livestock and dairy products, however, some revision is needed in the parity formula for administering the support price program.

We earnestly request that the proper research agencies of the Land Grant colleges and the Department of Agriculture give serious study of strengthening the parity formula so that it will be sound, practicable, and workable meeting the needs of agriculture during the postwar period. After such plans have been developed, we request that conferences be held among the leading farm organizations and steps be taken to have a definite revised parity plan ready for operation at the close of the Steagall support price period.

Coordination of Government Agencies

The American Farm Bureau Federation is vitally interested in all farm programs promulgated by any Federal agency. It is thus imperative that farmers should have a voice in the development and administration of such programs, and that each program be efficiently and economically operated. We believe this objective may best be accomplished by farmers in each state and county developing and carrying out programs to meet their particular needs and conditions. A minimum of centralized control over agricultural programs from Washington is absolutely essential.

The size of our national debt and the resulting tax burden demands the cooperation of all groups in eliminating duplication, overlapping and unnecessary expense in governmental operations. The Department of Agriculture is one of the largest of the governmental agencies and farmers stand ready to support action designed to reduce to a minimum any unjustifiable expenditures of Federal funds in programs administered by this executive department.

We believe it incumbent upon the Secretary of Agriculture, in the welfare of farmers and the operation of departmental programs, to consult with the representatives of bona fide farm organizations in establishing agencies and agency responsibilities to carry out agricultural laws and programs. For a score of years the American Farm Bureau Federation has fought for basic legislation and appropriations in order to establish programs designed to assure farmers an opportunity for efficiency in production, equality in distribution, and higher standards of living. The foundation of our position has been farmer participation in program planning and operation. We believe any separation of these functions to be unsound and that government administrators must not lose sight of this basic principle.

One of our major problems is to rebuild and conserve our soil. Today there are several different agencies engaged in soil conservation work. An appraisal of the progress being made reveals duplication and overlapping by these various agencies. We therefore strongly urge a program of conservation of soil, water, grazing, and forest resources designed to secure a maximum of conservation with a minimum of expense. That this may be accomplished, we urge decentralization of program planning and operation of conservation programs with authority and responsibilities placed in bona fide local, district, and state farmer committees.

We recognize that there is need for reorganization of the Department of Agriculture and for departmental reorganizations of the bureaus and agencies dealing with agricultural programs. We urge, however, that nothing be done by way of reorganization which materially changes the operations of the agencies handling the farm programs without first consultation by the Secretary of Agriculture with farmer representatives and organizaions.

Labor Relations

The American Farm Bureau Federation has always supported the legitimate activities of organized labor aimed at advancing the welfare of employees. We will continue to support the legitimate rights of organized labor. However, the American Farm Bureau Federation in clear and unequivocal language, insists that the rights of the general public are paramount to the rights of any one segment of our economy, whether it be agriculture, labor, or industry.

For a long period there has been widespread industrial strife, with ever increasing tendencies on the part of certain labor leaders and their labor unions totally to disregard the rights and welfare of all the people in these United States. Conduct that promotes the economic power and control of one group at the expense of the general public challenges the principles of our democracy.

The American Farm Bureau Federation urges that constructive legislation be enacted immediately to correct the present unbalanced and disorderly situation in the field of labor relations, and that there be developed a mature and stable national labor policy which both labor and management can respect and trust and which will effectively carry out the objective of harmonious relations between employers and employes, with resultant benefits to all segments of our economy.

Price Level Stability

A more stable price level is essential to the prosperity of agriculture and all other segments of the economy. When a material change in the general price level occurs, the prices of some products change more rapidly than others. This results in serious dislocations in the economy, particularly when the price level declines. Farmers, probably more than any other large group, are vitally affected by a change in the general level of prices.

We realize that greater stability of the general price level will not solve all our economic ills, but it is a prerequisite to developing workable agricultural programs. We likewise realize that many of the war-created inequities in the price structure will have to be corrected, and price relationships brought into a more normal balance before a program of greater stability can be made effective.

Although the use of new governmental techniques is involved in the proposals for adding greater stability to the price level, it should be recognized that control of the monetary, credit, and fiscal policies should rest in the hands of the Federal Government, as is prescribed by the Constitution. Therefore, the problem is not one of dele-

(*Continued on page* 24)

A California couple steps into the Illinois section to give a hearty welcome to the visitors who came to view the rodeo at the Cow Palace near San Francisco.

RESOLUTIONS

AFBF BOARD OF DELEGATES AT ITS 28TH ANNUAL MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO DECEMBER 12, 1946

[illegible]

International Cooperation

[illegible]

International Trade

[illegible]

our total exports and a growing percentage of our total imports. In administering the trade agreements program, equitable treatment in adjusting trade barriers must be given agricultural products.

Foreign trade is essential to bring about a sustained high level of employment, an expanded volume of production, and an increasing standard of living in this nation.

Farm Program

The future pattern of production and distribution of agricultural commodities is of paramount importance to all farmers. It is extremely important that the gains which have accrued to farmers as a result of basic agricultural legislation enacted in the past be preserved. It is equally important that American farmers, through their farm organizations and representatives in Congress, strive for the strengthening of those laws which are the foundation of our agricultural programs. Every possible step must be taken to prevent the agricultural economy from again experiencing a debacle, such as followed World War I. An agricultural economy with the uncertainties, hardships, and deprivations of the late twenties and early thirties, cannot again be permitted.

We recognize the necessity for adjustments in the agricultural program to meet changing conditions. We urge that thorough studies be undertaken immediately of programs for basic agricultural commodities and other approaches to determine what improvements and modifications are required in order to develop a permanent long-time agricultural program that will be more nearly self-sustaining and which will effectively assist in correcting the basic causes of disparity between agriculture, labor, and industry.

Farmers believe in an economy of abundance and stand ready to join with industry and labor to achieve maximum production and maximum employment through price policies and wage policies which are geared to a high economic level of consumption.

Whenever surpluses approach unmanageable proportions, it is imperative that farmers have necessary machinery to control and adjust their supplies to total demands of markets so as to prevent the wrecking of farm prices, the destruction of farm purchasing power, and the resulting unbalanced national economy.

The American Farm Bureau Federation believes in the principles and objectives of [illegible] adjustments, and [illegible] which provided commodity [illegible] such as provided by [illegible]. We favor the [illegible] insurance, but urge its [illegible] and [illegible].

We [illegible] the Commodity Credit Corporation [illegible] sufficient [illegible] to carry out [illegible] price programs [illegible]. We are opposed to [illegible],000,000 of public funds for [illegible] of fair prices.

We urge that the Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act [illegible] be strengthened to [illegible] marketing agreements and [illegible] with the average farm price of a commodity is above parity where necessary to establish and maintain minimum standards of quality, maturity, and inspection requirements for agricultural commodities. We further recommend that the provisions of the Marketing Agreements Act be extended to all agricultural commodities whenever the producers of any agricultural commodity desire to utilize the provisions of this Act.

We insist that the Government's com-

ainment to farmers to maintain the present mandatory commodity loan program for the basic crops during the two-year period following the official termination of the war emergency be fully carried out.

We further insist that the integrity of the Steagall Amendment, guaranteeing the government to support the prices of the basic commodities for which acreage production was requested during the war, at not less than 90 per cent of parity or comparable price for this same two-year period be maintained. We insist that the intent of Congress requires that the support price for such commodities shall be at not less than 90 per cent of parity at the same time, allowing for such geographic and grade differentials in the market price at all times during the marketing season.

We recognize, however, that in some cases the support price program will necessarily need to be contingent upon compliance with production quotas or other safeguards to prevent excessive production, to the end that unnecessary accumulations be avoided.

We advocate the immediate removal of price ceilings from the agricultural commodities on which price ceilings are in effect.

Parity

We believe the parity principle has been a valuable contribution to American agriculture. The American Farm Bureau Federation will resist any attempt to destroy the parity concept. In previous resolutions we have recognized the need for adjustments in certain commodities and have recommended that steps be taken to develop a plan that will give equitable treatment to livestock, livestock products, dairy products, and any other agricultural commodity that is not treated fairly under the present parity formula.

It is the position of the American Farm Bureau Federation that for the Steagall support price period the present parity formula should be used and administered for support price program for most agricultural products. Since we believe it is the solemn obligation of government to fulfill its post-war support price commitments, which are based upon the present parity formula we will resist any widespread attempt either to lose or lower the basis of these commitments. For certain non-basic commodities such as livestock and dairy products, however, some revision is needed in the parity formula for administering the support price program.

We therefore request that the appropriate research agencies of the Land Grant colleges and the Department of Agriculture give serious study to strengthening the parity formula so that it will be sound, practicable and workable meeting the needs of agriculture during the postwar period. After such plans have been developed, we request that conferences be held among the leading farm organizations and steps be taken to have a definite revised parity plan ready for operation at the close of the Steagall support price period.

Coordination of Government Agencies

The American Farm Bureau Federation is vitally interested in all farm programs promulgated by any Federal agency. It is thus imperative that farmers should have a voice in the development and administration of such programs, and that each program be efficiently and economically operated. We believe this objective may best be accomplished by farmers in each state and county developing and carrying out programs to meet their particular needs and conditions. A minimum of centralized control of agricultural programs from Washington is considered essential.

The size of our national [illegible] adding to burden [illegible] groups in the nation [illegible] ing activities [illegible] cultural agencies. The Department of Agriculture is one of the largest [illegible] agencies and has [illegible] support action designed [illegible] programs unrelated [illegible] Federal funds in progress [illegible] agencies' patterns.

We believe that [illegible] Department of Agriculture [illegible] ties and the operation [illegible] grams, to consider [illegible] of the farm [illegible] ing and [illegible] economy of [illegible] Federal [illegible] agriculture and [illegible] establish [illegible] an opportunity [illegible] tion [illegible] workers [illegible] position has been [illegible] program planning [illegible] agencies [illegible] that must [illegible] farmers.

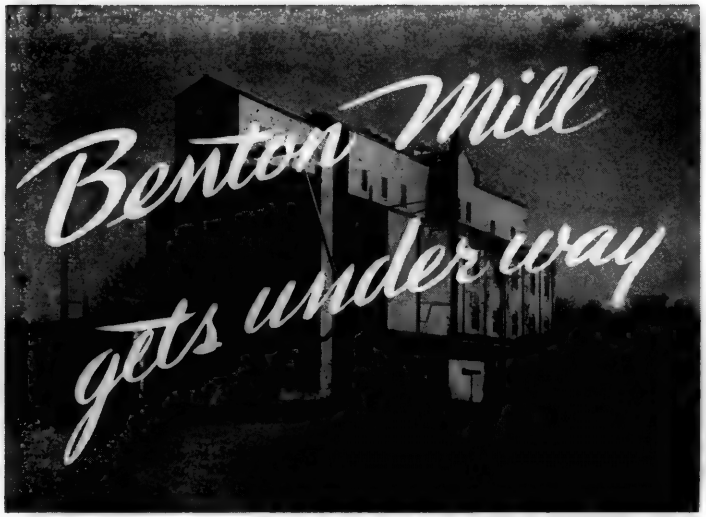
One of [illegible] and conservation [illegible] several different [illegible] conservation work. [illegible] progress being [illegible] overlapping by [illegible] therefore strongly [illegible] servation [illegible] resources designed [illegible] conservation [illegible] That has not [illegible] recognized [illegible] operation of [illegible] authority and [illegible] offices.

We recognize [illegible] reorganization of the Department [illegible] Agriculture and [illegible] of the bureaus and [illegible] facilitate progress. [illegible] of merging bureaus [illegible] in which [illegible] the agencies and [illegible] gress without [illegible] rights of [illegible] satisfactorily [illegible]

Labor Relations

The American Farm [illegible]

A California couple steps into the Illinois section to give a hearty welcome to the visitors who came to view the rodeo at the Cow Palace near San Francisco.



A NEW ERA of better and economical feed service for southern Illinois began Nov. 29 with the formal opening of the Illinois Farm Supply Company feed mill at Benton.

The new mill will supply patrons through 15 feed distributors who operate in 20 counties surrounding Benton.

At 1:20 p.m. Illinois Farm Supply President Fred E. Herndon closed the switch which set the wheels in motion and the first batch of Blue Seal feed went into production.

Sixty feed distributors, managers, directors and farm advisers from southern Illinois attended the formal opening.

During the inspection tour which followed, the first feed was put into production — a two ton batch of Blue Seal Hog Supplement. Visitors watched the weighing of each ingredient according to the formula written within the standards set by the quality control committee.

After the weighing process, the feed was dropped into the batch mixers to be thoroughly blended, then passed through conveying equipment to the automatic scales to be weighed, bagged, and sewed. From the bagging machine, the feed was carried directly into the new 12-ton semi-trailer trucks, also owned and operated by the company, to be driven to feed distributors' warehouses.

Each step in the making of the feed was accomplished with a maximum of efficiency and a minimum of actual manual labor. Mechanical equipment also conveys the major portion of ingredients in bulk direct from the railroad car into the new storage bins, and from them on to the scales, where it is manufactured as described heretofore.

When Illinois Farm Supply Company purchased the flour milling properties from Benton Milling Company in April, 1945, it was planned that, after minor alterations were made, the mill would begin operating within six months. However, after construction started, it was soon evident that it would be more advantageous to re-model the facilities with several major additions so that the finished plant might be modern in every respect.

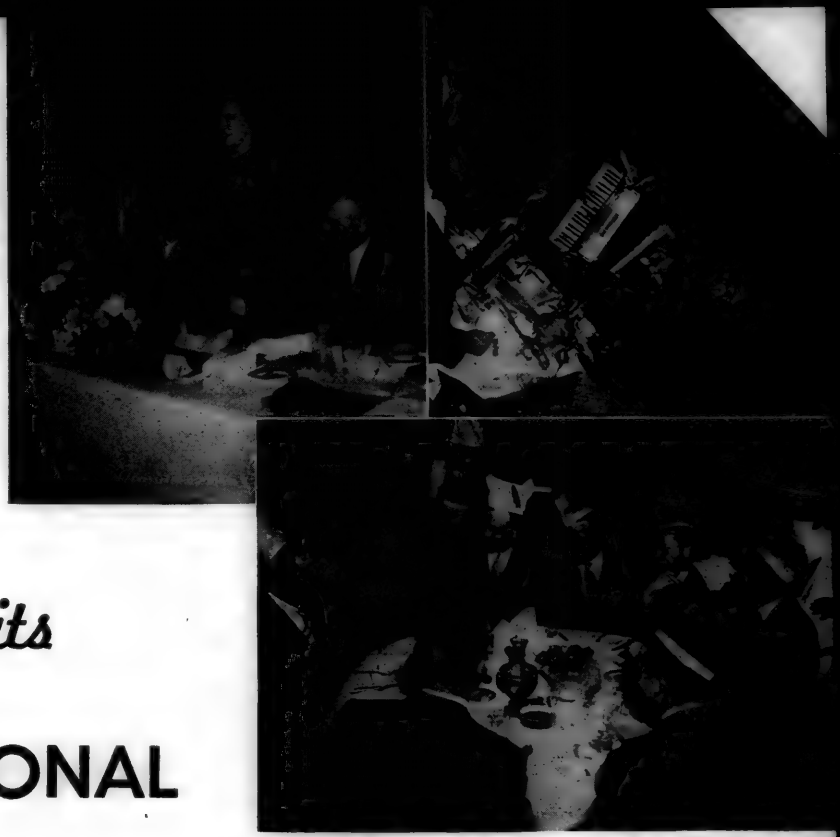
This would give more efficient production of feeds as well as assure better control of quality — impossible with less modern equipment. This change of plans, together with building restrictions and difficulties in securing deliveries of material and equipment, extended the time required for construction far beyond original expectations.

The original three story, brick building was adjoined by a two-story warehouse. As the building stands today, it is composed of four stories and has, in addition, twelve bulk storage bins.

At the request of Farm Bureau membership in southern Illinois, the mill is providing a marketing service in addition to the feed service. The elevator adjoins the mill proper. This part of the business was in operation during the wheat and bean harvest season, and a total of 120,000 bushels of grain was marketed through the mill by the Southern Illinois Grain Company, a subsidiary set up to render grain marketing service. Construction of the mill provides grain storage space for the feed milling operations during the non-marketing season.

The major portion of the planning and supervising of construction at Benton has been in the hands of C. E. Holtkamp, manager of the mill.

Left: Illinois Farm Supply Company President Fred Herndon (right), McDonough county, throws the switch that starts Benton mill operation. Others, left to right, are: Illinois Farm Supply Manager C. H. Becker, C. E. Holtkamp, mill manager holding watch to time operation; Jesse L. Beery, IFS vice president, Macon county, and William B. Mueller, treasurer of the Columbia Farmers Cooperative Grain Company. Right: Visitors to the Benton mill watch the mixing of the first batch of feed from hoppers holding the various ingredients.



Right: - Marjorie Healy of Kankakee county responds to IAA welcome for Illinois 4-H Club delegates. Others, left to right, are: Arnold Benson, Illinois director of agriculture; Bill Smith, F. H. Mynard, and Mrs. Elsie Butler of the University of Illinois extension service; Dr. W. C. Carroll of the College of Agriculture, and IAA Field Secretary George E. Metzger.

IAA

Resumes its

TRADITIONAL

4-h Club Dinners

Top: Fast, swingy music made a hit with the young folks attending the IAA's 4-H Club dinner. Bottom: IAA Organization Director O. D. Brissenden and IAA Safety Director Walter W. Whitlock keep their table lively with their humor. Left to right, facing camera: Howard Meyer, Kankakee county; Athylin Harris, Pulaski; Brissenden; Eugene Novack, Kankakee; Whitlock, and Halsey Miles, Crawford county farm adviser.

TAKE EQUAL parts of good food, good entertainment, and short speeches and then add a dash of youthful exuberance and you have the fiesta-like atmosphere that characterized the revival Dec. 2 of the IAA annual party for outstanding Illinois 4-H Club members attending the annual 4-H Club congress in Chicago.

The dinner, honoring 4-H Club boys and girls, was held in the Bal Tabarin room of the Hotel Sherman. IAA staff members, guests, leaders and parents of 4-H members swelled the attendance to more than 250. The IAA staff members acted as hosts at each of the dinner tables.

Field secretary George E. Metzger presided as Toastmaster and made a short address of welcome for the IAA.

Illinois outstanding 4-H Club members were introduced by F. H. Mynard and Mrs. Elsie Butler, both of the University of Illinois. Each member was cited for the most notable achievements in his 4-H career.

Principle speaker was W. C. Carroll of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. His subject "4-H In Action" challenged the farmers of tomorrow to change "a social system which puts too much power in the hands of a John L. Lewis. It must be changed by you," he said.

"We won't have any trouble," Professor Carroll said "with socialism, communism, or fascism if we make our democracy work as it is capable of working."

Carroll declared to the 4-H leaders "the matter of discernment is yours to use to make the coming generation better than the past one".

Speakers representing 4-H youth were Marjorie Healey of Kanakee county and Harry Kline of McLean county.

Arnold Benson, Illinois State Director of Agriculture, congratulated the IAA for giving the banquet for the 4-H leaders — Farm Bureau leaders of tomorrow. He termed the meeting "a splendid move for giving 4-H members such encouragement."

Community singing was led by Bill Smith of the University of Illinois.

FARM BUREAU INSURANCE SERVICE

. . . AT

BUY T

● Like the Farm Bureau itself, FARM BUREAU INSURANCE SERVICE is a big operation: Country Life Insurance Company has more than $276,066,174 of life insurance in force; Country Mutual Casualty Company has more than 161,659 auto, employers' liability and 4-H calf club policies in force; Country Mutual Fire Company has $376,350,700 of fire, wind and extended coverage in force, and wrote

. . . AT MINIMUM COST

Y THIS PACKAGE!

A COMPLETE INSURANCE PROG
. . . FOR FARMERS — BY FARMER

HERE IS FULL INSURANCE PROTECTION

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.: To protect your *dependents:* Life, mortgage, educational and investment insurance. Protection of you as the "breadwinner": Accident insurance, covering loss of time, medical expense reimbursement, accidental death.

COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE CO.: Fire and wind protection for your buildings and personal property, extended coverage, protection for growing crops against hail damage loss.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY CO.: Protection for you and your family while you drive your *auto:* Collision, liability, property damage, fire and theft coverage; medical expense reimbursement, coverage against loss of cargo. Insurance on the youngster's 4-H Club Calf.

Protection for you as an *employer* and *property owner:* Protection from costly law suits should hired help be injured on the job, or your stock get onto the highway and cause an accident, or anyone not employed by you be injured on your premises.

Country Life INSURANCE COMPANY

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

COUNTRY Mutual FIRE Company

For Comple

BUY T

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Protection for you as an *employer* and *property owner:* Protection from costly law suits should hired help be injured on the job, or your stock get onto the highway and cause an accident, or anyone not employed by you be injured on your premises.

Country Life INSURANCE COMPANY

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

COUNTRY *Mutual* FIRE *Company*

This is part of the fine herd of pure-bred Jerseys of which the McKees are justly proud. Farm buildings are in background.

HOG FARMING
is I.A.A. Director McKee's
PRINCIPAL INTEREST

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

Editor's Note: This is the third of a series of articles to further acquaint you with the men who represent you on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

IF THERE is anything you don't know about hog raising you might ask Russell V. McKee, member of the IAA board of directors from the 16th Congressional district and president of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association. From experience, he probably knows the answers.

Principally a hog farmer most of his career, he often has raised close to 900 porkers a year. For the past 20 years he has averaged 600 annually on his 250 acre farm (80 acres rented) southwest of Varna in Marshall county.

McKee came to the IAA board in November, 1945 succeeding Albert Hayes of Chillicothe. He represents the following counties: Peoria, Tazewell, Stark, Bureau, Marshall and Putnam.

Continuing with his hog-raising program, McKee farms today in partnership with his married son, Bert. Besides the hogs, which are cross-breds from pure-bred boars, they also are proud of a sleek, healthy herd of pure-bred Jersey cows numbering 12-16.

The IAA director from the 16th Congressional district was born in Richland township in Marshall county and has lived in that area practically all of his life.

He attended Washburn grade and high schools and spent part of a year at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture before returning home to help with his father's farm.

In 1908 he was married to the former Clara Buckingham of Woodford county and went into farming for himself. When the Marshall-Putnam County Farm Bureau was organized in 1919, McKee became a charter member.

IAA Director McKee keeps abreast of farm affairs by reading official Farm Bureau publications.

Consistently active in the interests of Farm Bureau, McKee was elected a director of his county organization in 1929, later serving as secretary-treasurer, vice president and finally as president in 1938. He served as president until elected to the IAA board.

During his tenure as president of the Marshall-Putnam County Farm Bureau, membership rose from about 900 to more than 1200. Membership now is about 1400.

Besides serving as president of the Farm Bureau, McKee found time to direct the activities of the Marshall-Putnam Oil Company as president. He was also president of the Marshall-Putnam Locker Service and served as an AAA committeeman five years.

He was elected to the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association board in 1934 and became president in 1937. McKee was a rural school director for 15 years until his children, Bert, and Mrs. Verna Wasson, now of Loveland, O., were graduated, when he resigned. He also is active in the Christian Church at Washburn.

Following the family tradition, Bert is now a director of the rural school and the local high school. Bert is also a member of the county school survey committee.

Sensible and efficient, the McKees are firmly loyal to their Farm Bureau organization and are ready and willing to adapt themselves to newer and better methods.

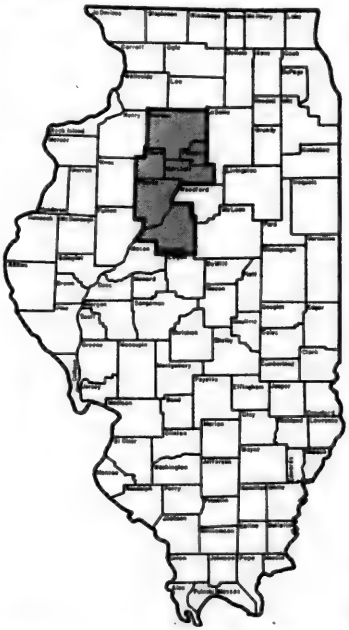
They follow a four-year crop rotation scheme. After experimenting with three-year rotation, they returned to the four-year plan — corn, oats, and mixed clover or alfalfa — as the more practical. Beef cattle haven't been raised on the McKee place in 15 years.

All of the land has been limed and

While his son and grandson look on, IAA Director McKee takes a turn at the corn planter.

1,000 pounds of phosphate have been applied to the home 170 acres. Additional phosphate is in the process of being applied. Although the land is fairly flat, the McKees hew strictly to the conservation line in contouring some of their corn.

Farm Bureau, McKee believes, is and will be just what the farmer makes it. "Our Farm Bureau and farm co-ops," he said, "have a solid foundation in the grass roots and will continue to flourish just so long as we do not become complacent, and do not forget that continued acceptance will only result from obtaining a maximum of service. Neither the Farm Bureau nor any of our cooperatives can long survive should they cease to do for farm folks those things they have a right to expect from them."



Shaded area on map is 16th Congressional district represented on IAA board of directors by Russell V. McKee.

TRIP IDENTIFICATIONS

(See pages 4, 5 and 6)

1.—Members of the second section of the IAA train take off on their trip with first stop at New Orleans.

2.—Passengers shake hands with engineer at end of first leg of trip at New Orleans.

3.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Webb, Ewing, Franklin county, pause for refreshments in club car. Mr. Webb is a new IAA director.

4.—A friendly game of cards entertains Mr. and Mrs. Edward Nohren and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kilian, Champaign county.

5.—Lloyd Walther, Rock Island county, reads, left, and Mrs. Elmer Widholm, Clay county, writes a letter home in the lounge car.

6.—A group dines at famous Arnaud's, New Orleans. Left to right, around the table, Ralph Whitehead, Macon; Mr. and Mrs. Emmett King, Lake county; Mr. and Mrs. Elsbury, Lake; Mrs. and Mr. Joe Adams, Lake; Robert Thurber, DeWitt.

7.—Mayor E. R. Smith of Saunemian, Livingston county, and his wife take pictures of the above-ground graves in New Orleans cemetery.

8.—Mr. and Mrs. Louie Husser, Bureau county, celebrated their 35th wedding anniversary on the trip.

9.—Mrs. Emma Stone, Bond county, takes a picture of a blooming flower in one of New Orleans' many parks.

10.—Farm Bureau travelers are greeted by a Mexican singing group at the San Antonio railroad station.

11.—A visit to the historic Alamo is a must stop on the trip.

12.—Group waves goodbye to San Antonio. Left to right, Mrs. Tom Lloyd, Macoupin county; Mrs. Clarence Whitler, and Mr. Whitler, Macoupin; Mrs. Claude Wheeler, Tom Lloyd, Macoupin, and Claude Wheeler, Macoupin.

13.—Ed Gumm, Knox county, new IAA board director, meets his son, Jack, at El Paso, and is pictured at dinner in Juarez, Mexico. At the left is Mr. and Mrs. Ray Ibrig. Adams county. Mr. Ibrig is a former IAA board member. Jack Gumm is in the Army stationed at El Paso.

14.—Taking pictures at Salt Flat en route to Carlsbad Caverns are left to right, Mrs. Hughes, wife of new IAA board member, and Mr. Keniston.

15.—An Illinois group pauses at Cavern Supply Company store, Carlsbad Caverns. Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Doubet, Knox county; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Runyon, Knox; Mr. and Mrs. Whitler, Macoupin; Mrs. H. M. Scott, Macon, and Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Smith, Greene county. Mr. Smith is an IAA board member.

16.—This is what the folks saw as they came out of the Carlsbad Caverns. Busses are lined up to take them back to El Paso, a 172-mile trip.

17.—Members of the second section of the IAA special train pose for picture at Phoenix.

18.—R. A. Kietz, Marshall county, examines lettuce on a truck at the Salinas Valley Vegetable Exchange, near Phoenix.

19.—Dan Bergman, Jr., Cook county, looks over a palm tree at Glendale, Ariz.

20.—Illinois folks examine Hollywood stars' footprints in front of Grauman's Chinese Theater. Mrs. Paul Mathias, wife of IAA secretary, is at left, and Mrs. Earl Hughes, wife of IAA board member, is at right.

21.—A group looks over the Hollywood Bowl where Sunrise Easter services are held each year.

22.—Fog and haze obscure camera view of valley where Farm Bureau travelers paused after crossing Golden Gate bridge in 'Frisco. They were enroute to Muir woods to see the giant redwoods.

23.—John J. New, Marshall county, looks over a giant redwood and wishes he had some lumber from it at home.

24.—A welcome banner is out for convention goers at Frisco as main sessions are held in the Civic Auditorium.

25.—Mrs. J. H. Everett, Mason county, looks at Illinois exhibit at AFBF convention.

26.—P. H. Joyce, Illinois Farm Bureau member, gets his steak at the barbecue and rodeo held in the Cow Palace at San Francisco.

27.—Two trick riders cavort in the arena at Cow Palace.

28.—Roy Johnson, IAA director of special services in back row, and Charles McEvilly, Illinois Central agent, extreme right, planners of the special trip, chat with several of the party at Salida, Colorado. Left to right are Farm Adviser H. N. Myers, Dewitt county; Chester McCord, Jasper county, IAA board member; C. J. Freeman, conductor on first section of special train; Mr. McEvilly, and in the back row, Mr. Johnson.

29.—Members of the first section of the special train have their picture taken at Salida, Colorado.

30.—One of the highlights of the trip was the Royal Gorge where the train stopped and folks got out and took a long look.

MAYFIELD NAMED TO HEAD IAA's NEW ROAD IMPROVEMENT DEPARTMENT

CHARLES S. MAYFIELD, 30, assistant in the department of research since last spring has been named director of the new IAA department of road improvement.

C. S. Mayfield

As IAA director of road improvement he will assist county Farm Bureaus with their road problems.

Mayfield was born in Hardin county and is a former superintendent of schools at Ullin in Pulaski county. He was discharged from the navy a year ago after 22 months of sea duty. He served as an ensign, most of the time aboard transports in the Pacific.

He was graduated from Harrisburg high school, received his bachelor's degree from Illinois State Teachers College at Carbondale in 1939 and his master's degree from Oberlin college, Oberlin, Ohio, in 1941.

Mayfield studied school administration and did part time work for the IAA state school committee. He became superintendent of schools at Ullin in 1941 and was there until he went into naval service.

The new director of road improvement is married to the former Geraldine Morgan of Jefferson county and is the father of two children, Juliet Ellen, 5, and Charles David, one year.

WATCH FOR RINGWORM

Ringworm, a fungus skin disease, is expected to seriously infect stabled calves this winter. Characterized by rounded scabby lesions around ears and eyes, the spread is most rapid when calves are placed in single pens or stalls.

Your Money Takes a Ride

(*Continued from page* 12)

mand upon legislators for bigger relief funds.

Appropriations for highways in 1945-47 totalled 146 million dollars, an increase of 50 per cent over the preceding two years. Most of the state road money is used for the construction and maintenance of the paved and numbered routes between principal cities. In recent years many of these costly concrete highways have been hammered to pieces by excessively heavy and overloaded trucks. The largest share of the repair bills and replacement costs are falling upon the owners of automobiles and small trucks.

A limited amount of state funds is used for state aid roads in the counties. A small amount, 15 million dollars, was allocated for use on township roads by the 1945 General Assembly.

For education, appropriations for 1945-47 totalled 92 million dollars. Of this amount, 47 million dollars was earmarked for aid to elementary and high schools. The state university and colleges are receiving most of the remainder.

General government activities absorb most of the other state funds. Such activities include numerous essential services. They also include many activities which few, if any, citizens would ever miss if they were discontinued.

Expenditures of state funds are authorized by and controlled through appropriations by the state legislature. Such appropriations have increased at a great rate in the last 20 years. Each succeeding General Assembly has established a new high record for spending the citizens' money.

In 1927-28 state appropriations totalled 270 million dollars. In the depression of the 1930's appropriations were pushed to over 400 million dollars. In the prosperity of the 1940's, state appropriations far exceeded all previous records, reaching 567 million dollars in 1941-42, and over 760 million dollars in 1945-46. (The latter figure does not include the veterans' bonus.)

Recipients of state funds will be after further large increases in appropriations in 1947. Increases for some purposes are necessary. In many cases, however, increased appropriations cannot be justified on the basis of service needed. Illinois citizens hope the new General Assembly will approve increases only when they are necessary to maintain adequate services.

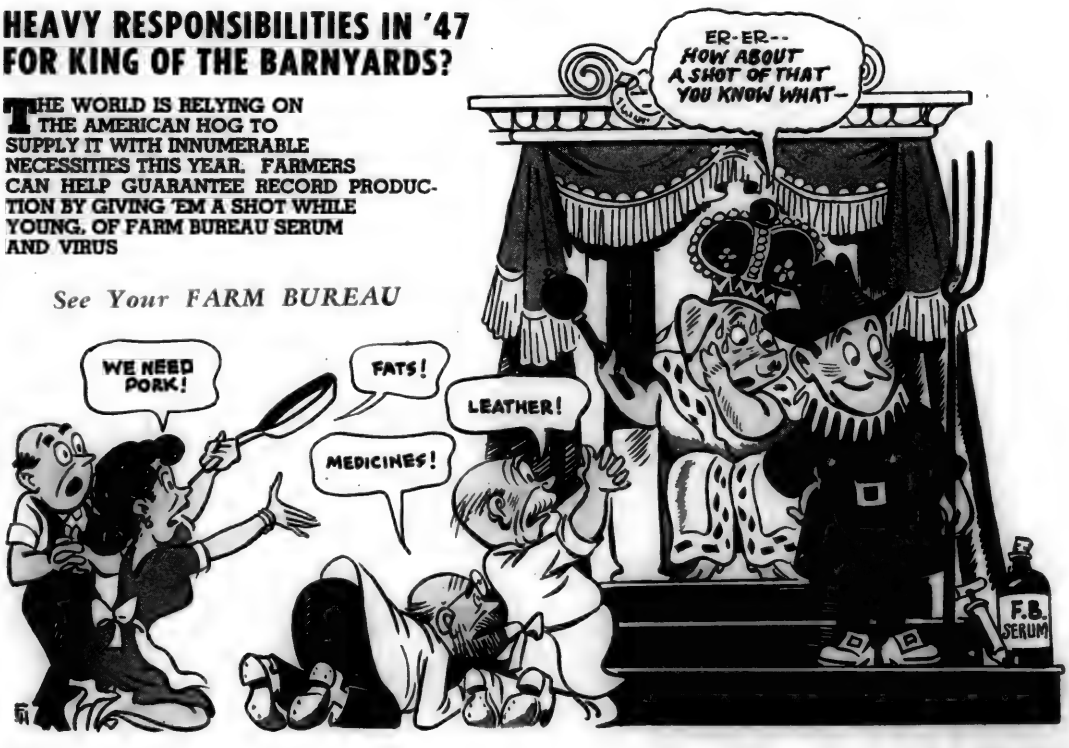
As a taxpaying citizen, you have a primary responsibility in preventing unreasonable increases in state spending and taxes. If you want to save yourself some money, tell your state senator and your three representatives to "set the brakes" on unnecessary state spending while they are in Springfield.

Products which can now be made from wood include gunpowder, sugars, alcohol, paper, food for livestock, rayon, cellophane, imitation leather, molasses, lacquers, vanillin flavoring for ice cream, and rubber tires.

HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES IN '47 FOR KING OF THE BARNYARDS?

THE WORLD IS RELYING ON THE AMERICAN HOG TO SUPPLY IT WITH INNUMERABLE NECESSITIES THIS YEAR. FARMERS CAN HELP GUARANTEE RECORD PRODUCTION BY GIVING 'EM A SHOT WHILE YOUNG, OF FARM BUREAU SERUM AND VIRUS

See Your FARM BUREAU



Shorts in the News

Runner-up in the International Junior Livestock Judging contest held during the fat stock show was Martin Lotz, Macomb, McDonough county, who tallied 545 points, just one less than Eugene Leftwick, of Kansas, who scored 456 points to win.

In the junior division Janet Countryman, 12, of Clare, DeKalb county, was Shorthorn class winner with her 16-months-old steer, "Stardust", Second place went to James Schlichting, Apple River, Jo Daviess county.

Russell and Amos Miller, Livingston county, have convinced themselves that soybeans yield about the same whether drilled or planted in rows. This fall they harvested 222 measured acres of beans and found that the drilled beans yielded 36 bushels and those planted in rows produced 35½ bushels per acre.

Deadly anthrax, often fatal to man and beast, broke out recently in a northern Illinois dairy herd but prompt diagnosis and shots of anti-anthrax serum by the local veterinarian kept the losses to three animals.

Illinois Farm Supply Company this year sold goods with a wholesale value of $21,179,614.45. Patronage refunds totaling $1,094,336.06 and capital stock dividends of $63,082.71 were declared for distribution. Surplus was increased by $373,584.01. This was the company's biggest year in sales volume and patronage refunds.

Allen McWard has been employed as manager of the Champaign County Service Company, and succeeds Russell G. Stewart, who as manager since the company was formed 16 years ago, brought sales up to $667,500 last year. McWard has been employed as petroleum sales manager for Illinois Farm Supply Company during the last year and before that served for four years as district field manager for the south half of Illinois.

Eugene G. Mosbacher, 28, has been promoted to farm adviser in McLean county. He succeeds O. L. Welsh who resigned Jan. 1 to operate the Prairie Lumber Company in Bloomington. Mosbacher came to McLean county as an assistant farm adviser a year ago after being discharged from the army. He was born and reared on a farm in Monroe county and received his master's degree from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1942. Mosbacher is not married.

Cleland Hickman of Scales Mound has been employed by the Jo Daviess County Farm Bureau as county organization director succeeding Wayne E. Gustafson who has acted as both general agent of insurance and organization director. Gustafson will spend full time on insurance work.

John R. Huber, 16-year-old farm youth from Williamsfield, Knox county, is one of ten national winners in the 4-H poultry contest. His flock of 600 chicks and 500 layers grossed $3,831. His hens shelled out 2800 dozen eggs, about 186 per hen.

From half to all kernels of seed samples collected recently by the College of Agriculture at Urbana have carried spores of the new oat disease — helminthosporium. This blight can be killed by treating the seeds with the chemical Ceresan. This will keep down loss on all varieties, including Clinton and Benton, even though the soil itself is contaminated.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of January and February, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During January, annual meetings will be held in Bureau, Calhoun, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, DeWitt, Edgar, Fulton, Greene, Jersey, Kendall, Knox, La Salle, Livingston, McDonough, McLean, Marion, Mercer, Rock-Island, Sangamon, Tazewell, Winnebago and Woodford Counties.

During February, annual meetings will be held in Coles, DeKalb, Douglas, Effingham, Grundy, Kankakee, Lake, McHenry, Mason, Monroe, Wayne, Whiteside and Will Counties.

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary
December 16, 1946

D. Dwight Thomas, 24, has been employed as full-time organization director of the Kankakee County Farm Bureau. Born and reared on a farm near Eldorado, Thomas has been working as insurance agent and organization director for Saline county since he was discharged from the army.

Delegates to the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in December are shown with 4-H Club extension workers from the University of Illinois, front row, left to right: Lois Strubinger, Pike county; Robert Willrett, DeKalb; Marjorie Healy, Kankakee; Harry Kline, McLean; Miss Laura Mohr, leader delegate, McLean; Robert Ashley, La Salle; Jeanette Pegles, McHenry; and Carlan J. Hans, Madison. Second row: R. O. Lyon, specialist in boys' 4-H club work; Mary McKee, specialist in girl's 4-H club work; Russell Lowey, Montgomery; Mary Powers, Menard; George Deane, McDonough; Marilyn Gahm, La Salle; William Kock, Jr., Marshall; Elsie Butler, 4-H club adviser; F. H. Mynard, specialist in boys' 4-H club work; and Joan Neese, Shelby. Third row: John R. Huber, Knox; Carol Williams, Massac, Eugene Bonneur, Whiteside; Athlyn Harris, Pulaski; Dean Ward, Champaign; Mary Gebhart, Champaign; Orville W. Dickhaut, St. Clair; Bernice Bardelmeier, Madison; J. B. Barnard, McLean; Janet Bute, Winnebago; Lyle P. Schertz, Woodford; and Hazel Peters, Greene.

SUMMARY OF AFBF RESOLUTIONS

(*Continued from page* 15)

gating additional authority to the Federal Government in new areas, but rather one of reshaping and coordinating the policies in the fields in which government policy now largely prevails so that they will more definitely contribute to a stable price level.

The control of money, credit and fiscal policies of the federal government should be coordinated under one authority. This should be an independent agency, the membership of which should be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The policies of this monetary authority should be regulated as far as feasible by formula, based upon some established index which would direct the authority to take action when the index reached certain levels, in order to promote a dollar of constant purchasing power.

Legislation should be passed giving the proper agency of government the responsibility for maintaining the supply of money and credit appropriate to the production needs of the nation and a stable price level. Steps should be taken to allow the Federal Reserve to rejoin control of credit.

We believe that the fiscal policy of the federal government, which includes the handling of the national debt, is an important factor in stabilizing our national economy. Due to the magnitude of the national debt and future tax load, management of these is going to have a greater effect on the level of prices and production than ever before. A long-time stable federal tax policy should be adopted with a tax rate which balances the budget under normal business conditions.

We believe that the government should adopt policies in regard to expenditures.

We urge that the American Farm Bureau Federation cooperate with other groups in creating an understanding of the problem of price stability. We should also strive to bring about conditions which will permit our Federal Government to assume its proper and constitutional role in determining and regulating the value of money and thus adding greater stability to the general price level, which is essential to the preservation of free enterprise.

Taxation

The American Farm Bureau Federation believes that a sound national policy is essential to the welfare of our entire economy. Taxes should be not only equitable and fair, but also chosen with due regard to their effect upon the economy.

The American Farm Bureau Federation is opposed to any material reduction in the income tax rates as long as inflationary tendencies prevail and there is a high level of employment. We call upon the Congress to use discretion and not use an instrument as vital to our national welfare as a tax and fiscal program for political purposes. We believe that under present conditions all possible revenues should be applied to a reduction in our national debt. Furthermore, we believe that every effort should be made to eliminate all non-essential government expenditures and reduce essential expenditures to the minimum necessary for good government and adequate national defense. By at least maintaining revenues and reducing expenditures, the minimum contribution can be made to stablizing our economy under present conditions.

The personal income tax should be the major source of revenue for the federal government. We favor keeping the personal income tax base as broad as practicable through the retention of low exemptions and the avoidance of a general federal sales tax. All self-supporting persons should make a direct contribution to the support of government. The income from all future issues of Federal, State, and local government bonds should be subject to the same taxation as other income.

We recognize that if full employment is maintained, the bulk of the jobs must be provided by free enterprise. Therefore, the following recommendations are made pertaining to corporate taxes. The corporation should be exempted on that portion of its annual earnings distributed to the stockholders as dividends, where such dividends are taxed in the hands of stockholders.

Federal excise taxes should be largely limited to amusements and taxes on the so-called luxury goods, including alcoholic liquors and tobacco. The transportation tax on movement of goods and commodities should be repealed. The Federal gasoline tax should be reduced to one cent a gallon and it should not exceed that amount.

The Federal social security taxes should not be increased until a study of the entire problem is made, showing the need for a change from the present rate. Taxes for unemployment compensation should be levied upon employer and employee alike.

Taxation of Cooperatives

We believe in the private enterprise system and look upon farm cooperatives as part of that system. Cooperative earnings returned to members as patronage dividends should not be subject to tax since such dividends are now taxed in the hands of the individual members of the cooperative. Patronage dividends represent savings arising from the handling of a particular individual's business. They can be returned to him either through adjusted prices or through patronage dividends.

We will support such changes in the internal revenue law as may be necessary to require agricultural cooperatives to annually report their operations and earnings and to provide that there be income tax exemption or deduction from taxable income on only that portion of their earnings which is distributed or clearly shown on the books of the cooperatives as the property of the patron and subject to tax in his personal income.

Free Enterprise and Cooperatives

This time of adjustment from war to peace demands statesmanship, common understanding and cooperation, not bickering and bitterness.

We, the most numerous group of free-enterprises, should exercise our freedom of action and responsibility to organize, support and maintain real farm cooperatives as an essential, proper and effective means of promoting free enterprize and cooperation with other groups in our economic democracy. In particular, farmers must depend upon their cooperatives to conduct for them such free enterprises as are necessary to insure their ability to fulfill their individual responsibilties as custodians of the land which supports all the people.

Cooperatives, in behalf of their farmer members, should own and control a reasonable share of the natural and exhaustible resources and raw materials.

We consider these functions to be the essence of free enterprize and economic democracy. We therefore oppose any revision of federal or state statues or the enactment of new statues designed to affect adversely the freedom or character of bona fide farm cooperatives. Government should assist cooperatives, coporations and individuals alike in the rational development, conservation and use of essential exhaustible resources.

We propose to resist with every resource at our command all unreasonable attempts to limit the service to farmer members by their cooperatives and likewise we resent any inference that the operations of real cooperatives in the slightest degree undermine the principles of our established form of representative government.

National Soils Fertility Program

An effective national soils fertility program is long overdue. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the fertilizer industry and farmer cooperatives, assisted by existing public agencies, must greatly enlarge their programs for production and distribution and better use of essential exhaustible plant nutrients, especially phosphate and potash in the more concentrated forms.

Farmers must be able to initally increase substantially the mineral content of the land so as to establish effectively vegetative cover on the land necessary to reduce soil and water losses and to efficiently grow the kinds and quantities of crops and livestock needed to improve nutritional standards of the consumer and to enable the voluntary adjustment of production in line with effective demand. For these and other impelling reasons, we recommend immediate action on all of the following fronts:

(1) The fertilizer industry should be encouraged to increase greatly and expeditiously its plant capacity for the profitable production and distribution of both low-grade and high-grade phosphate and potash.

(2) Farmer organizations should mobilize their abilities, influences, and resources to acquire adequate natural reserves of phosphate and potash for utilization and to develop a reasonable percentage of needed plant capacity for the production of high-concentrated materials.

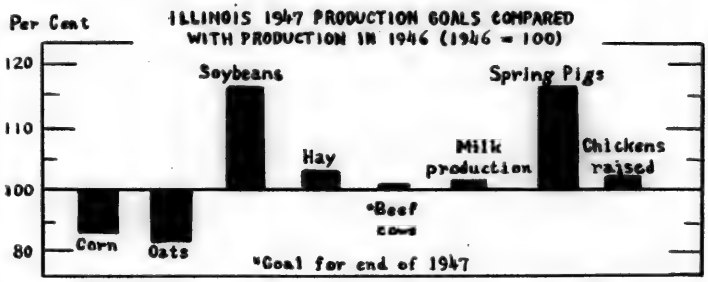
(3) The Tennessee Valley Authority should be authorized by Congress to acquire reasonable phosphate reserves in the Florida area to supply the needed raw materials for an experimental blast furnace phosphate plant in the Mobile area and additional reasonable reserves to protect the interests of farmer cooperatives servicing the Southern States, the Atlantic seaboard States, and the States in the eastern part of the North-central region; and further, that the Tennessee Valley Authority be authorized to construct and operate an experimental blast furnace phosphate plant in the Mobile area for a reasonable period of time with a definite plan for the production of materials necessary for educational use and the distribution of any excess production to farmer cooperatives and wherein such plant, within a reasonable period after the experimental production has been demonstrated, be disposed of to a private agency.

(4) The test demonstration program should be expanded throughout the United States to cover a reasonable number of farms operated by practical farmers, so that in the planning and administration of such test demonstrational program, farm and community tests and demonstrations can be carried on showing the improved uses of concentrated mineral fertilizers and fertilizer ingredients in conjunction with liming and other improved agricultural practices.

Farm Credit

Many years before the enactment of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, the American

(*Continued on page* 34)



Illinois Asked to Keep Farm Production High in 1947

FARMERS in Illinois are asked to keep their war production of grains and animal products at a record peak for at least another year.

This is the request of the United States Department of Agriculture and approved by the state USDA council as they recently announced the farm production goals for 1947.

A substantial increase of 15 per cent in soybean acreages and an equal reduction in corn and oats is of primary interest to Illinois farmers. (See chart for comparisons).

An increase in the number of spring pigs of about 15 per cent is also advocated to meet the strong world-wide demand for pork and kitchen fats.

The continued strong domestic and foreign demand, the need to build reserve supplies of many commodities and the possibility of lower yields were the reasons given by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson for the high production goals set for 1947.

If these requests for continued high production are met next year by farmers in this state it will bring the ninth consecutive year of record breaking crops.

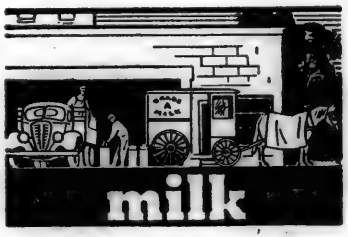
These production goals, the USDA reported, are meant to fit into the general trends indicated by prospective demands and good farming practices.

In certain cases the new goals do not reflect the immediate price outlook as much as they do the goals established during the war years.

About the same level of production for 1947 is suggested for chickens and milk — no change from last year.

The USDA is also recommending that the number of beef cattle be reduced by about six per cent and this would bring the beef cattle population down to the Jan. 1, 1946 level.

Since the numbers of sheep and lambs are down about 25 per cent from the five year 1937-41 average, no reduction is recommended.



As it now stands, there will be no subsidy payments for July milk. Although the Department of Agriculture announced a plan whereby they would make subsidy payments to producers who held the line during July 1946, this plan was recently rejected when submitted to John R. Steelman, Economic Stabilization Director. He stated that since price controls were not reinstated on dairy products, and since dairy production payments were not made available by Congress for the current year, and since a level of returns adequately comparable to last year had been maintained, the payments previously authorized will not be made. Producers who did not receive price increases for July milk were not satisfied with this announcement and more information concerning further consideration of this matter may be forthcoming.

Pure Milk Association of Chicago recently mailed checks to over 16,000 producers in an amount totaling $134,247.60. These checks were issued to members as their share of the producers' equity fund which was built up for the years 1932-1939, inclusive. This, with amounts previously distributed, makes a total of $471,453.80 in savings which have been returned to the membership.

Most annual meetings of dairy cooperatives affiliated with the IAA are now over. The reports of managers, officers and directors at these meetings indicated that much progress has been made during the past year and that most cooperatives are well prepared for tougher times.

Dairy Marketing Day will be held Jan. 28 in connection with the Farm and Home Week program at the University of Illinois. E. E. Houghtby, IAA director of dairy marketing, will be chairman of the morning meeting, at which time milk price programs will be discussed. Judson P. Mason, IAA assistant director of dairy marketing, will discuss the subject, "Should federal milk orders be extended into smaller Illinois markets?"

Tests made by the market administrator's office to verify the butterfat content of milk, cream and other dairy products were recently upheld in two court decisions in Chicago. The Ogden Dairy company had claimed that the market administrator's method of sampling was not representative of the dairy's monthly distribution and should not be used in computing its obligations to producers. The U. S. circuit court of appeals affirmed the decision of the district court, upholding the action of the market administrator. The other case was similarly associated with the butterfat testing program.

The Milk Foundation of Chicago, an organization supported by producers and handlers in that area to promote the sale of dairy products, is now located in its new quarters at 28 East Huron street, Chicago. The Milk Foundation is an affiliate of the National Dairy Council.

What About Mastitis?

Would you let the hired man pour one can of milk out of five down the drain? Would you throw one-fifth of your feed on the manure pile?

Cy Roberts made the startling discovery one day that milk production from his herd had dropped off about 20 per cent. Yet he was feeding the same amount and quality of feed. Also, his bacteria counts had risen to astronomical heights. Cy wasn't the kind of fellow who allowed such things to slip by unnoticed. Are you?

So he went to town and told his veterinarian that he had noticed some of his milk cows with sore, swollen udders, and that production from the herd had dropped off about 20 per cent.

Said his veterinarian: "It sounds like you have mastitis, or garget, as some call it, in your herd, Cy. Just how bad do you want to get rid of this trouble?"

"Doc, I'd do anything because this darn stuff is costing me a lot of money with milk and feed as high as they are today," Cy answered.

So he and the doctor mapped out a mastitis control and eradication program for his herd. Cy was assured that by carrying out a good program of sanitation, by sound milking practices, and aided by advice, testing and treatment from his veterinarian, he could control and eradicate mastitis in his herd.

Doc explained, "Cy, you are the most important part of this program, and it is really up to you. I can help by making an early diagnosis, by treating and outlining a program, but the big job is yours. You must 'carry the ball'."

If you are suffering decreased profits from a decline in milk production, you may have mastitis in your herd. Don't guess! Find out for sure by seeing your local veterinarian. More information can be had by obtaining literature from your farm adviser; or by writing to the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Illinois; College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine; or to the Veterinary Medical Relations Department, IAA.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NOT WORTH A HAT

I was very pleased to read the article pertaining to Charles E. Carrier, (Macon county organization director), and his picture looks natural and not so much older than it did 20 years ago. It was just at that time that Charley was doing some clean-up work in our Bureau County Farm Bureau membership drive that I met Mr. Carrier and I "carried" him around to see the laggards in our township whom we ordinary "fellers" could not get to "jine in" with us.

After spending the morning calling on some of the fellows we came back to our house for dinner. Then we went to see one of our neighbors who was always so outspoken against the Farm Bureau, that I said to Mr. Carrier, "Now if you get that fellow to join the Farm Bureau I will buy you a new hat," and Charley said, "I could use a new hat all right." After quite a lengthy conversation we went on our way and I said, "Well, you didn't get him." And Charley said, " I could have, but he wasn't worth it."

My father was a minister and I had heard him say, "If you scare folks into church, you have to keep them scared so they will stick." And I thought it was the same way about getting a certain type of men into Farm Bureau membership and keep them there and be satisfied. If you just have to "talk" them into the Farm Bureau, then the Farm Bureau is better off without them.

The man in question is still opposed to the Farm Bureau but I do not think he realizes the benefits that he, as a successful farmer has gotten from other folks doing the Farm Bureau work during all these years and what it has meant to them. As for me, I have been a member all these years, in fact I am one of the charter members of the Bureau County Farm Bureau.

Frank Smucker
Bureau County

TREASURED BELL

Perhaps some of the farm dinner bells have been junked, broken, or lost.

Ours, however, is highly treasured, still in use, and hanging where it has hung for over fifty years.

I admit it is not as effective in calling our men from their modern machinery — tractors, etc., as it was years ago when they were in the fields plugging away with the old team of mares.

Ours has saved me many steps in calling the men to the house or telephone when they were working about the place.

Mrs. F. E. Lambrich
Wayne county

Letters to the Editor are welcomed from readers on any subject related to agriculture. Writers should sign letters with name and address. Names may be withheld if desired. Address *Letters to the Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record*, 608 *South Dearborn, Chicago 5, Ill.*

70-YEAR-OLD BELL

I read an item in the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD about old dinner bells. I am enclosing a picture of an old dinner bell which has been in our family for almost 70 years. This picture was taken in July 1946; we use the bell every day and it always brings back loving memories every time I hear it ring.

Mrs. Clyde E. Terry
Menard county

THE SWEET OLD DAYS

To the question in the November RECORD "Where's the Dinner Bell" allow me to hazard an answer: The dinner bell has gone into the junk pile in the old tool shed back of the barn where it is keeping company with the old clock that once stood with stately mien on the shelf in the kitchen and ticked away to the accompaniment of the old teakettle on the good old wood cook stove.

If you rummage about while out there looking for the old dinner bell, you may find a few other articles reminiscent of those sweet old days when farmers worked hard with their hands and had an appreciation of values, which they have lost. What with radar or radio or something to summon them to dinner and an electric contraption to tell time, which has no personality whatever, no individual beauty whatever (they make 'em by the million on some production line) no beautiful filigree or hand carving, heavens, no, people don't know what hand carving is any more — just a block of wood hollowed out and a round clock works dumped in and screwed down.

They're making 10 a minute now and hope to step it up to 10½ a minute in one factory. Where is the chance for personality now or individual beauty? Even in a clock! Gone is the friendly tick, gone is the friendly clock face embellished by beautiful wood working and carving. Only a monotonous hum now and that stops when the current goes off!

So the old dinner bell will lie there with its lovely old memories until a sane world returns, until people regain their sense of balance and values, until farmers decide that to till 100 acres well and get a good return for it is better, cheaper and easier, more sane, than to till double that acreage and waste one-third. When farmers learn to stay on their farms and work close to home instead of roaming over the countryside looking for more land to turn over, because they turned over the lower 40 before breakfast and what will they do between now and lunch time.

Yep, the old dinner bell will have the last laugh.

Alden S. Baker
White County

NOTE OF DOOM

A few lines from me, may change your viewpoint about the future. As I see it now after 1957 there will be a change all over the entire earth. All the people on earth will go back to the farm. All cities will be destroyed by earthquakes, etc. It is written in stone in the pramids of Egypt and I can prove it by the Bible (Old Testament). The year 1956 will be it.

Gustav A. Magucord
Calhoun county

THE LINCOLN CALENDAR

I received my calendar for 1947 and I want to thank you for same. It is really a masterpiece in art! Is it possible to get another? I covet a set of those Lincoln pictures for each of my two sons.

Kindly drop me a card if extra calendars can be had and state price. A calendar like that should hang in every rural schoolhouse.

Rev. Peter Beecken
Kane County

Illinois farm advisers chatting with H. M. Nicholas, Webster City, Ia., newly-elected President of the National Association of Agricultural Organization of County Agents, are: Edwin Bay, Sangamon county, W. F. Coolidge, Livingston county, L. A. Bierbaum, Union county, and T. W. May, Madison county. They are shown during the association's recent meeting in Chicago.

WHAT'S AHEAD

(*Continued from page 9*)

have proved their value in peace as well as in war.

"We are not unminded of the fact that we increased farm production more than 30 per cent during the war, and that when conditions return to normal we will again face the problem of surpluses. We want to be ready with a program when the problem appears," he asserted.

Of equal importance in the long-time outlook, President O'Neal said, is a program for halting loss of plant food from the soils and an expanded program of farm research.

Other sections of the agricultural outlook were given to Farm Bureau members attending the convention by a group of distinguished guest speakers.

Congressman Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, who has been a member of the House committee on agriculture many years, and is expected to become chairman of the agricultural committee in the 80th Congress, said that he forsees no disastrous slump in agricultural prices such as followed the first World War. He said that the Steagall amendment would give the country a breathing spell during which careful consideration can be given to a permanent post-war agricultural policy.

He further declared that the 80th Congress should make a careful examination of the country's agricultural picture to determine what changes in legislation and policy are necessary to meet the new problems resulting from increased wartime production, increased mechanization of farms, improved varieties of crops and breeds of livestock.

Senator Russell

As one possible means of remedy of overproduction, Congressman Hope advocated the application of research in the field of marketing to the same extent that it is applied in the field of production.

Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia pointed out that while farm income reached the highest record level during the war, the farmer's income is still below the income of industrial workers. The per capita farm income, he said, in 1945 was $585, the highest ever known. But in the same year, the average per capita income of all persons in the United States, including the farmer, was $1294. The total national income in 1945 was nearly 162 billions of dollars, and farm income reached a record high of 21½ billion dollars, but the fact still remains that the less than 20 per cent of the nation's population who live on farms only received 9.1 per cent of the total income. He pointed out that it took a long hard fight to get laws on the books to protect farmers, and the farmers will fight to keep them on the books as long as there are others on the statutes for the benefit and protection of other groups.

N. E. Dodd, Under Secretary of Agriculture, told Farm Bureau delegates that farmers should prepare their production plans for the time when exports to foreign countries begin to taper off.

N. E. Dodd W. L. Thorp

Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, said today there is no escaping the fact that it is a small world, and that the American people are very thoroughly involved in its problems and happenings. He stressed the fact that international responsibility on our part is just as essential in economic affairs as it is in political affairs.

Gov. Earl Warren of California told the Farm Bureau audience that the country must recognize that the welfare of our families both on the farm and in the city depends upon a sustained high level of production and employment.

J. W. Burch, director of extension, University of Missouri, described a sort of revolution in farming practices, known as "balanced farming" that is sweeping Missouri.

Balanced farming, as outlined by Director Burch, is the operation of an individual farm by a careful planned system, which starts with the family itself and takes into consideration the entire farm unit. It ties the individual enterprises and practices together in the right balance to improve the soil and at the same time obtain progressively greater returns year after year in terms of net family income.

The AFBF's gold medal awards for Distinguished Service to Agriculture were presented to three farm leaders by President O'Neal. They were Congressman Hope, H. E. Babcock, chairman, board of trustees, Cornell University board of trustees, and J. F. Porter, for 25 years president of Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation.

In the election of directors whose terms expired, President Charles B. Shuman of the Illinois Agricultural Association was re-elected for a two-year term. President Shuman was first elected to the AFBF board in 1945 when he was named to complete one year of the unexpired term of Allen Kline, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, who had been elected vice-president of the AFBF. Other midwest directors up for re-election included Frank W. White, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, who was re-elected for a two-year term.

Mrs. Roy C. F. Weagly, Hagerstown, Md., and Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Ackworth, Ia., were re-elected president and vice-president, respectively, of the Associated Women of the AFBF.

Winner of the National Rural Youth Talkfest was Lawrence Whaley, 19, Leroy, Ind. When the winner and two alternates of Indiana were unable to attend the convention, Whaley, who had competed in the Indiana Talkmeet, was drafted to represent the Hoosier state and promptly walked off with the national honor.

Records Show Farm Efficiency Pays Off

PROOF that careful feeding and marketing of livestock can pay an annual premium of $2,850 a year is revealed in the records of the top 35 cooperators enrolled in the Blackhawk Farm Bureau Farm Management Service.

These farms averaged 210 acres in size and earning ranged from $3,450 for the low 35 members to $6,300 for the high 35 cooperators.

A study of these farm accounts, made by M. L. Mosher of the College of Agriculture at Urbana, showed that this $2,850 spread in net income was due largely to efficiency in handling livestock and only a small part to crop yield, and labor and machinery costs.

Most of this efficiency, Mosher said, is due to a few simple and well-known practices. These he listed as feeding only good quality livestock and keeping the animals healthy, full use of high-protein hay and pasture, enough high-protein concentrates to balance grain rations, and timing production to get stock and livestock products on the best markets.

Rural Youth

By
ELLSWORTH D. LYON

The Illinois State Rural Youth committee is shown at work in Chicago. Left to right: Burnell Henert, Lee county; Ruth Huser, secretary, Tazewell; Edwin Dew, Ogle, chairman for the day; Ellsworth Lyon, IAA director of young people's activities, and Ray Farris, Clark. Marcella High, Christian county, was absent when picture was taken.

The new state Rural Youth committee elected at the Rural Youth Conference held in Chicago Nov. 19 has held two meetings: the first at the Sherman Hotel immediately following elections, the second on Dec. 5 at the IAA office. The committee listed the following items as worthy of attention for Illinois Rural Youth. Farm and Home Week, District Short Courses, Sports Festival, State Camp, Rural Youth Tours, Conservation school at Lake Villa, Talk Fests, IAA Short Course, IAA Annual Meeting, AFBF Midwest Farm Bureau Training School, AFBF Annual Meeting, Community Service program, Leisurecraft and Counseling Camp, Reporting of News, Skilled Drivers' Clubs, and Adequate Recognition of Extension Personnel in the County.

DuPage has just organized a new group in the northern port of the county. Mary A. Brummel of the south group reports, "We have just started square dancing and find it a lot of fun."

Powell Cunningham reporting for his group writes, "Plans are progressing toward the purchase of a public address system by the Ogle County Club." A county-wide dance was included in the December activities by the three groups.

The newly elected reporter, LeRoy Wetzel, sent his first report as follows: "Coles County Rural Youth held its first post-war meeting Nov. 1 at Charleston. The group has been dormant since 1941 but is now breaking out of its shell and stretching its arms and legs. It has found itself heir to $25 in folding money from the old organization. The group now has 20 delegates attending a series of recreation schools in Charleston led by Duke Regnier, University Extension Specialist."

DeKalb held its annual Christmas party Dec. 17 at the Eagles Hall. An exchange of gifts and refreshments added zest to the evening activities.

A skit, Christmas the American Way, was presented for Macoupin by Maxine Denby, Jerry Boston and Genevieve Boente at the December meeting.

Franklin's Christmas party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Cox. Mr. Cox is county Farm Bureau organization director.

Jefferson's Christmas party was planned with the children's home at Mt. Vernon in mind. All gifts were exchanged and then taken to the home. Edwards' Christmas party was planned in a similar manner with gifts going to the Carmi Orphanage.

Important features of Wayne's Christmas party were carolling, a "History of Christmas Bells", and Rural Youth slides.

Shelby, revived in April '46 and sponsoring an active program, held a pie social in November which added $152.00 to the treasury. President Don Kull and his group are to be commended for their active program.

Clark has just planned a membership drive to be headed in January by two teams. This is its first big project for the new year. A dinner will be served by the losing side in April.

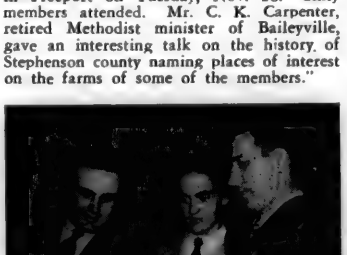
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

McHenry's new county officers are Norman Johnson, president; Paul Swanson, vice-president; Betty Norman, treasurer; and Betty Nelson, secretary.

Hank Imig's Mason County group pepped up two of its recent meetings to the tempo of a one-act play given by members and a speech by Merrit Ackland, fieldman for Country Life Insurance Company. Add to these activities a membership drive and the annual banquet planned for Feb. 13 and you know why some groups succeed.

McLean's educational feature for November was a demonstration skit on parliamentary procedure. It was given before an audience of nearly 100 and according to secretary Alice Wright was instructive, amusing, and interesting.

A snappy news item from Stephenson reads: "One of the most interesting Rural Youth meetings of the year was held at the Stephenson County Historical Museum in Freeport on Tuesday, Nov. 26. Sixty members attended. Mr. C. K. Carpenter, retired Methodist minister of Baileyville, gave an interesting talk on the history of Stephenson county naming places of interest on the farms of some of the members."



Ellsworth D. Lyon, IAA Director of Young People's Activities, points out important tips for Talkfesters to Lewis Neal, Champaign county (left) and Melvin La Voie, Iroquois (center) and advises that Rural Youth groups begin now to prepare for 1947 Talk Fest.

Montgomery's recent community service activity consisted of preparation of T. B. Christmas seals for mailing.

In addition to their Christmas party Edgar Rural Youthers discussed "Highway Safety."

Stephenson is now sponsoring a roller skating party once each month.

Knox Rural Youth have been teaching square dancing for the Silas Willard school and now rate a standing invitation.

St. Clair's Rural Youthers and friends enjoyed a square dance Hoe Down at Shiloh Grange late in November.

Recent annual banquets have been held in Woodford, DeWitt, Edwards, McHenry and Wayne counties.

Kankakee visited the county courthouse offices and were told of the activities of the various county officials.

Christian will hold a panel discussion, January 16 on the theme, "School Reorganization." Christian and Montgomery have recently exchanged monthly programs.

We expect to hear more from Randolph soon. They are planning a benefit show.

McDonough held a box supper early in November and cleared $89.00 and later in the month created interest through a homecoming meeting. Their banquet will be held January 25.

The wedding bells have been ringing so much in Schuyler that a young married folk's club has been started. Recent weddings were: Elizabeth Jones and Joe Vincent; Rayetta Morgan and Byron Ross; Armagene Aden and Robert Croxton. George Mathews of the Prophetstown Tampico Warriers, Whiteside county, reports three weddings: Jean Martin and Bud Hartshorn; Edith Anderson and John Massey; Mary Nelle Satterfield and Leamon Hill.

"Graduations" through marriage have culminated in great interest in forming a Young Married Couples' group in McHenry according to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lottig. One meeting has been held at the residence of Home Adviser, Mrs. Sweeney.

From La Salle county comes word that "Vince Werner and Luceille Gleim are now Mr. and Mrs."

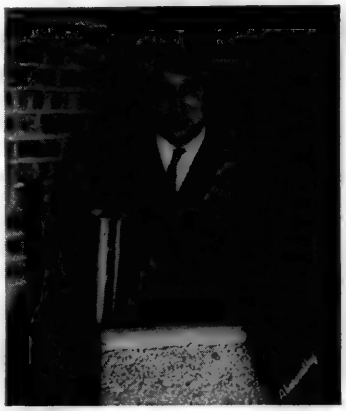
ILLINOIS WINS HONORS AT INTERNATIONAL

(*Continued from page* 10)

who traded a strain of superior hybrids to Lester Pfister, of El Paso, for an 80-acre farm, now valued at $20,000.

An Illinoisan was crowned soybean king as Harvey L. Stiegelmier of Normal, won the grand championship with an exhibit of Lincoln beans. His entry weighed 60.1 pounds to the bushel.

The title of "corn duke" was bestowed upon Vernon Ely of Mazon for his hybrid yellow dent variety. It weighed 58.3 pounds to the bushel. The corn duke title is awarded only for hybrid shelled corn.



Crown prince of the shell corn exhibitors was an Illinois man, Vernon Ely (above) of Grundy county. He took first place.

Stockmen from Illinois make up the largest block of exhibitors from any one state, won 48 of a possible 238 championships, and had runners-up and scattered placings in most of the breed and weight classes.

Champion fat Poland China barrow was owned by Oscar W. Anderson, Leland, and champion and reserve champion fat Yorkshire were exhibited by the Curtiss Candy Company Farms, near Chicago.

Cattlemen at the show agreed that the Tolan farm, Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county, is emerging as the home of some of the finest Angus cattle in the country.

The Tolan farm entries swept the Angus class. They showed the grand champion Angus bull and cow, the ten best head of Angus and placed first in many of the class showings.

Shorthorn winners from Illinois included the Edellyn Farms, Wilson, Lake county. They showed the reserve champion breeding female and the ten best head of Shorthorns.

Janet Countryman, 12, of Clare, DeKalb county, was Shorthorn class winner in the junior livestock feeding and in the same showing James Schlichting, Apple River, Jo Daviess county, won second.

Illinois sheep winners included: William Duncan, Lake Villa, fat Oxfords, wether lambs; A. O. Murray and Sons, Mazon, pen of three wether lambs; Alvin L. Helms and Sons, Belleville, breeding Cheviots, reserve champion.

ILLINOIS FARMERS FEEL BURDEN OF RECENT FREIGHT RATE RISE

ILLINOIS farmers are beginning to feel the burden of the increased freight rates which went into effect this month on authorization of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Commission granted rail and water common carriers an increase in their rates effective January 1, 1947, on five days notice, amounting to an average of approximately 17.6 per cent.

It is estimated that the additional revenue will aggregate close to a billion dollars.

What the increase means to the average farmer is explained by G. W. Baxter, director of the Illinois Agricultural Association transportation department.

Products of agriculture such as grain and grain products were increased 15 per cent; livestock 15 per cent; animal and poultry feed 15 per cent; agricultural limestone 15 cents per ton; phosphate rock 20 per cent with a maximum of 30 cents per ton, and fertilizer including potash 20 per cent subject to a maximum of six cents per hundred, or $1.20 per net ton.

This increase on grain shipped to Chicago from a point in central Illinois rises from a 12-cent rate to a 14-cent rate. This is based on 80,000 pounds and amounts to $16 per car, or about two cents per bushel.

A carload of cattle moving from Bloomington to Chicago, formerly taking a rate of 19 cents, is now 22 cents, an increase of $6.60 per car.

The new rates have increased by about a cent a bushel corn sent to Chicago from central Illinois.

Limestone hauled by rail now averages 15 cents more per ton than under the old rates.

The average car of rock phosphate shipped in from the Florida districts costs $12 more. Potash fertilizer, usually hauled in from New Mexico, costs $48 per car more.

The new rates have upped the shipping cost on feeder cattle from Texas by about $15 per carload.

The IAA and the American Farm Bureau Federation opposed the increases.

Baxter said that with the car shortage already moving corn by truck 100 miles to river points, this increase in rail freight rates means that trucks can move grain from still farther points to the river where cheap barge rates apply.

"I think it means a loss of business to the railroads," Baxter predicted. "It is the same with livestock as it is with grain — more will move by truck."

IAA records show that 838,000,000 pounds of corn moved into Chicago by barge in 1942. The elevators at Morris alone shipped 304,000,000 pounds of corn by barge. The barge rate there was two cents per 100 pounds into Chicago, compared to the rail rate of five cents.

The AFBF has voiced its concern because of the great need of most farmers for increasing quantities of plant foods to replace elements removed from the soil during the heavy cropping war years. Most of the fertilizers are hauled by railroads which are raising their charges to near-prohibitive rates.

ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU TOPS ALL STATES IN MEMBERSHIP GAINS

ILLINOIS beat Iowa, its closest rival, in membership attainments in 1946, according to the recognition given at the annual meeting of the AFBF in San Francisco.

Sixty-eight Illinois counties attained their 1950 AFBF goals in 1946 as compared with 58 in Iowa, and 50 Illinois counties made the two-million member goal of the AFBF as compared with 25 in Iowa.

Illinois as a state was one of three that reached its 1950 AFBF goal in 1946. The other two were Iowa and North Carolina.

Two Illinois counties, Menard and Piatt, qualified for "excellent" awards by having 90 per cent or more of all the farms listed in the 1945 census enrolled in their respective Farm Bureaus. Only seventeen other counties in the United States received this recognition.

Whiteside county in their mid-December membership drive established a new state record for a three-day campaign by signing 256 members in Farm Bureau. Whiteside now has 2590 members. Their active dairy and oil improvement program were considered as the biggest factors in attracting new members.

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With our own BLUE SEAL brand tractor tires, we can offer Farm Bureau folks the very best in tire equipment—and at a substantial saving!

BLUE SEAL REAR TRACTOR TIRES

- Positive traction with full width and depth tread delivering maximum pull.
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- Tire is self-cleaning as it flexes, due to "built in" scientifically designed bevel behind each lug.

BLUE SEAL FRONT TRACTOR TIRES

- High center rib gives positive steering and easy turning, while two supporting ribs give stability.
- Full width tread with wide shoulder delivers maximum service.

BLUE SEAL IMPLEMENT TIRES

- Free-rolling ribbed tread reduces friction to a minimum. Long wearing.
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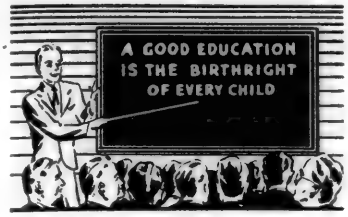


By JOHN COX
IAA Director of Rural School Relations

Bad Roads and School Reorganization

Although bad roads may prevent consolidation of school attendance units, they need not prevent that district from becoming a part of a larger school district for administration and tax purposes. A former small district may gain a number of substantial advantages educationally by becoming a part of a large district, even though the school in that former district remains open and in use. The following are a few of the possible advantages:

1. Broader tax base and a more equal distribution of the tax burden.
2. Improvement of the school program through the hiring of instructors in art, music, speech, and physical education to serve in all of the schools on a pre-arranged schedule.
3. Provision for each school in the district to use equipment, as motion picture machines, equipment which would be too expensive for a small district to own.
4. More coordination of the course of study, as well as more uniformity in text books and in educational practices in any given larger community.
5. Better selection of teachers since working in the larger district offers more security and opportunity to the teacher.
6. Broadens interests and builds community spirit in a rural area. This area probably already serves as a community for trading, banking, church, and high school purposes.
7. More efficiency, simplicity, and perhaps economy in keeping records.
8. Partially relieves the isolation and possible stagnation in which the one-room teacher often finds herself by providing supervision from within the school district.
9. The seven members of such a school board would bring to that school a broader range of experience and could possibly outline and provide an educational program better adapted to the needs of rural boys and girls of today.
10. The state legislature encourages the setting up of larger school districts for administration and tax purposes so that state money for secondary roads can be used where most needed to facilitate pupil transportation.

Although the above mentioned advantages are possible while operating all of the schools in use when school reorganization is voted, yet the school board of the larger district would, doubtless, see opportunities to eliminate waste, improve efficiency, balance teacher loads, and offer additional educational opportunities by closing some of the schools and transporting the pupils to some other school.

However, no school should be closed in such larger district until the school board can offer substantially better educational advantages elsewhere and until roads, buildings and transportation facilities are adequate for such a change.

Wisdom of Youth

At a school meeting recently when various school problems were being discussed by members of a panel the chairman of the panel noticed a young man at the front of the room absorbed in writing on a pad of scratch paper. Near the end of the meeting he secured the copy of those writings, found them interesting and had the author read them to the audience. They were as follows:

When we hear how poor our schools
We wonder how our little jewels
Can evermore grow up to be
As very smart at things as we!

Our schools! They're poor;
They're small; they're broken!
For every ill they are bespoken!
It's strange indeed — with such a starter
Our kids, than we, grow so much smarter.

Our teachers all are underpaid!
Our Boards are awkward — lax or staid!
This screams a mystery aloud;
How youth grows up so well endowed?

It's strange indeed — with so much loss,
Our kids grow anything but cross!
Not only do they grow, alas —
They seem to grow both good and fast.

But paradox can be explained —
No matter how our pride is strained —
And we will note the answer lies
In something that should not surprise.

The thinking here may be quite crude!
The answer spoken, worse than rude!
Perhaps they're wise, in spite of fuss —
Because they quite ignore us!!

The author J. Thomas Hastings, Director, High School Testing Bureau and University Examiner, University of Illinois.

ONION GROWERS EXCHANGE

Onion set growers in the Chicago area have formed the Tri-State Onion Set Exchange as a bargaining agency to handle about one million bushels of onion sets grown annually by members.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Picture page entries should be addressed to Picture Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill. If you wish picture returned, enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Entries are judged on originality, clearness, and interest. Avoid shots of persons merely looking toward camera. Best picture receives $5. Others published receive $1.

IAA Opposes Rural Phone Rate Boosts

EXTENSIVE hearings have been held before the Illinois Commerce Commission in connection with the proposed increase in telephone rates of the Illinois Commercial Telephone Company.

The company has 181 exchanges serving approximately 100,000 subscribers. If the increase becomes effective it will mean an increase of $880,000.

The transportation department of the Illinois Agricultural Association has been active at all hearings at the request of local county Farm Bureau in opposing the increase in rates.

Regional hearings have been held at Marion, Mendota, Olney and Paxton. Another is scheduled in Monmouth, the purpose of which is to give local people an opportunity to testify as to service. Objections to any increase in rates have been made at the various hearings due to the class of service they now receive.

Final hearings will be held during the month of January to complete the evidence and a decision must be made by the latter part of February.

A group of top-flight 4-H Club young people are shown talking with John K. Cox, IAA director of rural school relations, while visiting the IAA offices during the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

NEWS and VIEWS

Resolutions Adapted By Associated Women At The San Francisco AFBF Annual Meeting

Foreword

During the present period of reconversion we are confronted with critical problems in protecting and conserving the welfare of the farm family.

We believe it is the responsibility of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation to face up to these problems and to help determine policies and carry forward a program of action for their solution.

Farm Family

We believe that the farm family is important to the nation. It produces most of the nation's children.

The necessity for conserving the ability of the farm family to transmit to the nation the best in human life is becoming increasingly evident.

The necessity for raising the standards of home life on the farm are evidenced by statistics which show a larger increase in juvenile delinquency in rural than in urban areas during the war period.

We believe that the family-sized farm offers the best opportunity for the development of the farm family. We recommend that all agricultural policy, including price and production, credit and land policies, be directed toward the maintenance of the family-sized farm and the long-time objective of owner-operated farms.

Better Living on the Farm

One of the critical decisions to be made is whether present income and savings shall be used to improve farm living or whether it will be used as after the last war, in capitalizing higher land values.

We believe that the best investment farm families can make at the present time is to earmark their Bonds and Savings for future use, for such things as the maintenance of the soil and buildings on the farm and for labor-saving equipment for the home such as running water and electricity.

There is still much to be done to make the farm home comfortable. Since the availability of electricity does more than any other one factor to alleviate the drudgery of home making, we recommend that every effort be used to extend the use of electricity to every farm home in the nation.

Food Policy

It has long been recognized that the fertility of the soil is the basis for prosperity in agriculture and in the nation, and we have come to know that a close relationship exists between soil fertility and human nutrition.

We believe that women and homemakers should be greatly concerned with programs designed to improve the soil. We recommend study and discussion of the significance of new developments now taking place in the fertilizer program of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

We heartily encourage the expansion of the school lunch program as an effective way to better serve the nutritional needs of all children, but we believe that the program means more than providing a meal.

It should also teach nutrition, selection of foods and good food habits, which will later reflect upon the health and well being of our future citizens. There is a great need for well trained supervisors of school lunch programs and trained lunch room workers — more equipment and special help is needed in the smaller schools, especially in rural areas; training of personnel in problems of finance and administration; and plans to combine school lunch and better health teaching.

Education

We are firmly convinced that education of our youth is the best overall, longtime method of solving our domestic and world-wide problems.

We urge the establishment of state and county Farm Bureau school committees to assist existing educational agencies in a study of possible school reorganization plans.

There is very real evidence that interest in preparation for the profession of teaching is waning due to general reluctance to adequately compensate those who are so engaged. We favor assistance through scholarships to interest young men and women in the teaching profession and legislation that will place teachers wages on a par with other lines of specialized work.

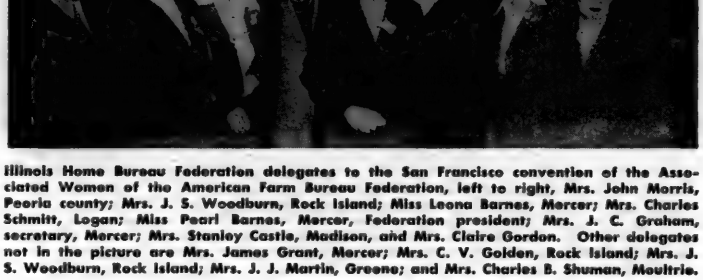
Believing that we have too long been inarticulate in expressing our disapproval of the unwholesome movie and radio programs being offered to the public, we urge that committees be set up in each community Farm Bureau for the purpose of expressing our disapproval to the proper agencies, and we solicit the aid of other organized groups of women interested in a program of this nature.

Health

One of rural America's most urgent problems is to provide a program assuring better hospital and medical facilities for rural peo-

THIS DRESS IS EASY TO MAKE

This softly draped dress made from tubular Jersey takes little cutting and stitching to make and is perfect for the beginner sewer. For free instructions send self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, IAA RECORD, 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois.



Illinois Home Bureau Federation delegates to the San Francisco convention of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, left to right, Mrs. John Morris, Peoria county; Mrs. J. S. Woodburn, Rock Island; Miss Leona Barnes, Mercer; Mrs. Charles Schmitt, Logan; Miss Pearl Barnes, Mercer, Federation president; Mrs. J. C. Graham, secretary, Mercer; Mrs. Stanley Castle, Madison, and Mrs. Claire Gordon. Other delegates not in the picture are Mrs. James Grant, Mercer; Mrs. C. V. Golden, Rock Island; Mrs. J. S. Woodburn, Rock Island; Mrs. J. J. Martin, Greene; and Mrs. Charles B. Shuman, Moultrie.

for HOMEMAKERS

ple. It will take the combined efforts of the medical profession and rural people, as well as state and federal aid, to solve the problem. The solution must provide for comprehensive health education, for well trained doctors, dentists, nurses, technicians and laboratory scientists, as well as the establishment of public health centers, hospitals and clinics accessible to all sections of rural America.

We recommend the American Farm Bureau Federation for its progress in a program for better rural health and urge that this program be vigorously continued.

We encourage support of the prepayment plans for hospital, surgical and medical services.

The great shortage of nurses endangers our nation's welfare. We urge a concentrated effort on the part of the Associated Women to interest capable young women in this field of service. Establishment of scholarships could well be considered.

Producer-Consumer Relations

Agriculture is facing a serious crisis in the cry of the consumer for cheap food. Certainly an intensive educational program is in order between consumer and producer for the mutual benefit of all concerned. Farm women, through their organizations, must reach urban organizations of women with information about farming such as the per capita income of farmers, the investment in land, livestock and equipment, labor, the cost and the uncertainties of production and the spread between producers and consumers.

In addition, we recommend that as soon as practicable, the Farm Bureau conduct an expanded research program in the entire field of producer-consumer relations and that the results of this program be given the widest publicity possible, so that all groups understand their mutual problems.

Youth in the Farm Bureau

The boys, girls, young men and young women on the farms are the leaders of tomorrow. Their potentialities for becoming leaders in agriculture, in Farm Bureau, as well as for our country, cannot be overlooked. Many of those who come up through 4-H Clubs, Junior Farm Bureau and Young Married groups are leaders today in Farm Bureau work and are the better qualified because of their back-ground and training.

We endorse the progress of the program of the American Farm Bureau Federation for rural youth and urge its continuance and expansion.

We believe such expansion might well include programs for training young people in the history, organization, policies and programs of the Farm Bureau.

We urge the Farm Bureau to continue all of its present policies for the development of 4-H Club work and particularly in assuming responsibility for leadership of local clubs. We also recognize the value of the FFA and FHA programs and urge cooperation with these groups.

GIFT HANDKERCHIEF

You can make this dress-up handkerchief with its deep, lacy border by crocheting the wide edge from fine cotton thread around a square of linen. For free instructions send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Women's Editor, IAA RECORD, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

Citizenship

We urge the appointment of Legislative committees of men and women at the local and state level, such committees to be thoroughly informed and to pass on information to the membership regarding matters which vitally concern agriculture and the welfare of the nation.

It is only by an aroused citizenship thoroughly conversant with national and international issues that we can hope to avert future war. The women of America can do much to bring about such a program. At no time in the history of our country has the status of women been at such a high level. They have made outstanding contributions to the nation in the winning of the war, as well as in many other fields of endeavor.

Libraries

We recommend that interest be maintained in rural library service and encourage more use of the facilities already available.

Rural communities should be able to have the benefits of a public library system such as the town and cities of our nation now have, yet comparatively little progress has been made to accomplish this. We therefore recommend legislation which will provide for the establishment of county wide public library systems in states not already so organized, to be supplemented by mobile units to reach all rural communities.

Safety

We favor cooperation with the Extension Services in bringing to farm people a well organized and effectively presented safety educational program.

We urge that farm people do all they can to reduce accidents on the farm and in the home, correcting all possible hazards in their own homes and using all precaution in the use of farm machinery.

To promote highway safety, we urge that all traffic laws be strictly enforced. We heartily endorse programs that many schools have developed, which include courses in safe driving. We favor adequate testing of drivers' skill and checking for mechanical defects of automobiles.

The Rural Church

"A nation's greatness cannot be measured entirely by its material resources nor does the well being of a people depend upon the abundance of its possessions. Any plans for building a better agriculture must include provision for the full development of religious institutions serving rural people."

We recommend that local Farm Bureau groups cooperate with local churches in such things as surveys of religious needs in their communities and in carrying out programs to meet these needs.

CHEESE TARTS

A deluxe dessert is Cherry Cheese Tarts. Add ½ cup grated sharp cheese to a favorite pastry. Make individual pastry tarts and bake tarts to a golden brown. Fill these tasty treats with a cooked cherry mixture and serve them at dinner.

TEEN-AGE ACCESSORIES

These easy-to-make "glamour" accessories are designed for teen-agers. Listed are: sequin evening bag with make-up mirror, tailored bandbox bag, velvet and lace earrings, bead-studded bracelet, belts, bonnet and muff set. For free instructions enclose self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 S. Dearborn St. Chicago 5, Ill.

SUMMARY OF AFBF RESOLUTIONS

(*Continued from page* 24)

Farm Bureau Federation urged the development of a cooperative rural credit system, in the belief that a cooperative system of such credit is essential to the well-being of American agriculture.

Since the establishment of the Farm Credit Administration in 1933, which provided the foundation for a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled farm credit system, we have repeatedly reaffirmed our recommendations that the necessary steps be taken to make the farm credit system fully cooperative so that it will be farmer-owned and controlled, and that there be encouraged and preserved the initiative and responsibility of the local associations which are the basic units of a sound cooperative system.

In order further to improve the credit services to farmers, the American Farm Bureau Federation recommends that the various agencies of the Farm Credit Administration and the direct government lending agencies be coordinated and that as the first step in such coordination these farm credit agencies should be placed under the direction of a single independent national policy-making bi-partisan board. We also reaffirm our support of the general principles of the recent Flannagan farm credit bill.

Today through the continued efforts of the farmer-borrowers, all but one Federal land bank have repaid all Government capital. We urge that the cooperative features of the farm credit system be further expanded, and specifically recommend that a study be made on the desirability and feasibility of achieving complete farmer-ownership and control of the Federal land banks, production credit, corporations, intermediate credit banks and banks for cooperatives.

We affirm our recognition of the need for improvement of farm housing and our belief that such need can be met most effectively by utilizing existing credit agencies under the Farm Credit Administration, without embarking upon any expansion of direct government loans.

Farm Labor

The recruitment and placement of farm workers is chiefly the problem of the farmer-employer. During the war extensive governmental financial assistance was needed in order to assure an adequate supply of farm labor for the production and harvesting of the tremendous food and fibre requirements of the world. Steps now should be taken to minimize governmental control of farm labor and limit the operations of such program to the recruitment and placement of workers and their families and the gathering and dissemination of statistical information on labor supplies.

At the state level we recommend that the present program be continued, with appropriate legislation authorizing the state Extension Service if it does not desire to continue to conduct the operations of the program to designate some other state agency created or approved by the respective state legislatures to supervise the recruitment and placement of farm workers.

Land and Water Use

The American Farm Bureau Federation reaffirms its support for conservation and the wise use of our lands, water, and forests. This is a vast problem involving many diverse and controversial subjects, such as irrigation, reclamation, flood control, valley authorities, and the use of forests and other public lands. The American Farm Bureau Federation recognizes the importance of irrigation and water development to the agricultural economy of the arid West. We recognize that the welfare of Western agriculture demands the development of a constructive far-seeing water policy.

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We look with concern upon the extension of REA activities to merchandising of electrical equipment and related items.

We oppose enactment of legislation designed to restrict authority to make loans for generating power, but insist that no such loans be made by the Rural Electrification Administration for building generating plants except in cases where a positive saving can be made to consumers or where sufficient energy is not otherwise available to serve rural consumers.

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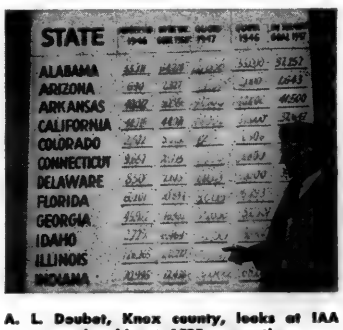
It is well recognized that the maintenance of an efficient and economical transportation system is of vital importance to agriculture. The American Farm Bureau Federation has, year after year, reiterated its position on the general problem of transportation as it affects agriculture.

We reaffirm our established policies in regard to the construction and maintenance of year-round farm-to-market roads and urge the board of directors of the Amercian Farm Bureau Federation to seek a clarification of policy as the adoption of standards, specifications and other related matters by the public roads administration and state highway departments so that the determinations of these matters will be left to the states.

We recognize that American railroads constitute an important part of our transportation system and that railroads must operate under such reasonable regulations as will assure the public fair and reasonable rates and adequate service. We urge that greater emphasis be placed on the improvement of rail equipment in order to further reduce the cost of marketing agricultural commodities.



A. L. Doubet, Knox county, looks at IAA membership at AFBF convention.

Research

The American Farm Bureau Federation played a leading role in the passage of the Bankhead-Flannagan-Hope research bill, which provides for a greatly expanded research program for agriculture. We believe that this program is essential to the maintenance of the well-being of agriculture in our competitive economy. Special emphasis should be given to new research work in the utilization of agricultural products and the development of expanded markets. Added emphasis is also needed on coordinated studies of means to reduce the cost of marketing agricultural products.

We believe that the greatest possible proportion of these new funds should be spent in the respective states, rather than being centralized in Washington. We insist that these new funds be administered in such a manner as to avoid duplication of work, overlapping of functions and conflict of agencies.

Commodity Programs

No development in Farm Bureau in recent years has so encouraged the producers of speciality crops as has the new Commodity Program. These crops in the aggregate make up a large part of the national farm income. The problems of these crops are many, difficult, and varied.

Only men who are specialists in these fields can fully understand and adequately cope with these problems. The new commodity program gives the board of directors more information on, and a better understanding of, these problems as well as giving the growers of these crops a definite place in the Farm Bureau program. When coupled with varied activities on such general matters as taxation, credit, international relationships, and general price levels, the Commodity Program gives to the Americm Farm Bureau Federation a well-rounded ability to serve the interests of American agriculture.

Membership

The American Farm Bureau Federation has completed the most successful membership year in its history. The organization with 1,128,259 farm families representing approximately five million farm people who have voluntarily joined, is a tribute to the desire of farm people to make a contribution to the world in which they live. This membership record was attained by hard work on the part of thousands of individual farmers throughout the United States who voluntarily contacted friends and neighbors in membership drives. We express our grateful appreciation for their untiring efforts in membership solicitation. We also recognize the contribution of the various county and state leaders who have worked diligently on the membership programs.

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SUMMARY OF AFBF RESOLUTIONS

(*Continued from page* 24)

Farm Bureau Federation urged the development of a cooperative rural credit system, in the belief that a cooperative system of such credit is essential to the well-being of American agriculture.

Since the establishment of the Farm Credit Administration in 1933, which provided the foundation for a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled farm credit system, we have repeatedly reaffirmed our recommendations that the necessary steps be taken to make the farm credit system fully cooperative so that it will be farmer-owned and controlled, and that there be encouraged and preserved the initiative and responsibility of the local associations which are the basic units of a sound cooperative system.

In order further to improve the credit services to farmers, the American Farm Bureau Federation recommends that the various agencies of the Farm Credit Administration and the direct government lending agencies be coordinated and that as the first step in such coordination these farm credit agencies should be placed under the direction of a single independent national policy-making bi-partisan board. We also reaffirm our support of the general principles of the recent Flannagan farm credit bill.

Today through the continued efforts of the farmer-borrowers, all but one Federal land bank have repaid all Government capital. We urge that the cooperative features of the farm credit system be further expanded, and specifically recommend that a study be made on the desirability and feasibility of achieving complete farmer-ownership and control of the Federal land banks, production credit, corporations, intermediate credit banks and banks for cooperatives.

We affirm our recognition of the need for improvement of farm housing and our belief that such need can be met most effectively by utilizing existing credit agencies under the Farm Credit Administration, without embarking upon any expansion of direct government loans.

Farm Labor

The recruitment and placement of farm workers is chiefly the problem of the farmer-employer. During the war extensive governmental financial assistance was needed in order to assure an adequate supply of farm labor for the production and harvesting of the tremendous food and fibre requirements of the world. Steps now should be taken to minimize governmental control of farm labor and limit the operations of such program to the recruitment and placement of workers and their families and the gathering and dissemination of statistical information on labor supplies.

At the state level we recommend that the present program be continued, with appropriate legislation authorizing the state Extension Service if it does not desire to continue to conduct the operations of the program to designate some other state agency created or approved by the respective state legislatures to supervise the recruitment and placement of farm workers.

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Conquerors

OF THE WILDERNESS

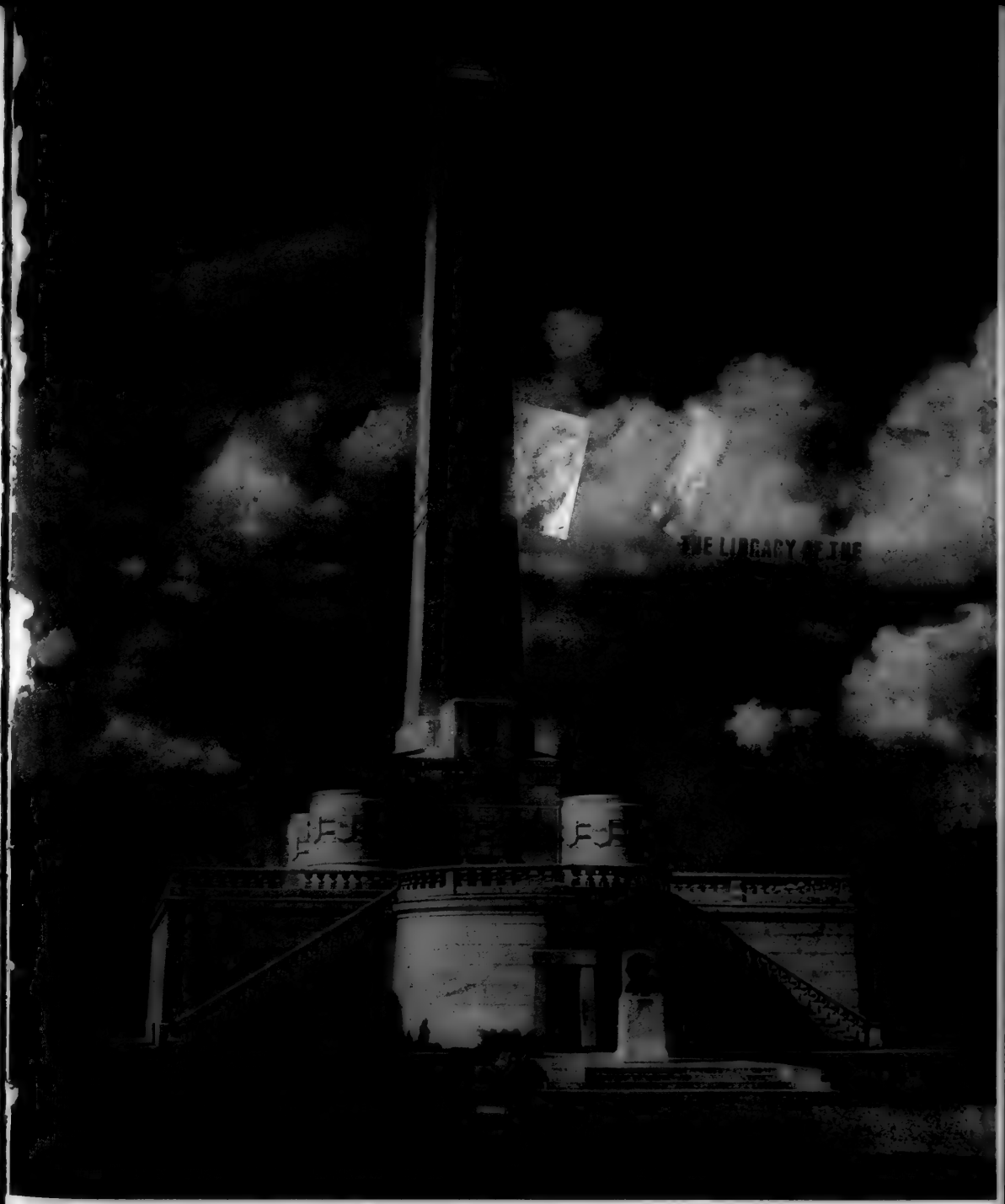
The covered wagon has come to represent the symbol of the hardy, rugged American spirit. The frontiersman has been glorified for what his spirit meant to the building of America.

But our covered wagons ofttimes carried men who sinned grievously against American soil. As they broke the virgin land they burned the trees that protected it, and when they had mined the soil of its rich fertility, moved on . . . abandoned that land, without cover, to the ravages of wind and rain and frost. In many places the ugly scars are still to be seen.

The covered wagon is gone, but periods of low and unprofitable prices have done even greater damage. Farmers were forced to farm every acre with soil-depleting crops in order to make enough to pay the mortgage and maintain the family. The economy of low, unfair prices made it a necessity during these recurring periods.

In the years ahead, there must be time and money to rebuild these tired acres. America's wealth is in her land. Her land is in our hands. Let us give a good accounting of our stewardship by united, militant action to maintain fair farm prices.

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS



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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

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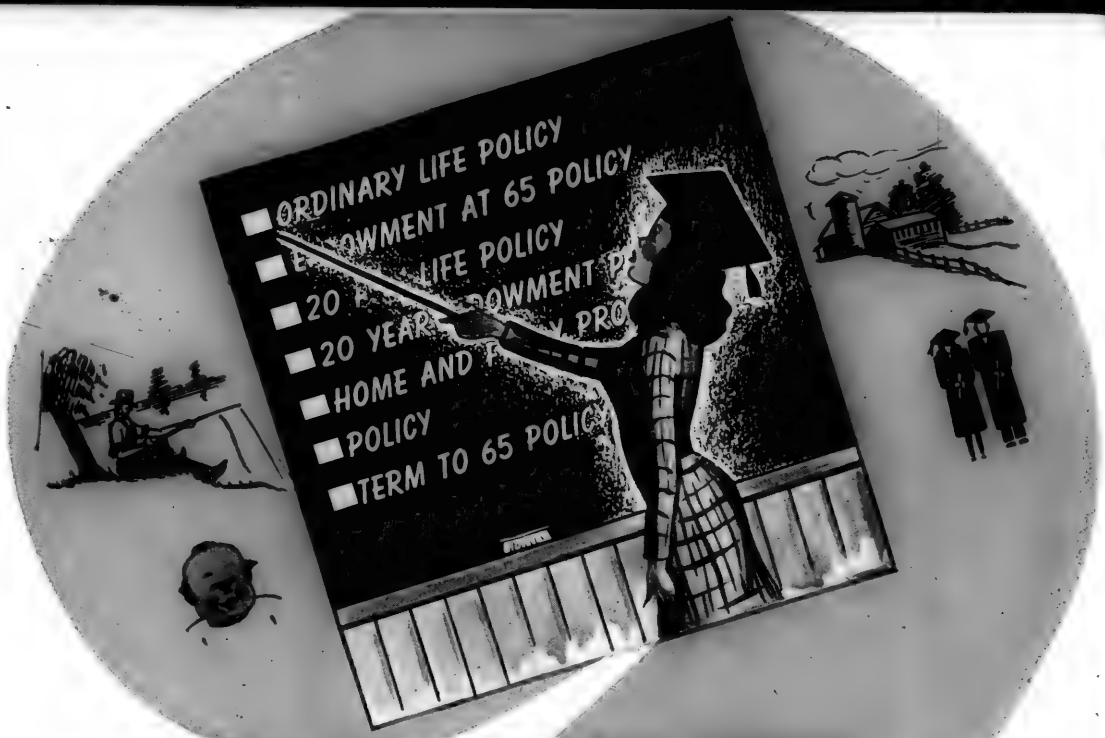

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(*Continued on page* 21)

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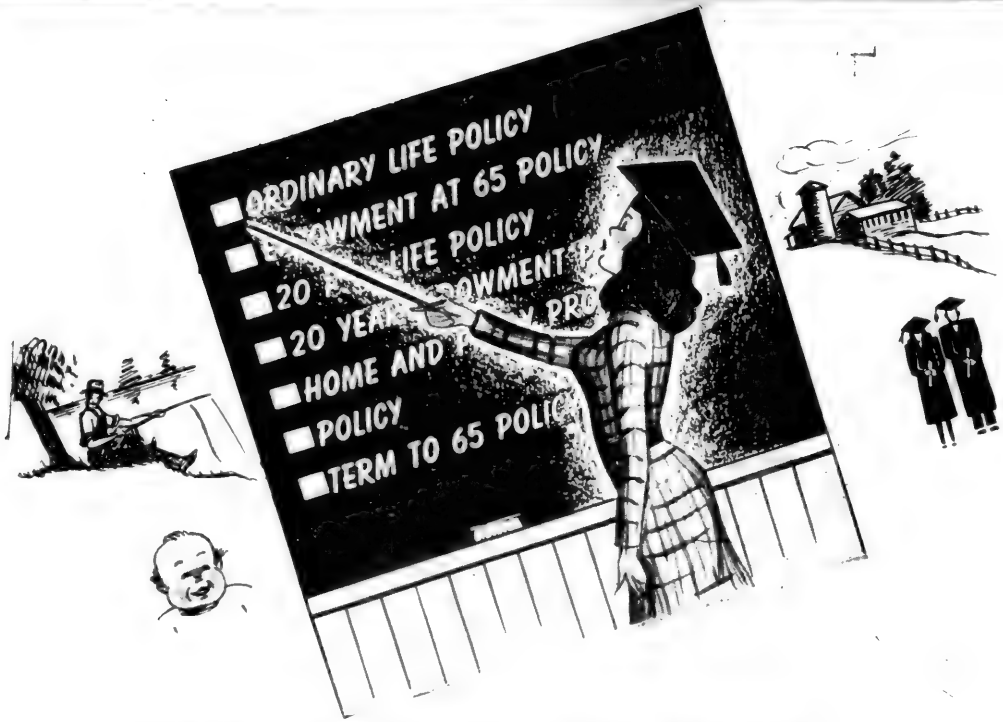

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Young People's Activities	Ellsworth W. Lyon

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PRICE SUPPORTS 'TIL '49

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This proclamation automatically terminates at the end of 1948 the government's obligation to support prices of major farm commodities at not less than 90 per cent of parity.

In November 90 per cent of parity was equal to $1.22 a bushel for corn, $13.86 per cwt. for hogs, and $3.36 a hundred pounds for milk.

The minimum "floor" prices will be subject to change from time to time, depending mainly on the prices of the commodities the farmer buys.

At present, with the exception of potatoes, no government aid has been needed to maintain prices, since farm commodities have been well above legal support levels.

During the next two years, however, surpluses of many farm commodities are expected to drive farm prices down to the levels set by price support legislation.

Anticipating the expected post war drop in price levels, Congress during the war passed legislation to protect the farmer against ruinous price declines.

This price support legislation was embodied in the wartime Stabilization Act of 1942. The law, as it read today, guarantees the price on so-called basic commodities at 90 per cent (92½ per cent for cotton) of parity for two years.

The basic commodities protected by this law are corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice and peanuts. The law provides that the prices on these commodities shall be supported by commodity loans.

These loans will be set up, in all probability, on a basis similar to those made to producers under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. (The old AAA).

The scope of the Stabilization Act was later extended by the Steagall amendment to include price support on hogs, eggs, chickens, milk, soybeans and potatoes.

While the basic commodities are to be supported by crop loans, the Steagall commodities may be supported by one or more measures, including loans to producers, purchases in the market, or, as the bill reads, "other operations."

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By LEW REISNER
Field Editor, IAA RECORD

The Steagall commodities are to be supported at **not less** than 90 per cent of parity. In some cases, fluid milk may be an example, prices probably will be supported at levels higher than the legal minimum.

For all other farm commodities, including beef cattle, lambs and wool, the Steagall amendment declares, in effect, that they shall be supported inso-far as funds are available to bring them into parity relationships with basic and Steagall commodities.

Carrying out a program to keep effective price support floors under farm commodities during the next two years may not be done too easily. The government's difficulty with last year's potato crop offers an example. This past year the government bought millions of bushels of potatoes to support the price at 90 per cent of parity. This was required under provisions of the Steagall amendment.

The cost, as has been well publicized, was about $80,000,000. Next year acreage controls will be placed on potatoes with parity payments made only to cooperators.

Again, in 1943 when farmers were asked to increase hog production at

a guaranteed price, they responded by producing 122,000,000 pigs and in 1944 this record crop crashed through the guaranteed floor.

Farmers believe in full production and certainly do not relish a return to specific crop acreage control programs of the past.

It is generally agreed, however, that it will be hard to support prices without some control on production. Leaders in Congress appear ready to act on this basis if and when it becomes necessary.

Rep. Clifford Hope, (Rep.-Kan.) and chairman of the powerful house committee on agriculture, said in an address recently that while price support policy should recognize abundant production, safeguards should be used to protect the farmer from being "drowned in the flood of his own abundance."

It seems safe to say that production controls will be a part of any future price support program.

On the basic commodities — as corn or wheat — this will mean acreage allotments and, if necessary, marketing quotas, for cooperators. The prices will be supported by commodity loans made directly to farmers.

On the Steagall commodities production control may be necessary but probably will come later than on the basic commodities. Potatoes again are the exception. Other methods of maintaining support levels probably will include direct market purchases, loans, and direct payments to farmers.

Following are listed some of the major crops and products, and their support prices based on 90 per cent of parity in November:

For basic commodities: corn, $1.22; wheat, $1.68; cotton, 24.3c; tobacco, 28.9c. For Steagall commodities: soybeans, $1.84; hogs, $13.86; eggs, 50c; chickens, 21.8c; whole milk, $3.36; butterfat, 53.4c.

Pres. Truman:
WE ARE PLEDGED TO THE SUPPORT OF FARM PRICES

THE government's pledge to support farm prices for two years was renewed by President Truman in his state of the union speech and economic report to the Eightieth Congress now in session.

"We must honor the government's commitment to support farm product prices during the period of readjustment to a stabilized peacetime basis," the chief executive said.

The cost during the next fiscal year for price support operations was estimated at $330,000,000 and was based on the assumption of "continued general prosperity." Costs will be much greater if farm markets are depressed.

Even with the increased cost of price supports, the president asked a cut in the agricultural department's over-all fund of $73,588,033.

Largest single budget cut asked by the president was in the program of direct payment to farmers for soil conservation practices. The cut, from $300,000,000 to $200,000,000, would apply to the 1948 crop year.

Touching on short range agriculture policy, the president said: "Present laws give considerable stability to farm prices for 1947 and 1948, and those two years must be utilized to maintain and develop markets for our great productive power."

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"In addition we should study carefully the possible need for food and nutrition programs to reach low-income families."

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He advocated the preservation of the family-sized farm, prevention of another agricultural depression, comparable treatment for farm communities in education, housing, medical care, health, nutrition and social security.

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OF ALL Illinois' famous sons, none stands higher in her estimation than Abraham Lincoln. Born in Kentucky, he spent the greater part of his life in the area of the Illinois capital city of Springfield, where he is buried in the Lincoln Tomb pictured on our cover.

Visitors to the tomb — statesmen, royalty, presidents and thousands from all walks of life from every corner of the earth — have for many years come to pay their respects to the Great Emancipator. No longer does Lincoln belong only to Illinois, but as an inscription in the interior of the tomb puts it, "He Belongs to the Ages."

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Grain Marketing Program *Moves into High Gear*

FURTHER progress in the organizing, planning and developing of the Farm Bureau cooperative grain marketing association, which will be allied with the IAA's Illinois Grain Terminals Company, have been reported by Acting Manager G. H. Iftner.

Added to the lengthening list of counties which plan to affiliate with Illinois Grain Terminals Company is the Livingston County Grain and Supply Company which recently purchased the holdings of the Saunemin Farmers Elevator Company which included four elevators.

Besides marketing grain, the Livingston county co-op plans to become affiliated with Illinois Farm Supply Company and to supply farmers with Blue Seal and Service Brands of feed and fertilizers.

The Havana River Grain Company, which will service Mason, Logan, Menard, Cass, Schuyler, McDonough and Fulton counties, reported the near completion of its 70,000 bushel elevator at Havana. It will be ready to buy grain about March 1 and with the old elevator will have a storage capacity of 90,000 bushels.

The three elevator sites purchased by the Prairie Grain Company, which will serve La Salle, Lee, Henry, Marshall-Putnam, Stark, Woodford, Bureau and Peoria counties, are at Lacon, Hennepin and Ottawa.

Plans for the construction of a 125,000 bushel elevator at Lacon will be discussed with the contractor when he submits his first draft about April.

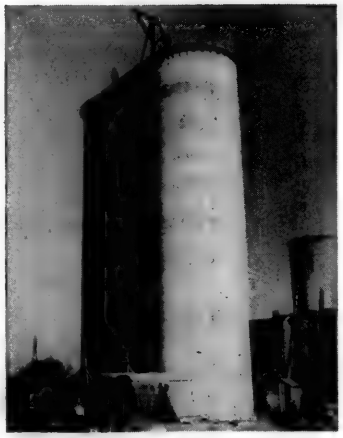
The board of directors will meet soon with the builder of the Hennepin elevator. Work is expected to begin about April 1. The site at Ottawa still awaits clearance of title. Other sites are being sought by the Prairie Grain Company. C. H. Kreiling, Havana engineer, has been authorized to secure permits for the construction of the Lacon and Hennepin elevators.

The elevator at Havana will be completed about the same time as the elevator being built at Decatur, Ala., by the Indiana Grain Cooperative. Havana River Grain Company intends to ship grain by barge to the elevator at Decatur, Ala., and later to the elevator at Louisville which the Indiana co-op is planning to build.

Havana Grain plans a membership in the Illinois Grain Corporation, the IAA's grain brokerage affiliate, which has an agreement with Indiana Grain to credit for patronage purposes grain marketed through Indiana Grain by Illinois Grain Corporation members.

Officers and members of the board of directors of the new Livingston County Grain and Supply Company are: Leonard Sellmyer, president, Saunemin; John Roth, vice president, Fairbury; Eugene Mies, secretary, Pontiac; William Thomas, treasurer, Flanagan; M. D. Rich, Saunemin; Charles Chapple, Dwight; Edward Brandes, Manville; John Murphy, Odell; and Charles Lauritzen, Reddick.

Western Illinois Grain Company, Dallas City, became the first active member of Illinois Grain Terminals Company on Jan. 13 when president Emory Ward, Ferris, signed the membership agreement following official action by his board of directors.



Workmen, shown atop the Havana River Grain Company's 70,000 bushel elevator, put the finishing touches to the structure which is expected to go into operation March 1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PRACTICAL JOKER

I note in the material for the February issue of the RECORD the story announcing the resignation of John C. Moore as assistant organization director for District 3. You have a statement in the article to the effect that practical jokes are legendary with Mr. Moore. I think I might enlighten you on a practical joke that John pulled on IAA Organization Director O. D. Brissenden during a Mid-West Training School in Madison, Wis., in 1931.

O. D. Brissenden and L. F. Brissenden, his father, were both in attendance at the school. L. F. Brissenden is quite a fisherman. The school was conducted at the University of Wisconsin which lies on the bank of a lake. Rather early each morning, L. F. Brissenden would get up and go down to the bank of the lake and do a little fishing. He usually pulled out a few small fish and gave them to some of the boys who would be along the lake shore.

On next to the last day of the school, O. D. Brissenden accompanied his father down to the lake to fish. They came up about 8 o'clock in the morning and thought nothing of their fishing adventure. However, the sly John Moore took cognizance of this event and decided to play a practical joke on O. D. Brissenden, who of course had no fishing license.

During the noon hour, John drove over to the state house, went into the office of the state office of conservation, secured some conservation department stationery, and a copy of a summons which was used to summon men into court who had violated the fish and game act of the state. John had this summons very carefully filled in with a typewriter, and then bribed a university cop to step into one of the sessions of the school and serve the notice on O. D. Brissenden before some 400 or 500 people assembled in this meeting.

Brissenden had no knowledge of such actions until the cop approached him, and the summons was so neatly done, that even after it was served, he never suspected John Moore as the man who had figured out the practical joke. Of course it was embarrassing to Brissenden, but John split his sides laughing. It was several hours before Brissenden finally discovered that it was a joke and found out who had been back of it.

I thought you might be interested in knowing about this occasion because it is fully characteristic of John Moore. That is one of the reasons why we all love him.

George E. Metzger
IAA Field Secretary

What CAN WE DO WITH OUR Rural Roads?

By CHARLES B. MAYFIELD, Director,
IAA Road Improvement Department

HOW MANY times have you gone to town on Saturday and observed mud-covered, battered automobiles parked here and there?

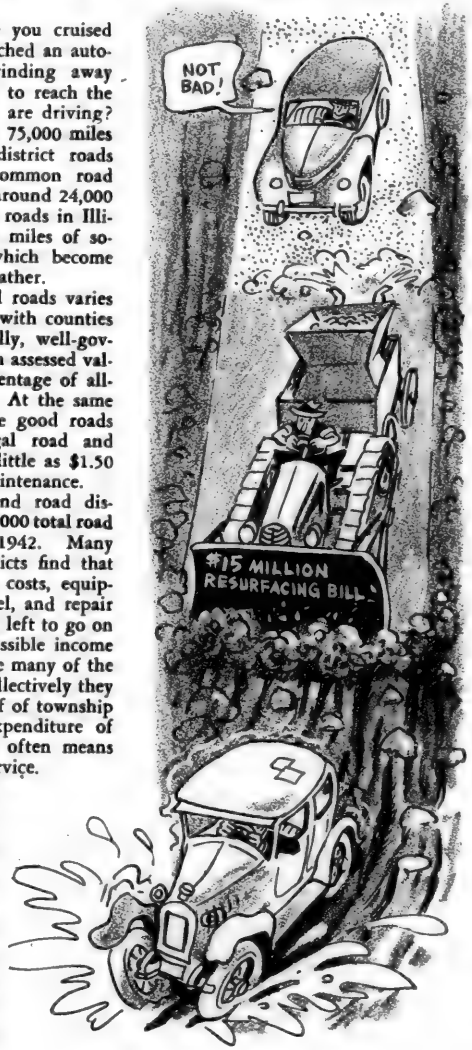
How many times have you cruised down a highway and watched an automobile lurching and grinding away over a rutted road trying to reach the paved road on which you are driving?

Farmers who travel the 75,000 miles of township and road district roads each year, have many common road problems. There are still around 24,000 miles of unimproved dirt roads in Illinois townships and many miles of so-called improved roads which become impassable during bad weather.

Ability to support local roads varies widely among townships with counties all over the state. Usually, well-governed townships with high assessed valuations have a large percentage of all-weather township roads. At the same time, no district can have good roads when the maximum legal road and bridge tax rate yields as little as $1.50 per mile each year for maintenance.

Over 300 townships and road districts received less than $2,000 total road and bridge income in 1942. Many townships and road districts find that after road administration costs, equipment payments, labor, fuel, and repair bills are paid, very little is left to go on the roads although all possible income has been collected. While many of the 1620 districts are poor, collectively they account for more than half of township cost payments. Wise expenditure of road and bridge revenue often means good or bad local road service.

The Illinois state legislature approved in July 1945 an act and appropriation for the construction and resurfacing of township and road district roads. On November 20, 1945, the first allotment of $10,000,000 was made to the counties and on July 1, 1946, the remaining $5,000,000 was allotted. Of the total appropriation $14,208,000 was allocated to townships; $591,999 was allocated to county highway engineers for engineering service; $200,000 was allocated to the state department of public works and buildings for administration purposes.



The Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored the legislation providing these funds in the General Assembly and has been greatly interested in administration of this law. The Association is interested in further assistance for farm-to-highway roads and permissive legislation allowing townships to combine, creating larger districts for the purpose of improving and maintaining roads and bridges.

Under this law and appropriation, the state, for the first time, has recognized some obligation for the improvement of local township and road district roads. This law met with variations of success and cooperation on the part of local road districts, depending on local difficulty. There is unanimous agreement that assistance is needed for farm-to-market roads. Many agree that the present type of assistance is completely satisfactory. However, different results are observed.

In one county, 227 of 1225 miles of township roads were scheduled to be resurfaced with oil or gravel. Good progress has been made and to date, all but 30 miles have been completed. The more wealthy townships of this county had money to prepare the right of way for resurfacing. The poorer ones did not do so well. Three townships are still held up because of rough terrain and lack of local revenue.

Five townships voted $70,000 in bonds in order to participate in this program. Other townships had money from previous bond issues and road and bridge revenue. Sixty per cent of the townships are now very close to the constitutional limit in bonding power. While a small percentage of township roads were resurfaced under this program, over 4000 bridges and culverts need repairs or replacement, and the remaining roads need resurfacing or heavy maintenance.

(*Continued on page* 21)

Gateway Amendment Carries in Five Counties

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THE TRADITIONAL lack of interest in proposed changes to the state constitution caused the Gateway amendment to suffer a 3 to 1 defeat at the Nov. 5 general election, a record of the official vote released recently would indicate.

The measure carried in De Kalb, Du Page, Effingham, Ford and Kendall counties and only by small majorities.

The proposed amendment would have passed with an overwhelming 4 to 1—majority if only the votes for or against the measure were counted. The official record shows 3,619,322 voted in the election, 1,273,653 voted for, and 368,108 voted against the measure. It was the balance of 2,345,669 non-voters who killed the bill.

Reports from counties received by Roy P. Johnson, IAA director of special services, indicate that 5,000 or more Farm Bureau members helped to publicize the Gateway and encouraged rural voters to take a stand for the measure.

Only about one-third of Cook county and one-half of downstate voted on the amendment. (See table). In 1932 the proposed amendment was defeated by a similar majority of non-voters. Those who did not vote were counted as voting against it.

Kendall is credited with conducting one of the best campaigns. The measure carried in every precinct and passed the county by a 59 per cent majority. Farm and Home Bureau cooperated closely and many women worked in the precincts.

Although the bill was defeated primarily because of the indifference of the city voter, the measure passed in De Kalb county which is dominated by the vote of DeKalb and Sycamore, cities totaling 15,000 in population. Farm Bureau and civic leaders worked closely together to pass the measure.

In Ford county 56 per cent voted for the bill. Here it also took the city as well as the farm vote to win.

By and large, however, the city overwhelmed the rural vote. In Jackson county 13 out of 14 rural precincts carried the proposed amendment while the city vote defeated the measure by a count of 9,734 to 4,454.

Outstanding work was done in St. Clair and LaSalle by Emmet Keim and Earl Hays, organization directors for the two counties.

Both counties were completely covered with publicity on the amendment and the organization directors helped to coordinate the Farm Bureau campaigns with those of civic groups. In LaSalle county 220 precinct volunteers worked to pass the amendment.

COUNTY VOTE ON GATEWAY AMENDMENT

Counties	Total Vote	Yes	No
Adams	23,286	5,843	3,104
Alexander	9,245	2,606	413
Bond	6,651	2,044	577
Boone	5,108	2,033	718
Brown	3,207	944	277
Bureau	16,139	6,461	2,031
Calhoun	3,047	1,197	204
Carroll	6,460	2,777	948
Cass	6,507	2,405	1,092
Champaign	27,416	12,676	3,642
Christian	15,226	4,925	1,654
Clark	8,133	2,505	1,645
Clay	6,917	1,961	1,045
Clinton	10,235	3,134	989
Coles	14,674	6,076	2,411
Cook (see below)			
Crawford	9,460	3,329	1,893
Cumberland	4,778	1,321	948
DeKalb	13,181	6,891	1,197
DeWitt	6,711	2,088	1,747
Douglas	6,430	2,457	1,048
DuPage	53,022	28,529	8,131
Edgar	10,778	3,533	2,729
Edwards	3,622	1,639	232
Effingham	9,727	6,017	2,142
Fayette	11,586	2,743	1,155
Ford	6,326	3,619	683
Franklin	20,581	4,109	1,374
Fulton	16,076	4,166	1,904
Gallatin	4,310	1,070	310
Greene	6,939	2,300	889
Grundy	8,304	2,362	1,527
Hamilton	6,066	1,805	902
Hancock	11,243	3,379	1,250
Hardin	3,229	595	145
Henderson	3,658	1,668	332
Henry	16,319	6,375	2,124
Iroquois	12,624	5,730	1,585
Jackson	14,188	4,454	2,215
Jasper	5,889	1,509	1,085
Jefferson	14,919	4,252	1,454
Jersey	5,528	2,363	477
JoDaviess	6,952	2,991	557
Johnson	4,331	823	448
Kane	51,597	19,122	5,031
Kankakee	22,778	6,780	4,612
Kendall	4,865	2,888	367
Knox	21,908	8,290	2,532
Lake	52,192	22,550	5,542
LaSalle	40,298	16,130	3,641
Lawrence	8,501	1,835	543
Lee	12,564	4,024	1,110
Livingston	14,840	6,302	2,578
Logan	11,140	3,598	951
Macon	32,194	10,704	4,274
Macoupin	21,015	6,804	2,428
Madison	51,725	9,305	5,055
Marion	16,910	3,733	1,708
Marshall	6,135	1,672	4,437
Mason	6,304	2,368	3,938
Massac	4,603	1,031	230
McDonough	10,370	4,101	1,534
McHenry	17,363	6,807	1,571
McLean	27,488	9,441	3,544
Menard	4,530	1,959	471
Mercer	6,681	2,401	669
Monroe	5,387	2,129	1,223
Montgomery	16,155	4,568	2,419
Morgan	13,894	4,760	1,726
Moultrie	5,915	2,303	1,426
Ogle	10,584	4,359	1,075
Peoria	50,880	13,009	6,660
Perry	10,248	3,050	1,074
Piatt	5,075	1,511	523
Pike	9,567	3,729	2,141
Pope	2,866	536	254
Pulaski	4,365	1,291	509
Putnam	2,500	1,120	585
Randolph	13,017	3,678	2,449
Richland	7,087	2,498	623
Rock Island	37,238	9,288	9,088
Saline	15,734	3,260	1,630
Sangamon	53,723	14,350	9,258
Schuyler	5,083	1,805	3,280
Scott	3,572	1,252	420
Shelby	11,146	3,756	1,334
Stark	3,129	1,146	583
St. Clair	72,239	18,554	5,667
Stephenson	14,019	5,177	1,835
Tazewell	21,157	8,591	2,594
Union	7,801	2,256	1,712
Vermilion	33,495	10,280	3,333
Wabash	5,902	1,350	822
Warren	8,996	3,153	984
Washington	6,941	1,845	719
Wayne	8,617	1,858	727
White	9,030	2,460	1,839
Whiteside	14,737	5,245	1,657
Will	46,498	11,729	5,993
Williamson	17,567	4,285	2,175
Winnebago	42,006	16,811	6,022
Woodford	8,156	3,747	1,104
Down State	1,509,533	502,266	203,462
Cook County	2,109,787	771,387	164,646
Total	3,619,322	1,273,653	368,108

SEE YOU IN ST. LOUIS NEXT NOVEMBER

ST. LOUIS, MO., has been selected by the board of directors as the site of the 33rd annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Plans for the convention, which will be held the week of November 17, were discussed by the board at a recent meeting.

It will be the first time in seven conventions that the annual meeting of the IAA will be held outside Chicago. During the war years, the shortage of housing and the government's ban on unnecessary travel caused the Association to confine meetings to Chicago.

Holding the meeting in St. Louis will give farmers from the southern part of the state a better chance to attend. Southern Illinois Farm Bureau people responded admirably to the invitation to attend the IAA annual convention in St. Louis in January, 1941. The meeting was the 25th or Silver Anniversary of the founding of the IAA and brought out the largest crowd in the organization's history up until that time.

IAA Announces *New Staff* Promotions

* * *

TO HELP handle the increasing volume of business of its three insurance companies, the Illinois Agricultural Association has appointed a treasurer and a comptroller for Country Life Insurance Company, Country Mutual Fire Company, and Country Mutual Casualty Company.

Treasurer of the three companies is William J. Nevermann, 35, a member of the accountancy staff of Country Casualty since December, 1945. Comptroller is T. D. Karnes, 44, formerly of the Bankers Life and Casualty Company of Chicago.

T. D. Karnes

W. J. Nevermann

Nevermann was born and reared in Tripoli, Ia., and was graduated from Drake University at Des Moines in 1932 where he majored in finance. He continued his education at Northwestern University night school and the American Institute of Banking.

After a year with an investment bank in Des Moines, Nevermann came to the Lake Shore National Bank in Chicago where he was employed as assistant auditor and note teller for several years until he joined the navy in March 1943. He served in the Pacific as a communications officer and was discharged in December, 1945 as a lieutenant.

Nevermann resides in Lombard with his wife, the former Palma Lima of Chicago. They have no children.

Karnes was born in Fairbury, Livingston county, son of the late T. D. Karnes, who served as manager of the Farmers Grain Company at Fairbury from 1912 to 1945.

After attending Fairbury schools, Karnes graduated from the University of Illinois School of Athletic Coaching in 1925. He studied business for one year in the College of Commerce.

He was a member of the Illinois basketball team in 1923-24-25 and his honorary and social affiliations included Tribe of Illini, Skull and Crescent, Sigma Pi fraternity, and commerce and coaching societies.

After graduation, Karnes coached at Illinois State Normal University until 1927 when he joined a Bloomington investment firm. During the next six years he also coached at Illinois Wesleyan University and Trinity High School in Bloomington and officiated at games.

In 1933, he was employed by the insurance department of the State of Illinois, working first in securities and later as an insurance examiner.

He enlisted in the navy in 1942 and served until the end of the war at Great Lakes, Pearl Harbor and aboard a destroyer. He was discharged with the rank of lieutenant commander.

Karnes returned to the state insurance department for 10 weeks then worked for a year with the Bankers Life and Casualty Company before coming to the IAA. He is married to the former Leta Stucker of Palestine and Kankakee. They have no children.

PRESIDENT SHUMAN NAMES 1947 IAA STANDING COMMITTEES

STANDING committees of the Illinois Agricultural Association for 1947 have been announced by President Charles B. Shuman of Sullivan. Farm adviser members to each committee except the finance group were to be named later.

The new committees as announced by President Shuman are as follows:

Finance — F. E. Morris, Buffalo, chairman; Russell V. McKee, Varna; and Milton W. Warren, Mansfield.

Marketing — Homer Curtiss, Stockton, chairman; J. King Eaton, Edwardsville; C. J. Elliot, Streator; Edwin Gumm, Galesburg; and E. T. Culnan, Lincoln.

Organization-Information — Otto Steffey, Stronghurst, chairman; John T. Evans, Hoopeston; and Albert Webb, Ewing.

Public Relations — K. T. Smith, Greenfield, chairman; Earl M. Hughes, Woodstock; and F. E. Morris, Buffalo.

Business Service — Lyman Bunting, Ellery, chairman; Dan Clarke, New Berlin; and Chester McCord, Newton.

APPOINTMENT of a comptroller and acting treasurer for the Illinois Farm Supply Company has been announced by Manager C. H. Becker.

Comptroller is A. M. Ault, 43, assistant treasurer of the Illinois Farm Supply Company since last February.

The new assistant treasurer, also designated acting treasurer, is Ralph O. Almgreen, 45, Illinois Farm Supply director of accounting and statistics.

The new office of comptroller will not only handle the accounting and budgetary functions of the company, but will be accountable for all analysis

R. O. Almgreen

A. M. Ault

work and the developing and interpreting of information and facts that have bearing on the future policies of the company.

Ault was born and reared in Kankakee county, and was graduated in 1932 from the University of Illinois College of Commerce.

Before joining the Jo Daviess Service Company in 1933, he did public accounting in Chicago. He transferred to the Marshall-Putnam Oil Company in 1935 and three years later became an Illinois Farm Supply Company southern district fieldman. He was called to the Chicago office in 1941 to head the company's petroleum division.

Ault also has the job of managing the new building purchased last spring to house the IAA's Chicago offices.

He is married to the former Sibyl St. John of Kankakee county, The Aults have two sons, Roger, 17, and Stanley, 8.

Almgreen was born and reared at Rio in Knox County, graduated from Galesburg high school, studied a business college course, and was employed by the Rio State Bank for 15 years.

He became a dealer for the Knox County Service Company, assistant to the manager of the Peoria County Service Company, manager of the Schuyler-Brown Service Company, and manager of the Ford County Service Company before going to the Chicago office in June, 1943 as office manager.

Almgreen is married to the former Lillian Mortensen of Knox county. They have one child, Robert, 18 months.

WHAT to Do About Newcastle Disease

HAUNTING the poultry industry today is the specter of a relatively new respiratory-nervous system malady known as Newcastle disease. The name is derived from the city of Newcastle in England where an outbreak occurred in 1927.

The disease has received a great deal of publicity but due to lack of factual knowledge relating to the disease recently attacking poultry flocks, some confusion has arisen in the minds of farmers who wish to know as much as possible about this new malady.

This article will attempt to clear up some of the confusing thoughts on the subject and is written with the hope that it will answer some of the questions in the minds of poultry men.

What is Newcastle disease? It is an infectious condition involving principally the respiratory organs and the central nervous system of chickens and other fowl. In 1940 in California a "respiratory nervous disorder" was reported. In 1942 California reported a condition they called avian pneumoencephalitis. It appears fairly certain that these conditions were actually Newcastle disease.

How prevalent is this disease? According to the latest reports it definitely has been in 29 states, and reports suggestive of the disease but not definitely diagnosed have been received from several other states. Illinois has had six outbreaks, mostly in north and central areas. It is logical to expect that additional outbreaks may occur as we enter another season of hatching and raising chicks.

By DR. C. D. VAN HOUWELING,
Director,
IAA Veterinary Medical Relations

Common symptoms are respiratory and nervous disorders — coughing, gasping for air and difficult breathing as manifested by open beak breathing. The nervous symptoms usually are lack of muscular coordination and partial or complete paralysis of one or both legs and a peculiar distortion in the position of the head. The symptoms are quite similar in young chicks and older birds. In adult flocks a marked decrease in egg production results. In some cases this egg production will drop to zero.

How deadly is Newcastle disease to infected chickens? The mortality varies to a great extent. A sub-committee from the National Newcastle Disease Committee investigating in California reported mortality ran as high as 80-90 per cent. There were instances, however, where the death loss was not expected to be more than 4 or 5 per cent, but egg production had decreased from 70 per cent to 20 per cent in some flocks. In one densely populated poultry area including 600,000 birds in 300 flocks, about 120,000, or 20 per cent died of the disease in 1944.

No specific treatment is known at present. Control measures should include isolation of sick birds, proper disposal of birds that have died from the disease, and a thorough cleaning and disinfecting of houses and equipment. A vaccine for the disease has been used extensively in California and seems to decrease the mortality rate substantially and prevent some of the decrease in egg production. Vaccinated birds also seem to come back into production sooner than those which have not been vaccinated.

You may now be a little more familiar with Newcastle disease — what it is, what its symptoms are, what it does, and it may seem that there isn't much you can do about it. So you probably wonder what authorities are doing to combat this malady.

I can report that the livestock disease control agencies of the federal and state governments are doing something about it. The federal government, through the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has organized a Newcastle disease research program. This program will cover five main fields of study, which are:

1. Determine the loss caused by the disease in various states; and determine the efficiency of control methods;
2. Develop an accurate, rapid diagnostic method or methods;
3. Determine the value of various physical and chemical agents for destroying the virus which causes Newcastle disease;
4. Obtain more information on the manner in which the disease spreads;
5. Prepare and test more effective vaccines.

Your state government, through the Division of Livestock Industry of the State Department of Agriculture, has five district veterinarians in Illinois who are prepared to cooperate in the early diagnosis and proper control of this disease. These men are Dr. Roy A. Thompson, Clinton; Dr. T. E. Palmer, Casey; Dr. W. E. LeCroy, Fairfield; Dr. L. B. Woods, Roodhouse; and Dr. Rex Van Sickle, Orion.

The College of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Illinois has published information pertaining to this disease, and has established laboratory facilities to assist in its diagnosis. The college will assist the district veterinarians in making a positive diagnosis when the malady is suspected.

(*Continued on page* 21)

DON'T TAKE

...ITY INSURANCE

YOU MAY LOSE YOUR LIFE'S SAVINGS IN AN INSTANT ANY DAY THAT ONE OF THESE ACCIDENTS HAPPEN: ONE OF YOUR HORSES BREAKS ONTO THE HIGHWAY AND CAUSES FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT, OR A DOMESTIC SERVANT FALLS DOING SOME SIMPLE CHORE, OR A HIRED HAND IS GORED BY A BULL, FALLS UNDER HIS TRACTOR, IS KICKED BY A HORSE OR A STRANGER IS INJURED ON YOUR PREMISES. IF YOU ARE NOT INSURED AGAINST THESE ACCIDENTS AND STILL SLEEP WELL AT NIGHT, IT MUST BE THAT YOU ARE UNAWARE OF THESE LIABILITIES. YET IGNORANCE OF THE LAW IS NO EXCUSE. BETTER SEE YOUR COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY AGENT TODAY AND BE SAFE.

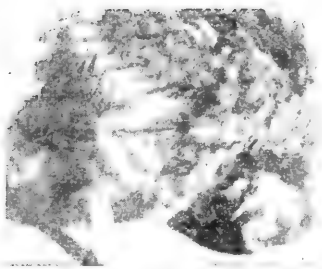
COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

WHAT

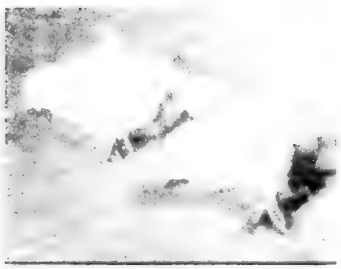
HAUNTING the poultry industry today is the specter of a relatively

By DR. C. D. VAN HOUWELING,
Director,
IAA Veterinary Medical Relations

of the U. S. Department of Ag[illegible] has organized a Newcastle d[illegible] search program. This program wil[l]



Infected with Newcastle disease, this hen shows a characteristic symptom — lack of muscular control.



Inroads of Newcastle disease on the neuro-muscular systems of these chicks makes standing difficult.

CHANCES! get

FARMERS' GENERAL AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE

YOU MAY LOSE YOUR LIFE'S SAVINGS IN AN INSTANT ANY DAY THAT ONE OF THESE ACCIDENTS HAPPEN: ONE OF YOUR HORSES BREAKS ONTO THE HIGHWAY AND CAUSES FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT, OR A DOMESTIC SERVANT FALLS DOING SOME SIMPLE CHORE, OR A HIRED HAND IS GORED BY A BULL FALLS UNDER HIS TRACTOR, IS KICKED BY A HORSE OR A STRANGER IS INJURED ON YOUR PREMISES IF YOU ARE NOT INSURED AGAINST THESE ACCIDENTS AND STILL SLEEP WELL AT NIGHT, IT MUST BE THAT YOU ARE UNAWARE OF THESE LIABILITIES. YET IGNORANCE OF THE LAW IS NO EXCUSE. BETTER SEE YOUR AGENT TODAY AND BE SAFE.

See your Country Mutual Casualty Agent today at the Farm Bureau and learn how little it costs to be protected against the most serious risks of farm management — liability for injuries sustained by employees, injuries sustained by the public on your premises, injuries caused by your livestock on the highway. Don't take chances. If any of the above are the result of your negligence it might take your life's savings to pay the bill.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke are shown at dining room table made from walnut flooring of their old carriage house.

Grain Farming is IAA Director Clarke's Major Interest

* * *

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

Director Clarke looks over some fine specimens of his corn as he walks through a ripening field.

TREKKING westward in 1839, a shrewd 27-year-old Yankee pioneer decided he had gone far enough when he reached the rich prairie lands just west of Springfield in central Illinois.

He settled in Morgan county but subsequently backtracked to Cartwright township in Sangamon county where he started farming. He was Dan L. Clarke of Rhode Island, descendant of John Clarke, who came from England on the historic Mayflower in 1620.

Dan L. Clarke was one of those restless individualists who brought the homely New England virtues of reverence, thrift, sobriety and independence to the Illinois prairies.

From these roots his grandson and namesake, Dan L. Clarke, today carries on and emulates the canny farming practices started by his grandfather. Going further, the grandson has taken an active interest in farm organization and has added his bit to the efforts of those who have made the Sangamon County Farm Bureau one of the best in the state.

Clarke has been a member of his county Farm Bureau for nearly a quarter of a century, serving for several years as a director, then two years as vice president and finally four years as president before being elected as an IAA director from the 21st congressional district, representing Sangamon, Christian, Montgomery, and Macoupin counties.

He succeeded Floyd E. Morris of Buffalo when Morris became vice president of the IAA in November, 1945.

Principally a grain and hog farmer, Clarke grows a preponderant amount of corn and soybeans with a moderate crop of oats.

The IAA director from the Lincoln country was born June 9, 1888 about midway between Pleasant Plains, New Berlin and Ashland adjoining the farm he operates today, part of the lands settled by his grandfather in 1839.

He was educated in the grade school and at Whipple academy in Jacksonville and following two years at the University of Illinois, he returned in 1911 to the home farm which he has operated since that time. He owns 350 acres and farms an additional 100 acres owned by his sister.

* * *

Editor's Note: This is the fourth of a series of articles to acquaint you with the men who represent you on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

Aptly named, the Pleasant Plains area was visited a number of times by Abraham Lincoln. The land is flat and fertile and is a virtual Garden of Eden for the raising of corn and soybeans.

Taking advantage of this fact, especially during the war years, Clarke has planted heavily in cash grain crops. In recent years he has had about 170 acres in corn, 140 in soybeans, 90 in oats and 25 in alfalfa and clover. Off and on he plants some winter wheat.

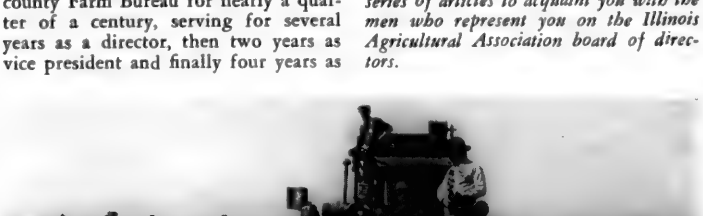
More than 100 years old, the Clarke home stands in a grove of trees set in some distance from the road at the end of a crushed-rock lane flanked by a row of walnut trees from which the place gets its name — Walnut Row Farm.

The present structure replaced a log cabin and was built of timbers hauled in by oxen from Meredosia on the Illinois river some 50 miles away. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke take a great deal of pride in the heirlooms which have been passed on to them and have done much to preserve an atmosphere of serene leisurely living with late eighteenth and early nineteenth century furnishings.

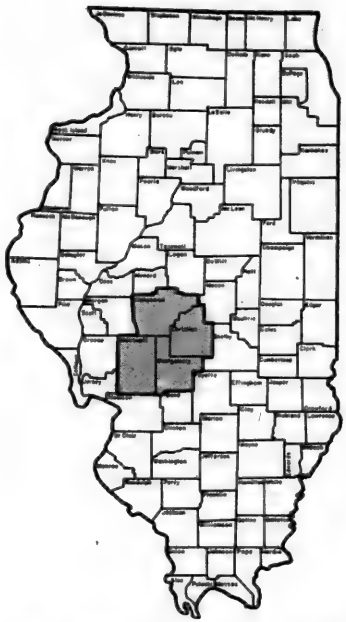
This is particularly true of the parlor and living room, which are completely furnished in early period design, and in the master bedroom with its ornately-carved rosewood bed.

This theme is carried through to the dining room where stands a handsomely hand-finished, large drop-leaf table and old sideboard and corner cupboard made by a cabinet-maker from walnut flooring taken from a dismantled carriage house which was built on the farm about a century ago.

Grandfather Clarke also left behind an interesting farm account book covering the farm's day-by-day operations during the middle years of the nineteenth century. From it you gain a



Combine operators are questioned about yields by IAA Director Clarke as they sweep across his extensive soybean fields.



Shaded area on map is 21st congressional district represented on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors by Dan L. Clarke of New Berlin.

pretty good insight into farm life on the Illinois prairie a hundred years ago through its information on prices, wages, markets, livestock health and progress, weather and crop returns.

Clarke has raised and fed annually an average of about 400 hogs until this year, mostly Hampshires and Durocs. On the farm also are 125 sheep, two horses and four dairy cows. He has had no beef cattle on his place for a number of years.

He plants his beans in rows, drills his corn, grasses his waterways, and follows a rotation scheme in this order: corn, oats, beans, alfalfa or clover, corn.

Only 70 acres of the Clarke farm have not been limed and 100 acres have not yet received an application of phosphate although preparations have been made to apply one and a half cars of phosphate and 17 tons of superphosphate.

Clarke helped set up the soil conservation district in his area. Although he has no children he has been active in working for the good of the rural schools in his neighborhood. He has been a trustee of his district's elementary schools for several years.

Director Clarke is an active member of the board of the Methodist church at Ashland and was active during the war in Red Cross, Community and War Fund drives and Victory Bond campaigns. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Ashland and Shrine at Springfield.

The Clarkes were married April 4, 1912 at the Congregational Church in Jacksonville.

Mrs. Clarke, the former Coral Furr, takes a deep interest in her husband's civic and agricultural activities as well as in her own clubs, church and Red Cross and likes to raise flowers in her garden.

With an abiding interest in the well-being of Illinois agriculture, Clarke believes that the future welfare of farming lies in concerted effort through organization. For this reason, he says: "As far as the Illinois farmer is concerned, it is Farm Bureau and the IAA which are destined to lead us to better farm living."

TED DAVIS IS NAMED MANAGER OF ILLINOIS FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE

Ted Davis, sales manager of plant foods for Illinois Farm Supply Company until a few weeks ago when he was appointed manager of information and education in the distribution division of Illinois Farm Supply Company, has been named to succeed L. L. Colvis as manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange.

Ted Davis

Colvis resigned to become secretary of marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association. Headquarters of the Fruit Growers Exchange are at Carbondale.

Davis is a 1933 graduate of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. He taught vocational agriculture for seven years and served as Pulaski-Alexander farm adviser from 1941 until 1944 when he became district supervisor for the University of Illinois extension service emergency farm labor program in southern and western Illinois.

He went to the Chicago office of the Illinois Farm Supply Company in September, 1945.

Davis was reared on a farm near Ewing in Franklin county. He is married and the father of three children.

The Prairie Farms Creamery of Henry held its annual meeting Jan. 18. This was the first annual meeting since the creamery began operations May 27, 1946.

L. L. COLVIS APPOINTED HEAD OF NEW IAA MARKETING DEPARTMENT

L. L. COLVIS, IAA director of fruit and vegetable marketing and manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange with offices at Carbondale, has been appointed secretary of marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

L. L. Colvis

He will head the office designed to supervise and coordinate the activities of the dairy, grain, livestock, and fruit and vegetable marketing departments.

Colvis was born and reared on a Randolph county fruit farm and specialized in horticulture at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture from which he graduated in 1929.

After five years as teacher of vocational agriculture at Chester, he served as Pulaski-Alexander farm adviser from 1935 to 1939 where he was chiefly concerned with the production and marketing of fruits and small vegetables.

Before coming to the IAA in 1941, Colvis was an extension specialist in rural youth at the University of Illinois.

He is married and has three children Lawrence, Jr., 14, William, 12, and John, 2.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of February and March, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

During February, annual meetings will be held in Coles, DeKalb, Douglas, Edgar, Effingham, Grundy, Kankakee, Lake, McHenry, Mason, Monroe, Wayne, Whiteside and Will Counties.

During March, the Boone County Farm Bureau will hold its annual meeting.

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary
January 10, 1947.

Co-ops and Fertilizer Research

By GEORGE D. SCARSETH*

THE discoveries of fundamental facts pertaining to major plant food nutrient elements as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are far ahead of trade practices for their distribution. A long lag between discovery and use is a common occurrence, but in the field of fertilizers it is of special significance because in an indirect and complex manner soil resources and human welfare are involved.

If a sure cure for cancer should be discovered, the use of this discovery would be almost instantaneous. The utilization of new discoveries is not so prompt if by such utilization large segments of costly investments in an old established industry might be rendered obsolete.

With our American system of free and competitive enterprise, such changes have occurred every peaceful year because of competition — someone forced a change because they met the requirements permitted by the times.

In the field of fertilizers, the slowness of improvements in new mixing and distributing practices and the slowness of education spreading a broad understanding of the complex facts of fertilizers, in contrast to the swiftness of developments of fundamental chemistry and the swiftness of soil exhaustion, erosion and destruction brings about a situation that justifies pondering the Chinese proverb, "It is later than you think."

Research has brought forth in the last 20 years highly concentrated materials in nitrogen, phosphate and potash carriers, but these have not yet found their way extensively to the land. Nobody is to blame except history itself, but history has victimized the industry that mixes fertilizers.

It all started about 1824 when Peruvian guano was first imported. This material was very helpful to the cotton and tobacco growers, largely because of its nitrogen content. Chilean nitrate salts were soon imported and frequently added to the guano. Bone meal containing phosphorus helped the crops, too. By 1845, the British had learned to make superphosphate by pouring sulphuric acid on the bones. Somebody started mixing various combinations of these materials. Tobacco stems added bulk and some potash. Industrial waste products as fish scrap, tankage, slops and meals were used because they contained some fertilizer ingredients — largely organic nitrogen. Out of mixing these odd materials a fertilizer mixing industry got started about 1850.

There was no research to guide the way, no experiments, no control laws, no guaranteeing analysis, but a service was rendered to the grower because he continued to purchase the stuff. The mixtures did a lot of good, but they were not good enough when research began to indicate what the soils needed and what these fertilizers carried.

Analysis showed that it was common for a mixture to contain 2 to 3% nitrogen, 6 to 8% phosphate (P_2O_5) and as little as 1% potash (K_2O). The land was young with a lot of topsoil remaining because erosion was still to come. Those who foresaw trouble ahead went unheeded.

By 1880 the average plant food content of all mixed fertilizers used in the United States was only 2.4% nitrogen, 9.1% phosphate and 2% potash.

It is not much to boast of when by 1940 this average had only improved to 3.8% nitrogen, 9.6% phosphate and 6.4% potash. Such a mixture averaged only less than 20% total plant food content. Not only did this plant food cost too much because there was too little of it in each bag, but the concentration was too low to carry an adequate quantity of plant food to do the job of feeding the plants unless a whopping quantity was used. Such quantities were used only on specialized crops as tobacco, potatoes and truck crops.

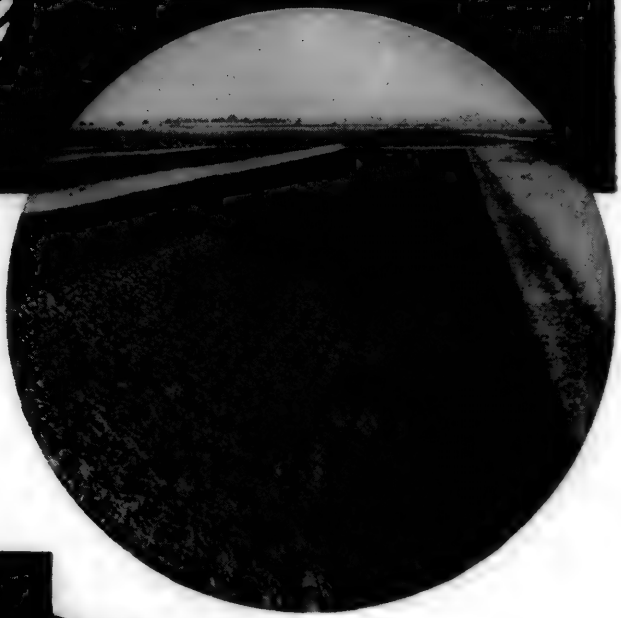
The advantages of low concentrated fertilizer mixtures to the mixing industry, who became the real merchandisers of fertilizers, has tended to create a climate of belief in the nation that this is the way things must stand, or that progress is fast enough. Even some of the co-operatives have found the sunshine of such weather more agreeable than to venture into the storms of more vigorously representing the farmer's selfish interests in plant foods. The farmer's selfish interest in fertilizers is far different than the selfish interest of the merchants who manufacture and sell it. Ask yourself this question, "Whose selfish interest has been best represented in the 100 years of fertilizer history in America in making and distributing fertilizers?"

Farmer-owned co-operatives have a most vital responsibility to bring into the competitive fertilizer industrial world the farmer's long delayed, special and pe-

(*Continued on page 21*)

*Director of Research, American Farm Research Association.

To accomplish this



You'll need plenty of this

and this

and

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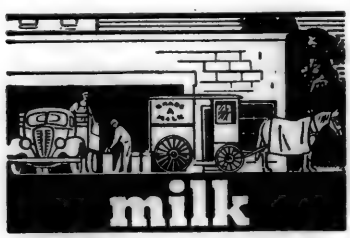
RURAL YOUTH MIX RECREATION, EDUCATION

Rural Youth generally make a bang-up affair of an annual banquet meeting and the young men and women of Edgar county are no exception. Here are some of the things they did at their last annual meeting at Paris. Left, at a signal, the boys grab for the girls' shoes. Get to dance with the shoe's owner. Center, Ray Farris, ovar from Clark county, acts as minister at mock wedding. Others, left to right, are David Ewing, Paul Kiley, the groom; Charles Webb; Thelma Sturgeon, the bride; and Violet Stewart. Right, they scurry around in a game played with chairs.

On the serious side, the meeting had farm landscaping and farm building layout for its principal topic. Left, Prof. H. W. Gilbert of the University of Illinois points out a farmstead feature to (left to right), President Charles Krabel, Catherine Brown, Thelma Sturgeon, Charles Webb and Jack Robinson. Prof. Gilbert gave the principal talk. Center, group examines farm plan drawing by Joe Ewing. Left to right: Dick Brown, Alice Baber, Ilene Stewart and W. E. Perisho. Right: signing up for human bingo. Left to right: Joe Hearn, Helen Smittkamp, Joan Brown, Wayne Krabel and Peggy Mitchell.



Edwin Gumm, Galesburg was re-elected president of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association and of the Illinois Milk Producers' Supply Company at meetings of the boards of directors which were both held in Chicago on Jan. 14. W. J. Swayer, Gurnee, was elected vice president of these two organizations and E. E. Houghtby, Shabbona, secretary-treasurer.

The Illinois Milk Producers' Association selected an executive committee consisting of O. H. Ryan, Tonica; Glen Tombaugh, Streator; L. B. Coomber, Freeport; Julian D. Ray, Vandalia; Charles Cameron, Peoria; with Gumm and Swayer ex-officio members.

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In addition to the election of officers these organizations made plans for the coming year which promises to be one in which many marketing problems will confront dairymen.

The creamery receives cream and milk from producers, and manufactures butter, sweetened condensed skim milk and condensed buttermilk. It also disposes of milk and cream in fluid form. The amount of milk and cream handled has steadily increased since the opening day, and the creamery is looking forward with confidence to a bright future.

The McLean County Milk Producers Association will hold its annual meeting in the Farm Bureau building, Bloomington, Feb. 15. At this meeting a resolution of the board of directors will be considered which would consolidate the McLean County Milk Producers Association and the Prairie Farms Creamery of Bloomington into a single organization. This proposal has been given considerable study during the past year by representatives of both organizations.

The Steagall amendment, passed by Congress in 1941, provides that the price of milk and butterfat shall be supported at 90 per cent of parity for two years after Jan. 1 following the declaration of the end of hostilities. This declaration was made by President Truman Dec. 31. Present price support commitments under current legislation, therefore, will end Dec. 31, 1948.

Secretary Anderson recently stated that if it becomes necessary to support dairy prices at 90 per cent of parity, dairymen will find that the present parity formula puts them at a disadvantage with other farmers. However, he pointed out that he did not expect dairy prices to go down to the support level. He stated that the dairy picture is characterized by high production, high consumption and relatively high returns.

As of December, milk production was 15 per cent above the prewar level, fluid milk consumption was up 26 per cent, dairy prices up 140 per cent, and cash income to dairymen, up 175 per cent.

A complaint filed by certain Will county handlers who contended that certain territory in Will county should not have been included in the marketing area under Order 69 regulating the handling of milk in the suburban Chicago marketing area was dismissed recently by Judge Sullivan of the U. S. district court.

Prices received by farmers for milk and butterfat will decline in the first half of 1947 as milk production increases seasonally, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. However, prices probably will exceed the previous record returns (price plus subsidy payments) established for that period in 1946. Returns to dairy producers are expected to be slightly below average relative to prices for hogs and beef cattle, but will be favorable relative to feed costs, B. A. E. adds.

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Here's proof that Illinois can raise high quality apples. James Pike of Madison county poses with a bushel of his Paragon Winesaps — 48 apples.

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Diann Irene Isham of Grundy county examines a foot while cooling her tootsies in a flooded strip mine last summer.

FARM BUREAU FOLKS IN PICTURES

Billy and Dickie Agee of Macon county get in the tub with their pup Mickey. They are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Junior Agee.

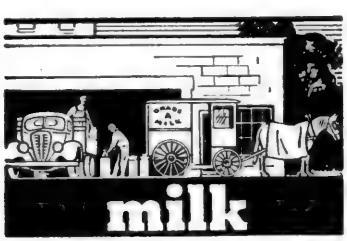
The four Gilles kids of Peoria county were determined to have pumpkin pie so here they go out to the fields to plant their own pumpkins last spring. Left to right are Sally, Teddy, Ronnie and Mary Ellen.

Thelma Jasper of Washington county snapped this home plate slide at its most dramatic moment during game between two small high schools.

RURAL YOUTH MIX RECREATION, EDUCATION

Rural Youth generally make a bang-up affair of an annual banquet meeting and the young men and women of Edgar county are no exception. Here are some of the things they did at their last annual meeting at Paris. Left, at a signal, the boys grab for the girls' shoes. Get to dance with the shoe's owner. Center, Ray Farris, over from Clark county, acts as minister at mock wedding. Others, left to right, are David Ewing, Paul Kiley, the groom; Charles Webb; Thelma Sturgeon, the bride; and Violet Stewart. Right, they scurry around in a game played with chairs.

On the serious side, the meeting had farm landscaping and farm building layout for its principal topic. Left, Prof. H. W. Gilbert of the University of Illinois points out a farmstead feature to (left to right), President Charles Krabel, Catherine Brown, Thelma Sturgeon, Charles Webb and Jack Robinson. Prof. Gilbert gave the principal talk. Center, group examines farm plan drawing by Joe Ewing. Left to right: Dick Brown, Alice Baber, Ilene Stewart and W. E. Perisho. Right: signing up for human bingo. Left to right: Joe Hearn, Helen Smittkamp, Joan Brown, Wayne Krabel and Peggy Mitchell.



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Shorts in the News

Plans for the 1947 season of the Illinois Farm Baseball League were scheduled to be outlined at a meeting set for Feb. 10 in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago. Representatives of all County Farm Bureaus in Illinois were invited to attend. Incumbent officers are Otto Steffey, IAA board member from Stronghurst, president; Ebb Harris, Grayslake, vice-president, and Roy Johnson, IAA director of special services, secretary. In addition to the business meeting, a showing of the 1946 World Series movie was to be made, with Don Kolloway, star infielder of the Chicago White Sox, as guest speaker.

President Charles B. Shuman of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Moultrie county farmer from near Sullivan, spoke for the American Farm Bureau Federation Jan. 18 on the new CBS radio program, "Cross Section—U.S.A."

President Shuman, a member of the AFBF board of directors was interviewed on the subject: "What Changes Should There Be in Federal Taxes?"

The broadcast was made from Edward Garms' farm near Arlington Heights, Cook county.

Peoria Producers Commission Association celebrated their 25th anniversary Jan. 16, declared patronage refunds of $10,535.08. During 1946 they handled 1003 cars of cattle, 88 cars of calves, 2480 cars of hogs, 293 cars of sheep for a gross sale value of $10,557,265.31. Les Doran, principle speaker and manager of the Central Co-op Association, So. St. Paul, Minn., described the activities of his organization, largest livestock marketing co-op in the U. S

R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois economist, predicted recently that in the next 20 years co-ops will manufacture and distribute 50 per cent of farm machinery. Why, Bartlett asked, should a farmer pay $200 to a retail distributor to sell him a tractor he is going to buy anyway?

After July 1 no cattle may change hands in Illinois privately or at a public sale, except for slaughter, without a bill of health or certificate of vaccination for Bangs disease.

Mrs. Bette Lou Johnson has been employed as an assistant in White county to Farm Adviser Thurman Wright and Home Adviser Arven Holloway. Mrs. Johnson will be in charge of programs for the 4-H, Rural Youth and young adults in the county. Mrs. Johnson is the wife of J. K. Johnson, soil technician for White County Soil Conservation District.

American Farm Bureau Federation membership quotas for 1947 call for 1,270,113 members. Smallest quota is Delaware's 1,100. Largest is Illinois', 128,387, (already exceeded).

Elmer Aden, manager of the Hancock County Supply Company, has been employed as manager of the Calhoun County Farm Bureau Exchange which reorganized and affiliated recently with the Illinois Farm Supply Company. Henry Bach, Calhoun county exchange manager for the past 20 years, is retiring because of poor health.

Mrs. Mary Lou Clinton of Benton is the new youth assistant in Williamson county. A graduate of Southern Illinois Normal University, she has taught home economics at Jerseyville and worked as a commercial chemist in St. Louis, Mo.

D. P. Robinson, has resigned after 18 years as general insurance agent for Henry county. He will be succeeded by his son, Ward, 28, who has been working with his father since his discharge from the army.

W. B. Bunn, farm adviser in Pike county since Dec. 1, 1928, has been hired as adviser in Champaign county, succeeding J. E. Harris, who resigned in October, 1946, to work for a fertilizer company in Iowa. Bunn is scheduled to start work in Champaign county March 15.

During the past year Bunn has served as president of the Illinois Farm Advisers Association and as the farm advisers' representative on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors. In 1944, Bunn was recognized for his outstanding work in Pike county by the National Association of County Agents.

Bunn was graduated from Eastern Illinois State Teachers College and later received his degree in agriculture from the U. of I. in 1920. A world war I veteran, Bunn later attended Colorado State college and the University of Missouri for graduate work. He first served as farm adviser in Edgar county, 1920-21; then in McDonough, 1921-23, and in Richland, 1923-28.

SMART CHICKS

Look to BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SERVICE SUPPLY COMPANY

CHICK STARTER

FOR

High livability
Rapid development
Greater disease resistance

FIVE REASONS WHY

1. **Quality controlled ingredients**
2. **Laboratory tested 31% more weight in 6 weeks**
3. **Proven on Illinois farms**
4. **Balanced vitamins, minerals, proteins and energy-producing ingredients**
5. **Chicks feather well, have strong legs, stay healthy, grow fast**

Blue Seal Chick Starter is formulated to include the proper balance of vitamins, minerals, high quality proteins and other energy-producing ingredients needed in the critical starting period. All materials used in its manufacture are tested and must meet exacting specifications. This accounts for the superiority shown in tests in the laboratory and on the farm.

For high livability, greater disease resistance, rapid development, and more profits, feed Blue Seal Chick Starter.

ORDER NOW

Save the Discount

Your Blue Seal Salesman is taking orders now for future delivery. Take advantage of this direct-to-the-farm service and save money.

BLUE SEAL FEEDS

are distributed by 70 member companies affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

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American Farm Bureau Federation speeds sign quotas for 1947 [illegible] members. Small [illegible] Delaware [illegible] Congress [illegible] 28,888 [illegible]

President Charles B. Shuman [illegible] Illinois Agriculture Association [illegible] Monday morning [illegible] Sherman [illegible] American Farm Bureau Federation [illegible] the new CBS radio program, Cross Section U. S. A.

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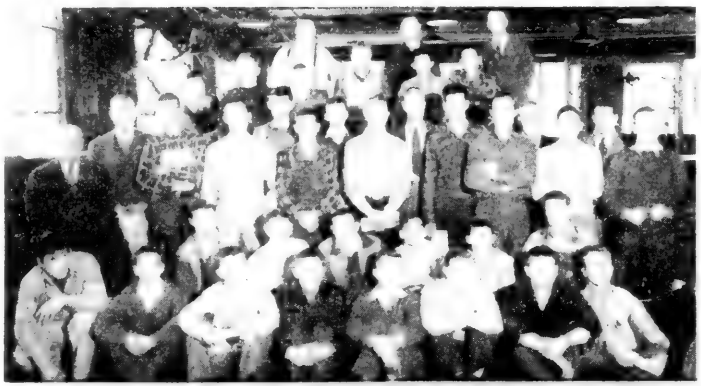

Members of Illinois 4-H Clubs attending the University of Illinois' recent tractor short course are shown at the College of Agriculture. Left to right: Row 1 — Ted Huwer, St. Clair; Lavern J. Dietz, Jackson; Harold Rogers, Menard; John Green, Whiteside, William Loveless, Macon; Roger Slagell, Livingston; Glenn Sparks, Woodford; Harold Netemeyer, Clinton. Row 2 — F. C. Montgomery, Henry; J. B. Barnard, McLean; Myron Souring, Stephenson; Dean Ward, Champaign; Robert Briesacher, Washington; Lloyd Carnes, Brown; Wayne Stille, Madison. Row 3 — R. I. Shawl, U. of I.; Mr. Hinkle, Standard Oil Co.; Herbert Hartman, Greene; Leroy Klueter, Madison; William E. Samford, Edgar; Dale Fink, DeWitt; Boyce Humphreys, DeWitt; Daniel McKean, Bureau; F. H. Mynard, U. of I.; Fred Kerr, Knox; Floyd Dieker, Adams; George Connell, Lake; Herbert Berlage, Jo Daviess; Mr. Cole, Standard Oil Co.; Wallace Mayberry, Logan. Row 4 — Roger Conant, Pulaski; Clem Meissen, Winnebago, Donald Yunker, Cook; Mervyn Rust, Ford; Quintin Roosevelt, Edwards; Bill Timpner, Perry. Row 5 — Vernon Brunschen, McHenry; Don Carnes, Standard Oil Co.; R. C. Hay, U. of I.

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Six Counties Are Organizing Co-op Livestock Marketing Yards

AS PART of a state-wide program for livestock marketing, six counties are setting up local concentration points to handle livestock cooperatively.

They will join the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association and will use its facilities to sell hogs directly to packers and ship other species of stock to the larger terminal markets.

Two of the six counties, Stephenson and Henderson, are already organized with yards at Freeport and Stronghurst and expected to be handling livestock sometime in February.

The remaining four, Mercer, Henry, Hancock and Rock Island, are faced with the problem of building or leasing yards but will start as soon as they can acquire facilities to handle stock.

These have been the first to ask the IAA livestock marketing department for help in setting up local yards and concentration points, according to S. F. Russell, director of livestock marketing.

Groups in other counties not now serviced by the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association have expressed interest in starting local buying and shipping points, Russell said.

The six western counties that have already started organizing are located in the great livestock producing area of the state, Russell said. Henry, for one, produces about 5500 carloads annually for market. . .

The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association will act as the sales agency for these county units. The central sales office of the Association is located in Decatur and is under the management of H. W. Trautmann.

Six member county units are now operating in East Central Illinois at Bloomington, Champaign, Decatur, Danville, Paris and Shelbyville.

The new concentration points coming into the Association will buy hogs direct from their farmer-members. In turn the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association will sell the hogs to the highest bidder.

Farmers who have access to these local concentration points will be able to call by phone from their farm, get current price quotations, and then decide whether or not to sell. This means the farmer will know before his hogs leave the farm the price they will bring.

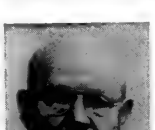
Other species of livestock will not be bought direct, at least for the present, but will be shipped through local yards and sold cooperatively on terminal markets.

These cooperatively owned concentration points should give farmers more control over their marketing. Members will own their scales, office, and in some cases, yards, and employ a manager to weigh and grade their own livestock.

This plan will give farmers a choice of selling either at home or on a terminal market. In either case they can use the facilities of their own marketing agency.

JOHN MOORE RETIRES AFTER 23 YEARS IN ORGANIZATION WORK

JOHN C. MOORE, southern Illinois District organization director, announced his retirement on Jan. 31 after having worked for the Illinois Agricultural Association for more than 23 years.



John C. Moore

Since 1934 Moore has been in charge of organization for the 3rd district, comprising the 29 counties in southern Illinois, and has lived at Winchester in Scott county.

He has become known through his work to tens of thousands of Farm Bureau families and few IAA employees have been as popular or so well loved by farmers in southern Illinois as good natured, fun-loving John Moore. His love of a practical joke, both on himself and his co-workers, is legendary.

Although he has never been one to labor his own importance, Moore will be missed by those who have often drawn on his store of practical wisdom in the conduct of Farm Bureau business activities.

Moore started as a solicitor for Farm Bureau in 1923 and worked in many counties during this early period which he has often called the evangelistic days of the movement.

He was hired by J. C. Sailor, then director of organization, shortly after he had resigned as Scott county superintendent of schools and had returned to his 80-acre farm near Winchester.

During 1927 when the state was divided into eight districts and full-time resident managers were assigned to each district, Moore was assigned the 4th in western Illinois and remained there for eight years.

In 1934 the state was reapportioned into three districts and Moore was chosen as organizer in charge of the 3rd district, the position he has held until his retirement. During this time membership in the 3rd district has increased from 10,700 to more than twice this figure, 25,882 in 1946.

Even though he has been in charge of the organizational work for 29 counties, Moore has found time to bring many into the Farm Bureau by approaching them directly. He has probably sold more individual memberships himself than any district organizer in the state.

After spending many days of his life away from home, Moore is resigning to look after his personal interests. He owns a farm in Scott county and for many years has been a farmer in his own right.

SAVE BABY PIGS BY SLANTING YOUR FARROWING SHEDS

HERE'S a new slant which may save the lives of a number of your spring pigs. Like many important discoveries, it was the result of an accident.

The accident was the collapse of a foundation in a farrowing shed in Kentucky which caused a drop on one side of the floor. This slanting of the floor appeared to be a life saver for the little pigs because it kept them from getting under the sow.

On a slanting floor, a sow prefers to lie with her back to the high side while the unsteady baby pigs tend to stay on the low side. It's that simple.

One swine producer in Kentucky last year raised an average of two more pigs per litter on slanting floors than he did on level floored pens. Other farmers are reporting gains of from one to four pigs per litter, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from extension workers.

The department is passing the word along to slope floors of farrowing pens when possible. The approved amount of slope is about an inch and a half to the foot. In many cases one side of the shed can be blocked up a few inches to give the desired slope.

RURAL ROADS

(*Continued from page 7*)

It is roughly estimated that it would take at least $900,000 to realign, repair, and rebuild existing bridges and culverts in this county alone. If state assistance is made available in the future, these townships could match only to the extent of local tax income after maintenance and administrative costs have been deducted. Their bonding potentialities are exhausted.

Also, there remains the problem of maintaining existing township roads. Oil roads need to be re-oiled each year. Resurfaced gravel roads will require continuous maintenance. It is predicted by some local people that the roads resurfaced recently will not last much longer than five years with present maintenance service.

Nevertheless, the $15,000,000 resurfacing program has helped considerably. Miles of roads resurfaced in individual townships have been small, but badly needed sections have been resurfaced. In the state as a whole, the mileage improved has been substantial. Progress varies greatly according to local interest, initiative, and cooperation between the road commissioner, the county highway engineer, and the state department. This program, in spite of its limitations, has been a step toward better farm-to-market roads.

Some local groups are making detailed studies of their road problems. It is hoped the Farm-to-Market Roads Commission will present a plan for continued state contributions toward the cost of surfacing local roads. If permissive legislation is passed by the legislature allowing township road district reorganization, farmers should know their present condition and have ideas as to needed changes. Consideration should be given toward reorganization of road districts, additional assistance from the state, and continuous, long-range road planning.

CO-OPS AND FERTILIZER

(*Continued from page 14*)

culiar, selfish interest in what the fertilizer merchandise should be. It will not be such grades as 2-12-6, the leading national grade of today, or 3-8-3, the leading national grade of 1934.

The co-operatives in the New England states have demonstrated how effective they can be in influencing the whole industry by strongly representing the farmer's interest. The leading grade today in these states is 4-10-10, with such a high concentrated grade as 6-15-15 high in the list.

With concentrations of straight, single plant food carriers running from 20 to 42% in nitrogen, phosphates up to 45 to 63% and potash at 60%, farmers in a large part of the nation will not be satisfied until they can be supplied whenever they want it with these lower-cost-per-unit, straight goods. They will use row starters as 4-24-12 and 8-16-12, but in addition, they will want high concentrated phosphate-potash mixtures as 0-30-30, 0-20-40, 0-40-20 and nitrogen- phosphorus mixtures as 20-48-0. Even if these may cost more to manufacture on a unit plant food basis, many farmers (especially those far from supply sources and where rows are long) will still prefer these concentrations. To argue that the concentration of the mixtures must be low to allow minor elements in the bag is not sound because these must be bought on their own merits and specifications — not be just carried as extras that may or may not be there in the amounts needed.

The mixing industry had tended to get "set in its ways" by the time World War II came. Things were almost on dead center. It is up to the farmer-owned co-operatives to help set things in motion again for progress, and to get the farmer's interest reflected in the competitive picture of what the fertilizer packages of the future shall be. Those in the field with much history back of them have much experience and "know how" to contribute. The job needs both the old and the new, but the new will have to move with the times to avoid the pains that oppress the old because "It is always later than you think."

NEWCASTLE DISEASE

(*Continued from page 10*)

What should you do when you think you have the disease on your premises?

You should report the condition at once to your local veterinarian or one of the district veterinarians mentioned above. If, in their opinion, the disease is present, arrangements should be made to take typically infected live birds in the early stages of the disease to the laboratories at the university for positive diagnosis. These birds should be transported by automobile. *Do not ship Newcastle disease suspects by common carrier.*

While awaiting positive diagnosis all birds afflicted should be isolated at once. The house, feed pans, water troughs and utensils should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. If possible, one person should feed and care for all birds suspected of having the disease, and he should exert the utmost caution not to spread the disease by his shoes, clothes, or other means. If a positive diagnosis is returned, follow the directions of your veterinarians and the College of Veterinary Medicine.

A great deal of criticism was directed toward the National Newcastle Disease Committee and state livestock disease regulatory officials who recommended the ban of poultry shows during the past year. In justice to these officials it still appears to have been a wise move inasmuch as the information available on the disease was not complete enough to know what effect the holding of poultry shows might have on the spread of the disease.

The Division of Livestock Industry in Chicago has modified the ban on poultry shows to the extent that poultry shows may be held if birds are certified to be free from disease and exposure by the owner, and must be examined upon presentation to the show and daily during the show by a veterinarian employed by the sponsor of the poultry show.

Although Newcastle disease has not been widespread in Illinois, everyone interested in the production of poultry should be on the lookout for this condition. As more information on the disease is accumulated and substantiated, no doubt an adequate control or eradication program will be evolved, and Newcastle disease, like other diseases, will be satisfactorily controlled in Illinois.

OPPORTUNITIES

(*Continued from page 3*)

would prefer that these services and needs be supplied by young men and women with an understanding of farm problems and thinking that comes only as a result of a background of living on the land.

Most of what I have said deals with the opportunities in their home communities for rural youth trained in the sciences, professions of law or medicine, mechanical trades, engineering, architecture, accounting and business or industry. I could say much more about the place on the farm itself for young people with ambition, education and ideas. Farm parents should realize that the highest ambition of our most intelligent farm boys and most beautiful girls could well be to make a family tradition of the most respected vocation on earth — agriculture. Well trained farm youth on the farm is one crop of which we need not fear a surplus.

***EDITOR'S NOTE:** Picture contest entries should be addressed to Picture Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill. Pictures will not be returned unless accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Entries are judged on originality, clearness, and interest. Avoid shots of persons merely looking toward camera. Best picture receives $5 award. Others published receive $1 prizes.*

Rural Youth

By
ELLSWORTH D. LYON

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If you are an officer, nominee for an office, or a leader, you will receive value from these schools. Choose the one nearest you.

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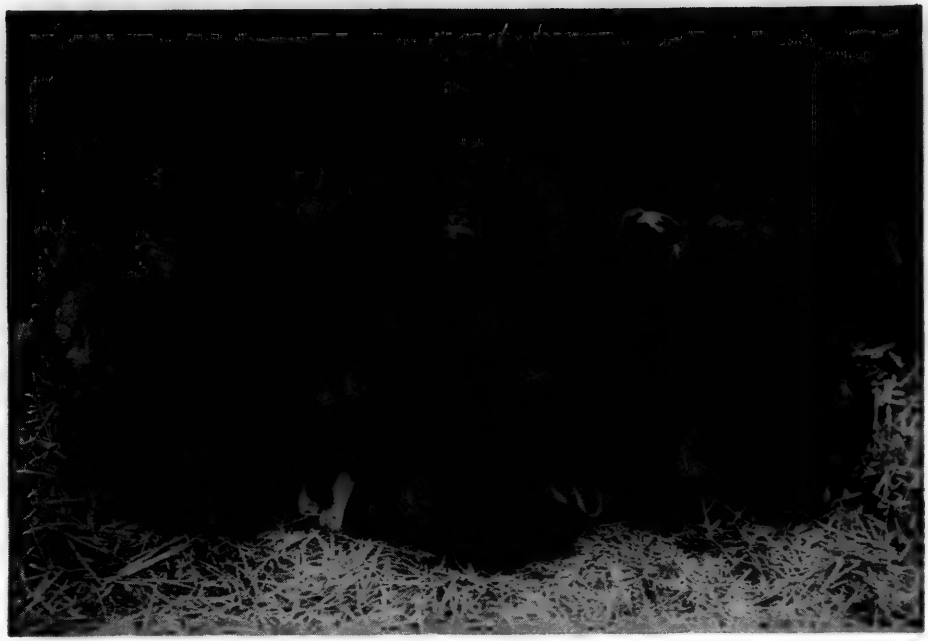
LIKE A SNOW MAN IN A HOT SUN . . . . . the peril of Hog Cholera fades away with the use of Farm Bureau Hog Cholera Serum and Virus. Fresh and potent, it is a preventive! Yes, it is worth many times the cost to users.

See Your County Farm Bureau

It's Better to Be Safe Than Sorry!



How many pigs will mature?

The failure to raise a large, healthy litter at weaning time is one of the most common causes of unprofitable production. The costs of a litter of 8 or 9 pigs at weaning time are but little greater than for a litter of 4 or 5. We are all familiar with the effect which the strength and health of pigs at weaning time has on economical gains that follow. Good management and proper feeding are needed to produce a large, strong litter.

Swine research has definitely shown that gestation and lactation are critical feeding periods. The following items are greatly influenced by the ration of the sow:

1. The condition of the sow at farrowing and her performance during lactation.
2. The number of pigs farrowed alive.
3. The health and strength of pigs farrowed.
4. The number of pigs weaned.
5. The health and strength of pigs weaned and subsequent growth.
6. The condition of the sow at weaning.

Until recently it was thought farm grains supplemented with proteins and minerals constituted a satisfactory ration for the sow. However, using the weight of the litter at weaning time as a measuring stick, the fact has been definitely established that many vitamins are also needed to make this ration adequate. BLUE SEAL SOW SUPPLEMENT has been formulated to include not only high quality proteins and minerals, but also the vitamin carriers demanded in this critical stage of swine feeding. Good management and BLUE SEAL SOW SUPPLEMENT insure large, strong litters.

BLUE SEAL

Direct-to-the-farm Blue Seal Feed Service is available only through authorized dealers affiliated with the

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Illinois

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NEWS and VIEWS

It Was A Wonderful Trip

By MRS. JAMES C. GRAHAM,
Secretary,
Illinois Home Bureau Federation

Undoubtedly a feeling of personal satisfaction occurs to the women selected each year as delegates to the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, but to be named a delegate in 1946 was a thrill of a lifetime.

For that meant joining other Illinois Farm Bureau folks on a special convention tour on a southern itinerary to San Francisco with the return trip via a northern route. That the 6,000 mile trek arranged by Roy P. Johnson, head of the special services department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, was a success in putting it mildly.

Each major stop furnished something of interest for every passenger, 320 of whom boarded the first IAA special train which pulled out at 2 p.m. on Dec. 1, from the Illinois Central station in Chicago.

In New Orleans those people interested in history were pleased with the motor tour through the storied narrow streets of the old French Quarter with a stop at Jackson square, St. Louis Cathedral, The Cabildo, etc, while engineers viewed with greater wonder the glory of Canal street, paved with marble and brilliantly illuminated. The women marvelled at the huge poinsettias and all the floral beauty of the Old South.

Second stop was San Antonio. Here again history abounds. The sightseeing trip included a stop at one of the old missions, also a drive through Fort Sam Houston, the largest army post in the U. S. and concluded with a stop at The Buckhorn, curio store and museum. Everyone tried to buy at least one souvenir and a few postcards in the short time alloted for this stop before passengers were returned to the train.

One was able to get only a glimpse of El Paso, as passengers were whisked from the train to busses for the 150 mile drive to Carlsbad Caverns, the highlight of the trip for many. A recent issue of Holiday presents a full and beautiful description of the caverns, listed as the Eighth Wonder of the World.

The busses returning the Illinois people from the caverns took them to the International Bridge, so that the group might go to the Tivoli in Juarez for supper. Mexican food may appeal to some, but one man was overheard telling the waiter that "cows in Illinois have been known to recover from more serious injury than this." Not much time was allowed for shopping, but a few passengers next day were seen all decked out in Mexican jewelry.

At Phoenix the caravan was officially welcomed at the station by the Arizona Farm Bureau. Riding in each bus which toured the surrounding country was a Farm Bureau member to answer all the questions the Illinois folks had to make regarding the orange and grapefruit groves, the lettuce fields and packing plants, the growing and processing of dates, and the irrigation of the land.

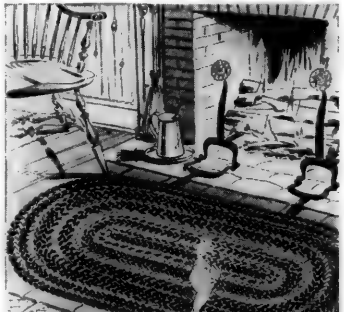
It was very difficult for many to decide if it would be more of a thrill to attend Queen for a Day or have breakfast with Tom Breneman. The scramble for tickets ended with everyone going one place or the other, and with one or two making both. Filing in to Tom's an hour later than it was expected that the Illinois folks would arrive, one native, who had probably waited several hours, was heard to remark, "Such stupidity!" Illinoians weren't so dumb though — they were positive, having been unable to see much from the bus windows enroute from the beautiful Los Angles station to Hollywood, and also having been well dampened while dashing from the bus to the restaurant door, that it was raining in California, a fact which Tom Breneman and his colleagues couldn't comprehend.

Hollywood Boulevard was beautiful, dressed in all its splendor for Christmas with holiday trimmings and decorated Christmas trees. However, the only stars seen were those we saw in our dreams as we drifted into the last night of sleep aboard a pullman before reaching San Francisco and the convention.

The twelfth annual convention of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation officially opened Dec. 8 in the Fairmount Hotel with a luncheon in the Red Room, Mrs. Paul Palmer, the recording secretary, presided. This meeting was open only to the official delegates, and many of the special trains from various states, including the second Illinois train, arrived in San Francisco too late to permit any on board to attend. The Illinois delegates included Miss Pearl E. Barnes, president, and Miss Leona Barnes, both of Preemption; Mrs. Stanley Castle, past president, of Alton; Mrs. James C. Graham, secretary of Aledo; Mrs. J. S. Woodburn, Hillsdale; Mrs. C. V. Golden, Cordova; Mrs. John Morris, Eden; Mrs. Charles Schmitt, Beason; and Mrs. Charles Shuman, Sullivan.

(*Continued on page* 26)

BRAIDED RAG RUG



You can make this beautiful rag rug from old stockings and rags. It may be made as large as your rags will carry you in oval, round, or square patterns. It can be enlarged from time to time. For free instructions send enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope to Woman's Editor, IAA Record, 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois.

for HOMEMAKERS

Mend Frayed Cuffs This Simple Way

FRAYED cuffs on men's suits can be repaired by a careful seamstress, says Miss Edna Gray, University of Illinois clothing specialist.

One of the first parts to show wear is the sleeve edge but if the sleeve has a good hem the edge can be repaired.

For slightly frayed edges Miss Gray suggests that the hem be ripped out, turned to the right side and a stitching run along the edge next to the frayed part.

Then, with small pointed scissors, cut open the tuck. Press open the seam that is thus formed.

If the cuff is badly frayed it may be better to trim the hem off exactly on the line of wear. Cut the worn edge carefully from sleeve and from hem, which is to be used now as a facing. With a tiny seam, stitch facing back onto sleeve and press the seam open.

In either of these methods to keep the seam flat so it doesn't show on the right side, turn the facing down and stitch it close to the seam line. Then turn it up so the seam is just inside the sleeve and slopstitch in place.

Tack the lining back onto the facing. When the cuff is pressed it should be in condition for many more wearings, says Miss Gray.

PICK CHILD'S NAME EARLY

A child's name should be picked before the baby's born if for no other reason than to be sure the moppet's birth certificate is filled out properly, says the Illinois Department of Public Health.

When the baby is born at home the family doctor should fill in the record within ten days. If the baby is born in a hospital, the staff should furnish parents with the document and file the birth record with the local registrar within ten days of birth.

Oh! Yes. It helps to have a boy's and a girl's name ready. The doctor's predictions or your own inclinations may trick you.

TWO-TONE DICKEY

Here's a two-tone dickey to add color and crispness to a muted plaid suit. Pale yellow and soft blue in a firm cotton makes an attractive combination. You may have fabric on hand that will fill the bill. For free instructions enclose self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, IAA Record, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

THE FARMER'S WIFE

(*Reprinted from The Chicago Times*)

Apropos the opening of the International Live Stock Exposition we ran across a story which purports to prove that a farmer's wife is worth more than a city dweller's wife.

Seems the economists figure a farmer's wife is "worth" $69,000 to her husband in her lifetime. Gertrude Dieken, editor of the farmer's wife section of the Farm Journal, Philadelphia, said a 13-week study showed a typical farm housewife washed 1,509 pounds of clothes, carried four and three-quarters tons of water and spent 57 hours in her laundry during those 12 weeks.

Now, let's see. At 15 hours a day for 365 days a year for 40 years, the average hourly pay of a $69,000 farmer's wife would be 26 cents.

Ladies, they can't do that to you! Even with board and room thrown in, in these inflation days, you should be "worth" twice that much! Insist upon a theoretical value of $138,000 at least.

Now, city gals, how much are you "worth"?

My Favorite Recipe

Here's a favorite recipe submitted by Mrs. Tim H. Perry of Shelby county for mouth-watering lemon ice box cake.

It takes 2 tablespoons of melted butter, 3 tablespoons of flour, ½ cup of sugar, 1½ cup of milk, dash of salt, 3 eggs, and the juice and rind of 1 lemon (or enough to make it tart to taste).

To make the ice box cake Mrs. Perry says she melts the butter, adds flour, sugar, milk and salt in a double boiler, adds egg yolks and lemon juice, cooking until thick.

Then the custard is cooled until lukewarm and egg whites, beaten stiffly, are added. The cake mold is then lined with vanilla wafers and the custard poured into a mould.

The cake can be kept in the ice box until it is ready for serving and can be made 12 to 24 hours ahead of time, since it improves the flavor to permit the cake to stand several hours.

CROCHETED SLIPPERS

These crocheted slippers are easy to slip on and off. Comfortable as floating on air. They're crocheted of cotton yarn in a dark color and outlined in bright, contrasting trim. Sturdy too. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope for free instructions to Women's Editor, IAA Record, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Illinois.

IT WAS A WONDERFUL TRIP

(*Continued from page* 24)

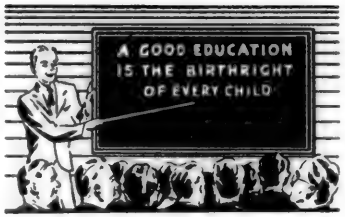
Following the luncheon three directors of the AFBF spoke briefly, each using the same topic, "Know Your Farm Bureau." They were Herman C. Aaberg, livestock department, Porter Taylor, vegetable department, and Wilfred Shaw, dairy department. Another speaker was R. B. Corbett, secretary of the AFBF, who described and praised "The Woman's Job."

Those devout persons disappointed in not being able to attend a church service in the morning, as well as many others with less religious inclinations, were made happy and were inspired by the Vesper Service which opened at three in the afternoon with an organ recital. This service was held in the opera house, located in the group of buildings comprising the Civic Center.

At the business session Monday it was reported by Miss Elizabeth Mac Donald of the credentials committee that there were 101 delegates present from forty-one states. Keen interest was shown in a number of special projects proposed for the next year, but one suggested by Mrs. Lewis Minion of Minnesota was officially accepted — a scholarship to be known as the Mrs. Charles W. Sewell Scholarship, to be given in honor of Mrs. Sewell's son, and to be used in research dealing with infantile paralysis, the disease by which her son lost his life.

Sandwiched in between sessions of the A.F.B.F. were trips to Muir Woods. Chinatown, Fisherman's Wharf, the Cliff House, the bridges, and other points of interest in San Francisco, of which there are many and which one can only mention in an article as brief as this.

Not many stops were made enroute home, but two were outstanding. With the train running behind schedule it was not possible to attend the regular daily organ recital at the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City. However, arrangements were made for a short recital in the evening so that the Illinois folks would not miss this treat altogether. Likewise, the proposed stop in Denver was shortened, but the stop in the Royal Gorge was made as planned. To some the grandeur of the scenic beauty of the Colorado Rocky Mountain region equals the underground beauty of the vast Carlsbad Caverns — for all a grand climax to a wonder trip.



By JOHN COX
IAA Director of Rural School Relations

DUAL VERSUS UNIT DISTRICTS

There is considerable discussion going on over the state today among educators and school patrons concerning the practicability of the dual vs. the unit school system. The main opposition to the unit system comes from those who do not understand it as yet or from some school men whose main interest is the high school.

Recognize Certain Situations

In respect to this discussion, we recognize the following situations:

1. There are many good high schools under the dual system.
2. There are good elementary schools under the dual system though the percentage of good elementary schools is lower than the percentage of good high schools under that system.
3. Even the best organization will break down unless we make it work, and that depends on an enlightened, active public and school administration.
4. There are a few cases where the grade schools have been robbed under the unit system, but these are exceptions and are the fault of the patrons and the school administration. These cases are possibilities which can be avoided but it has come to be the usual situation for the grade school to be at a disadvantage under the dual system.
5. There are some places where it might be inadvisable to establish a unit district, as where such a district would include a large urban center which would likely deprive rural people of sufficient representation on the school board to safeguard their interests.

The Facts Speak

However, these facts speak for themselves.

1. Less than half as much money per capita is spent in the grade school as in the high school.
2. Elementary teachers under the dual system are paid considerably less, as a rule, than high school teachers.
3. Working conditions and building facilities are often less attractive in the elementary school than in the high school.
4. A recent law requires graduation from four years of college before a teacher can secure a certificate to teach in either the grade school or high school, thus forcing grade schools to compete with high schools for teachers.
5. Last year only 12.4 per cent of teachers in training in Illinois were training to teach in the elementary school. This year the figure is 8½ per cent.
6. Approximately 72 per cent of our boys and girls are in the elementary schools. Therefore, only about 10 per cent of our teachers are training to teach over 70 per cent of our boys and girls.
7. Until we strengthen the grade school financially and make working conditions there more attractive, we shall continue to have a serious scarcity of well-qualified elementary teachers.
8. This means that if the present situation continues, we shall be using emergency teachers in the grade school for years to come. Grade school boards will have to depend largely upon teachers trained for high school but who are unable to secure a position there. These teachers will not be trained for teaching in the elementary school, their sympathies probably will not be there and they will be rejects from the high school and, therefore,of inferior quality in many cases. Also since recent and very wise legislation requires a teacher to do her practice teaching in the elementary field before receiving an elementary certificate, a teacher qualified only for high school teaching would have to have an emergency certificate to teach in the grade school.
9. The single salary schedule for both grade and high teachers is fairly prevalent in unit districts and will be increasingly so. It is almost unknown in the dual system. Such single salary schedule is fair in view of recent legislation establishing equal requirements for certificates. It is more attractive to elementary teachers and it recognizes teaching in the elementary field as equally important as teaching in the high school. It improves the social status of the elementary teacher, a factor that has loomed large and has deterred many capable people from taking training to teach in the elementary field.
10. Experience has proved that the elementary school has been unable to compete with the high school for either financial support or teachers.

Completes School Study

The research staff of the School Tax and Finance Commission has recently completed a study of Illinois schools. They listed 15 essential requirements of a good school and rated 930 high schools and grade schools by this standard. They studied 69 of our approximately 100 unit districts, the rest being dual system districts. They made the following discovery:

1. Efficiency —
   53 per cent of the grade schools under the dual systems met the foundation program.
   81 per cent of the grade schools under the unit systems met the foundation program.
   87 per cent of the high schools under the dual systems met the foundation program.
   95½ per cent of the high schools under the unit systems met the foundation program.
   According to that measure of efficiency under the unit system, the elementary school was 28 percentage points or 53 per cent more efficient than under the dual system. The high school under the unit system was 8½ percentage points or 10 per cent more efficient than was the high school under the dual system.
2. Economy — According to that same study there was very little difference in cost on the grade school level in the unit district as compared to the dual system district, but on the high school level there was an annual saving of $54.72 per high school pupil under the unit system.

Here's One Giant JACK DIDN'T KILL!

BETTER BE SAFE THAN SORRY

COUNTRY Mutual FIRE Company

A farm community, in the wake of a bad storm, is a weird and awesome sight with its twisted, topless trees, its roofless buildings, its shapeless, windowless houses — livestock wandering aimlessly amidst the ruin, in the footprints of the giant, WIND.

Every year this giant stalks our land, and all too often to the shock and heartache of a serious storm must be added the loss of a life's savings. Don't let this happen to you. Before the summer storms start, have a talk with your friendly Country Mutual Fire agent. When protection costs so little, it's foolish to take chances!

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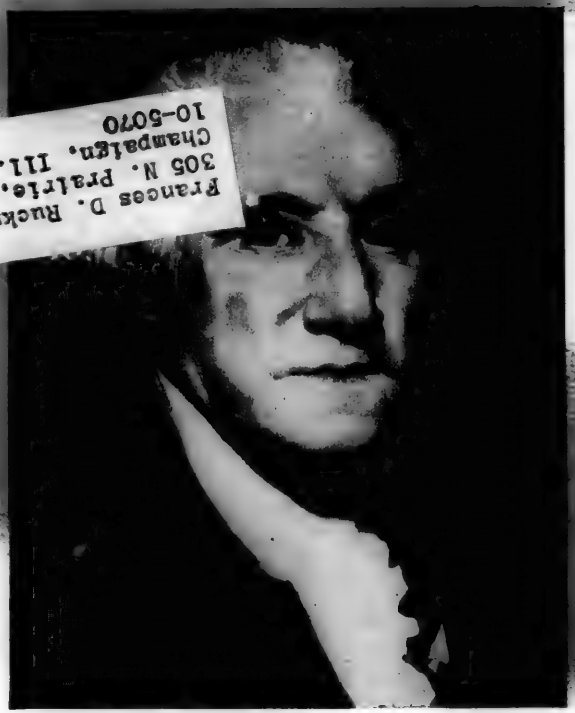
Frances D. Ruckman.
305 N. Prairie.
Champaign. Ill.
10-5070



Man of Vision

Second only to his devotion to his country was George Washington's love of the land and his desire to be a better farmer. Many of his farming practices were far in advance of his day. But Washington had to gather his scientific facts from his own experiments and by exchanging his findings with other leading agriculturists of America and Europe.

Today's farmer has at his command all the latest scientific findings of agriculture from the laboratories and the experimental fields through the Extension Service of his College of Agriculture and his Farm Adviser. Ever seeking to advance, organized farmers through their Farm Bureau have established soil testing laboratories and have secured adoption of recent laws providing for further expansion of scientific research for agriculture.

Today's farmer has these aids and more. Farm Bureau's study and leadership touches every phase of farm management — production, purchasing, marketing, taxation, legislation, public relations. Today, the position, the broad information, the rewards that George Washington wished for the infant American Agriculture are available to every farmer.

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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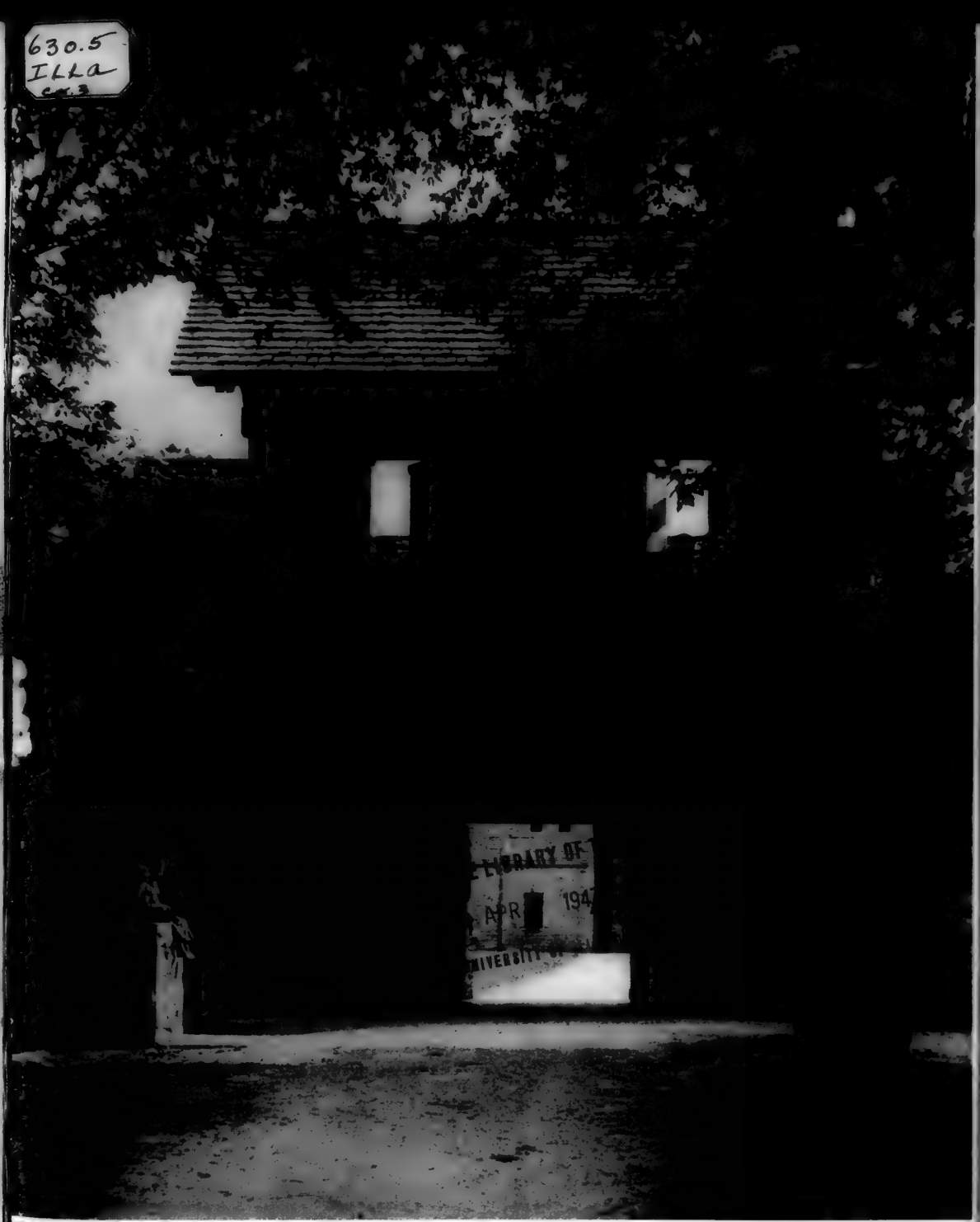

RECORD

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

MARCH 1947

IBA STATE FARM MARKET BULLETIN

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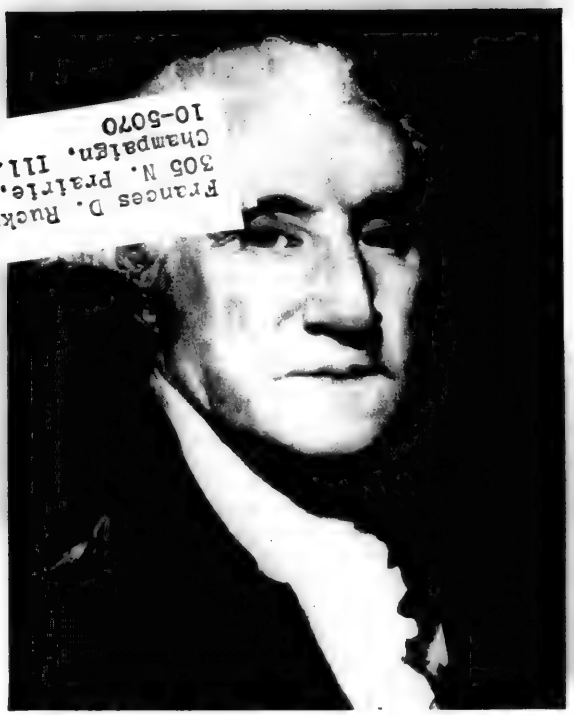

Man of Vision

Second only to his devotion to his country was George Washington's love of the land and his desire to be a better farmer. Many of his farming practices were far in advance of his day. But Washington had to gather his scientific facts from his own experiments and by exchanging his findings with other leading agriculturists of America and Europe.

Today's farmer has at his command all the latest scientific findings of agriculture from the laboratories and the experimental fields through the Extension Service of his College of Agriculture and his Farm Adviser. Ever seeking to advance, organized farmers through their Farm Bureau have established soil testing laboratories and have secured adoption of recent laws providing for further expansion of scientific research for agriculture.

Today's farmer has these aids and more. Farm Bureau's study and leadership touches every phase of farm management — production, purchasing, marketing, taxation, legislation, public relations. Today, the position, the broad information, the rewards that George Washington wished for the infant American Agriculture are available to every farmer.

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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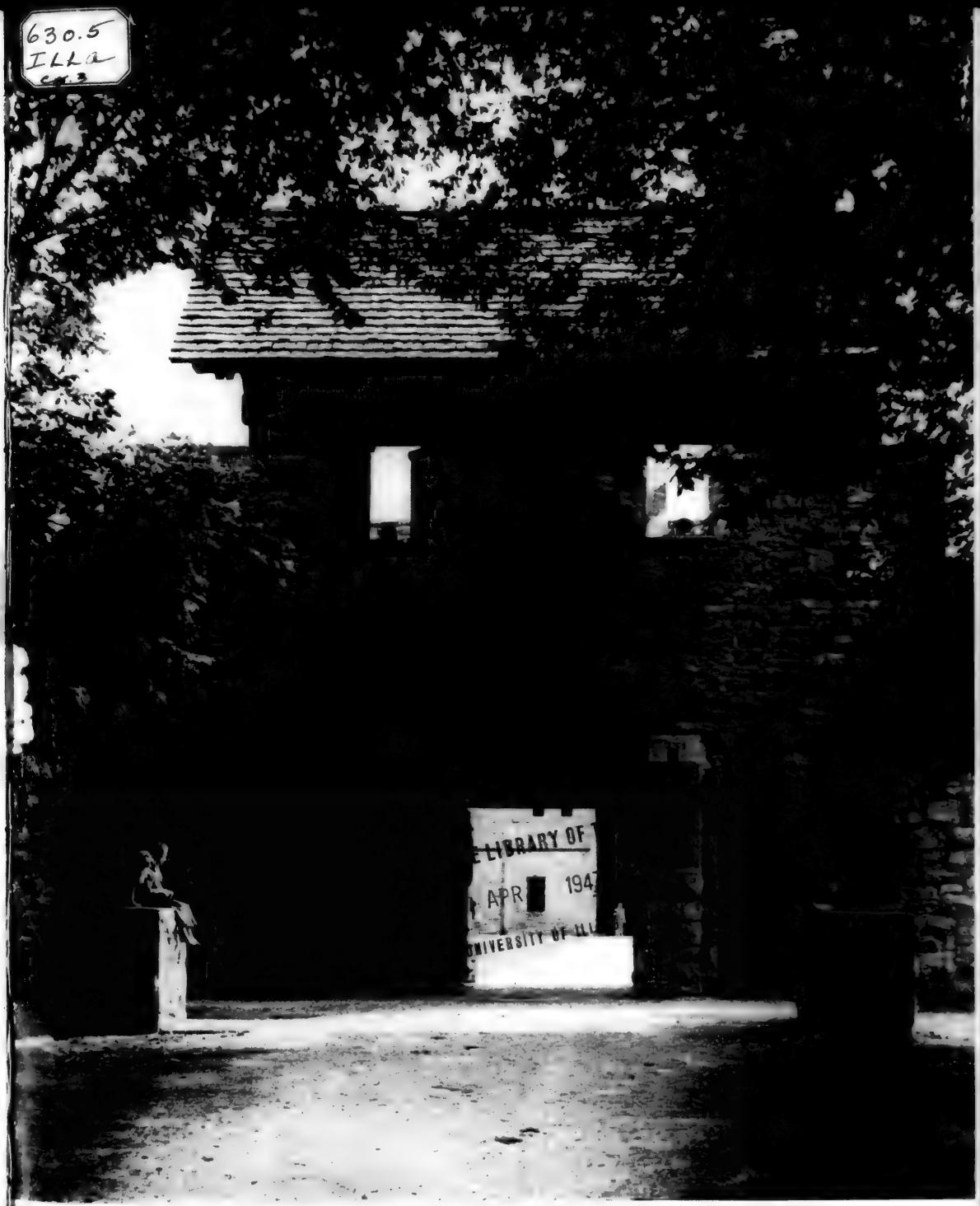

MARCH 1947

Helping Hands

When death removes the breadwinner, these giant hands move in to support and uphold the family of an insured Farm Bureau member. These are, very literally, the hands of tens of thousands of Farm Bureau families who, through Country Life Insurance Company, have volunteered to do unto others, in time of need, as they would have others do unto them. These are strong hands, friendly hands, willing hands. See your Country Life Insurance agent today and learn how little it costs to be insured with the great Farm Bureau family.

Country Life
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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

LET'S GET OUT OF THE MUD

By President Charles B. Shuman

MY GRANDMOTHER'S account of her journey to Springfield to attend the funeral of Abraham Lincoln remains a vivid memory throughout the years. Through a steady rain which fell, like an ill omen, for more than three days and nights preceding the funeral, the four-horse team dragged the wagon and its bedraggled occupants through mile after mile of axle deep mud. Through seventy miles of mud it took three long days, with countless stops to rest the team and push the mud from between the spokes.

Today we can whisk over a ribbon of concrete that follows approximately the same route and be at Lincoln's tomb in less than two hours. Yes, we are justly proud of the wonderful network of modern trunk highways that serves our state. We have in Illinois one of the best of state highway departments and an outstanding Experiment Station at the University of Illinois, but these well-financed institutions have done very little research on secondary road construction and materials. Today, more than eighty years after Lincoln's funeral, thousands of farmers in many sections of Illinois are still plowing through mile after mile of axle-deep mud to get from their homes to these super-highways, paid for in part by taxes on the gasoline they burn.

For months during the winter and spring many rural communities live under conditions not much better than their ancestors of three generations ago. Thousands of rural families are beyond the reach of modern medical and health care or adequate fire protection because of the condition of our farm-to-highway roads. Countless numbers of farm boys and girls have been denied educational opportunity beyond the eighth grade because the road to high school was impassable. Rural churches have died, local business and industry has been throttled, progress of all kinds has been bogged down by mud roads. Violent price fluctuations result from feast or famine market supplies, and whole areas are barred from the production of perishable commodities.

What is being done to remedy this intolerable situation? With the support of your organization, the Illinois legislature in 1945 appropriated $15,000,000 for improvement of township roads. This has helped but it appears that much of the money has been used for maintenance rather than permanent improvement. The desperate need of today is for a carefully planned, long time program for local road improvement. Pouring additional millions into a farm-to-highway road program without a plan will result in more and more waste.

The time has come for the farmers of Illinois, through their organization, to take stock of the road situation and to demand a program of action. Effective action geared to a plan — a long range plan, based upon research and study — this is the long overdue need of today.

MARCH, 1947 • VOLUME 25, NUMBER 3

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DO YOU FAVOR

Crop Control?

EDITOR'S NOTE: Opinions of the men expressed below were taken at random and without prejudice. We are aware, however, that you may disagree. If so, write and tell us why.

IF SURPLUSES cause prices to drop unreasonably will you favor crop control?

Here's the answers Illinois farmers gave when asked this question during Farm and Home Week held at the College of Agriculture in Urbana.

All answered yes. If surpluses got hard to handle they'd favor and support a fair program of crop and acreage control.

Martin Bailey Granville White

An effort was made to find a farmer who was against and would not support crop control. No luck. As a matter of chance all the farmers interviewed were Farm Bureau members and maybe were a little closer to the problem, as one of them said.

Granville White, first farmer to be interviewed, lives near Burnside, Hancock county, expects surpluses to get troublesome about 1950 when foreign demand for food will have dropped.

"I'll be willing to go into a crop reduction program even though it might not be just exactly what I'd want. We have to cooperate, and farmers know it," White said.

White farms 160 acres, keeps about 10 cows and 10 brood sows, raises equal acreages of clover, beans, oats and corn.

Martin Bailey, a neighbor, agreed with White and said of last year's crop: "By next fall there'll be little '46 crop carryover in our county. Corn and beans are moving out as fast as elevators can get the cars. We shouldn't have any problem with the 1946 crop."

Glenn Roby farms 120 acres near Gays

Glenn Spencer Glenn Roby

in Moultrie county, maintains a large flock of chickens and a small dairy herd.

"I went into the AAA before," Roby said. "If controls become necessary, I'll be for them. I don't expect surpluses for four or five years."

Glenn Spencer, Adams county, farms 650 acres with his brother and this year raised corn, oats, and a few beans. A livestock man, he normally feeds out all his grain.

"Farmers planted just about every acre they could during the war," he said. "In the next two years they'll cut down on crops, some anyway."

Lack of help has kept livestock numbers down, at least on his farm, he said, although if grain surpluses pile up throughout the country he d favor controls on crop acreage.

Everett Brown, Decatur, Macon county: "Farmers should be able to deal with their own surpluses, and I'm for controls

Lloyd Walden Everett Brown

on production if and when it's necessary.

"Corn is moving out fast from my area and I can't see a big surplus for next year. But when we're threatened with surpluses I'm for controls.

"I'm a director in my Farm Bureau and think that Farm Bureau members are closer to the problem of surpluses.

His big problem, he said, is getting help. He farms 240 acres, has 7 milk cows and 30 head of cattle on feed but would keep more stock if he had the help.

Lloyd Walden, Georgetown, Vermilion county, farms 240 acres, has a dairy herd and raises hogs. "I think we'd better start thinking about controls and surpluses now and give it really serious thought in 1948.

"We'll notice some effect of surpluses this fall, on corn and oats especially."

Lester Beery, Hammond, Piatt county, farmer, auctioneer, special agent for his Farm Bureau insurance company, is in charge of livestock purchases for foreign relief for the Church of the Brethren.

Lester Beery

"We'll be bothered with surpluses for the next two years a good deal less if we meet our relief commitments to Europe and Asia."

"The government has promised us two year's support on farm prices. That's going to cost money. It had better be spent for foreign relief where it is needed rather than to buy surpluses that are wasted."

He bought 112 head of dairy cattle last year, mostly heifers, assembled them on his farm and had the cattle shipped through Elgin to Newport News, Md., for shipment in cattle boats to Europe.

Our Cover

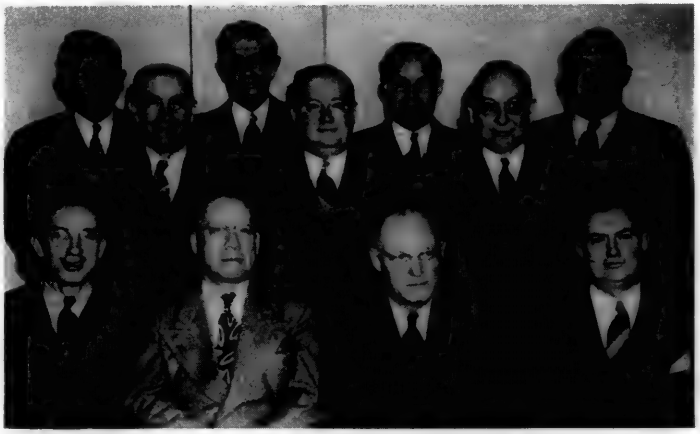
THE IAA RECORD cover this month shows the main gateway to Fort Chartres and is the second of a series of covers illustrating historic and picturesque Illinois scenes.

The reconstructed gateway to the fort stands in Fort Chartres State Park in Randolph county, four miles from Prairie du Rocher. The first log fort, completed in 1720 and named for the regent of France, was destroyed by the Mississippi river in 1727. It was rebuilt and abandoned later in 1747 and was built a third time on its present site upriver from the old fort in 1753.

The British took the fort from the French in 1765 and held it until 1772 when the rampant Mississippi again damaged it. Fort Chartres' historical significance ended with the withdrawal of the British garrison.

The guardhouse and chapel have been reconstructed but the powderhouse stands as it did in the 18th century. A museum contains many relics of the former stronghold.

Officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation present the organization's 1947 legislative program to the senate agricultural committee in Washington in February. Left to right, seated: Sen. Thye (R-Minn); AFBF President Edward A. O'Neal; Sen. Thomas (D-Okla); Sen. Capper (R-Kan); Sen. Aiken (R-Vt); Sen. Bushfield (R-S.D.); and Sen. Young (R-N.D.). Standing: W. R. Ogg, AFBF; R. E. Short, Arkansas; R. E. Corbett, AFBF; J. M. Bailey, West Virginia; George Wilson, California; Charles B. Shuman, Illinois (IAA); Alfred Lunn, Massachusetts; George Putnam, New Hampshire; H. L. Wingate, Georgia; W. W. Hawley, New York; H. E. Schenck, Indiana; J. W. Hammond, Texas; H. E. Slusher, Missouri; and R. F. Shaw, North Carolina.



Officers of the Illinois Farm Advisers Association elected during Farm and Home Week are, left to right, front row: O. O. Mowery, Macoupin, secretary-treasurer; I. E. Parett, Virmilion, vice president; W. E. Coolidge, Livingston, president; W. B. Bunn, Champaign, retiring president; standing, all directors, O. W. Hertz, Washington; G. C. Smith, Pope-Hardin; A. J. Rehling, Henderson; R. V. Watson, Mason; A. C. Johnson, Kane; C. S. Love, Christian, and A. B. Rowand, Ford.

Knox county's annual Rural Youth banquet held recently in Galesburg is shown in full swing.

SEE CRITICAL NEED FOR *Rural Health Services*

• • •

RECOGNIZING a shocking inadequacy in the health of rural people and a critical need for medical and hospital services for rural areas, the powerful American Medical Association held its second annual National Conference on Rural Health.

The two day conference, held in Chicago in February, drew together the Farm Bureau and other farm groups, as well as county, state, and federal health agencies, and state and national medical groups.

Stressing the need for rural health facilities Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, said that throughout the nation rural areas have but one doctor for 1700 persons, 15 million persons have no hospital service, and infant mortality is 25 to 30 per cent higher in rural areas.

Favor Health Centers

Outlining some of the medical program of the Missouri Farm Bureau, H. E. Slusher, president, said his group is backing rural health centers, pre-paid medical plans, more aggressive county medical associations, and last year aided in voting about $3,000,000 for rural hospitals.

The speakers agreed generally that the health needs of farm and rural people can best be served through some type of county or community health center, council, or unit.

The federal Hill-Burton bill provides federal assistance for such health centers and hospitals that might be built around a community unit.

For smaller units, Dr. Fred A. Humphrey, chairman of the Colorado Committee on Rural Medical Service, said rural communities could well use the army or navy plan of hiring hospital aids, similar to the pharmacist mate or medical corpsman, and setting up a dispensary, like sick-bays on navy ships, with the doctor as the final authority and clearing agent in cases needing a doctor's care.

A stable income for farmers and the urgent need for good country roads were listed as being among the most important needs for encouraging young doctors to come to rural communities.

This is a view of the crowd in the lobby of the University auditorium at the close of a general session of Farm and Home Week.

Price Outlook

By LEW A. REISNER
IAA RECORD Field Editor

Dr. W. L. Burlison, head of the department of agronomy of the College of Agriculture, receives a plaque for distinguished service to agriculture from Walter W. McLaughlin, Decatur, former farm adviser and member of the University board of trustees.

W. W. Whitlock, IAA safety director, points out some of the danger points in a corn picker at Farm and Home Week to, left to right, Bob Dittmer, Adams; Charles Read, Marshall-Putnam; and John Cooney, Whiteside. All are Rural Youth members.

"Uncle Joe" Fulkerson, Jerseyville, (left) and William H. Young, retired College of Agriculture staff member, are shown signing up for the 46th annual Farm and Home Week program. Both have attended every meeting except the first in 1901.

Representing Douglas county 4-H Clubs, Mary Biddle and Merle Rahn present Dean H. P. Rusk (center) of the College of Agriculture with a check for $2657.13 as their county's contribution to the funds being raised to develop the state 4-H Club Memorial Camp near Monticello in Piatt county. Left to right: J. Q. Scott, Douglas county farm adviser; Miss Biddle, Dean Rusk, Rahn, and Helen Pelletier, Douglas county home adviser.

Judson P. Mason, IAA assistant director of dairy marketing, speaks at Milk-Pricing Program meeting at Farm and Home Week. Left is Chairman E. E. Houghtby, IAA director of dairy marketing.

"1947 NOT YEAR TO

Studied by Farmers; They're Not Pessimistic

ARE farm prices, now on the decline, going to tumble us into another farm depression?

No! Not this time.

That was the well-considered answer the 4,373 farmers got from speakers at Farm and Home Week at Urbana. The 1947 registration was the second highest in the records going back to 1911. Highest on record was 4966 in 1942.

These Illinois farmers took home a pretty good picture of the agricultural outlook for the coming months after attending lectures, looking over

A cut-away model of an internal combustion engine was a popular object of interest at the Farm and Home Week machinery exhibit. Ora Denny, (left) McLean, and Jess Smith, Tazewell, take a look.

grain and machinery exhibits, exchanging views among themselves, and talking to farm advisers.

Prices for farm products, backed by a healthy, strong demand and a 90 per cent parity pledge, look good for the rest of this year, speakers said. They admitted though, that prices probably will drop a good bit this summer in many crops.

Dr. L. J. Norton, professor of agricultural economics at the U. of I., said one reason that farm incomes are likely to be lower is that farmer's costs will be higher in 1947 than in 1946.

"Costs lag behind prices of such primary products as farm produce; so costs will hold up after farm prices fall. Even though incomes are lowered, however, they will still be at a high level judged by prewar standards," he explained.

Dr. Norton's other predictions were: "Meat animals—cattle and hogs—are now high in price and with the increased production which will follow from the conversion of our large corn crop into meat will certainly be lower.

"Butter and other products which classify as fats are high in price and will probably be lower.

"The price of grain will be influenced by the size of the 1947 harvests.

"Prices of farm products may average lower a year from now by perhaps 20 to 25 per cent."

Dr. Norton added, however, "I do not think 1947 is the year to cut back on agricultural output."

Looking ahead, Dr. G. L. Jordan, U. of I. professor of agricultural economics, said he didn't think prices would slump to the 1935-39 level.

"We are not going to voluntarily bring on a serious deflation and the supply of money in the form of deposits and money in circulation is large enough to maintain the price level of farm products at a level 25 to 50 per cent higher than the 1935-39 average," Dr. Jordan said.

In general, the farm economists agreed that the corn belt farmer will be protected this time from the price decline and unbalance in parity that wrecked them in the '20's and again in the '30's.

This doesn't mean that an individual farmer won't get nipped if he steps out now that prices are falling and piles up a big debt, as he might in buying a farm.

Savings of the war and early postwar period have tempted farmers and others to bid farm land into the clouds, Dr. C.L. Stewart, university land economist, warned.

"A land price recession of not to exceed 20 per cent by 1951 can be regarded as within the possibilities in certain parts of Illinois and adjoining states," Dr. C. L. Stewart, U. of I. land economist predicted.

"These are parts in which prices for farm lands have already come within about 15 per cent of the 1920 peak, or may come within that range of the 1920 peak in the intervening time." Dr. Stewart said he thought the optimism of land buyers may have already reached its peak or may do so within a matter of months.

In his talk on adjusting to post-war operations, P. E. Johnston, college of agriculture economist, also urged farmers not to go in debt without good reason.

"Keep your bonds," Johnston admonished. "Seventy-five dollars spent later will buy more goods than $100 spent now."

Since Illinois farmers in 1946 had

A hydraulic control attachment for adjusting drawn implements interests G. C. Leipold and J. C. Becker, both of Wabash county, during Farm and Home Week.

CUT BACK ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION:" DR. L. J. NORTON

Chatting backstage before they talked at a Farm and Home Week general session are, left to right: J. C. Spitler, extension service; President Charles B. Shuman of the Illinois Agricultural Association; Arnold P. Benson, State Director of Agriculture; Dr. Alfred P. Haake, mayor of Park Ridge; and Dean H. P. Rusk of the College of Agriculture.

20 per-cent more land in corn and soybeans than in 1940, a good deal of emphasis was placed on the need of getting these acres back into soil building legumes and pastures.

A good legume and grass program should not be delayed but started in 1947, speakers said, to tie in with a good livestock program.

Johnston also advised producers to take advantage of seasonal price changes in planning their livestock programs. With ceilings removed farmers should again plan to market their hogs in March and September, to have high egg production during the winter months, to sell medium and common cattle in the spring and choice and prime cattle in the late summer or early fall, he said.

Another recommendation was to buy light weight feeder cattle or cattle for a short feed. He predicted that the practice of buying calves to be fed on hay and pasture the first year and finished the second, will be much less profitable than during the period since 1933 when there has been an upward trend in beef cattle prices. Good to choice feeder calves, he said, should be pushed to market the first year. Beef cattle supplies are large and it appears that the liquidation period of the cycle will coincide with declining demand which will provide two price-depressing factors operating at the same time.

Johnston also recommended culling beef cow herds and dairy herds more closely than usual.

Farmers were urged to start or expand a family-sized flock of sheep. Since sheep numbers have dropped in the nation by 25 per cent during the war, the market for mutton is expected to be excellent for the next few years.

Another side of the agricultural outlook picture—farm legislation—was viewed by Dr. Norton who made these predictions.

(1) That the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to limit support prices only to cooperating farmers may be extended to the non-basic commodities.

The Secretary now has this authority for basic commodities. This would mean the price support would only go to cooperators in reduction programs in the case of soybeans, potatoes, and also of livestock products if anyone can work out a way to limit livestock production.

The poultry people, he said, may ask to be exempted from the price support rather than be put under quotas. No one should expect price supports without acreage controls or marketing quotas, Dr. Norton said.

(2) The Secretary may be given authority to substitute direct payment for price supports under certain circumstances. Dr. Norton pointed out that the difficulty of supporting certain commodities in the market is becoming increasingly recognized. Just how, he asked, would you support the price of hogs? You can't put them in a crib and make a loan. No one can be compelled to buy all that is offered for sale at a fixed price.

(3) The life of the CCC, which finances most price support operations, will have to be extended. This will be done, but its borrowing power, which determines how much it can lend or lose, will likely be reduced, now that the war is over.

Dr. Norton added that he did not think any basic postwar farm program would be evolved in the near future as Congress will be too busy and will adopt a "wait and see" attitude.

Jimmy Benjamin, 13, of Will county was the beekeeping enthusiast at Farm and Home Week. He owns several bee colonies. Here he is shown with Carl Killion, Paris, state apiary inspector (center) and Dr. V. G. Milum, university entomologist (right).

Stockmen are shown at their annual banquet held in connection with Farm and Home Week in Champaign-Urbana.

The Illinois Agricultural Association was well represented on the program of Farm and Home Week. President Charles B. Shuman made a brief address during the opening general session, and members of the IAA staff spoke at other sessions.

S. F. Russell, IAA director of livestock marketing, and Carl Johnson, farmer from DeKalb county and chairman of the IAA livestock marketing committee, outlined the IAA's plan for coordinating cooperative livestock marketing activities in the state. This plan was fully outlined in the December IAA Record.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

OLDEST FARM BUREAU MEMBER?

We have a Farm Bureau member, Warren Beebe of Eldred, who celebrated his 99th birthday on Jan. 5. He has been a continuous member since the organization of the Greene County Farm Bureau 29 years ago.

We believe this is a record that can not be matched. Mr. Beebe shucked his 10 acres of corn last fall and has produced food for four wars, the Civil, Spanish American, World War I and II.

We also have another youthful member, Sylvester Melvin, Greenfield, who celebrated his 95th birthday in January. He too is a charter member. Mr. Melvin gets along without glasses when he reads and writes. He has been interested in breeding purebred Angus cattle for the past 45 years.

D. H. Sponsler
Greene County C.O.D.

THE LINCOLN CALENDAR

Congratulations on the unusual calendar being put out this year by the IAA. . . . . Had he lived Lincoln might have retired to one of his two farms in Iowa — one of 40 acres and one of 120 — which Uncle Sam gave him for his Black Hawk War services.

C. C. Tisler
La Salle County

Thank you very much for the Lincoln calendar. It is even nicer than I expected. . .

Mrs. Roy Nylander
McHenry County

I have just learned about your fine Lincoln calendar. I would appreciate one for myself and one for a friend who likewise collects Lincolniana.

M. L. Wilson
Director of Extension Work, USDA
Washington, D. C.

As a member of the Abraham Lincoln Association and the Illinois State Historical Society I wish to . . . . . preserve it as a historic document.

Frederic J. Dornseif
Chicago 25, Ill.

As a staunch admirer of Lincoln I would appreciate one of your fine calendars.

A. E. Bennett
Trenton, N. J.

During the recent convention (AFBF) your booth displayed a calendar with illustrations of Lincoln. Would appreciate receiving one of these fine calendars.

James G. Chapman
San Francisco, Calif.

I recently saw one of your calendars in one of our Farm Bureau offices here and being a great admirer of Lincoln, I am most enthusiastic about this calendar. I would appreciate receiving one.

M. Jacques
Ohio Farm Bureau
Columbus 16, Ohio

One of our pupils brought to school one of your calendars featuring beautiful pictures of Lincoln by Bonhajo. Congratulations; That is, indeed, a splendid and ideal way to spread information about this great son of Illinois.

Would it be possible for your Association to send copies of this calendar for use in our school? The pictures of Lincoln would be used as a valuable teaching aid in the classrooms.

Sister M. Sylvina
St. Barbara School
Chicago, Ill.

. . . . . My sister and I are teachers in the Sterling grade schools and we thought these were the finest pictures of Lincoln we had ever seen.

Beatrice Miller
Whiteside County

I was fortunate enough to receive one of your lovely Lincoln calendars. It is admired by everyone entering my home. You could use this fine calendar year after year and I am sure you'd never be able to supply the demand.

H. R. McCarthy
Cook County

My teachers saw one of your Lincoln calendars and have asked that I write for more of them.

L. G. Baxter
Principal,
Venice Schools

We gave our Lincoln calendar to the Lincoln Avenue school and they asked if it were possible to get another. It is one of the nicest calendars we have ever seen for a school.

Elmer Fadke
Cook County

It boosted our morale considerably to receive so many kind comments on the Lincoln calendar. To all who have written us, we are sincerely grateful. We are only sorry that we cannot fill your orders for extra calendars. Our supply is now exhausted.

BIBLE QUOTATION

I would like to know the place where Gustav A. Magucord gets his mail. I would like to have him explain his prophecy of the Old Testament regarding 1957. This is a new one to me. I have been over a good portion of Calhoun county. Thanks.

C. O. Hettick
Macoupin County

Please send me the full address of Gustav A. Magucord of Calhoun county, who had a letter in the January RECORD called "Note of Doom." I wish to find out where his statement is quoted in the Bible.

Mrs. J. E. Franklin
Fayette County

We are sorry we do not have Mr. Magucord's full address available. Perhaps he will be good enough to write to you and clear up your questions. Mr. Hettick is from Palmyra and Mrs. Franklin from Ramsey.

RE SAN FRANCISCO

In regard to the California trip I am glad to say I had a most enjoyable time. Anyone watching the others would enjoy himself. I really think they put me in the car with the best folks. Had William Bunn in the upper, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Martin ahead of me, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Meyers across the aisle and IAA Director and Mrs. Chester McCord next to them. Then we had L. E. Lloyd as guard at one end of the Pullman and L. E. Lingenfelter at the other and the rest of the lot were top people. The trip was planned just right, thanks to Roy Johnson and Charles McEvilly. And I think their wives had a lot of thanks coming too.

I had been all over the south and east but had never been west of Nebraska and Kansas. I am glad I made this trip. I didn't like San Francisco very much but did like Phoenix, and the Caverns were just more than anyone can describe.

Ira Cottingham
Jersey County

I certainly enjoyed my trip to the A.F.B.F. Convention at San Francisco. It was my second visit but I enjoyed seeing it all again. I was on the second train. I have been on several tours, but I was never with any finer people than were on this trip.

My thought on leaving Chicago was "What a wonderful world this would be if all were as fine as these people. Then truly there would be 'Peace on earth, good will to men'." I enjoyed seeing the pictures in the RECORD.

I will always feel indebted to Roy Johnson, Charles McEvilly and everyone from the Illinois Agriculture Association who were responsible for my most wonderful trip.

Mrs. Mollie E. Williamson
Sangamon County

The nicest part of the trip for us was the lovely meals and the service we received from the train crew. It was a rest not to have to plan meals and serve them three times daily. Also the bus drivers were very courteous. We had all this and the beautiful scenery along the way and visited many interesting places. My husband says we are so spoiled from being waited on it's hard to get back to normal. Thanks for everything.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Adams
Lake County

I think the highlight of the trip was the association with the best people in the world. We might say there was nothing to mar our one continuous round of pleasure. I thought that with my past three score years and 10 I might be the granddad of the party till I met 84-year-old George Tullock of Rockford who was as chipper as a lamb.

Lou Lloyd
DeKalb County

"It was a grand trip!" agreed the three members of our family who were part of the San Francisco caravan. A real vacation — no transportation worries, excellent food and service, and such a congenial group of people. We would indeed like another trip next year. I hope our thanks and gratitude will help to repay all for the work and responsibility.

Thank you for a wonderful two weeks.

Mrs. Lloyd Walther,
Rock Island County

Fight Fires WITH SMOTHERING WATER FOG

Left is a barn fire being combatted by the Chadwick fire department with high pressure fog equipment. Notice fog stream at left and black smoke rising high as fire is smothered by vaporized water. Right is another gutted barn after fire with cow carcasses still visible at right. Fire got a good start in early morning and barn was beyond saving when firemen arrived from seven miles away at Lockport in nine minutes, and from Plainfield later. Water supply was inadequate but firemen saved silo, barn and house in rear of picture. This barn burned down in 1945 with a loss of 32 cattle, three horses, and 20 tons of hay.

* * *

"$30,000 IN THE BANK — AND YET HE DIED A PAUPER"! You'll read such an item in the papers now and then. It's news.

But have you heard of the farmer whose home burned to the ground in spite of the fact that he had one of the most effective types of fire-fighting apparatus lying idle in his barn? That's news, too, but we doubt if you've heard about it even though it just happened on an Illinois farm a few weeks ago.

This idle "fire-equipment" was none other than the common high-pressure orchard spray in use on many Illinois farms. Unfortunately, the farmer had not been notified of its varied uses.

Just a very few years ago, Michigan State College made extensive tests on the use of high pressure water fog in putting out rural fires. Many interesting discoveries have resulted from this study and subsequent use: Water sprayed under pressures of around 600 pounds per square inch, 1. will put out the same fire conventional equipment will — and do it with 10 times less water! 2. minimizes water damage by as much as 90 per cent. 3. cools, absorbs heat, blankets and smothers fires in short order.

Are these things important in rural fire fighting? You bet they are. Look around your farm and think of where in case of fire you might "right quick" get the conventional equipment requirement of one to five thousand gallons or more of water. The IAA

By W. W. WHITLOCK, Director,
IAA Safety Department

Safety Department survey on rural fire departments in Illinois shows the water supply problem to be a grave one indeed. High-pressure water fog apparatus, carrying its own water supply, is one of the best answers to this water problem.

Of course, every farmer doesn't have an orchard spray rig. Nor would it be possible for all to have one. But they can have other means of extinguishment, both individually and collectively.

If the high-pressure idea hits your fancy, these units can be had in "fire-truck" size for Rural Fire Departments. After the Michigan tests, manufacturers built a bigger pump and tank, put them on a truck, painted the outfit red and put them on the market for fire departments. Other manufacturers have followed with different styles and patterns. The war interceded on making these outfits available to rural areas when the Army and Navy bought them up to successfully put out some of the hottest fires in the books — airplane crash fires.

Now these fire-trucks are back in "civvies" and already 15-20 Illinois departments answer rural calls with high-pressure equipment.

Let's get back to our farmer whose house burned to the ground. Aside from

his forgotten an idle high-pressure pump, he had no available means whatsoever with which to combat the fire other than a water pail and two or three milk buckets. The fire had started in the attic and progressed slowly for an hour before developing into a "king-size" holocaust. In the meantime, Mr. Farmer's wife drew the water, and carried it in buckets in successive trips to the second story for her husband to use. The farm housewife is to be commended on her ability to perform various and sundry tasks around the household — but she'd never pass the Underwriters Laboratories' test for efficiency in rate of delivery of gallons of water to fight a fire.

How about the fire department on this fire? The nearest department was 12 miles away, with good roads, incidentally. But, alas, they don't answer rural calls.

How about the neighbors' help? Sure, they helped. Helped carry out the furniture — all of it, in fact. Then there was nothing to be done but to sit and watch the fire burn itself out.

A small fire extinguisher would have put out this fire at the outset. Three or four buckets of sand kept handy for fire-fighting might have done it. Certainly a small portable stirrup pump would have been effective. They're back in "civvies," too, you know, after a swell record in World War II. They're fairly cheap and easy to operate. So are the "back-pack" pumps, which gained so much army and navy use in fire-fighting and in insect control.

Fire-protection is "money in the bank" for you. Are you likely to find yourself in the position of the pauper? Or will you have the fire-protection assets to draw on in case of emergency?

As already mentioned, this fire protection can be the result of individual or collective efforts — or preferrably both. Over 140 Illinois communities have organized rural fire districts. A smaller number have organized cooperative or corporation forms of departments. Still others may draw some measure of protection from city-owned departments. All of these departments operate in varying degrees of efficiency. They cover a small proportion of the state as a whole. Nevertheless, they represent the collective efforts of many rural people in answering the fire protection problem.

Now, the individual fire protection problem is up to you, What will you do about it?

CULTIVATING his corn only twice didn't keep C. C. Taylor, Virginia, Cass county, from winning the coveted 10-acre corn yield contest sponsored by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association.

"We were too busy replanting fields that were flooded to get over the corn a third time," the young corn king, an Illinois College of Agriculture graduate in 1937, said when interviewed after he received the award at Farm and Home Week.

The corn sample Taylor entered was of excellent quality and his plot yielded 146.88 bushels per acre, one of the highest entered. However, it was his relatively low production costs, a total of $382.48, that enabled him to win in a highly competitive contest.

Second high score was earned by J. D. Adkisson, Roseville, Warren county. His yield was 152.97 bushels and total production cost was $396.26. Three points were used in judging: quality, yield and total cost.

Third in final score went to E. L. Atkins, Smithshire, Warren county. He had the highest yielding plot, 172.81 bushels per acre and his corn was rated top in quality. His production costs were high, however, $462.37.

Taylor, the winner, said his prize corn was raised on rich river bottom land along the Sangamon river. The land has not been pastured or in sod in the memory of Taylor. The field, second bottom land, has never flooded.

"We drilled the corn in rows 38 inches apart and equal to four kernels to the hill, checked. It was a good stand. Damage from corn borer was slight," Taylor said.

"The field is a long way from the buildings, about three-quarters of a mile, and has not been manured for a long time. But it's fertile. It has plenty of natural lime and potash, and we spread phosphate on it a year ago last winter."

The field had been farmed heavily during the war on the following rotation: corn, 1943; oats, 1944; wheat, 1945; corn, 1946.

Illinois Corn King C. C. Taylor of Cass county holds samples of his corn exhibited at Farm and Home Week.

Illinois Wheat King Paul Wessbecher, Logan county, shows sample of Ukrainian strain that won him the title

Paul Wessbecher of Mt. Pulaski, Logan county, a consistent winner in grain shows, captured the state wheat title with a Ukrainian strain purchased from a local elevator.

A charter Farm Bureau member in Logan county, Wessbecher used 150 pounds per acre of 0-20-20 fertilizer purchased from his local Farm Bureau supply company.

Wessbecher came to Illinois from Germany in 1912. Working as a hired man for several years enabled him to later purchase an 80 acre farm where he now lives.

His wheat, judged on quality only, was "pretty good," Wessbecher admitted, except he thought the color was a little too light. He grew 12 acres of wheat this year. It yielded 30 bushels per acre.

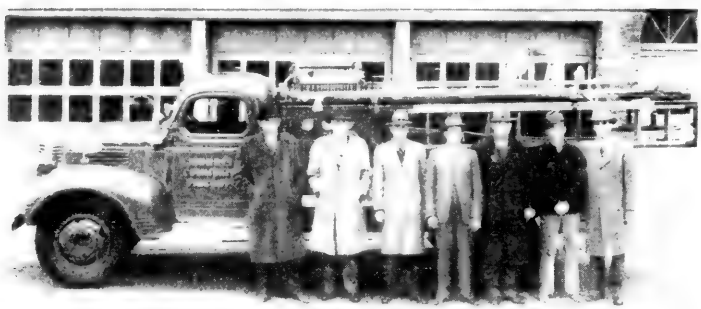
Verl Steele, Table Grove, Fulton county, won the 10 acre soybean contest, with a yield of 46.43 bushels, highest in the contest. Total cost figured at $276.25. His sample of Lincoln beans was judged high in quality and oil content.

WITH SMOTHERING
WATER FOG

Left is a barn fire being combatted by the Chadwick fire department with high pressure fog equipment. Notice fog stream at right and black smoke rising high as fire is smothered by vaporized water. Right is another gutted barn after fire with cow carcasses still visible at right. Fire got a good start in early morning and barn was beyond saving when firemen arrived from seven miles away at Lockport in nine minutes, and from Plainfield later. Water supply was inadequate but firemen saved silo, barn and house in rear of picture. This barn burned down in 1945 with a loss of 32 cattle, three horses, and 20 tons of hay.

By W. W. WHITLOCK, Director,
IAA Safety Department

This is high pressure fog fire fighting apparatus purchased for rural use in the vicinity of Morris in Grundy county. Men in the picture are members of the fire committee. Left to right: S. H. Burkness, La Verne Babcock, Jack Bartlett, Harvey Taylor, Ray Peacock, LeRoy Delockery, and M. E. Tascher, Grundy County farm adviser.



Bottomland Farmer is Crowned

1946 CORN KING

Illinois Corn King C. C. Taylor of Cass county holds samples of his corn exhibited at Farm and Home Week

Illinois Wheat King Paul Wessbecher Logan county, shows sample of Ukrainian strain that won him the title

Top, left: Director Eaton and son Harrison show arrangement they have for unloading hay in a hurry. Top, right: Father and son in front of their home talk over work to be done. Bottom: They check over a silage cutter and blower they put together.

IAA DIRECTOR

J. King Eaton is Long Time

Dairy Farmer

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

TIME does not set J. King Eaton in its plaster of Paris mould. He is a type of Illinois farmer ever interested in newer methods of operation and quite willing to adopt them if practical.

Perhaps it is his only son, 31-year-old Harrison, who keeps Dad on his toes. Nevertheless, between them they have put into practice a number of shortcuts and better ways of performing farm tasks. That sort of attitude would appear to be most desirable among policy makers such as the IAA board of directors to which Eaton was elected in November, 1945.

He succeeded Alvin O. Eckert of Belleville, St. Clair county, and represents the 22nd congressional district which includes the following counties: Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Washington and Bond.

The Eaton farm is in central Madison county about two miles off U. S. highway 66 and is reached over a winding road through a picturesque area of rolling wooded hills.

When we arrived at the farm, Mr. Eaton and son Harrison were putting a new roof on the barn. But Mr. Eaton did not leave all the risky climbing to Harrison. He scampered around on the high barn roof with the agility of a teenager.

The 265-acre Eaton farm is a three-way partnership. Mr. Eaton owns 110 acres, Mrs. Eaton 115 acres, and their son Harrison 40 acres, all adjoining each other. Mr. Eaton's holdings are part of the original farm bought in 1837 by Director Eaton's grandfather, a Kentuckian who reached Illinois in 1856 by way of Mississippi. The Eaton family came to the American colonies in 1630 and lived in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York before migrating westward.

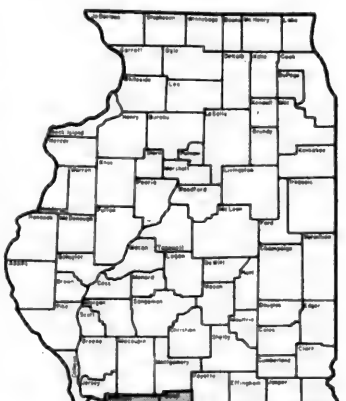
Eaton was born on the farm where he now lives and attended local schools and spent part of a year at the Edwardsville high school. At 21, after two years at McKendrick college in Lebanon, he left in 1907 to take over the home farm which had been operated by his father, a Civil War veteran.

He was married in 1911 to the former Anna Mae Hamilton, a neighboring farm girl, and became a charter member of the Madison County Farm Bureau in 1918, helping to solicit membership for the newborn organization.

Because they operate a close-in farm in the St. Louis milkshed the Eatons are mostly concerned with dairy farming. Much of their farm activity is centered around a herd of 25 Jersey and Holstein cows.

Soil building is a mighty important forerunner of high milk production, in Director Eaton's opinion. That's why his fields all have had liberal applications of plant foods starting from as far back as 1912 when Eaton first applied lime-

Editor's Note: This is the fifth of a series of articles to acquaint you with the men on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.



Shaded area on map is 22nd congressional district represented on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors by J. King Eaton of Edwardsville.

stone to his land. Most of the land has received phosphate twice and limestone two or three times. He plans to apply potash to 30 acres in the spring.

The IAA director from the St. Louis area built his own lime spreader in the early days when good factory spreaders were not available.

To conserve his soil he also has done some terracing and contouring. Because pastures are an important part of dairy farming, he uses his grasslands to the greatest advantage on sloping fields.

He has had no hogs in the past few years and has had no sheep on his farm in many years. Normally he plants about 50-60 acres in winter wheat, 50-60 acres in corn, 20-25 in alfalfa and 15-20 in oats. His rotation follows this order: wheat, clover, corn, oats, pasture (rye and sudan grass), wheat.

Director Eaton has been one of the most active farmers in his area in civic, community, social, agricultural and church activities.

He is a former president of the Sanitary Milk Producers and until last year had served on its board since its organization in 1929. He also served as treasurer

Perched high atop his barn, Director Eaton hammers on new roof with son Harrison.

for 10 years. He has been a trustee of the Hamel township schools for 12 years and nine years as director of the Quercus Grove rural school.

In the late twenties he served on the Madison County Farm Bureau board for two years and is at present a director of the Madison County Service Company board. He helped organize the Hamel Co-operative Grain Company in 1920 and became the co-op's first treasurer, serving for one year; since then he has been secretary.

For five years he headed the Quercus Grove Rural Club, a social organization for neighboring farmers. His son Harrison is the current president.

Mr. Eaton also has directed farm boys in their 4-H Club activities for a number of years and has been a member of the Edwardsville Rotary club for 10 years.

For a number of years he has served as a trustee of St. John's Methodist Church at Edwardsville. At present he is assistant superintendent of the Sunday School, president of the Methodist Men's club, and is a member of the church choir.

The IAA director from the St. Louis area always has had the viewpoint, he said, that there is only one solution to our farm problems. That is, that we work together. The day of the farmer working as an individual is past, Eaton said. "It may not be just what we as individuals like but other groups present a united front in dealing with issues of great importance to them. We must do likewise."

Rural Youth

By
ELLSWORTH D. LYON

STEPHENSON was visited Jan. 28 by the state police in the person of John DePew who spoke to the group on "Safety on the Farm and Highway."

SCHUYLER'S "Schuylite" for February lists under the farm adviser's column a schedule of extension and local Rural Youth activities in the county. Why shouldn't young adults attend these adult educational meetings?

BROWN'S farm adviser, Eldon Powel, sets up a challenge for Rural Youthers in "The Little Brindle Breeze" to "lead the way to sensible farming through sound management of the family-sized farm" by putting good business into the biggest business and the best way of life on earth — Agriculture.

ST. CLAIR was honored at its February meeting by visitors from the Belleville Exchange Club. On April 2 the Exchange will lead this group on an industrial tour.

Success to WABASH Rural Youth! A membership drive is under way and will continue through March. Charles Newkirk, Mt. Carmel, is the new president.

FRANKLIN cleared $147.60 on its pie social on Jan. 30. Contributions are being made from the treasury to the March of Dimes and to the State 4-H Memorial Camp. RANDOLPH contributed $50 to the State Memorial Camp.

CLAY'S January meeting was a panel discussion much in harmony with the theme, "Choosing and Winning a Mate," discussed in the Youth Conference at Farm and Home Week. This panel was an attempt to answer the question, "What can be done to reduce the present high divorce rate and replace it with happy homes?"

DEKALB scheduled two movies for February. They were — "Highlights of the 1946 Football Season," and "Safe Driving."

MASSAC county's newly elected officers are: president, Lester Korte, Belknap; vice-president, Ralph Meinders, Metropolis; secretary, Monaline Meinders, Metropolis; treasurer, Ruth Barman, Metropolis; reporter, Elsie Barman, Metropolis; and recreation chairman, Bob Summers, Metropolis.

FORD county was reorganized on Feb. 5. Officers elected were: president, Warren Gustafson; vice-president, Harold Turner; secretary, Mona Stager; treasurer, Nancy Johnson, all of Paxton; reporter, Joanne Radcliff, Sibley.

Ruth Huser, retiring president, reports on Tazewell Rural Youth's successful year in 1946 and pledges her support to newly installed President Paul Chaffer at recent annual banquet.

Taking part in a Rural Youth panel discussion during Farm and Home Week at Champaign-Urbana are left to right: Kenneth Wilson, Montgomery; Marjory Johnson, Knox; Bob Dittmer, Adams; Mae Pitstick, La Salle; Burnell Henert, Lee; Mrs. Katherine Taylor, U. of I.; William Smith, U. of I.; Marcella High, Christian; Ray Farris, Clark; Martha Carlisle, Hancock; Quentin Elliott, La Salle; Ruth Huser, Tazewell; and Ed Dew, Ogle.

NEW FARM BUREAU MEMBER
Signs 28 others in Week

YOU'D think Gene Shufeldt of Kinmundy had been a member of the Marion County Farm Bureau for the past 20 years the way he talks up his county organization.

And he doesn't just talk, he does something about it. He convinces his neighbors. In fact he has set a new record in his county for signing up new members. In the recent membership drive he signed up 28 members in one week and 35 in all.

Yet Shufeldt has been a Farm Bureau member himself for less than a year. He came to the community not long ago and was signed up by County Organization Director E. L. DeLay. Taking advantage of Farm Bureau services he soon became sold on the organization lock, stock and barrel.

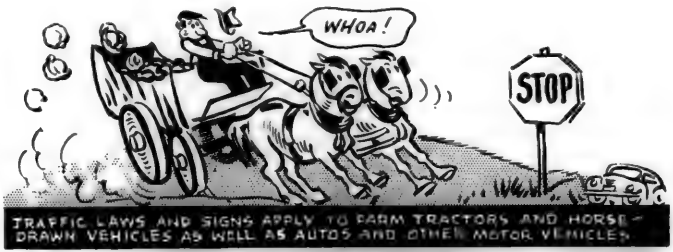
In the recent membership drive, Shufeldt was awarded the grand prize of a white nanny goat for signing up the greatest number of new members.

Asked the secret of his success in convincing members that their interests lie with Farm Bureau, Shufeldt said:

"I pick the time and the place, get the fellow alone and talk to him man to man. I ask him to come along with us and tell him that Farm Bureau needs him. Then I tell him the advantages of belonging to Farm Bureau and of the services he can expect. I lay the contract out, tell him to sign and say I'll see to it that he gets all the services that are coming to him.

"I never get excited when a man refuses to sign or objects to something in Farm Bureau. And if the man asks me about something I don't know myself, I don't give him a doubtful answer. I tell him I will check with the farm adviser or the county organization director and let him know."

I CAN DRIVE MY TRACTOR OR WAGON ANY WAY I PLEASE ON MY OWN PROPERTY, BUT ILLINOIS LAWS TELL US JEST WHUT WE CAN AND CAN'T DO WHEN DRIVING DOWN A HIGHWAY.



COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY POLICIES GIVE FULL PROTECTION

The "Farm Profits Dike" is full of danger spots, potential breaks which could wipe out your life's savings! Your liability for injuries sustained by employees is a weak spot. The risk that your livestock may break onto the highway and cause an accident, that is a potential leak in the dike! A temperamental bull, a flighty horse, a weak hayrope are all danger spots, as is a slippery floor, a dark stairway, a loose-runged ladder. The ability risks of farming are tremendous, but those danger spots can be plugged and reinforced with Country Mutual Casualty insurance — an insurance program designed to take the worst risks out of farm management. Don't risk a break in the dike! See your Country Mutual Casualty agent today at the Farm Bureau and learn how little it costs to be protected.

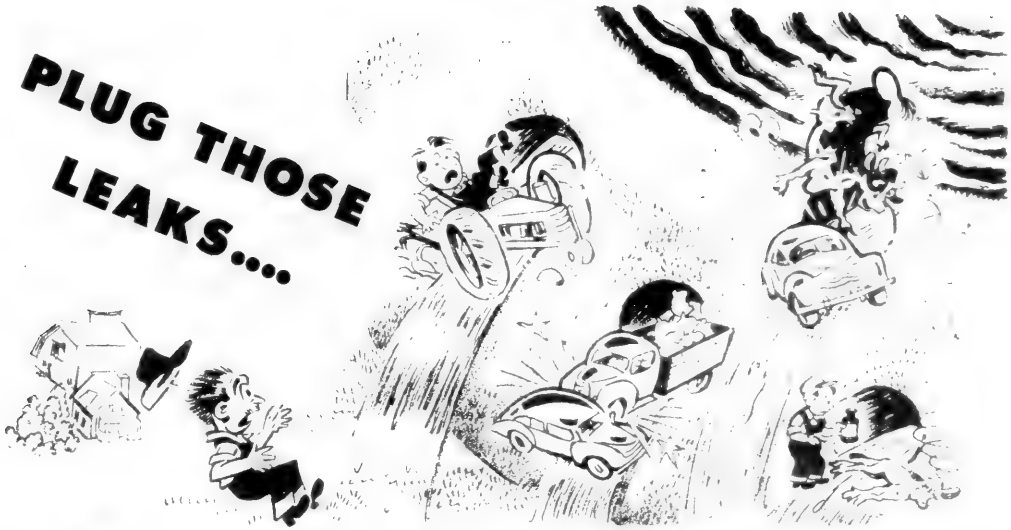
COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

NEW FARM BUREAU MEMBER

Y

Eugene Shufeldt (right) poses with the goat he won for signing up the most Farm Bureau members in Marion county's recent membership drive. Left is Marion county organization director E. L. DeLay.

PLUG THOSE LEAKS....



..IN THE FARM PROFITS DIKE!

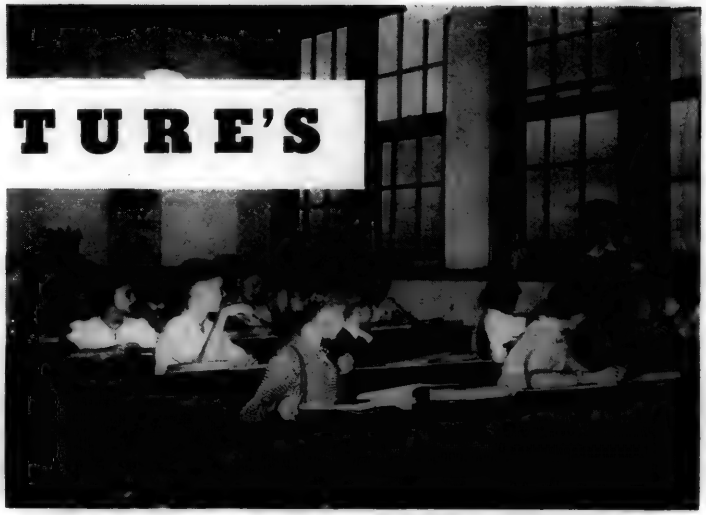
COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY POLICIES GIVE FULL PROTECTION

The "Farm Profits Dike" is full of danger spots, potential breaks which could wipe out your life's savings! Your liability for injuries sustained by employees is a weak spot. The risk that your livestock may break onto the highway and cause an accident, that is a potential leak in the dike! A [illegible] improvements, [illegible] weak [illegible] danger spots [illegible] runged ladder. [illegible] out those dangerous leaks [illegible] Country Mutual Casualty insurance — an insurance program designed to take the worry risks out of farm living. Don't risk a break in the dike! See your Country Mutual Casualty agent today at the Farm Bureau and learn how little it costs to be protected.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Providing full liability protection for you as an employer and property owner, full protection on your auto or truck — collision, liability, property damage, fire and theft coverage, medical expense reimbursement, 4-H Club Calf, coverage against loss of cargo.

Your FUTURE'S *in* TEACHING



ATTENTION high school seniors! Have you considered the teaching profession as your life's work? Have your parents and teachers advised you of the rewards and esteem due you as a teacher?

Probably never in the history of the teaching profession in the United States has the demand for good teachers been so great. And probably never before have instructors commanded higher salaries.

This is particularly true of elementary teaching. It is particularly true of rural schools now on the verge of a bright future with finer buildings and sensible consolidation.

The rewards and esteem connected with teaching are worthy of your consideration if you are now about to embark on a career.

Why, you say, should I consider teaching, particularly in the elementary field, as a vocation?

There are a number of reasons. First, there is an awakening recognition on the part of the public of the importance of elementary education as the foundation of our entire educational program. Probably no profession has such a profound effort on the future of American thought. (Whether America is to stick to democracy, freedom of action and expression in the next generations depends to a great extent on the work of our teachers today. Secondly, there is a trend toward better salaries for school teachers and toward a single salary schedule for elementary and high school teachers.

Also, the summer months are largely free for most teachers to do as they please — travel, attend or teach summer school, or take other gainful employment — an opportunity enjoyed by almost no other profession.

By JOHN K. COX, Director,
IAA Rural School Relations

Other desirable trends in the eyes of the teacher include the disappearance of board of director districts under the school reorganization program in favor of board of education districts, thereby allowing the grade teacher more protection under the tenure laws.

Teachers in a few communities may be rated socially inferior, but in general being a teacher automatically carries with it the key to practically every home in the community as child and teacher strengthen the bonds between the home and the school.

Considering the large number of the nation's leaders who were once school teachers, it would indicate that the teaching profession is not a blind alley for those who desire greater opportunity and responsibility.

There are many opportunities for advancement in the grade school since there is less competition for jobs than in high schools. Opportunities are particularly good for men in elementary school administration.

Teaching provides unlimited opportunities to help mold the future and to render a direct personal service to mankind. The elementary school is in dire need of teachers. Our present supply is far short of demand and yet we shall need during the next eight years approximately 8,000 grade teachers, in addition to the ones we now have, to take care of the 240,000 additional children during this eight year period.

School reorganization plans now being contemplated probably will provide: 1. A broader tax base; 2. Better building and facilities, particularly in the grade school; 3. Better supervision; and 4. More coordination of the entire school program.

Farm boys and girls have the background needed for teaching in rural communities. Rural communities may be defined in this case to mean schools located in either rural areas or in villages of less than 2500 population.

In view of possible changes in our economic picture, teaching positions with steady salaries may be relatively much more attractive by the time a college freshman beginning next September can be ready to teach in 1951.

Many teachers already in training for high school teaching would do well to take their practice teaching in the elementary field as well as in the high school field, so that they can qualify for an elementary certificate. The prospects are that with nine of every ten teachers in Illinois training to teach in high school, which enrolls only 28 per cent of our school children, the demand for high school teachers shortly will be filled.

Knowing that it is handy to have a handy wife around the farm, 20-months-old Kay Bradley of McLean county gets early practice driving nails.

Picture of the Month

"Christmas Morning" is the title of this prize winner from Harvey Palmer of Bureau county. It shows his sons William and Kenneth opening their Christmas presents.

Mrs. Fred Helmkamp, Madison county, is on friendly terms with this neighborhood pet she is shown feeding nuts. The Helmkamps have been Farm Bureau members for a quarter of a century.

FARM BUREAU FOLKS IN PICTURES

☆ ☆ ☆

Merle Myers, 13, Vermilion county, puts his trained mare, Dolly, through her paces, making her sit up then lie down to play "dead."

Farm Adviser Thurman Wright snapped this picture of dead cattle on the Walter L. Clark farm in White county. They were killed instantly by lightning.

When Webster Gehring, Warren county, started to paint his house, son Michael, 3, was on hand with brush and paint bucket to give Dad a lift.

The Myers family gets together in the backyard during a sunny fall afternoon. Left to right: Nuel, 15, Ralph, 18, Mr. Myers, Elaine, 13, and Mrs. Myers.

PRODUCTION CREDIT + *Good Weather* = *Success* TO THIS FARMER

By JIM THOMSON

Ass't. Editor, IAA RECORD

BACK in 1938, Verne Myers owned 54 acres of pretty good Christian county land. His net assets amounted to around $8,000. Today, eight years later, he is worth close to $45,000.

The war, you say?

Myers, a Farm Bureau member for the past 15 years, says "No, mainly a combination of good weather and the Production Credit Association."

You could probably give him a darned good argument on his stand that the war didn't have a great deal to do with his prosperity but you couldn't find fault if we added one other cause to "good weather and the PCA" — in a word, work — plain, old-fashioned, weary, tiresome hours in the fields.

In 1942 when the United Nations were retreating on all major fronts and Washington was begging for greater production in farm and factory, Myers undertook to farm 1,000 acres.

Even without wartime shortages it would have been a tremendous job, but with the help of his family and hired men driving tractors day and night, the 1,000 acres produced more than they ever had.

Myers, a husky, active, unassuming man of medium height, settled himself on the attractive sun porch of his comfortable farm home and answered questions simply and directly. From an adjoining field across the road and the big, well-kept, front lawn came the hum of a tractor driven by his 18-year-old son Ralph.

"Some of my neighbors thought I would go broke when I started farming that thousand acres," Myers said with a smile. "But I don't think I would have been able to do it without Production Credit standing back of me."

"How did you get started using Production Credit Association loans?"

Myers looked thoughtfully out across the flat fields surrounding his home and spoke slowly of a trip in 1938 he made to Harrisburg where someone told him how farm loans could be obtained from PCA.

"I inquired further at the Christian county office at Taylorville," he said, "and borrowed $1,000 to buy a registered bull and two cows.

"It's a funny thing," he continued; "you know it doesn't bother the average farmer to put a mortgage on his land, but for some reason or other he feels embarrassed when he goes to ask PCA for a chattel mortgage on a crop. Instead he will go somewhere else. I never let a chattel mortgage bother me."

And Myers has never been afraid to borrow money from PCA whenever he thought it would help him with his farming operations. Besides obtaining PCA loans to pay operating expenses, he also has used them to buy livestock, seed, farm machinery, electrical equipment and furnishings for his REA-electrified home.

Myers will tell you that Production Credit loans are particularly adapted to the needs of the small farmer. For although he operated on a giant scale during the war years when it was the patriotic thing to do, he owned only 54 acres the day he first asked for a PCA loan.

Today, as the owner of 240 acres, this shrewd Christian county farmer knows from experience that Production Credit can help the small operator expand to profitable proportions. He knows, too, that PCA can make it possible for the one-man farm to produce more profitably.

Myers thinks it takes about a year to become intimately acquainted with the possibilities of Production Credit. Now

he knows that Production Credit can finance just about any farm operation. In 1944 he borrowed $10,000 — $5,000 for equipment and $5,000 for operating expenses.

One of Best Schemes

One of the most talked about services of PCA is its budget plan. Myers thinks it is one of the best credit schemes devised for farmers.

Under the budget plan, Myers or any other farmer goes to the PCA office or sees a fieldman. They discuss his credit needs for the coming year, how much he will need and when he will need it. Myers thereupon returns home and each subsequent month he receives a PCA loan check in the mail just as he asked for it. The checks are large when he needs heavier funds and small when he needs fewer funds. In this way, Myers pays interest on PCA funds only during the actual time he is using them.

"The best thing about Production Credit," Myers said, "is that it furnishes money just when you need it most. It's a nice feeling not having financial worries on getting your crops in."

ciation with the bulk of the funds put up by the federal government as bondholder. Farmer members who use the service, however, also own stock interest. Control is vested in the hands of the farmer stockholders subject to the supervision of the Production Credit Corporation office at St. Louis. The central office seldom exercises its veto privilege.

Directors and officers of the local PCA office have the responsibility for carrying on all phases of the organization's business including the making and servicing of loans. Myers is one of 15 members of the loan advisory committee which reviews and advises on loan applications.

Never a Foreclosure

The Decatur Production Credit district office made 6,735 loans up to Sept. 30, 1946. The amount loaned was $12,478,522. Losses amounted to $1,402 or an infinitesimal .01 of one per cent. The Decatur association has never had a foreclosure.

Myers success on the farm is reflected in the attitudes of his wife and sons Ralph, 18, and Nuel, 15, and daughter Elaine, 13.

A few years ago Dad bought a house in nearby Stonington but had to sell it again when the family flatly refused to leave the farm. It is easy to see why. The Myers have all the conveniences of city life and all the advantages of living in the country. What more could anyone want.

Get Acquainted With PCA

Myers farms rich black soil with high returns. He maintains high fertility with good soil-building practices including liberal applications of plant foods and fertilizers.

Myers thinks every farmer that needs credit should get acquainted with his Production Credit Association man. He is proud of his own success as a farmer, attributes much of that success to PCA, and feels that the average Illinois farmer can do as well with the same credit facilities.

A new health ordinance was adopted by the city of Quincy, effective next December. This ordinance places emphasis on the quality of milk delivered rather than on facilities used by farmers in producing milk.

There's no trick to Farm Bureau Serum

Simply vaccinate your pigs while young and, with proper care, you will gladden Uncle Sam's heart and stomach with a real crop in '47! The thousands of Illinois farmers who use it year after year can't be wrong!

See Your Farm Bureau

The Myers family gets together in the backyard during a sunny fall afternoon. Left to right: Nor[illegible] 15, Ralph 16, Mr. Myers, Elaine [illegible], and Mrs. Myers.

Good Weather = Success

By JIM THOMSON

Asst. Editor, IAA RECORD

B

Verne Myers (left) chats with his Production Credit Association men on the porch of his home near Stonington. Center is Arthur Tolliver, field assistant secretary treasurer for Christian county. Right is sec.-treas. L. G. Hopkins of the Decatur office.

There's no trick to Farm Bureau Serum

Simply vaccinate your pigs while young and, with proper care, you will gladden Uncle Sam's heart and stomach with a real crop in '47! The thousands of Illinois farmers who use it year after year can't be wrong!

See Your Farm Bureau

Baseball League

MAKES PLANS FOR '47

At least 25 teams are expected to compete in the 1947 season of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball league, according to Roy P. Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the league and director of special services of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Don Kolloway

Johnson based this tentative report on the indications made by team managers and Farm Bureau representatives at the 20th annual meeting of the league held in Chicago in mid-February.

Counties represented at the meeting that had teams in league competition in 1946 were: Bureau, Coles, DeKalb, Ford, Henderson, Henry, LaSalle, Lee, Macon, McClean, Stephenson, Tazewell, Warren and Will. Counties that played last year, but did not have representatives at the meeting were: Marshall-Putnam, Boone, Saline, Woodford and Cass. These counties, however, will no doubt enter teams again in 1947. Counties sending representatives to the meeting that were not in league play last year, but indicated interest in 1947 competition, were: Champaign, Logan, Winnebago, Peoria and Livingston.

Deadline for the entry of teams in the 1947 season is May 1. The only exception to this is that teams may enter up to June 1, provided the member teams in the affected district agree unanimously to such entry. Last year, competition was divided into seven districts of the state.

To be eligible to play on a county team in the league, a player must be a Farm Bureau member in good standing, and not a member of a professional team holding membership in a recognized major or minor league.

Will county won the 1946 league championship by defeating Macon 2 to 1 in an 11-inning game.

Officers of the league re-elected were Otto Steffey, Stronghurst, president; Ebb Harris, Grayslake, vice-president, and Johnson, secretary-treasurer.

Guest speaker at the league annual meeting was Don Kolloway of the Chicago White Sox.

Grand champion bull of the All-American Jersey cattle show held last fall at Columbus, O., was Pompeus Dreaming Standard, owned by J. C. Piper and Sons, Richland county. J. C. Piper, is a director and treasurer of Prairie Farms Creamery of Olney.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

IAA Record Wins 3 Awards for Excellence

THE INDUSTRIAL EDITORS ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO

Award

THE RECORD

IN RECOGNITION OF OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT IN THE INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATIONS FIELD, THIS CERTIFICATE OF AWARD IS PRESENTED TO THE ABOVE PUBLICATION IN THE FOLLOWING CLASSIFICATIONS

GENERAL EXCELLENCE

INTERNAL EXTERNAL TRADE ★ ASSOCIATION

THE TENTH ANNUAL CONTEST OF THE INDUSTRIAL EDITORS ASSOCIATION CONDUCTED IN CHICAGO, DECEMBER 1946

BOARD OF JUDGES

LELAND CASE CARROLL CHOUINARD ERIC C FOOTE FELIX B STREYCKMANS

THE INDUSTRIAL EDITORS ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO

Award

THE RECORD

IN RECOGNITION OF OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT IN THE INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATIONS FIELD, THIS CERTIFICATE OF AWARD IS PRESENTED TO THE ABOVE PUBLICATION IN THE FOLLOWING CLASSIFICATIONS

FIRST PLACE
BEST MEETING NEWS COVERAGE
FIRST PLACE
BEST PRODUCT OR PROJECT STORY

INTERNAL EXTERNAL TRADE ★ ASSOCIATION

THE TENTH ANNUAL CONTEST OF THE INDUSTRIAL EDITORS ASSOCIATION CONDUCTED IN CHICAGO, DECEMBER 1946

BOARD OF JUDGES

LELAND CASE CARROLL CHOUINARD ERIC C FOOTE FELIX B STREYCKMANS

The RECORD, Illinois Agricultural Association official publication, received three awards for excellence in the annual publications contest announced last month. More than 300 publications were entered in the contest sponsored by the Industrial Editors Association. The April and July-August 1946 issues took the award for general excellence. An article explaining the IAA's planned livestock marketing setup in the February, 1946 RECORD was adjudged the best project story, and an article in the June, 1946 RECORD explaining the issues involved in the army's plan for flood control in Illinois during a hearing in Springfield was considered the best coverage of a meeting. Above are the awards presented to the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Manning L. Kessinger, for the past year vocational agricultural teacher at Tolono high school, has been hired as assistant farm adviser at the Champaign County Farm Bureau. He succeeds Bob Castle who resigned to serve as fieldman for Country Life Insurance Company. Kessinger received his degree in agriculture from the U. of I. last spring after three years of war service interrupted his education. He is a native of Carlinville.

Wayne A. Gilbert, Stark county farm adviser for nearly 16 years, has resigned to work as general manager for the Stark Locker Service, a Farm Bureau co-op with 1500 lockers in three plants located at Wyoming, Toulon, and Bradford and a large rendering and slaughter plant at Wyoming.

Do farmers work hard? Yes, results from a national survey would indicate. But not the winter-and-summer, 5 a.m. to 9 p.m. grind, they used to. Farmers the nation over work 65 hours a week, workers in factories average 40, the report shows.

Lee Shafer will work with 800 patrons as fieldman for Prairie Farms Creamery of Olney. Born and reared in Richland county, Shafer graduated from the College of Agriculture at Urbana, taught at Farina, and served in the army for more than three years.

Two assistant farm advisers, both January graduates and war disrupted students from Illinois' College of Agriculture, have been hired by the McLean County Farm Bureau. They are: Howard J. Stevenson, Jacksonville, to be in charge of youth work, and Andrew Harris, to handle soils and livestock. Harris, as a dairy herd tester, worked in Adams, Hancock, Brown, Pike and Schuyler counties for three years.

Robert Castle, assistant farm adviser in Champaign county, has resigned to work as a coordinator of sales agencies in 24 Illinois counties for the three state Farm Bureau insurance companies.

In Knox county Paul McQueen, manager of the Knox-Warren Livestock Association, resigned to work for Peoria Producers; M. O. Vesass, assistant farm adviser, transferred to the Knox County Oil Company as assistant manager in charge of feed and fertilizer; Wayne Leinbach, from Rock Island county, was hired as insurance director.

Roger B. Corbett, secretary-treasurer for the AFBF for three years, has resigned. He will return to the University of Maryland as associate dean and director of extension for the college of agriculture.

At Farm and Home Week stockmen were told that "necro" in hogs, considered almost impossible to treat, shows promise of responding to a new miracle drug, sulfathalidine.

Shorts in the News

Illinois Home Bureau has set about the task of bringing its total membership to a round 40,000 by June 1, 1947. It has decided upon a quota of 4,052 new members to be added to Home Bureau ranks by next June.

When the lights went on at Ernest C. William's farm near Argenta, Macon county, the Corn Belt Electric Co-op last month had connected its 5,000th farm with electricity.

Special honors were reserved at Farm and Home Week for 1,500 Illinois farmers who have kept University of Illinois account books for 10 years or more. At a dinner held in their honor, Dean H. P. Rusk told representatives of the group that their records have served as a guide to thousands of other farmers to adopt better farming methods.

Mason county swept away all top honors at the Illinois Safe Homes program at the University of Illinois Farm-Home Week celebration. Mason received both major awards for having the largest number of enrolled families reporting no home accidents during 1946 and for having the lowest percentage of accidents among the number of families enrolled. Ninety-nine percent of Mason county's enrolled families had no home accidents.

Highest grain yields in Illinois have been recorded on farms where at least 25 per cent of the tilled land is kept in legumes and where enough livestock is kept to use the roughage and grain raised on the farm.

The 1947 convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be held in Chicago, Dec. 14-18, it was decided at the February meeting of the board of directors.

Clarence H. Castle, new assistant farm adviser in Will county, goes to his new job after 10 months as assistant adviser in DuPage county.

Roy Will has been employed as the new youth assistant for Iroquois county. Reared on a farm three miles north of Normal in McLean county, he graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in January after having served in the armed forces.

D. G. Carter, agricultural engineer, told farmers at Farm and Home Week that Illinois has 200,000 all purpose barns about 40 years old that need remodeling, particularly the over-head hay storage, horse stalls and drive ways.

Ending 23 years of Farm Bureau organization work as director of the southern Illinois district, John C. Moore and Mrs. Moore are shown with the case of silverware presented to them in appreciation by southern Illinois county organization directors. The presentation was made recently at a luncheon held in Mt. Vernon.

ROUND-UP ATTENDED BY 500 IAA AGENTS

More than 500 insurance agents, representing every county in the state, attended the annual Round-up convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association insurance companies at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, in February.

The agents listened to reports from the managers of the three companies — Country Life Insurance, Country Mutual Casualty, and Country Mutual Fire — which indicated a record growth in Farm Bureau insurance service in the past year. Some speakers injected a note of humor by harkening back to the days of the very beginnings of the Farm Bureau insurance program, when critics claimed that "farmers are incapable of running their own insurance companies".

A. E. Richardson, manager of the Life company, pointed out that Country Life, born on the brink of the '29 depression, now has a total of nearly 300 million dollars worth of life insurance in force — a national record for any similar company operating in a state-wide only field. The totals of the three companies show a coverage on the lives and property of Illinois farmers valued at more than three-quarters of a billion dollars.

Agents and their wives attended a banquet at the Stevens and heard Nellis P. Parkinson, director of the Illinois State Department of Insurance, compliment the IAA leaders on their record of service to farm families of the state.

Other convention speakers included Floyd Morris, vice-president of the IAA, O. D. Brissenden, IAA organization director, and Gene Flack, chairman of the board of the Sales Executives Club, New York.

Harvey W. Adair, right, receives award as outstanding Illinois School Board Member.

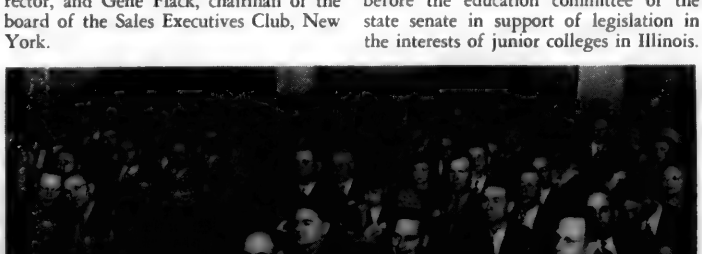
FORMER IAA DIRECTOR ADAIR WINS SCHOOL AWARD

Harvey W. Adair, Chicago Heights, former IAA board member representing the 1st to 11th districts, recently received a high honor in recognition of his service as a school board member.

At the annual meeting in Springfield of the Illinois Education Association, Mr. Adair was presented with a distinguished service as the most outstanding school board member of the year. He has served as a member of the board of Bloom Township High School for 14 years. The award received by Mr. Adair is made jointly by the Illinois Education Association and two national educational associations.

The citation is in recognition of the work of an individual board member who has made a contribution during the year that will point to the betterment of America.

During 1945, Mr. Adair appeared before the education committee of the state senate in support of legislation in the interests of junior colleges in Illinois.



HOWLETT NAMED HEAD OF 3RD DISTRICT C.O.D.'S.

John C. Howlett, 35, of Edgar county, Illinois Agricultural Association organization field man for the past year, has been promoted to District 3 organization director. His territory comprises 29 southern Illinois counties.

John Howlett

Howlett succeeds John C. Moore of Scott county who has retired to his farm after 23 years of Farm Bureau organization work.

Howlett attended Indiana University and started his association with Farm Bureau in 1933 when he worked for the Edgar County Supply Company. Later he served as IAA insurance company agent in Edgar, Fayette, and Christian counties and as organization director in Fayette and Iroquois counties.

He entered the army air forces in 1942 and spent 21 months in the Pacific from New Caledonia to Tokyo. He is married and has a three-year-old son.

CARROLL TO DIRECT AG COLLEGE RESEARCH

DR. WILLIAM E. CARROLL a pioneer in the field of animal nutrition and since 1939 head of the animal husbandry department at the University of Illinois, has been named associate director of the agricultural experiment station at Urbana.

W. E. Carroll

Carroll will be responsible for the coordination and routine administration of several hundred research projects in the agricultural experiment station.

Two other administrative assistants to Dean H. P. Rusk were named previously. J. C. Spitler will act as associate director of extension and R. R. Hudelson will serve as associate dean of the college.

Born and reared in Utah, Carroll graduated from Utah State College at Logan and in 1914 received his doctor's degree in 1914 from the University of Illinois in what was then the new field of animal nutrition.

KEEP FUEL STORAGE TANKS FILLED, SAYS IFS

In order to solve one of the biggest problems with which truck salesmen are confronted - that of keeping customers supplied with sufficient fuels to see them through the intensively busy spring plowing season - Illinois Farm Supply Company again urges every farmer and trucksalesman to cooperate in the "Fill Up and Keep Filled"' Program for 1947.

During this busy time when farmers are plowing and planting, trucksalesmen are called upon to supply farmers with approximately 30 million gallons of fuel.

In the "old days" not so long ago, this gallonage was delivered over a 30-day period, but in recent years with farming operations becoming more and more efficient with the advance of power farming, and with farmers taking advantage of good weather by putting on"night shifts" as well as day shifts, the huge task is being accomplished in one-third the time it used to take.

Illinois Farm Supply Company's answer to the problem is the "Fill Up Now and Keep Filled" Program whereby every trucksalesman keeps all of his customers' storage filled TO THE TOP at every visit.

According to statistics, the average delivery amounts to 200 gallons per customer and the average fuel storage capacity of each customer is estimated at 350 gallons. This means that a space equivalent to 150 gallons is available for additional fuel storage.

If every truck salesman keeps every tank in his territory filled to capacity before the rush season is upon us, and keeps filling to the best of his ability during the rush period, the job can be efficiently and capably handled.

Farm Bureau patrons are urged to help in this "Fill Up and Keep Filled" Program by seeing that every inch of storage space is utilized to the utmost.

Six major seed crops — alfalfa, red, alsike and sweet clover, lespedeza and timothy — made a record yield of 526 million pounds from 4.9 million acres in 1945. Only 420 million pounds were raised in 1944.

Hogs eat most and make the most rapid gains when feed is before them at all times. Plans for self-feeders are available at farm adviser's office.

BLUE SEAL INOCULANTS AVAILABLE

FOR

LESPEDEZA

SOYBEANS

CLOVER

Save Nitrogen

and increase yield by using your own Blue Seal Inoculants—Build your own Nitrogen factory.

If properly inoculated, legumes will take two-thirds of their Nitrogen from the air and draw on the soil for only one-third of the supply.

The suppliers of Blue Seal Inoculants develop outstanding strains of bacteria in the laboratory just as the plant breeder develops improved crop varieties.

Nitrogen is the most limiting plant food element for crop production.

Take the guess out of inoculation—BUY BLUE SEAL AND BE SURE

See your Farm Bureau — authorized county distributor

affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

Harvey W. Adair right receives award as outstanding Illinois School Board Member

John Howlett

FORMER IAA DIRECTOR ADAIR WINS SCHOOL AWARD

CARROLL TO DIRECT AG COLLEGE RESEARCH

D

W. E. Carroll

A jam-packed audience attended the annual IAA Insurance companies Round-up at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago in early February.

BLUE SEAL INOCULANTS

FOR

LESPEDEZA

SOYBEANS

CLOVER

Save Nitrogen

and increase yield by using your own Blue Seal Inoculants—Build your own Nitrogen factory

Take the guess out of inoculation [illegible] BLUE SEAL AND BE SURE

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

NEWS and VIEWS

HOME BUREAU HAS A BUSY CONVENTION

By MRS. EDWARD A. SCHILF
Illinois Home Bureau Federation
Publicity Chairman

ILLINOIS Home Bureau Federation Women and their guests spent a busy day from 9 a.m. until after the past-presidents dinner, Jan. 28, during Farm and Home Week on the campus of the University of Illinois.

Mrs. Lilla Russell, Associated Country Women of the World, London, spoke at the morning session: "Glimpses from Across the Sea," and told of conditions in England during the war at the dinner meeting.

In the morning, Mrs. Russell said: "Homes are the basis of all national life." She continued that since women do spend 80 per cent of the national budget, industry should serve the home. Industry should enable us to have good homes.

At the dinner meeting, she told of the various struggles the Women's Institute groups had to keep going during the war years. (The Women's Institute groups are similar to our Home Bureau groups in Illinois.).

President Charles B. Shuman of the Illinois Agricultural Association discussed "Mutual Problems" of the two organizations in the afternoon session of the federation meeting.

"We have a wonderful heritage in Illinois but we are going on the road to ruin unless we go back and change our practices and build up our soils," he asserted.

The women folks on the farms of America must give inspiration to the efforts for better farm life, he said. "It is the job of the women to assist in the building of a better rural America."

President Shuman feels that there should be closer cooperation between the Illinois Home Bureau Federation and the Illinois Agricultural Association to do a more effective job.

He congratulated the women upon their member participation; it was excellent, he said. He concluded with four suggestions that he would like to see practiced: 1. A conference for women at the IAA annual meeting; 2. Closer cooperation at the county level; 3. More responsible part of farm women in the IAA organization . . . more of a family unit in Illinois; 4. Representatives of Home Bureau members on various IAA committees, such as legislation, voting and others.

Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, state leader, home economics extension service, University of Illinois, welcomed the group to the campus. In discussing the Home Bureau situation as she saw it, she congratulated the group on the healthy growth in membership.

In summarizing her remarks she said there were three problems: 1. Try to recruit girls to take home economics, which in turn will offer more candidates for home adviser positions; 2. The youth problem in the county. The extension program in each county has a youth program as well as an adult education program. Yet how many of the youth in each county does the extension program reach with 4-H and Rural Youth activities. She asked that each county check their youth enrollment with the last census figures. The average is only three to five per cent reached. 3. The last problem is program planning. In Home Bureau lessons more emphasis should be given to the science of living together.

In the home appliance exhibit at Farm and Home Week, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ceykendall, Douglas county, are attracted by an automatic washer.

The following officers continue their term of office until next year: Miss Pearl E. Barnes, Mercer county, president; Mrs. James C. Graham, Mercer county, secretary; Mrs. D. M. Ames, Coles county, east central district director; Mrs. Frank Garwood, Christian county, south west district director; and Mrs. Burton King, Henry county, north west district director. Mrs. Ralph Emel, chairman of the credentials committee, reported that there were 157 voting delegates from 77 counties.

Newly elected officers are Mrs. Arthur Page, DuPage county, vice-chairman; Mrs. Earl Keniston, Will county, treasurer; Mrs. Clarence McCauley, Jefferson county, director of the southeast district; Mrs. George S. Esgar, Grundy county, director of the northeast district; and Mrs. Harry C. Smith, Pike county, director of the west-central district.

During the business meeting in the morning, the following officers and district directors gave their reports: Mrs. Burton King; Mrs. Loren E. Johnston, retiring director; Mrs. Frank Garwood; Mrs. W. M. Kimmelshue, retiring director; Mrs. D. M. Ames; Mrs. E. D. McGuire, retiring director; Miss Myra Robinson, retiring treasurer; Mrs. Arthur Page; and Miss Pearl E. Barnes.

In the afternoon the following standing committee chairmen presented their reports: Mrs. Leonard Killey, Associated Country Women of the World; Mrs. Stanley Castle, legislation; Mrs. Will Parks, Schools; Mrs. Raymond Hanley, 4-H; Mrs. W. R. Goby, health; Mrs. Charles Young, safety; Mrs. Ronald McDonald, library; Mrs. Dale Huffman, organization; Mrs. E. A. Schilf, publicity; and Mrs. Emile Rediger, recreation.

Mrs. R. E. Milligan, music chairman, was in charge of the special music for the program, the Champaign county chorus and the special trio she selected at the meeting, as well as the group singing.

Mrs. Huffman and Mrs. June Clifton, led a discussion for county and unit Home Bureau officers on organization.

for HOMEMAKERS

SMARTLY DRESSED FARM WOMEN ARE ASKED . . . . .

FARM and Home Week is a mad rush to see everytning one wants to see, to decide which session to attend, to find a place to eat, to find one's way around the campus.

At the federation meeting, one of the voting delegates got lost and wasn't present when roll was called by the secretary. She finally arrived and announced that she understood that the reason the home adviser was absent was the fact that the home adviser was out looking for her.

A Gallup poll wasn't conducted but it seemed that many of the women enjoyed Mrs. Lilla Russell and what she had to say about England; "Color Harmonies in the Home" by Clara Dudley; "The Secret of a Smart Appearance" by Celeste Carlyle, and "The People Behind the Iron Curtain," by John Strohm.

It would seem from the looks of the crowd in general that many of the women had learned the secret of smart appearance. So we asked some of the women . . . . . "Now that the war is over, what are you doing with your time and money?"

Mrs. Gordon Kramer, Clinton county, "We are still saving our money for new furniture, we certainly aren't going to buy any now." As to the time problem, Mrs. Kramer still doesn't have too much time because she helps her husband on the farm. She did during the war and just continued.

Mrs. Lester Helms, St. Clair county, stated that they were going to buy new machinery. They do general farming on 173 acres. She feels that she doesn't have any more time, but that she does different things. "More time to attend meetings like these."

Mrs. Herman Bergman, Champaign county, assists with the farming of 200 acres. They have a new home, but plan to spend their money on new machinery, modern conveniences and more land. "Guess we'll just work like we always have."

Mrs. Ralph Bartlett, Shelby county, some of the money has gone into new church decorations, a new carpet for the rural church in the neighborhood. As for themselves, they have spent more money on musical programs . . . . going to a nearby town for concerts and special programs. Mrs. Bartlett feels that they have more time for family recreation and plan to take a trip west . . . . . just as far west as they can go.

Mrs. A. R. Rohlfing, a past president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, but who is now the state legislation chairman for the Illinois Woman's Club Federation, and serves on two committees, The Illinois Committee on Child Welfare Legislation, and the Education Legislation Committee. "We just finished remodeling our house . . . . but we did buy several shares in a local grain elevator. And, what do I do with my time . . . . . serving on the two legislation committees keeps me busy."

Mrs. Grace Schrader, Lawrence county, feels that now her children are grown she spends most of her time sewing for the seven grandchildren. As to how the Schraders are going to spend their money . . . . . "Well, I got an electric stove for Christmas and it is wonderful." And, they plan to build a new machine shed with concrete blocks.

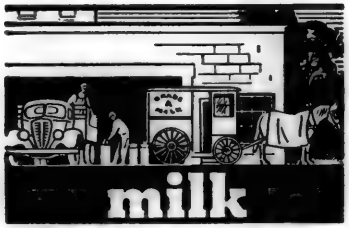
Mrs. Ernest Wiese, Edgar county . . . . "Never did have a whole lot of time." She would like to make a new kitchen in another room, and make the present kitchen into a utility room. She would also like a new sink for this new kitchen . . . . but plans to wait until everything eases up some. Would like a new rug, too . . . . "But, we'll get by until we can get what we want."

SOX FOR MEN

You can make a hit with the man in your life by knitting him a pair of these comfortable wool sox. For instructions on how to make them, write to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill., enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope.

. . . . . WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO WITH YOUR TIME?

Illinois Home Bureau Federation officers are shown together during their annual meeting in Champaign-Urbana, front row: Mrs. Harry Smith, Pike county; Mrs. Arthur Page, DuPage county; vice president; Mrs. Clarence McCauley, Jefferson county; Mrs. Frank Garwood, Christian county; Miss Pearl E. Barnes, Mercer county, president; Mrs. Earl Kenlston, Will county, treasurer. back row: Mrs. Burton King, Henry county; Miss Nora E. Baro, Christian county home adviser, president of the Illinois Home Advisers Association; Mrs. D. M. Ames, Coles county; Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, state leader, home economics extension service; Mrs. James C. Graham, Mercer county, secretary; Mrs. Stanley Castle, Madison county, immediate past president. Absent was Mrs. George S. Esgar, Grundy county



McLean County Milk Producers Association of Bloomington, in its annual meeting Feb. 15, voted to consolidate the business of the association with that of the Prairie Farms Creamery of Bloomington. McLean County Milk Producers Association, which has assets of approximately $40,000, will distribute this money among producers on a patronage basis. The members then plan to become associated with Prairie Farms Creamery of Bloomington.

Sanitary Milk Producers Association held its 17th annual meeting in Belleville, Feb. 4. A. D. Lynch, manager of the association, reported that St. Louis enjoyed the highest milk prices in its history in 1946. The average price was $4.23 per hundredweight, an increase of 79c over 1945. The total value of production for the year exceeded $15,000,000, even though the amount of milk produced was one per cent less than a year ago. Sanitary Milk Producers Association paid out $6,456.69 in benefits to members throughout the year. The testing department ran $160,746 butterfat tests for member producers.

The litigation regarding the validity of the allocation provisions of the federal order in the St. Louis market was brought to the United States Supreme Court during the last year. The court refused to hear this case and by so doing, ordered handlers to distribute $105,000 to producers which had been growing in an escrow account since Jan. 1, 1944, when the last amendment was made effective.

R. D. Pennewell, president of the association, pointed out to members that they had assisted in organizing artificial breeding programs in both the Illinois and Missouri portions of the milk shed. Sanitary Milk Producers Association moved into its new office at 1439 Chouteau Avenue recently, where laboratory facilities are available for quality, butterfat and disease control testing. The association expects to initiate a program of mastitis control during the coming year.

George Metzger, IAA field secretary, and Milo K. Swanton, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture Cooperatives, addressed the membership. Approximately 1200 producers attended the meeting.

The Producers Co-op Dairy of Quincy celebrated its 25th anniversary at its annual meeting Feb. 10. This dairy had the best year in its history. Gross sales for the year amounted to over $450,000, an increase of 26 per cent over a year ago. During the year the dairy had a net income of $42,526.08. Instead of paying a patronage dividend on the year's business, an electric milk cooler was purchased from savings for each member patron. These coolers are expected before warm weather and should contribute materially toward improving milk quality.

Pure Milk Association recently petitioned the secretary of agriculture to hold a public hearing to amend certain provisions of Orders 41 and 69, regulating the handling of milk in the Chicago and suburban Chicago marketing areas. The Pure Milk Association proposed a change in the pricing formula to encourage more milk during the fall months of the year. Amendments were also proposed by milk dealers and other cooperative associations following this request for a hearing.

Pure Milk Association will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago, March 15, and Hassil Schenck, president of Indiana Farm Bureau, will be principal speaker.

Prairie Farms Creamery of Carlinville plans to move into its newly constructed building in March. The building has been under construction for some time and is of the latest design. It will be equipped to handle a large volume of milk and cream for producers in that area. This creamery recently declared a dividend of $29,913.45, representing surplus accumulated by the creamery for the years 1938 through 1944. The dividend will be paid in Class A preferred stock. After paying this dividend the creamery will have approximately $115,000 in its surplus account, accumulated during the years 1945 and 1946.

Chatting during the annual meeting of Sanitary Milk Producers in St. Louis recently are, left to right: E. H. Isenberg, Alhambra, chairman of redistricting committee; Judson P. Mason, IAA assistant director of dairy marketing; and Emil Klingenberg, Okawville, SMP director.

Prices of all major dairy products have been reclining at least seasonally, and some more, as production has increased in recent weeks. In spite of these price declines, abundant feed supplies will probably maintain favorable dairy production feed price ratios during the first half of 1947. Grain feeding to dairy cows is likely to be at or near record levels, and milk production per cow is expected to continue high. An expected lower level of consumer incomes in the latter part of 1947, combined with increased supplies of consumer goods and a substantial decrease in dairy product exports, will probably result in a somewhat lower level of cash receipts from farm marketings of dairy products in 1947, than last year.

A cow can make adjustments for external temperatures up to 85 degrees F.

STAFF DIRECTORY OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION & ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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NAME STATE 4-H DELEGATES TO NAT'L CAMP

Four Illinois 4-H club boys and girls have been selected to represent their state at the National 4-H Club Camp to be held next June in Washington, D. C. They are Irene Downey, Putnam, Putnam county; Loren E. Nelson, Varna, Marshall; Orvan Peters, Momence, Kankakee; Miriam Wrigley, Trivoli, Peoria.

Miss Downey, 18, has completed 20 projects in her nine years of 4-H membership and has been a delegate to National 4-H Club Congress and to 4-H Junior Leadership camp. She is a student at Illinois Wesleyan University.

Nelson, 20, helps to operate a 470-acre farm and has realized an income of more than $12,000 from his 14 4-H projects. He was valedictorian of his senior class and in 1946 was acting secretary of the Illinois FFA.

Peters has been a 4-H club member for 10 years and his 34 projects have resulted in an income of more than $39,000. He was a winner in 1945 in the dairy production contest at the National 4-H Club Congress.

Miss Wrigley, 19, has finished 9 years in 4-H Club work and is now attending the University of Illinois. She was state winner in the achievement contest in 1945 and won the right to attend the National 4-H Club Congress that year. She has held many offices in 4-H.

FOR FORCED LANDINGS!

You can't beat an economical Country Mutual Fire policy to cushion the "bump" of a windstorm — whether it's a really bad storm or just a quick, rough breeze that loosens up your shingles. In 1946, 1084 farmers collected windstorm claims; thousands of others in Illinois wished they had Country Mutual windstorm policies to collect on. So don't take chances! See your Country Mutual Fire agent today and learn how little it costs to laugh at the wind.

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TO A NEW *Farm Bureau Member*

hat bright, new Farm Bureau sign at your gate is more than a badge of neighborly, cooperative interest in better agriculture. It is your passport to a fuller, more profitable, more secure farm life. **Use** your Farm Bureau membership.

Use your Farm Bureau Insurance Service, a complete, minimum-cost insurance "package" — auto, life, accident, liability, fire, hail, windstorm, and other special coverages. It pays to belong!

Use your Farm Bureau Marketing Services to market **cooperatively,** at better prices, your livestock, grain, milk, cream, fruits and vegetables. It pays to belong!

Use your Farm Bureau Purchasing Services to **buy** cooperatively, at better prices, your oil, fuels, plant foods, feeds, paints, serum and other farm supplies. It pays to belong!

Interest your children in the many 4-H and Rural Youth activities promoted by Farm Bureau. Follow with interest the work of Farm Bureau as it guards your interests in the fields of transportation, taxation, soil improvement, research, marketing, schools, publicity and many other fields.

Use your Farm Bureau as a medium to bring you the latest scientific information on all phases of production.

Make the Farm Bureau office your home while in town. It's a friendly place. Use it.

Use your Farm Bureau. It pays to belong!

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
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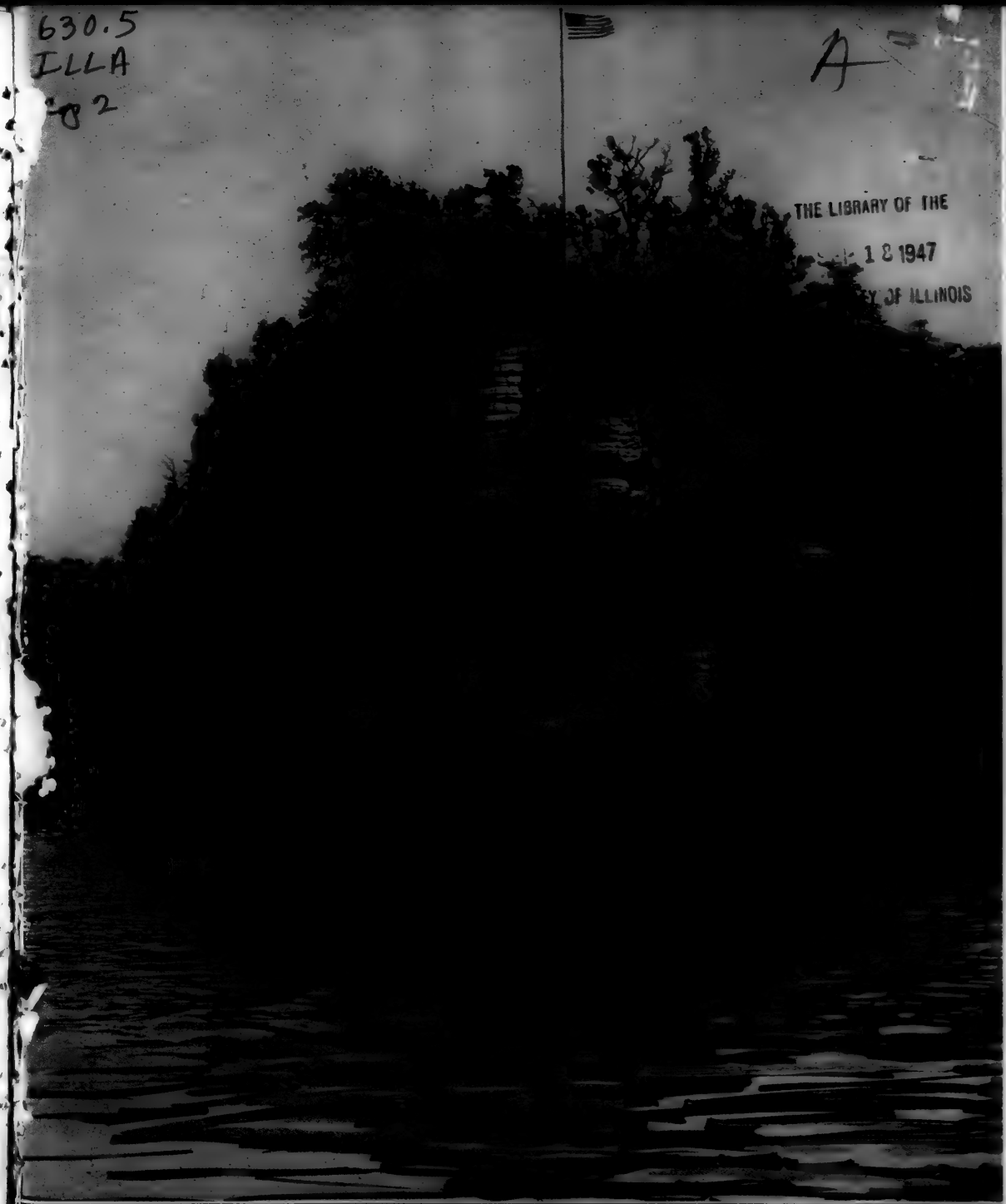

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

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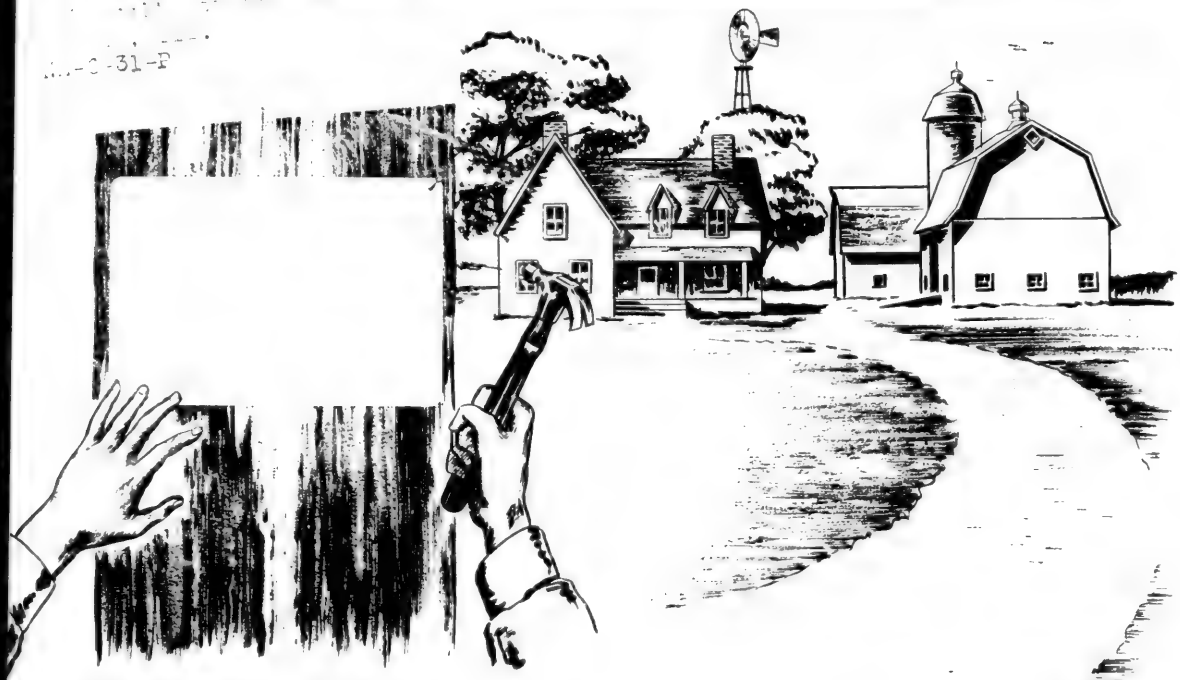

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Use [illegible] Farm Bureau Insurance Services [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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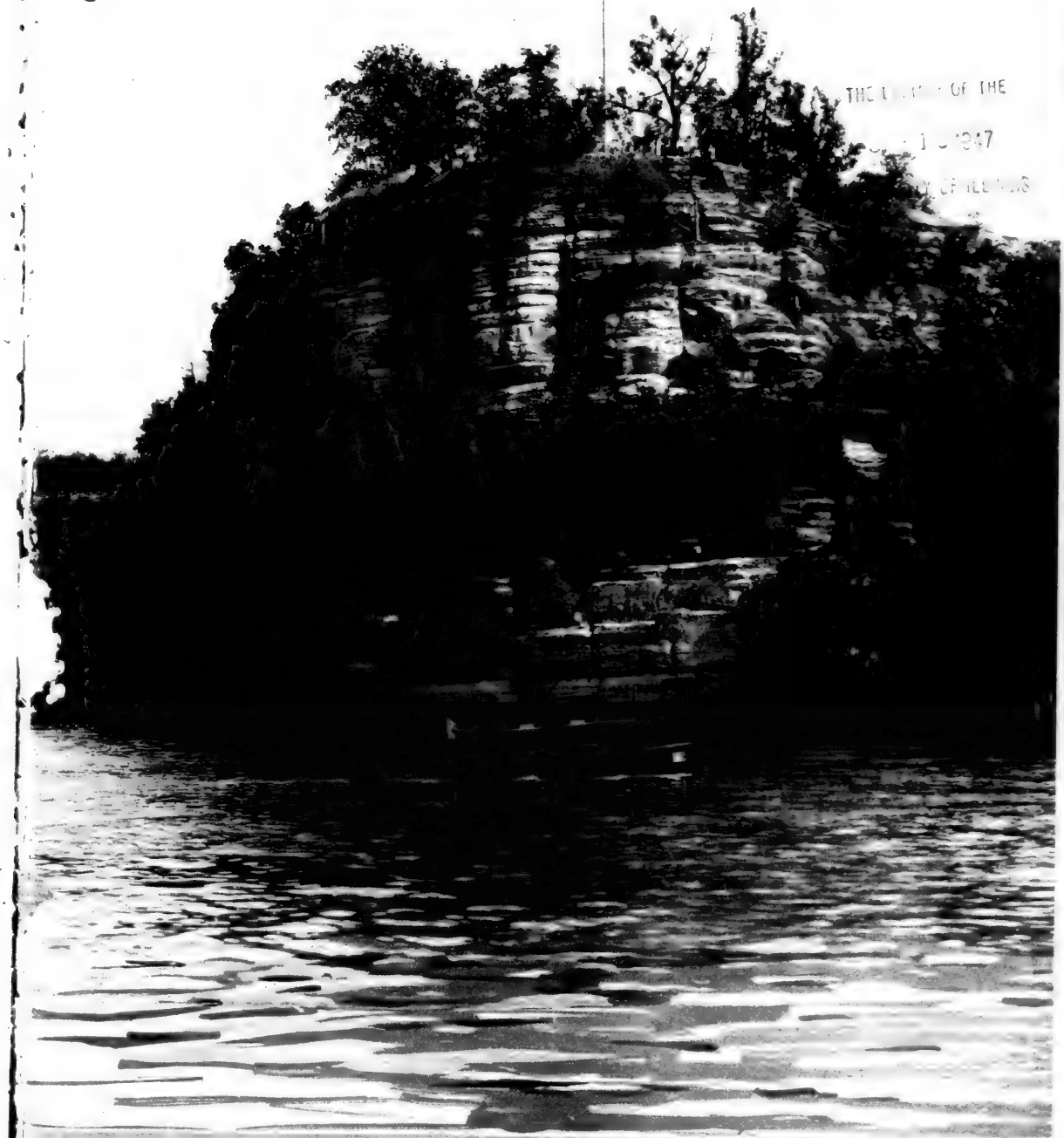

RECORD

APRIL 1947

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

Strong As An Oak!

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

ASSETS

	December 31 1945	December 31 1946
U. S. Government Bonds	$11,702,587.16	$11,884,101.01
State, County and Municipal Bonds	2,816,325.46	2,760,298.20
Public Utility Bonds	7,049,068.76	10,931,839.37
Railroad Bonds	1,962,035.91	2,453,374.53
Industrial Bonds	1,600,471.13	2,092,252.72
F. H. A. Mortgage Loans	2,351,028.89	1,943,033.16
Loans secured by Policy Cash Values	981,046.80	1,006,913.62
Cash	429,089.15	546,632.28
Interest on Investments Accrued but not due	174,157.08	200,734.48
Net Premiums Due and Deferred	747,263.94	829,105.11
Miscellaneous	698.03	742.41
TOTAL	$29,813,772.31	$34,649,048.89

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

	December 31 1945	December 31 1946
Policy Reserves	$20,722,046.06	$24,064,863.69
Policy Proceeds left on deposit	1,098,392.00	1,318,333.00
Policy Dividends left on deposit	1,210,722.92	1,463,938.32
Premiums and Interest paid in advance	1,328,591.44	1,709,121.08
Policy Dividends declared	533,062.03	606,797.89
Reserve for Investment and Interest losses and Mortality Fluctuations	1,000,000.00	1,250,000.00
Claims Reported but pending proof	35,307.25	70,338.49
Res. for unreported claims	67,150.00	37,250.00
All other liabilities including taxes	348,847.73	270,842.27
TOTAL LIABILITIES EXCEPT CAPITAL	$26,344,119.43	$30,791,484.74
Capital Stock	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00
Unassigned Surplus	3,269,652.88	3,657,564.15
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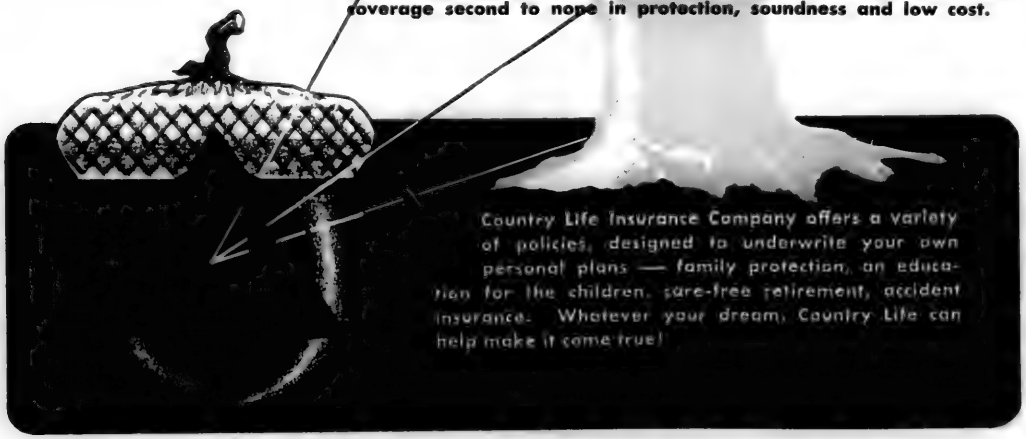
Insurance in Force	$250,639,350.00	$286,277,200.00

Strong as an oak which is its symbol, Country Life Insurance Company, on December 31, 1946, ended the biggest year in its history — with $43,499,746 worth of NEW life insurance written, $526,-162.21 in dividends returned to policyowners on the year's operations. Your Country Life Insurance Company now has over $286,-277,200.00 of insurance in force among 152,762 policyowners. Of, for and by Farm Bureau members, Country Life offers you insurance coverage second to none in protection, soundness and low cost.



Country Life Insurance Company offers a variety of policies, designed to underwrite your own personal plans — family protection, an education for the children, sure-free retirement, accident insurance. Whatever your dream, Country Life can help make it come true!

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

RUNNING WATER IN THE FARM HOME

By President Charles B. Shuman

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Modern medical knowledge has added many years to the life span of the farm wife — to that of all rural people. Modern home equipment and conveniences can make those years happier and easier. Again I thought of our neighbor. For forty-five years she had carried water over the same 100 step route that Hannah had trod nearly a century before. She had daily cleaned, filled, trimmed and suffered eye-strain from the same kind of kerosene lamps that Hannah knew. Sanitary facilities were built to the same specifications and with the same art work of a century before. The kitchen range and two heating stoves had a little more nickel and chrome, but the same voracious appetite for fuel as Hannah's new stove of long ago. Perhaps it was some consolation for "Mother" to step outside the kitchen on a summer day and hear the hum of a modern, rubber-tired tractor in the fields.

Sad but true, modernization of farm homes has in no way kept pace with modern mechanization of farm work! True, there are some legitimate reasons and plausible excuses. Tenancy, scarcity of materials and labor, and low farm incomes have hindered progress. However, let us be honest.

If our desire for modern, pleasant, drudgery-free homes for ourselves and our loved ones is strong enough, we can surely find a way to make these desires a reality. At present levels of farm prices and farm income we should have more than the present 10 per cent of our homes completely modernized.

Isn't it about time for us men to give more consideration to providing some modern equipment and conveniences for our women folks? I am confident that husbands and landlords working in cooperation can do much toward making the farm home a better place in which to live.

APRIL, 1947 • VOLUME 25, NUMBER 4

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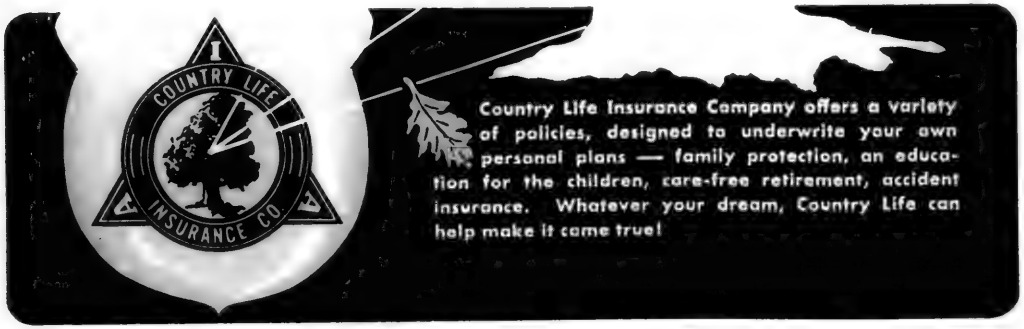

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Left: Don Ellison, Producers' Supply manager, shows Iowans John Cousin, R. W. Ashby, and Ira Cafferty how Winnebago's soil tester works. Below: Greeted as they left train is Iowa group arriving in Monmouth. Warren County Farm Bureau men doing the honors for the guests are, left to right: Farm Adviser E. H. Walworth, Arnold Isher, President Durham Lucas, and Russell White.

ILLINOIS HOST

"IT was time well spent."

That was the general opinion expressed by Iowa guests at the close of their tour of 24 Illinois Farm Bureaus.

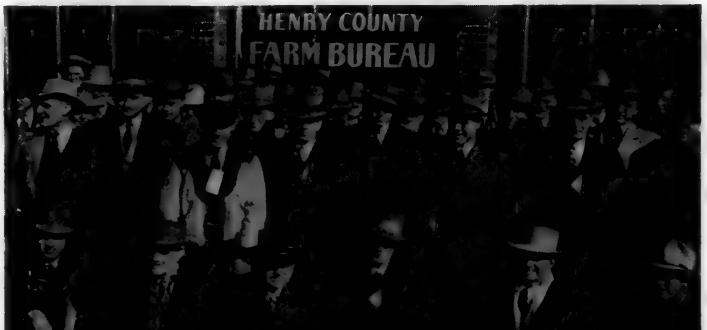
"I just hope," one Iowa farmer said, "that you folks return our visit. I would just like to pay back a little of your wonderful hospitality."

The Iowans arrived March 4 in two special trains, about 600 of them. Half came in through Galesburg and half through Amboy. County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association were ready for them.

Breaking up into small groups, the visitors swept across northwestern Illinois visiting one Farm Bureau after another, inspecting buildings, offices and plants, devouring all available information and tirelessly asking questions.

They came to Illinois principally to learn something about our Farm Bureau ways of doing things. They were impressed by what they saw. They said so. They liked our progressive spirit. They liked our enterprise. Above all they were impressed by the fine Farm Bureau buildings they visited and by the explanation that they were generally debt free.

Soil testing laboratories attracted large groups of the visitors and many wanted to know how they could be set up in their own county Farm Bureaus.



Driving over from Galesburg, Iowans pose for a picture before inspecting the impressively up-to-date office building of the Henry County Farm Bureau at Cambridge.

Left: IAA Field Secretary George Metzger addresses general session of the Iowa groups at Amboy. Behind him on platform are left to right: Floyd E. Morris, vice president, IAA; Allen Kline, president, IFBF; Dean H. P. Rusk of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture; Vernon Vaniman, AFBF organization director, Midwest; and Wayne Tyler, organization director IFBF. Right: Henry County Farm Bureau President M. S. Morgan addresses Iowa group at Cambridge.

TO IOWA

Farm Bureau leaders from both Iowa and Illinois addressed the visitors at simultaneous general meetings in Amboy and Galesburg.

President Charles B. Shuman of the IAA told the Iowans at Galesburg that they were bringing out the best in their hosts and that it made us proud to have our friends from Iowa come to see what we were doing. John Lacey, AFBF publicity director, said he hoped the idea would spread so every state can benefit from the best in the others.

Dean H. P. Rusk of the College of Agriculture, noting the interest of the visitors in the soil laboratories, said at Amboy that they were one of the landmarks in the application of science to agriculture.

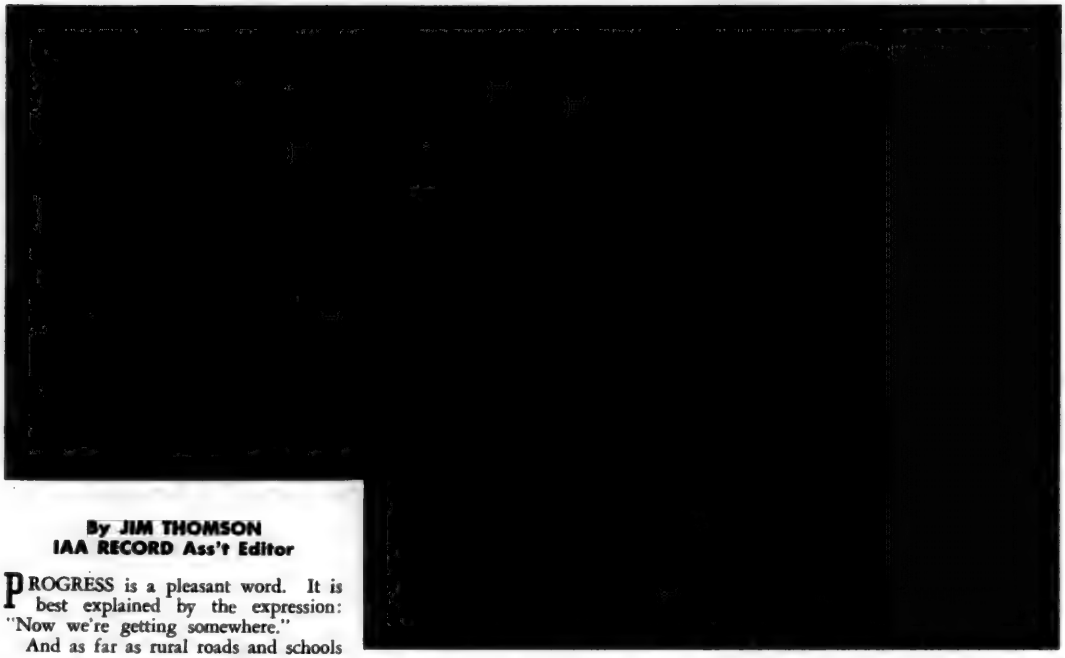
Also at the Amboy meeting Iowa Farm Bureau Federation President Allen Kline expressed the appreciation of the Iowa visitors for the welcome accorded by Illinois. Speaking for the hosts, IAA Vice President Floyd E. Morris outlined fundamental policy of the IAA and Illinois County Farm Bureaus.

With generous thanks and praise for the kindness of the Illinois county Farm Bureaus that played host during their two-day visit, the Iowa delegations entrained for home late in the day tired but pleased with the results of their trip.

Right: Manager W. G. Heinz, Tazewell Service manager, shows Iowans some Soyoil paint. At far right in group is Tazewell President Milo Miller. Below: The Iowa Farm Bureau folks showed a great deal of interest in the physical plants owned by the county Farm Bureaus. Here they visit the storage tanks of the Livingston County Farm Bureau at Pontiac.

Left: Iowans take a look at the Ford County Service Company office. Right: Winnebago Farm Bureau President Tom Derwent (left) welcomes H. J. Schaeffer, Dickinson county (Iowa) Farm Bureau president.

Left: An Iowa delegation hears Harry Gehring, Knox County Farm Bureau president, answer a question. Right: At speakers platform during general session in Galesburg are, left to right: Roger Fleming, secretary, IFBF; Howard Hill, vice president, IFBF; Charles B. Shuman, president, IAA; W. B. Peterson, Illinois Farm Supply; Harry Gehring; John Lacey, publicity director, AFBF; J. C. Spitler, state farm adviser leader; and A. R. Kemp, Knox county farm adviser.



By JIM THOMSON
IAA RECORD Ass't Editor

PROGRESS is a pleasant word. It is best explained by the expression: "Now we're getting somewhere."

And as far as rural roads and schools are concerned, progress and Hardin county may be on the verge of becoming synonymous.

It is an attractive land of rolling wooded hills tucked away on the Ohio river border of southern Illinois far from the influence of large cities.

It is not an exciting, bustling center of trade and industry. In fact, you wouldn't be far wrong if you said nothing exciting ever happens in Hardin county.

At least not since 10 years ago this spring when the angry Ohio spewed its dirty water across the main streets and drove the people from their homes.

But don't get the idea that the rest of Illinois has passed it by, leaving Hardin county in a Rip Van Winklesque Sleepy Hollow.

In fact it is already eight years ahead of the rest of the state in consolidating its road districts into a single administrative unit with a single county road and bridge levy for its road district (rural) roads.

No other county in the state can boast of such progress in road administration. Counties with more than 20 separate road districts are the rule in Illinois rather than the exception. La Salle county, for example, has 37 separate administrative units for its rural roads.

What has consolidation of all its road districts into one accomplished for Hardin county?

Today it is the only county in the state free of road district debt, no minor accomplishment in these days. Besides it is no longer levying the maximum road and bridge rate. Its all-weather roads are better and there are more of them. But good roads take time. During the war years the county has been accumulating valuable road equipment. Now the prospect of better roads looks even brighter.

Again, Hardin county is ready to do battle with tradition, local pride, and the dead hand of the past. This time it would do something about the schools which are woven interminably with the roads in the county's social and educational fabric.

Plagued by lack of teachers, dwindling pupils, and insufficient funds, the Hardin County School Survey Committee has, after more than a year's study, taken the bull by the horns and tentatively recommended the pooling of educational facilities and management under one county school board.

To progressive-minded folks in the county the recommendations look good. To the outsider they look simple of accomplishment. Actually consolidation in Hardin county is no less difficult than it would be in any other Illinois county. In fact, it might be more troublesome.

But the county is fortunate in having good men on its school survey committee. Chairman Harry Porter, editor of the Hardin County Independent at Elizabethtown, insists that the county's school tax funds be pooled to give rural children the same educational opportunities offered city children. He will not be budged from this viewpoint. "Good education," he says, "must be available to all American children regardless of town, city, county or state boundary lines." Virtually the entire committee concurs in this opinion.

Fortunate too is Hardin county that it has a county superintendent of schools, C. L. Flynn, who is an ardent champion of consolidation. Flynn is an outspoken advocate of the committee's recommendations.

The committee recommended in its report that the county operate seven elementary schools (kindergarten through sixth grade), two junior high (grades 7, 8, and 9), and one senior high school (grades 10, 11, and 12); and that the county establish a system of school bus routes to be maintained under state supervision and from state aid funds. The routes to be so planned "that no child will be denied educational advantages because of distance from school."

Courses in agriculture, home economics, vocational education, shop work, art, and music are recommended in the committee's tentative report; also that a health program be instituted, that a lunch and recreational program and good li-

(*Continued on Page 26*)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BULWARK AGAINST COMMUNISM

It must have been quite gratifying to all Farm Bureau members to read of the success of the convention in San Francisco. It really goes to show how big our organization really is, how really important it is when nearly 10,000 persons attended it. We are fast approaching a point where the Farm Bureau organization will be one of the most powerful agencies in the country. We are getting to a point where we will become more important than industry.

The American farmer is the backbone of the nation, he is the worst enemy of communism, nay, the main bulwark against communism. We have seen communism penetrate into agriculture.

Communism is a grim reality in many countries of Europe, the peasant populations of those countries offered very little resistance to the communists. Why? Simply that they were in a state of misery so low, that even communism seemed like a way out. Their own governments to them were failures, and as far as they were concerned, they didn't hardly care what type of government ruled over them.

The one main thing that has prevented communism from penetrating into American agriculture, has been the American Farm Bureau. Through it and because of its power, the American farmer has to a great extent been able to plot out his own future. We were not forced to take what we could get, as the farmers of the rest of the world were, through the American Farm Bureau we placed our demands, and they were met. We had no cause to even start thinking that a communist government would be better for us, sure we had to put up with strikes, manpower shortage, all kinds of regulations, but we were still a favored group, and the power of the American Farm Bureau helped make us a favored group. The American people owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Farm Bureau, if only because it remained a bulwark against communism, when all others were becoming its victims.

Milorad Konjevich
Will County

UNHEEDED BELL

We've been reading with interest the articles on the "Treasured Bell." Thomas Andy Walk, 2½ yr. old son of ours, finds it no problem to enjoy his favorite stunt of ringing the bell even though daddy placed the freshly painted bell on a high post, minus the rope.

Yes, the men heed the sound of the bell at meal-time and when within answering distance but find it usually one of the three youngsters.

I found from bitter experience the bell isn't very effective when it's far from the house. Our year and half old girl, Janice, once got a nasty gash in her head and I needed the truck to take her to a doctor. After a hurried trip by foot to the place where the men were filling up an old pond, they told me they heard the bell but didn't pay much attention, as it's usually the children, which is very true.

The old bell has been used many a time, probably very effectively by Tommy's great grandfather, Andrew Walk, 89, of Sigel.

Mrs. Foster Walk
Cumberland County

Letters to the Editor are welcomed from readers on any subject related to agriculture. Writers should sign letters with name and address. Names may be withheld if desired. Address *Letters to the Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn, Chicago 5, Ill.*

BOUQUET FOR IAA

I visited a few hours in Chicago recently with some of the officials of the Illinois Agricultural Association and was quite pleased to hear of the progress they have made during the past five years. When I left for army service here some five years ago the total membership in the IAA was between 90,000 and 100,000. Now I find that it has increased to about 135,000. This is a fine record of accomplishment and only goes to prove that the IAA is founded on sound principles and organization and is giving its members the service they desire.

G. Edwin Popkess, Jr.
Editor, Dairyman's Journal

MEMBERSHIP DRIVES

At the end of the 1947 membership campaign we had a total of 162 new members added to our Farm Bureau rolls. This exceeded our 1946 quota by 86 new members. The Old Timers were defeated and had to eat baked crow while the Up Starts dined on turkey.

Charles E. Webster
Will county C.O.D.

We just signed 134 new members on our spring membership drive.

Ed Henderson
Fulton County C.O.D.

Our membership drive worked out very well. The boys brought in a total of forty-one members — some of them will be reinstatements. They also brought a list of people they had contacted who talked as if they might become members soon.

Chelsea S. Williams
Massac county C.O.D.

We completed our drive with exactly one hundred contracts. Although I know we could have surpassed this number, I am well pleased with the cooperation of every worker.

D. Dwight Thomas
Kankakee county C.O.D.

We are pleased to report that since the membership drive began, we have brought in 106 new Farm Bureau members. Eighty-one were reported at the report meeting and the rest have come in since then. We extended our drive in the form of an intensive follow-up campaign for 60 days longer and the workers are still going after these prospects. We are having a very spirited campaign, I must say.

Caroll G. Johnson
Pike county C.O.D.

OUR CALENDAR AGAIN

At a friend's home this evening I saw a copy of your 1947 calendar displaying in color a most desirable portrait of Lincoln. I wonder if by any miracle, hook, or crook, I could persuade you to kindly send me one of those calendars.

Your kindness will greatly oblige.

Rev. Milton M. Allison,
Presbyterian Church
New Concord, Ohio

I am a teacher in Central school, Sterling, and have a collection of pictures to use in my classroom.

Recently a friend showed me the very fine collection of Lincoln pictures on your 1947 calendar.

I would be very happy to have them for use in my classroom and am writing to ask if it is possible to purchase this calendar.

Bernice Miller
Sterling, Ill.

We thank you for the Lincoln calendar you sent us. It came in time for our program, and the pictures fitted in very well for a background. Later, we put them on the bulletin board in our school library to be admired and enjoyed by all the classes.

Sixth Grade
Stuart School
Springfield, Ill.

FRISCO TRIP

Since returning from the AFBF convention at San Francisco I have wanted to write and thank you and others who helped so much to give the Illinois folk the most wonderful trip of my life. Words cannot express my thankfulness.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hill also of Poplar Grove, whom I asked to go with me, and I have written a little story of 10 pages on "California Here We Come" to help us remember as the years go by, the grand folk who shared the trip with us, the wonderful service even to Henry Harris our porter, the beautiful country we passed through and the wonderful food on the trains, etc.

Mrs. Maud W. Hoover
Boone County

THANKS, ILLINOIS

Received your list of the passengers on the IAA Special to the AFBF Convention in San Francisco. We sure enjoyed our trip and if possible when there is another trip we will be on it. You people sure did a wonderful thing in planning such a lot of interesting places to visit in such a short time. The meals and service were wonderful and we do not see how anyone can have anything but praise for the courtesy shown everyone. Thanking you for the list and the booklets sent us.

Mr. & Mrs. Ray R. Pinnow
R. 1
Brodhead, Wis.

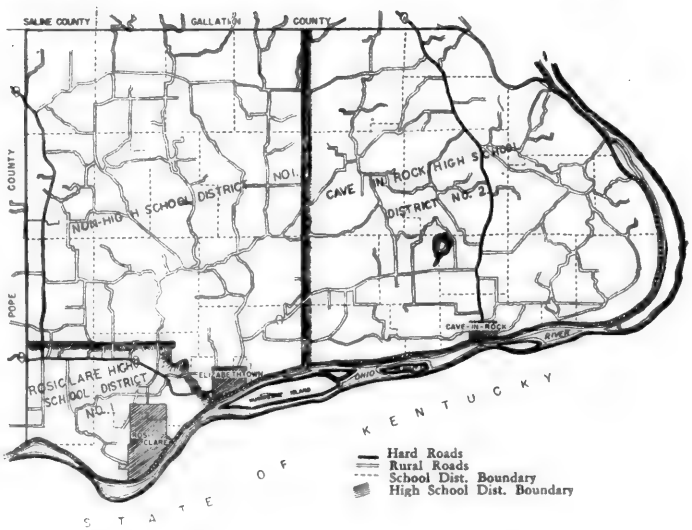
Thank you very much for sending me a copy of the names and addresses of the people aboard the two special trains enroute to the San Francisco convention, and also the January publication of the RECORD. They are both fine remembrances of our trip and I join with you people in saying it certainly was a wonderful trip.

Edward O'Brien
Route 3
Madison, Wis.

HARDIN COUNTY LEADS THE WAY

Reorganizes Its ROAD DISTRICTS and PREPARES TO FACE School Problem

By JIM THOMSON
IAA RECORD Ass't Editor



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(Continued on Page [illegible])

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BULWARK AGAINST COMMUNISM

[illegible]

Mildred Kotowicz
Will County

UNHEEDED BELL

We've been reading with interest the articles on the "Treasured Bell." Uncle Andy Walk, [illegible] old son of [illegible] since he was a boy, has been the proud owner of the bell ever since the bell was [illegible] and has kept it in a safe place. The bell is painted red on a rope [illegible] rope.

Yes, the men used the bell to call them to meal time and when within an hour's distance but find it usually one of the three youngsters.

I must state from bitter experience the bell is very effective when it's far from the house. Our year and half old girl, Janice, once got a nasty gash on her head and I needed the truck to take her to a doctor. After a fruitless trip by foot to the place where the men were tilling up an old pond, they told me they heard the bell but didn't pay much attention as it's usually the children, which is very true.

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Mrs. Foster Walk
Cumberland County

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BOUQUET FOR IAA

[illegible]

G. Edgar Buckner, Jr.
Logan County Farm Bureau

MEMBERSHIP DRIVES

[illegible]

Charles F. Webster
Winnebago County F.B.

L.P. Hornbeck
Fulton County F.B.

Chelsea S. Williams
Massac County F.B.

D. Dwight Thomas
Kankakee County F.B.

[illegible]

Carroll G. Johnson
Pike County F.B.

OUR CALENDAR AGAIN

[illegible]

Rev. Milton M. Allison
Presbyterian Church
New Concord, Ohio

[illegible]

Barbara Mills
Secretary

FRISCO TRIP

[illegible]

THANKS, ILLINOIS

[illegible]

Mr. & Mrs. Joe [illegible]
Bond County, Ill.

[illegible]

Edward O'Brien
Knox County
Maple Park, Ill.

MORE STATE MONEY *for* WHICH Schools?

WHY all the clamor over more state money for schools? We all know that school supplies cost more. Our teachers deserve better pay. It is generally agreed that the state should provide more money for education. Money is available in the state treasury. All this is conceded. Most of the argument really concerns the division of funds between the needy and the well-to-do school districts.

Schools in the poorer cities and rural districts are desperately in need of money, and must have much more state aid. On the other hand, the well-to-do districts also need more money and are determined to get a large part of it from the state. Each group wants to get for itself as much state money as possible. Many people, including some who are closely connected with the schools, do not understand this conflict, so perhaps we'd better explain.

By L. H. SIMERL

Director, IAA Dept. of Research

The state now gives financial aid to all public schools (except unnecessary schools with less than seven pupils in average daily attendance). There are two principal kinds of state aid: (1) flat grants or general aid, and (2) equalization or special aid.

Flat grants are paid at a rate of $19 for each grade school pupil. Although flat grants are given to districts in both wealthy and poor communities, only the more prosperous districts benefit from flat grants. The reason for this will become clear only when the basis of distributing equalization aid is fully understood.

Equalization aid provides special assistance for districts in the communities where the property tax cannot produce a reasonable income. Each low income school gets enough equalization aid so that the total of a ¼ per cent tax levy, plus the flat grants and the equalization aid, will equal $80 per pupil.

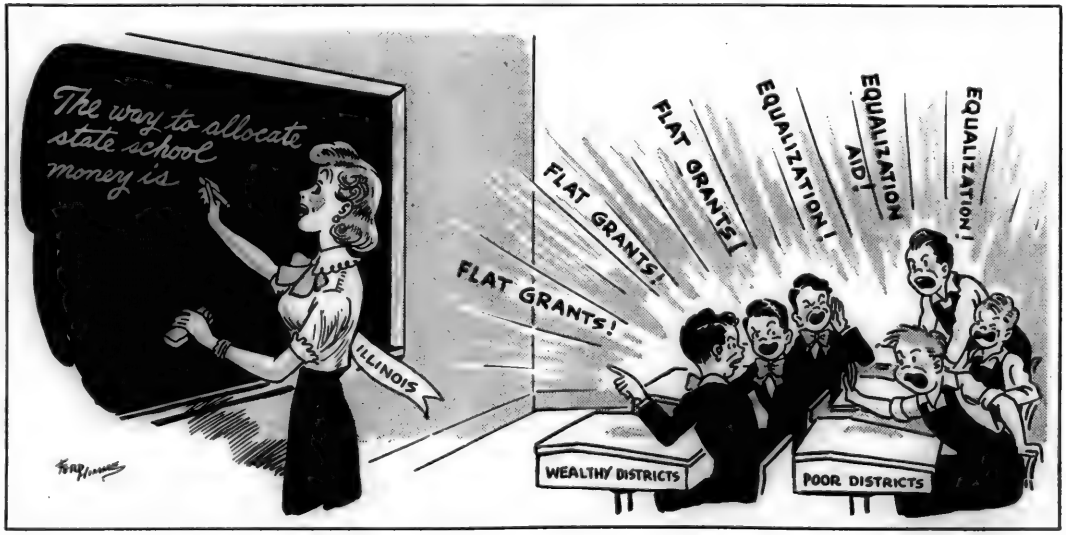
Let's take an example. In one school district the ¼ per cent tax levy (25c on each $100 of taxable property), amounts to $50 per pupil. State flat grants provide an additional $19 per pupil, making $69. Now the district can get $11 in equalization aid to bring the total up to the equalization level of $80. Thus we have:

Local tax (¼%)	$50 per pupil
State flat grants	19 per pupil
State equalization	11 per pupil
Equalization level	$80 per pupil

Many persons over-look the fact that the total amount of state aid is limited to the difference between the equalization level and the amount produced by ¼ per cent tax. Likewise they over-look the fact that increasing the state flat grants would reduce the state equalization aid by the same amount, leaving the district no better off than before. If flat grants were to be increased by $6 the school in our example would have no more total state aid than before:

Local tax (¼%)	$50 per pupil
State flat grants	25 per pupil
State equalization	5 per pupil
Equalization level	$80 per pupil

Note that increasing the flat grants



from $19 to $25 would reduce the equalization aid from $11 to $5. The district's total state aid would remain the same as before at $30 per pupil. In fact the district would get just as much total state aid if the flat grants were eliminated completely:

Local tax (¼%)	$50	per pupil
State flat grants	0	per pupil
State equalization	30	per pupil
Equalization level	$80	per pupil

Note that the total state aid would still be $30, the difference between the local tax and the equalization level.

Obviously the poorer districts have nothing to gain from increases in flat grants. They can, however, benefit greatly from an increase in the *equalization level*. Raising the equalization level from the present $80 figure to $110 would mean $30 per pupil more for each of these more needy schools. For the school in our example the figures would be:

Local tax	$ 50	per pupil
State flat grants	19	per pupil
State equalization	41	per pupil
Equalization level	$110	per pupil

Notice that the total state aid would be increased by $30, exactly the same amount that the equalization level is raised. *An increase in the equalization level, not larger flat grants, is the way to help the poorer schools.*

The situation is just the opposite in less needy and well-to-do country and city districts. Their income from a ¼ per cent local tax and the state flat grants is more than $80 per pupil. Therefore they do not receive equalization aid, and have no equalization aid to lose as flat grants are increased. For the well-to-do districts any increase in flat grants represents pure gain.

So far we have discussed only elementary school districts, but the same principles also apply to high school districts. However, for the high schools the flat grants are now $4 and the equalization level $90 per pupil. The poorer high schools can gain nothing from increases in flat grants. They can get more total state aid only by an increase in equalization aid.

The same principles also apply to school districts which maintain all 12 grades. The only difference is that for a 12-grade district the qualifying tax rate is ⅜ per cent, instead of ¼ per cent for each district where the elementary and high schools are operated as separate districts.

In all kinds of districts, however, the principle is the same: Flat grants benefit schools in the more prosperous communities, while the poorer districts can gain only by increases in equalization aid. Thus, there is a constant conflict of interests between the two classes of schools.

Generally speaking the wealthier school districts have the better spokesmen. They have the better trained administrators. They are more proficient at enlisting the support of Parent-Teacher Associations and other citizen groups. They send larger delegations to Springfield. They get the lion's share of state aid.

Slowly, however, the people of the less prosperous communities are winning their fight for equal educational opportunities for their children. The equalization level for elementary schools has been increased from $41 per pupil in 1935 to $80 in 1946. The high school equalization level has been increased to $90. The percentage of state aid going for equalization purposes has been increased from 15 per cent 10 years ago to 37 per cent in 1944-45.

But even with present equalization levels the schools in communities with less than average income from property taxes are at a severe disadvantage. Actual costs in the better schools are now at least $30 to $50 higher than present equalization levels. Much higher levels of equalization are necessary to provide more equal educational opportunities to the children in the less favored school districts.

For many years Illinois farmers have supported the drive for more equal educational opportunities. In 1945 the Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored legislation which reduced by 50 per cent the tax rates used for equalization purposes. This legislation, which will apply to state aid claims for 1946-47, will greatly increase the amount of state aid going to most needy schools. It will also enable a much larger number of schools to qualify for equalization aid.

During the present session of the Illinois General Assembly the Association will support legislation to provide the largest possible increases in equalization aid. If the equalization levels can be raised to, say, $110 per pupil it will mean an additional $30 for each elementary pupil and $20 for each high school pupil in that third of the schools where the need is greatest. At the same time many schools in average circumstances would be able to qualify for equalization aid and gain up to $30 per pupil.

This program is opposed by many persons in Chicago and other wealthy districts which would receive no direct benefits from increases in equalization aid. These persons are working for bigger flat grants, which are of benefit only to the well-to-do districts.

The program to raise equalization aid to adequate levels should, of course, be supported by all persons in districts where income from the property tax is less than average. It should also be supported by all others who believe that every boy and girl in the state should have a fair chance to get a good education.

ELECT SUBCOMMITTEE

Members of the statewide economic study committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association early in March elected a subcommittee from among its own members to prepare a tentative report of findings and recommendations gathered since it was organized in September, 1946.

Those elected were: F. E. Morris, Buffalo, IAA vice-president, chairman; E. D. Lawrence, Danvers; Leo Knox, Morrison; Earl M. Hughes, Woodstock; and W. A. Dennis, Paris.

Other members of the statewide committee are Everett C. Phelps, Rockton; John Hanna, Sr., Geneseo; J. S. Bumgarner, McNabb; Harry Munch, Argenta; Leslie E. Mathers, Mason City; Stanley Castle, Alton; Alfred Rister, Omaha, Ill.; Russell Hayes, Sparta; Otto Steffey, Stronghurst; K. T. Smith, Greenfield; Earl M. Hughes, Woodstock; Homer Curtiss, Stockton; Lyman Bunting, Ellery; Gerald Waters, Edinburg, and B. C. Fulling, Palestine.

Our Cover

STARVED ROCK, the third of our series of Illinois cover pictures, is clothed in legend and history. It rises abruptly from the Illinois river to a height of 100 feet and is situated in La Salle county midway between La Salle and Ottawa.

The half-acre top of the rock was the site of Fort St. Louis (1682-1692) built by de La Salle and his lieutenant Henri de Tonti. As to why the natural citadel is named Starved Rock, we quote the plaque on the rock's summit:

"Indian tradition tells us that about 1766 a band of Illinois Indians pursued by an overwhelming force of Pottawatomi, seeking to avenge the death of Chief Pontiac, took refuge on the site of this rock. . . The inaccessibility of this natural fortress enabled the Illinois to keep their foes at bay but hunger and thirst united to defeat them. Their provisions failed; the enemy cut the cords with which they tried to lift vessels of water from the river.

"With their vast hunting grounds in a panorama before them, they expired of starvation with true Indian fortitude and thus gave this lofty citadel the name 'Starved Rock'."

PMA DAIRYMEN EXPECT $3.50 MILK IN JUNE

A STRONG hope of $3.50 a hundred for May and June milk was expressed by Manager Art Lauterbach before 2300 dairymen attending the annual meeting of the Pure Milk Association held March 15 in Chicago.

If May and June milk remain relatively high, dairymen will see extended another year of the best prices the industry has ever witnessed, many of the voting delegates and farmer-members conceded.

Last year the average gross price of all members' milk was $3.929 a hundred for 3.5 percent milk compared to $3.079 for 1945, Secretary Charles M. Cosgrove said in his annual report.

Pure Milk Association, cooperative milk bargaining agency for producers who market in the Chicago milkshed, reported a record membership of 13,500 dairy farmers in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

Members last year paid 5 cents a hundred to market milk through the association but the actual cost was placed at 2.2 cents by Walter Win, treasurer. He said the balance of 2.8 cents was saved for investment in plants and for refund. Savings made available for refund to members totaled $500,000.

Lauderbach said he thought the association would be able "to ride through" this year without increasing the 5 cent fee but warned that they may need more next year—perhaps an additional cent for two or three months if costs do not go down.

More than 1,645,695,000 pounds of milk were sold through Pure Milk Association, 82 percent in Chicago and 18 percent in nine suburban markets. This represents an increase of 2.3 percent more than last year.

Pure Milk has made an effort, Lauterbach indicated in an informal address, to break the "feast-or-famine" in the milk industry by proposing to pay a 30 cent premium from August to November, and 20 cents a hundred less for May and June milk. So far this still meets with some dealer resistance, he said.

Turning to resolutions, delegates asked for the establishment of a regular 12 week winter short course at the University of Illinois similar to those now held at Indiana and Wisconsin.

ILLINOIS GRAIN ANNOUNCES BUILDING PLANS FOR SUMMER

Inland and river operating companies of the vast new Illinois Grain Terminals Company are expanding rapidly through direct purchases and elevator construction planned for this summer.

River sites at Lacon and Hennepin have been surveyed for elevator construction by C. W. Krieling, Havana, engineer for the Havana River Grain Company and Prairie Grain Company, river operating affiliates of the Illinois Grain Terminals Company.

This construction company has also contracted with the Havana River Grain Company to build a 10,000 bushel ear corn crib complete with a sheller and cleaner at their new Havana elevator site.

Two inland county-wide grain companies were organized in Peoria and Ford counties in February and officers and directors were elected recently.

The Ford cooperative will be known as the Ford County Grain Cooperative and will have its office at Melvin. The Peoria County Grain and Feed Company will headquarter at Peoria.

The Livingston Grain and Supply Company, also county wide in its scope of operations, recently acquired an elevator at Forrest and will operate the elevators of the Saunemin Farmers Elevator Company.

Fred L. Martin, district sales manager for Illinois Farm Supply Company, has been hired as manager of the Livingston Grain & Supply company. He has worked for service companies at Shelby-Effingham, St. Clair, and Madison county.

MARSHALL PUTNAM FARM ADVISER DIES SUDDENLY

Farm adviser ranks in Illinois suffered a great loss in March with the death of L. J. Hager, veteran adviser of Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau.

Mr. Hager died March 12 at St. Margaret's hospital, Spring Valley, where he had been a patient for a month. Funeral services were held March 15 at the Henry Methodist Church.

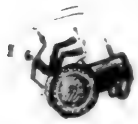
An indefatigable and aggressive worker, Mr. Hager assisted with a multitude of activities for the benefit of the farm population of the two counties. Known as "Doc" by his many associates in farm adviser work and throughout the state, Mr. Hager had an outstanding record, and he was especially interested in 4-H and rural youth activities. Graduated from the U. of I. College of Agriculture in 1925 he worked for a short time for a packing company and later as a vocational agricultural teacher at John Swaney High School in Putnam county. He joined the Farm Bureau staff as assistant adviser and 4-H club leader in 1929 and became farm adviser in July of 1931. He was born Dec. 14, 1900 on a farm near Altona, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Allen A. Hager.

In a tribute to the work of Mr. Hager, President Lester E. Leigh, president of the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau, said in part, "We will always remember 'Doc' as a capable, faithful and conscientious farm adviser, and a true friend. It has been a privilege and inspiration to all of us to have been associated with a man of such capabilities."

At speakers' table during 4-H Club Leaders Recognition Meeting are left to right: The Rev. Richard R. Newhall, First Methodist Church, Springfield; Prof. J. C. Spitler, state leader of farm advisers; Mrs. Phil Goodwin, Wilmington 4-H Club leader; George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary; Dr. J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the school of agriculture, University of Minnesota; Prof. E. I. Pilchard, head of Boys' 4-H Club work, University of Illinois; Mrs. Raymond Hanley, Home Bureau Federation; Albert Eisner, Jr., president, Eisner Grocery Company, Miss Anne Searl, head of Girls' 4-H Club work, University of Illinois, and Robert Irwin, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Springfield.

Springtime *is* ACCIDENT *time*

(AND YOU ARE LIABLE!)



Before the rush of spring work is upon you, give this fact a few minutes of very serious consideration: You could lose this year's work and the profits of many more should one of your horses, or cows or hogs break out onto the highway and cause an auto accident, or a stranger be injured on your premises.

You could lose this year's work, and the profits of many more, should one of the simple, common accidents shown here happen to one of your hired men.

It pays to be careful always, but wise farmers know that is not enough. The *really* careful farmer carries liability insurance. Think this through, then contact your insurance agent at your Farm Bureau and learn how little it costs to have the protection of a Farmers General and Employers Liability policy in this company.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

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COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Your Country Mutual Casualty Company provides insurance protection tailor-made to your needs as a *farmer*. Visit our insurance representative at your Farm Bureau and let him explain how important liability coverage is to your farm program.

Shorts in the News

Farm Adviser Ray Benbow of the McDonough County Farm Bureau, Macomb, resigned effective March 4 to work with the Stiegelmeier of Normal hybrid seed corn business. He has experimented in corn breeding for the last five years.

Frank Mealiff of Mendon in Adams county has been hired as youth assistant for Logan county. He is a war veteran and recent graduate of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

President David M. Hardy of the St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives has been hired as general agent of the Farm Credit Administration of St. Louis. A large land owner and farm operator in Monroe county, he is a leader in the farm cooperative field in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, states comprising the district of the FCA.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the Farmers' Institute in Monroe county and Edgar S. Amrine, farm advisor, said they arranged a program similar to the first one. The original program included discussions on roads, hogs, dairy cattle, property insurance, and wide vs. narrow wagon wheels.

Aphids and mites, insect pests not affected by DDT, can be killed by a new insecticide called tetraethyl pyrophosphate, or TEP, researchers for the Illinois Natural History Survey announced recently. TEP apparently does not leave a poisonous residue, important when controlling aphids on peas, apples, potatoes, peaches and other crops.

G. W. Baxter, director of transportation for the Illinois Agricultural Association, has been appointed as a member of the Transportation Advisory Committee which will work with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Baxter has been asked to serve because of his "broad knowledge and experience in this important field", Anderson stated in his letter. Baxter has been director of transportation for the IAA for more than 23 years.

Fred J. Watts, 30, manager of the Western Illinois Grain Company at Dallas City since last June has transferred to Havana where he will manage the Havana River Grain Company. Both companies are subsidiaries of Illinois Grain Terminals Company, IAA's new $3,000,000 grain marketing co-op.

A strong scattering of dairymen shipping grade A milk to the Chicago market from Lee, Whiteside, and Ogle counties have signed a Pure Milk Association contract and have formed a local of that organization. Pure Milk is a bargaining agency for dairymen in the Chicago milk shed.

News of Vegetable Crops and Gardens, a weekly radio round-up for gardeners, will be broadcast by 13 radio stations for 26 weeks beginning March 16. It will be transcribed by Lee Somers of the College of Agriculture at Urbana. Stations carrying the talks are: KHMO, WCAZ, WCNT, WEBQ, WGN, WJBC, WJPF, WKRO, WLBH, WLDS, WMMJ, and WSOY.

Harlow B. Mills, state entomologist for Montana since 1937, has been hired as chief of the Illinois State Natural History Survey, succeeding Dr. T. H. Frison who died Dec. 9, 1945.

W. E. Schmidt is the new assistant farm advisor for Cook county and will be in charge of 4-H Club and Rural Youth Activities. Born and reared in Kankakee county, Schmidt is a graduate from the College of Agriculture at Urbana.

Emmett Bunyan of Lawrenceville was hired as assistant farm adviser and county organization director for Sangamon county to replace H. E. Humphrey who resigned to work for an advertising firm in St. Louis. Bunyan, an Illinois College of Agriculture graduate and specialist in soils and agronomy, served during the war in the Army Air Corps.

More than 750,000 acres of land in the 16 most southern counties of Illinois would be highly productive if planted in forest trees, particularly evergreens, J. N. Spaeth, University of Illinois professor of forestry, recently told the University committee on development of Southern Illinois resources.

Dr. C. D. Van Houweling, IAA Director of Veterinary Medical Relations, has been appointed to the national Newcastle Disease Committee. The national committee of 17 members includes pathologists, live stock sanitary officials, veterinarians, the Bureau of Animal Industry, and several branches of the poultry industry, organized to make recommendations for the prevention, control and eradication of the disease.

Woodland on the H. K. Patterson farm near Timewell in Brown county, has made a growth valued at $2.37 an acre each year during the past five years, not exceptional for a well-managed timber, reports Eldon Powel, Brown county farm advisor.

The British agricultural attache at Washington, A. N. Duckham (third from left) discusses British agricultural policy before the Economic Study Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Chicago. Reading clockwise: Earl M. Hughes, McHenry; Lee Knox, Whiteside; Duckham; IAA Vice President Floyd E. Morris, Sangamon; K. T. Smith, Greene; Alfred Rister, Gallatin; and Russell Hayes, Randolph.

CHIEF INVESTOR for IAA RETIRES AFTER 23 Years Service

By LEW REISNER
IAA RECORD Field Editor

IF you'd want a history of any of the 14 IAA associated companies right down to just about the day they were started, you could probably get the inside facts from A. R. Wright. He probably was sitting in when the company was organized.

Substantial farmer and successful small town banker, Wright has been closely associated with the IAA since 1924 when he was first elected to the board of directors.

Thirteen years ago Wright, then vice-president of the IAA, was asked if he wouldn't spend his full energies as the assistant treasurer in charge of investments. He accepted.

And now, after helping to weather a depression and a war, he would like to get home to Varna, and so, reluctantly, the IAA board of directors has accepted his resignation.

Through Depression and War

Starting from scratch, investments have increased over the last 20 years until the IAA and its associated companies last year had invested as much as $45 million. Since 1935 it has been Wright's particular job to see that this money has been invested soundly and wisely.

Adequate finance and a real need are considered by Wright as being two of the major keystones upon which their success rests. He related early experiences to bear out his beliefs, which, although they have been widely told, bear retelling.

"We early found a need by farmers' elevators for adequate auditing. Audits were made for the managers of the elevators and not the farmer board of directors. So we set up our first company, the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association. This was in 1924."

Never Heard of Co-ops

But Wright's experience goes back a good deal further than this. In 1893, as a boy, he went with his father to meetings held for the purpose of organizing a farmers elevator. "All they knew in those days was the 'endgate dividend'—cutting margins and prices. They'd never heard of cooperatives, not as they're known now. Our elevator would cut prices, so did our competition. We both starved."

This hard-earned knowledge — the necessity for adequate finance — came in good stead, when Wright helped to organize in 1927 the statewide oil purchasing company, now known as the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

"As Farm Bureau folks pretty well know, we couldn't compete at the beginning with big oil companies by slashing prices. We didn't try to irritate them, but kept their profit margin and returned the balance as dividends."

IAA Assistant Treasurer A. R. Wright (standing) breaks in his successor, Lyle Eikelbarner.

Wright had had other practical experience in oil co-ops before coming on the IAA board. Back home in Marshall-Putnam county in 1924 he had helped to organize the first Farm Bureau oil cooperative in Illinois. He served on its board of directors until about six years ago.

He said they really got into the oil business because of the poor quality of oil sold to farmers by fly-by-night salesmen. "They'd sell anything for lubricants, even fish oil, and of course, they never came back.

"We found a real need for insurance, too. When farmers began to buy cars and trucks, and got roads they could drive over with a car, they began to realize, when they bought insurance, they were paying plenty for it.

"Many farmers really thought they should be getting cheaper insurance rates. They didn't drive fast or in heavy traffic, at least not like city drivers. We studied into the matter and found it was true—they were preferred risks."

He said that most of the information they needed in a technical way for starting the insurance companies they got from the state insurance department at Springfield and our own legal department.

Actually, he said, except for a lot of hard work, the companies have been comparatively easy to set up, and they haven't encountered very serious troubles along the way. "But the board has been pretty sure their members wanted and needed the services before the companies have been formed."

20-Year-Old Boss

Born on the family homestead in the same house as his father, Wright attended country schools, the Varna high school, and later went to Bradley Technical College in Peoria, where oddly enough consideri..g his later career in finance and farming, he majored in chemistry.

Returning to the farm, Wright had thrust on him the full management of a 320 acre farm when he was 20 years old. "It took 24 horses to farm the land, and I usually had at least two hired men who were pretty critical of such a young boss," Wright confessed.

But he soon proved his ability. In eight years he was farming 700 acres. He continued to operate the farm but later worked as cashier in the Varna bank until 1921. At this time he took in a partner on the farm and bought controlling interest in the bank.

He is married to the former Louise Merritt from Varna, and has one son, Harold, of Harrisonburg, Va., and a grandson, Randy, 2.

Headed County Farm Bureau

He served as a member, and later as secretary and president, on the board of directors of the Marshall-Putnam County Farm Bureau from 1919 until 1924. In 1924 he was elected to the IAA board to represent the 16th congressional district. From 1930-35 he was elected as vice-president of the IAA.

The 320-acre homestead where he first started farming is now leased but on another holding, a 370-acre farm, Wright maintains an active interest in the management.

When he gets back to Varna, Wright has one hobby he'd like to work on. He wants to make this 370-acre farm a model of soil conservation.

Whatever their course in the future, farmers' co-ops in Illinois today owe a debt of gratitude to A. R. Wright for the strong foundation he has helped to build.

The 11 district Rural Youth Training Schools, or short courses, were attended by 563 Rural Youth officers, committee members, farm and home advisers, and youth assistants. Enthusiastic participation was in evidence in each center.

Some very interesting questions were asked at various meeting places such as the following:

1. How can meetings be started on time.
2. How can we get new members.
3. How can we hold the members after they start coming.
4. How can Rural Youth groups have good parliamentary procedure.
5. What are some good ways to make money.
6. How can we create interest in educational topics.
7. What are some good educational topics.
8. How can we get 100% cooperation.

Possibly Rural Youthers over the state would like to answer these questions. How about writing your answer to me or to the editors of this magazine. We shall be glad to pass your experiences, opinions, and ideas on to the readers of the IAA RECORD. Let us hear from you.

"Rural Youth in Civic Affairs" was CLARK'S February theme presented in the form of a panel discussion with County Judge John Hollenbeck, Farm Adviser C. M. Glover, Home Adviser Marie Nuttall, and Rural Youth members taking part. Secretary Evelyn Eubank comments that this educational feature was "very interesting." KANE, DEKALB, and southern DUPAGE met in Geneva Feb. 19 and planned a series of joint parties as follows: March 27, roller skating party at the Sandwich roller rink; April 11, Square Dance, Masonic Temple in DeKalb; May 20, wiener roast, Hopkins park, Sycamore. Plans are under way for a softball schedule to be played by these and other nearby counties.

EDGAR recently heard Youth Assistant H. V. Deffenbaugh and members Ralph Pantle and Erwin Duzan, veterans of the southwest Pacific and Europe speak on the life and

customs of people in the various countries where each had served and traveled. Pictures and souvenirs displayed were of great interest to the audience.

Having fun at the recent Rural Youth annual banquet at Bloomington are left to right: Lloyd Johnson, Marilyn Gerling, Robert West, and June Dickson.

MENARD joined the long list of counties interested in Rural Youth as youth and adult leaders met on March 14 to discuss the values and needs of an organization and to outline future tentative plans. Recent reports of annual banquets held or to be held include: OGLE, March 15; FRANKLIN, March 17; PEORIA, March 19; CHAMPAIGN and LEE, March 25; KENDALL, March 26; WINNEBAGO, April 14; MONTGOMERY, April 15; ROCK ISLAND, May 18; GALLATIN, recently organized, heard an instructive talk at its March meeting by Farm Adviser Earl M. Lutz on extension work.

LOGAN and TAZEWELL held a combined square, folk, and ballroom dance party Feb. 28 in the Armory at Delavan. Central groups of ROCK ISLAND has developed a share-the-ride plan and have sent out an announcement to all on the mailing list giving names and telephone numbers of transportation chairmen. MCDONOUGH was brought up-to-date on "New and Future Appliances" for rural homes as they toured a distributing company's shop in Macomb on March 7.

HOUGHTBY NAMED TO BOARD OF AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION

E. E. Houghtby of Shabbona, IAA director of dairy marketing, was elected to the board of directors of the American Dairy Association at a rally and two-day business session of delegates in Chicago March 3 and 4.

The American Dairy Association is a federation of state, regional and national associations charged with the responsibility of nationwide promotional, advertising, research and merchandising activities supported by five million dairy farmers throughout the United States.

Wilbur Swayer of Lake county, a Farm Bureau member and president of the Pure Milk Association, was elected vice-president of the American Dairy Association at the business session.

Both Swayer and Houghtby are members of the Board of Directors of Dairy Products Promotion, Inc., an affiliate of the American Dairy Association. Both men have been serving on a two-state district committee coordinating the work of Indiana and Illinois through the Indianapolis, Indiana office, directed by Manager Oscar Swank.

The 1947 Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors is shown in session. Left to right: Albert W. Webb, Franklin county; J. King Eaton, Madison; Dan L. Clarke, Sangamon; Otto Steffey, Henderson; Milton W. Warren, Piatt; K. T. Smith, Greene; W. F. Coolidge, farm adviser member, Livingston; Chester McCord, Jasper; Vice President Floyd E. Morris, Sangamon; President Charles B. Shuman, Moultrie; Secretary Paul Mathias; Charles J. Elliott, La Salle; Shirley Manis, office secretary; Lyman Bunting, Edwards; John T. Evans, Vermilion; Earl M. Hughes, McHenry; Homer Curtiss, Jo Daviess; Russell V. McKee, Marshall-Putnam; Edwin J. Gumm, Knox; and Edward T. Culnan, Logan.

There OUGHTA BE a LAW!

"THERE oughta be a law against that!" Sam Brown spoke sharply to his veterinarian.

"After the first of July there will be a law, Sam."

The two men were discussing a mistake Sam had made some time before.

One morning he went to the barn and was startled to find that one of his cows had aborted a calf during the night. Sam knew the cow wasn't due to calve for at least three or four months, but, there she was with a partially developed calf lying in the gutter.

On first thought this didn't worry Sam too much. He always had had a Bang's disease-free herd, and he figured the cow probably had been injured in some way and had aborted the calf as a result. So he disposed of the calf and forgot about the whole matter.

Two weeks later, he again found an aborted calf lying in the gutter. He knew this cow wasn't due to freshen for four months so he became concerned. He had heard a lot about abortions and Bang's disease, and abortion storms going through herds, and thought it might be wise to call in a veterinarian.

The local veterinarian advised Sam to blood test his herd for Bang's disease. He had been testing quite regularly for several years and had never had a reactor in his herd during that time. But on the veterinarian's advice he had blood samples sent to the laboratory for analysis. To Sam's amazement the report came back that he had several reactors and several suspicious cows in his fine dairy herd.

"Where do you suppose I could have picked up this infection, Doc? I can't understand it. My herd has been clean for so long."

"There are many ways, Sam, by which infection can get into a clean herd, and one of the most common methods is by bringing in replacement animals that are infected. Have you added any cows to your herd recently?"

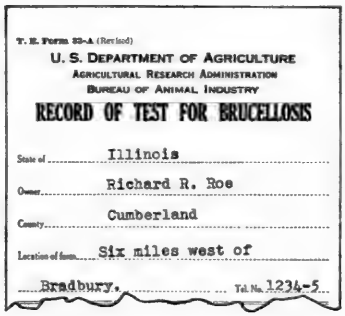
"Well, yes I have. About three months ago I bought a fine looking cow at a sale. That's her right down there. She seems to be all right."

"Let's check her blood test and see what it shows."

"OK, Doc. Her number is 789375."

"Looks like she's a reactor all the way across, Sam. That's probably where you got your infection. Didn't this cow have a blood test before you bought her?"

"I don't know. She looked good and I never gave a thought to checking on her for Bang's disease."



B. A. I. Form 82-A (Revised)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

RECORD OF TEST FOR BRUCELLOSIS

State of Illinois
Owner Richard R. Roe
County Cumberland
Location of farm Six miles west of Bradbury. Tel. No. 1234-5

This is part of the front page of the form that must be filled out to conform with the law requiring a record of test for brucellosis.

The veterinarian shook his head. "Well, Sam, it's really too bad, but it looks like that's where you got your Bang's disease. Right in that old girl down there."

And that's when Sam said: "There oughta be a law."

The law the veterinarian was referring to is a change in the state Bang's disease law which becomes effective July 1. It says that:

"On and after July 1, 1947, no female cattle or breeding bulls more than eight months of age shall be sold in this state except for slaughter, unless such cattle either:"

a. "Have been tested for Bang's disease and found negative within 30 days prior to the date of sale;"

b. "Are under twenty months of age and were vaccinated against Bang's disease with an approved vaccine when they were not less than four or more than eight months of age and were positively identified; or"

c. "Were in an abortion-free, accredited herd at the time of sale."

This means that any cow sold after July 1 will have to show a clean test for Bang's disease unless it has been properly vaccinated, or comes from an accredited herd.

There are some exceptions to this law. The Department of Agriculture may permit cattle which react to the Bang's disease test to be sold or transferred into herds where all of the animals have been vaccinated against Bang's disease, or where infection is known to exist. The Department of Agriculture may permit cattle more than eight months of age to

(*Continued on Page* 26)

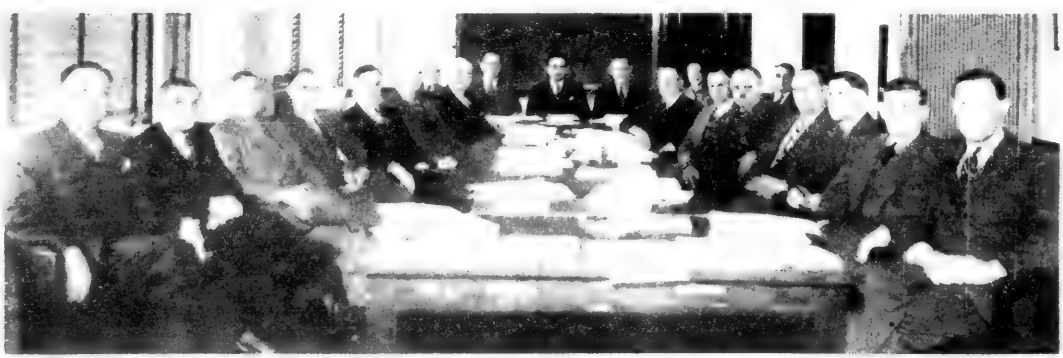
Rural Youth

By
ELLSWORTH D. LYON

Having fun at the recent Rural Youth annual banquet at Bloomington are left to right: Lloyd Johnson, Marilyn Gerling, Robert West, and June Dickson.

HOUGHTBY NAMED TO BOARD OF AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION

Both Swaver and [illegible] are members of the Board of Directors of Dairy Products Promotion Inc., an affiliate of the American Dairy Association. Both [illegible] on a two-state district committee coordinating the work of Indiana and Illinois through the [illegible]



The 1947 Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors is shown in session. Left to right: Albert W. Webb, Franklin county; J. King Eaton, Madison; Dan L. Clarke, Sangamon; Otto Steffey, Henderson; Milton W. Warren, Piatt; K. T. Smith, Greene; W. F. Coolidge, farm adviser member, Livingston; Chester McCord, Jasper; Vice President Floyd E. Morris, Sangamon; President Charles B. Shuman, Moultrie; Secretary Paul Mathias; Charles J. Elliott, La Salle; Shirley Manis, office secretary; Lyman Bunting, Edwards; John T. Evans, Vermilion; Earl M. Hughes, McHenry; Homer Curtiss, Jo Daviess; Russell V. McKee, Marshall-Putnam; Edwin J. Gumm, Knox; and Edward T. Culnan, Logan

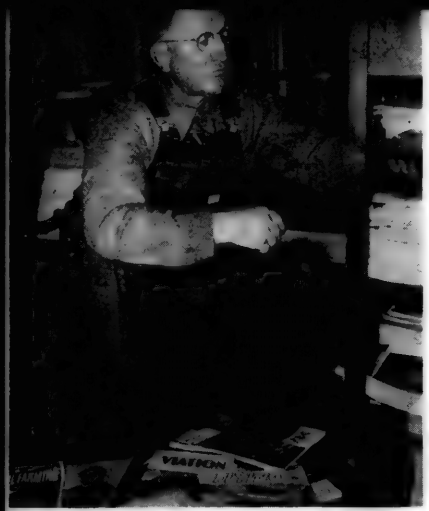
There OUGHTA BE a LAW!

This dairy farmer is a bit perplexed over the discovery of a stillborn calf. He hadn't been aware that this cow was infected with Bang's disease.

By DR. C. D. VAN HOUWELING,
Director, IAA Veterinary Medical Relations

RECORD OF TEST FOR BRUCELLOSIS

This is part of the front page of the form that must be filled out to conform with the law requiring a record of test for brucellosis



Elliott has a wide range of reading interest and reads a good assortment of magazines to keep abreast of current affairs. Here he sorts some periodicals in his magazine rack.

IAA DIRECTOR ELLIOTT

Has Long Record with

FARM BUREAU

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

THERE'S a farmer down in La Salle county who feels as strongly as any chamber of commerce booster on the motto that says: "To the past we take off our hats, to the future, our coats."

He is Charles J. Elliott, Illinois Agricultural Association director from the 12th district representing La Salle, DeKalb, Grundy, Kendall, Winnebago, and Boone counties.

America's great tradition, says Elliott, was established by hard work. So let's get to work and make for ourselves a better way of life.

That, in a nutshell, is Elliott's realistic answer to much of the confusion that plagues the nation today. Does he follow his own advice?

He does. For proof take a look at his efficiently and profitably operated 360-acre farm near Streator. Or look at his Farm Bureau record. Since 1914, when the La Salle County Farm Bureau, which he helped found, was organized, Elliott has taken an active and responsible part in promoting agriculture in his area.

He was elected to the IAA board in 1944 to fill a vacancy caused by the sudden death of R. E. Peddicord of Marseilles.

Last, but by no means the least of his accomplishments, is his successful job of rearing a family of five sons and a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott can be proud that their children would be considered valuable assets in any community.

Mr. Elliott was born on the place he now farms and attended local schools and Streator high school before entering the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. He was graduated from the University in 1912.

Editor's Note: This is the sixth of a series of articles to acquaint you with the men you elected to the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

Following his graduation he returned to the home place, which he has farmed since. He was married to Lillian King, a Hancock county farm girl and graduate in home economics from the state university.

Elliott is descended from John Eliot, the distinguished colonial clergyman of the 17th century. His grandfather farmed 95 acres of the present Elliott farm when he came to Illinois in 1850. His mother's people came from Germany to La Salle county and started farming in 1828.

The Elliott farm is composed of three separate tracts comprising 225, 95, and 40 acres. The 40-acre tract slopes down to the Vermilion river.

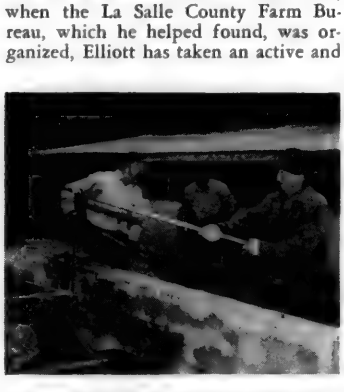
Principally a hog and beef cattle farmer, Elliott ordinarily feeds all he raises to about 65 feeder and pure-bred Shorthorns and 250 Durocs. His sows generally farrow late in the season and he markets late in March. He uses and likes concrete feed lots. Last year his acreage included 130 acres of corn, 35 of soybeans, 70 of oats, 56 of red clover and the rest in pasture and lots. In the past his rotation has followed this scheme: corn, oats, and clover. But in recent years he has substituted soybeans for oats.

All of the Elliott farm has been limed and phosphated. He started applying plant foods as far back as 1912. Today he follows good erosion control practices because part of his land slopes. One of his grassed waterways extends half a mile.

The IAA director from the 12th district served from 1919 until 1945 on the executive committee of the La Salle County Farm Bureau except from 1935 to 1939 when he was an appraiser for the Federal Land Bank. He also worked as a farm evaluator for the Federal Housing Administration. While on the Farm Bureau executive committee, he served as vice president and chairman of the finance committee.

He helped organize the La Salle

Shaded area includes five counties of the 12th Congressional district represented on the IAA board of directors by Charles J. Elliott. Winnebago is also in 12th district.



Director Elliott pitches manure with two of his four sons, Wayne (left) and Quintin.

County Farm Supply Company and served as its secretary for 16 years. Mrs. Elliott has been active in Home Bureau, serving on the state board and as county president for three years.

Mr. Elliott is a member of the La Salle County Taxpayers Association, an organization devoted to keeping an eagle eye on the spending of public funds.

The Elliott children are Donald, 30; Helen, 27; Hubert, 25; Kenneth, 24; Quintin, 22; and Wayne, 19.

Donald, an Illinois graduate engineer, works for Boeing in Seattle. He was a lieutenant in the navy. Helen, an Illinois home economics graduate and a former ensign in the Waves, is La Salle county assistant home adviser.

Hubert, a mechanical engineer, is employed by Pratt and Whitney at Hartford, Conn. Kenneth, a student at the College of Agriculture, is studying general farming and agricultural economics. He enlisted in the army after a year at the University.

Quintin and Wayne work on the farm at home and plan to further their education when the help situation eases. Both are members of Rural Youth.

★

On a chilly winter morning, Director Elliott and son Wayne, (left) work over a gasoline engine attached to a concrete mixer. The Elliotts have used concrete widely about their farm and appreciate its advantages.

★

"Farm Bureau," says Director Elliott, "has a better foundation today than it ever has had before. As long as it renders service to its members, it will remain strong. But Farm Bureau itself needs more than the man who thinks only in terms of the money returns from our commercial companies.

"Above all, we must work to produce the goods which will bring about a better standard of living. There is no easy way."

Meredith Johnson is New Field Man for Prairie Farms Creameries

Meredith Johnson, 33, of Galesburg, has been employed as the new fieldman for Prairie Farms Creameries and will work out of the Chicago office.

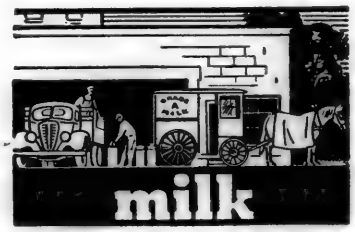
Johnson will devote his time to working with the 10 member creameries and their patron farmers in a program to maintain and improve the quality of milk and cream used in the manufacture of Prairie Farms products.

Well qualified by experience for this work, Johnson has worked for the last five years as fieldman for the Prairie Farms Creamery of Galesburg.

He first worked for the Galesburg cooperative for two years as a truck salesman, and from 1937-40 was employed in the plant of a Peoria creamery.

Born and reared on a stock and grain farm near Joy in Mercer county, Johnson graduated from the local high school in 1931.

He then attended Augustana College in Rock Island in 1931, the Roosevelt Military Academy at Aledo, 1932-33, and the University of Illinois, 1936-37. He is married to the former Irene Longly of Aledo.



W. J. Swayer, Gurnee, was recently named vice president of the American Dairy Association, at its annual meeting in Chicago. Swayer is also president of the Pure Milk Association in Chicago, and vice president of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association. The American Dairy Association re-elected D. T. Carlson, Willmar, Minn., president. It was pointed out at the A.D.A. annual meeting that milk and dairy product prices have already dropped from their peak levels and that it is time for the dairy industry to put more emphasis on sales. It was the feeling of the group that advertising would help maintain the wartime advances in milk consumption, which increased 30 per cent above pre-war levels.

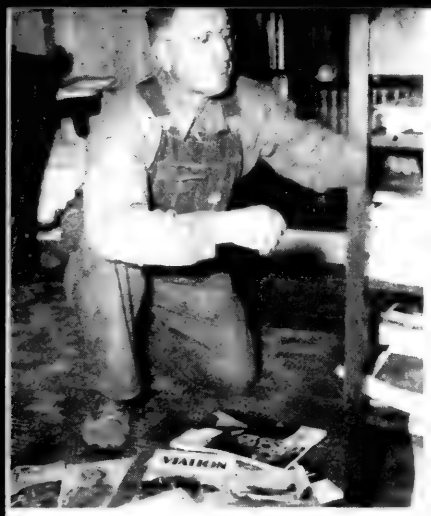
The marketing committee of the Jo Daviess County Farm Bureau met with representatives of the IAA at Elizabeth, March 24, to discuss steps which might be taken in that area to improve the milk marketing situation.

On Jan. 1, 1947, there were 24,479,000 milk cows on U. S. farms. This number represented a decrease of 850,000 cows from Jan. 1 last year, and 1,296,000 less than the peak level established in 1944. Production per cow in 1946, however, was the highest on record — 4,891 pounds. Total milk production in 1946 totalled 119.73 billion pounds.

The Second Annual Midwestern Milk Marketing Conference attracted a large crowd at Urbana, April 4 and 5. Milk producers from several midwestern markets convened to discuss current marketing problems and to hear leaders tell of new developments in the milk marketing field. Speakers included Herbert L. Forest, assistant director, Dairy Branch, USDA; R. K. Froker, University of Wisconsin; Dr. R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois; and others. E. E. Houghby, IAA dairy marketing director, discussed the place of cooperatives in pricemaking.

A public hearing was held in Chicago, beginning March 3, to receive evidence with respect to proposed amendments to the federal orders regulating the handling of milk in the Chicago and suburban Chicago areas. The principal proposal submitted by the Pure Milk Association of Chicago would raise the level of milk prices during the fall and winter months when production is normally in short supply. This proposal, if adopted, should materially reduce the seasonal variation in milk production. A similar pricing program is in operation in the St. Louis market and in many other large fluid milk marketing areas.

The secretary of agriculture recently ruled that the Department of Agriculture was within its legal rights in establishing a federal milk marketing order for the Columbus, O., marketing area. Producers there sought a federal order mainly on the grounds that milk in that area burdened, obstructed and affected interstate commerce in milk and its products. Handlers contended that this market was not subject to federal regulation. Although this matter more than likely will be appealed to the higher courts, it does express the position of the Department of Agriculture with respect to its attitude toward an extension of the federal order program. This case has been closely watched by Illinois producer groups.



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He was elected to the IAA board in 1944 to fill a vacancy caused by the sudden death of R. E. Peddicord of Marseilles.

Last, but by no means the least of his accomplishments, is his successful job of rearing a family of five sons and a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott can be proud that their children would be considered valuable assets in any community.

Mr. Elliott was born on the place he now farms and attended local schools and Streator high school before entering the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. He was graduated from the University in 1912.

Editor's Note: This is the sixth of a series of articles to acquaint you with the men you elected to the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

Following his graduation he returned to the home place, which he has farmed since. He was married to Lillian King, a Hancock county farm girl and graduate in home economics from the state university.

Elliott is descended from John Eliot, the distinguished colonial clergyman of the 17th century. His grandfather farmed 95 acres of the present Elliott farm when he came to Illinois in 1850. His mother's people came from Germany to La Salle county and started farming in 1828.

The Elliott farm is composed of three separate tracts comprising 225, 95, and 40 acres. The 40-acre tract slopes down to the Vermilion river.

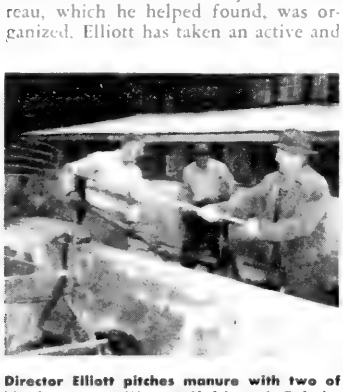
Principally a hog and beef cattle farmer, Elliott ordinarily feeds all he raises to about 65 feeder and pure-bred Shorthorns and 250 Durocs. His sows generally farrow late in the season and he markets late in March. He uses and likes concrete feed lots. Last year his acreage included 130 acres of corn, 35 of soybeans, 70 of oats, 56 of red clover and the rest in pasture and lots. In the past his rotation has followed this scheme: corn, oats, and clover. But in recent years he has substituted soybeans for oats.

All of the Elliott farm has been limed and phosphated. He started applying plant foods as far back as 1912. Today he follows good erosion control practices because part of his land slopes. One of his grassed waterways extends half a mile.

The IAA director from the 12th district served from 1919 until 1945 on the executive committee of the La Salle County Farm Bureau except from 1935 to 1939 when he was an appraiser for the Federal Land Bank. He also worked as a farm evaluator for the Federal Housing Administration. While on the Farm Bureau executive committee, he served as vice president and chairman of the finance committee.

He helped organize the La Salle

Shaded area includes five counties of the 12th Congressional district represented on the IAA board of directors by Charles J. Elliott. Winnebago is also in 12th district.



Director Elliott pitches manure with two of his four sons, Wayne (left) and Quintin.

County Farm Supply Company and served as its secretary for 16 years. Mrs. Elliott has been active in Home Bureau, serving on the state board and as county president for three years.

Mr. Elliott is a member of the La Salle County Taxpayers Association, an organization devoted to keeping an eagle eye on the spending of public funds.

The Elliott children are Donald, 30; Helen, 27; Hubert, 25; Kenneth, 24; Quintin, 22; and Wayne, 19.

Donald, an Illinois graduate engineer, works for Boeing in Seattle. He was a lieutenant in the navy. Helen, an Illinois home economics graduate and a former ensign in the Waves, is La Salle county assistant home adviser.

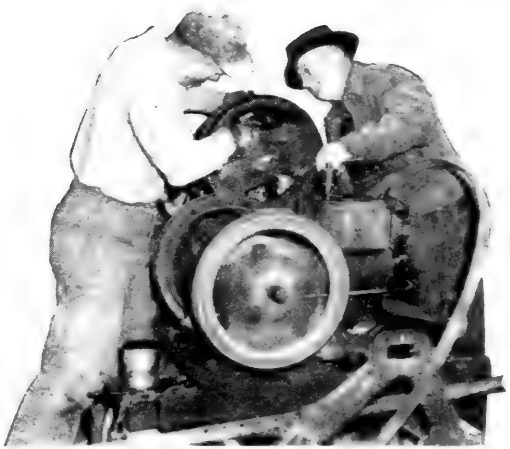
Hubert, a mechanical engineer, is employed by Pratt and Whitney at Hartford, Conn. Kenneth, a student at the College of Agriculture, is studying general farming and agricultural economics. He enlisted in the army after a year at the University.

Quintin and Wayne work on the farm at home and plan to further their education when the help situation eases. Both are members of Rural Youth.

★

On a chilly winter morning, Director Elliott and son Wayne, (left) work over a gasoline engine attached to a concrete mixer. The Elliotts have used concrete widely about their farm and appreciate its advantages.

★



"Farm Bureau," says Director Elliott, "has a better foundation today than it ever has had before. As long as it renders service to its members, it will remain strong. But Farm Bureau itself needs more than the man who thinks only in terms of the money returns from our commercial companies.

"Above all, we must work to produce the goods which will bring about a better standard of living. There is no easy way."

Meredith Johnson is New Field Man for Prairie Farms Creameries

Meredith Johnson, 33, of Galesburg, has been employed as the new fieldman for Prairie Farms Creameries and will work out of the Chicago office.

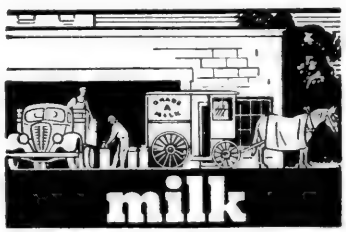
Johnson will devote his time to working with the 10 member creameries and their patron farmers in a program to maintain and improve the quality of milk and cream used in the manufacture of Prairie Farms products.

Well qualified by experience for this work, Johnson has worked for the last five years as fieldman for the Prairie Farms Creamery of Galesburg.

He first worked for the Galesburg cooperative for two years as a truck salesman, and from 1937-40 was employed in the plant of a Peoria creamery.

Born and reared on a stock and grain farm near Joy in Mercer county, Johnson graduated from the local high school in 1931.

He then attended Augustana College in Rock Island in 1931, the Roosevelt Military Academy at Aledo, 1932-33, and the University of Illinois, 1936-37. He is married to the former Irene Longly of Aledo.



W. J. Swayer, Gurnee, was recently named vice president of the American Dairy Association, at its annual meeting in Chicago. Swayer is also president of the Pure Milk Association in Chicago, and vice president of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association. The American Dairy Association re-elected D. T. Carlson, Willmar, Minn., president. It was pointed out at the A.D.A. annual meeting that milk and dairy product prices have already dropped from their peak levels and that it is time for the dairy industry to put more emphasis on sales. It was the feeling of the group that advertising would help maintain the wartime gains in milk consumption, which increased 30 per cent above pre-war levels.

The marketing committee of the Jo Daviess County Farm Bureau met with representatives of the IAA at Elizabeth, March 24, to discuss steps which might be taken in that area to improve the milk marketing situation.

On Jan. 1, 1947, there were 24,470,000 milk cows on U. S. farms. This number represented a decrease of 850,000 cows from Jan. 1 last year, and 1,296,000 less than the peak level established in 1944. Production per cow in 1946, however, was the highest on record — 4,891 pounds. Total milk production in 1946 totalled 119.73 billion pounds.

The Second Annual Midwestern Milk Marketing Conference attracted a large crowd at Urbana, April 4 and 5. Milk producers from several midwestern states met to discuss current marketing problems and to hear addresses by well known authorities in the milk marketing field. Speakers included: Herbert E. Forest, assistant director Dairy Branch, USDA; R. K. Froker, University of Wisconsin; Dr. R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois; and others. L. E. Hoschbo, IAA dairy marketing [illegible] discussed the place of co-operatives in [illegible] marketing.

A public hearing was held in Chicago, beginning March 5, to receive evidence with respect to proposed amendments to the federal orders regulating the handling of milk in the Chicago and suburban Chicago areas. The principal proposal submitted by the Pure Milk Association of Chicago would raise the level of milk prices during the fall and winter months when production is normally in short supply. This proposal if adopted should materially reduce the seasonal variation in milk production. A similar pricing program is in operation in the St. Louis market and in many other large fluid milk consuming areas.

[illegible] Department of Agriculture was within its legal rights in establishing a federal milk marketing order for the Columbus, O., marketing area. Producers there sought a federal order mainly on the grounds that milk in that area burdened or obstructed the interstate commerce in milk and its products. Handlers contended that this market was not subject to federal regulation. Although this matter may be [illegible] appealed to the higher courts, it does express the position of the Department of Agriculture with respect to its attitude toward the extension of the federal order program. This case has been closely watched by Illinois producer groups.

McLEAN COUNTY CONSOLIDATES

CREAMERY, MILK ASSOCIATIONS

CONSOLIDATION of the Prairie Farms Creamery of Bloomington and the McLean County Milk Producers Association received final authorization in February by vote of the membership at the Milk Producers annual meeting in Bloomington.

The two organizations will be united by Nov. 30 as the Prairie Farms Creamery of Bloomington.

The consolidation became inevitable as recent trends, accelerated during the war, caused Prairie Farms Creamery to duplicate some operations of its parent, the McLean County Milk Producers Association.

The Milk Producers Association dealt strictly with fluid milk and operated within a radius of 30 miles of Bloomington while the Creamery reached out more than twice as far. Since fluid milk brings highest prices, farmers not selling through the Milk Producers Association wanted to share in the fluid milk market and began selling milk to the Creamery.

Competed With Each Other

A study made by the University of Illinois revealed that prices received by producers in the market in recent years have been a little higher than prices of milk used for manufacturing purposes. The study further revealed that there were good possibilities of increasing returns to all dairymen through a sound unified program.

When it reached the point that the two organizations were actually competing with each other it was decided to do something about it. A committee was therefore appointed about a year ago to study the situation and make recommendations. The consolidation resulted.

Membership of Prairie Farms Creamery paved the way for consolidation last fall at their annual meeting by voting approval of increased capitalization and an increase in the size of the board of directors to include five milk producers.

In its report, the committee concluded: "The consolidation, if properly effected, will avoid unnecessary outlay of capital expenditure, eliminate duplication of effort, and prevent conflicting interests among dairymen."

The legal, research, and dairy marketing departments of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the department of agricultural economics of the University of Illinois assisted the committee in its study.

A survey of present activities led the members of the committee to the conclusion that closer correlation of the services of the two organizations was essential. One healthy factor in the union was the fact that both organizations are very active and in sound financial condition. Both also have been under the same management, have used the same office facilities, and have had producers serving on both boards simultaneously.

The Creamery also has proceeded to install equipment to handle an increasing volume of whole milk besides the machinery it has for the processing of cream and butter.

Recommendations of the reorganization committee included approval of the articles of incorporation of Prairie Farms Creamery for the new organization; provision for a date to begin consolidated operations (Nov. 30); liquidation of the McLean County Milk Producers Association and payment of each producer's equity in the remaining assets according to patronage; a request for new marketing agreements to be signed between Creamery and members of the Milk Producers Association; provision for reorganization of the board of directors; a request of the board of directors that it set up equitable prices to be paid producers for milk and farm separated cream, and that the costs and savings of the consolidated company be shared equitably by all producers.

Speakers at the annual meeting included E. E. Houghtby, IAA director of dairy marketing; Judson P. Mason, IAA assistant director of dairy marketing; Prof. R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois department of agricultural economics; and Charles W. Holman of Washington, D. C., secretary of the National Milk Producers Federation.

Members of the reorganizing committee who devoted a great deal of time to the study of the proposal for consolidation were: John E. Rocke, chairman, and Joash Stutzman, vice chairman, both of Carlock; Elmer Orendorff, secretary, Randolph; Evar Hanell, Bloomington; Menno Keim, Danvers; J. E. Gresham, Bloomington; E. J. Miller, Normal; Lester Elson, Chenoa; A. V. Birky, Hudson; W. B. Staubus, Stanford; C. R. McCue, Bloomington; G. W. Pitts, McLean; H. R. Waggoner, Saybrook; Clarence R. Ropp, Normal; and Elmer Sharp, Congerville.

George Pitts (left), president of the McLean County Milk Producers Association, and Harold Enns, president of the Prairie Farms Creamery of Bloomington, extend mutual congratulations following approval by the membership of the consolidation of the two organizations. Others (all contributed to the study that resulted in the union) are Judson P. Mason, IAA assistant director of dairy marketing; Prof. R. W. Bartlett of the department of agricultural economics, U. of I.; Forrest Fairchild, manager of both organizations; and E. E. Houghtby, IAA director of dairy marketing.

When You Burn the MIDNIGHT OIL

Remember to

"Keep Filled!"

Increased efficiency in power farming has cut the time needed for Spring work to about one-third of what it used to be.

This is Fine, BUT—

It requires 3 times the amount of fuel per day! It means that your truck-salesman must deliver 3 times the normal amount of fuel for the 10 days of intensive work.

Figures Tell the Story!

During the intensive Spring work period the Illinois Farm Supply Company delivers approximately thirty million gallons of fuel.

This used to be spread over a 30-day period. Now the work is done in about 10 days.

Here's how it figures out:

10 years ago 450 salesmen did this:

Delivered 15,000,000 gallons in a 30 day work season.

That's 500,000 gallons in a day.

NOW—575 salesmen do this:

Deliver 30,000,000 gallons in a 10 day work season.

That's 3,000,000 gallons in a day.

What's the answer?

Here's How—

Let's assume that the average delivery is about 200 gallons per customer. The average fuel storage capacity of each customer is 350 gallons. This leaves 150 gallons of unused space available for storage *before the rush begins.*

Here's The Answer

Every farmer should keep *all storage space* filled all the time. Ask your trucksalesman to keep your tanks *filled to the top* and we'll all get the job done.

Remember to fill up now and

Keep Filled

with one of the following high quality fuels:

MAGIC ALADDIN GASOLINE
KLEER MOTOR GASOLINE
FS/50 TRACTOR FUEL
T-40 TRACTOR FUEL

Distributed exclusively by 81 member companies affiliated with the

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

PRODUCERS CELEBRATE

Silver Anniversaries

THE silver anniversary of the Chicago Producers Commission Association ended a colorful era in livestock marketing last month with the retirement of President Henry H. Parke of De Kalb county.

H. H. Parke

Succeeding to the post held by Parke for the past 20 years is the former vice president, Theodore Funk of McLean county. Funk is a large cattle feeder, a prominent Farm Bureau member, and member of the board of directors of the Funk Hybrid Seed Company. He has been a member of the Chicago Producers board for the past nine years.

Retiring President Parke, one of the organizers of the Chicago Producers, also is numbered among the giants of the founding fathers of Farm Bureau and Illinois farm cooperatives. As a young man recently out of college he had a profound interest in scientific agriculture.

He suggested that the Farmers Institute at DeKalb county broaden its scope to reach more farmers. Parke then organized farmers clubs and by the winter of 1911-12 several of these clubs with a membership of 700 were holding monthly meetings at which authorities on soils and crops were invited to speak.

Parke suggested again that someone work all the time with DeKalb farmers to show them the best in scientific agriculture. Parke's enthusiasm for better agriculture led to plans being discussed to obtain an agricultural expert and on March 27, 1912, the DeKalb County Soil Improvement Association was founded.

Parke's enthusiasm and hard work had resulted in the first forerunner of what we know today as the county Farm Bureau. As a result of his efforts, DeKalb shares honors with Kankakee county as the first in the U. S. to hire a farm adviser—June 1, 1912.

In a prepared speech which he was unable to deliver before the Chicago Producers meeting because of ill health, Parke, in spite of a difficult year, sounded a note of optimism: "The road ahead looks brighter," he said. "The members of the Chicago Producers have today the strongest and best marketing organization in the world. We can now go forward with greater confidence in a large production and marketing program."

Only new member elected to the board of directors was Carl Johnson of DeKalb county. He replaces H. H. Parke as representative from the first district.

Ted Funk

The struggle by the Chicago Producers to keep its head above water during the on again off again days of the OPA was outlined by Manager Dave Swanson in his annual report to the members.

Net operating loss in 1946 for Chicago Producers amounted to $42,460.41. Swanson pointed out, however, that the association was back in the black with the end of the OPA. During 1946, the Chicago Producers handled 13,990 cars of livestock valued at $50,186,897 or one-eighth of all the livestock handled on the Chicago market.

Principal speaker was Dr. Raymond W. Miller, president of the American Institute of Cooperation. Miller contended that too many people are ignorant of the true significance of farm cooperatives.

FITTINGLY enough, the Silver Anniversary meeting of the St. Louis Producers was probably the most enthusiastic ever held. Members were cheered by the realization that for the first time in four years they are selling on a free market and that their cooperative, along with other Producer agencies, played a big part in having improper controls removed from live stock and meat.

Producers members, too, experienced a sense of pride in the fact that their association has reached an important milestone and can look back on a quarter of a century of splendid accomplishments and faithful service.

President Roy Burrus of Arenzville, Ill., struck the keynote of the occasion when he reminded members that they, as live stock producers working through their own agency, have helped realize a higher standard of marketing service and better live stock returns. "Our job now," declared Burrus, "is to hold as much of this improvement as possible."

In 25 years, Burrus reported, the Producers has handled the equivalent of 353,399 cars of stock having a gross value of more than half a billion dollars. The gross value of sales made last year alone was placed at $30,714,243.

Manager H. D. Wright pointed out that again last year the agency was first among some 40 firms on the market in each of the four species of live stock, cattle, calves, hogs and sheep.

"Directors and management," Wright continued, "have always been conscious of the underlying purpose of the association — to seek and use volume for bargaining power, to effect savings as far as possible and to render efficient service in the selling of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep and the buying and financing of stocker and feeder material. The Producers can look forward to opportunities for even greater accomplishments in the future."

A Kane county group has lunch together during the silver anniversary meeting in Chicago of the Chicago Producers. Left to right: Conrad Lind, Arthur N. Healy, Ralph Dugan, Nelson Myers, Arthur Lind, and Clement Vickery.

The quizzical expression and cocked head by the cat at right is the dominant interest in this picture. It comes from Mrs. Rollie Dittmer, Hancock county.

Astride her trusty steed, Mary Renner takes a canter around the farm. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Renner, Randolph county.

FARM BUREAU FOLKS IN PICTURES

As a four-year-old, Max Reisinger of Edwards county takes advantage of feeding time to ride Dad's pigs. Dad is Harold Reisinger.

Twenty-eight neighboring men and their wives helped clean up this farm yard after a fire leveled the home in Whiteside county; from Mrs. Kenneth Fulfs.

$5 PICTURE OF THE MONTH

Mrs. Charles Hildebrand of Bureau county takes the $5 prize this month for this shot of her granddaughter Karen Ann at the county fair.

In a typical spring scene, Glenn Dodd, Adams county, feeds his pet lambs he calls Dogwood and Blondie. Glenn's parents are Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Dodd.

Zealy M. Holmes, 81, Former IAA Vice Pres., Dies March 5 in Peoria

Zealy M. Holmes, 81, of Mossville, veteran farm leader and for two years vice-president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, died March 5 in a Peoria hospital.

Z. M. Holmes

Active as a farmer and farm manager during his adult life Holmes served on the IAA board of directors from 1919 to 1921 and as vice-president in 1920 and again in 1921.

Shortly after its organization in Peoria county Holmes served as president of the Peoria County Farm Bureau and for a number of years as a member of its executive board.

A grand-nephew of Lydia Moss Bradley, founder of Bradley University in Peoria, Holmes has served as a trustee of the school since he was 30 years old. His ability as a farm manager proved invaluable.

Holmes farmed for many years near Mossville in Peoria county and for the last 25 years has been farm manager for the Bradley endowed university, a position he held up to the recent illness that preceded his death.

His father came from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in Peoria county in the 1830's and at one time owned 1,500 acres of Peoria and Marshall county farm land.

A life-long member of the Methodist church, Holmes was active in local civic affairs, having held nearly every office in Medina township.

Holmes is survived by his wife, the former Nellie Frye with whom he celebated their 59th wedding anniversary this year, and three sons, Maurice of Richwoods township, Charles of Edelstein, and John of Medina township.

One kilowatt-hour of electricity will pump 1,000 gallons of water from the average farm well. It will milk 30 cows, heat five gallons of water, grind 100 bushels of grain, run a tool grinder for four hours, shell 30 bushels of corn, cool 10 gallons of milk, or cut one ton of ensilage and elevate it into a 30-foot silo.

Eikelbarner Succeeds A. R. Wright as IAA Assistant Treasurer

LYLE F. Eikelbarner, 41, investment adviser in the trust department of the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, since 1933, has joined the staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association as assistant treasurer.

Eikelbarner will handle the investment work of the IAA and associated companies. Three insurance firms serving Illinois farmers are among the associated companies. County Life, Country Mutual Casualty, and Country Mutual Fire.

This investment work formerly was handled by A. R. Wright, Varna, assistant treasurer of the IAA, who retired April 1.

Eikelbarner, a native of Washburn, was graduated from Monmouth college in 1928, and received his master's degree from the Northwestern graduate school of business administration in 1932. He has also studied law at De-Paul and for the past four years has been head finance lecturer at Central YMCA college.

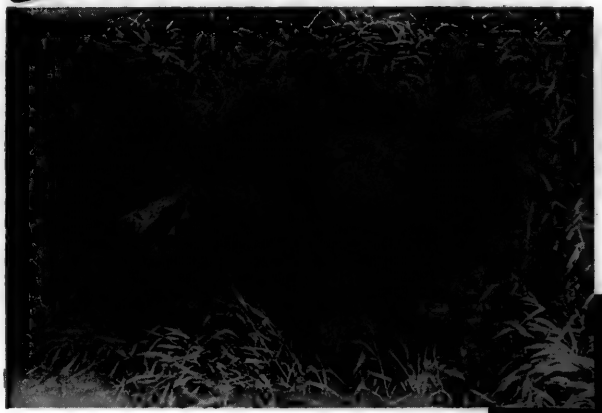
It's A Sure STRIKE-OUT

FOR YOUR UNVACCINATED PIGS WHEN THEY'RE PITTED AGAINST HOG CHOLERA!

Yes, once hog cholera gets into the game it's all over with not one reaching first base. Play safe—vaccinate your pigs early with Farm Bureau Serum and you're sure to be a winner at the season's end.

SEE YOUR FARM BUREAU

Does it pay to pamper pigs



How About YOUR PIGS?

Most pigs are *not* pampered—in fact, most pigs do *not* get *enough* attention. 40% of all pigs farrowed die before they are weaned, according to U.S.D.A. figures. That is almost half! This is a loss which can largely be avoided through proper care and feeding.

LET'S SAVE MORE PIGS

Larger and heavier litters are produced through careful feeding of the sow before and after farrowing and a definite feeding program for the pigs. Experimental feeding has definitely proved the need for extra amounts of nutrients, particularly vitamins, during these periods.

BLUE SEAL SOW SUPPLEMENT

Blue Seal Sow Supplement is a special feed designed to aid the sow in producing strong litters and the rich milk required for the pigs' first weeks of life. It is rich in vitamins, proteins and minerals.

BLUE SEAL PIG SUPPLEMENT

When pigs are from two to three weeks old, they will need to supplement their milk diet with other feed, particularly if the litter is large. Blue Seal Pig Supplement should be placed in a self-feeder in the creep along with farm grains. This supplement supplies the added nutrients required during this important growth period. The pigs will need this highly fortified feed until they reach 75 pounds weight.

These special Blue Seal Feeds are available from the authorized Blue Seal Feed distributor in your county.

Ask your Blue Seal Feed Salesman

BLUE SEAL

Direct-to-the-farm Blue Seal Feed Service is available only through 70 Farm Bureau-authorized dealers affiliated with the

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

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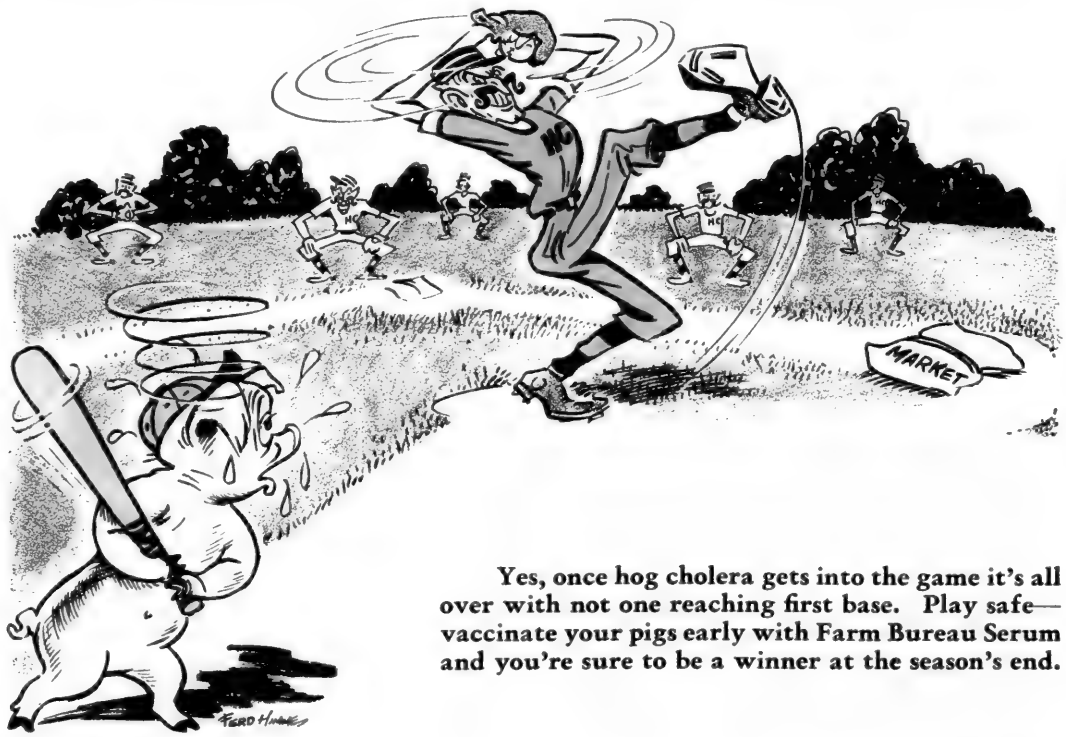

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

NEWS and VIEWS

4-H CLUB ADULT LEADERS ARE HONORED AT SPRINGFIELD MEETING

MORE than 300 persons attended the first annual 4-H Club Leaders Recognition Meeting in Springfield Feb. 27. The meeting was arranged under the joint sponsorship of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, the University of Illinois Extension Service, and the Illinois Chain Store Council.

Mrs. Goodwin

An all day meeting was held with a banquet in the evening given over to the recognition of the constructive work which has been carried on by local 4-H Club leaders during 1946.

The program in the afternoon included a conducted tour of Lincoln's home, Lincoln's tomb, the State House and the Centennial building. Principal speaker was Dr. J. O. Christianson, Farm Club program director for Minnesota and superintendent of the school of agriculture, University of Minnesota.

Speaking for the Illinois Agricultural Association was George Metzger, IAA field secretary. Mrs. Raymond Hanley, Scott county, represented the Illinois Home Bureau Federation and Prof. J. C. Spitler, state leader of farm advisers, spoke for the extension service.

Spokesman for the local 4-H Club leaders was Mrs. Phil Goodwin, Will county, Edwin I. Pilchard, director of agricultural 4-H Club work in Illinois, presided as toastmaster. Other speakers included Robert B. Irwin, secretary of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce and Albert Eisner, Jr., president of the Illinois Chain Store Council.

Four prominent leaders were invited from each county, representing both agricultural and home economic 4-H Clubs. Sixty-seven counties are represented.

A group of 4-H Club leaders attending the 4-H Club Recognition Meeting in Springfield visit Lincoln's tomb.

STYLED FOR GLAMOUR

This high style sweater has a trick up its sleeves in the new, deep armholes. The high neckline adds fashion interest and is a perfect setting for your throat-hugging jewelry. Cable stitch insets decorate the front and sleeves and contrast with the smooth stockingette stitch. For free instructions send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn, Chicago 5, Ill.

Chest X-Rays Check On Tuberculosis Is Made In Kane County

HAVE you had a chest X-ray recently to check whether or not you are free from tuberculosis?

If you lived in the village of Hampshire, population a little over 650 in Kane county, you would have had the opportunity to have had the chest X-ray by the mobile unit of the Kane County Tuberculosis Association.

The Hampshire Home Bureau unit sponsored the mobile unit and spent one day in Hampshire making X-rays at the school, on Main street.

During the day 279 persons were X-rayed. The school was covered 100 per cent and most of the business houses cooperated. The five factories of the village were very enthusiastic and gave 100 per cent cooperation.

This service was free to all. The expense being met through the Christmas Seal campaign which has always been very enthusiastically supported by the Hampshire community.

for HOMEMAKERS

HOME BUREAU RESOLUTIONS FOR 1947

THE Illinois Home Bureau Federation 1947 resolutions are being presented to the county organizations throughout the state this spring.

Members of the committee on resolutions were Mrs. Carroll Colegrove, chairman; Mrs. N. C. Ackland, and Mrs. Gilbert Brown.

The resolutions are as follows:

"During this period of reconversion from war to peace, we re-affirm our belief in the American way of life, with its ideals of service and opportunity for all men.

"We urge that Home Bureau seriously consider the need of conservation of land fertility, of forests, of waterways, and other natural resources.

"We believe there must be more home training for tolerance toward those of different race, color, or religion.

"We would suggest that Home Bureau members make greater use of the library at Springfield, through the reading courses offered by the extension department.

"We endorse the present county school survey. We believe that each Home Bureau member should become informed in order that she may vote intelligently. We advise Home Bureau women to show a friendly and helpful attitude toward the teachers of the community, and to cooperate in all possible ways with the local schools.

"We wish to encourage the efforts being made toward an appropriation for a new building and new equipment for the home economics department of the University of Illinois.

"We suggest that each county board consider these resolutions, and that they include such projects as they deem most needed in their county program for study and action.

"Finally we recommend that these resolutions be spread on our records and that a copy be sent to each Home Bureau county."

President Shuman in his editorial on page 3 of the RECORD *decries the fact that so few farm homes have been modernized. Do you agree? Who is to blame? We'd like to hear from you. Address letters to IAA* RECORD *Editor, 608 South Dearborn, Chicago 5, Ill.*

STEPHENSON HOME BUREAU HOLDS MANY NATIONS TEA

"A Tea of Many Nations" was held in Stephenson county reports Mrs. Roger Heitkam for Home Bureau members.

Mrs. Samuel Taylor, Lena, spoke on her life in Lucknow, India, where she was a missionary for six years. She wore a lovely red silk costume embroidered in gold thread, which was a bridal sari from India. She also had many fine pieces of handiwork from India to illustrate her lecture. Many of the members and visitors also exhibited souvenirs from other countries.

Mrs. Ena K. Chesney, Home Adviser, told about the International Organization — Associated Country Women of the World. Home Bureau members in Stephenson county as well as every Home Bureau member in the state of Illinois belongs to this world-wide organization of homemakers.

"Friendship" games and folk songs of different countries were sung. Flags of the various nations decorated the tea tables. Mrs. William Miller and Mrs. Wesley Schaper, charter members, poured.

ACCESSORY SET

It's time to think of spring accessories. If you've never crocheted, here is your opportunity to learn. Both hat and shoulder bag are simple rounds of single crochet; the directions are written for the just-learning crocheter. Of course, experts will want an attractive hat and bag set like this, too. For free instructions send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn, Chicago 5, Ill.

These four Illinois 4-H'ers have been picked to represent state at National 4-H Club Camp to be held next June in Washington, D. C. From upper left: Irene Downey, Putnam county; Miriam Wrigley, Peoria; Loren Nelson, Marshall-Putnam; Orvan Peters, Kankakee.

PLAN 4-H CAMPS TO BLANKET ALL OF STATE

Every farm kid in the state that belongs to a 4-H Club will be in reach of a club camp if plans drawn by an advisory committee of farm and home advisers develop.

The plan, endorsed by delegates from the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Home Bureau Federation, envisions four district camps to be developed in the state.

Shaw-waw-nas-see will serve northern Illinois and the state 4-H memorial camp, east-central Illinois. Camp sites for western and southern areas are to be determined soon.

The committee also decided that fund-raising and fund-dispersing activities are to be centered in one controlling agency so groups can work together for the benefit of the state-wide camp program as a whole.

Donors will have the privilege of picking the camps to which their gifts are to go but if no designation is made money donated will go to camps most needing funds.

HARDIN COUNTY LEADS THE WAY

(*Continued from page 6*)

brary facilities be maintained, and that special classes be held for handicapped and exceptional children.

The report also recommends that the present 107 local school board members be replaced by one county board of seven members.

Following the announcement of the recommendations, Porter said: "Immediately there arose a clamor and tumult. It is a fine theory—but. It is not practical. . . .the consolidation will cost too much. . . .the bonded indebtedness will be too heavy a burden on the taxpayers. . . .there are no buses to transport pupils. . . .buses will cost too much. . . .the road system required for a consolidated school system will be too costly."

Most of the men on the committee point out that the county cannot afford not to educate its children in the best possible manner. The initial cost will be heavy, they admit, but the school system will be more efficient and will give far more for less in the long run.

Hardin county is not as extensively farmed as other Illinois counties. Some of its farms are isolated and 16,000 of its acres are part of the Shawnee National Forest.

Most Live Near River

The bulk of the county's 8,000 population lives in a two or three mile strip of land along the Ohio river. Here, too, are its three incorporated municipalities—Rosiclare, population 1800; Elizabethtown, 650; and Cave in Rock, 500.

In an area mining about 90 per cent of the nation's fluorspar (used in metal industry, mainly steel), Rosiclare is the wealthiest of the three communities and probably is more satisfied with the status quo than the others. Its tax evaluation equals that of the rest of the county combined.

Rosiclare and Cave in Rock have their own high schools and they don't want to give them up. But their geographical location makes their selection as the site of the county's one senior high school highly improbable. The committee recommendations, however, would not force either town to give up its high school if it didn't wish to.

In the uplands away from the river, the educational facilities for rural children are none too desirable. There are 27 one-room schools with 395 pupils which the committee would like to see relegated to history.

There are 1500 grade school pupils in the county for the seven schools recommended, and 300 high school students for the senior high school recommended. Obviously there just aren't enough students available for two first class high schools.

Hauling children from sparsely-populated areas is another problem that scarcely can be avoided. Without good roads the consolidation cannot be a success. With the county in one road district it is now stripped of all unnecesssary administrative inefficiency. Adequate machinery can be used throughout the county, not just in one township as in many Illinois counties. With sufficient funds a good job is not too much to expect.

Good roads even without adequate outside help are not beyond the realm of plausibility in Hardin county; neither are good schools. The school survey committee has advocated a system it believes practical, adequate under the circumstances, and good.

It remains for the public to voice its approval or disapproval so a plan of action soon may be followed. In doing so, they may well ponder the words of the editor at Elizabethtown: "The future of this country rests with the coming generation. They must be educated."

'THERE OUGHTA BE A LAW'

(*Continued from page 15*)

be sold for feeding purposes only, without showing a negative blood test, but these animals will be restricted and under quarantine while being fed.

Many farmers have had the sad experience Sam Brown had when they bought cattle which looked healthy and later proved to be infected with Bang's disease. Many times the loss caused by bringing in one of these infected animals was several times its actual value in the damage they caused in the rest of the herd.

The above law was written and designed for your protection, and complete enforcement of all of its provisions will be very difficult, but each of you can help!

Require a clean blood test on every cow you buy, and furnish the same on every cow you sell! In the long run you will be helping yourself and your neighbors.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Picture page entries should be addressed to Picture Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill. If you wish picture returned, enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Entries are judged on originality, clearness, and interest. Avoid shots of persons merely looking toward camera. Best picture receives $5. Others published receive $1.

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FARMERS SAVE ON PHONE RATE DECISION

Denial of an increase in telephone rates to the Illinois Commercial Telephone Company by the Illinois Commerce Commission will save rural and urban families in north central and southern Illinois $880,000 annually.

This is the estimate made by G. W. Baxter, director of claims and transportation for the Illinois Agricultural Association, after the decision of the commerce commission was made public recently.

An increase in rates was opposed by IAA representatives at five regional meetings held since last fall at Marion, Olney, Mendota, Paxton, and Monmouth on the grounds that the company was asking for a higher rate without first improving its service.

Many of the 180 towns affected were represented by local counsel or by counsel of the Illinois Municipal League, which took an active part in opposing the rate increase.

Farmers who appeared at these regional meetings, alleged that the telephone company's service and equipment were poor, Baxter said.

The commerce commission ruled that the company had not operated at an out-of-pocket loss, Baxter said, and for this and other reasons, the commission regarded its present rates as reasonable until such time as the company is able to prove otherwise.

Insure
THOSE GROWING CROPS

In 1946, we paid over one million dollars to insured Farm Bureau members to cover hail damage to growing crops. 28,000 Illinois Farm Bureau members were covered. Each year, more and more Farm Bureau members are protecting their year's income with this economical hail policy. See your friendly Country Mutual Fire agent today and get protection on those new crops. DON'T TAKE CHANCES ON HAIL

COUNTRY *Mutual* **FIRE** *Company*

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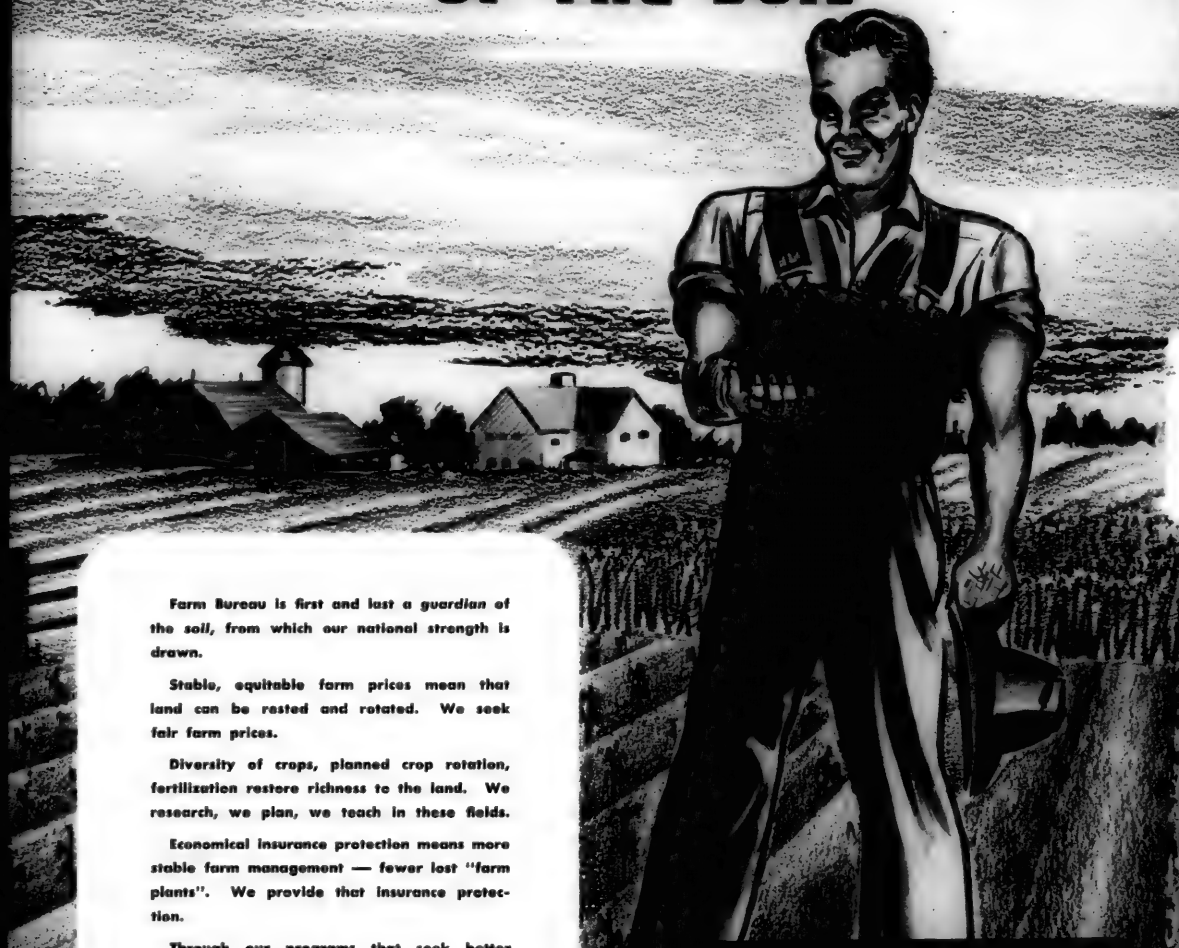
GUARDIAN
OF THE SOIL



Farm Bureau is first and last a *guardian* of the *soil*, from which our national strength is drawn.

Stable, equitable farm prices mean that land can be rested and rotated. We seek fair farm prices.

Diversity of crops, planned crop rotation, fertilization restore richness to the land. We research, we plan, we teach in these fields.

Economical insurance protection means more stable farm management — fewer lost "farm plants". We provide that insurance protection.

Through our programs that seek better roads, better schools, fair taxation, better farming policies we seek to make each acre of land return a *better living* in relation to what a year's cropping take out of the land and out of the man who crops it. This program is worthy of your strongest support.

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

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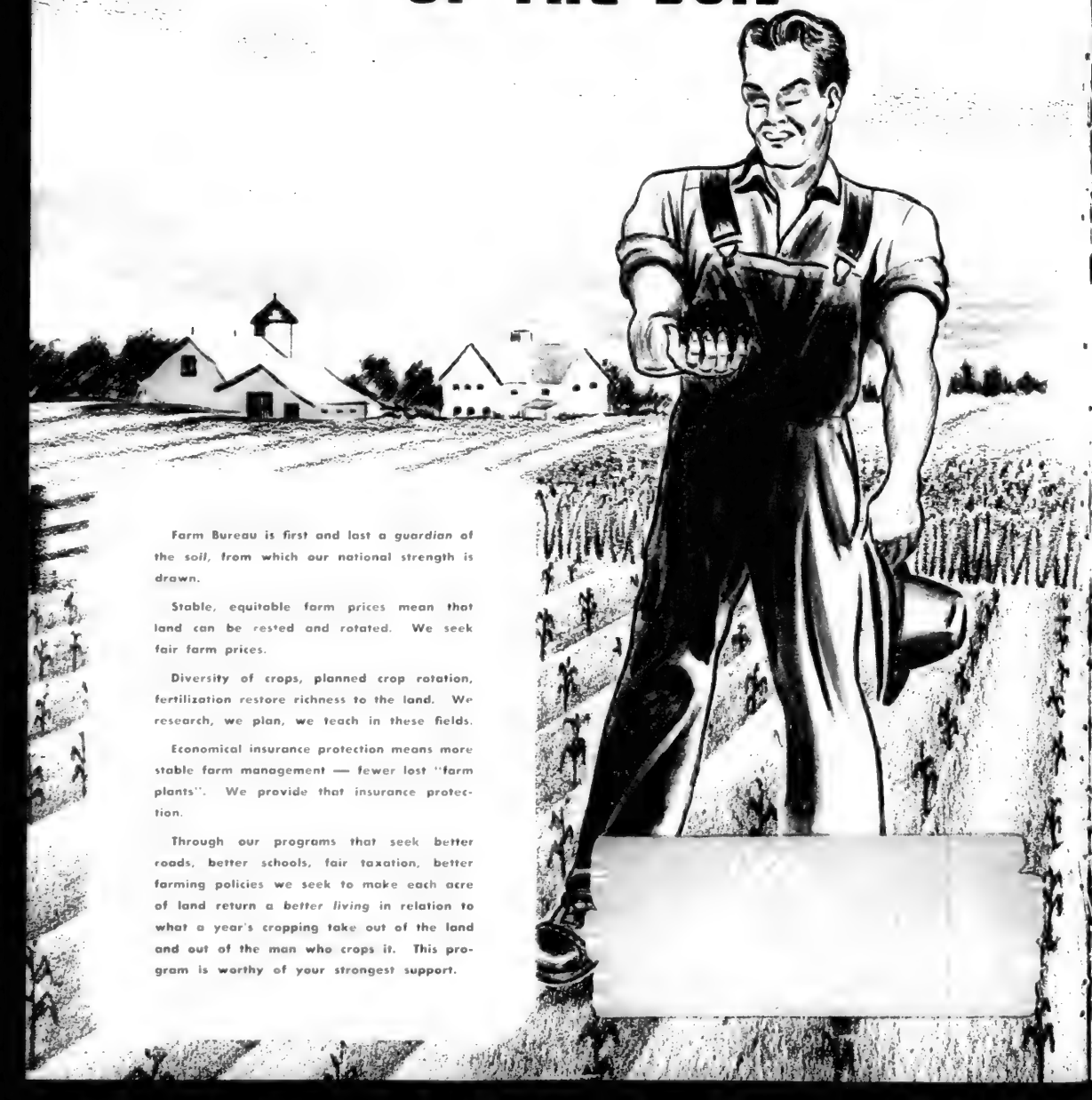

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MAY 1947

Blue Seal hog feeds have been improved to bring to the feeder a sound, simplified, economical program.

The protein content of Blue Seal Hog Supplement and Blue Seal Summer Supplement has been increased and our former Pig Supplement and Sow Supplement has been combined to fit practical feeding conditions.

HOG SUPPLEMENT

Protein content has been increased from 35 to 40 percent! It's more economical—you get cheaper gains because it will balance more farm grains. Should be fed to pigs 75 pounds and over.

PASTURE SUPPLEMENT

A 42 percent protein mixture of high quality animal and plant proteins containing *no alfalfa meal*. Formulated to meet the supplemental needs of those feeders who raise hogs on pasture. Very economical feed for hogs that have access to good pasture.

PIG AND SOW SUPPLEMENT

A highly fortified 35 percent protein feed. This new feed is a combination of our former Pig Supplement and Sow Supplement. They have been combined into this one highly fortified feed to meet practical feeding conditions on Illinois farms. Pig and Sow Supplement is to be fed with farm grains to sows during gestation and lactation and to pigs up to 75 pounds in weight.

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Blue Seal Feed Distributors offer a "Direct-to-farm Service" which saves time and expense. Adequate supply—Dependable delivery—Where you want it.

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

CHERRY BLOSSOMS, WORKERS & DRONES

By President Charles B. Shuman

THE famous oriental cherry trees in full bloom around the Tidal Basin in Washington, D. C., were a beautiful sight. We joined the thousands of tourists to stroll through the parks and buildings and other points of interest in the nation's capital.

As we stood beneath one cluster of fragrant blossoms I noticed that the flowers were attracting the same kind of bees that we have in Illinois. Busy worker bees were heavily laden with pollen and nectar which they would carry several miles to a hive where much of it probably would be consumed by the drones.

Washington is like that! Like the cherry trees it is beautiful. It has the hustle and bustle of the worker bees but it also has many thousands of drones. Unlike the bees in the hive, we have no effective system of eliminating the drones in Washington. Our federal offices and bureaus are filled with thousands of employees many of whom do little, if any, useful work and whose chief goal is to remain on the public payroll for the rest of their lives. Civil service has largely ceased to be a benefit to the public and has now become a device to maintain inefficient and unnecessary federal job holders at the expense of the tax paying public.

The purpose of our trip to Washington was not to see the cherry trees but rather to testify before the House Sub-Committee on Agricultural Appropriations. We were trying to reflect to Congress the thinking of you folks on the farms of Illinois when we asked for substantial reductions in appropriations. We urged a 20 per cent cut in administrative, office and salary expenditures at national and regional levels. We suggested that at least $100,000,000 could be cut from the Department of Agriculture appropriation without seriously reducing essential services.

However, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is not the worst offender in the matter of excessive spending of the taxpayers' money. In the Pentagon building alone there are more office workers today than there are citizens in the city of Bloomington, Illinois! Nearly 800 janitors are used in this one building with its 17 miles of corridors filled daily with milling throngs. Nearly two years after the end of the war with our Army and Navy forces largely disbanded we still have hundreds of "temporary" office buildings filled to overflowing with office workers submerged in red tape.

Your Congressmen have an unpleasant but necessary task to perform in reducing federal expenditures. I would like to suggest that we take a minute to write a few words of encouragement to our Representatives and Senators.

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Watching Alson Myers dust his peach trees.

Farmer's Friend

'IF I HAD MY LIFE TO LIVE OVER AGAIN I WOULD BE EITHER A FARMER OR A FARM ADVISER'

Talking Farm Bureau with Organization Director E. L. DeLay.

This is a tribute to the men who, over the past 35 years, have added to the esteem of their profession and to the betterment of Illinois agriculture. We take the career of the oldest farm adviser as fairly typical of the work these men have done.

NEXT October, F. J. Blackburn will start his 30th year as a farm adviser for the Marion County Farm Bureau. Blackburn's career covers most of the 35 years Illinois has had farm advisers and extends across the period over which agriculture has made greater progress than in all the previous century.

As the oldest in point of service of Illinois' 99 county farm advisers, Blackburn has had a front row seat at this moving drama in Illinois agriculture. And like most farm advisers, when he hasn't been a spectator, he has been one of the principal actors.

"If I had my life to live over again," Marion county's first and only farm adviser said, "I would be either a farmer or a farm adviser." For Blackburn believes that the farm adviser has grown in stature over the years to a station where he is respected for what he has done for the agriculture of his community.

But the farm adviser's lot hasn't always been so pleasant to contemplate. Farm advisers still work pretty hard. But life isn't so rough as it was in the "good old days" described by Farm Adviser Blackburn.

Imagine the days of no paved highways and bottomless, impassable country roads; and the weary hours of traveling by horse and buggy and later the crank-it-yourself, none-too-dependable automobile. Those were the days, too, of no tractors and little farm machinery and almost no electricity. Often the farm adviser had to travel by train then plod through the mud from the station to the farm house where he stayed overnight.

The farm adviser also has seen a great change in the attitude of the folks in his county. "When I started work," Blackburn said, "many resented being told they could do better. Now they know that only the well-informed farmer can be a success."

That is particularly true in fruit farming which is a major activity in Marion county. When Blackburn started as farm adviser fruit production consisted chiefly of apples and pears. Since then peaches have become more important than apples or pears.

And today a fruit farmer is a highly trained specialist in skills and equipment that have come into common use during the later years Farm Adviser Blackburn has served. Fine fruit now depends on good soil, climate, cover crops, fertilizers, spray and dusting equipment, insect, disease, and erosion control.

The farm adviser won't claim the credit for the many innovations in agriculture which have meant money in the pocket for the average farmer, but much of it is his just the same.

Blackburn recalls using movies to preach the gospel of sound agriculture when the flickers were an oddity to 90 per cent of the people in Marion county.

Like many devices used by farm advisers, the movies to Blackburn were a means to an end; the end being the realization of a healthy, diverse, and stable agriculture. Many of his fondest hopes have been realized and many are in the process of realization. His experience has been duplicated in numerous Illinois County Farm Bureaus.

Starting on a day's trip around the county the farm adviser gets his tank filled by Farm Supply Service Company man, Lester Henne.

Visiting the farm of Dean Beals, the farm adviser discusses dairying conditions with Beals (right) and his son, Harold Beals (center).

Inspecting a prized brood sow and its health litter of pigs owned by Harold Beals, the farm adviser voices his encouragement.

Discussing labor conditions with Farm Labor Assistant Bill Williams.

Encouraging the activities of farm youth, the farm adviser admires a pair of sleek Herefords raised by Donald Shanafelt, a 4-H club vice president.

The diversity of Marion county agriculture is evident in the fact that last year it had 58,000 apple trees, 200,000 peach trees, and 15,000 pear trees in production. Forty thousand of its acres were in soybeans, 30,000 acres in corn, 25,000 acres in alfalfa and sweet clover, and 10,000 acres in winter wheat. Beef and dairy cattle are common and hog-raising is widespread.

Blackburn has echoed the cry of the farm adviser for three decades: "Farming has no future unless the land is taken care of."

Going even further, he tells Marion farmers that their land will produce as much as the higher-priced land in northern Illinois if it is cared for. Building the soil is and has been his major project.

One of his proudest achievements is his pioneer efforts in the field of potash deficiency in southern Illinois. Recognizing his experience and knowledge of the subject, the American Potash Institute has given his field work and investigation wide publicity through published articles.

His years of effort are beginning to pay off. "I doubt that any farm in the county was completely limed 10 years ago," Blackburn said. "Now many are completely limed, phosphated and potashed. Two hundred tons of straight potash were used last year and more would have been used had it been available."

Agriculture, like history, will move on into the long years ahead but now and then the farmers of tomorrow will look back to say of the farm advisers of our day: "They built us a solid foundation."

Getting a first-hand report on the prospects for a bumper peach crop, he examines Fruit Farmer Joe Hale's peach buds.

Examining the results of 2-D4 weed killer with Glen Key, soil conservation service technician, he sees for himself.

Watching Alson Myers dust his peach trees.

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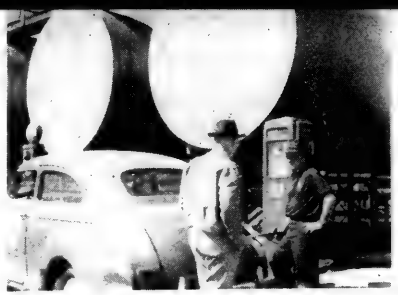

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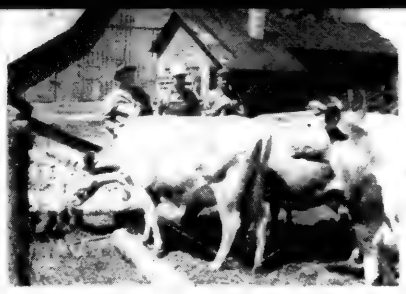

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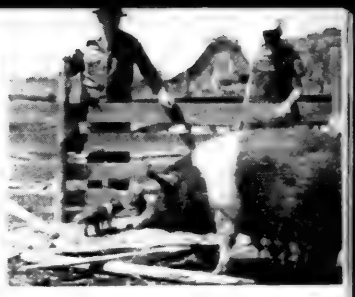

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The diversity of Marion county agriculture is evident in the fact that last year it had 58,000 apple trees, 200,000 peach trees, and 15,000 pear trees in production. Forty thousand of its acres were in soybeans, 30,000 acres in corn, 25,000 acres in alfalfa and sweet clover, and 10,000 acres in winter wheat. Beef and dairy cattle are common and hog-raising is widespread.

Blackburn has echoed the cry of the farm adviser for three decades: "Farming has no future unless the land is taken care of."

Going even further, he tells Marion farmers that their land will produce as much as the higher-priced land in northern Illinois if it is cared for. Building the soil is and has been his major project.

One of his proudest achievements is his pioneer efforts in the field of potash deficiency in southern Illinois. Recognizing his experience and knowledge of the subject, the American Potash Institute has given his field work and investigation wide publicity through published articles.

His years of effort are beginning to pay off. "I doubt that any farm in the county was completely limed 10 years ago," Blackburn said. "Now many are completely limed, phosphated and potashed. Two hundred tons of straight potash were used last year and more would have been used had it been available."

Agriculture, like history, will move on into the long years ahead but now and then the farmers of tomorrow will look back to say of the farm advisers of our day: "They built us a solid foundation."

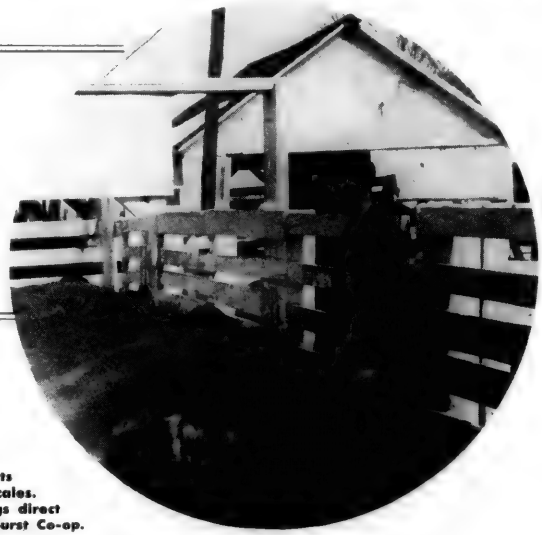
Getting a first-hand report on the prospects for a bumper peach crop, he examines Fruit Farmer Joe Hale's peach buds.

Examining the results of 2-D4 weed killer with Glen Key, soil conservation service technician, he sees for himself.

STRONGHURST GETS THE HIGH DOLLAR

HENDERSON COUNTY'S NEW CO-OP IS BRINGING AN ACTIVE MARKET RIGHT TO THE MEMBER'S DOOR

by **LEW REISNER,** IAA Field Editor



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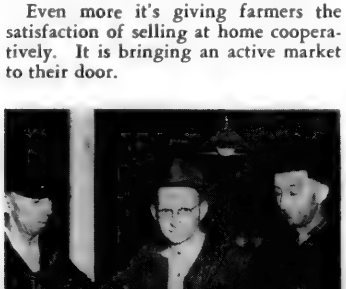

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Our Cover

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The building is in the form of a cross and is 379 feet from north to south and 268 from east to west. From the ground to the flagstaff's tip it is 405 feet. The circular foundation upon which the great dome rests is 92½ feet in diameter and is built upon solid rock.

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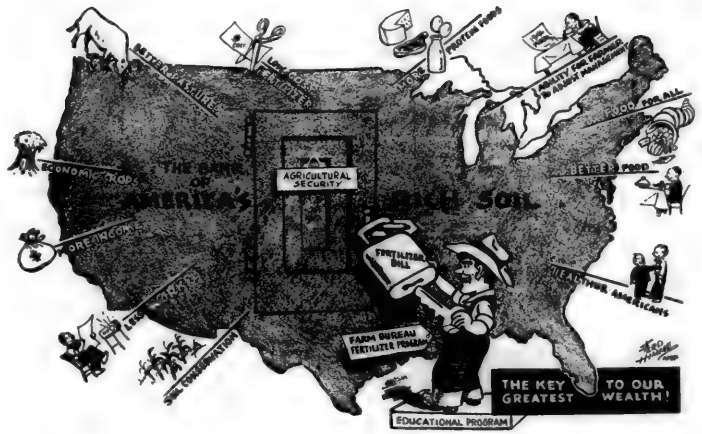

Fertilizer Bill Would Enrich Nation's Soil

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The bill's objective would be achieved by a widespread educational program, conducted by established agencies of the government, with the cooperation of farmers.

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In accordance with plans worked out, these farmers would test fertilizers in different combinations applied in varying amounts on the most important crops. These farmers would be required to keep careful records on each test, both as an aid to themselves and for the information of their neighbors.

Under the test program it is contemplated that some of the fertilizers, particularly high-grade fertilizers, might be provided to these demonstrating farmers at reduced cost. Under the provisions of the bill the farmer would, for the most part, buy his fertilizers at the going rate and through regular channels. Soil management practices, as well as fertilizer tests, would be carried on by this group of cooperating farmers.

Under the provisions of the bill, the state will be the key unit in the operation of the program, and the state Director of Extension will be the official responsible for administering the program. He would have the advice and assistance of a state committee composed of two farmers, the director of the experiment station, a representative of the fertilizer industry, and a representative of farmer cooperative organizations. Funds appropriated by Congress for the program will be allocated to the states.

National policy for the program will be formulated by a national committee advising with the Secretary of Agriculture. This committee would be made up of farmer representatives from 12 of the state committees, plus three representatives of the Association of Land Grant Colleges. The Secretary of Agriculture would communicate with the state committees and directors of extension through the Extension Service and the office of experiment stations in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The carrying on of this proposed program would necessitate an increase in the production of high analysis fertilizers, particularly phosphate materials. The fertilizer production capacity of the country would be increased in several different ways.

(a) The Tennessee Valley Authority, which now produces a limited quantity of high analysis phosphate fertilizers at Muscle Shoals, Ala., would build a plant for the production of triple superphosphate at Mobile, Ala. This plant would be an experimental plant where an effort would be made to try out, on a commercial scale, the blast furnace method of making triple superphosphate. Work done thus far on this experimental method indicates that the blast furnace method might be approximately 20 per cent cheaper than the electric furnace method. During the period of operation by TVA, half of the production of the plant would be made available for test demonstration programs. The rest of the material would be distributed through farmer cooperative organizations. The bill provides that TVA would be required to sell this plant within five years after its completion. This is one of the safeguards to keep government out of commercial business.

(b) The bill also provides that farmer cooperative organizations will be eligible to receive from the Farm Credit Administration long-time loans at reasonable rates of interest up to 80 per cent of the value for the purpose of building new phosphate and potash plants near supplies of raw materials. Loans may also be acquired for the acquisition of nitrogen-producing plants built during the war. Any cooperative securing one of these loans would be required to sell a certain proportion of their production to the government for the soil fertility program. Cooperatives acquiring these loans would make no claim for income tax exemption.

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(*Continued on page* 21)

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Heading up the grain merchandising program is the Illinois Grain Terminals Company with three affiliated river grain terminals: Havana River Grain Company to service Mason, Logan, Menard, Cass, Schuyler, McDonough and Fulton counties; Prairie Grain Company serving LaSalle, Lee, Henry, Marshall-Putnam, Stark, Woodford, Bureau and Peoria counties, and Western Illinois Grain Company serving Hancock, Henderson, McDonough and Warren counties.

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Western Illinois Grain has just completed a year's operation of its elevator at Dallas City, a working relationship has been completed with county organizations in McDonough, Hancock, Henderson and Warren counties. In all four counties, grain companies have been set up or will be organized immediately and these county companies will be members of Wesetrn Illinois Grain.

Prairie Grain has three elevators purchased and is about to let a contract for construction of an elevator at one of the sites. The sites purchased are at Lacon, Hennepin and Ottawa.

IAA Field Secretary G. E. Metzger also explained the "five-year plan" in the grain marketing setup which seems to have created confusion in the minds of some Farm Bureau leaders.

The grain marketing program of the organization, he said, calls for member elevators to become Farm Bureau type cooperatives, which means that the members of the cooperative elevators should ultimately all be Farm Bureau members.

The plan for achieving this objective is as follows: The prospective member elevators' boards of directors will agree to set a definite date, after which members of the cooperative will not be accepted unless they are Farm Bureau members.

As of that date, any and all members of the elevator who are not Farm Bureau members for all time to come, or for as long as they shall live, may enjoy the full rights and privileges of membership in the elevator cooperative, including patronage refunds, even if they do not see fit to become Farm Bureau members.

The five-year plan, as it is commonly spoken of, has to do only with the LEGAL SETUP of the elevator. If, after five years from the cut-off date set by the elevator's board of directors, the elevator has failed to make the necessary legal changes in its setup, then the elevator shall be dropped from membership.

In the livestock marketing program, reported by Homer Curtiss, chairman of the IAA board's marketing committee, the main activity at present centers around the establishment of new and additional cooperative concentration points for the marketing of hogs close to home. This in reality is the expansion of the operations of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, an associated company of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

New concentration points in operation are at Stronghurst, Freeport and Effingham. The latter is a branch of the Shelbyville unit. Points in the process of organization are in Hancock, Mercer-Rock Island, Henry and Adams counties. The old concentration points which are operating successfully are at Champaign, Bloomington, Paris, Danville, Shelbyville and Decatur.

All of these points are affiliated with the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association which acts as sales agency with its sales office at Decatur. The Decatur sales office gets the orders and bids from packers all over the country and relays this information to the managers of the concentration points. The hogs are weighed and graded by the local manager and the packer pays on the home weights. The local concentration point manager is under the direction of a local board of directors.

Another matter discussed at the Springfield meeting was that of creamery territories. IAA Marketing Chairman Curtiss pointed out that experience has shown that most of the territories allotted by Prairie Farm Creamery, IAA associated state company, to the 10 member creameries are too large.

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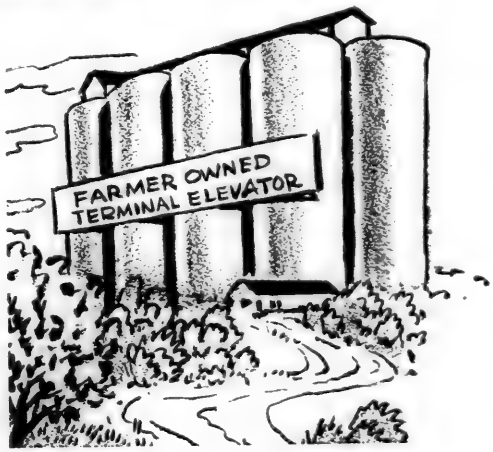

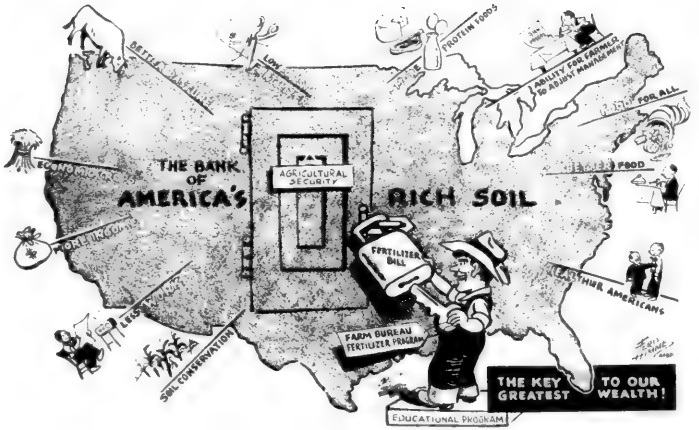

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Completing the chain of operations, county grain associations are being formed to tie in with the three river grain companies.

Havana River Grain has a new 70,000 bushel elevator that is expected to be ready to handle the wheat crop, and remodelling is started on the old elevator. Work has been started on a corn crib in connection with the new Havana terminal elevator. It will have bins for 12,000 bushels of ear corn and 8000 bushels of shelled corn.

Western Illinois Grain has just completed a year's operation of its elevator at Dallas City, a working relationship has been completed with county organizations in McDonough, Hancock, Henderson and Warren counties. In all four counties, grain companies have been set up or will be organized immediately and these county companies will be members of Wesetrn Illinois Grain.

Prairie Grain has three elevators purchased and is about to let a contract for construction of an elevator at one of the sites. The sites purchased are at Lacon, Hennepin and Ottawa.

IAA Field Secretary G. E. Metzger also explained the "five-year plan" in the grain marketing setup which seems to have created confusion in the minds of some Farm Bureau leaders.

The grain marketing program of the organization, he said, calls for member elevators to become Farm Bureau type cooperatives, which means that the members of the cooperative elevators should ultimately all be Farm Bureau members.

The plan for achieving this objective is as follows: The prospective member elevators' boards of directors will agree to set a definite date, after which members of the cooperative will not be accepted unless they are Farm Bureau members.

As of that date, any and all members of the elevator who are not Farm Bureau members for all time to come, or for as long as they shall live, may enjoy the full rights and privileges of membership in the elevator cooperative, including patronage refunds, even if they do not see fit to become Farm Bureau members.

The five-year plan, as it is commonly spoken of, has to do only with the LEGAL SETUP of the elevator. If, after five years from the cut-off date set by the elevator's board of directors, the elevator has failed to make the necessary legal changes in its setup, then the elevator shall be dropped from membership.

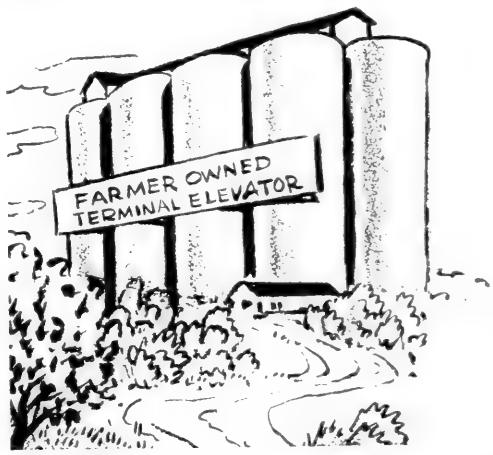
In the livestock marketing program, reported by Homer Curtiss, chairman of the IAA board's marketing committee, the main activity at present centers around the establishment of new and additional cooperative concentration points for the marketing of hogs close to home. This in reality is the expansion of the operations of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, an associated company of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

New concentration points in operation are at Stronghurst, Freeport and Effingham. The latter is a branch of the Shelbyville unit. Points in the process of organization are in Hancock, Mercer-Rock Island, Henry and Adams counties. The old concentration points which are operating successfully are at Champaign, Bloomington, Paris, Danville, Shelbyville and Decatur.

All of these points are affiliated with the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association which acts as sales agency with its sales office at Decatur. The Decatur sales office gets the orders and bids from packers all over the country and relays this information to the managers of the concentration points. The hogs are weighed and graded by the local manager and the packer pays on the home weights. The local concentration point manager is under the direction of a local board of directors.

Another matter discussed at the Springfield meeting was that of creamery territories. IAA Marketing Chairman Curtiss pointed out that experience has shown that most of the territories allotted by Prairie Farm Creamery, IAA associated state company, to the 10 member creameries are too large.

(Continued on page 21)



LEGISLATURE WEIGHS MEASURES OF VITAL INTEREST TO FARMERS

by PAUL E. MATHIAS

Secretary, Illinois Agricultural Association

MANY measures affecting farmers are before the present session of the Illinois legislature, but the General Assembly has been very slow to act upon them. Very little was accomplished during the first three months of the current legislative session. Members of both parties seemed content to let the work of the session drift in order that time might be devoted to the mayoralty election in Chicago. Returning after this election early in April, the members began to give serious attention to the work of the session.

Farm to Highway Roads

Of high interest to farmers is the report filed recently by the Farm to Market Road Commission which was appointed under 1945 legislation to study farm to highway road problems.

Reporting that 40,000 of the state's 75,000 miles of township and road district roads are of a primitive dirt road type, the Commission recommends:

That the state assume permanent responsibility for assistance to the township and road districts in providing all-weather surface highways from the farms to the main highways in Illinois.

That at least $15,000,000 be provided annually from a permanent source to effect a proper rural road assistance program.

The Commission stated that the most logical and defensible source of permanent revenue would be provided from a one-cent increase in the motor fuel or gasoline tax restricted to use on these roads. It proposes that the money be allocated among the township and road districts in the proportion that the mileage of township and road district highways in any township bears to the total mileage of this class of roads in the state.

As a requisite to state assistance, the Commission proposes that each township or road district be required to levy local taxes in the amount of the regular legal limit (.125 per cent of the full fair cash value).

This road program would be administered by the local highway commissioner and the county superintendent of highways. In general, the recommendations of the Commission follow the broad outlines of the legislation sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association in the 1945 legislative session under which the state first assumed responsibility for assistance in the construction of these local roads.

The Commission also recognized the serious problem in connection with bridges and has recommended that a survey be made in order that facts may be available upon which a program for assistance can be based. The Commission also would permit two or more road administrative units within a county to unite, upon referendum, for road administrative purposes.

School Legislation

There is an urgent demand that the legislature provide additional state assistance for schools. The School Finance and Tax Commission, also appointed pursuant to legislation enacted in the 1945 session, has recommended additional emergency state aid and also an increase in the general state assistance to schools.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is supporting measures for additional state assistance. However, it is not proposed that school districts shall be entitled to continue to receive these additional state funds unless they are efficiently organized. Now, school districts having an average daily attendance of less than seven pupils may not receive state funds unless the continued operation of the school is certified to be necessary by the county superintendent of schools.

It is proposed to raise this minimum attendance figure from seven to 10 in 1942, to 12 in 1951 and to 15 in 1953. Likewise, small high schools having an average enrollment of less than 10 pupils per grade would not be entitled to receive state aid. These proposals are in accordance with the recommendations of the Illinois Agricultural Association State School Committee and the Association is supporting them.

There are several proposals for simplifying reorganization procedure for schools. A number of the County Survey Committee would like to make their reports based upon the anticipated simplified reorganization procedure. Accordingly, it is proposed to postpone the date for the filing of the tentative reports of the survey committee from June 1 to Dec. 1, 1947 and the date for filing their final reports from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1948.

Home Economics Building

The Illinois Agricultural Association and the Illinois Home Bureau Federation are sponsoring legislation appropriating $2,000,000 to the University of Illinois for the construction and equipment of a home economics' building. The present facilities are outmoded and inadequate.

Tax and Appropriation Increases

There are many demands for additional appropriations from the state. Many of these demands are merited.

However, the legislature cannot meet the demands from present revenues even with the substantial surplus which the state has accumulated. Unless state taxes are increased, it will be necessary for the legislature to choose as between these increased demands and to allocate the funds available.

The 100 per cent assessment program, passed by a bi-partisan combination in the 1945 session over strenuous opposition of the Illinois Agricultural Association, will permit greatly increased taxes in most downstate areas.

There are many suggestions for amendments to the 100 per cent assessment legislation but as the IAA RECORD goes to press, no definite program seems to have been agreed upon or to be generally accepted.

Weed Law

The Illinois Agricultural Association and the State Department of Agriculture are sponsoring amendments to the weed and seed laws to further strengthen these laws.

Another bill supported by the Association and the Department would permit the county board in a county which desires to do so, to create a county weed control department. This department would be in charge of a county weed control commissioner who would supersede the township or road district weed commissioner. It is thought that the county weed control department could have spraying and other equipment for the control of weeds and that this equipment might be made available to landowners for a fee sufficient to cover operation costs. In a number of counties, the present arrangement is ineffective and it is thought that better results could be achieved under a county department.

Calfhood Vaccination

At present calves vaccinated between four and eight months of age are allowed to move freely until they reach the age of 20 months, even though they react to Bang's tests. Legislation to increase this age limit to 30 months, approved by federal authorities and practising veterinarians, was not opposed by the IAA. It has passed and is now effective.

Fertilizer Tags

The IAA approves the proposal of the division of foods and dairies of the State Department of Agriculture to do away with tags on fertilizer bags which are used only to collect department fees. The quality analysis would still be carried on the bag.

Daylight Saving Time

Farmers have consistently opposed daylight saving time. It results in many disadvantages to them and is confusing. However, only about 20 per cent of the people of the state live on farms. Daylight saving time is favored by urban groups. It would be impossible, the IAA believes, to secure legislation prohibiting daylight saving time during the summer months. If uniformity is to be had, it probably can be secured only by placing the entire state on daylight saving time.

Minimum Age for Drivers' Licenses

Legislation has been introduced to raise the minimum age for a driver's license from 15 to 17 years. The IAA would amend this proposal to permit children of 15 years attending high school, where there is no public transportation, to drive to and from school, and in other cases to provide that the minimum be placed at 16 years.

Butterfat in Ice Cream

The IAA is supporting legislation to increase the content of butterfat in ice cream to 12 per cent by weight of milkfat. During the war it was reduced to 10 per cent.

Farm Storage of Gasoline

The IAA safety department and the personnel of the Illinois Farm Supply Company have made suggestions to the IAA board of directors to govern the storage of inflammable liquids above ground. The IAA legal department is preparing a bill incorporating standards to govern such storage.

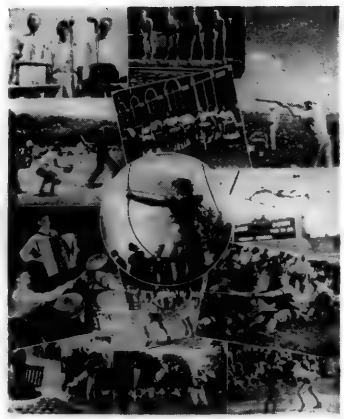
Free Gate at State Fair

The proposal of a free gate at the state fair was not opposed on the grounds that the IAA has long insisted on a policy that all pay or all be admitted free.

Albert Webb, IAA director from the 25th district, conducts a district meeting of Farm Bureau leaders at Carbondale. This is one of the regular meetings held by IAA directors in their district. At this session, Farm Bureau leaders asked for an open season on fox hunting for Southern Illinois, and voiced opposition to further establishment of wildlife preserves in the Crab Orchard area.

This is the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange's new cold storage building which is expected to be completed this summer. It will have a capacity of 60,000 bushels of fruit stored in baskets and somewhat more when stored in boxes.

Bigger & Better Sports Festival



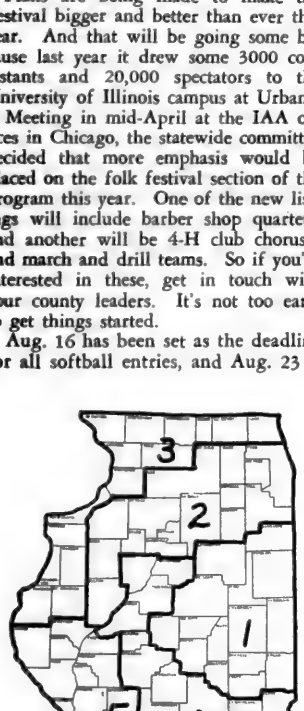
KEEP August 28 and 29 open dates on your calendar!

That's right — they're the days for the eighth annual Illinois Farm Sports Festival — the biggest fun event of its kind in the country.

Plans are being made to make the Festival bigger and better than ever this year. And that will be going some because last year it drew some 3000 contestants and 20,000 spectators to the University of Illinois campus at Urbana.

Meeting in mid-April at the IAA offices in Chicago, the statewide committee decided that more emphasis would be placed on the folk festival section of the program this year. One of the new listings will include barber shop quartets, and another will be 4-H club choruses and march and drill teams. So if you're interested in these, get in touch with your county leaders. It's not too early to get things started.

Aug. 16 has been set as the deadline for all softball entries, and Aug. 23 is the deadline for all other entries in the Festival.



Above are the six new districts which the state has been divided into for Sports Festival competition.

It also was decided to have the counties set up in 32 districts for Rural Youth Softball competition this year. District winners will compete at Urbana, and points also will be given for participation in district contests.

In order to spur competition this year, the state has been redistricted for the Festival. The map illustrated on this page shows the counties in the new districts.

Wrestling is being eliminated from the 1947 festival because of the past record of few entries, but tug 'o war will be a colorful event again.

The women plan to give more promotion to their events this year. Both teams and individuals will compete in table tennis, shuffle board, horseshoes and chair quoits. There will be two divisions in girls' table tennis, one for 4-H members and an open division for those over 16.

Softball will continue to be a big drawing card at the Festival with bowling nearing the top of the list.

A committee was scheduled to meet May 1 to work out the entertainment programs for the two days of the Festival program. There is considerable support for making the Friday afternoon program as big an affair as the Thursday night program in the University Memorial Stadium.

The Friday afternoon session usually has been held near Huff gym in front of a few temporary bleachers. It has been suggested that the Friday session be held in the Stadium and a special award ceremony be held to give proper recognition to Festival winners.

Chairmen named to the Festival events are: L. B. Culver, U. of I., woodchopping; Kenneth Flake, Henry, swimming; Mrs. Louise Foster, Bond, shuffleboard; Oliver Gaebe, U. of I., swing festival; Helen Garrison, Jefferson, table tennis; Lloyd Graham, Kankakee, skeet shoot; D. E. Hall, U. of I., 4-H physical fitness; H. W. Hannah, U. of I., rifle shoot; Ebb Harris, Grayslake, baseball; James Holderman, Grundy, trap shoot; A. C. Johnson, Kane, schedules; Don Karnes, IAA, track; Emmett Keim, St. Clair, 35'ers softball; Mrs. Orla Kemper, Marshall-Putnam, chair quoits; Mary Kitchens, Winnebago, girls' track; Duane Kuntz, Country Life, farm advisers versus IAA staff softball.

D. E. Lindstrom, U. of I., folk festival; Ellsworth Lyon, IAA, Rural Youth softball; Ralph McKenzie, U. of I., square dance jamboree; Charles Mayfield, IAA, co-chairman, special programs; F. E. Morris, IAA vice-president, softball; O. O. Mowery, Macoupin, all county softball; Eugene Mosbacher, McLean, county league softball.

J. T. Nelson, IAA, tabulation of results; Elizabeth Pace, DuPage, clock golf; W. B. Peterson, Illinois Farm Supply, co-chairman of special programs; E. I. Pilchard, U. of I., 4-H softball; Sam Russell, IAA tug 'o war; Lillian Schrader, Jersey, knot tying; H. J. Snider, U. of I., horseshoes.

Margaret Van Schoick, Wayne, girls rifle shoot; Clareta Walker, U. of I., co-chairman, women's events; Ray Watson, Mason, scoreboard and announcements; W. W. Whitlock, IAA, facilities; Jerry Trimble, Champaign, co-chairman, information.

Miss Eureth Freyermuth, LaSalle, ladies swimming; Miss Virginia Guthrie, Moultrie, dart throwing; Miss Miriam Morgan, Rock Island, ladies horseshoes; Mrs. Jane Pretchett, Shelby, ladies archery.

E. J. Barnes, Richland, volley ball; C. H. Becker, Illinois Farm Supply, bowling; Helen Bennett, Montgomery, ladies' bowling; William Bunn, Champaign, room reservations; Mrs. Clarence Castle, Will, girls' 4-H softball; Robert Castle, Country Life, umpire-in-chief; John Cox, IAA, co-chairman, information, and John Bryant, DeKalb, reporters.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AGAINST CONTROLS

In the March issue of the IAA RECORD you asked for the opinions of those who oppose government control of production. Although I am not now a Farm Bureau member, I have been for many years. My son has taken over my membership. Therefore, it is not altogether inappropriate that I should express my ideas in the RECORD.

It is easy to list some 22 reasons why we should not tolerate government production control, let alone ask for it. A few of these reasons are of tremendous importance because they have to do with the future freedom of not only farmers but all the people of the United States.

That reasons against government control of production have been asked for by the editor of the RECORD is a hopeful sign that IAA officials are beginning to question their wisdom in preaching to Farm Bureau members the doctrine of price regulation and production contols since Henry Wallace first introduced the doctrine in the depression period.

Now that the membership has been so thoroughly trained, it will be difficult to induce them to swing to the opposite. However, if Farm Bureau officials recognize their responsibility, they can follow no other course than to try.

The following is a very concise outline:

1. Controls generate more controls. When controls develop loopholes, as they always do, or cause disastrous results, the remedy is to clamp down more controls.

2. When controls are used, there are always evasions which largely render the controls ineffective.

3. Wholesale evasions induce contempt of the law, undermining the moral stamina of the people.

4. Controls, subsidies, and government payments tend to lower efficiency, as the individual relies on the government rather than on his own efforts.

5. Controls destroy self-reliance. When an individual is limited in his efforts, he gives up trying to do for himself.

6. Controls promote high cost farming. In a free economy the successful farmer is constantly seeking lower costs. Restraints make this more difficult.

7. Controls destroy the initiative and enterprise of the farmer. Any limitation lessens the opportunity for exceptional rewards for exceptional performance.

8. Likewise controls for the same reason discourage attempts to attain individual excellence, and narrow the fields in which excellence can be attained.

9. Farming must be managed by the man on the job. Economic controls are management by men in Washington who do not know the particular circumstances of each farm.

10. As always has happened in the past and likewise in present times in foreign countries, controls followed by more controls result in the farmer first becoming just a laborer, and then a slave.

11. Controls necessitate government by bureaus.

(a). Government by bureaus is government by decree. (b). Bureaucrats are accusers, judges, and juries all in one. (c). Inevitably bureaucratic government becomes dishonest. (d). It is practically impossible for individuals to obtain redress for wrongs. (e). Bureaucrats use their power to introduce "reforms". We are now hearing rumors that farmers who will not do this and that are not fit to farm the land and must be removed.

12. Controls will increase the number of government employes with, for the most part, non-productive, economic parasites, who must be supported by the producers.

13. Controls increase the cost of government. Administration, supervision, and policing cost tremendous sums. That means higher taxes.

14. In all bureaucracies the tendency is for the establishment of a vested interest by the bureaucrats. This then becomes the main object of regulations. The result is poverty for the people.

15. It is impossible for an individual or bureau to regulate satisfactorily prices and production for only one product, let alone for many. Who can set a correct price or quantity of production for corn which has dozens of different uses in all parts of the country, subject to various transportation rates, labor conditions, etc.?

16. Bureaucrats are political appointees. Controls will be established and administered by them. These politicians will be appointed and not elected by the people. The result is that the politicians will control the people. The people will not control the politicians. This is not representative government. Good-by democracy!

17. Controls can be and have been changed without notice for reasons other than the benefit of farmers. Why should the Republicans keep the Democrats' promises, and vice versa?

18. When securely established, controls often are used for purposes other than those originally intended. They often are used to force acceptance of irrevelent regulations in other fields, or to punish those who have not conformed in other matters.

19. Frequently an individual farm to attain efficiency, and sometimes even to survive as a business enterprise, must produce more than alloted.

20. Controls are infringements of the rights of private land ownership.

21. The essence of all dictatorships, whether Communist or Fascist, is control of the people by the government.

22. To enforce controls effectively national police, a Gestapo, an N.K.V.D. as in Russia, must be set up. We will become a police state, and government will be by fear — not by consent.

Let us stay free and prosperous.

"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

W. B. Taber Jr.
Edgar County

CALENDAR SUGGESTION

I notice in the RECORD many congratulations on the Lincoln calendar the Farm Bureau has put out this year. It is a nice calendar and one that I believe every Farm Bureau member enjoys and appreciates.

I presume you will soon be designing a calendar for 1948, and I would suggest that you put out a similar one based on the life of Washington or Jefferson. These men were leaders in agriculture as well as in other ways. I am sure such calendars will be appreciated again next year.

John M. Quindry
Wayne County

We like Mr. Quindry's suggestion and will keep it in mind for 1949. Our 1948 Calendar featuring American scenes already has gone to press.

VOTELESS HIRED MAN

Last week Kane County Farm Bureau came through a very successful Farm Bureau membership drive.

We are living in a world of thought and principles based on evil and good thoughts. We, the older members of Farm Bureau, have seen the results of sound, cooperative, instructive and neighborly thoughts. Our 4-H progress also has been based on cultivated thought on *right and wrong* ways of raising livestock, improving crops, and bettering home conditions for a better and a happier rural life.

Now our rural youth of today are our up and coming Farm Bureau and Home Bureau members of tomorrow and that means your boy and mine. They are our hired men, learning by doing — not forgetting our young women on the farm, our future home makers.

By the time you probably are wondering what is on my mind. The problem is this: Our Farm Bureau made new amendments, one being that a hired man may get Farm Bureau auto insurance by joining Farm Bureau and paying his $15 membership. Now that's fine! But it also says that the hired man has *NO vote*. Now you tell me, how can you *be* a member of Farm Bureau and still *not be* a member? Is Farm Bureau based on commercialism?

When a lawyer has a case he looks for a weak link in thought and when he sees his opening the case is his.

You have a mighty weak link of thought in the hired man amendment, that! The big insurance companies are trying to corrupt our Farm Bureau set-up and poison the young man's or young woman's thoughts towards every good trait we have cultivated in them. It also makes it harder for our future Farm Bureau drives.

Farm Bureau directors wake up! Stop and take a look at your 1947 calendar. Look that man Abraham Lincoln in the face. Stop to think of his life based on good godly thoughts and equal rights for all.

Yours for a healthy and sound thinking Farm Bureau,

Kai S. Warner
Kane County

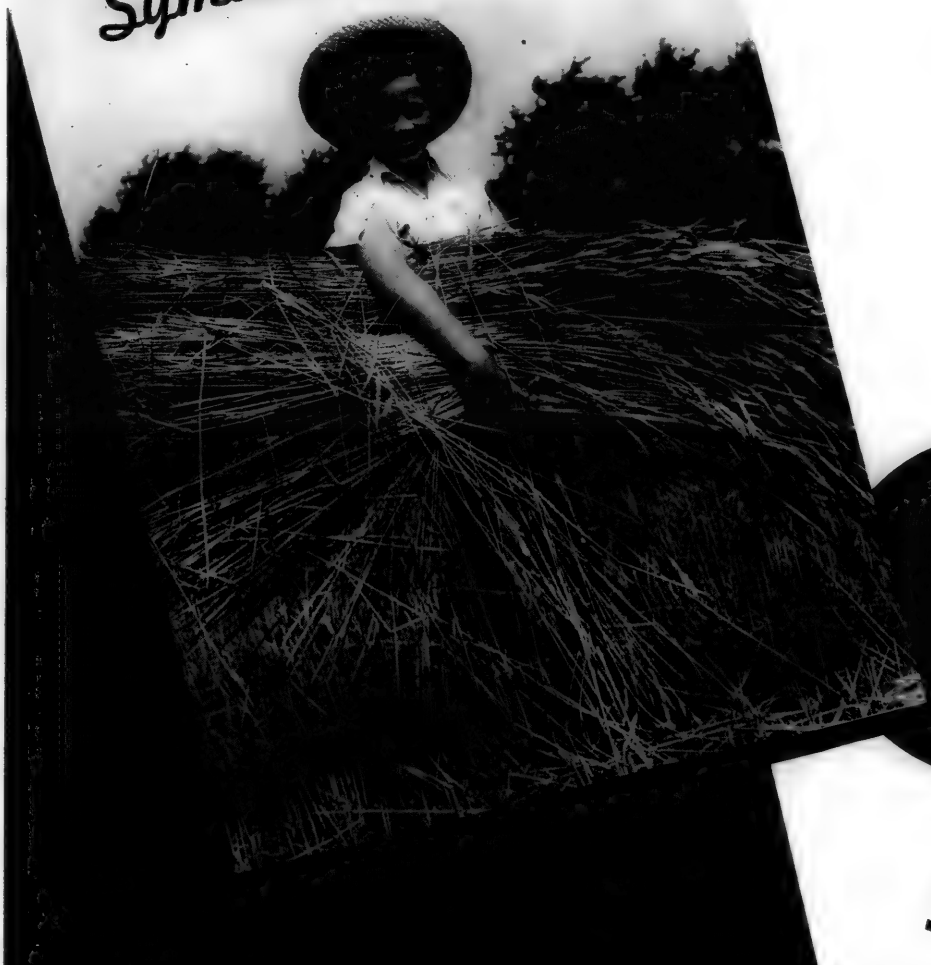
IAA Organization Director O. D. Brissenden makes the following answer:

"Your opinion on this matter is certainly appreciated. It should be pointed out, however, that the recent changes in policy resolutions approved at the 1945 annual meeting did not change the policy to which you refer. The by-laws and policy resolutions have for many years provided for two classes of membership — associate and regular. These policies were established with the approval of the membership and can be changed only with the approval of the membership.

"Regular membership is reserved to those who are actual producers of agricultural products. The classification of the hired man as an associate member is based on the thought that he does not share in the economic hazards of production and is the employe of a producer of agricultural products rather than the producer of agricultural products. As an associate member he does have all the advantages of services offered by the Farm Bureau with the exception that he cannot vote or hold office. These privileges will come with regular membership when he becomes a producer of agricultural products in his own right."

Now $300,

Symbol of Security



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ry Life belongs to Farm Bureau people in Illinois. 162.21 in dividends were returned to you on last year's operation. Country Life is operated by leaders selected by Farm Bureau members. Country Life is especially planned to serve the specialized needs of farm families. Country Life through its experienced, trained agency force provides valuable and unbiased insurance counsel to farm people. Your Country Life agent is close to your needs and problems, yet has insurance training second to none.

Whether you carry a lot of life insurance or none at all, it will pay to you talk with your Country Life agent. He can make your future more secure.

COMPLETE LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM

ou friendly, experienced Country Life agent help you select the policy or policies best suited ur needs — Ordinary Life, for low cost protection; Endowment at 65 Policy, for carefree re- ent; 20 Pay Life, for paid up protection; 20 Year Endowment, to provide a fund for some al purpose; Home and Family Protector policy, to make sure a mortgage will be paid if you efore it matures. Whatever your plans, underwrite them with a Country Life policy. It's ne way to guarantee your future.

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Membership Hurdles 140,000 Mark Set For 1947

COUNTY Organization Directors and the IAA organization department may take a bow. With the April 1 report on Farm Bureau membership, IAA Organization Director O. D. Brissenden announced that the year's goal of 140,000 has been surpassed. The official report revealed that membership on April 1 had reached 142,375!

Congratulations from the American Farm Bureau Federation were extended by Wilfred Shaw, former IAA director of milk marketing recently promoted to secretary-treasurer of the AFBF.

The new membership figure reflects the steady growth in Farm Bureau membership during the past several years. When the goal of 140,000 by Sept. 30, 1947 was set at the IAA annual meeting last year, it appeared to be a sizeable figure to shoot at. But when IAA Director Otto Steffey, chairman of the IAA organization-information committee, challenged the organization department to raise the membership to 140,000, Brissenden said his organization men would do it.

At that time, Brissenden said: "The growth in Farm Bureau during the past year has been phenomenal. It should continue during 1947 and the goal thrown out by Mr. Steffey should be attained."

The organization department has done that and more. From Oct. 1, 1946 to April 1, 1947 membership has risen 15,649 as compared with an increase of 15,174 from Oct. 1, 1945 to Oct. 1, 1946.

President Charles B. Shuman of the IAA echoed his statement of last November when he said: "This rapid advance is a tribute to the sound program of service to farmers offered by your organization. It is also a tribute to the ability and loyalty of our organization staff and especially to the thousands of Farm Bureau members who have served as volunteer workers."

BOND COUNTY FARM ADVISER HAROLD KUHNEN DIES OF HEART ATTACK

Harold Kuhnen, 44, farm adviser at Bond county since 1944, died suddenly April 13 of a heart attack, according to word received as this issue of the IAA RECORD went to press.

Mr. Kuhnen's death was a shock to his Bond county friends and to his coworkers in farm adviser circles in Illinois. The warmth of his friendly personality will be greatly missed in Farm Bureau circles.

Mr. Kuhnen was born Aug. 23, 1903, in Highland. He was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1925. Following graduation he worked as a fieldman for Beatrice Creamery Company at Champaign and Charleston. He went to Greenville in 1938 as fieldman for Pet Milk Company, and in September, 1944, he was named farm adviser in Bond county.

Mr. Kuhnen leaves his wife and three children: Ted L., 11; Linday Kay, 4, and Louis 2½ years old. He also leaves his mother and one sister of Highland.

TAX RATES STILL MAINLY A LOCAL MATTER

THE first tax bills since the adoption of the 100 per cent assessment program have been or soon will be received by Illinois property taxpayers. In many instances the taxes are greatly increased.

There is a tendency for local officials to disclaim any responsibility for this increase and to attempt to shift all responsibility for increased taxes to state authorities.

While action of the state legislature and state authorities made a part of this tax increase possible, the entire responsibility for tax increase cannot be placed upon the state. The 100 per cent assessment program was forced through the 1945 session of the state legislature in its closing days with a narrow vote margin by a bi-partisan combination of the state administration and the Chicago City Hall. The Illinois Agricultural Association and others bitterly opposed this legislation, pointing out some of the confusion and the increased taxing power likely to result.

The individual property tax bill is determined by two principal factors, namely, the amount of the assessment on the property and the amount of levy or demand made by the local officials. The 100 per cent assessment program raised the amount of the assessment on all property.

The governing body of each local governmental unit, whether county, school district or other agency, determines the amount to be levied or demanded of property within their particular unit. If the local governmental officials have carefully estimated and anticipated the requirement of their particular governmental unit and then have levied only a sufficient amount to meet these needs, the taxes ordinarily will not be greatly increased.

The governmental unit would levy or demand only that amount which it reasonably needs, regardless of the fact that it may have a great deal of additional, unused taxing power. It would not use the maximum rate.

However, if local officials, without taking the trouble to carefully and intelligently estimate their needs, blindly levy the maximum rate permitted by law regardless of the amount that such a levy may produce, then the tax bill may be greatly increased. The amount of money produced under the maximum rates permitted by the 100 per cent assessment program may substantially exceed the needs of the particular governmental unit.

The action of the state in adopting the 100 per cent assessment legislation gave local government units the means by which they may substantially increase local taxes. But the amount of the local levy or demand, what the taxpayer has to pay, is determined by the local governmental officials.

In the past, taxpayers too often have concentrated attention only upon the amount of the assessment upon their property. They have ignored the amount of the levy or demand made by the local officials. Under the present law, it is more important than before that attention be given to the amount of the levy or demand made by the local officials. With greatly increased taxing power, this demand ordinarily will determine the amount of the taxes extended and the amount of the tax bill.

Your Child and Rural Schools

IF RURAL people will keep the welfare of the child as the main guide post in school reorganization, there's a good chance they will avoid shortsighted planning. This was one of the major points brought out at the recent Illinois Conference on Rural Education held recently at Springfield. The conference, attended by county school survey committee members, rural educators, school officials and representatives of various interested groups, was sponsored by the Illinois Rural Education Committee. Dr. D. E. Lindstrom, University of Illinois, is chairman, and John K. Cox, IAA director of rural school relations, is vice-chairman of the committee.

School reorganization, it was reported, is moving ahead in Illinois, but some folks are "jumping the gun" and forming "protective" school districts in order to prevent being absorbed by other groups.

It also was pointed out that some reorganization isn't much improvement over the old setup. The problem won't be solved by consolidating a couple of small schools.

Earl J. Hughes, chairman of the McHenry county school survey committee, and a member of the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association, asserted that the reorganization in progress must be integrated with the final plan of the survey committee.

Resolutions committee drafting action on rural school problems at the Illinois Conference on Rural Education, left to right, are: Luther Black, office of state superintendent of public instruction; Lyman Bunting, Ellery, IAA director; Harlan Boom, chairman, Coles superintendent of Schools; Mrs. J. S. Woodburn, Rock Island; Mrs. Joseph May, Libertyville; John Butterfield, Christian county; George Hayes, Henry county survey committee chairman, Dr. J. A. Spiekerman, DeKalb survey committee, and Dr. D. E. Lindstrom, U. of I.

The question of bad roads as a barrier to good reorganization plans was brought up. But one school survey member said they couldn't afford to sit around with poor schools until the roads were approved.

In some areas, such as Pulaski county, the problems of poor schools and poor roads are being attacked at the same time.

Pulaski county folks are recommending a county unit school district and a county-wide road district.

The unit school district is being favored because the folks want a 1947 educational model that will provide for growth and development with changing conditions. The unit district is flexible enough so that it can go in pretty near any direction. This type of district is one that maintains schools for grades one to twelve under one board of directors. It can have as many attendance units as desired and it makes the most efficient use of teachers, equipment, buildings and transportation.

Adequate representation on the board of directors of a unit district eliminates any fear of losing local control.

While the Illinois Conference on Rural Education is not an action group, its members represent many action groups, and therefore drafted some resolutions to show its position on various school problems.

The conference urged speedy enactment of legislation to enable the recommendations of county survey committees to be put into effect simply and practically.

Specifically they asked: for legislation requiring the approval of the county survey committees before further changes in present district boundaries may be considered.

Provision for a partial report or other means for a survey committee to call an election in certain territory prior to the complete report.

Provision for the extension of time until preliminary and final reports are due to enable committees to take advantage of pending legislation.

Provision of special financial inducements for the formation of community units districts serving pupils from the kindergarten through the 12th grade, and through the 14th grade where advisable by special state aid provisions for transportation, current educational and building programs.

The granting of additional power to the state advisory commission especially in matters pertaining to county boundary lines where local committees have not reached satisfactory agreement.

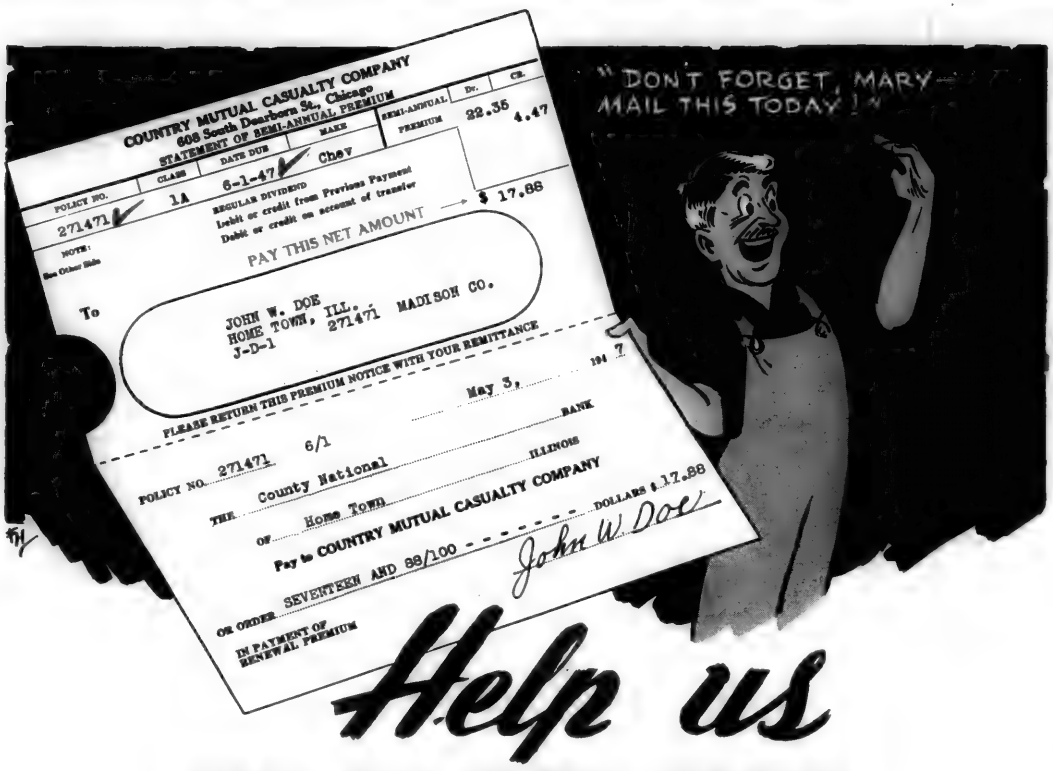
The drastic and early limitation of recognition to small high schools which are far less defensible than small elementary schools and far greater factors in impeding sound reorganization; to this end we deem 20 pupils in average daily attendance per grade as not too drastic a minimum in 1948.

They also recommend that legislation be enacted to permit the inclusion of a dual control district in a consolidated district by one election called under the school survey law, the whole consolidated district to be a unit control district.

Endorsement also was given to a single salary schedule of equal pay for equal training and service and urged immediate positive steps to accomplish this end.

A state survey committee was formed by the conference and held its first meeting March 28 in the Illinois Agricultural Association offices, Chicago.

Members of the committee are: Ralph L. Ostrander, McHenry county, chairman; George Hayes, Henry, secretary; Frank Shetter, Rock Island; R. C. Moore, Macoupin; Jeffrey Hughes, Franklin; H. P. Ash, Macon; Thomas J. Culbertson, Effingham, and H. T. Marshall, LaSalle. Purpose of the committee is to facilitate the study of mutual rural school problems and to promote legislation designed to make sane reorganization possible.



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By

- *Mailing Renewal Premium Check Upon Receipt of First Notice.*
- *Enclosing Copy of Premium Notice.*
- *Always Identifying Payments and Correspondence by Policy Number and the Date Your Premium Is Due.*

(The place to find these facts are check-marked in the same notice illustrated above.)

FOLLOW THE ABOVE SUGGESTIONS FOR BETTER SERVICE AT LOWER COST!

Your Company is going to receive about 50,000 requests for policy changes this year.

Your Company is going to write 35,000 new Auto and Farmers General and Employer's Liability policies in 1947.

Your Company in 1947 will receive reports of 50,000 claims.

See your friendly Country Mutual Casualty agent at the Farm Bureau office for your auto insurance needs.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois

IAA Names New Director and New Manager

I. E. PARETT, 50, Danville, Vermilion county farm adviser since 1935, has been named secretary of general services for the Illinois Agricultural Association, according to an announcement by President Charles B. Shuman.

I. E. Parett

This is one of the new staff posts set up through an administrative reorganization plan approved by the IAA board of directors last fall.

IAA departments which are under the direction of the secretary of general services are research, property taxation, road improvement, rural school relations, safety and public health, veterinary medical relations and soil conservation activities. A director of the latter department is yet to be named.

Parett is scheduled to take over his new duties June 2. A native of Indiana, Parett was graduated from Purdue University with a degree in agriculture in 1922. Following graduation he taught vocational agriculture and served as principal of Saunemin Township High School.

In 1930 he was named farm adviser of Morgan county and continued in that position until Sept. 1, 1935, when he went to Vermilion county as farm adviser. At the present time Parett is vice-president of the Illinois Farm Advisers Association.

He has been active in civic and church affairs in Danville, a member and former Sunday School superintendent of St. James Methodist Church and a past president of Danville Rotary Club.

His family is comprised of Mrs. Parett, a son, Dick, a daughter, Janet, both students at the University of Illinois.

DALE A. Rouse, 35, a fieldman for the livestock marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association for the past 18 months, has been named manager of the Illinois Wool Marketing Association. He will assume his new duties June 1.

Dale Rouse

Rouse has been a fieldman in the east central Illinois district with headquarters at Danville where he lives. He is a former employe of the Vermilion County Livestock Association.

He entered army service in 1942 as a private and rose to the rank of captain in field artillery serving at the battlefronts in France and Germany.

Rouse was born on a Wyoming cattle and sheep ranch and came to Illinois in 1937. He is married.

He will take over the duties formerly handled by Secretary Manager S. F. Russell and will devote his time to the development of better wool marketing facilities and the encouragement of greater participation by Illinois farmers in cooperative wool marketing.

. . . HE LOVES ME NOT

HE LOVES ME!

YES, THE BOSS DOES LOVE YOU, PORKY, for the way you, and other pigs like you, have helped retire that old plaster on the farm! That's why you've been vaccinated with Farm Bureau Serum — to make sure you bring a return on the investment he has in you.

REMEMBER: The smaller the shoat
The cheaper the shot!

ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION

Shorts in the News

Eldon Powel, 33, farm adviser in Brown county, has accepted a position with Illinois Farm Supply Company as district sales manager in the feed and plant food department, distribution division, effective June 1. Powel will serve approximately 28 member companies in the DeKalb and Bloomington districts.

Powel became farm adviser in Brown county two years ago, after previously serving Warren county as assistant farm adviser and organization director. Prior to his entry into Farm Bureau work, he spent almost seven years as a vocational agriculture teacher. He is a graduate of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, class of 1938. He is married and has one daughter four years old.

An Australian, Dr. Alexander K. Sutherland, has been added to the staff of the College of Veterinary Medicine staff of the University of Illinois. Sutherland graduated from the University of Sidney in 1937. Another addition to the college is Dr. J. E. Prier, a 1946 graduate of Cornell University.

Herman L. Schuette has been hired by Douglas and Moultrie county as youth assistant in charge of 4-H and Rural Youth activities. Schuette attended the College of Agriculture and until recently has been farming in Madison county.

Manning Kessinger, Macoupin county, is the new assistant farm adviser for Champaign county. A graduate from the College of Agriculture at Urbana and veteran of the last war, Kessinger has been teaching vocational agriculture at Tolono.

American Farm Bureau President Edward A. O'Neal and state Farm Bureau Presidents Ransom Aldrich, Mississippi, and Hassil Schenck, Indiana; and AFBF Research Director T. K. Cowden are representing Farm Bureau at the International Federation of Agricultural Producers conference in The Hague, Holland, May 12-23.

August 28 and 29 are the dates set for the eighth annual Illinois Farm Sports Festival which will be held again on the campus of the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana.

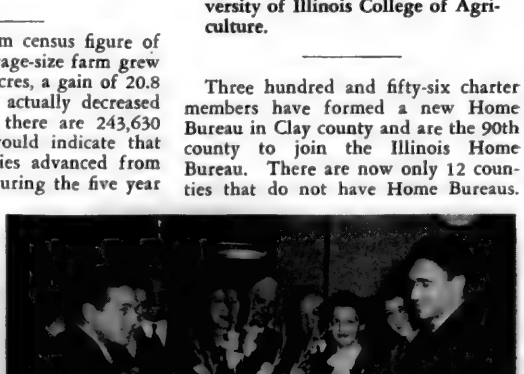
Iowa Farm Bureau predicts a membership of 125,000 and has already exceeded its 1947 goal by more than 1,000 members. The goal was 115,000 and now membership is more than 116,000.

Henry county last year on an experimental basis offered its members an insect spraying service for barns, barnyards and livestock. About 90 farms were sprayed, principally for flies and fleas. It proved so successful that a new portable spray outfit has been ordered for next season.

The ninth state-aid cancer diagnostic center has been opened at the Passavant Memorial Hospital in Jacksonville. Other clinics are located in Chicago, Evanston, East St. Louis, Champaign, Rockford, Springfield, DuQuoin and Peoria.

Havana River Grain Company will build a large ear corn processing building in connection with the new terminal elevator in Havana. It will be a wooden building with bins for 12,000 bushels of ear corn and 8000 bushels of shelled corn.

Although the farm census figure of 1945 shows the average-size farm grew from 174 to 194.8 acres, a gain of 20.8 acres, farm tenancy actually decreased by 402,850. Since there are 243,630 fewer farms this would indicate that 160,000 farm families advanced from tenants to owners during the five year period.



Marking the 20th anniversary of the Country Mutual Casualty Company, President Charles S. Shuman of the Illinois Agricultural Association (right) cuts the birthday cake and offers first slice to Frank V. Wilcox, Country Casualty manager.

Walter S. Batson, Shelbyville, has been employed by Illinois Farm Supply Company to head up member company relations activities, according to an announcement by C. H. Becker, manager. Batson will take up his new duties June 1. Batson has been farm advisor in Shelby county for the past 16 years. Previous to his going to Shelby county, he served as vocational agriculture teacher in Ridgefarm, Ill. He was born and reared on a farm in Wabash county and received his degree in agriculture from the University of Illinois in 1924.

Batson's work will bring him in contact with boards of directors and managers of member companies of Illinois Farm Supply Company on matters of policy and genetal relationship subjects. This position was created in the reorganization that took place in Illinois Farm Supply Company Jan. 1.

Effingham county opened its new cooperative stockyards at Effingham April 1. Frank Grieme has been hired as manager. Hogs and veals are being bought direct. Sheep and cattle will be bought or shipped to a terminal market as desired by the producer.

Hadley R. Read, assistant editor in agricultural extension at Iowa State College, will become extension editor of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in June.

The rural pastors' short course will be held May 19-23 at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Three hundred and fifty-six charter members have formed a new Home Bureau in Clay county and are the 90th county to join the Illinois Home Bureau. There are now only 12 counties that do not have Home Bureaus.

DAIRY FARMER FINDS IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

By W. J. SWAYER*
President, Pure Milk Association

THE American Dairy Association is the dairy farmer owned and controlled medium through which he is enabled to convey to the consuming public the true story of his unexcelled health-giving product. Throughout the history of this relatively young organization which was conceived by the dairy farmer himself, he has been slowly but soundly building an instrument which will continuously enable him to bring to the consumer on a national basis through advertising, promotion and research, a better understanding and appreciation of the value of dairy products.

Individually, the dairy farmer can do little to advertise his product. Collectively, through pooling a very small individual contribution, he can create a fund which will by proper application return him manyfold his investment.

The effectiveness of the American Dairy Association has been proved. The need to expand and enlarge the program is apparent to all. Long range planning is required. I know that every dairyman, regardless of the outlet for his milk, would insist, if he were properly informed, that this activity be expanded, and would willingly give the relatively small contribution to make it possible. The job of informing the average dairyman rests with the leaders. Every dairyman's organization recognizes the need and endorses the program. The Illinois Milk Producers Association and Prairie Farms Creamery affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association have endorsed the expanded program.

When we as dairy farmers realize that by investing 1 cent per pound butterfat produced in the month of June, we are enabled to carry out a year-round sales and promotional activity for our product, we would be poor businessmen to fail to take advantage of it. In other words, by investing less than 2/10 of 1 per cent of the value of our butterfat, we can develop a national year-round advertising program. Where can we make a better investment?

*Vice-president, American Dairy Association; president, Dairy Products Promotion.

Dairy Products Promotion, the Illinois unit of the American Dairy Association, has endorsed the expanded program. The collections will be made from June deliveries at the rate of 1c per pound butterfat. Insist that the buyer make the deduction and forward it to Dairy Products Promotion, Inc., 28 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois.

I know you feel as I do that a job that is worth doing is worth doing well. Let us all do our part to make our American Dairy Association even more effective than it has been in the past.

GRAIN MARKETING PROGRAM MAKES RAPID PROGRESS

(*Continued from page* 9)

The IAA marketing committee recommends that if new plants are built to serve more Farm Bureau members, it would be better to re-allocate some of the present territories than to establish branch plants within the existing territories.

New plants, the committee recommended, should be constructed at strategic points in the territory, with the chief objective being better service to producers. New plants should be so located that they will bring about the least amount of interference with present facilities.

The IAA committee further believes that the sale of stock to build such facilities should take place in the vicinity of the plant, and that stock held in present facilities by producers located in the newly allocated territory, be adjusted.

O. D. Brissenden, IAA director of organization, in announcing that Illinois Farm Bureau membership has passed the 140,000 mark, asserted that the big job ahead is to see that every member has an opportunity to use the services of his organization. He declared that the participating member does not cancel his membership, but the non-participating member cancels with regularity.

Other reports given at the Springfield meeting which appear on other pages of this issue of the IAA Record were: fertilizer program, by Field Secretary Metzger; wool marketing, by L. L. Colvis, IAA secretary of marketing; state legislative report, by Paul Mathias, IAA secretary, and national legislation, by IAA President Charles B. Shuman.

STAFF DIRECTORY OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION & ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

Sec'y, Organization & Information	G. E. Metzger
Sec'y of Marketing	L. L. Colvis
Dairy Marketing	E. E. Houghtby
Grain Marketing	George H. Iltner
Legal	Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing	S. F. Russell
General Office	C. E. Johnston
Organization	O. D. Brissenden
Personnel	W. E. Scheer
Publicity	Creston Foster
Research	L. H. Simert
Road Improvement	Charles Mayfield
Rural School Relations	John E. Cox
Safety and Public Health	W. W. Whitlock
Special Services	Roy P. Johnson
Property Taxation	Bert Vandervliet
Transportation-Claims	G. W. Baxter
Vet. Medical Relations	C. D. Van Houweling
Young People's Activities	Ellsworth D. Lyon

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Country Life Ins. Co.	A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Country Mutual Fire Co.	J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Country Mut. C'a'lty Co.	F. V. Wilcox, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Auditing Assn.	C. E. Strand, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Service Co.	Donald Kirkpatrick, Sec.
Ill. Co-op Locker Service Co.	C. F. Musser, Mgr.
Ill. F. Bur. Serum Assn.	S. F. Russell, Sec.-Mgr.
Ill. Farm Supply Co.	C. H. Becker, Mgr.
Ill. Fruit Growers' Exchange	Ted Davis, Mgr.
Ill. Grain Corporation	Howard McWard, Mgr.
Ill. Gr. Terminals Co.	G. H. Iltner, Acting Mgr.
Ill. Livestock Mktg. Assn.	H. W. Trautmann, Mgr.
Ill. Milk Producers' Assn.	Edwin Gumm, Pres.
Ill. Wool Mktg. Assn.	S. F. Russell, Secy.-Mgr.
Prairie Farms Creameries	Dave Henry, Sales Mgr.

FERTILITY BILL WOULD ENRICH NATION'S SOIL

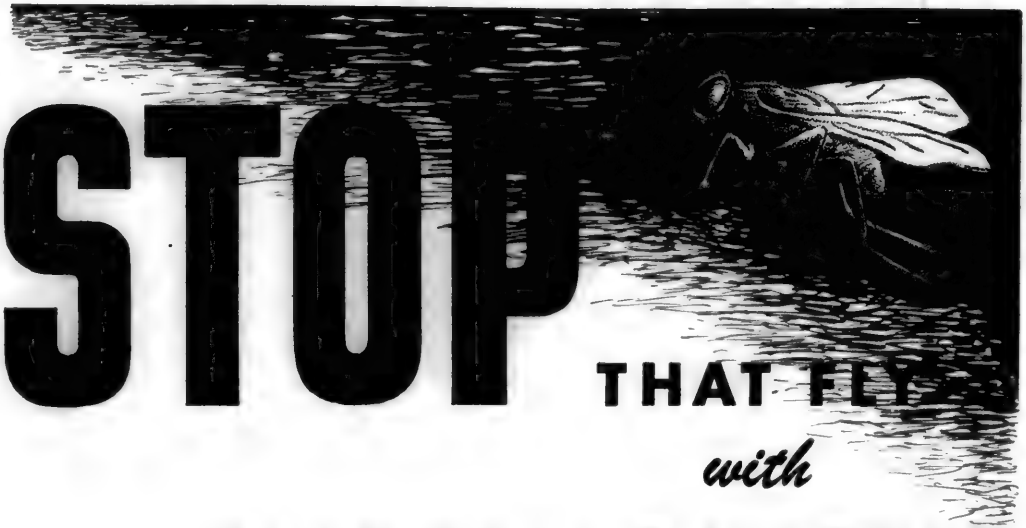
(*Continued from page* 8)

counties in lieu of taxes for lands acquired by the government to carry out the purposes of this act.

There are two principal items of cost in this program. Construction of the Mobile plant would cost approximately nine million dollars. It is contemplated that when the plant goes into operation, it will be largely self-supporting, with the possible exception of overcoming some production problems in connection with the new process. It is contemplated that within five years, the plant could be sold and presumably most of the public money invested therein recovered.

The second substantial cost is that of the test demonstration program. This cost is estimated at 16 million dollars a year for perhaps ten years. At the end of that period, which could probably be reduced approximately one-half, about half of this 16 million dollars would be used to place assistant county agents in counties to assist in conducting the educational phase of the program. The remaining half would be used for a few years to provide part of the fertilizers used by farmers cooperating in the test program.

The bill attempts to get a national soil fertility program established and in general use by farmers with a minimum of government in commercial business.



STOP THAT FLY

with

BLUE SEAL FLY SPRAY

The new Blue Seal Fly Spray will really do a fly killing job! It will knock 'em down and put 'em away for keeps! The ½% of D.D.T. works on the knocked-downed flies to finish them off. Blue Seal Fly Spray is a superior product which has been extensively tested on Illinois farms.

You'll get **MORE MILK**
FROM FLY-FREE COWS

Fly-free cows don't waste time and energy fighting flies. They're comfortable and happy and use the energy thus saved to produce more milk.

After being sprayed with Blue Seal Fly Spray, cows will remain fly-free all day due to its high repellency qualities. Your Blue Seal salesman has other special pest control products, too. Ask him about Blue Seal Fly Killer, 5% D.D.T. Oil Spray, 25% D.D.T. Emulsion Concentrate, Aersol Bombs, and 50% D.D.T. Wettable Powder.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY
608 South Dearborn Street Chicago 5, Illinois

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Four of the men who helped with the organization of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange back in 1921-22 talk over old times at the Fruit Exchange annual meeting in Carbondale. Left to right: W. L. Cope, Marion; J. A. Gage, Jefferson; E. A. Bierbaum, Union county farm adviser; and R. B. Endicott, Pulaski.

FRUIT GROWERS SEE GOOD CROP • PRICE

"A GOOD fruit crop at a good price" was predicted for 1947 by L. L. Colvis, retiring manager, at the 26th annual meeting in late March of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange held in Carbondale.

Colvis told the membership that the Fruit Exchange handled more than a million dollars worth of fruit last year for Illinois growers and forecast an even bigger year in 1947 with higher quality fruit with a wider reputation.

Calling for support of the Fruit Exchange by southern Illinois orchardists, President A. O. Eckert, St. Clair county, said: "Agriculture in the future will be no stronger than its cooperatives. Keep them strong and agriculture will remain strong."

"Service to the member will be our first interest," T. L. Davis, new manager of the Fruit Exchange, said as he was introduced to the membership for the first time. Davis said he expected the organization's new cold storage building to be in operation by harvest time.

O. D. Brissenden, IAA organization director, paid tribute to the "folks in the fruit belt who despite frost, insects, disease, and long years of waiting have faith in the fruits of hard work. Keep doing the best job you can in your community and you will be doing all America a service."

The organization's subsidiary Fruit Exchange Supply Company distributed patronage refunds valued at $24,720.56. The refunds went to 800 patrons who bought the record-breaking amount of $549,349.45 of orchard supplies, insecticides and fertilizers during the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1946.

Half of the patronage refunds were paid in cash and half in stock on all dividends of $500 or less. On those over this amount a maximum of $250 in Class A six per cent preferred stock is issued and the balance in cash.

The increase in stock was authorized by the membership at the annual meeting to provide additional finance for the efficient operation and conduct of the business. The company is now authorized to issue 4000 shares of preferred stock and 3000 shares of common.

About 400,000 bushels of fruit and vegetables, mostly apples, were marketed by the Fruit Exchange last year, according to the manager's report. The volume was slightly under 1945 because of the short peach crop.

The Fruit Exchange last year handled a record apple crop of high quality amounting to 223,456 bushels. Retiring Manager Colvis said that precooling of peaches and federal inspection services would be continued next year. He attributed the enviable record of the Fruit Exchange to these factors and the wide area of distribution.

Colvis pointed out that Illinois fruit was eaten last year in every state from Massachusetts to Nebraska and from Minnesota to Texas.

Four directors whose terms expired in March were reelected. They are Arthur Foreman, Pike county; H. E. Hartley, Marion; D. B. Kirtland, Crawford; and Trevor Jeffries, Jefferson. Officers of the Fruit Exchange also were reelected as follows: A. O. Eckert, St. Clair, president; E. D. McGuire, Jackson, vice president; and F. G. Anderson, Union, secretary-treasurer.

Other speakers included Dr. Chester Lay, president of Southern Illinois Normal University; S. C. Chandler, state entomologist; and Fred P. Bierer, Fruit Exchange Supply Company manager.

Board and management of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, an IAA affiliate, are shown together after election of officers. Left to right, standing: H. E. Hartley, Marion; Lyman Creed, Marion; Trevor Jeffries, Jefferson; Dr. L. A. Floyd, Bond; L. L. Colvis, former manager of the exchange and now IAA secretary of marketing; and Secretary-Treasurer F. G. Anderson, Union. Seated: R. B. Endicott, Pulaski; William Beauman, Johnson; C. R. Boland, Edgar; President A. O. Eckert, St. Clair; T. L. Davis, manager; and Arthur Foreman, Pike.

NEWS and VIEWS

TWO FARM FAMILIES WIN CONTEST FOR BEAUTIFYING THEIR HOMES

TWO ILLINOIS farm families have been named district winners in the 1946 Farm and Home Improvement contest sponsored by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with the Extension Service of the Illinois College of Agriculture.

These district winners are the G. A. Coles, Macoupin county, and the Clint Logans, Clay county, both Farm and Home Bureau members.

The awards were made during a Chamber of Commerce luncheon in St. Louis, March 26, in honor of the county and district winners. Six Illinois counties had entries in the contest.

The Coles and their four children live on a 280 acre farm near Palmyra which they have owned for the last nine years.

Outstanding improvements made to their home during the past several years include electricity, running water system, modern kitchen, bathroom, and basement.

Extensive improvements were made on farm buildings and a farm pond was erected, 40 acres tiled, and several soil improvement practices were put into effect during 1946. The family is active in school, civic, 4-H club and Farm and Home Bureau work.

The Logans, also district winners, live on a 115 acre farm near Louisville which has been their home for the past 38 years.

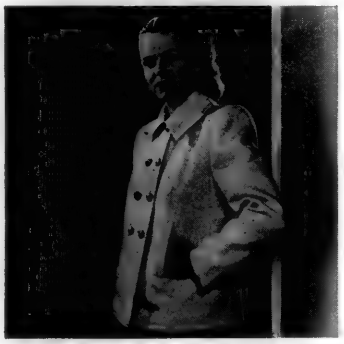
The Logans improved their farm home last year by installing a pressure water system, electricity, water softener tank, bathroom, and building a basement.

On the farm they concentrated on growing more and higher quality feed and conserving soil fertility. Logan raises purebred Shorthorn cattle.

The Logans are proud of the fact that they have given all three of their daughters a college education. Mrs. Logan has served as president of the Harter Community Club and is a member of the Clay county Home Bureau which was organized Feb. 24 of this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Clint Logan (left), Clay county, meet Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cole, Macoupin county, at St. Louis. Both families were regional winners in a Farm and Home Improvement contest.

NAUTICAL NOTE



White wool is the big news in toppers for spring. Here's one of the season's newest coat patterns made up in fashionable white. Brass buttons, vertical slot pockets at the waistline and a pointed collar all add to its salty air. Wear it with blouses and skirts — or with dresses — or with your slacks and other sportswear. You'll find this coat simple to make because it presents no fitting problem. For free instructions send a stamped self-addressed envelope to Women's Editor, IAA RECORD, 608 South Dearborn, Chicago 5, Ill.

BAKED BEANS AND BROWN BREAD

Baked Beans

- 4 cups dry navy beans
- ½ lb. salt pork
- 1 cup New Orleans molasses
- 1 tsp. dry mustard
- 1 tblsp. salt
- ¼ tsp. pepper

3 cups boiling water (from simmered beans) Wash beans, pick over and soak for 3 hours in boiling water to cover. Cover, bring to boil in same water (to preserve minerals and vitamins) adding extra water if needed to cover well; skim; cook slowly until tender — about 50 minutes. Drain beans, reserving cooking water. Turn beans into bean pot or 3 quart casserole. Scrape rind of pork until white, score top by cutting down about 1 inch, and bury in beans with rind exposed. Mix remaining ingredients and pour over. Cover; bake in slow oven (325° F.) 3½ hours or until tender, uncovering during last hour of baking. If necessary, add more water, during baking. Makes 12 servings.

Brown Bread

- 1 cup bread flour
- 2 tsp. soda
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1 cup corn meal
- 1 cup whole wheat flour
- ¾ cup New Orleans molasses
- 2 cups sour milk
- 1 cup raisin or nuts (if desired)

Sift flour, soda and salt. Mix with corn meal and whole wheat flour. Mix molasses with sour milk; add dry ingredients. Beat well. If desired, add raisins or nuts. Steam 2 hours in greased molds filled two-thirds full and covered tightly.

for HOMEMAKERS

My Favorite Recipe

Plain Cake

1½ cups sifted cake flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons shortening
2 eggs
¾ cup Staley's Golden Syrup
1 teaspoon grated orange rind
½ cup milk

Sift together flour, baking powder, and salt. Cream shortening, add ½ cup of syrup, and cream until fluffy. Add egg yolks, one at a time, and beat well. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk, stirring well after each addition. Add grated orange rind. Beat egg whites until stiff, add remaining ¼ cup syrup gradually, beating until mixture stands in stiff peaks. Fold into batter until well-blended. Bake in a greased 9-inch pan in a moderate oven (350 F.) for 25 to 30 minutes. Cool and frost as desired.

Mrs. B. J. Mills

HASN'T MISSED IN FIVE YEARS

Wayne county's fifth annual home bureau meeting was an occasion, at least in part, for tossing bouquets, according to Mrs. O. S. Wilkinson, county secretary. Mrs. P. C. Hill, who hasn't missed a meeting during the five years, was given special recognition. Mrs. Roy Fran, 4-H chairman, presented gifts to her fourteen 4-H club leaders. In addition, guests were welcomed from Richland, Edwards, Wabash and Jefferson counties.

ANTIQUES DRAW CROWD

A large crowd attended the antique exhibit held by the Kendall County Home Bureau. Several traveled many miles away to see the exhibit.

The exhibit included colonial and other eighteenth century glassware, silverware, linens and furniture. Furniture included cradles, beds, chairs and musical instruments, much of it more than 100 years old. The Home Bureau women conducting the exhibit were attired in dresses of periods dating back more than 100 years. The show was the climax of the evening with an antique auction, entertainment and exhibition square dance.

NEW HOME ADVISER

Mrs. Willis Case, Ford county publicity chairman, writes, "We are very fortunate in securing Miss Elizabeth Scott of Paxton, as our home adviser."

Shelby Rural Youth hear something about the road situation in their county from Charles Mayfield, director of the IAA's department of road improvement. President Clarence Schmitz is seated in middle of front row.

Rural Youth

By
ELLSWORTH D. LYON

Talk fests are getting under way early this year in various counties. Grundy exemplifies a good approach in preparation on the county level. For the April educational feature, President Harvey Ganzert called for volunteers for short talks. Eight Rural Youthers responded and drew the following topics upon which they spoke for two minutes. (1) school reorganization, (2) how can we have a better Rural Youth? (3) soil conservation, (4) is the younger generation going to the dogs? (5) does Grundy county need better roads? (6) which is more important, personality or good looks? (7) should nutrition be taught in the public schools, and (8) why is there an increase in auto accidents?

These short talks, making up all or part of the educational features, provide opportunity for a large number of young people to participate as well as build up a background of experience for all who take part.

Program Planning

Knox recently planned a six-month series of meetings built around personality development. The individual topics were chosen by the committee on the basis of needs and interests of the youth of the county. The month by month themes were planned as follows:

May 6-FORUMS:
Girls; Color in the room through accessories.
Boys: Use and care of farm machinery and tractor maintenance.

June 3-SYMPOSIUM:
"Health from the Ground Up" (Soil Conservation)

July 1-DISCUSSION (by small groups)
"Recreation" and a County Sports Festival

Aug. 5-INFORMATIONAL DISCUSSION in preparation for a Rural Youth tour which wiill be held on Aug. 29.

Sept. 2-DISCUSSION
School reorganization

Oct. 7-COUNTY TALK FEST

Each of the above topics planned so that a large number of members would have a part in each meeting and so that the entire membership may have the opportunity to participate by the end of the October meeting.

Young Married Groups

Rural young married groups are increasing in number in Illinois. There are 16 county groups which have been reported to date. Henry is the 16th.

The Rural Young Married People's group of Schuyler county enjoys a friendly game of Bingo.

SOYOIL

No. 90 RED BARN PAINT

The choice of Illinois farmers

This quality paint is a favorite with Illinois farmers. It protects the surface and improves the appearance of barns, sheds, corn cribs, and other farm buildings.

For a good barn paint, you can't beat No. 90 SOYOIL Red Barn Paint! Thousands of farmers in Illinois have proved its superiority. It is specially prepared for use in this climate.

You will be pleased with its rich color, its long-lasting qualities, and with its mildew-resisting properties. Here's a barn paint made for barns!

INTERIOR PAINTS

Now is a good time to re-decorate the interior of the house, too. A variety of colors and tints is available in the SOYOIL line. A choice array of pastel shades can be had in SOYLITE casein paints. Use of SOYNAMEL, in pleasing colors, is a quick, easy way to beautify kitchen and bathroom walls and woodwork.

VARNISH AND WAX

Re-finish your floors with I.F.S. Varnish and varnish stain. The stain comes in 5 colors and there are 3 types of varnish. Polish your floors with I.F.S. Paste Wax or the easy, Self Polishing Liquid Wax.

Recondition that roof with

I. F. S. ROOF COATING

and

SOY-ZINC

I.F.S. ROOF COATING is an asphalt and asbestos compound which seals cracks and worn places in old roofs. It is easily applied and gives added years to the life of your roof.

For metal roofs, gutters, and downspouts, we recommend SOY-ZINC. It is a primer for rusted metals and makes an excellent foundation for aluminum or metal paints. It can also be used as a finish coat.

ALUMINUM

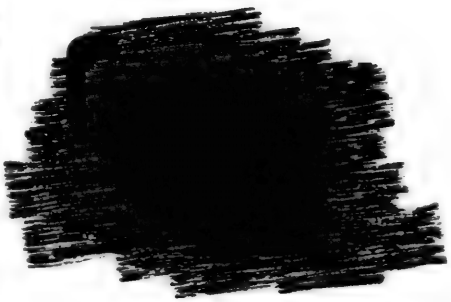
Brighten up your farm with No. 998 Aluminum paint. A good all-purpose paint. Fine for painting fuel storage tanks, windmill towers and other metal equipment.

Distributed exclusively by 81 member companies affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

THE $1,000,000.00 Question!



In 1946, we reimbursed insured Farm Bureau members for hail losses on growing crops amounting to **$1,016,040.64**. Hail will strike again **this** year. The only question is **where**! And it's a **big** question.

If you are **sure** that hail will not hit **your** growing crops this year, you can forget insurance. But if you are **not** sure, then see our insurance representative now at the Farm Bureau about our low cost hail insurance coverage on growing crops. Last spring over 28,000 Farm Bureau members stopped, thought and bought. Think it through and you will too.

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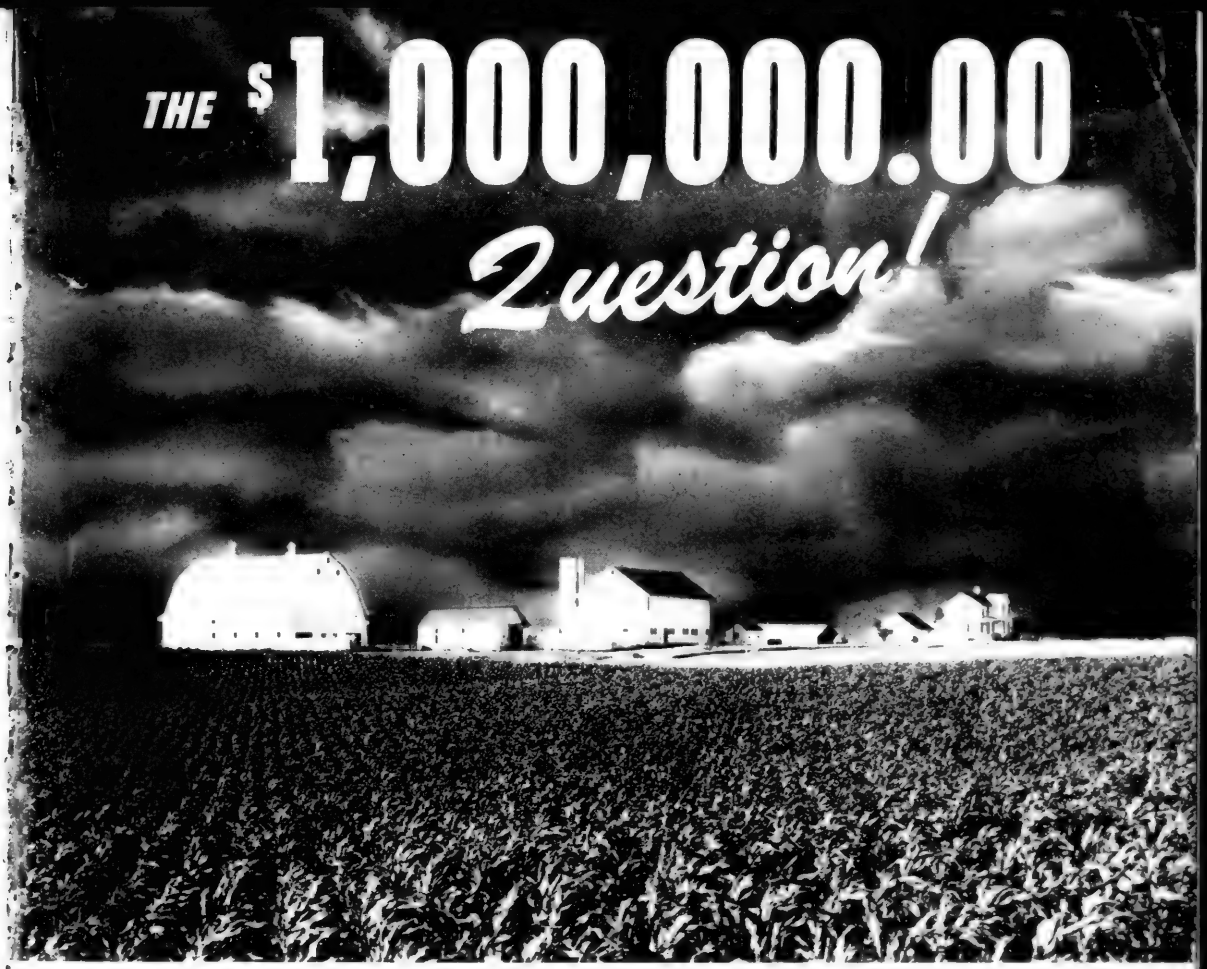

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COUNTRY Mutual FIRE Company

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RECORD

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
JUNE 1947
THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

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Make Your Membership
RETURN A PROFIT!

The dollars you invest in a Farm Bureau membership can return to you, over and over again every year, if you use your Farm Bureau right and use it often. Start today making a check list of ways you WILL USE Farm Bureau to make or save more money this year:

✔ To buy better insurance coverage at lower rates — life, auto, fire, windstorm, hail, accident, liability and special coverages.

✔ To market livestock, grain, milk, wool, fruits and vegetables cooperatively at higher prices.

✔ To buy supplies at LOWER prices COOPERATIVELY, oil, fuels, feeds, plant foods, paints and serum.

✔ To utilize the findings of Farm Bureau research on any special problem, like soil erosion control.

✔ To follow with interest Farm Bureau's advisory and legislative activities in the fields of transportation, taxation, soil improvement, research, marketing, schools.

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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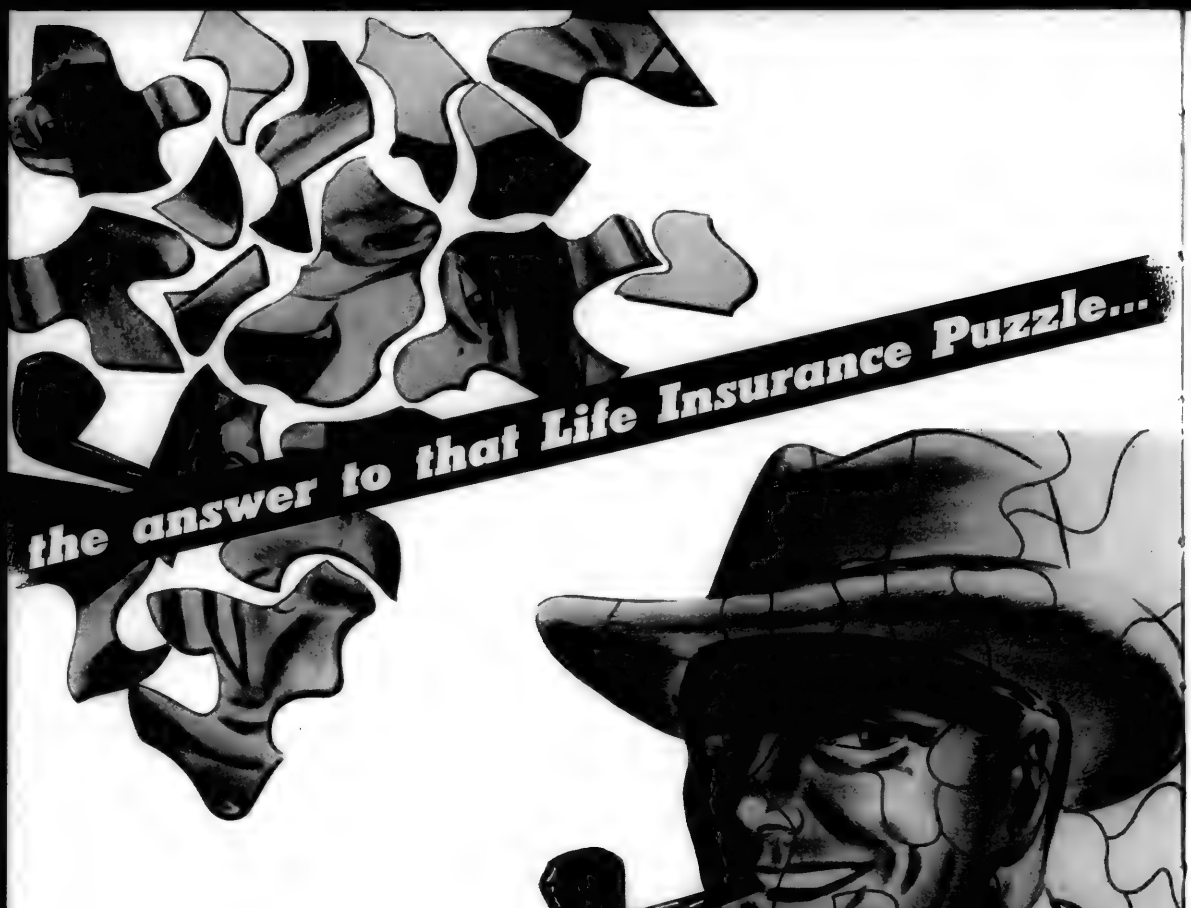
JUNE 1947



. . . YOUR FRIENDLY

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE AGENT

Country Life

Whether you carry life insurance or not, a little or a lot, it will pay you to review your life insurance requirements now with your friendly, experienced Country Life Insurance agent. His recommendations are sound, they are free, and they are gladly given. Talk to our Country Life agent today and learn how little it costs to underwrite important, long-range plans — retirement, and education for your children, family security, the purchase of land, or whatever. Country Life Insurance will help make important dreams come true!

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

MAN OF SERVICE — HEAR HIS MESSAGE

By President Charles B. Shuman

DURING the thirties when many of the unemployed flocked to the road as salesmen, farmers were forced to devise various and ingenious methods of quickly discouraging these peddlers. At the suggestion of one of our neighbors, several of the livestock feeders in our area purchased one bag each of a certain highly advertised and high priced mineral feed.

For several years we carefully preserved this same bag of mineral while we continued to feed our own home-mixed College of Agriculture formula. This one bag of mineral paid for itself many times over in time saved. The salesman for this brand soon gave up calling on people who assured him that they would be in the market for more of his mineral when their present one bag supply was exhausted.

The affiliated service organizations of the Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus were pioneers in a new program of sales based not upon sales pressure, but upon the member's needs. It was early recognized that farming was a highly technical business requiring many skills and a wide range of specialized services.

The insurance needs of farmers were great and largely unfilled until we developed our own companies and trained an agency force that is today rendering a service to Illinois agriculture of inestimable value. The local service men of the county service companies, marketing and supply cooperatives are filling a need for specialists trained to help us make practical use of the newest and best practices and materials developed by scientific research.

The day of the high pressure salesman is over. In his place we farmers will gladly accept the well trained specialist in sales service prepared to offer ideas and suggestions that lead to more efficient operation and better living standards. Our agricultural experiment stations are constantly developing better methods, better varieties and better materials for farm use. The extension service has the responsibility of bringing this information to the farmer. As an agricultural organization, we have an opportunity to accelerate greatly these valuable research and educational programs by applying the technique of sales service to this knowledge.

The next time your Farm Bureau general agent of insurance asks for an interview, give him a favorable hearing. The program he suggests may make it possible for the gains you have made to be passed on to the next generation. If your banker suggests consideration of the new program for the monthly purchase of savings bonds as a means of protection against periods of deflation, it may be that his financial knowledge should be heeded.

The salesman who offers a program fitted to the needs of the farmer is indeed a man of service. Give these men of service the opportunity to help you meet modern needs and modern competition.

JUNE, 1947 • VOLUME 25, NUMBER 6

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Field Sec., Geo. E. Metzger.....Chicago
Treasurer, B. A. Cowles.....Bloomington
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General Counsel, Donald Kirkpatrick.....Chicago

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12th.....C. J. Elliott, Streator
13th.....Homer Curtiss, Stockton
14th.....Otto Steffey, Stronghurst
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17th.....E. T. Culnan, Lincoln
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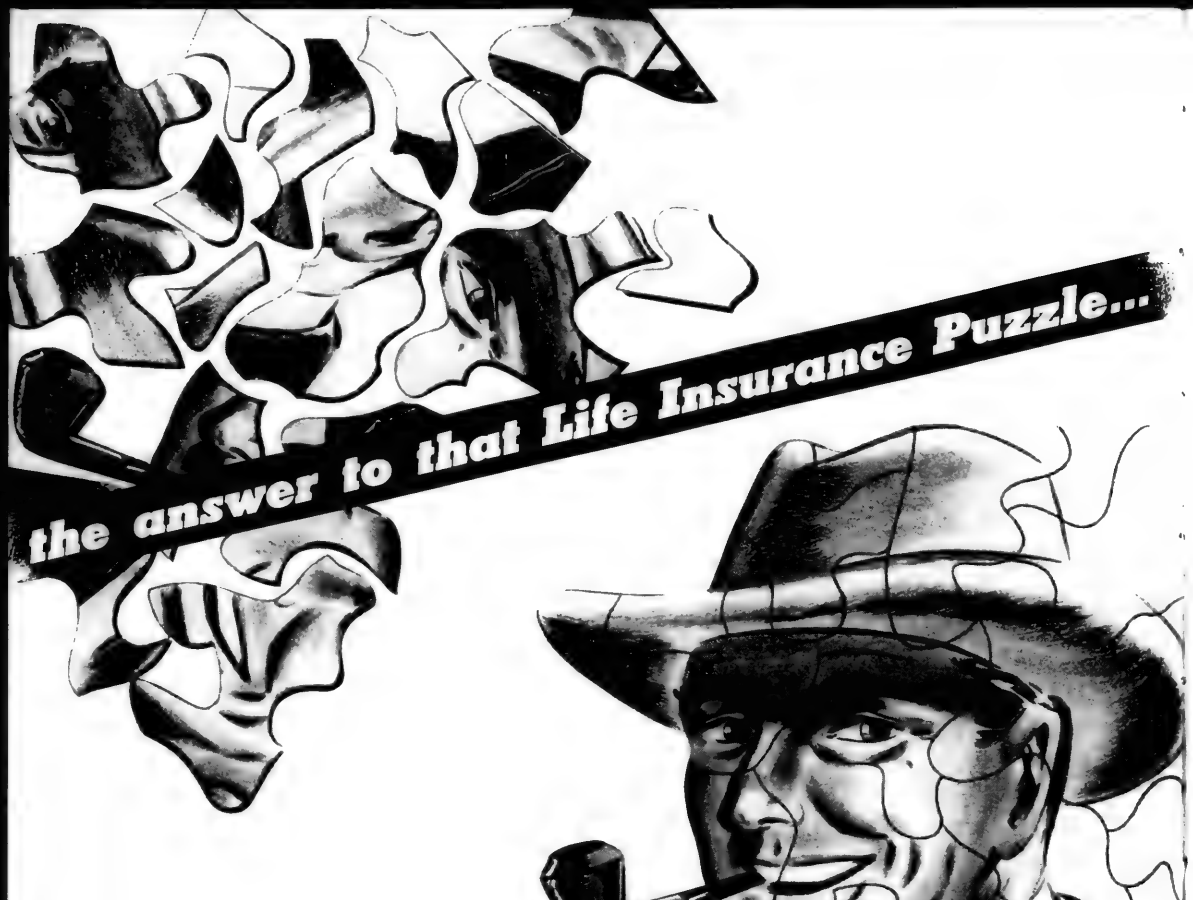

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Whether you carry life insurance or not, a little or a lot, it will pay you to review your life insurance requirements now with your friendly, experienced Country Life Insurance agent. His recommendations are sound, they are free, and they are gladly given. Talk to our Country Life agent today and learn how little it costs to underwrite important, long-range plans — retirement, and education for your children, family security, the purchase of land, or whatever. Country Life Insurance will help make important dreams come true!

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PRESIDENT SHUMAN BACKS PROGRAM TO PROMOTE DAIRY PRODUCTS

FARMERS of the state are doing a remarkable job in production and cooperative marketing. We should extend our efforts beyond these two steps and enter the field of sales in an earnest way.

Farmers can well afford to spend more money in the field of advertising, promotion, research and merchandising. Now that consumers' goods of all kinds are becoming more available, food will have to meet keen competition in the market place for the consumer's dollar.

I heartily endorse the program which has been adopted by representatives of dairy farmers in undertaking a sales program on an expanded national scale and trust that every Illinois dairyman will cooperate in this important program by contributing one cent per pound of butterfat marketed during the month of June.

Charles B. Shuman, President
Illinois Agricultural Association

IT PAYS TO *Advertise* . . . .

DAIRY FOODS PROMOTION ROLLS INTO HIGH GEAR

AMERICA'S dairymen have banded together to take advantage of a simple fact that businessmen have known since buying and selling began — "It pays to advertise."

Under the banner of the American Dairy Association's aggressive nation-wide advertising and publicity campaign to make the consumer milk, butter, ice cream, and cheese conscious, the producer is assured a larger market for his product at a higher price.

American Dairy Association advertising constantly reminds the consumer that milk and dairy products make up nature's most wholesome diet.

A drive to strengthen demand for butter got underway with a smashing nation-wide merchandising event in June, spearheaded by a full-color center-spread in "This Week" magazine, the weekly supplement to leading metropolitan newspapers. Pointed to butter sales, this eye-catching advertisement went to approximately 9,000,000 homes the first Sunday in June. The St. Louis Globe Democrat and the Chicago Daily News carried the ad in the Illinois area.

The major objectives of the new campaign of the American Dairy Association are: (1) To protect dairy farmers' investment and income by stimulating sales, create satisfactory prices, rid him of surpluses; (2) to create better public understanding of the dairy industry and to develop greater public acceptance of dairy products; and (3) to expand and develop markets for all dairy products.

The ADA advertising program is spread over 12 months with sales creating advertising and merchandising activities in national magazines, in newspapers, on billboards and radio, and in retail food stores. This action gets 12 promotion dollars for one. For every dollar invested by dairy farmers through the ADA, related food advertisers and retailers spend $12 in cooperative advertising at no cost to producers. No farmer could advertise his own products with equal effectiveness, but when millions of farmers across the county join hands with Illinois dairymen, the goal can be accomplished and at a relatively small cost to each farmer.

During the month of June, 1c per pound butterfat marketed is deducted from milk and cream checks to raise the revenue for this advertising program. Dairy farmers in 36 states, representing 90 per cent of the nation's milk production, are cooperating in this milk program. This penny action in June, only 30 days, provides sufficient funds to carry on the ADA advertising and merchandising program reaching millions of people month after month throughout the year.

The American Dairy Association is a producers organization with its business program keyed to a cross section of the industry's viewpoint. The farmers support it, finance it, control its policies, counsel and plan with the dairy industry in developing sales and expanding markets for butter, milk, cheese and all other dairy products.

DAIRYMEN TO CELEBRATE MILK DAY

JUNE is dairy month. It is the time when dairy producers let the world know just how important dairy products are to a healthy diet.

The folks up around Harvard in McHenry county like the idea of dairy month. Why shouldn't they? They call their fertile dairylands "The Milk Center of the World!"

But they aren't satisfied with an uneventful month of quiet meditation about the wonders of milk. No sir, up around Harvard they whoop it up in a grand one-day celebration at which bossy reigns supreme and toasts are drunk in milk only.

The sixth annual Harvard Milk Day will be held June 12 and from the enthusiasm of both farmers and townspeople we gather that it will be the biggest and best Milk Day on record.

The program will include a parade, cattle show, selection of a Milk Queen and her court, and entertainment by radio artists. Prizes to be presented include milking equipment, trophies, and a purebred calf. Part of the program will be broadcast by WLS. Organizations taking part in the celebration include the McHenry County Farm Bureau, breeders associations, and milk dealers in the Chicago milk shed.

On next page are representative examples of the beautifully-colored advertisements being run in national periodicals by the American Dairy Association to promote the sale of dairy foods.

Ah-h-h-h
CHEESE 'N' FRUIT
For Dessert or Snack!
TEMPTING! QUICK!
AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION
Ice Cream
...all this...and FRUIT CAKE too!
AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION
Four QUICK, EASY Milk TREATS
AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION

Butter Days
are here again!
Butter Butter Waffles
Butter Brickled Steak
AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION

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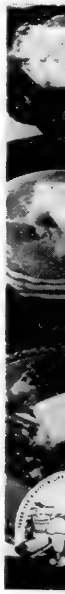
But they aren't satisfied with an uneventful month of quiet meditation about the wonders of milk. No sir, up around Harvard they whoop it up in a grand one-day celebration at which bossy reigns supreme and toasts are drunk in milk only.

The sixth annual Harvard Milk Day will be held June 12 and from the enthusiasm of both farmers and townspeople we gather that it will be the biggest and best Milk Day on record.

The program will include a parade, cattle show, selection of a Milk Queen and her court, and entertainment by radio artists. Prizes to be presented include milking equipment, trophies, and a purebred calf. Part of the program will be broadcast by WLS. Organizations taking part in the celebration include the McHenry County Farm Bureau, breeders associations, and milk dealers in the Chicago milk shed.

On next page are representative examples of the beautifully-colored advertisements being run in national periodicals by the American Dairy Association to promote the sale of dairy foods.



Ah-h-h-!
CHEESE 'N' FRUIT
For Dessert or Snack!
TEMPTING! QUICK!
CHEESE Best AT ITS BEST!
AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION
Ice Cream
...all this...and FRUIT CAKE too!
So simple, so gay...
A HOLIDAY!
AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION
Four QUICK, EASY Milk TREATS
AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION

Butter
Days
are here again!
Butter Butter Waffles
Butter Basted Steak
AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION

What is This 100 Per Cent Tax Assessment Law?

"JUST what is this 100 per cent property assessment law all about?" With a puzzled frown the farmer directed his question at an IAA tax man he met at a county Farm Bureau meeting.

"The law itself is a bit involved," the IAA man replied, "but I will try to answer your questions as simply as possible. What is it you would like to know about the 100 per cent assessment law?"

"Well, first of all, when does it go into effect?"

"It went into effect January 1, 1946. It applied to the property assessments and tax levies that were made in 1946. As you know, taxes levied one year are payable the next, so the tax bills you receive this spring are the first ones to be figured under the new legislation."

"Do the new laws make my taxes a lot higher?"

"The new 100 per cent assessment laws do not increase or decrease taxes. The amount of property taxes is determined each year by locally elected government officials such as school boards, county boards of supervisors, and road commissioners. The voters at the annual township meeting also levy taxes. The 100 per cent assessment laws have not forced these officials or citizens to levy either more nor less taxes than before."

"If the new law doesn't increase my taxes, then why is my tax bill so much higher than it was last year?"

"Well, costs of many local government services have increased about like prices of other things. It takes more money to operate schools, to maintain roads, and to keep county governments going than it did before the war. Your local officials probably had to make some increase in tax levies in order to meet these higher costs. On the other hand, some of your tax levying bodies may have made larger tax levies than was justified from the standpoint of increased costs. In either case, it was your local citizens and local officials who determined the amount of your property tax."

"Do you mean that the new 100 per cent laws haven't affected my taxes at all?"

"The new laws may have had some influence on your taxes because they changed the conditions and rules under which your local officials operate. The new laws do not cause these officials to levy higher taxes, but in many cases the new laws have permitted the officials to do so."

"Under the new laws how much more taxing power do these local officials have?"

"In general the taxing powers of the local officials have increased 40 to 50 per cent. However, in school or other taxing districts where the voters had raised the maximum tax rate in an election, the increase in taxing powers usually is not more than five to ten per cent."

"But where does the 100 per cent assessment come in?"

"In a way it came in 20 years ago when the legislature enacted a law requiring all property to be assessed at 100 per cent of its actual sale value. However, this law was never enforced. The assessing officials in each county fixed property assessments at any level they chose. In some counties property was listed for tax purposes at as little as 15 or 20 per cent of its actual value. In other countries property was assessed as high as 60 to 75 per cent of its real value. The new legislation provides the machinery for bringing assessments in each county up to an average of 100 per cent of actual value."

"But our assessor says he hasn't changed our property assessments. He assesses property just the same as before. Isn't he supposed to use the full sale value in assessing property?"

"The local assessors and boards of review operate just the same as they did before the new legislation was enacted. However, after they finish the assessment the county clerk now raises the property assessment to 100 per cent before he computes individuals tax bills."

"How does the county clerk know how much increase is necessary to bring the assessment up to 100 per cent?"

"The county clerk gets that information from the Illinois Department of Revenue. That Department compares actual sales prices with assessed valuations in every county. From this study the department is able to specify the amount of increase that is necessary in each county to bring the assessments up to an average of 100 per cent of sale values."

"How much have property assessments been increased here in Moultrie county?"

"In 1946 the Department of Revenue found that local officials listed properties in Moultrie county at an

Our Taxes

average of 25 per cent of their sales values. Therefore, the county clerk was instructed to multiply all assessments by four. That brought the assessed valuations up to an average of 100 per cent of full sale values."

"Then what is there to prevent our taxes from being increased by four times?"

"Well, as I indicated before, a section of the new law operates to keep changes in taxing powers somewhat in line with changes in the sale value of property. However, your best defense against unnecessarily large tax increases is in the election of intelligent, honest and efficient citizens as school, township and county officials. It is the men you elect to local offices who determine the size of your tax bill and how the tax money will be spent."

Depend On

"Did the IAA support the 100 per cent assessment program when it was enacted?"

"No, the IAA opposed the 100 per cent assessment bills when they were passed in 1945. The IAA foresaw that the very complicated laws would cause much confusion and warned state legislators that the laws would give unnecessarily large increases in taxing powers to local officials. However, the bills were forced through the legislature by a narrow margin when the state administration joined forces with the Chicago City Hall machine."

"What is IAA doing about the 100 per cent assessment laws now?"

"The IAA does not favor repeal of the 100 per cent assessment laws at

You And Me

this time. Uniform assessments are desirable so that legal provisions governing taxing powers and limitations can apply uniformly throughout the state, and so that state aid to needy schools and for relief purposes can be distributed equitably. The need now is for a simplification of the laws, and for more restrictive limitations on the increase in taxing powers of local officials. And that is what your organization is working for."

"I'm glad to know that the IAA is on the job in Springfield."

"The IAA is doing all it can. But remember, it's just the rules that are made in Springfield. It's you and your neighbors and the men you elect as school board members, township officers and members of the county board who set the amount of taxes to be raised and who spend the money."

"Yes," said the farmer as he started to leave, "and from now on I'm going to take a more active part in local governmental affairs. I think we've all got to do that if we're going to have efficient government and get a full dollar's worth of service for every dollar of taxes."

FARM WAGE RATES UP 10% OVER 1946

"FARM wage rates, continuing to set new seasonal records, on April 1 averaged 10 per cent higher in the country as a whole than a year earlier," the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. By regions, increases ranged from 7 to 11 per cent, except in the Pacific Coast States, where the average increase was 5 per cent.

"About 9,242,000 people were at work on farms of the nation during the week ending April 1. This total included 7,571,000 family workers and 1,671,000 hired workers. Both groups were slightly larger than a year earlier.

"April 1 wage rates were 389 per cent of the 1910-14 average, compared with 383 per cent last Jan. 1. The rise in wage rates during the first three months of the year, however, was smaller than usual for the season. Although wage rates were higher than a year ago, they were below the seasonal peak of last July."

Our Cover

THE majestic Blackhawk statue at Lowden Memorial state park near Oregon in Ogle county is the fifth of our series of cover pictures illustrating Illinois scenes. The 536,770-pound statue, built from a six-foot model designed by the late Lorado Taft in 1911 and dedicated to the Indian tribes that once inhabited the Rock River valley, stands 48 feet high on a natural rock base rising 300 feet above the surrounding valley.

It is not a statue of the famed Indian Chief Blackhawk but rather a composite Indian. Ten tons of plaster of Paris were used to make the statue molds and 2,273 cubic feet of concrete were used in its construction.

According to University of Illinois animal husbandry experts, this steer and others in background are in proper flesh to turn out to pasture after a winter in dry lot.

Stockmen HEAR RESULTS OF *Breeding Experiments*

BY LEW REISNER
IAA RECORD Field Editor

COLD wet weather was the primary cause of the serious loss of young pigs this spring. That is the opinion of veterinarians at the College of Veterinary Medicine as expressed during Swine Growers Day held in April at Champaign-Urbana.

A few farmers in each community suffered serious losses but contrary to many rumors pig losses of epidemic proportions were not due to a new disease, C. C. Morrill, staff veterinarian reported.

This year the wet weather and the temperature during February and March closely followed the pattern of 1943 and 1944, years when pig losses also ran high, Morrell said.

During Swine and Cattle Feeders Day, it is traditional that the College of Agriculture make public results of its livestock feeding tests and experiments.

This year 2500 stockmen crowded the university's auditorium and toured the college farms during the two-day meeting. They picked up a wealth of practical hints.

In discussing baby pig losses, Morrill said that in a few cases veterinarians have witnessed a disease not seen before. A type of dysentery or scours, it affects both sows and suckling pigs.

Symptoms have been loss of appetite, vomiting and severe diarrhea. Death losses have been heavy in pigs up to two weeks of age but losses were light in sows and pigs more than three or four weeks old. Since sows quit lactating in 24-36 hours, some pig losses may be due to starvation.

Buyers are showing a marked interest in production records of hogs, L. A. Weaver, head of the animal husbandry department at the University of Missouri, told the swine growers.

Producers who supply breeding animals to commercial producers would do well, he said, to observe the handwriting on the wall.

Weaver said work in Missouri showed that growthy pigs should reach a weight of 225 pounds at six months. To reach this weight in the time allotted, pigs must weigh at least 35 pounds when weaned and 3 pounds at birth. Heavy birth weights, he pointed out, are indications of vigor and ability to make rapid growth.

Rapid and cheap growth in pigs are aims stockmen consider of first importance. Is it possible to breed into a line of pigs a capacity to make rapid gains?

In 1939 the department of animal husbandry undertook an experiment to find the answer. They have developed a rapid growing line and a slow-growing line of hogs out of common ancestry. Their results are significant. The slow-growing line weighed 32.6 pounds less than the fast line at age 6 months last year.

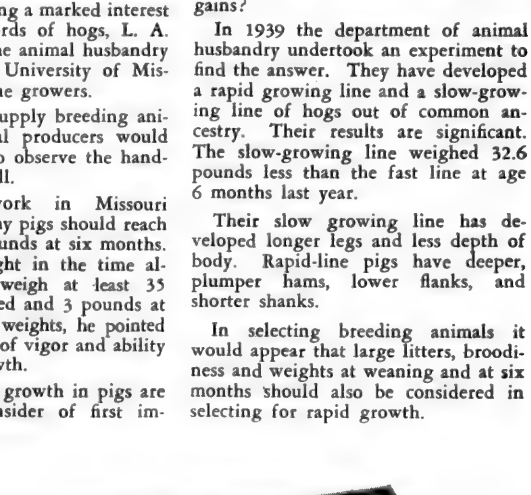
Their slow growing line has developed longer legs and less depth of body. Rapid-line pigs have deeper, plumper hams, lower flanks, and shorter shanks.

In selecting breeding animals it would appear that large litters, broodiness and weights at weaning and at six months should also be considered in selecting for rapid growth.

★

This three sow-and-litters sunshine hog pen is shown on exhibit during Swine Growers' day. Materials in pen cost $85.

★



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BETTER ROADS — HOW?

I have been interested in reading the article Charles S. Mayfield (IAA director of rural road improvement) wrote for the February issue of the Illinois Agricultural Association Record in regard to farm-to-market roads in Illinois.

We live along one of these proposed roads and have been interested to see the improvements made as it means a lot to the farmers living out this way. We would like to know all the particulars that are involved in the proposed improvement, that is, the system of state allotment of funds that shall be made to the county engineers and township highway department.

In order to better understand the set-up, I would like to talk to Mr. Mayfield personally. Is he available to visit our county to study our problems? If not, would it be possible for him and other interested taxpayers to meet with him in Chicago in the near future? We want to get this road improvement going before it is too late.

We truthfully believe that it is the biggest step toward rural improvement that has been taken in many years and should be the foundation for future consolidation of rural schools. The farmers of Illinois need the support and backing of such fine measures as this new venture.

T. W. Reese
Henry County

The IAA appreciates the interest of Mr. Reese and men like him in seeking to improve the roads in their communities. Mr. Mayfield has met with a number of Farm Bureau groups interested in road betterment. He can meet with your county Farm Bureau within the next several weeks at your request.

THANK YOU

I want to compliment you on the May, 1947 I.A.A. Record. It is very attractively arranged. Headlines, color, and pictures makes one want to read it.

John R. Gilkey
Farm Adviser
Macon County

RURAL YOUNG MARRIEDS

I read in the I.A.A. Record that you are recognizing counties organizing Rural Young Married groups. Please do not forget to mention Christian county as we have organized this spring, and at the April meeting we had an attendance of 54 (second meeting) and at that rate we should have an attendance of 100 to 150 by August or Sepember.

Our programs consist of games, stunts, picture slides, discussions, special music, special speakers, group singing, picnics, square dancing, and educational features.

The last meeting consisted of a panel discussion on "Financing and Buying a Farm," with recreation and refreshments.

We have followed a plan similar to the Montgomery county group by not having a president and a complete set of officers. We have a committee of four couples attending to all the business of one month. Then also, two couples drop out and two more couples volunteer to carry on the business of the next month so that the responsibility doesn't rest upon one person.

Would it be possible for you to list the counties that have organized Rural Young married groups in the next issue of the I.A.A. Record? And would you be interested in a report from Christian county every month?

So far this county is very enthusiastic about this kind of an organization and I would say about 45 to 50 per cent of the group had never been in Rural Youth.

Mr. & Mrs. Donald Downs
Ex-Rural Youthers
Christian County

Counties having young married groups are: Stephenson, Boone, McHenry, Rock Island, Henry, Bureau, Warren, Knox, Hancock, McDonough, Schuyler, Woodford, Tazewell, Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian, Edwards, Edgar, and McLean.

FORT CHARTRES PICTURE

I am sending you a print of the old powder magazine at Fort Chartres taken in 1916. This was the only structure which remained standing at the time the state of Illinois began restoring the old fort to the present condition as shown on the IAA Record cover of March.

With the soil survey party composed of H. A. DeWerff, C. T. Hufford, I visited the site of the old fort in 1916 and took this picture. At that time only the foundations remained of the old barracks and other buildings. The outer walls of the fort had been entirely removed so that their former location could not be determined by anyone who did not know the original plan. Weeds had taken over as indicated in the photo.

H. C. Wheeler
Farm Adviser
Lawrence County

THANKS FOR REFUND

We wish to acknowledge receipt of checks representing a refund on the tour to California. We thank you for this and wish to express our appreciation of the action of the board of directors of the I.A.A. in voting to return this on a per capita basis. This is just another example of the high type of organization which that board represents.

Pearl Spickler
For Mr. & Mrs. V. S. Spickler
and Mrs. Della K. Wilson
Boone County

I have received my refund from tour to Calif. Thank you. Never expected any return for I could not figure out how it was accomplished at the original cost.

Joe. A. Park
Vermilion County

RUNNING WATER IN THE HOME

The reason why so few rural homes are modernized? The general reason — lack of education.

The blame — who is responsible for education? The greatest need today is for adult education. We do not really realize what carrying water into a house and out of a house really means until we have had it to do. Therefore, "what we do not really understand can have no personal meaning to us."

When Farm Bureau and Home Bureau combine resources on such projects as modernizing the rural homes, conservation of soil, rural health, and rural schools, etc. there will be such progress as to amaze everyone. Too many people are concerned with "who gets the credit" and not "who gets the running water in the home".

When leaders really cooperate on projects; when the farm wife AND THE FARM HUSBAND together realize that the end product of farming is better farm life, not more money or just more land, we will have more modernized farms; and when the farm husband AND THE FARM WIFE together realize that soil conservation means more dollars for better living (or perhaps even the future existence of this country agriculturally), then we will have a program of conservation of soil that will really produce results.

The reason so few farms are modernized is really that adult education has fallen far behind when it should have been way out in front.

Mrs. Merritt C. Ackland,
President
Morgan County Home Bureau

THANKS FROM IOWA

I want to express to you my appreciation for the fine trip that our county's delegation had in Illinois. I am the county organization director in Kossuth county, Iowa, and I can assure you that our group had their eyes opened as a result of the trip.

Owen L. Hurt
Algona, Iowa

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

We do not like the idea of Paul Mathias (IAA Secretary) suggesting a state law requiring that all time pieces be set one hour ahead in summer. He seems to think all urban people favor it. Does he not know that Decatur voted three to one against it?

Hugh Uttermack,
Clay County

Mr. Mathias did not express his opinion on the matter. In the May issue of the IAA Record, he merely reported the conclusion of the IAA Public Relations committee which was as follows: "Farmers have consistently opposed daylight saving time. . . . . However, only about 20 per cent of the people of Illinois live on farms. Daylight saving time is favored by urban groups. It would be impossible to secure legislation prohibiting daylight saving time during the summer months. If uniformity is to be had, it probably can be had only by placing the entire state on daylight saving time. . . . ."

Get Ready for the SPORTS FESTIVAL ★ NOW!

WANT to enter the eighth Illinois Farm Sports Festival, Aug. 29 and 30 at the University of Illinois? It's time to pick your sport. Particularly if you'd like to start playing now with a ball team.

You can enter sports events ranging from archery to wood chopping. There's something for every age group in the farm family, including a trap shoot for men over 70.

Your youth assistant, farm adviser or home adviser can supply you with details. You can participate individually and as a member of a team.

Here's a list of most of the sports and music events: *Archery*—men, individual; women, individual. *Bowling*—men, individual and team of five; women, individual and team of five.

Checkers—individual. *Chair quoits*—women only. *Clock golf*—women only; *Dart throwing*—women only. *Hog calling*—men and women.

Horseshoes—men singles and doubles; women singles and doubles. *Knot-tying*—women only. Physical fitness—4-H boys and girls. *Rifle shoot*—men individual and team; women, individual and team; special classes.

Shuffle board—women only. *Softball*—adult county league; Farm Bureau members over 35 years old; all county division; boys' 4-H club division; Rural Youth division; girls' 4-H division; womens' open division.

Swimming—boys division: 15 years and under, and 16 years and older, 50 yard dash and low board diving. Girls division: 15 years and under 16 years and older, 50 yard dash and low board diving.

Skeet and trap shoot—men individual and team; women, individual and team; special classes. *Track*—boys division: 15 years and under, and 16 years and older: 50 yard dash, 100 yard dash, high jump, broad jump, half mile relay. Girls division: 15 years and under, and 16 years and older: 75 yard dash, broad jump, and high jump.

Tug o'war—men, team of eight. *Volley ball*—men only. *Wood chopping*—men, individual.

Events for the Folk Festival include: Choral groups, community song leaders, family singing, folk dancing, music specialties, novelties, novelty bands, square dance callers; special groups for 4-H members, including 4-H chorus, 4-H marching teams, 4-H dramatization of story of songs or composers.

Twenty-nine teams, greatest number to enter in recent years, have reported for spring warm-up practice in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League.

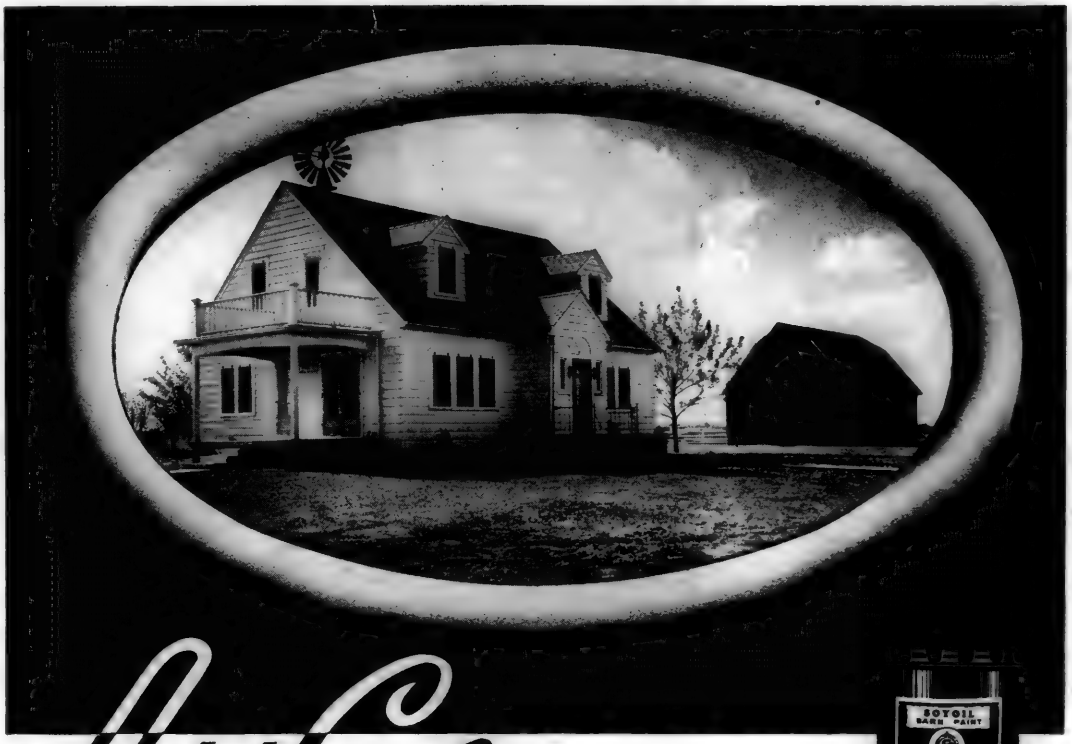
These teams will meet in district competition before the championship games are played at the Illinois Farm Sports Festival Aug. 28 and 29 at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

Counties have been divided into districts by the league executive committee as follows: District 1, Boone, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago.

Dist. 2, DeKalb, Kendall, LaSalle, Will; Dist. 3, Bureau, Henry, Lee. Dist. 4, Cass, Henderson, Warren; Dist. 5, Peoria, Marshall-Putnam, Tazewell, Woodford.

Dist. 6, Ford, Livingston, McLean; Dist. 7, Champaign, Coles, Macon; Dist. 8, Montgomery, Macoupin; Dist. 9, Randolph, Saline.

This is a pie-eating contest of several years ago. A pie-eating or watermelon-eating contest may be held this year.



Add Color

TO YOUR FARM PICTURE with SOYOIL PAINTS

Clean, bright, freshly painted buildings – what an inspiring picture they make! A pure white house enhanced by the jolly dignity of a rich red barn!

SOYOIL can add beauty and charm to *your* farm!

HOW LONG SINCE YOU HAVE PAINTED?

Many Illinois farm buildings have not been painted for several years. War-caused shortages have forced many to wait. But unpainted buildings deteriorate rapidly! It is unwise to postpone too long, the attractive protection which Soyoil gives.

Plan now to paint up with SOYOIL!

Ask for FREE Color Card

Soyoil exterior paints are now available from your County Service Company's Blue Seal Trucksalesman.

Our famous No. 90 Red Barn Paint is a superior product designed for barns. It is even mildew resistant! Rich Red Iron Oxide, specially refined Soybean Oil and Linseed Oil are used to make a paint that gives adequate penetration on any type of surface, especially badly weathered ones.

Our No. 5 White House Paint has long been popular with farmers. Its lead, zinc and titanium pigments are ground in oil, one third of which is soybean oil. Gives a good white protective surface for a long time.

Another fine paint, SOYZINC is back again! Soyzinc is a special metal primer paint. Protects metal surfaces from rust and makes a nice looking finish coat of gray.

For a bright metal finish for roofs and equipment, we recommend Soyoil Aluminum paint.

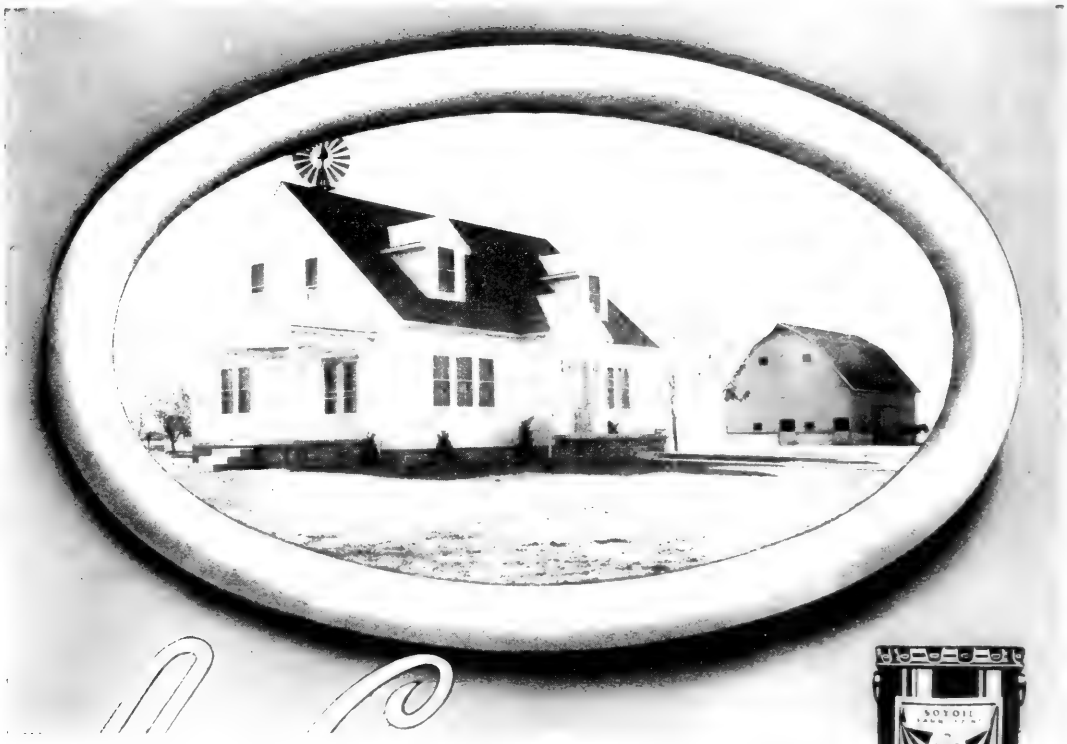
ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Get Ready for the

24 COUNTIES ENTER BASEBALL LEAGUES

This is a pie-eating contest of several years ago. A pie-eating or watermelon-eating contest may be held this year



TO YOUR FARM PICTURE
with

Clean, bright, freshly painted buildings—what an inspiring picture they make! A pure white house enhanced by the jolly dignity of a rich red barn!

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Plan now to paint up with SOYOIL!

Soyoil [illegible]
County Service Co[illegible]
Our famous No. 90 Red Barn [illegible]
designed for [illegible]
Iron Ox [illegible]
Oil [illegible]
treat on [illegible]
wood [illegible]
Our New [illegible]
with [illegible]
drying [illegible]
good white [illegible]
Attractive [illegible]
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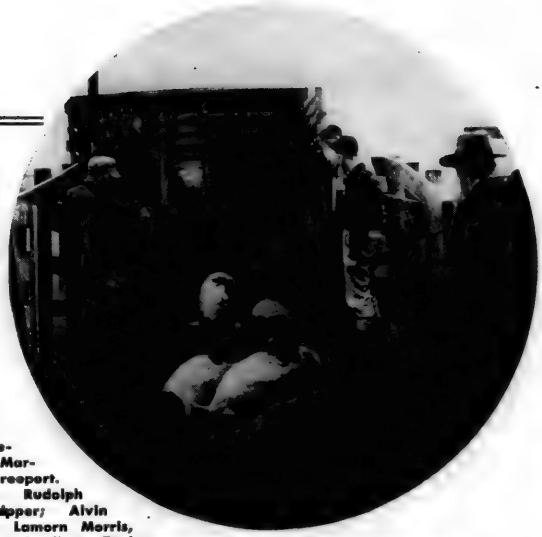
For [illegible]

Freeport Co-op's FIRST 4 MONTHS Forecast Success



A truckload of hogs is unloaded at the Stephenson Livestock Marketing Yards at Freeport. Left to right, are: Rudolph Peterson, the shipper; Alvin Cooper, yard man; Lamorn Morris, the truck driver; Sterling Taylor; Joe Brown, yards manager; and V. J. Banter, farm adviser, Stephenson Farm Bureau.

By LEW REISNER
IAA RECORD Field Editor

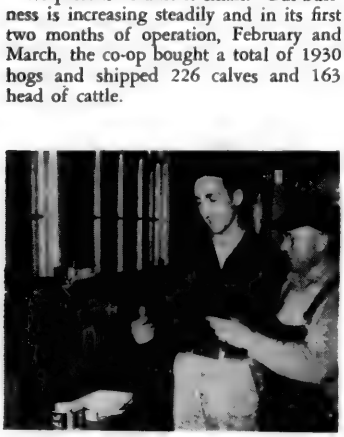
"COMPETITION has been tough but we've paid our own way from the day we started." That's the way Manager Joe Brown summed up the first two months' operation of the Stephenson Livestock Marketing Association.

Farmers say the co-op is already a price stabilizer. A Dakota stockman reported that the Freeport co-op had raised prices on hogs a dollar a hundred at Dakota.

Hogs are coming in from as far as 20 miles from Freeport. The yards have received shipments from outlying Kent, Lena, Winslow, Orangeville, Rock City, Ridott, German Valley, Baileyville, Shannon, Stockton, and Nora.

Although it started in a slack season and during weather that kept even milk trucks ice-bound, the Freeport marketing cooperative is off to a respectable start with its hog merchandizing program.

At present volume is small. But business is increasing steadily and in its first two months of operation, February and March, the co-op bought a total of 1930 hogs and shipped 226 calves and 163 head of cattle.



Merle Wise (right) watches Yards Manager Joe Brown get ready to adjust the scales to weigh in Wise's load of hogs.

"Since we reorganized we've served 250 customers. On this basis our business will double or triple this year," Stanley Worth, a director from Dakota, pointed out.

Competition, however, is strong. Old line buyers are well-established and well financed. Last year 17 buyers were purchasing hogs in Stephenson county. One buyer recently has been quoting Chicago prices for hogs he is buying at Freeport.

Their marketing cooperative will be successful, Manager Brown maintains, if farmers stick with their own company while it is getting a foot-hold.

Rudolph Peterson, Pecatonica, summed it up like this. "It's just like other co-ops getting started, I've got others chasing me for business. But I'd be cutting my own throat not to sell to my own company."

In addition to the concentration point at Freeport associations at Stronghurst and Effingham have been organized to buy direct. The Effingham yard is a branch of the Shelbyville marketing association.

Located conveniently adjacent to two highways, near the intersection of highways 26 and 20 on the north side of Freeport, the yards are built along the Illinois Central tracks. The railroad owns the yards, scales, and office building.

The need for a strong local competitive market is apparent. Stephenson normally produces 140,000 hogs annually. At present almost all of these hogs are being bought direct by old line packer buyers.

The new cooperative can take heart from the old Freeport Shipping Association, at one time one of the most successful shipping cooperatives in the state. In its golden era, the old shipping association dominated the Freeport market and in the late twenties was shipping more than 300 cars a year to terminal markets.

When the board of directors of the old shipping association decided they had to reorganize to survive, they agreed their best bet was a buying and merchandising program for hogs and a tie-in with the IAA affiliated Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, the state-wide cooperative sales agency with headquarters at Decatur.

The new Freeport co-op had scales and yards used by the old shipping association. Some $10,400 was raised through the sale of stock and the co-op was ready to go Feb. 3.

Organized in 1919 the old shipping agency had about the same competition to face as does the new co-op today. "I can remember coming to town with my father with a wagon load of hogs," Leslie Finkenbinder, Stephenson county organization director recalls. "Five or six buyers would meet us and offer to buy the hogs before we reached the yards. The old shipping association competed with them and thrived."

Will the new co-op match the record of the old shipping association? Sensible Stephenson county farmers say it will do it and then some. It's going to be another case of neighbors working together.

ONE hundred thousand pounds of milk daily — that's the processing capacity of the Prairie Farms Creamery at Henry in Marshall-Putnam counties and the goal of this IAA affiliate for Dairy Month.

June also starts the second year of operations for the Henry creamery. So June would appear to be an appropriate time to appraise the success of this year-old baby and maybe try to predict his future.

As creameries go, it has had remarkable success. Manager Dave Smith gives most of the credit to the farmer patrons who have given the creamery "unbelievable support" during the past year. Financially it also has done well. Besides it has been an important factor in helping maintain a higher price level to producers in the area it serves.

Truckers line up before Prairie Farms Creamery at Henry.

HENRY CREAMERY ENDS A *Successful* FIRST YEAR

By JIM THOMSON
IAA RECORD Ass't. Editor

By January the plant was operating at 40 per cent of capacity. Today it is around the 100 per cent capacity mark which could have been reached some time ago if more trucks had been available to reach more producers.

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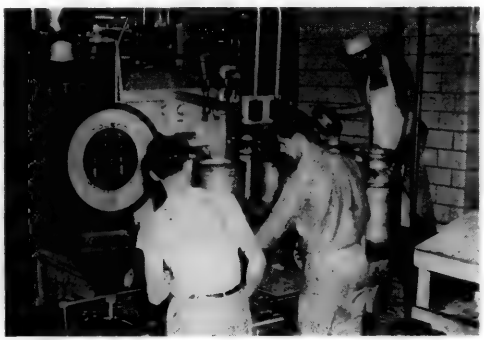

On receiving line, Clarence Barker (right) removes lids from cans, pushes them to Lyle Hall (center), who weighs milk, dumps it and pushes can through washer. Donald Ringenberg checks weight, keeps record.

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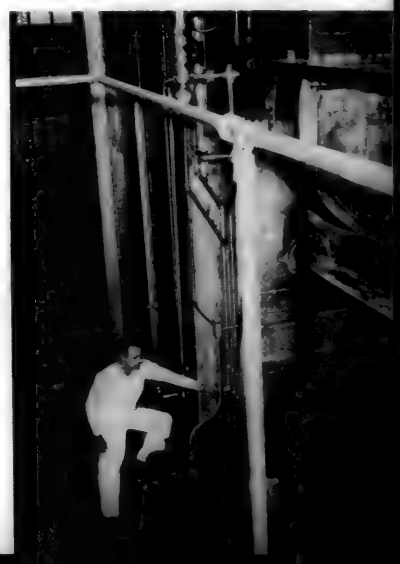


Freeport Co-op's FIRST 4 MONTHS Forecast Success

A truckload of hogs is unloaded at the Stephenson Livestock Marketing Yards at Freeport. Left to right, are: Rudolph Peterson, the shipper; Alvin Cooper, yard man; Lamorn Morris, the truck driver; Sterling Tayler; Joe Brown, yards manager; and V. J. Banter, farm adviser, Stephenson Farm Bureau.

By LEW REISNER
IAA RECORD Field Editor

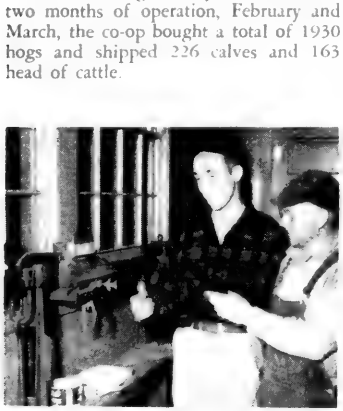
"COMPETITION has been tough but we've paid our own way from the day we started." That's the way Manager Joe Brown summed up the first two months' operation of the Stephenson Livestock Marketing Association.

Farmers say the co-op is already a price stabilizer. A Dakota stockman reported that the Freeport co-op had raised prices on hogs a dollar a hundred at Dakota.

Hogs are coming in from as far as 20 miles from Freeport. The yards have received shipments from outlying Kent, Lena, Winslow, Orangeville, Rock City, Ridott, German Valley, Baileyville, Shannon, Stockton, and Nora.

Although it started in a slack season and during weather that kept even milk trucks ice-bound, the Freeport marketing cooperative is off to a respectable start with its hog merchandizing program.

At present volume is small. But business is increasing steadily and in its first two months of operation, February and March, the co-op bought a total of 1930 hogs and shipped 226 calves and 163 head of cattle.



Merle Wise (right) watches Yards Manager Joe Brown get ready to adjust the scales to weigh in Wise's load of hogs.

"Since we reorganized we've served 250 customers. On this basis our business will double or triple this year," Stanley Worth, a director from Dakota, pointed out.

Competition, however, is strong. Old line buyers are well-established and well financed. Last year 17 buyers were purchasing hogs in Stephenson county. One buyer recently has been quoting Chicago prices for hogs he is buying at Freeport.

Their marketing cooperative will be successful, Manager Brown maintains, if farmers stick with their own company while it is getting a foot-hold.

Rudolph Peterson, Pecatonica, summed it up like this. "It's just like other co-ops getting started, I've got others chasing me for business. But I'd be cutting my own throat not to sell to my own company."

In addition to the concentration point at Freeport associations at Stronghurst and Effingham have been organized to buy direct. The Effingham yard is a branch of the Shelbyville marketing association.

Located conveniently adjacent to two highways, near the intersection of highways 26 and 20 on the north side of Freeport, the yards are built along the Illinois Central tracks. The railroad owns the yards, scales, and office building.

The need for a strong local competitive market is apparent. Stephenson normally produces 140,000 hogs annually. At present almost all of these hogs are being bought direct by old line packer buyers.

The new cooperative can take heart from the old Freeport Shipping Association, at one time one of the most successful shipping cooperatives in the state. In its golden era, the old shipping association dominated the Freeport market and in the late twenties was shipping more than 300 cars a year to terminal markets.

When the board of directors of the old shipping association decided they had to reorganize to survive, they agreed their best bet was a buying and merchandising program for hogs and a tie-in with the IAA affiliated Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, the state-wide cooperative sales agency with headquarters at Decatur.

The new Freeport co-op had scales and yards used by the old shipping association. Some $10,400 was raised through the sale of stock and the co-op was ready to go Feb. 3.

Organized in 1919 the old shipping agency had about the same competition to face as does the new co-op today. "I can remember coming to town with my father with a wagon load of hogs," Leslie Finkenbinder, Stephenson county organization director recalls. "Five or six buyers would meet us and offer to buy the hogs before we reached the yards. The old shipping association competed with them and thrived."

Will the new co-op match the record of the old shipping association? Sensible Stephenson county farmers say it will do it and then some. It's going to be another case of neighbors working together.

ONE hundred thousand pounds of milk daily — that's the processing capacity of the Prairie Farms Creamery at Henry in Marshall-Putnam counties and the goal of this IAA affiliate for Dairy Month.

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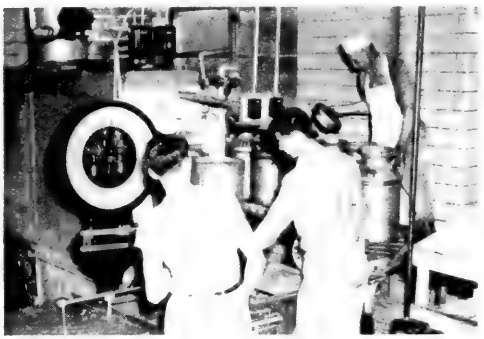

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PULASKI finds her own SOLUTION

By J. C. McCORMICK

DOWN in Pulaski county we have had a number of problems for several years. We have had poor schools primarily because we lacked the money to pay for better schools. We lacked the money because our training was not the type to enable us to earn it.

J. C. McCormick

In an almost purely agricultural county we have no schools that offer an adequate course in agricultural, domestic science or manual arts. We have been going around in a vicious circle having poor schools because of a lack of money and lacking money because of poor schools. We have a similar vicious circle in transportation. We have poor roads because we have no money to pay for good roads and we have no money because our transportation is so poor.

Two vicious circles are enough for any county but in Pulaski we suffer from yet another. We have poor health because we lack the money to pay for good medical care and we are unable to earn to capacity because so many of us are in poor health.

We have recognized these problems for a number of years but have felt that we were too poor and untrained to cope with them. We have looked to the Great White Father in Washington for aid and guidance in solving our troubles.

Some of our leaders advised us that the proper course to follow was to vote Republican and then the Great White Father in Washington would surely remember us down in Pulaski county. So we voted Republican with great enthusiasm. After they were elected, the congressman's sister-in-law got a good job in Washington and his cousin got a postmastership in Pulaski county but the schools were no better, the roads remained muddy and the malaria still gave us chills and fevers.

About that time some of our leaders declared that we had been poorly advised that if we voted for the Democrats the Great White Father in Washington would see that we had good roads, fine schools and no malaria. So we voted Democratic with such energy and conviction that all the Democrats were elected.

Then we thought our troubles were over for the Great White Father in Washington sent many of his learned men to Pulaski county to solve our problems. They were great men. We knew that because they were paid $10,000 per year and since none of us in Pulaski county could make that much money in a year, we were sure that anyone who could was truly a great man.

We heard J. C. McCormick, chairman of the Pulaski County School Survey Committee, make this talk several weeks ago. We were impressed by his convictions and believe you might be interested in what another county down in southern Illinois is trying to do. . . . The Editors.

These great men did strange things. They built roads in the middle of the winter by moving the mud from the side of the road into the middle. That was all right with us because we realized that they were great men getting $10,000 per year and whatever they did must be wise. But the Pulaski county mud being ignorant and unappreciative didn't realize they were great men and our roads became even more impassable than before.

In the summer time the great men took our workers from the towns and the hills where there were no mosquitoes and moved them to the swamps where there was an abundance of them. In the swamps they dug ditches that were very straight and had sides of exactly 45 degrees. But these ditches ended nowhere. That was all right with us who realized they were great men but the swamp water being ignorant settled in these ditches and the mosquitoes flourished in the late summer and fall as well as in the spring. And our malaria problem was worse than before.

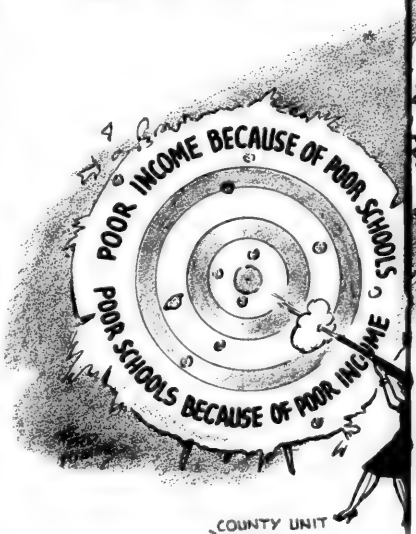
About the time we were becoming thoroughly discouraged the Illinois legislature passed a law providing for the appointment of a survey committee to make such recommendations for the improvement of the schools. We had just about come to the conclusion that if our problems were ever to be solved we would have to do it ourselves so we appointed just common, everyday homefolks to this committee. Most of them were farmers. And when I say farmers I don't mean people living on a country estate and making their money in town. I mean the common, garden variety of farmer who feeds the hogs, plows the corn, tries to make payments on the mortgage and needs a lot of things that he hasn't the money to buy.

This committee decided at the beginning that it would try to do three things:

(a) Recommend a 1947 model educational system.

(b) Provide in that system for growth and improvement.

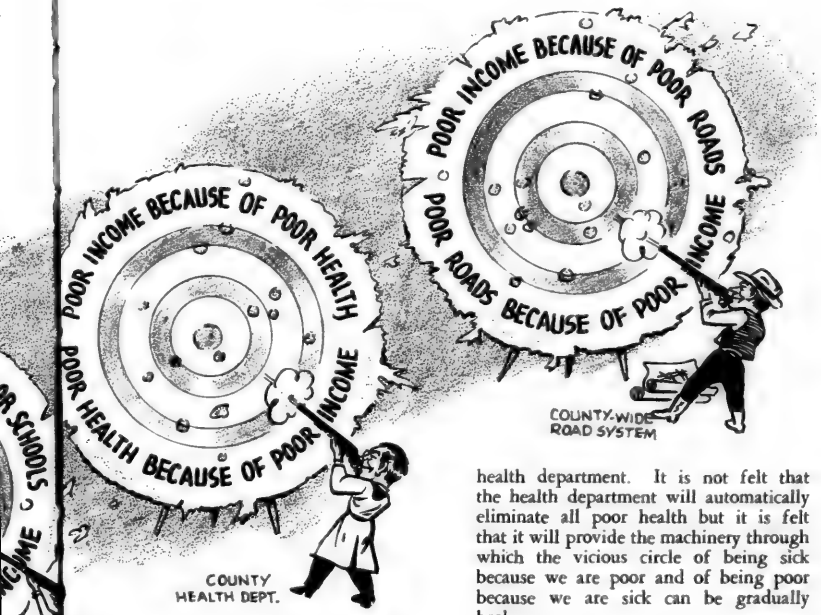
(c) Make improvements in the school system come from a wiser expenditure of present funds.



The committee maintained that all of the children were equally entitled to an education and all of the schools should be equally good. It was obvious that little improvement was possible without considerable consolidation. But consolidation requires transportation and transportation requires roads. And before we could have roads in Pulaski county we would have to have a radical change in our out-of-date road system. For 40 weary years we had tried to build and maintain roads under a system of small local districts and for 40 years we had failed. Under this out-of-date system are 14 dis-

tricts with 14 different road commissioners and 14 road clerks who must be paid before one dollar can go on the roads. The committee maintained that the system was expensive, inefficient and obsolete.

The first recommendation of the Pulaski County School Survey Committee was that the local districts be abolished and a countywide road district be formed under the county highway engineer to have charge of all the county roads except



city streets and state highways.

The committee maintains that any road district to be efficient must have three characteristics:

(a) It must be in charge of a trained highway engineer.
(b) It must have a reasonably complete set of road building and maintaining equipment.
(c) It must have year around paid personnel.

None of these conditions can be met by the small local districts. All of them can be met by the county-wide district.

This county-wide road system requires enabling action by the state legislature and Pulaski county respectfully requests the legislature to give us consideration. We would be very grateful for any aid from our sister counties in stressing this matter to the legislature.

According to Selective Service figures 31 per cent of the registrants of Pulaski county were rejected for physical or mental defects that rendered them unfit for military service. The committee felt that the best way to remedy this situation was to establish a county health department through which there would be trained personnel whose business it would be to look after the public health. So the people of Pulaski county by a vote of 5 to 1 in the November election established a health department. It is not felt that the health department will automatically eliminate all poor health but it is felt that it will provide the machinery through which the vicious circle of being sick because we are poor and of being poor because we are sick can be gradually broken.

The school lunch is a recent innovation in education that has had immense popularity where tried. Performance has been improved, absenteeism reduced, better eating habits have been formed, the cost of meals has been reduced and busy mothers have been relieved of the necessity of preparing bucket lunches. The committee has recommended that school lunches be made available to all school children.

We realize that the teacher is the heart of the school and that teachers are working for a living as well as trying to educate children. Therefore the committee has recommended that the teacher be paid a salary commensurate with the importance of his job and comparing favorably with workers of like training in other fields.

The committee recommends that the school curriculum be reorganized in the light of modern improvements in education. Most girl students will become housewives. It would seem elemental that they should receive some training in domestic science. Pulaski county is largely agricultural and such training should be available to those boys who want to engage in farming. Manual skills should be taught since many will make their livelihood through such efforts.

As a means of securing these improved schools advocated by the committee it has been recommended that all of Pulaski county be formed into one unit school district maintaining grades one to twelve and having one board of education. This board of education to be elected countywide but no more than three to come from any one township.

This county unit type of school district makes for more efficient administration. By eliminating district lines within the county more efficient transportation can be arranged. And transportation is the key to school improvement. Taxes can be equalized. The rate will be the same county-wide. Teachers can be sent to the various buildings as they are needed.

Economies may be affected in purchases when supplies are bought in large quantities. Handicapped children may be given special training since there will be more of them in a county than in a small district. These handicapped children are going to have to make a living and if they cannot be trained to be self supporting they will be a burden on the community.

The Pulaski County School Survey Committee feels that with the organization of the county unit system it will have provided the machinery for breaking the vicious circle of being poor because we have poor schools and having poor schools because we are poor.

We feel that better administration is the answer to the problem. We maintain that it is the duty of the school to furnish such training to all of the children that their talents, great or small, will be developed to such an extent that they can be useful, self supporting citizens capable of contributing to the common welfare. We think that the Pulaski County School Plan will help to attain these ends.

IAA Director Practices DIVERSE LIVESTOCK, GRAIN FARMING

By JIM THOMSON
IAA RECORD Ass't. Editor

"WHY don't you go out and sell 10 more, John?" John Evans looked up at his questioner in puzzled surprise. Up to that moment the day had been bright and profitable. His township's Farm Bureau new membership quota was 10 and he had filled it himself, between loads of corn, as he put it.

To say the least, he expected a little praise for a job well done. Instead, here was Harry Claar, IAA organization director for District One, taunting him with the typical Claar grin to do even better than the excellent job he already had done.

For a moment he felt like telling Harry Claar to go jump in Lake Vermilion, but on second thought he decided he would sign up 10 more just to show him he could do it.

Even an old campaigner like Harry Claar was surprised when Evans brought in 10 more memberships and threw in an extra one for good measure. He had signed up 21 new members himself in a township with a quota of 10. Not bad for work between loads of corn.

That little incident sums up the attitude of IAA Director John Evans. If he thinks a job is worth doing, he thinks it is worth doing well. Most certainly he considers the promotion of Farm Bureau a job well worth doing.

Evans, the only bachelor member, was elected to the IAA board of directors on November 1945 to represent the 18th district which includes the following counties: Vermilion, Iroquois, Edgar, Clark, Kankakee, and Cumberland. He succeeded W. A. Dennis of Edgar county.

Before going to the IAA board, Evans served as president of the Vermilion county Farm Bureau for eight years. He was elected to the Vermilion board in 1933 and has been a member of Farm Bureau since shortly after it was organized in Vermilion county.

Back in 1904 when John Evans was 12 years old, his uncle, Thomas Evans, an Illinois farmer, paid his brother's family a visit near Reading, Pa. When he was ready to return to Illinois he asked young John how he would like to come out to his farm for a visit. That's how he came to Illinois.

"I guess I expected to stay in Illinois for a month or so," Evans said, "but it's been a long month; I've been here ever since."

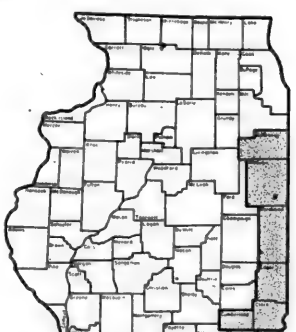
He grew up on the 353-acre farm three miles south of Hoopeston on the Dixie highway, helping his uncle and cousin George while growing to love the Illinois prairie land he tilled.

Then without warning tragedy struck from a black, stormy, summer sky. He had been plowing corn one sultry afternoon in 1917 with his team following a short distance behind another driven by his cousin George. As the storm brewed George decided to make one more round before going in.

With startling suddenness, a fiery bolt of lighting streaked out of the heavens and struck at George's cultivator and team. By the time John carried him to the farm house to get medical aid, he was dead.

From that day he assumed full responsibility for the operation of the farm with his cousin, Gladys M. Evans, and his brother, Richard. The Evans place is actually two farms run together. The homestead comprises 203 acres and several hundred yards away is another place of 150 acres laid out in three 50-acre fields.

Evans is a stickler for conservative, scientific farming. He grows some cash grain and generally has 100 fall and



Shaded area on map is 18th congressional district represented on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors by John T. Evans of Hoopeston.

Director Evans tunes in his radio with his constant companion around the farm, a black Newfoundland.

★ ★ ★

Editor's Note: This is the seventh of a series of articles to acquaint you with the men you elected to the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

Director Evans pitches a hefty load of manure. He doesn't waste a bit; returns all of it to the fields. He planted windbreak in background a number of years ago.

Hogs and Angus calves crowd around the feed box as Director Evans feeds them some corn. Eastern style barn in background was built by his uncle who came from Pennsylvania.

* * * * *

spring pigs, 35 ewes and 50 lambs, and about 23 beef and milk cows, virtually all from his own breeding herds.

His cropping generally includes 100 acres in corn, 40 in oats, 26 in wheat, 25 in beans, 45 in clover, timothy or alfalfa and the rest in pasture. His rotation policy follows this scheme: corn (two years), oats, wheat or beans, legumes. He believes in applying plenty of manure and has limed and phosphated almost all the land twice.

Director Evans has a strong attachment for horses and still uses six regularly. In fact, he might still be using horses exclusively had not the war forced him to get a tractor five years ago. Here and there about the farm are many reminders of the nostalgic horse and buggy days. In a shed are two or three neat buggies and a cutter that would still cut a fancy figure with a prancing show horse.

Besides his Farm Bureau activity, Evans is a director of the Piper City Producers Crop Improvement Association, was for 28 years secretary of the Red Top Rural school district, and is active in the Hoopeston United Presbyterian church. He served as a township AAA committeeman in the early days of its operation.

"Farm Bureau," Director Evans said, "is a wonderful organization for farm people. It has accomplished much good in the past and has a great opportunity to do more in the future. If we do have a depression, I feel safe in saying that it won't be anywhere near as severe as the last one — thanks to Farm Bureau!"

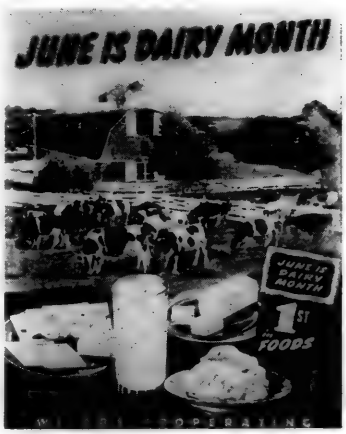
SUPPORT FOR TURKEYS ANNOUNCED BY USDA

The Department of Agriculture has announced a price-support program for 1947 turkeys marketed during Oct. 1, 1947 through Jan. 31, 1948. For this period, the Department will be prepared to buy dressed turkeys from processors who certify they have paid all producers not less than liveweight support prices which will be announced about Oct. 1 and which will reflect a national average price of 90 per cent of the Sept. 15 parity price for turkeys.

BLIND HENDERSON VET DIES OF WAR WOUNDS

Dale Johnson, 29, blinded and wounded war veteran, for whom neighboring farmers in Henderson county raised $6,200 to help buy a small farm, died May 12 as a result of his wounds.

His neighbors hoped to buy him a small farm where he could familiarize himself with the surroundings. Because of the high cost of land, the money was invested in government bonds to be held until a suitable farm became available.



June is Dairy Month

Letters to the Editor are welcomed from readers on any subject related to agriculture. Writers should sign letters with name and address. Names may be withheld if desired. Address *Letters to the Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn, Chicago 5, Ill.*

OIL COMPANY DECIDES TO SELL FUEL TANKS

One of the large oil companies doing business in the Midwest has decided to follow the established policy of the Illinois Farm Supply Company in selling its farm fuel storage tanks. Its old policy of leasing the tanks to farmers ended May 15.

Illinois Farm Supply Company feels that this move by its competitor proves the wisdom of the decision it made years ago to get the farmer patron to own his fuel tank rather than to lease it and thereby pay for it eventually yet never own it.

Regarding the change in its policy, the oil company said: "Farmers meanwhile have shown a growing desire to purchase the tanks for their own ownership. Since it is desirable that farmers, rather than the supplier should own the tanks, the time appears to have arrived in working out this problem to transfer the tanks to the users."

CHARLIE CARRIER RETIRES

Charles E. Carrier, 78, who started working for the Illinois Farm Bureau during the horse and buggy days, retired recently. He had worked since 1935 as organization director for Macon county.

The Rural Youth banquet season is over. Banquet activities during the year have shown much thought and preparation. Guests have been heard to say, "How could they think of so many things to do?" The answer lies in well made plans by committees and then putting responsibilities in the hands of many people.

A look into the committee organization and evening program of Rock Island's Plantation Party held May 9, in East Moline senior high school, illustrates the thoroughness of planning which made possible the entertainment of 240 guests without a dull moment from "mixer" to "good night." Committees were as follows: Programs and table decorations — Dorothy Magerkurth, John Rollins; decorating hall — Sue Montgomery, Joe Gieger; registration and name tags — Arnold and Erma Struss; tickets and publicity — Helen Norris, Bob Sievers; recreation, dance and music — Lynn Stone, Roger Struss; menu and serving — Janice Larson, Duane Magerkuth; punch bowl — Gertrude and Ralph Sievers.

Get Acquainted

Each committee called upon various members of the three Rural Youth units of the county for assistance and got it. The plan for entertainment was like this: Upon arrival, guests found a committee ready with pencils and suitable name tags so that the process of getting acquainted was made easy right from the start. Immediately a mixer card with the title "Know Your Neighbor" and spaces for 34 names was passed out.

After 20 minutes of getting acquainted, the guests went to the banquet hall where tables were located by song titles in large

letters corresponding to the song title on the back of each name card. In addition to singing by the entire group, the table song titles made singing by tables easy.

Following the dinner came a program of special musical numbers, the address, and recognition of guests and committees. While tables and chairs were being cleared away, guests had an opportunity to visit. Then came the grand march and dancing, with quadrilles, reels, and ballroom dancing interspersed.

Visitors Help

Various Rural Youth guests from visiting counties helped with the recreation. Lois Johnson, Henry, was one of the song leaders. Harley Andrews, Knox, led the grand march. Eddie Dew, Ogle, called the Virginia Reel. Gavin Cross, also from Ogle, gave the directions for the Texas Schottische. Howard Eldrencamp, Whiteside, led Oh! Suzanna.

The speaker was the Rev. Axel Pearson. He based his address on the Rural Youth Slogan, "Serve your community and know your neighbor," and emphasized knowledge of people and the attitude of service.

Other counties have done as well. Rock Island is used only as an example of good planning in entertainment so as to provide committee responsibility for a large number of members.

It would be well for your county to begin now to plan for fall and winter banquets. Right now while your banquet experience is still a topic of discussion, sit down and make a list of important points to remember. A careful filing of committees, menus, responsibilities, activities to avoid and include will greatly help in banquet planning in the future.

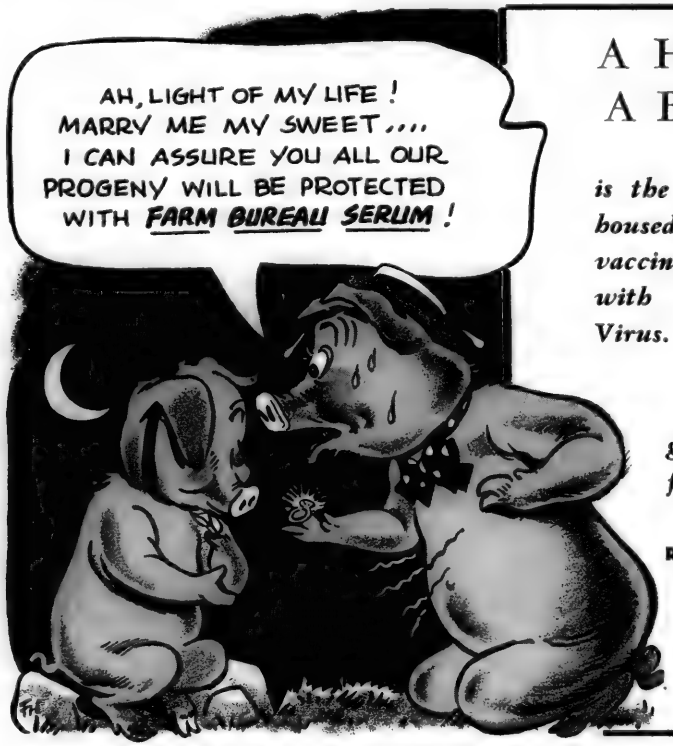
Brown County Rural Youthers studied the county school situation at the April 14 meeting. Present were Glenn Thomas, chairman of the County School Survey Committee; and two other members of the committee — Noah Marshall, and Lyndal Hoover. They presented the plan which the committee has recommended for grades one to eight.

Scheduled for May — "Cooperatives", with Robert Ericsson, manager Prairie Farms Creamery, Mount Sterling, as speaker.

Menard, new and going strong, heard Dr. Don Van Houweling, director of Veterinary Medical Relations of the Illinois Agricultural Association, speak May 6 on "Animal Health and Relationship to Human Welfare." He also showed a motion picture entitled "Batting Brucellosis."

The young married group of McHenry has been learning about deeds and abstracts.

The IAA and county Farm Bureaus certainly have had growing pains. In the last 18 months 35,000 new members — enough for a fair-sized city — have joined the Farm Bureau in Illinois.



A HOG WITH A BRIGHT FUTURE

is the hog that is fed properly, housed in sanitary quarters and vaccinated against hog cholera with Farm Bureau Serum and Virus. . . .

Yessir! Nothing to do but grow fat and make money for the boss.

Remember: The Smaller the Shoat The Cheaper the Shot

ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION

A STREAMLINED HOG FEEDING PROGRAM

GET 'EM

Farrow large, strong litters. To do this a well fortified ration must be given the sow during breeding and gestation periods. Pig and Sow Supplement has been formulated to supplement farm grains in the ration of the sow to insure the greatest number of live, strong pigs at birth.

KEEP 'EM

Profits depend on weight of litter at weaning time. This calls for a *large* number of *heavy* pigs. Proper nutrition is a very important factor. Start pigs eating as young as possible and feed the sow extra well throughout lactation. Balance farm grains with Pig and Sow Supplement and wean large litters of heavy, healthy pigs.

FINISH 'EM

A well balanced ration saves on farm grains —gives fast growth—economical gains. Feed pigs well all the way to market weight using 40% Hog Supplement on dry lot or 42% Pasture Supplement on pasture. These feeds balance the nutrient deficiencies of your farm grains which means cheaper gains and more profits.

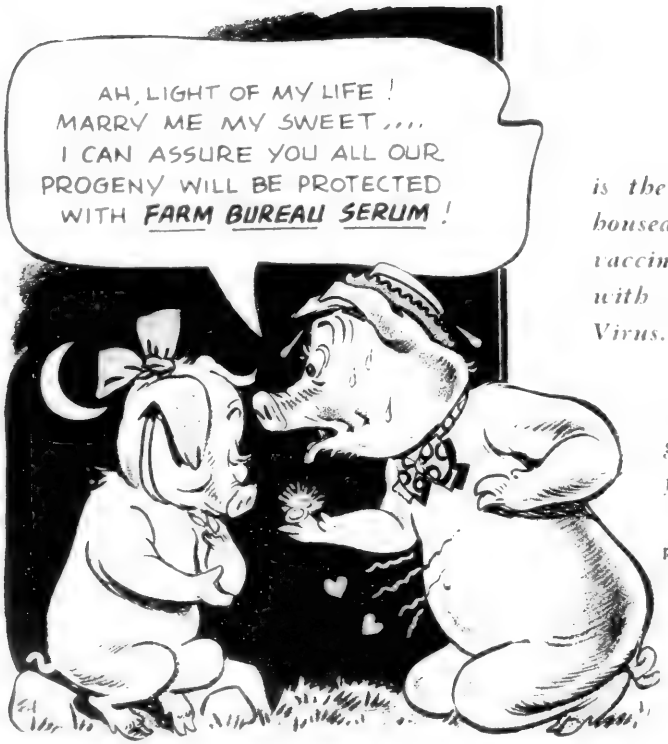
USE OUR "DIRECT-TO-THE-FARM" SERVICE

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 S. Dearborn Street • Chicago, Illinois

Rural Youth

By
ELLSWORTH D. LYON



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Yessir! Nothing to do but grow fat and make money for the boss.

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ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION

A STREAMLINED HOG FEEDING PROGRAM

For top, large, strong pigs. To get this, a well fortified ration must be given the sow during breeding and gestation periods. Pig and Sow Supplement has been formulated to supplement the ingredients in the ration of the sow to insure the greatest number of live, strong pigs at birth.

Profit depends on weight at the right weaning time. This is true for a large number of heavy pigs. Proper nutrition is a very important factor. Start pigs eating as young as possible and feed the sow extra well throughout lactation. Balance farm grains with Pig and Sow Supplement and wean large litters of heavy, healthy pigs.

A well balanced ration saves on farm grains . . . gives fast growth—economical gains. Feed pigs well all the way to market weight using 4-Way Hog Supplement as the last of 4-Way Pasture Supplement on pasture. These feeds contain the nutrient ingredients for corn and grain which make cheaper gains and more profit.

USE OUR "DIRECT-TO-THE-FARM" SERVICE

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 S. Dearborn Street • Chicago, Illinois

Shorts in the News

Paul Laffey, assistant farm adviser in Marshall-Putnam counties since his discharge from the air forces in the fall of 1945, has succeeded L. J. Hager as farm adviser. Mr. Hager died suddenly March 12. Laffey graduated from the state College of Agriculture in 1941 and farmed for a year at his home in Hancock county before entering the service in 1942. He was a first lieutenant and heavy bomber pilot in the 15th air force. Laffey was married in April to Blanche Feldott, former assistant home adviser in Will county.

The America United national radio forum, which includes 10 programs on farm problems by Farm Bureau and the Grange, has been resumed on NBC stations and can be heard at noon daylight saving time or 11 a.m. central standard time on Sundays. The program, now in its third year, provides a forum for discussion of current issues by representatives of agriculture, labor, and industry.

Warren E. Myers, vocational agriculture teacher at Mazon high school in Grundy county, has been named Stark county farm adviser. He succeeds Wayne Gilbert. Myers comes from Bond county and graduated from the College of Agriculture in 1938. He is married and has three children.

What's the best way to plant corn—hill-dropping or checking? Tests at the University of Illinois reported by Jack Rundquist of the agronomy department show no advantage for hill-dropping over checking. Checked corn gave the highest yield in 1945 and 1946. Drilling with or without furrow openers on level land didn't increase yield over either checking or hill-dropping.

Continuing strong demand for meat is expected to keep prices from declining to support levels this year, according to the Department of Agriculture. Following are the support prices announced for hogs to September: June 21-28, $15.60 per cwt; June 28-July 5, $15.75; July 5-12, $16; July 12-19, $16.25; July 19-26, $16.50; July 26- Aug. 16, $16.75; Aug 6-Sept. 6. $17.

On medium quality soil best corn yields can be obtained by planting at the rate of three stalks per hill, according to four years of experiments at the University of Illinois agricultural experiment station.

Producers in the Carlinville area began shipments to the new Prairie Farms Creamery plant in May. Originally the smallest of PFC's 10 state-wide cooperative creameries, the Carlinville unit under Manager Fletcher Gourley is now the largest. It handled 1.5 million pounds of butter-fat last year. The new plant allows for maximum flexibility for expansion. Its equipment is the most modern available.

James O. Cain, manager of the Jacksonville office of Illinois Grain Corporation, an IAA affiliated grain brokerage co-op, said oats acreage in his territory is very small while beans and corn acreage should be high. His office handled four million bushels of grain last year.

The Knox County Oil Company recently bought a grain elevator at Knoxville where they will handle feed, seed, and fertilizer. They plan to build a warehouse and set up a county-wide distribution agency.

IAA President Charles B. Shuman addresses 40 Future Farmers April 25 at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago. Prairie Farmer awarded this three-day all-expense paid Chicago trip to 10 Future Farmers of America in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Right of Pres. Shuman are Arthur Page and Julian Bentley (right) of Prairie Farmer.

Illinois winners of the 1947 Prairie Farmer Future Farmer award trip to Chicago are shown after they arrived in the big city. First row, left to right, Kenneth Koertner, Pearl City, and Gilbert Blankenship, Yorkville. Second row, left to right, Len Shaw, Maroa; Lyle Schertz, Benson; Dick Higbee, Berwick; Clyde Miller, Erie; and Kenneth Cheatham, Greenville. Third row, left to right, Edmund Mitsdarfer, Philo; Ira Aves, Jr., Kirkland; and Virden Trotter, Adair. With the boys are back row, (left), J. B. Adams, Illinois executive secretary of the F.F.A. and (right) Wendell Unfer of Prairie Farmer.

During tree planting ceremony 4-H and Rural Youth members listen to Dr. Blair (left in black coat and hat) tell of his long experience with trees. Cabin in background is on bank of Rock river.

CAMP SHAW-WAW-NAS-SEE

FARM YOUTH GATHER TO PLANT TREES

"NOTHING should give you more enjoyment in the years to come than the planting of these trees. May God reward all of you."

Talking quietly and with deep conviction, Dr. Joseph Blair, dean and director emeritus of Illinois' College of Agriculture, thus addressed 300 northern Illinois Rural Youth and 4-H Club members.

The occasion was the tree-planting ceremony held in April near Kankakee at Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see, once an Indian camp site and now a summer camping ground for northern Illinois farm youth.

Dr. Blair's talk marked the first pause in a busy day for the 300 farm kids from 21 northern counties who gathered to help plant the trees.

Rural Youthers earlier had planted a windbreak of 150 evergreens along the northern boundary of the camp and 4-H'ers planted native deciduous trees, two for each of the 21 counties represented, on a large open area north of the Rock river and immediately below the evergreen windbreak.

Shaw-waw-nas-see is the first of four district camps to be developed under the new state 4-H camping program. It will be administered by farm and home advisers and state extension specialists.

The camp will open June 22 for its first group of 200 4-H Club members and will run through July 15. Each group will get a three-day camping holiday at a cost of $8 for each camper.

The following species of trees were dedicated to these counties by 4-H Club members: Will, Paper Birch; Cook, Horse Chestnut; McHenry, Green Ash; Ford, Pyramid Linden; Bureau, Quaking Aspen; La Salle, American Beech; Whiteside, Sugar Maple; Lee, Hackberry.

Grundy, English Elm; DeKalb, Scarlet Oak; Woodford, American Sycamore; Henry, White Ash; McLean, Wheatley Elm; Kankakee, Pin Oak; Livingston, Red Leaf Norway Maple; Kendall, Norway Maple; Stark, Red Maple; Marshall-Putnam, Thornless Honeylocust; Iroquois, American Linden; Lake, Ginkgo; DuPage, Eastern Red Oak.

County Rural Youth groups providing windbreak trees were: Bureau, Lee, Livingston, Grundy, McLean, DeKalb, Iroquois, Stark, Ford, LaSalle, Will, Woodford, McHenry, Kendall, Stephenson, Marshall-Putnam, Whiteside and Cook.

Helping to plant evergreen windbreak are, left to right, Ford County Rural Youthers: Joanne Radliff, Sibley; Lyle Liddle, Sibley; James Summers, Gibson City; Mona Stugen, Paxton; Robert Lawrence, Gibson City; Irene Gustafson, Paxton.

STAFF DIRECTORY OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION & ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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Secretary of Marketing	L. L. Calvin
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Young People's Activities	Ellsworth D. Lyon

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Country Life Ins. Co.	A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Country Mutual Fire Co.	J. H. Kelker, Mgr.
Country Mut. C's'lty Co.	F. V. Wilcox, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Auditing Assn.	C. E. Strand, Mgr.
Ill. Agr. Service Co.	Donald Kirkpatrick, Sec.
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Ill. Milk Producers' Assn.	Edwin Gumm, Pres.
Ill. Wool Mktg. Assn.	Dale Rouse, Mgr.
Prairie Farms Creameries	Dave Henry, Sales Mgr.

This picture of his granddaughter bottle-feeding a frisky little pig comes from Linn O. Rau of DeWitt county.

This smart sow knows how to keep cool in hot weather. She climbs right into the water tank. This shot came from William Heinz of Peoria county.

FARM BUREAU

This picturesque winter scene was taken on the Leo Fehmel farm in Madison county. Betty Fehmel sent it along.

This captivating bedtime study of Carl, 2, and Susan, 4, comes from their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Ostermeier of Sangamon county.

FOLKS IN PICTURES

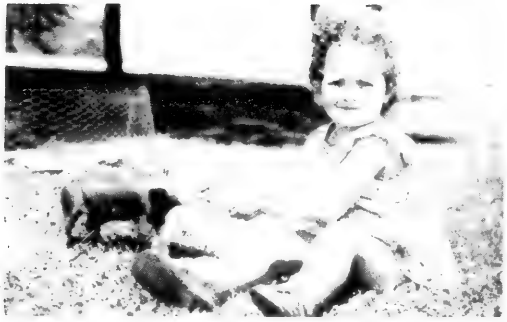
Tommy Bustard of Rock Island county is still a youngster but he just can't resist the lure of spring as he takes a whiff of the apple blossoms in Dad's orchard.

Caught on a barbed wire fence, Johnny Kauffman, 2, Woodford county, gets help from big sister, Claire, 5. This $5 winner has action, originality, and clarity.

$5 PICTURE OF THE MONTH

Any man who farms without Farmers General and Employers Liability insurance protection should erect this sign at his gate to remind him each day of the chance he is taking. Or, if you are not fully aware of the gamble you are taking, have a talk with our insurance representative at your Farm Bureau. Don't ignore this risk. It could cost you every cent you have in the world.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY



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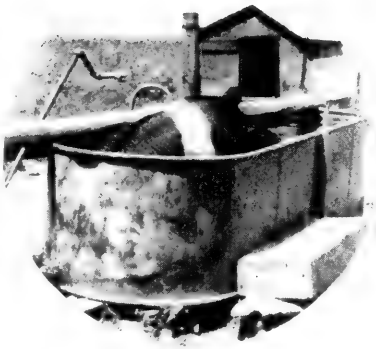

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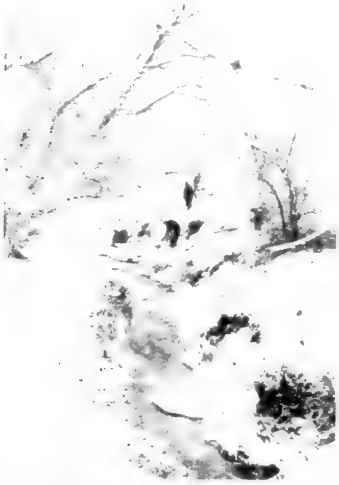

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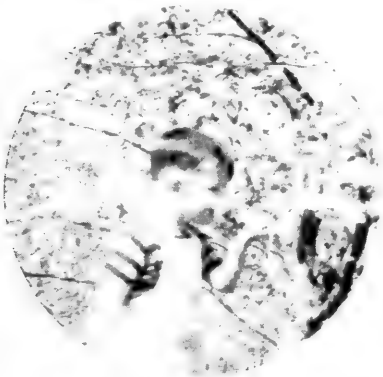

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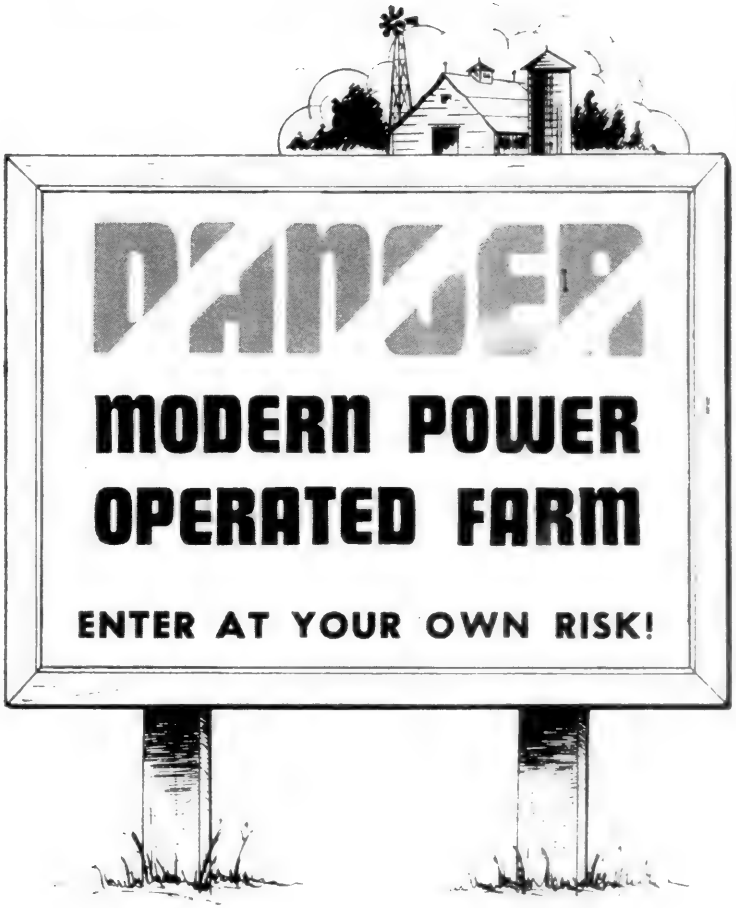

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COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Our Farmers General and Employers Liability policy protects you from costly judgments should hired help be injured on the job, or your stock break out onto the highway and cause an accident, or anyone not employed by you be injured on your premises.

NEWS and VIEWS

ASSOCIATED WOMEN PLAN WORLD MEETING IN HOLLAND

An interesting program is being planned for the triennial conference in Holland of the Associated Country Women of the World in September.

Among the events are a reception at the Stedelijk Museum (Modern Art), a film on the reconstruction of Holland, a concert by the famous Concertgebouw orchestra and a "Dutch Day" which will feature a show-play. This will include a flag parade, greetings from all the countries, and an exhibition of dolls in national costume.

The second week of the conference will be devoted to day trips to farms, dairies, flower markets, the American war cemetery in Margraten and the battlefields at Arnheim. A delegate representing the Illinois Home Bureau Federation will attend.

PRESIDENT TO SPEAK

Miss Pearl E. Barnes, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, will be the annual meeting speaker for the DuPage County Home Bureau Annual Meeting, June 26, in Wheaton. — Mrs. John A. Wiesbrock, DuPage County Home Bureau publicity chairman.

STAR STITCH BLOUSE

The charm of this crocheted blouse lies in its simplicity. Straight rows of star stitch form the complete sweater and that's good news for the beginner. Soft baby wool is used for this pretty blouse. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

SHORTY GLOVES

Plain or striped, these shorty gloves are sturdy hand protectors. For all your sporting life — rowing, driving, ball games, picnics — they're tops for good looks and long wear. Crochet them with or without the bright stripes in a strong washable cotton. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

SPONSOR UNIQUE CONTEST FOR WHITESIDE WOMEN

The Rock River Production Credit Association is sponsoring a window display contest for the Home Bureau units of Whiteside county.

A window has been secured in a business building in Sterling, and each unit plans and arranges its own display, writes a short article for publication on the display. The exhibit is left in the window for two weeks during which time the windows are judged. Prizes are to be awarded.

At present three units have exhibited "Proper Table Setting," "Home Bureau Aims," and "Feed Bag Clothing and Accessories." — Mrs. J. G. Gridley, Whiteside county publicity chairman.

CONGRATULATIONS

Hats off to Henry County Home Bureau. They held their annual tea May 1, and honored 115 new members by presenting them with corsages. The 115 new members resulted from a two weeks drive just before the tea. This brings the membership in Henry County Home Bureau to 557.

KENDALL BURNS NOTE, IS NOW DEBT FREE

On May 28, members of Kendall County Home Bureau were surprised at the dessert luncheon when the note for the Home Bureau car was burned.

"We had such a successful money making campaign . . . antique exhibit and the serving of the livestock banquet . . . that we are able to pay off the note on our new car. Think of it, in five months to be free of debt," writes Mrs. Frank Slauf, Kendall county publicity chairman.

EDGAR HEARS NEW HOME ADVISER

The tenth annual meeting of the Edgar County Home Bureau was held April 9 in Paris.

Mrs. Helen Drew Turner, newly appointed home-adviser-at-large, University of Illinois Home Economics extension staff and former home adviser in Edgar county, gave the home adviser's report and introduced Miss Laura E. Heddleson, Iowa, the new home adviser.

Mrs. A. R. Rohlfing, Farmington, former president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, gave the address in the afternoon.—Mrs. Owen Curtis, County publicity chairman, Edgar county.

MY FAVORITE RECIPE

Baking Powder Biscuits

2 cups sifted flour
3 tspns. baking powder
1 tsp. salt
2 to 4 tblspns. shortening
2/3 to ¾ cup milk

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Cut or rub in shortening. Add milk to make a soft dough. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead gently ½ minute. Pat or roll out ½ in. thick. Cut with floured biscuit cutter. Bake on ungreased baking sheet in hot oven (450° F.) 10 to 12 minutes. Yield: About 18 biscuits.

VARIATIONS:

Cheese Biscuits — Add ½ cup grated or shredded nippy cheese to flour mixture before adding milk.

Frankfurt Biscuits — Add 2 frankfurts cut in pieces to flour mixture in biscuit recipe before adding milk.

Savory Biscuits — Sift ¼ teaspoon dry mustard and ½ teaspoon poultry seasoning with dry ingredients.

Parsley-Bacon Biscuits — Add 1 tablespoon minced parsley and 1 slice cooked bacon, chopped to biscuit recipe.

for HOMEMAKERS

MATCHING PLAID SET

Summer and cotton plaid go hand in hand. This deep-crowned plaid gingham bonnet covers a smooth hairdo and frames the face with a turned back cuff. A self bow trims the back. When buying fabric for the hat get enough material for gloves. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois.

ST. CLAIR HOME BUREAU HEARS YOUTH DIRECTOR

E. D. Lyon, IAA director of Young People's Activities, spoke on "Our Obligations to Youth" at the ninth Annual Meeting of the St. Clair County Home Bureau, May 14, at St. Paul's Church Hall in Belleville.

Mrs. Charles Young, safety chairman for the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, presented the safety report in the form of a skit. At the luncheon the New Athens unit was honored for outstanding progress made during the past year. — Mrs. A. A. Germain, St. Clair county publicity chairman.

DAUGHTER BORN

A daughter, Marilyn Rae, was born, May 2, to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hanley, Winchester. Mrs. Hanley was the former 4-H chairman for the Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

TO DISCUSS CHINA

Kane County Home Bureau scheduled Mrs. Leland S. Brubaker, Elgin, to discuss China at their annual meeting May 22. — Mrs. Cecile M. Reckinger, chairman-at-large, Kane County Home Bureau.

ADAMS COUNTY HOLDS 29TH ANNUAL MEETING

The 29th annual meeting of the Adams County Home Bureau was held May 22 at the Salem Church Hall in Quincy.

Miss Irma Cottingham, extension specialist in 4-H Club work at the University of Illinois, was scheduled to be the afternoon speaker. Miss Margaret Walbridge is beginning her tenth year as home adviser in Adams county.—Mrs. Ray Sims, president, Adams County Home Bureau.

TO CELEBRATE IN MACON

Plans are being made for a membership tea to be held in May or June for new Home Bureau members in Macon county.

"We have increased our membership by about 150 members and five new units this year so we feel we should celebrate in high style," states Mrs. Everett Goffinet, Macon county publicity chairman.

PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN BACK

We are glad to have Mrs. Edward A. Schilf, Illinois Home Bureau publicity chairman, back on the job reporting the affairs of her organization. She had been confined to the hospital because of illness.

BUFFET CLOTH

This hand-crocheted table or buffet runner provides a lovely setting for your party refreshments. It is easy to do. If you'd like matching napkins just insert a crocheted motif in the corner of each napkin. For free instructions, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5.

MADISON HOLDS CONTEST

Mrs. Richard E. Ellis, Madison county publicity chairman, reports that they celebrated National Home Demonstration week the first week in May by having window displays all over the county. Each unit in Madison county displayed articles that were made in Home Bureau.

Morgan County Farm Bureau recently completed a $20,000 remodeling program. The bright, modern lobby of the office in Jacksonville shown above gives you a glimpse of one of Illinois' most beautiful Farm Bureau interiors.

EVERY WHEEL Should wear BLUE SEAL

RUGGED

Blue Seal Tractor Tires are built to work on rough plowed ground or smooth hard pavements. The deep, rugged tread bites into the earth, giving maximum traction. Tapered sides of the widely spaced cleats throw off the dirt in a self-cleaning action. The continuous center rib gives an unbroken, smooth road ride.

TOUGH

Blue Seal Truck Tires are tough. The rayon cord construction makes the tire run cooler and longer. The tough rubber tread, supported by the tough carcass gives a tire that can take a lot of punishment.

STRONG

Blue Seal Passenger Tires are strong and serviceable. Built to give a quiet ride and long life, they have proved their strength and durability on rough, unpaved roads.

See Your Blue Seal Salesman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY
608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

There's nothing prettier, nothing makes a man prouder than new corn stretching up, deep green, full of vigor and promise. But remember this: Hail strikes hard and fast and without warning. It can cut that corn to ribbons before your eyes and leave you standing there, no longer proud, but mighty SAD. But you needn't take chances with hail. Last year Country Mutual Fire Company paid out over $1,000,000 to reimburse Illinois Farm Bureau farmers for hail damage sustained to growing crops. This year, enjoy the same low-cost protection. See your Farm Bureau insurance agent today and learn how little it costs to know that your growing crops are safe.

COUNTRY
FIRE

630.
ILL
cop

J. C. Spitler,
Urbana, Ill.
25-53

This Farmer is GOING PLACES!

USE YOUR
FARM BUREAU

The Farm Bureau farmer is a man with a plan . . . . he's *going* places and he knows *where*. He's a man with a *voice* . . . . his wishes are *heard* and respected where his future is made. He's a man with a head for *business* . . . . he makes his Farm Bureau membership pay a handsome *profit* every year. And he's the perfect example of the traditional good neighbor, for Farm Bureau represents a good neighbor policy that crosses neighborhood and county lines to encompass two-thirds of all Illinois farms. Through the various insurance services, through cooperatives buying and selling, through research, each Farm Bureau farmer is an active neighbor to every other. Maintain and use your Farm Bureau membership. What helps agriculture helps you; what helps you helps agriculture.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION and 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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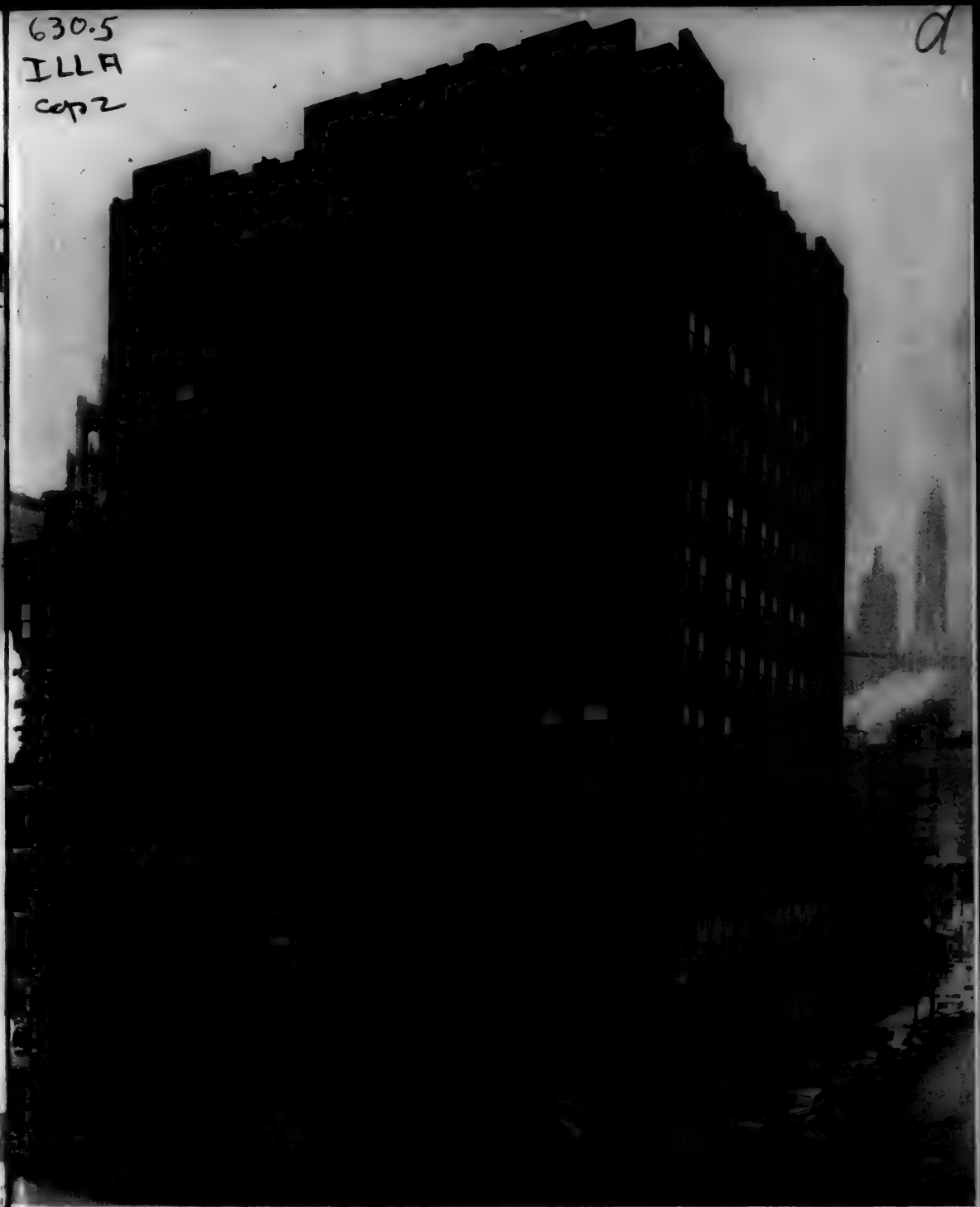

RECORD

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

JULY-AUGUST 1947

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

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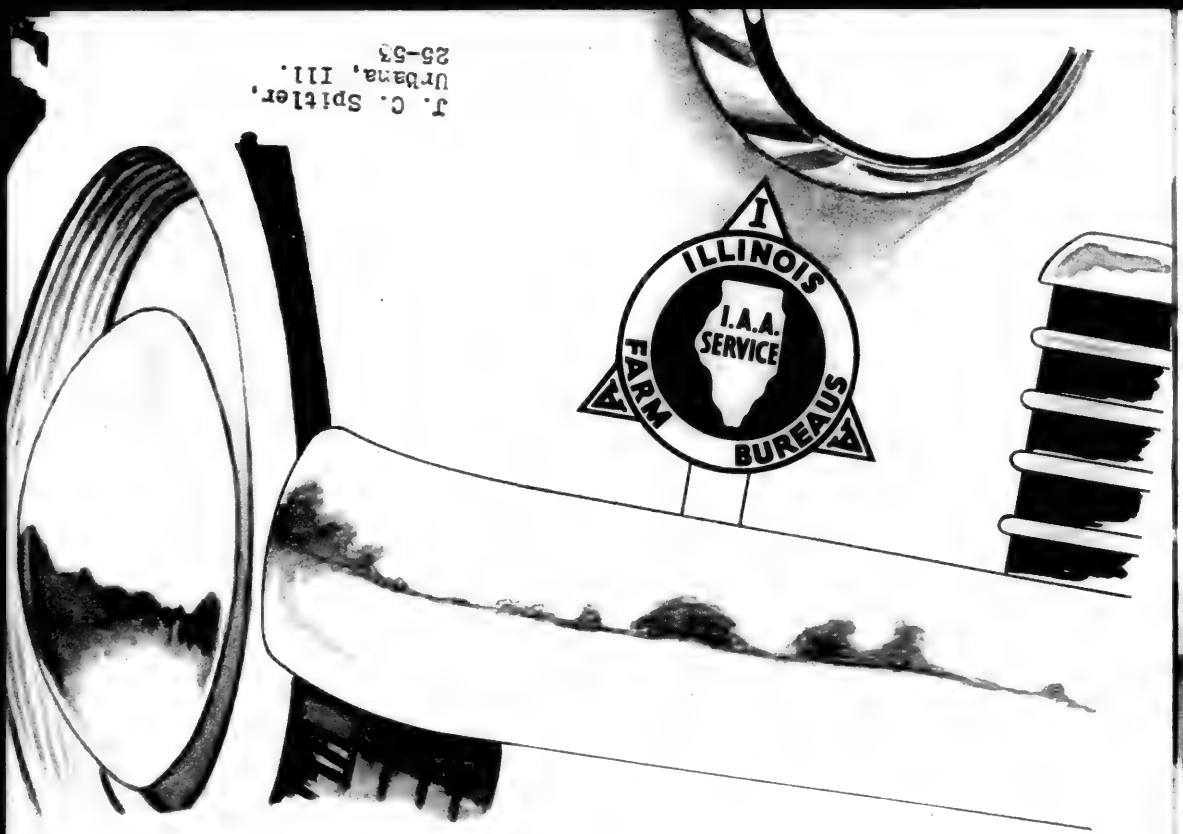
J. C. Spitler,
Urbana, Ill.
25-53



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ILLA
cop 2

JULY - AUGUST 1947

This Moment will be PRICELESS!

BUY IT **NOW** FOR A *Song*

For young folks, Country Life Insurance holds this promise: If you start your insurance program NOW, whatever your plans for the future you can make them come true — retirement, travel — just name it, and your friendly County Life agent will work out the plan for you. And because you start your plan early, the cost per year will be surprisingly low. And family heads of all ages, through a Country Life insurance program can know this security: That should you be removed by death, the plans you have for your wife and children can still be carried out. It was for this reason that Country Life Insurance Company was organized.

Country Life
INSURANCE COMPANY

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

SAFETY ISLANDS IN THE COUNTRY

By President Charles B. Shuman

SEVERAL years ago an elderly friend came with me to Chicago on one of our annual cattle marketing trips. We rode all night on the caboose, watched our steers sell and, it being his first trip to the City, we started to see the sights. After a wild ride on the elevated train to the Loop, we started walking up a busy street. Suddenly we were caught in the middle of a crossing by the changing traffic light and were forced to stand on a safety island while traffic whizzed by. Visibly shaken by these experiences, John insisted that I take him to the railroad station, from where he refused to move until train time. Safe and sound at home, John was convinced that the city was the most dangerous place on earth.

Months later, I realized that John had a false sense of security, as I stood at a distance in helpless, frozen horror and watched a friend drive his farm truck squarely in front of a speeding passenger train. Again and again I have had this sense of security shaken as I watched the lifeless body of a neighbor boy pulled out of the lake, or the hired man's wife picked up with a broken leg after a fall from a cherry tree, or another neighbor rushed to the hospital for amputation as a result of pulling at clogged weeds in a combine.

We on the farms must face facts. Agriculture is one of the three most hazardous industries in America today. Farm accidents in Illinois alone last year resulted in 190 deaths and 230 permanent injuries and disabilities. If all the victims of farm accidents in Illinois last year were gathered together in one place, we would have a crowd of 1327 people.

We are in the midst of a great era of mechanization in agriculture. If we are not to be overcome by our machines, we must add the elements of skill and safety to power and speed for success in modern farm operation. Accidents can be prevented if we will train ourselves and our children to be safety conscious.

The designated period of July 20 to 26 as Farm Safety Week could well be used by all of us to carefully eliminate hazardous conditions in our homes and on our farms. We can, in effect, make "safety islands" out of our own farms so that we can in truth say "safe and sound at home on the farm."

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LET'S GO TO THE SPORTS FESTIVAL

PLAN BIGGEST AND BEST FARM SPORTS EVENT ON RECORD

This is an action shot of girls' softball taken during an Illinois Farm Sports Festival a few years ago.

PLANS for the biggest and best Illinois Farm Sports Festival in history are now well under way.

So get somebody to take care of the chores Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28-29, folks, because those are the days we expect to see you in Urbana-Champaign. Get out and root for the home county. Or better still, get on one of your county's teams.

Yes, even grandma and junior will be able to add a few points for the greater glory of the home county. So get on a team or enter the singles events now before it is too late.

What would you like to do? There must be something in the list below that you can do better than the other fellow. Come on, your county needs those points.

Take your choice. Here are most of the events planned: archery, baseball, softball, bowling, checkers, 4-H physical fitness, hog calling, horseshoes, rifle shoot, skeet shoot, trap shoot, swimming, track, tug o' war, volley ball, woodchopping, chair quoits, clock golf, dart throwing, horseshoes, knot tying, shuffleboard, table tennis, barber shop quartet singing, choral and family singing, music specialties, novelty bands, folk dancing, and square dancing.

Wrestling has been dropped from the festival program this year because of the lack of entrants. Added will be the barber shop quartet. So get out the old derby, glue on a handlebar mustache and round up three other fellows who can carry a tune and you're all set. Also added are 4-H rhythm and marching groups. And for a few laughs we are planning a pie-eating or watermelon eating contest during one of the dinnerbell hour broadcasts. No points are awarded in the eating feats.

Bowling this year will have a special division for Rural Youth, with classes each for boys and girls teams and singles. A mixed doubles event also has been arranged for Rural youth members. Men and women will continue to have team and singles in the "Open" division.

The skeet and trapshooting events have been expanded to include competition for women and juniors, oldtimers and doubles of father and son, husband and wife, etc., in the trap shooting. Skeet shooting also has been enlarged but there are no classes for women.

By June 15 seven Farm Bureau baseball leagues were conducting district play and an eighth district was being worked out. Indications are that competition will be strong this year because of the close scoring. All of the teams say they have an eye on the championship won by Will county last year. District champions will settle the issue during the Sports Festival.

In the same way champions from 32 districts in the state will meet during the festival to decide the winner of the state Rural Youth Softball tournament won by Carroll county last year. Rural Youth district playoffs must be completed by Aug. 10. All counties will receive points if their Rural Youth softball team participates in district play.

Another departure from former years will be the elimination of the general program of competition and entertainment held at the university's Memorial Stadium the first night of the Festival. Substituting will be a "three-ring circus" of music, dancing, and entertainment.

1. A square dance jamboree for the folks who like the old time dances will be held in Huff gymnasium.

2. For the younger folks who like to "cut a rug" Dick Cisne and his orchestra will provide the jive for a big swing festival at a place to be announced later.

3. And for the folks who would rather look on, a general program of entertainment will be held at the university Auditorium including music, singing, and a special showing of the IAA color movie of the 1946 Sports Festival.

The climax of the two-day event will be the staging of several final contests, such as woodchopping and hog-calling, at the Stadium Friday afternoon, the awarding of trophies and ribbons to the winners, and the selection of a Sports Festival queen. Both WLS and WDZ will provide talent for entertaining the spectators.

All contestant entries in the Sports Festival must be made through county Farm Bureaus or Home Bureaus and the names of contestants in all events except softball must be in the Illinois Agricultural Association office at 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill., by August 25. Softball eligibility lists must be postmarked before midnight, Aug. 16.

Room reservations will be handled

(*Continued on page* 21)

Shelby Lends a Helping Hand

By LEW REISNER
Field Editor, IAA RECORD

THE co-op livestock yards at Shelbyville branched out this spring and on April 1 opened yards in neighboring Effingham county.

The Effingham yards, following the pattern of other newly organized co-op yards, are buying hogs and veal calves. During their first month they handled $70,000 of livestock, mostly hogs bought and paid for at the local yards.

Leo Mecum, Effingham yards manager, says farmers from almost every point in the county, and a few from adjoining counties, have used the yards as a point to sell stock. In April they received 1087 hogs, 138 calves, and 25 head of cattle.

The yards at Effingham were started by mutual agreement between Effingham and Shelbyville County Farm Bureaus. Since books and overall management are centered at Shelbyville, money is saved on overhead, bookkeeping, and the pooling of stock loads moving to market.

Scales, office building and unloading chutes were provided by the Shelbyville cooperative. The large covered pens, built this spring, are owned by the Pennsylvania railroad.

Effingham is cutting into the territory of the parent cooperative at Shelbyville but the managers say there is plenty of business for both yards.

Effingham county, located south of Shelby county and between St. Louis and Terre Haute in south central Illinois, borders on the southern edge of the heavy Illinois livestock belt. Although nearly every farmer raises hogs, dairying is the chief farming interest.

Whether hog populations are too scattered, or for other reasons, packer buyers have not located in Effingham county but they are buying in Shelby county, Effingham's neighbor to the north. Packer buyers, however, have been moving south steadily each year from their original bases in northern Illinois.

In any case, this is the first buying point of any size in Effingham county and the support farmers are giving the co-op proves its need and eventual success.

It is felt that in time Effingham should approach the volume of the Shelbyville co-op which last year bought and shipped 25,849 head of hogs, calves, sheep, and cattle.

Meanwhile, the Shelbyville cooperative, a charter member of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, is completing its 15th year as a successful buyer of livestock.

Headline illustration above shows new scale house, loading pens and yards at the Effingham concentration point.

"Most of the troubles that come up in a new yard we've pretty well outgrown," LaRue Sauers, former manager of the Shelbyville yards, explained. "Farmers have learned how we sort and pay on a weight basis."

Sauers said their volume on hogs has increased steadily since the yards started buying direct in 1932. Sheep, lambs, beef cattle and feeders handled have decreased sharply, indicating a county-wide decrease rather than a falling off of business.

Sauers was hired as the Shelbyville manager in 1943 but transferred to Decatur on June 1 to the state sales office of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association where he will work as assistant sales manager under H. W. Trautmann.

At the state sales office Sauers will be in contact with all direct buying points in the Association, including Shelbyville and Effingham, since the Decatur office takes all orders from packer buyers and fills them through its state-wide network of local buying points.

This idea of a state-wide cooperative sales agency with local buying points to compete with packers buying direct from farmers is still a new concept to many Illinois farmers.

But the idea is practical and popular. County after county is organizing livestock marketing associations although many at present exist only on paper.

Farmers like to sell their livestock at home. If they can sell them at home cooperatively so much the better — Shelbyville's many years of success would indicate this.

Taking the long view the future of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association looks bright. For the present, men who should know say it is fast becoming one of the largest order buyers in the country.

Left: Quoting day's hog market over phone, LaRue Sauers, Shelby co-op marketing manager, talks to shipper as C. T. Shields, Lakewood farmer, listens in. Right: Leo Mecum, Effingham manager, weighs in hog for Fred Feller, Altamont.

Reprinted from The Chicago Daily News

U. S. PAYS HIGH PRICE FOR FEEDING WORLD

AMERICA'S grocery bill is falling, but it still is close to the all-time high.

Americans are paying a big price for feeding the rest of the world.

This is the most salient fact of our 1947 economy as Congress faces the issue: Where do we go from here?

Big credits to the hungry nations as advocated by Henry Wallace could and undoubtedly will send food prices soaring again.

Limited food exports, on the other hand, would be likely to hold prices down or force them lower.

* * *

COUPLE the export program with the current high rate of employment and all-time record payrolls and you have the answer to a near 100 per cent rise in the cost of dinner tonight since the food surplus years of 1935-39.

Take a look at our food exports during the year 1945-46 alone:

Forty-four per cent of our home-grown wheat and flour went out of the country, 42 per cent of the dried milk, 31 per cent of the skimmed milk, 45 per cent of the rice, 41 per cent of dry beans and peas, 41 per cent of the canned fish, 18 per cent of corn and corn products, 25 per cent of the cheese, 11 per cent of the fats and oils, and 10 per cent of the egg yield in dried and frozen form.

These and other export items add up to 10 per cent of our total foods, produced here and imported into the United States.

* * *

PURCHASES for export by the Army, the Department of Agriculture for account of foreign nations, and by private traders acting for foreign buyers, are following the same pattern this year.

This still leaves plenty for Americans to eat — about 90 per cent of the total — but it creates a high price pattern which affects nearly all lines of food.

The only thing that saves the situation from becoming worse for consumers is our continuing record crops.

The wheat output, for example, has spiraled from 758,000,000 bushels in the year before the war to 1,291,000,000 bushels estimated for 1947. Corn production zoomed from 2,316,000,000 bushels to successive 3,000,000,000 bushel crops.

* * *

BEEF production is running at a new 40-year high. Dairymen are turning out more milk, cheese, butter and ice cream than ever before.

Potatoes are over-flowing the market place, and last year's big onion and citrus fruit crops dropped prices far below profitable returns to growers.

Turkeys and broiler chickens hit the toboggan last winter. Prices fell below government 90 per cent parity guarantee levels. The same thing happened in potatoes and for a while in eggs, so the government moved in and bought.

WHY DOES President Truman appeal for lower prices while his agricultural administrators buy produce to keep prices up?

The answer goes back to the war year of 1942. The government asked farmers to produce more soybeans, peanuts, hogs, eggs, milk, chickens, wheat, corn, sugar beets and a lot of other things.

The organized farmers said, "O.K., but how about some price insurance? We're afraid a big plowup will break the market as soon as the war is over and leave us holding the bag with all our surpluses."

The farmers took their cue from war industries which had been awarded cost plus contracts.

So Congress enacted the Steagall amendment which, in effect, guaranteed the producers 90 per cent of parity, or what they consider is a fair price, for the years 1947 and 1948.

SO FAR, the government has found it necessary to buy potatoes, eggs, turkeys, some chickens, dry milk and wool to keep its pledge to farmers.

The whole program has cost between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000 instead of the $2,000,000,000 a year some government economists estimated it might cost.

What really is going on is that Uncle Sam is lending money abroad so England, France, China, Japan and others can buy our wheat, eggs, dry milk, beef, lard, corn, rice and vegetable oils.

These foreign purchases keep prices up, easing the problem of government price supports at home.

* * *

FOOD PRICES averaged 122 per cent of parity in March after a steady rise from 94 in 1941.

Is the government still paying farmers subsidies not to produce?

This question arises over soil conservation payments which totaled $253,523,000 in 1945-46.

These payments were not made for leaving farm lands idle. They were paid to encourage farmers to conserve the soil by buying lime and phosphates, strip cropping, contour planting and cultivation to prevent erosion — tree planting, sowing clover seed and winter cover crops, etc.

SECRETARY of Agriculture Anderson argues that the public has an interest in soil maintenance and future food production.

If farmers let their land wash down the river they will lose, of course, but so will consumers when the food supply drops and prices go up.

Congress is planning sharply to reduce these payments for 1947 and wipe them out entirely for next year.

A lot of farmers agree that the payments are unjustified at a time when farm income is high.

Federal administrators fear not only the loss of thousands of jobs, but they have a genuine concern lest the whole soil conservation program and the gains of the last decade be wasted.

Flooded fields were not an uncommon sight in Illinois this spring. Here Richard Erickson of Orland Park surveys a 40-acre lake on one of his fields. Incessant rains have done inestimable damage to grain crops.

ILLINOIS Agricultural Association and all but one of its 15 affiliated companies have moved—lock, stock, and barrel—into their new Chicago office building.

The transfer was completed on June 28 when Country Mutual Casualty Company, last of the companies to be transferred, was moved into the new office building purchased this spring by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Along with newly decorated, smoke-free offices the IAA and associated companies have acquired a new address, its second in more than 25 years in Chicago.

All mail should be addressed to 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois, except for Farm Supply Company.

Illinois Farm Supply Company, only company not yet moved, will remain at its present address in the Transportation building for at least a year.

Moving the IAA and associated companies was one of the largest moving jobs tackled by the Chicago moving concern that contracted the operation. The large, covered moving vans made 150 trips to complete the transfer of more than 1½ miles from one office to the other.

The transfer company, experts in their field, moved most of the larger companies, as well as the IAA, during weekends. The offices during the work week were not seriously disturbed.

The new home has 86,000 square feet of rentable floor space and is now fully occupied, principally by the IAA and its associated companies.

The ground floor is occupied by eight shops, including a restaurant. The second floor is occupied by the IAA office manager, personnel director, and departments under their charge.

On the third, fourth and fifth floors is contained the Country Life Insurance Company, largest single user of office floor space. The Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association is also on the fifth floor. Country Mutual Casualty Company is located on the sixth and seventh, and Country Mutual Fire Company on the eighth floor.

The ninth and tenth floors will be used by the Farm Supply Company as soon as they are available. At present the ninth is being used for files and the tenth for offices of the president, treasurer, comptroller, and legal and publicity departments.

The eleventh floor houses all other departments of the IAA and affiliated companies.

In its moving the IAA did not run into a serious hitch. Because they started remodeling the new building early in the spring, they got ahead of the homebuilding rush and, due to the wet spring, had no trouble hiring workmen who otherwise might have been employed out-of-doors.

Steady growth of the IAA and associated companies has accentuated the move to acquire new office quarters. In 1921 the IAA leased 5050 square feet of space in the Transportation Building, its former location.

Today before moving, the IAA and associated companies occupied 56,190 square feet of office space and 7,665 square feet of storage space, more than 1½ acres. Employees have also grown in numbers from 54 in 1920 to 425 persons now employed in the Chicago offices.

The new location lies 12 blocks north of the Transportation Building in a business district one block off Michigan Avenue. The heart of the Loop can be reached in three minutes by subway from the near-by Grand Avenue subway station.

Our Cover

OUR front cover this month is a picture of the new home of the Illinois Agricultural Association at 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago. As the RECORD goes to press, the IAA is in the midst of moving from its old location at 608 South Dearborn. The new building is 12 stories high and is a few blocks north of the Loop across the Chicago river. It is in Chicago's most rapidly developing modern business area.

Except for brick on the alley side, the building exterior is of Indiana limestone with a granite base.

The building is of fireproof construction and is serviced by four high-speed elevators with enclosed fireproof shafts. Situated on a corner lot, it is well-lighted and has a light court at the rear, above the first three floors. Farm Bureau people visiting in Chicago are cordially invited to inspect the new building.

SOIL TESTS VALUELESS WITHOUT A BALANCED PERMANENT PROGRAM

There are no miracles in the mechanics of soil testing and a lot of requests for soil tests are valueless unless they're followed by a "planned, permanent soil improvement program."

This warning appears in a short article in the June issue of the Madison County Farm Bureau News.

"If you have a poor old field you want to get the last bushel of corn or tomatoes out of," the article states, "don't bring in a pint of dirt and expect the Farm Adviser to tell you how to do it. It can't be done.

"The soil testing laboratory is set up to give farmers a valuable guide on the present fertility condition of their farm and a program to build it up to the best economical farm output.

"That isn't done in one year either — it can't be. Test first, then follow a planned, permanent soil improvement program."

SO FAR, the government has found it necessary to buy potatoes, eggs, turkeys, some chickens, dry milk and wool to keep its pledge to farmers.

The whole program has cost between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000 instead of the $2,000,000,000 a year some government economists estimated it might cost.

Is the government still paying farmers subsidies not to produce?

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Flooded fields were not an uncommon sight in Illinois this spring. Here Richard Erickson of Orland Park surveys a 40-acre lake on one of his fields. Incessant rains have done inestimable damage to grain crops.

IAA MOVES TO 43 EAST OHIO ST.

Our Cover

SOIL TESTS VALUELESS WITHOUT A BALANCED PERMANENT PROGRAM

Christian county 4-H Club boys learn something about concrete at a recent farm concrete school held at the Farm Bureau office. Seated, left to right: Robert Reber, Dale Westerman, Don Southard, Ralph Jones, Cecil Damery, Bill Jones, and Lester Southard. Standing are S. A. Kincaid, cement company representative, and Glenn H. Gordon, youth assistant.

Shorts in the News

Ken Cheatham of Greenville, a sophomore in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, is the new state president of the Future Farmers of America. The state convention was held in Urbana. Cheatham succeeds Richard Higbee of Berwick. The new secretary-treasurer is Edward Heine of Hampshire. Virden Trotter of Adair was named reporter.

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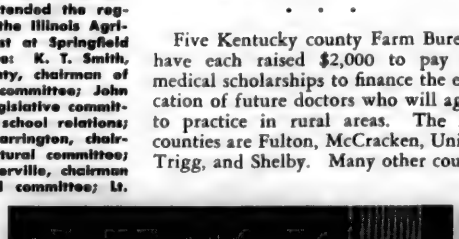
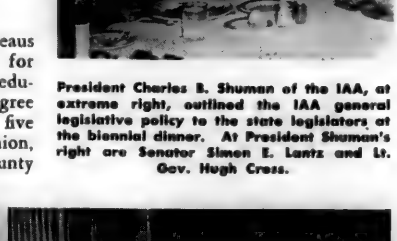
LaRue Sauers, 29, manager of the Shelby County Marketing Association since 1943, has been named assistant sales manager of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association. Sauers comes from Sangamon county and is a graduate of the College of Agriculture. He formerly was employed by Peoria Producers and taught vocational agriculture. He has two children.

Some 150 of the 200 members of the Illinois General Assembly attended the regular biennial dinner with the Illinois Agricultural Association as host at Springfield in May. Left to right are: K. T. Smith, IAA director, Greene county, chairman of the IAA public relations committee; John K. Cox, member of IAA legislative committee and director of rural school relations; Rep. Harold D. Kelsey, Barrington, chairman of the House agricultural committee; Sen. Simon E. Lantz, Congerville, chairman of the Senate agricultural committee; Lt. Gov. Hugh Cross, Jerseyville; Mrs. Hugh Green and Hugh Green, Jacksonville, speaker of the House; F. E. Morris, vice-president of the IAA and member of public relations committee; and Paul Mathias, IAA secretary and chairman of the IAA legislative committee, who spoke briefly on the IAA legislative program.





IAA membership on May 31, last official count, now stands at the record high 144,040, an increase of 16,000 from the same month last year. Cook leads the state with 3920 members.

• • •

How much can you save by buying a hog, then processing, quickfreezing, and placing it in a locker? Said Robert Dunlap of Effingham: "At present retail prices for meat my cost would have been $91.20. I saved $23.11 on one 191 pound dressed hog."

• • •

Special agricultural weather forecasts prepared for Illinois by the U. S. weather bureau are being carried by the following radio stations: Chicago, WLS, 11 a.m.; Peoria, WMBD, 11:30; Peoria, WWXL, 10:45; Urbana, WILL, 12:30; Cairo, WKRO, 11:30; Springfield, WTAX, 11:35; Springfield, WCVS, 11:45.

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Five Kentucky county Farm Bureaus have each raised $2,000 to pay for medical scholarships to finance the education of future doctors who will agree to practice in rural areas. The five counties are Fulton, McCracken, Union, Trigg, and Shelby. Many other county Farm Bureaus have contributed varying amounts for this purpose.

• • •

Galesburg grade school students are listening to their country cousins with quite a bit of interest this summer. The reason: Knox County Rural Youthers are teaching them how to tend and get the most out of a vegetable garden. Sumner Johnson is chairman of the group undertaking the project.

• • •

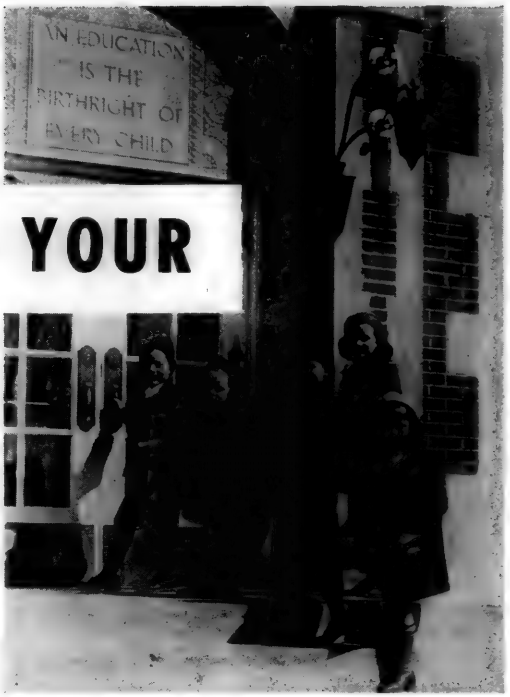
McLean county is the top corn producing county in the United States according to a recent report of the census bureau. The next three, in this order, also are Illinois counties: Livingston, La Salle and Iroquois. Champaign is seventh, Bureau, 12th, and Henry, 15th. Other Illinois counties which placed among the first 50 in national rank are as follows: Vermilion, 23; Lee, 27; Kankakee, 31; Whiteside, 43; Will, 45; and DeKalb, 48.

• • •

Livingston county is the nation's third largest producer of oats according to the census bureau. Eight other Illinois counties were listed among the first 50 in the nation in oats production. They are: La Salle, 7; Iroquois, 11; McLean, 16; Ogle, 29; Bureau, 34; Will, 36; and Lee, 50.

President Charles B. Shuman of the IAA, at extreme right, outlined the IAA general legislative policy to the state legislators at the biennial dinner. At President Shuman's right are Senator Simon E. Lantz and Lt. Gov. Hugh Cross.

WHAT • • *is best for* YOUR SCHOOL DISTRICT?



SHOULD the county school survey committee recommend a plan of school reorganization it thinks the public will accept? Or should it recommend changes it believes necessary but which might not be approved by the voters?

These questions often arise in the deliberations of the County School Survey Committees. What is the answer? Is it better to be satisfied with a plan that will offer a few minor changes or should the school committees break with the past and recommend a plan for schools which will still be modern and flexible 25 years from now?

Some people say: "Well, some change is better than none at all." That may be true generally. But I'm afraid it isn't always true when applied to the reorganization of our schools. Why? Because suppose your county committee decides on a certain measure of consolidation and reorganization. All right, your district is set up. You sell bonds; you construct a new building; you elect your new school board. You have made your improvements.

Now your school system is pretty well frozen for the next several decades. But a few years hence your grown up children may decide they want something better for their children, or they may decide they can have more efficiency and economy under a different type of school reorganization. They may have to make the same decision you have to make now, only then it may be a lot more expensive.

The director of this department has held consistently that the job of the County Survey Committee is to make recommendations which they consider to be for the best interests of the people, both now and in future years. Their work is to consider, make proposals, and explain.

If they do that, they have complied with the intent of the law regardless of whether those proposals are voted up or down. Then too, if a partially satisfactory solution would be accepted by the public today, perhaps a better plan would be accepted tomorrow after more educational work.

By JOHN K. COX, Director
IAA Rural School Relations

An uninformed public does not know what plans for the future are best. Many still see no particular limitations in the small one-room school which enrolls one pupil in a grade or in the small high school that neglects to prepare 80 per cent of its graduates for living and working in the community. Some think the high school must be all right because Junior plays on the basketball team. The handicapped school like the handicapped child is often more warmly loved and more stoutly defended than the self-reliant school or child.

It is unsafe for a county survey committee to follow public opinion where such thinking is predominant. A county survey committee that tries to figure out what the public is thinking and makes its recommendations only on that basis is not giving people the benefit of their broader knowledge and study. If that county committee guesses wrong, they have made a much bigger mistake than if the best plan were voted down.

Our policy has been to discourage school reorganization, except such as is approved by the county survey committee, until the county committee can make proposals for an over-all reorganization plan which considers the rights of all. Some county committees have been too quick to give approval to locally inspired consolidations. It is hoped that the County Survey Committees will rectify the mistakes that have already been made.

The larger administrative district embracing both grades and high school will in general provide more flexibility in view of future demands, as well as more efficiency and economy. If that is our goal, we should discourage half way steps in school reorganization if such steps will tend to freeze further progress toward arriving at our goal.

GOLD FROM THE GRASS ROOTS

FARMING has come down through the ages as an art, but to keep pace with our times it must become a business using the principles of business. It must lower the cost per unit, grow more on fewer acres, cull out boarding cows for higher producing herds, grow more home-grown feeds, make higher quality hays to substitute for costly concentrates, use labor saving methods, and use permanent land use methods for conservation of the soil and water resources.

Farming is Manufacturing

Farming is basically a manufacturing process of converting the plant foods of the earth into feeds, foods, fibers and oils. Farming is also a way of life. But to be a rich and enduring life, it must be economically sound; it must provide the means to educate children, pay for roads, buy a new car and the thousands of services and things scientists and engineers can provide, and farmers can use.

Over all, this farming must remain the foundation of the American way of life, the builder and preserver of the self-reliant individualists who see the hand of God in their surroundings.

America is safe in such hands, but we are not yet even near to the approaches to this ideal. Much remains to be done before we achieve our ideal.

The opportunities for lowering the costs of production so as to still make a profit in a lower and perhaps wider market have hardly been touched in many instances. Never before has agriculture had so many new technologies from science and engineering that can be used to greatly increase efficiencies and lower the cost of production. These technologies seem to offer us the best opportunity to compete with the people of the world who must hitch women to an irrigation wheel, plow with oxen, or live by some dictatorship that promises food and security, but at the cost of the individual liberty which we cherish.

Here are some examples to illustrate how to lower cost of production:

More Crops — Fewer Acres

The U. S. average corn yield is about 34 bushels per acre. Instead of making our total volume of corn on about 90 million acres, there would be more profit and better feed and soil conservation if this same volume of corn were to be made on about 60 million acres.

About 40% — 35 million acres — of U. S. acres planted in corn each year yield only about 12 to 20 bushels per acre. With such yields, the cost of production is about one dollar or more per bushel. Under such conditions there can be no profit with corn selling at one dollar per bushel. With corn at two dollars there still is no buying power. In such communities humans compete with the mule for corn — it does not show up on the table often enough as bacon and eggs, or milk, cheese or steaks.

Science today shows practical means to make nearly 100 bushels or more per acre on any corn land of America in normal years at costs ranging from 30 cents to 70 cents per bushel, with profits of $60 to $80 per acre when corn is worth one dollar. Yields of

(*Continued on page* 21)

by GEORGE D. SCARSETH,
Director of Research, American Farm Research Association

STOP!

Before you turn that key, stop and consider the consequences of driving without adequate insurance protection — the serious public liability and property damage risks, damage to your own car, the medical expenses that could be involved. Consider these things, then get in touch with your insurance agent at the Farm Bureau and get the facts on low cost, complete Auto Insurance coverage.

Country Casualty Auto Insurance policies are issued ONLY to Farm Bureau members. It is YOUR company, operated by YOUR representatives, to protect YOU while YOU drive, at a savings to YOU.

If you do not have adequate insurance coverage you are taking tremendous risks. Have a talk today with your Farm Bureau insurance representative. His job is to see you have proper protection.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Headline illustration at left shows one of IAA Director Curtiss' contoured fields. This field has been contoured since 1936.

By LEW REISNER
Field Editor, IAA Record

HOMER CURTISS, IAA director from the 13th congressional district is a modern and progressive farmer and farm leader. You can see it in his farming operations; you can tell it by his efforts on behalf of Farm Bureau.

This stocky, even-humored director is as much a part of his community as the rolling prairie and sparsely-wooded hillsides typical of the countryside around his farm home near Stockton in Jo Daviess county. But his interest and influence in farm affairs do not stop at the county line.

Curtiss came to the IAA board in 1942, succeeding Leo Knox of Morrison, and represents Jo Daviess, Winnebago, Carroll, Whiteside, Ogle and Lee counties.

Not long after his election to the state board, Curtiss was selected as a member of the nation-wide dairy committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation. As an IAA director he has worked on the board's marketing committee.

Farming is Traditional

"I guess I inherited an interest in farm organization work," Curtiss said recently. His grandfather, George W. Curtiss, introduced the bill establishing Farmers' Institute when he was a member of the legislature at Springfield. The Institute, although primarily educational, was the farmers' forum of its day.

Another ancestor, Major E. A. Giller of Whitehall in Greene county, his maternal grandfather, was master of the state Grange and, during his lifetime, was active in the affairs of the national Grange.

The elder Curtiss, in a sense the founder of the family farm, was an eastern railroad man who came west to live in northwestern Illinois. He bought the 160 acres that is now the Curtiss homestead for a total of $200 in 1851 and at one time owned about 1000 acres near Stockton.

Homer is the fourth generation Curtiss to own the home farm. He took over management in 1927 after his brother, George, left to manage the McLean County Service Company, a position he still holds.

* * *

Editor's Note: This is the eighth of a series of articles to acquaint you with the men you elected to the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

After graduating from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1927 Curtiss worked for a year in Marshall-Putnam county as assistant farm adviser. He returned to the home farm in the spring of 1929 and with his bride, the former Bernadine Shuman of Sullivan, a sister of IAA President Charles B. Shuman, started farming on shares.

Buys Homestead

The young couple had just got a good start farming before the depression came.

"Although times were hard we seemed to get along," Curtiss recalls, and during 1935 he contracted to buy the home farm. In 1942 he bought an additional 120 and now farms 400 acres with the help of a hired man and his three school age sons.

One of the first farmers in Jo Daviess county to sign for soil conservation, Curtiss has had more than 10 years' experience with contour and strip farming. He contours only the steeper slopes. Much of his land is level prairie.

Curtiss is milking 34 cows this summer, somewhat more than the 25-30 cows he normally keeps. His excellent herd of purebred Holsteins seldom is far from the top in the local dairy testing association.

In addition to his dairy herd, Curtiss raises about 150 hogs a year and maintains a flock of chickens. He also raises hybrid seed corn for one of the larger commercial seed companies, about 60 acres a year, on a contract basis.

He follows a four year corn, corn, oats and sweet clover rotation on the home farm. On the rougher land he rotates

In action with his hay field chopper, IAA Director Curtiss watches windrow as his son, George, works with pitchfork, and small nephew looks on.

In their spacious living room, Mr. and Mrs. Curtiss are surrounded by their children, left to right: Margaret, 14; George, 17; Cynthia, 4; Robert, 15; and Richard 7.

Demonstrating his labor saving granary, Curtiss and Wilson Westaby, hired man, stand by sack of corn they have just ground with hammer mill. Grain chute above his head conveys corn from bin. No hand shoveling is necessary.

corn, oats, and two years of alfalfa. He pastures both the sweet clover and alfalfa, although the alfalfa is generally cut for hay the first year.

The Curtiss family have always been active Farm Bureau members. Homer's father was a charter member and his brother George was the first treasurer of the Jo Daviess County Farm Bureau. His father was state president of the Farmers' Institute before Farm Bureau was organized.

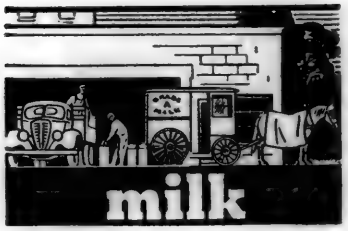
Activities are Varied

Homer has served on the Jo Daviess Farm Bureau board for 15 years, as president for one term and as secretary in recent years. Active in civic affairs, Curtiss is a township supervisor by appointment, a director in the local farmers elevator, and a Moderator of the Stockton Universalist church. Locally he is probably known best for his natural, rich bass voice which for years has found expression in barber shop quartets and larger choral groups.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtiss have five children of school and pre-school age: George, 17, Robert, 15, Margaret, 14, Richard, 7, and Cynthia, 4. With this growing family to send to school, education is an everyday reality for the Curtiss parents.

Homer's personal creed for Farm Bureau stems from his many experiences with education, formal and informal. "Farm Bureau's great opportunity," Curtiss firmly believe, "lies in its ability to educate. Bring farm folks together, give them the facts, and they'll find the right answer."

Shaded area on map is 13th congressional district represented on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors by Homer Curtiss of Stockton.



Milk prices to producers have declined approximately 20 per cent from the high point reached in the latter part of 1946.

These price reductions to producers in many cases have not been passed on to the consumer in the form of lower retail prices for dairy producers, especially fluid milk and cream. It is in the best interests of producers to see that price declines be reflected in retail prices as promptly as possible, in order that consumption of milk might be maintained or increased. Farmers do not look with favor upon lower milk prices at a time when the prices of commodities which they purchase are increasing. This situation becomes further aggravated when the decline in producers' prices merely serves to increase handling margins of milk dealers.

The evaporated milk marketing agreement and license, which set minimum prices which evaporated milk plants must pay for milk, was terminated by the Secretary of Agriculture June 30. This "condensery code price" has been established pursuant to this agreement and license since June 1, 1935. For several years, the condensery code price has been substantially less than prices actually paid by evaporated milk plants, and it was felt that the marketing agreement and license had become obsolete. There is a feeling among producers, however, that the need for a new evaporated milk marketing agreement and order might be necessary in the not too distant future. Consequently, provisions for a new program of this type are under consideration at the present time.

The Prairie Farms Creameries received more than 50 per cent more butterfat during the first six months of the current fiscal year than they did a year ago. The Prairie Farms Creameries are rapidly expanding their operations toward a more diversified program. In this connection, condensing pans are being installed currently in Galesburg, Mt. Sterling, and Olney to improve their facilities for processing milk.

Based upon U. S. D. A. figures, dry skim milk powder is being produced in larger quantities than during the war when needed so urgently. Authorities say that the increase in powder production means that the conversion from farm separated cream to whole milk deliveries is continuing in spite of recent price relationships, and, that fluid milk consumption has contracted to make more skim milk available for manufacture into non-fat dry milk solids.

That dairy farmers in Illinois recognize the need and value of advertising their products was demonstrated by the record-making contributions to the American Dairy Association during the month of June. Farmers contributed 1 cent per pound of butter-fat marketed during the month to defray the cost of the expanded advertising program of the American Dairy Association for the next year.

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r. DeCamp tells R. H. Voorhees their plans or the day as they leave the Farm Bureau ffice. Voorhees assists Dr. DeCamp with the vaccinations.

CALFHOOD VACCINATION

DOES IT WORK?

by JIM THOMSON

Asst. Editor, IAA RECORD

ARE Illinois farmers sold on the benefits of calfhood vaccination for the prevention of brucellosis, commonly known as Bang's disease?

That's what Dr. C. D. Van Houweling, director of the IAA department of veterinary medical relations, and I decided to find out. Because there still is doubt in the minds of some people that vaccination of young breeding stock (generally around six months old) is the best preventive for Bang's disease.

The most logical place to start questioning farmers about Bang's disease is in Jersey county in the St. Louis milkshed where they probably have had closer acquaintance with Bang's disease control programs than any other county.

Jersey's experience with vaccination stretches back to the twenties when distraught dairymen, willing to try anything, used a virulent form of vaccine later condemned as dangerous.

Later Jersey enrolled many herds in the federal government's blood test and slaughter program, under which diseased cattle were exterminated. But the cost of this program due to animals lost as reactors so discouraged the dairymen that most of them gave it up.

In search of something better, Dairymen Ray Pearce of Jerseyville and Earl Hannold of Brighton enrolled in 1936 in an experimental vaccination program conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Both herds had over 15 per cent infection. The gradual elimination of the disease from their herds during the experimental program pretty well convinced Pearce and Hannold of the effectiveness of vaccination.

If there was any doubt in their minds, it vanished during a succeeding county area vaccination program started in 1942 in Jersey county under the direction of the Illinois Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Jersey County Farm Bureau.

Jersey thus became the first county in the state to come under the federal county area Bang's disease vaccination control program. Dr. T. K. Jones, veterinary livestock inspector for the USDA, said Jersey county was first at the suggestion of Dr. H. H. Seely, a local veterinarian who saw the value in the program. The original impetus, he said,

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Jersey County Farm Adviser C. T. Kibler and IAA Director of Veterinary Medical Relations Don Van Houweling question farmers regarding their experience with calfhood vaccination for Bang's disease. Left: seated, Kibler and Ray Pearce. Standing is Van Houweling. Center: Kibler and L. F. Nail. Right: Otto Heidemann, E. A. Heidemann, Van Houweling, and Kibler.

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We followed Dr. John E. DeCamp, the federal veterinarian, as he went about his routine vaccination work on Jersey county farms. Most of the farmers in the county have come to accept calfhood vaccination for Bang's disease as commonplace, he said.

Dr. DeCamp said that during the 10 years (1935-45) he worked in Missouri on the test and slaughter method of Bang's disease control, he decided it wasn't practical there and it wasn't practical anywhere unless it could be kept up.

The calfhood vaccination program in Jersey county is made available to any farmer at no cost to him. The vaccination is also available in any other part of Illinois without cost to the farmer.

After five years of the calfhood vaccination program in Jersey county covering almost 100 per cent of the breeding stock in the county, what do the farmers think of it?

Visiting representative farms across the county, we were unable to find one farmer who was willing to go on record as being opposed to calfhood vaccination.

Ray Pearce: "If vaccination was just 75 per cent effective you would still be away ahead. As I see it, the man who doesn't vaccinate is just plain ignorant. Back in the late twenties and early thirties waves of abortions through my herd had me on the ropes. I was ready to sell out. My herd dropped to 30 head. Now as a result of the state and federal calfhood vaccination program, I never worry about finding an aborted calf in the morning. Calfhood vaccination for Bang's disease has given me 100 per cent protection. My herd has increased to 92 head."

Earl Hannold: "I can't praise calfhood vaccination too highly. Prior to the program in Jersey county, I had 14 cows that lost their calves in one year. I was ready to try anything. Since the start of the Bang's control program by calfhood vaccination, I have had about 70 calves vaccinated. Not one of them has lost a calf.

Otto Heidemann: "I think calfhood vaccination should be made compulsory. Before 1935 we averaged two or three abortions from Bang's disease each year. We got pretty disgusted with it and my brother George sent to Kansas City in 1935 for some vaccine which he injected himself. Later we went in with the program in the county. Today we have 40 head and haven't had an abortion since we started vaccinating in 1935."

Alvin A. Schroeder: "Several years ago I had 24 head and all but four or five had aborted. So in 1942 when I went in with the vaccination program I had the calves bled and vaccinated. In '43 we started losing calves from unvaccinated cows so we vaccinated everything and quarantined the infected cows. We have lost two or three calves from vaccinated adults but we never have lost a calf from an adult vaccinated in calfhood."

Otto Schneider: "I have never had any trouble with Bang's disease in my Brown Swiss but I have gone along with the vaccination program since 1942. I think it is a good thing."

L. F. Nails: "I began vaccinating in 1937 but was a bit skeptical of what it might do. I have no doubts any more. Since '37 every calf in my herd of 70 Guernseys has been vaccinated. I have a clean herd." I vaccinated before the government started the present program and if they quit the program now I would go right on vaccinating myself. When I buy replacements for my herd I refuse to accept anything that isn't vaccinated."

L. A. Landon: "Before vaccination of my herd of about 45 Jerseys I had an occasional Bang's abortion. Since 1940 I have vaccinated 75 calves. I haven't lost a calf that way since. I'm sold on the program 100 per cent. Fact is I won't even bid on an animal unless it is vaccinated. The most dangerous animal is the clean cow from a clean herd."

(*Continued on page* 21)

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Leaving behind healthier animals like this one owned by Juanita Fritz.

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(Continued on page 30)

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YOUNG COUPLE *Starts out with* FARM BUREAU

Watching Ila and Donald nail sign to tree is George Kemp, Peoria County Organization Director, who sold them a Farm Bureau membership.

By LEW REISNER, Field Editor
IAA Record

"THERE'S a lot of headaches in getting started but it's been worth it." That's the way Donald and Ila Kuntz, newly-weds, feel about their first four month's of farming on their own.

Alert, friendly, and hard working, Ila and Donald Kuntz are typical of the many well-educated, modern young farm couples who, in a modest way, started farming this spring.

Her newly painted kitchen and freshly papered dining room indicated that Ila was pretty well settled in their home on the 110 acre farm three miles west of Peoria that Donald rented last fall.

"All this buying, moving, papering and painting has meant a lot of work," Ila said, cheerfully. To which Donald could truthfully add: "And it costs a lot more than it normally would."

In fact that's his advice to anyone, like himself, starting out. "Be sure you've got enough money on hand."

Through his 4-H, vocational agriculture training, Rural Youth activities, and his contact with Farm Bureau, Donald is abreast of up-to-date farming practices.

His thrifty spring pigs, for example, had been moved in individual hog houses to clean pasture ground. All his corn was planted on the contour. He has joined the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service, although both admitted, ruefully, that their only entries were in the expense section.

The Kuntz's got their start in much the same way that a good many Farm Bureau families have started before them — through their limited savings, by borrowing from banks, but mostly from gifts and loans from both parents.

All of their grain and most of their foundation stock of 14 sows, 30 hens, and two cows, came from home. Ila brought 30 hens from her mother's flock and in addition has 300 spring chickens. She plans to increase this number to 500 next year if she can get a new brooder and chicken house.

From his 14 Poland China sows Donald saved 96 pigs, an excellent record for this wet cold spring. An experienced hogman, Donald hopes to expand his swine operations and eventually would like to raise purebreds as he did in his 4-H club work.

"We had hoped to milk about six or eight cows. Peoria is close and would make a good market," Donald said. But the high prices for which dairy cows are selling has kept them from it.

Their biggest outright purchase and one they are proudest of is their new row crop tractor. Ila admits she loves to drive it, too, even though she wrapped a harrow around a hind wheel when she was dragging with it.

Ila tries to get her pup to obey as Donald, giving his dog a friendly scratch, looks on. Pups are litter mates.

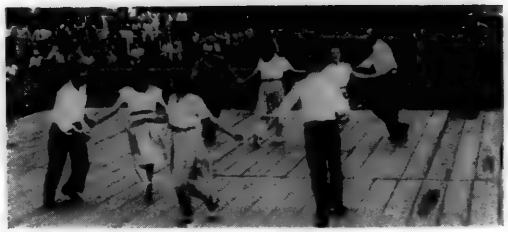
Ila and Donald graduated from the Princeville high school in 1943, started going together shortly after graduation, and were married in November of last year. Both are 22 years of age.

He took a vocational agriculture course in high school, and after graduating was an active member in Rural Youth. He took Ila who has also had 4-H club work to many Rural Youth social affairs before they were married.

Now that they are married the Kuntz's have joined Farm Bureau, a logical step since Donald comes from a Farm Bureau family. His father, Edward Kuntz, is vice-president of the Peoria County Farm Bureau.

What of the future? "We both decided before we were married," Ila said, "that someday we wanted to own a good large farm of our own." And with their energy and training, they've every reason to believe this dream of their future will come true.

Checking over their Farm Bureau-Farm Management account book, Ila and Donald Kuntz ruefully note that expenses are only entries to date. Income side of the ledger should be bolstered later this year.



Now's the time to whip your folk dance team into shape for the Sports Festival in August. Whiteside Rural Youth show how it's done.

Rural Youth

By
ELLSWORTH D. LYON

Skilled Driver activity has been evident over most of the state. A majority of the counties has been sponsoring activities suggested in "Your Safety" — safety talks (the directors of the department of safety and young people's activities, representatives of the state highway police, and local officers have spoken to Rural Youth groups), use of the bulletin entitled "Behind the Wheel," safety mixers, and safety demonstrations. Some counties have used all of these, while others have just started on the program.

To date 22 Rural Youth counties have registered with the departments of safety and young people's activities to take the Skilled Drivers' course. They are: Clark, Clay, Cook, Edwards, Fayette, Gallatin, Iroquois, Kane, Kendall, Knox, LaSalle, Massac, McLean, Monroe, Montgomery, Richland, Schuyler, Shelby, Vermilion, Whiteside, Williamson, and Woodford.

Beginning in July these counties and any others that desire to participate will begin study in the short course for Skilled Drivers' and will cover four units. While these four units are planned for July, August, September, and the first half of October, they will be sent out as groups desire them. The course of study will follow the same general subject matter as lessons which have appeared in "Your Safety." They are designed to prepare the participants for both oral and written examinations, and for driving demonstrations.

Advancement in skilled driver activity will be by three steps. First will come the county written examination, or contest, early in October. The winners in the county will take the second step by going to the district later in October or early November for actual driving tests, with the state police and the departments of safety and young people's activities cooperating. The third step will be the state driving contest at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association. There the state winner will be picked through an actual driving test sponsored by the same agencies as for the district contest.

Recognition in the form of awards will be given the various winners, as well as all who successfully complete the course.

We should be glad to know of your activities in the Skilled Drivers' program and publish your successes in the IAA RECORD so that other groups may benefit from your experiences. Here are some of the comments received during these earlier stages of the program: "I am a 100 per cent backer in . . . . the Skilled Drivers' Club" — Woodford. "Any information on the Skilled Drivers' Club will be appreciated. The Knox county group voted to take this course." "The Rural Youth in Fayette are planning to organize a Skilled Drivers' Club." "We are anxious to begin work in this activity" — Montgomery. "Please send us 15 copies of 'Behind the Wheel,' and other material you may have of value to our Skilled Drivers' Club" — Edwards.

Every county, including those listed above, is entitled to the privilege of taking the Skilled Drivers' course. Let us know if you desire to register your group and receive the lessons. The study and practice of safety on the highway will help Rural Youthers to become safe drivers. A safe driver will save lives and money.

Dr. Van Houweling, director of the department of veterinary medical relations

Dr. C. D. Van Houweling, IAA director of veterinary medical relations, speaks to Marshall-Putnam Rural Youth on the relation of animal diseases to human health.

IAA, has been speaking before Rural Youth groups, and says that he is encouraged by the interest on the part of youth in the control of animal diseases and the relationship of animal health to human welfare. He will be glad to meet groups which might call upon him during the summer and fall. If you have an open date, let him know as summer speaking engagements will be easiest for him to fill. Other department heads, of course, will be glad to assist in the Rural Youth program.

W. W. Whitlock, director of department of safety and public health spoke at Clark's spring banquet on the theme, "The Responsibility of Rural Youth in Social Activities," applying the responsibility of the individual to the group and of the group to the individual. Whitlock appeared before the McLean Rural Youth, May 12, and spoke on "Fire Protection in the Home."

The Whiteside Rural Youth carried a full page article entitled "Spring and Tractors" in the May issue. It is good to know that Rural Youthers of Whiteside are thinking in terms of safety.

District Soil Conservationist, Siliman, showed slides and gave a talk to Will Rural Youth at the May meeting on the all important topic of "Soil Conservation." The Rock Island group heard Ray Hessprich, soil conservationist on this theme at its spring hop.

RIVER ELEVATORS TO RISE SOON AT LACON, HENNEPIN

LARGE river elevators to be built for the fast growing Prairie Grain Company will be started this summer at Lacon and Hennepin on cites along the Illinois river north of Peoria.

The Eikenberry Construction Company of Bloomington signed an agreement in mid-June with Prairie Grain Company to build the elevators. Each elevator will have a capacity of 125,000 bushels and will cost at least $125,000 to build and equip.

It is not expected that either elevator will be completed before next summer, in the opinion of George Iftner, manager of the state-wide Illinois Grain Terminals Company with which Prairie Grain Company is directly affiliated.

Iftner said that when completed these river houses will be used to assemble grain grown locally. The elevators will then feed this grain into terminal markets, moving it largely by barge on inland waterways to take advantage of cheaper water transportation.

The elevators will be of a design common in the grain belt, consisting of four concrete tanks 24 feet in diameter with six interstiched bins. They will stand 100 feet high, capped by a 28-foot cupola.

Prairie Grain is one of the three river operating grain companies being built by the Farm Bureau in Illinois along the state's principal waterways. The other two are the Western Illinois Grain Company and the Havana River Grain Company with headquarter offices at Dallas City and Havana, respectively.

The Havana River Grain Company has all but completed its new river house at Havana and will be ready to move the wheat crop as it is harvested, probably in late July. A large corn crib and sheller also being built and installed at Havana should be ready for the corn crop this fall.

Iftner said the wheat crop around Havana, although about two weeks late, is the one bright spot so far in the Illinois crop outlook. A bumper harvest is expected.

A wet cold spring that climaxed into damaging river floods during mid-June has also had the effect of cutting oat acreages and the potential oat harvest far below livestock requirements.

JULY IS A DANGEROUS MONTH

ONE Illinois farm person is killed each day and 10 are injured in July farm and home work accidents, according to the Illinois Agricultural Association safety department accident average for the past ten years.

By W. W. WHITLOCK
Director, IAA Safety Dep't

This does not include traffic accidents. Throughout the country more farmers are killed in autos than at work, and the trend is toward a still greater increase in auto accidents, especially in July.

Here in Illinois, machinery still takes the lead in July farm accidents. Overturning, speeding, refueling, and falling off tractors are big items this month. Combining and haying accidents contribute largely to the great increase in July.

The fact that horses lead the livestock accidents in July by a considerable margin is understandable with the hotter weather, heavier farm work, and increased irritability because of insects. Also because of the nature of the work horses stand unattended much of the time.

Falls and home accidents certainly take their share this month. Cleaning, canning, gardening — all these and other chores can be more safely done with a little forethought and common sense.

Burns and explosions do not come from firecrackers alone. Careless handling of gasoline, refueling machinery, and home cleaning with flammable liquids make as large a "blow-up" as dynamite and percussion caps.

Sunstroke and excessive heat need not kill as many farmers as they do. Use of salt tablets along with small but frequent drinks of cool (not cold) water will help. Rest periods during very hot weather will also help.

Lightning takes its share in July accidents, especially if fences are ungrounded, buildings unrodded, and if individuals expose themselves or get under a lone tree during an electrical storm. This seems to be a bad year for lightning, by the way. Just a couple of weeks ago there were more farmers killed by lightning in one week than in all of last year.

Recreational accidents, a large item in the miscellaneous column, increase in July also. Drowning and other swimming accidents account for a large share of these deaths.

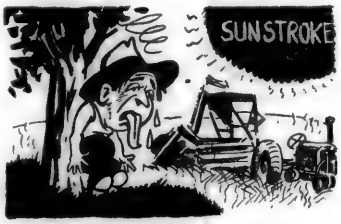
July is a fitting month for the observance of National Farm Safety Week, July 20-26. All farm people can well use this week for planning special emphasis on the saving of farm lives not for just one week, or one month, but throughout the year. Let's make Farm Safety a state affair, a community affair, a family affair.

1. While auto accidents increase in July

2. 160 farmers from machinery'll get hurt or will die

3. Falls 80 deaths and injuries will make,

4. And farm animals 70 or more will take.



5. Heat exhaustion and sunstroke then take their turns,

6. While 13 will be unlucky with explosions and burns.

7. At isolated trees and lightning don't scoff

8. Even if swimming or play doesn't finish you off.

"I have confidence in our Organization and their products," says Ray Folgate of Stephenson County. Mr. Folgate and son Harold are regular users of the Blue Seal "Direct-to-the-Farm" Feed Service provided by Stephenson Service Company.

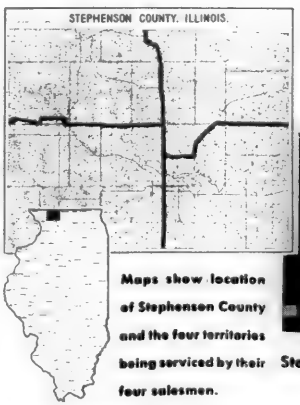
BLUE SEAL "*Direct-to-the-Farm*" FEED SERVICE HELPS FARMERS MAKE MONEY!

Ray Folgate and son Harold, like many successful Farm Bureau folks use this "Direct-to-the-Farm" Service to advantage. Ray keeps careful cost records and knows the feeding methods which make money. Last year his dairy herd of 22 Brown Swiss produced an average of 472 lbs. of butter fat. This amounted to $249.66 per cow over feed costs. The Folgates feed Blue Seal Dairy Balancer along with alfalfa and corn.

Farmers like the Blue Seal "Direct-to-the-Farm" Service and here are the reasons:

1. **No wasted time going to town for feed.**
2. **No large inventory of feed.**
3. **Minimum storage facilities.**
4. **Minimum loss from rats and mice.**
5. **Convenience of regular deliveries.**
6. **High quality fresh feed on hand at all times.**

When the Illinois Farm Supply Company started distributing Blue Seal high quality feeds, they decided that a direct-to-the-farm feed service was the only way to give the farmer the kind of a service he needs. The wisdom of this decision has been proved many times in the years that have followed. This month we call to your attention the success enjoyed by Stephenson Service Company in servicing their patrons through the use of the Blue Seal "Direct-to-the-Farm" Service plan. Regular routes were established, each salesman servicing patrons in different areas on different days in a definite rotation plan. This route system assures the farmer of regular feed deliveries according to his needs.



Maps show location of Stephenson County and the four territories being serviced by their four salesmen.

Stephenson Service Company's warehouses are centrally located at Freeport.

BLUE SEAL

Direct-to-the-Farm Service

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois

FARM BUREAU FOLKS IN PICTURES

★

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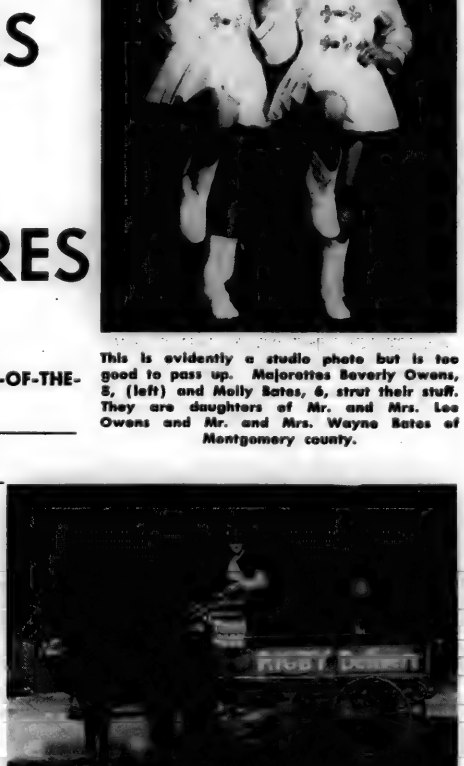

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(*Continued from page* 15)

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(*Continued from page* 10)

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Of the 627,878 cows tested, approximately 100,000 cows produced more than 425 pounds of butterfat per year. So you see it can be done. For contrast, the average production for all cows in Indiana last year was 4,200 pounds of milk and 188 pounds of butterfat, with a net return over the cost of feed only $52 per cow.

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Why not get 1,000 bushels of corn from only 10 acres and have 10 acres for 40 tons of good alfalfa hay, instead of having 1,000 bushels of corn from 20 acres and no alfalfa?

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By contrast eight Southeastern States had a gross cash farm income in 1945 of about 2.6 billion dollars, which is about 4.3 billion dollars less than that of the eight North Central States. These eight States appropriated about 2.4 million dollars state funds for their Agricultural Experiment Stations, which was about 0.088 per cent of their gross farm income.

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Ill. Milk Producers' Assn.	Edwin Gumm, Pres.
Ill. Wool Mktg. Assn.	Dale Reuss, Mgr.
Prairie Fms. Creameries	Dave Henry, Sales Mgr.

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(*Continued from page* 4)

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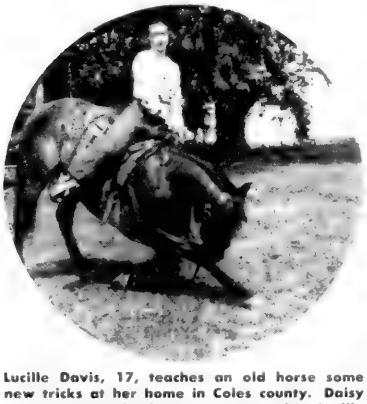

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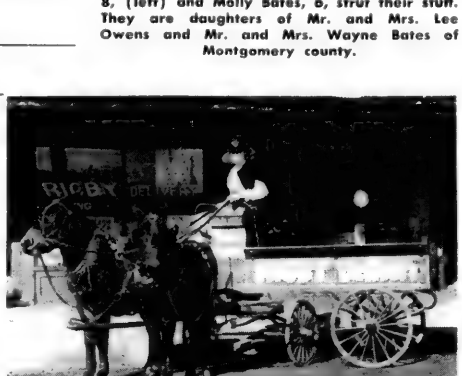

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Being a member of the Illinois Agricultural Association it is my privilege to receive a copy of the RECORD each month. In the June issue there is an article headed "What is This 100 Per Cent Assessment Law?"

The questions relating to the new phases of the revenue law are pertinent ones and are answered in a condensed way which the average man can understand readily. However, many taxpayers are not reached with copies of the IAA RECORD. Will your office grant me permission to make mimeographed copies of portions of this article?

These articles may be given to "Inquirers" in place of oral answers.

A. R. Matheny,
Treasurer, Hardin County

The 100 per cent assessment law is not easy to understand. That is why we made a special effort to explain it as simply as possible. We are pleased Mr. Matheny liked it and hope he will make full use of it for the benefit of the taxpayers in Hardin county.

THRIVING YOUNG MARRIEDS

The Rural Marrieds of Edwards county have a new organization. We've had three meetings so far. Here's our set-up. Glenn Shepherd and Quentin Roosevelt were elected chairmen; Mrs. Albert Walker, secy.-treasurer; and Mrs. Robert Green, song leader for the coming year.

We have three couples take charge of each meeting. These couples, determined by alphabetical order of their names, make up three committees which have charge of educational features, recreation, refreshments. As new members come, their names will be added.

Virgil Judge, county supt. of schools, and Sgt. Earl Stroup, highway patrolman, have given talks.

Each couple takes sandwiches or cookies and the refreshment committee serves a beverage. Average attendance has been 25. We think this is a great organization and are hoping you'll give us a little mention in the IAA RECORD. We have an age limit of 15 years of married life. If at the end of that time, we are still a going bunch, we'll organize a new group and call it the "Old Married Folks Club."

Mrs. Albert Walker
(Betty Ann Mode)
Edwards County

ANTI DAYLIGHT SAVING

In your "Letters to the Editors" department in the June issue of the RECORD, you give an editorial to a letter written by one Hugh Uttermack of Clay county relative to daylight saving time.

You state therein that only about 20 per cent of the people of Illinois live on farms, which may be true, but do you realize that 20 per cent dig their living and the living for the other 80 per cent out of good old Mother Earth, for you know that everything originates from the earth, and you can only coordinate with old Mother Earth by sun time.

If this other 80 per cent want daylight saving time they can let the clocks alone and begin their working day an hour earlier. Does that 80 per cent go to bed an hour earlier? Or spend a quiet hour with their families? Or do some constructive work for their minds or bodies or families or neighborhoods?

I'll venture to say that 40 per cent of that 80 per cent spend that extra hour in taverns, night clubs and the like, or else country people would not have to be trying to set up laws to keep taverns out of rural districts. No, that rural population is being squeezed to the point where it has to take whatever price is offered for its products, and pay whatever price is dictated on the supplies it needs to buy. They tried to change our clocks to a man made time rather than adhere to God's celestial time. Is it any wonder than the young people of this nation are thinking twice and three times before taking up farming, and then passing it up?

Think it over, go out and become a farmer in some form or other from the first of March till the first of December, get the facts of all this actually going through all the operations, then let's hear the result of it through the RECORD.

O. G. Henning
La Salle County

IF ALL HOG GROWERS VACCINATED AGAINST HOG CHOLERA

Yes sir, it might look like this if all farmers vaccinated against hog cholera. We're sure that it would mean a saving of many millions of dollars to hog producers through a reduction in pig losses.

We recommend early vaccination with fresh, potent F. B. Serum.

Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association

for

SAFETY DEPENDABILITY LOW COST

Effective non-skid design. Stronger carcass by test.

Millions of miles of farm travel have proved dependability.

Low cost per mile is due to long life construction using advanced engineering methods.

Constant tests in the "torture chamber" laboratory and on the controlled highway guarantee safe, dependable service at the lowest cost per mile.

EVERY WHEEL Should wear BLUE SEAL

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SERVICE SUPPLY COMPANY

Distributed exclusively by 82 member companies affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO

NEWS and VIEWS

It's Sports Festival Time!

Home Bureau contestants in the annual State Sports Festival, August 28-29 at the University of Illinois, are getting ready for the big event under the direction of their state recreation leader, Mrs. Emile Rediger, Lexington.

The names of all contestants must be sent by the Home Bureau office to the Illinois Agricultural Association office in Chicago before Aug. 25.

Mrs. Rediger urges that women and older girls begin to practice now for the various events open to them. In a letter to all county recreation chairmen, Mrs. Rediger suggests that the various sports be played at the unit meetings sometime during the summer months and in August the elimination contests be held at some county wide event to select the contestant or team and an alternate to represent the county.

A copy of the rules and regulations for the 1947 Festival has been sent to all county Home Bureau recreation chairmen. A supply of the booklets has been sent to each Home Bureau office.

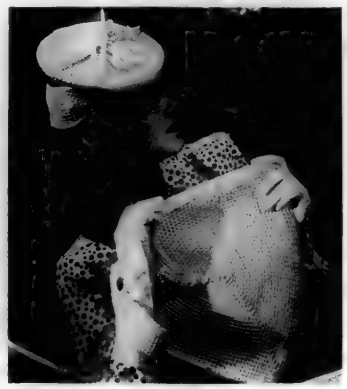
All events are listed in two divisions, a junior group of all under 35 years and a senior group which includes all those 35 years and over before July 1, 1947, . . . exception is table tennis: junior class 4-H girls not over 16, senior class, any other eligible person.

Women's events this year are archery, bowling, chair quoits, clock golf, dart throwing, horseshoes, knot tying, rifle shooting, shuffle board, swimming and table tennis. Some of the women will want to enter events in the folk festival, too.

WAYNE HOLDS CANCER DRIVE

The Wayne County Home Bureau sponsored the Cancer Control Drive again this year. We are proud to report $1,056.20 was collected. Expenses amounted to $18.02. A check for $1038.18 was sent to the Illinois Division of the American Cancer Society in Chicago.—Mrs. O. S. Wilkinson, Wayne County Publicity Chairman.

PACKABLE ACCESSORIES



If you're taking a trip these packable accesseries will be of special interest to you. The set packs flat and comes out of your traveling bag fresh and unwrinkled. The hat is a medium sized pancake trimmed with narrow grosgrain bows and held on the head by a deep band across the back. For free instruction send a stamped self-addressed envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio, Chicago, Ill.

TRIM YOUR OWN

There are many ways to trim handkerchiefs: hand-rolled edges, hemstitched edges, embroidered corner designs and embroidered initials. Trim your own. One yard of 36-inch wide linen will make nine handkerchiefs. For free instructions send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio, Chicago, Ill.

Home Bureaus Plan Camping Retreat

Summer time is the time to camp — and that means Home Bureau members are making plans for camping, too.

Members in 15 counties of the central part of the state are making plans for the annual Home Bureau Retreat to be held at East Bay, Lake Bloomington, Aug. 10 through Aug. 12. The counties listed in the Home Bureau Retreat group are Champaign, Douglas, Peoria, Livingston, Mason, Moultrie, Logan, Piatt, DeWitt, McLean, Macon, Tazewell, Woodford, and Coles.

"The idea of the camp is for rest and pleasure. We have a program planned that is inspirational as well as recreational and will be a treat to all who attend," announces Mrs. Dale Huffman, Mason County, camp director.

"This camp is to have the facilities for 125 women and we hope to have a capacity crowd. Rates are $7.25 for the entire camp. Each camper furnishes her own bedding," continues Mrs. Huffman.

Mrs. Esther Olson, Macon County, is treasurer of the Home Bureau Retreat at East Bay this year.

Whiteside and Henry counties report that their members attend the district Homemakers camp held at Camp Hauberg, near Port Byran.

The program at Camp Hauberg is both educational and recreational. Mrs. Mary Ligon, Home Economics Extension specialist, University of Illinois, will conduct the educational discussions as she did the previous year. Handicraft, boating, and camp fire singing are some of the other events planned for the camp.

Greene county reports that they have not held a camp since the war. And, Madison county does not plan to have a camp for this year.

for HOMEMAKERS

MASCULINE SWEATER

Every regular guy wants his clothes to be really masculine with no frills whatsoever. That is why this young man approves of his cardigan sweater knit of warm wool. The back is plain and the neckline forms a V. For free instructions, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio, Chicago, Ill.

RURAL WOMAN

I am a woman, living on a farm.
My days are taken up with little tasks.
I gaze out through my window every morn
And view the corn fields glistening with dew.
The green stalks, holding convérse all the while,
They growing, lift their leaves up to the sun.
The flowers in my garden call to me
To loosen up the soil around their feet,
That they may gather nourishment with which
To make for me the waxy blooms I love.
My children growing strong and clean and true
Fill all my hours with loving labor dear.
Although I cannot go to wider fields
To serve my country great and fellow man,
Right here, in my own home, I am a part
Of that great Federation, whose true aim
Is betterment of all conditions which
Affect the home, the first concern of man,
Then, reaches to community and state to make
A worthy citizen the aim of every youth.
—from the LaSalle County June Newsletter.

Farm Women Are Told That Life In England Is Austere

Residents of Logan county enjoyed a special treat when the Logan County Home Bureau organization sponsored Lady Worsley-Taylor of England at an open meeting for the public at the Christian Church in Lincoln, May 20. Lady Taylor told of postwar conditions in England.

Lady Taylor and her daughter, Dorothea, arrived in the United States May 1, from their home in Clitheroe, Lancashire, England. This is their first trip to America. Lady Taylor is on a lecture tour which began at the University of Delaware and is to include many of the colleges throughout the United States and various women's organizations throughout the United States and Canada.

Lady Taylor is chairman of the Women's Institutes of Great Britain, the largest women's organization of the country. The Women's Institutes, similar to the Home Bureau organizations in Illinois, have done much to improve the rural conditions, she reports.

Both the Women's Institutes of Great Britain and the Illinois Home Bureau Federation are affiliated with the Associated Country Women of the World. Approximately 56 women's organizations throughout the world belong to this international organization.

In September, for the first time since the war, the Associated Country Women of the World are meeting in Amsterdam for their triennial meeting. A representative from the Illinois Home Bureau Federation will attend the meeting in Amsterdam.

In her address Lady Taylor described an English woman's weekly shopping tour for groceries. "We are allowed just over one-quarter of a dollar's worth of meat per person. Incidently I was horrified at a dinner in the East when I saw people leaving on their plates a full week's ration of meat! We are allowed one ounce of fat, two ounces of butter, and four ounces of margarine, two ounces of tea, one-half pound of sugar, and four ounces of chocolate or sweets. We didn't have the latter during the war."

She also said that bread, which was not rationed during the war, is now rationed. "Two slices of bread are considered a full course in a restaurant today. You are allowed three courses; soup, meat or fish, and a sweet. If you have bread you must either do without your soup or your sweet."

These lads are the Schmuhl Popsters of Will county, the only Illinois 4-H Club group to win honorable mention in a national cow judging contest conducted with photographs by Hoard's Dairyman. Left to right: Wayne Triem, Dale McMahon, James Smith, James White, Michael Greenley, Jerry Warning, Bill White, John Smith, Bill McMahon, and Marion Owen, club leader. Bob Madsen was absent.

Brand New, but HUNGRY for SOYOIL!

Here's a brand new barn

— which will soon be protected from the elements by SOYOIL — the paint for barns. This stately barn will be made even more attractive with durable, pleasing Soyoil.

If you have some new construction, protect your investment—don't let the weather get a headstart with its damaging work! Dress the new barn in protective Soyoil!

FOR OLD BUILDINGS

You can't beat Soyoil No. 90 Red barn paint for re-painting older buildings. In addition to improving the appearance of the barn, Soyoil No. 90 is also mildew resistant. It works especially well on weatherbeaten, porous surfaces because special penetrating oils make it a good primer as well as an excellent finish coat.

Soyoil barn paint comes in two beautiful colors — No. 90 Red is the most popular with our folks, but many choose the quieter, more dignified gray.

However, if you prefer a white barn, our No. 5 Outside White house paint makes a beautiful job.

For all metal surfaces we recommend Soy-zinc metal primer and Soyoil Aluminum paints.

Renew Old Roofs

with

I.F.S. ROOF COATING

Old roofs can be given new life with I.F.S. Asbestos Roof Coating. Easily applied, it seals all small cracks and nail holes. It can be used over any type of roof and will add years of service to any roof.

For an exceptionally fine job, a finish coat of Asphalt Aluminum Roof Coating will give a pleasing finish which is also light and heat reflecting.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

"..AND UNPLEASANT DREAMS, FARMER JONES!"

TONIGHT, before you drop off to sleep, lie quietly and think about the answer to this question: "What would happen to my family and me if tonight FIRE should destroy our home, our car, our barn, granaries, and farm equipment?" If you are not adequately insured against FIRE, the answer to this question may keep you awake.

So, here's how you can secure Peace of Mind: This afternoon, have your Farm Bureau insurance agent stop out and give you all the facts on low cost fire insurance coverage. You'll be amazed at how little it costs, in relation to the risks you avoid, when you insure against fire.

COUNTRY *Mutual* FIRE *Company*

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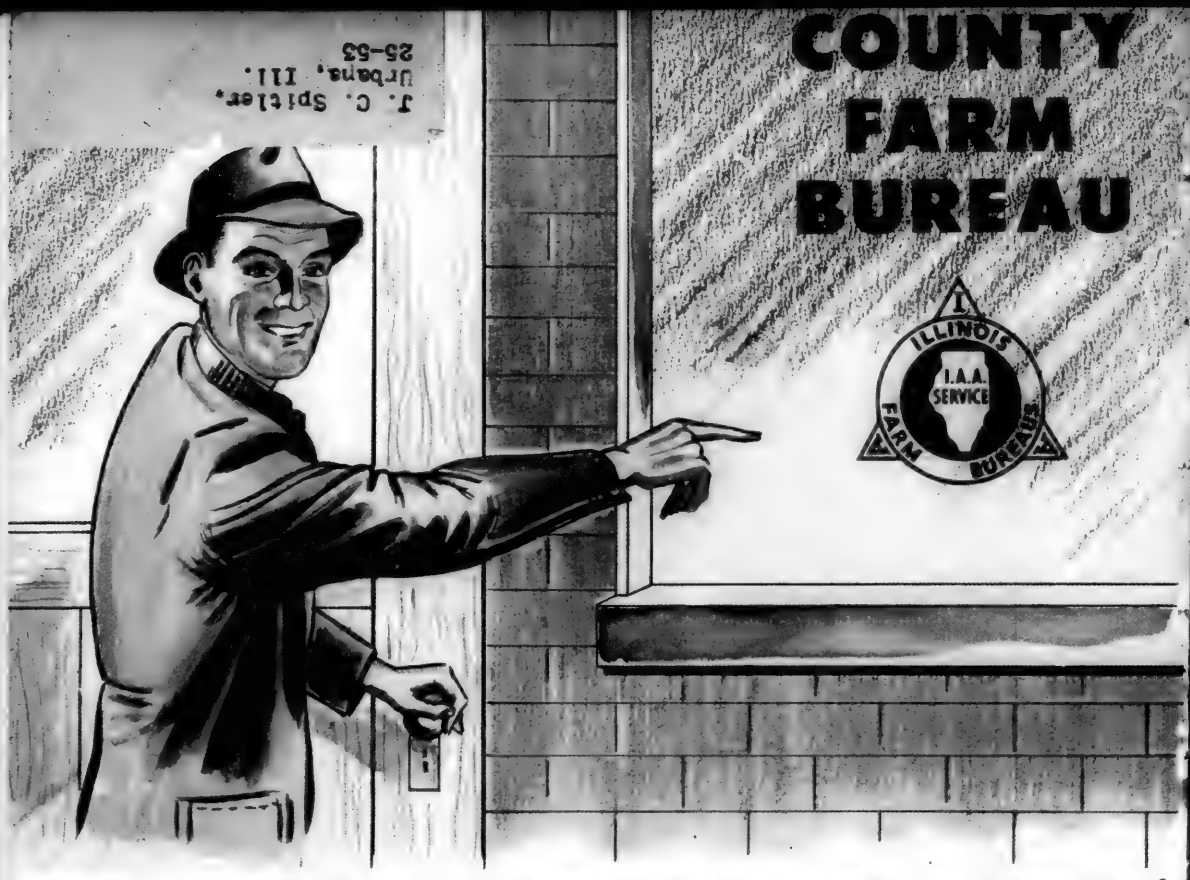
COUNTRY *Mutual* FIRE *Company*

J. C. Spitler,
Urbana, Ill.
25-53



"It's My TOWN HOME"

USE YOUR
FARM
BUREAU

"My Farm Bureau office is to me what a club is to other business men. Yes, it's that and a lot more. The most profitable minutes I spend, away from my farm, are spent here. There are always new ideas waiting here, helpful information on a hundred farming problems. And there are always other Farm Bureau members dropping in to swap the news.

Often I have immediate, pressing business here — on insurance, buying supplies or selling livestock, wool or other products cooperatively. Other times it's a place to sit and visit while the wife shops for a new hat. But whatever the reason, I hardly ever come into town without checking at my Farm Bureau office to see what's new. And they always make me feel welcome there.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION and 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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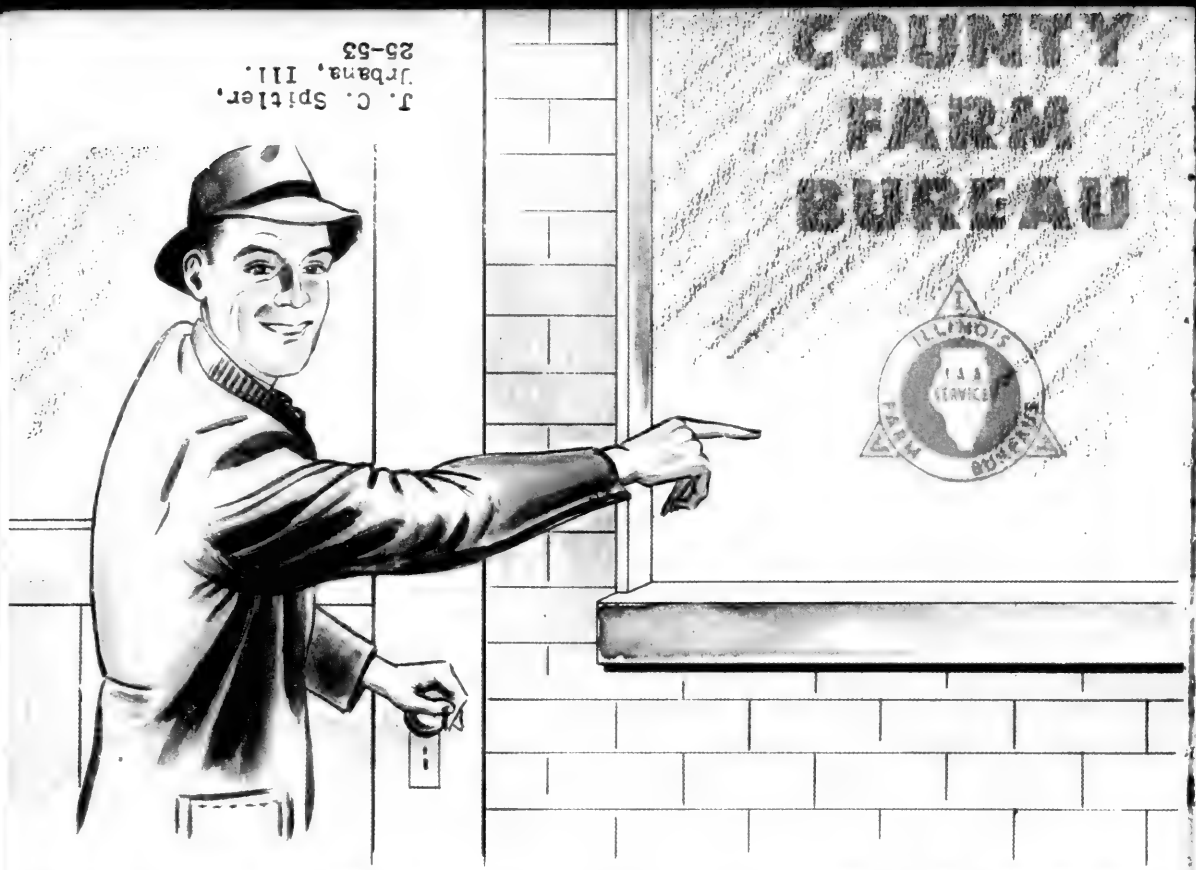
SEPTEMBER 1947
THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION



J. C. Spitler,
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SEPTEMBER 1947

To the Girl who married for Love

A young farm couple starting out today on a shoestring can still know very real security. We usually associate farm security with rolling green acres, or money in the bank. But there is also genuine security in a Country Life insurance policy hidden away in the cedar chest.

For those young couples not blessed with a land inheritance — and who might otherwise face years of uncertainty — Country Life insurance becomes a Fairy Godmother, turning a few dollars a year into a great estate, underwriting the ambitious plans of youth, assuring a new bride of security in the event of her partner's death. Invite your friendly Country Life agent to be one of the first callers at your new home. He has an important place in your future.

Country Life

**43 EAST OHIO STREET,
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS**

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

SATURDAY NIGHT AND A NEW PLATEAU

By President Charles B. Shuman

I AM glad that the towns and cities of the Midwest are Saturday night towns. These Saturday nights in town provide one of the few opportunities during the busy crop season for us to visit with our neighbors, determine the state of the nation and hear the side of the news that the local weekly doesn't dare print. Saturday night is one of our essential institutions — it is in a sense a weekly "town meeting".

On a recent Saturday night, I listened in on a lively sidewalk debate on prices and price cycles. One man quoted a news story based on the forecast of a rather prominent eastern economist, who predicted that we had attained a new, higher level of prices. Much of the argument hinged on the necessity of maintaining a high price level in order to successfully manage our huge federal debt.

My thoughts went back some twenty-seven years to a Farmers' Institute meeting in the court house where, as a boy, I listened with great interest as another expert explained that our price level had reached a new and higher "plateau". Many farmers at that time followed this reasoning and assumed heavy debt loads to purchase farm land. The "new plateau" later turned out to be, in reality, a mirage.

Let us look critically at the plateau on which we now stand. We are forced to conclude that agriculture is in a very vulnerable position. Farmers are seriously concerned with the extreme height to which the inflationary spiral has carried prices. Public opinion is turning against us under a constant barrage of propaganda. Many farmers themselves have forgotten, or never experienced, the 1921 to 1932 catastrophe.

How soon we forget! In 1920 it was a "new plateau", in 1932, the farmers "never expected to see $1 corn again". In 1947, we cannot understand how prices could sink "below a reasonable level".

If the experiences of centuries of economic history mean anything, they should warn us against building upon a mirage that appears to be a plateau. Rather, we should draw our plans as individuals and as an organization to anticipate the most unfavorable contingencies we can now imagine.

The higher the air castles, the more disastrous may be the fall and the more we may need a good parachute. In coming months, I hope that we can examine some possible parachutes.

SEPTEMBER, 1947 • VOLUME 25, NUMBER 8

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Tony Van Clooster, southern Illinois dairy farmer, poses with his purebred Guernsey.

Dairyland OF Tomorrow

HERMAN BUSS stood knee deep in lush red top and blue grass pasture. Across the fence his dairy herd was almost lost from view in a field of sweet clover grown shoulder high in mid-June.

"During the drought and depression when I bought part of this farm for $10 an acre I didn't think I could ever build it back to grow pasture like this," Buss said.

Buss farms near Olney in southern Illinois. His improved legume and native pastures fit into a carefully planned program. He is going heavier into dairying.

He believes dairying in southern Illinois has a profitable and promising future. "I'll have my cows out on pasture up to nine months a year and I won't have as much tied up in land and buildings," Buss explained. "I've got it figured out that I'll be producing milk cheaper than farmers north of me, at least for the southern market."

Herman Buss, along with his neighbors, has a good local market for his milk. He sells to the Prairie Farms Creamery at Olney. A sister cooperative, the Prairie Farms Creamery at Carbondale also serves southern Illinois dairymen.

This market for milk is not necessarily confined to southern Illinois. From Olney and Carbondale south to the Gulf of Mexico there's a shortage of fluid milk. To the west, St. Louis is expanding its milk shed.

Although they may be a Johnny-come-lately in the fluid milk business, southern Illinois dairymen are alert to the need for producing a top quality product, particularly since large grade A milk markets are near at hand.

Earl Stage, a Prairie Farms patron near Olney, has gone the whole way in a quality program. An enthusiastic dairyman, Stage plans to remodel his barn and has already build a simple but adequate milk house and equipped it with a new electric milk cooler.

Since the Olney cooperative pays a 30 cents per hundred premium for milk cooled electrically and stored in a milk house of approved design, Stage estimates his own quality program will pay for itself in a fairly short time.

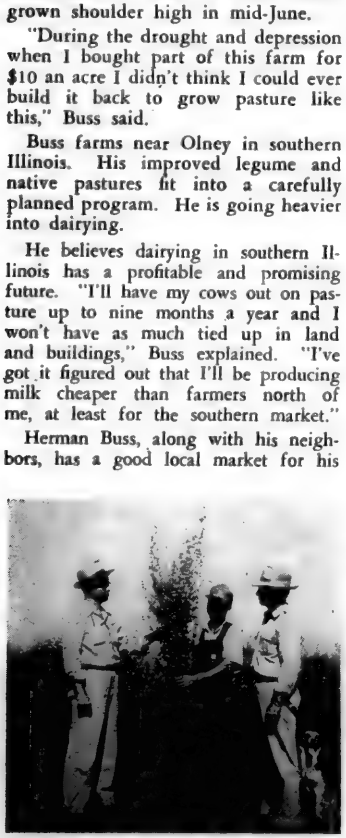
Stage indicated that his milk house could probably be built today for about $250. Milk coolers, such as the one Stage has installed, cost from $260 to $400, depending on size.

Dairy farmers have received strong support from the University extension services and county Farm Bureaus, particularly on pasture improvement.

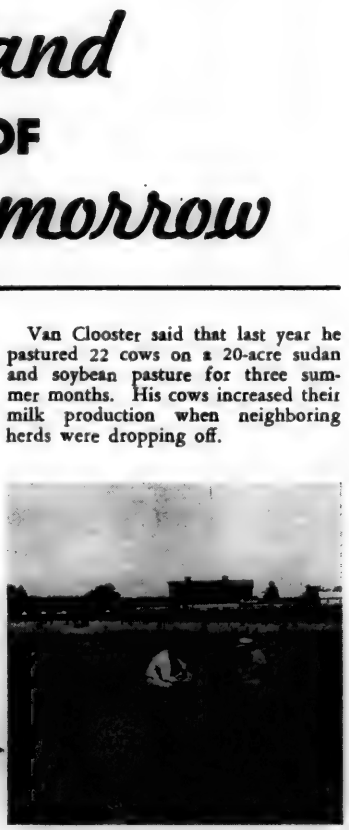
Farm Adviser W. C. Anderson of Jackson county said that one of the most popular summer pastures has been a soybean and sudan grass mixture. This was confirmed by Tony Van Clooster who farms near Murphysboro.

Field chopper on Charles Piper farm near Olney makes light work of harvesting corn for ensilage, excellent winter roughage for dairy cows.

Van Clooster said that last year he pastured 22 cows on a 20-acre sudan and soybean pasture for three summer months. His cows increased their milk production when neighboring herds were dropping off.



Farm Adviser Ed Barnes, Richland county, examines sweet clover field with Herman Buss, farmer, and Roger Taylor, fieldman.



Jackson County Farm Adviser Anderson looks over sudan and soybean pasture with Tony Van Clooster. Mixture is recommended for summer pastures.

(Left) These fine young Jersey heifers will provide top quality breeding stock for Stage's dairy herd. (Right) Anderson and Russell Wilson, Murphysboro farmer, talk over feed problems, look at new dairy equipment in reconverted horse barn.

Legumes, for pasture and hay, are being grown in increasing acreages. Larger dairy herds and soil productivity follow in the wake of alfalfa and the clovers.

Although dairying in southern Illinois expanded rapidly during the war, the average herd is still small, not exceeding six cows. However, Anderson estimates that the average 80 acres will easily keep a 15 cow dairy herd. Thus, farmers with small herds already established can increase their milk production considerably.

Such an increase has been anticipated by the two Prairie Farms Creameries at Olney and Carbondale.

Farmers in the area are supporting the practice of artificial insemination, a program which is already providing a foundation stock of excellent heifer calves from proven herd sires.

Thirty southern Illinois counties, employing 28 technicians, have formed the Southern Illinois Breeding Association at Breese. The largest ring in the state, it will breed an estimated 30,000 cows this year at a cost of $7 an animal.

In the matter of dairy barns, a good many farmers are looking at the old

By LEW REISNER
Field Editor, IAA RECORD

and often unused horse barn with a critical eye. Russell Wilson, near Murphysboro, decided to convert his into a modern 20 cow barn.

It cost, he indicated, somewhere in the neighborhood of $2,500 for stalls, drinking cups, cement floor and manger and other improvements.

Other farmers who are planning to convert horse barns into milking parlors and loafing sheds where six cows can be milked at one time. They think the job will cost about $1,500.

Feed is another important factor for producing milk and while much of the grain and all roughage is produced locally, protein concentrates and grain are generally shipped in.

Many southern Illinois dairymen are looking to the Benton feed mill and their county Blue Seal feed trucks to supply them with their outside feeds. The Benton Feed mill was put into operation this year as part of the feed operations of Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Southern Illinois farmers are turning to dairying as have farmers in Wisconsin and Minnesota as a way of rebuilding and maintaining their soils and as the surest, steadiest source of farm income known to the American farmer.

They believe, and they have backed this belief with their efforts and money, that the future of dairying in southern Illinois is assured.

(Left) Earl Stage, Olney, lowers can of milk into new electric cooler. Milk properly farm chilled brings him a premium.

(Center) Fieldman Taylor and Stage talk over sanitation problem in front of milk house. New Jeep station wagon helps Taylor in working with farmers.

(Right) This purebred Guernsey shows top dairy type, Farm Adviser Anderson finds. Large dairy barn in background is uncommon for area.

REPORT

FROM SPRINGFIELD

IN THE 65th General Assembly, there was little purely agricultural legislation which was controversial. Farmers were most interested in legislation dealing with road improvement, property taxes, school support and school reorganization, and appropriations.

The 65th General Assembly perhaps will be remembered as the first Illinois General Assembly which appropriated a billion dollars. The General Assembly has authorized State expenditures at a level which, in times of normal economic conditions, will necessitate either a substational reduction in state expenditures or greatly increased state taxes.

A total of 1675 bills were introduced in the session. Of these, 739 were passed. A few of the more important bills affecting farmers are listed in this article. In view of the fact that these bills were not highly controversial, the voting records on them are not printed at this time.

STATE FUNDS FOR LOCAL ROADS

The General Assembly appropriated $15,000,000 for a continuation of state aid in the construction and surfacing of all-weather township and road district roads. In 1945, the IAA sponsored legislation under which the state, for the first time, recognized its obligation to assist in the construction of these township and road district roads. The appropriation made in 1947 continues this assistance.

The Farm-to-Market Roads Commission recommended that $30,000,000 be appropriated for assistance on these roads, the money to be derived from an additional 1c on the gasoline tax. There was objection to increased state taxes at this time, and the budget provided $20,000,000 for these roads, the money to come from the General Revenue Fund. Later, commitments were made for state funds for assistance to housing, largely in Chicago, and it was proposed that the appropriation for state assistance in the construction of these farm-to-highway roads be reduced to $15,000,000 and that the money be taken from the gasoline tax.

It appeared to the Association that the funds could not be taken from present gasoline tax revenues without impairing the road construction programs of the state, the counties, and the municipalities. Accordingly, the Association opposed proposals to take this money from gasoline tax funds. It also opposed the reduction of the appropriation.

By PAUL E. MATHIAS
Secretary, IAA

The bill, as passed, makes the appropriation of $15,000,000 from the General Revenue Fund. The money is to be allocated among the townships and road districts in proportion to their mileage of these township and road district roads. It is to be used for all-weather surfacing of these roads and for the construction of bridges and culverts. The township or road district highway commissioner and the County Superintendent of Highways together select the roads to be improved and determine upon the type of improvement.

Seventy-five thousand miles of the more than one hundred thousand miles of roads in the state are maintained by the townships and road districts. It is necessary that they have state assistance if many areas are to have all-weather farm-to-highway roads.

ROAD DISTRICT CONSOLIDATION

The Association sponsored legislation which would permit townships to consolidate for road purposes. Upon petition of the voters in two or more townships, the question of consolidating these townships for road purposes would be submitted to referendum. If approved upon referendum, one township highway commissioner and one clerk would be elected for the enlarged district and would have charge of the roads in the enlarged district.

The Association also supported legislation making it clear that road districts in commission governed counties may combine or consolidate into larger units.

In many areas, there is the feeling that the townships and road districts are too small for efficient, economical road construction and maintenance. If the township or district spends its limited funds for equipment, it has no money left for labor to use the equipment, and if it spends its money for labor, it lacks equipment to do a good job.

By consolidating, these townships or road districts can pool their resources and get more improved road mileage for their money. This legislation will enable local people to enlarge their road administrative districts where they desire to do so.

Another bill permits townships or road districts to exchange machinery and equipment with other governmental units.

PROPERTY TAX LIMITATION

The Illinois Agricultural Association supported efforts to place reasonable state limitations on property taxes. The 100% assessment legislation enacted in 1945, which the IAA opposed, gave many local governmental units greatly increased taxing powers. With rising costs, many of these governmental units were hard

pressed. Many took advantage of the increased taxing powers and property taxes in large portions of the state were substantially increased.

The IAA joined with other organizations in supporting legislation which limits the maximum amount of property taxes which may be levied to 15% to 25%, on the average, more than the 1945 maximum levy. This legislation has been approved by the Governor and should be of assistance in holding local property tax levies within reasonable bounds.

STATE AID FOR SCHOOLS

The question of the amount of state support for schools was one of the most controversial of the session. The pressure of increased teacher salaries and rising costs caused schools to look to the state for increased assistance. The School Finance and Tax Commission recommended substantial increases in state aid.

The Association favored reasonable increases both in the emergency and as a permanent program. However, the Association believed that the increases should be primarily for the assistance of needy schools, that is, for those requiring equalization aid.

The Association supported emergency legislation which provided for paying 1946 state aid claims on the basis of 150%. This would have required an additional $9,000,000, two-thirds of which would have been used downstate. Much of this money would have gone to the districts requiring equalization aid. However, this bill failed to pass and in lieu thereof legislation granting a flat amount of $6 per pupil was passed. This requires about $5,500,000 additional money.

The School Finance and Tax Commission recommended that flat grants for elementary pupils (that is, the amount per pupil that goes to all school districts) be increased from $19 to $25 per pupil and that the flat grants for high schools be increased from $4 to $10 per pupil.

The Commission recommended that the equalization aid to needy districts be increased to a basis of $120 for both elementary and high schools. In computing equalization aid, if the local school tax levy of 25c on the full value plus the amount of the flat grant does not produce $80 per pupil for elementary schools or $90 per pupil for high schools, then the state now contributes an additional amount sufficient to assure the district $80 per elementary pupil or $90 per high school pupil, as the case may be, in computing equalization aid).

After a bitter struggle, on the closing night of the session legislation was passed which raised the flat grants from $19 to $22 for elementary pupils and from $4 to $7 for high school pupils. The equalization aid to needy districts was increased from $80 to $90 per pupil for elementary schools and from $90 to $100 per pupil for high schools.

Total appropriations for schools approximated $85,000,000 including appropriations for pupil transportation, handicapped children, the school lunch program and similar purposes.

COUNTY SCHOOL SURVEYS

Legislation was enacted extending the time for filing the tentative reports of the county school survey committees from June 1 to Dec. 1, 1947 and the time for filing their final reports from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1948. The legislature also appropriated sufficient monies to provide the county school survey committees with the full amount of money authorized in the original legislation, for the expenses of these committees.

Legislation also passed which will permit the counties which did not vote for school surveys in 1945 to vote on the question of conducting a school survey in their respective counties. School board members in these nine counties will vote this Fall upon the question of conducting a school survey.

WITHHOLDING STATE AID

The IAA and other organizations joined in sponsoring legislation designed to assist county school survey committees and local people in furthering the school reorganization program now under way. Based on the assumption that the state is not obligated to encourage the continuance of small, inefficient grade and high schools, legislation was passed requiring the state to withhold state aid from elementary schools having fewer than ten (now seven) pupils in average daily attendance after June 30, 1949, 12 pupils after June 30, 1951 and 15 pupils after June 30, 1953.

Also high schools with fewer than nine pupils per grade in average daily attendance will not be eligible for state aid after June 30, 1951. Exceptions may be granted in case where the county superintendent and state superintendent of public instruction find that such requirements will cause undue hardship.

COMMUNITY UNIT DISTRICTS

In response to requests from many school survey committees that legislation be enacted to permit the establishment of 12 grade unit district with one election, legislation was enacted for this purpose.

Upon petition to the county superintendent, the question of organizing a 12 grade unit district is submitted to the voters in the territory involved. In order to carry, a favorable vote is required in both the rural territory and in the urban territory included in the proposed district.

If established, this unit district will supersede *all other elementary or high school districts or parts thereof in the*

(Continued on page 21)

THE Lovejoy monument at Alton is the seventh of a series of front cover pictures illustrating historic and picturesque Illinois scenes. It was erected to the memory of Elijah Lovejoy, famed abolitionist.

Moving to St. Louis from Maine where he was born in 1802, Lovejoy established a school then started a religious paper in which he strongly condemned the practice of slavery which was common at the time.

Prominent St. Louis men asked Lovejoy to moderate the tone of his editorials. He refused. When mobs threatened his life and property, Lovejoy moved across the Mississippi to Alton, Ill. Here he fared no better. Mobs destroyed his press several times in one year.

On the night of Nov. 7, 1837, Lovejoy, then 35, was killed when he went to the defense of his building under attack by a mob. News of his death stirred the North profoundly and led to more active sentiment in favor of the abolition of slavery.

Front Cover

Headline illustration shows the beautiful layout of the new Prairie Farms Creamery at Carlinville. The strange-looking structure at far right is the cooling tower which cools water which in turn cools milk.

★ ★ ★

YESSIR! It was a great day in Carlinville when Prairie Farms Creamery held its open house and folks came from miles around to see the most modern dairy plant in the country.

It was Saturday, Aug. 2, and the old mercury was pushing past the 100 mark outside and close to 118 inside, but that didn't keep the crowds away. Registration topped the 3000 mark and there were many who never got to register. Counting those who only saw the outside of the plant, a conservative estimate of the total number of visitors would be from 5000 to 6000. State police estimated that from 500 to 800 cars were parked in the plant vicinity.

The local newspapers gave a real boost to the event with special editions carrying congratulatory messages from Carlinville business firms. The story of the opening was told with banner headlines and numerous pictures of the new plant's facilities.

And naturally the loyal farmers who have been supporting their cooperative creamery since its start back in 1938 were just a little bit proud. In 1938 the creamery started from scratch. Today it's a $2,000,000 business. It's the biggest industry in the progressive community of Carlinville. Dividends to patrons last year were more than $25,000.

Three of the present board members of the Carlinville creamery have served since the cooperative was started. They are Thad Loveless, vice-president, Macon county; C. L. Whitlock, president, Montgomery; and Fred Heepke, Madison.

President Charles B. Shuman of the Illinois Agricultural Association in his address at the open house program emphasized that Illinois farmers look upon their farm cooperatives as essential farm tools. This is in contrast to the use made of cooperatives in other countries and even in some parts of America where they are looked upon as instruments for social or political reform, he said.

"Among several factors contributing to the success of our cooperatives," President Shuman said, "whether purchasing or marketing, have been the emphasis on quality of product, efficient management, large volume operations, financing by purchase of stock by farmers and a close tie-in with the Farm Bureau organization."

President Shuman lauded the Carlinville creamery for its past record of service and asserted that the future success of the cooperative would be judged by farmers in a number of ways. It will be judged by its ability to provide greater bargaining power to the farmer, by its assistance in eliminating wide and unjustified price fluctuations, by its reflection of proper price premiums for quality, by its creation of new methods and economics resulting in cash savings to the members and by the extent to which it becomes an integral part of the Farm Bureau movement in Illinois, working with all groups for better long-time levels of farm income," he concluded.

Visitors to the modern Carlinville plant saw some of the latest equipment in the dairy business. They were impressed by the ultra-modern laboratory with its stainless steel cabinets. Here milk and cream are tested and the composition of manufactured products of the plant are analyzed.

They saw huge stainless steel vats for cooling and pasteurizing, two storage tanks of the same material that will hold nearly 90,000 pounds of milk, three automatic compressors capable of developing 70 tons of refrigeration every hour, a milk drying machine that processes approximately 3000 pounds of milk per hour, 211,000 pounds per hour separators, and a churn that churns 2000 pounds of butter at one time.

The Carlinville creamery building contains approximately 21,000 square feet of floor space, and without a doubt is one of the finest dairy buildings in the country.

Members of the Prairie Farms Creamery of Carlinville board of directors are, from left to right, F. A. Gourley, manager; B. H. Wagehoft, treasurer, Christian county; Bert Ruyle, Macoupin; Talmage Defrees, secretary, Bond; Fred Heepke, Madison; Walter Sohling, Calhoun; Gus Heneghan, Jersey; J. W. Martin, Greene; Thad Loveless, vice-president, Macoupin, and C. L. Whitlock, chairman, Montgomery.

BUYER BEWARE!

ILLINOIS land, riding in the wake of a two year crop and livestock price boom, has soared $100 to $200 an acre higher than the future earning power of the soil warrants. This buyer beware warning, aimed directly at young farmers and renters with just enough for a down payment on a farm in their pockets, was sounded time and again at the land appraisal clinics held recently in Christian, Coles, and Stephenson counties.

These clinics, sponsored jointly by County Farm Bureaus, the College of Agriculture, and the St. Louis Federal Land Bank, repeatedly brought to light the appalling spread between the prices farms are bringing at present and the probable future earning power of these same farms after crop and livestock prices drop.

All this, as one young veteran remarked, is something to think about for a farmer who plans to buy a farm with a modest down payment, and expects to pay for the balance by working the land for the next 10 or 20 years.

At a typical clinic held on the 232 acre farm operated by Robert Wishart near Mattoon in Coles county, the soil type and over-all productivity were outlined by R. S. Smith, soils expert, C. L. Stewart, land economist, and J. B. Cunningham, farm management expert, all from the University at Champaign.

After each farmer put down his bid on the farm, the average was compared with that of Clair Hay, an experienced Land Bank appraiser, and then checked with its present sales price.

The group thought the farm, based on its future earning power, to be worth $181, and this compared closely with Hay's appraisal of $175 an acre.

Robert Wishart, who has operated the farm for a number of years, said, reflectively, that he wished he could buy it at that price. Later, the men confirmed that similar farms in that locality have been selling for $300 and more an acre.

Cunningham points out peak in farm prices to Bill Thissell, Charleston farmer, and Henry Macke, right, of Mattoon, as Farm Adviser Myers looks on, during recent farm appraisal clinic in Coles county.

At the meetings Dr. Stewart related that farms are selling for at least 25 per cent more than they were two years ago in 1945. Prices have been increasing at a rate of one per cent per month for the last 25 months.

Farmers agreed that farm lands in the cash grain belt have doubled in value in many instances since the war began. Prices in Coles county were quoted at $350 and $375.

Other areas of the state, however, are not witnessing quite such a boom. In northern Illinois, for example, the Albert Scheffner farm near Freeport, also the site for a land clinic, was appraised at $139 and would probably sell readily at $225-$250. It was in an excellent state of fertility and with better than average buildings.

The land boom in southern Illinois has also been more modest. Farms near Carbondale, although varying widely in selling price, are moving most commonly at prices between $60 and $75 an acre, an increase since 1941 of not much more than 20 per cent.

It is true that the big and spectacular sales have been made to city buyers, but contrary to a popular impression, Stewart said, a careful study has shown that most of the land is being bought by active and retired farmers.

And it's the farmers themselves, Stewart added, who are paying the highest prices, and an unusually large number are planking down the cash. A big share of the sales are 40 and 80 acre tracts. This was contrasted to depression days when entire farms were lost, and consequently sold, outright.

The tendency now among farm owners who plan to sell eventually is to hold onto their farms, Stewart said. People who own farms have no better place to put their money, and in general very few farms, considering the boom in land prices, are changing hands.

A few farmers are gambling with the high prices and are buying land on a shoestring, especially in the grain belt, in the hope that they'll have two or three years of high prices to reduce their debt by $50 to $60 an acre.

Have farm lands reached their peak? Probably not as yet. "My personal estimate," Stewart said, "is for farm land values to spurt a little after the harvest this fall. A good crop of corn and beans will put a lot of cash in farmers' pockets."

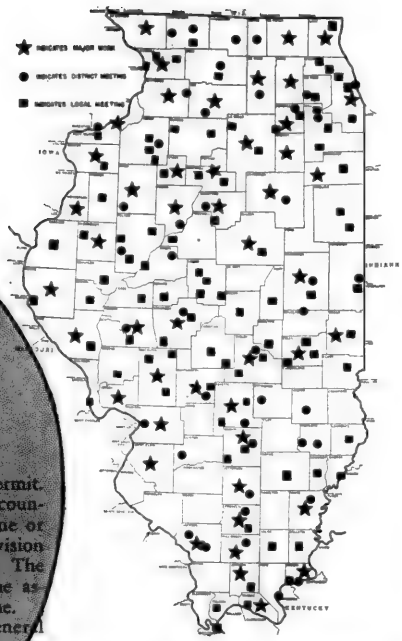
Farm real estate, he thinks, will reach its peak this winter and then slowly decline for three or four years, stabilizing at about 80 per cent of current values.

By Lew REISNER
Field Editor, IAA RECORD

Farmers listen intently during farm appraisal clinic as J. B. Cunningham, farm management specialist, discusses soil type and building outlay on Albert Scheffner farm near Freeport.

Karl LaBunne, Forreston, a prospective land buyer, looks over oats crop with Stephenson County Farm Adviser Banter, right, at Albert Scheffner farm.

WHAT Is Your PROBLEM



Map illustrates the extent of the activity of the Division of General Services over a nine month period beginning Oct. 1, 1946.

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WHAT are the farmer's chief interests outside the actual business of farming?

Betterment of his community living conditions would no doubt stand high. That involves better schools, better roads, fairer taxation, research, rural safety and public health.

All these factors for better farm living are promoted by the Illinois Agricultural Association and most County Farm Bureaus as a duty to farmer members.

On the state level, the departments working for the betterment of local living conditions are banded together as the Division of General Services under the direction of I. E. Parett, former Vermilion county farm adviser.

Each department is headed by a director who coordinates and interprets IAA policy and attitudes on schools, roads, taxation, and public health to county Farm Bureaus and non-Farm Bureau groups also interested in rural welfare.

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What are the men in the general services division doing and what are they trying to do?

Rural School Relations—At present one of the principal jobs of Director Cox is his work with County School Survey Committees, which for many months now have been considering what is best in the reorganization of Illinois rural schools. This work has brought him in close touch with most of the County Farm Bureaus in the state.

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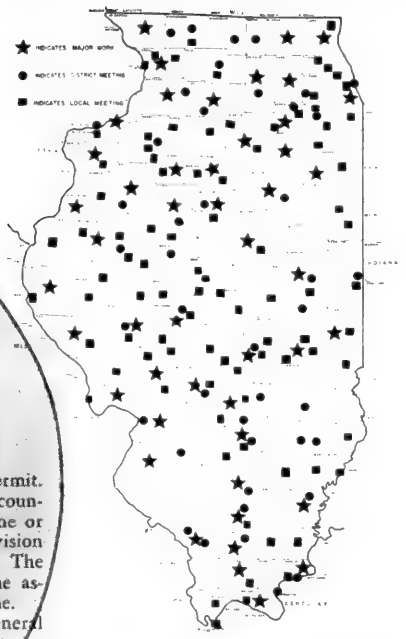

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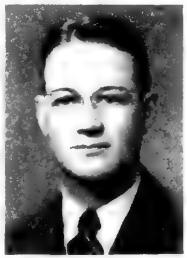

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IAA Director Albert Webb, Franklin county, (right) presides at a special meeting held in Carbondale July 30 in protest against the bill to put the Crab Orchard Ordnance District in Williamson county under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior. Farmers asked that the land be returned to agriculture instead of to wildlife. President Truman signed the bill as law a few days later. Left to right: L. B. Broom, Pulaski-Alexander farm adviser; Herb Borum, Williamson county organization director; E. A. Fosse, Williamson (behind Borum); Alonzo Bouyer, Williamson; William Bride, Pulaski-Alexander; Otto Finger, Pulaski-Alexander; G. J. Christenson, Franklin county farm adviser, and Director Webb. Behind Christenson is I. E. Parett, IAA secretary of special services, who assisted Director Webb in conducting the meeting.

R. L. Graves Joins IAA Transportation-Claims Department

ROBERT L. GRAVES, 29, who has been employed in the traffic department of the Illinois Central Rrailroad for the past nine years, has joined the staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association as assistant in the transportation - claims department.

Robert L. Graves

Graves will assist Guy W. Baxter, director of the transportation-claims department, and will spend most of his time checking freight bills on agricultural commodities for Farm Bureau members and the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Getting the fish ready for close to 200 attending a new-member fish fry held in Marion July 29 are left to right: Williamson County Organization Director Herb Borum and Mrs. Borum, Mrs. Jones and Sam Jones.

Prairie Farms Wins Fair Blue Ribbon

THE Prairie Farms Creamery of Olney is proudly flaunting a blue ribbon for its high quality cottage cheese entry in the Illinois State Fair at Springfield. The Prairie Farms entry took first place.

The pasteurized cottage cheese was entered in the open class in competition with dairies from throughout the state. Judging was on the basis of flavor, body and texture, color, salt and package.

The blue ribbon cottage cheese was prepared by Walter Koertge, superintendent of the bottled milk department.

REV. GEO. NELL MARKS HIS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

The Rev. George Nell, long-time friend of Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association, recently observed his 25th anniversary as pastor of the Island Grove Catholic church. The Rev. Nell's tireless, early-day efforts to help farmers in his community were described in a two-page article in the June, 1937, issue of the IAA RECORD. He was one of the founders of the Jasper County Farm Bureau.

Afternoon swimming classes are shown in the process of changing at the old swimming hole at Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see near Kankakee. Campers were 4-H'ers from four north central counties.

President Charles B. Shuman (left) of the Illinois Agricultural Association hands a check for $5,000 to Dean H. P. Rusk of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The money was given by the IAA to a state-wide fund to provide camp facilities for 4-H Club members.

Verne Hoar Heads Western Ill. Grain At Dallas City

VERNE HOAR, who has been in the grain business most of his life, is the new manager of the Western Illinois Grain Company at Dallas City. He succeeds Fred Watts, now manager of the Havana River Grain Company.

Verne Hoar

Hoar was born and reared in Colchester and operated the mill there for many years. After selling the mill several years ago, he worked at the Seneca Shipyards during the war, then returned to grain marketing as manager of the Western branch elevator at Adrian. On March 1 he became manager of the Barge Terminal elevator. He is married, has three married children, and three grandchildren.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY GETS NEW FARM ADVISER

Williamson county, which hasn't had a farm adviser since January will get a new one Sept. 15 when Ralph C. Broom, 31, takes over his duties. Broom is from Edgewood and graduated from Effingham high school and the College of Agriculture. He has done rural rehabilitation work, taught vocational agriculture and in recent years has been operating a fruit farm and serving as a Veteran's administration appraiser.

This is the White County Farm Bureau's new $100,000 home which they recently moved into. It is one of the finest Farm Bureau buildings in the state.

White Co. Builds $100,000 Home

AMONG the proudest Farm Bureau people in Illinois these days are the folks down in White county. They have one of the finest new Farm Bureau buildings in the state located at Carmi.

Construction was finished recently at a cost of $100,000 and the building was occupied this summer. The new Farm Bureau structure is 60 feet x 80 feet and stands on three lots.

Planning was started in June 1945 but construction was delayed by material shortages. It is built of brick with a concrete foundation and is fireproof throughout.

Rooms are spacious and well-lighted. Less than half the floor space is occupied by the Farm Bureau. The rest is rented by a dentist, a law firm, an oil drilling company, county nurse, public aid commission, and the county superintendent of schools.

This is a view of the front office of the new White County Farm Bureau at Carmi. Inlaid map in marflex floor is of White county.

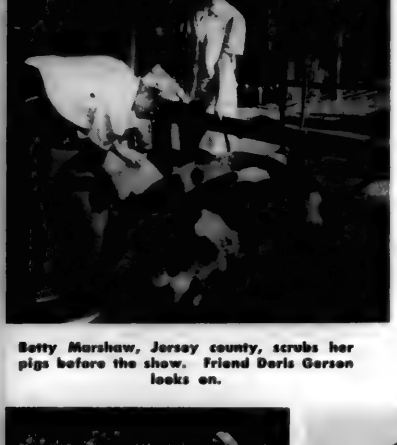
Bonds to the amount of $100,000 at four per cent interest were issued to pay for the building. All furnishings are paid for. Most of the stock is being held by Farm Bureau members.

The Illinois delegation to the Farm Bureau Midwest Training School held at Upper Sandusky, Ohio in July are shown as they posed for a group picture.

Street music by these Fair damsels quickly drew a crowd of music lovers.

Most popular cow at the Fair was this one behind glass and made of solid butter.

Melon DeLuxe



Betty Marshaw, Jersey county, scrubs her pigs before the show. Friend Doris Garson looks on.

The IAA Cameraman

LOOKS AT THE

STATE FAIR

George Tincher of Peoria county weighs in his white-faced Hereford steer.

Upper left: Barbara Carson, Effingham county, sweeps out the stables; upper right: Farm Bureau folks rest in the IAA tent; bottom left: the IAA tent gets a thorough spraying with DDT; bottom right: Phyllis Blotner, 14, DeWitt county, views her dress (right) which won top rating for best wearing garment.

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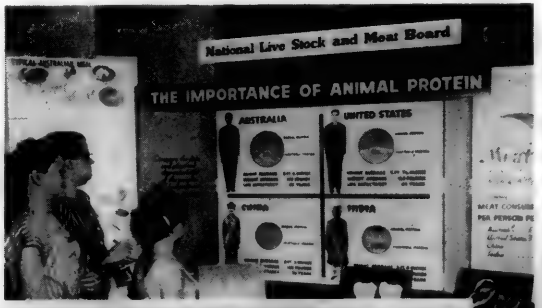
Melon DeLuxe is a serious business to these Madison county 4-H Club girls demonstrating.

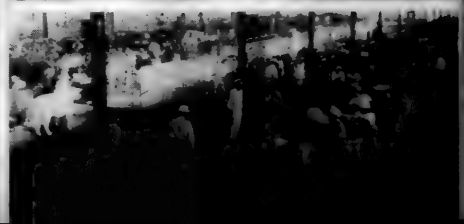
Lester Maushon family of Tazewell county enjoys home-cooked food in IAA tent.

Gov. Dwight Green (right) congratulates Illinois' typical farm family of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Parkhurst of Kendall county and children David, 5, Richard, 6, and Beverly, 9. New car in picture was awarded to the Parkhurst family.

Vernon Elmore of Mason county shows his Shorthorn steer which won the championship in the medium steer class among 4-H entries.

★





Upper left: Meat display exhibit is examined by Mrs. Conklin Negus (left) and Connie Negus and Mrs. Harold Clarkson, all of Morgan county; upper right: girl tries to guess people's ages; bottom left: the weather was hot so Walter Boland, Cass county, waters his Poland's back; bottom right: judges study 4-H entries in judging pen.

Headline illustration shows IAA Director Chester McCord and his son-in-law, Harold Heady, with a pair of the McCord prize Jerseys.

★ ★ ★

He has had 13 cows qualify for the "Ton of Gold" rating. To qualify a cow must produce 500 pounds of butterfat for four consecutive years. McCord was the first in Illinois to receive the Gold Star Herd Award and the first in the state to win the Constructive Breeders Award, an honor he has received six times.

He has bred 28 five-star bulls and has had a herd production average for the past 16 years of 457.9 pounds of butterfat per cow. It is no wonder that buyers come from nine states to get the McCord Jerseys.

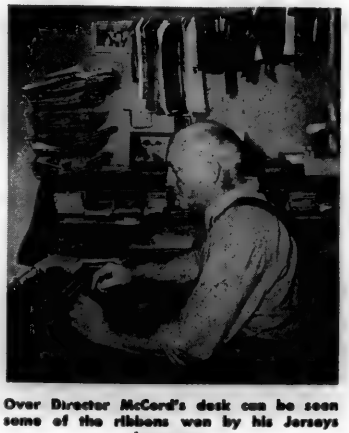
The IAA director from the 23rd district has built his soil as he has built his herd—methodically and always with an eye to the future. Care of the soil and care of his herd, he says, together are the keystone of his success.

The entire farm except 20 acres has been limed and 180 acres have received phosphate application. Potash and nitrates also have been applied systematically. Manure all goes back to the fields.

His soil building is paying off with yields of 40 bushels of oats and 50-70 bushels of corn to the acre, well above average for the surrounding community.

McCord is assisted with the management of the farm by Harold Heady, a recently returned veteran who is married to Mr. and Mrs. McCord's only child, Marietta.

Sixty acres of the farm are in timber and an average of 100 acres are in corn, 100 acres in soybeans, 75 acres in oats and the rest in pasture and hay.



Over Director McCord's desk can be seen some of the ribbons won by his Jerseys last year.

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't. Editor, IAA Record

WHEN I asked Chester McCord, IAA director from Jasper county, to show me some of the ribbons his Jerseys had won in cattle shows I wasn't quite prepared for what happened.

He and Mrs. McCord started bringing in ribbons from every part of the house till the dining room floor was almost covered. There were still plenty more in the attic, they advised me, but I suggested that perhaps we already had enough.

All the pride and satisfaction McCord has in his career as a farmer is embodied in those ribbons. Because they represent a good measure of success, hard work, and years of planning.

Director McCord has won many honors during his 25 years of dairying and raising pure bred Jerseys. But strangely enough, his most prized possession has nothing directly to do with his Jerseys. It is a modest scroll presented to him in 1941 by the Newton chapter of the Future Farmers of America naming him the outstanding farmer in the community and conferring upon him honorary membership in the FFA.

On the IAA board for the past 12 years, McCord represents the counties of Jasper, Crawford, Richland, Lawrence, Wabash, Effingham, Fayette, Marion, Clinton, and Jefferson.

He was born on a farm in Jasper county and finished his education at Charleston Teachers College. He then taught rural school for two years. His third year was interrupted when he enlisted in the army.

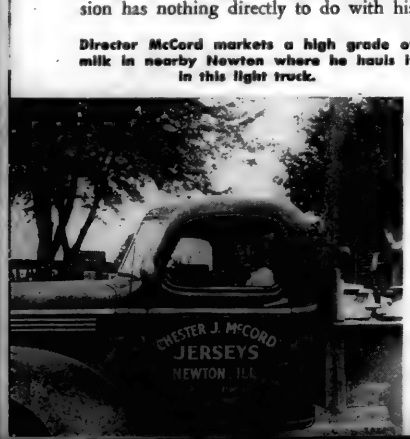
While recovering from illness in an army hospital, McCord decided to make a career of dairy farming. On returning home he married the former Marie Halterman and started farming with 100 acres and three heifers.

Today, Director McCord farms his own 340 acres and 160 acres besides. He maintains a milking herd of 24-34 cows which he has culled over a long period of years and has brought to a high state of perfection. Altogether he had 60 head of Jerseys during my visit to his farm.

★ ★ ★

Editor's Note: This is the ninth of a series of articles to acquaint you with the men who represent you on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

Director McCord markets a high grade of milk in nearby Newton where he hauls it in this light truck.



His cattle barn is always kept spic and span to conform with Grade A standards. Here he points interior white.

His rotation follows this pattern but is not strictly adhered to: corn, corn, oats, soybeans, pasture (including such hay crops as clover, sweet clover, lespedeza, timothy and brome grass).

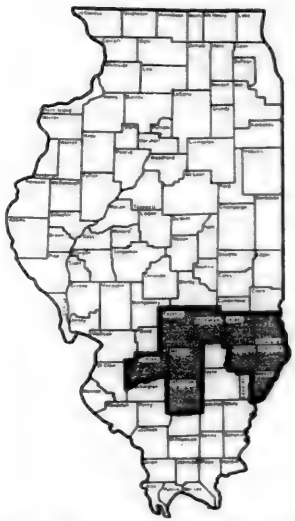
He also raises about 75 pigs each year. Several years ago while McCord was shipping cream to the Prairie Farms Creamery at Olney, Newton businessmen asked McCord to supply the town with milk since Newton was getting its milk from outside the community. Since that time virtually all of his milk has been marketed in fluid form. By sticking to the St. Louis Grade A code he receives a high premium for his high grade milk.

McCord joined the Crawford County Farm Bureau in 1922 and served as secretary five years before becoming a charter member and first president of the Jasper County Farm Bureau which he helped organize in 1936. He served as president for 10 years.

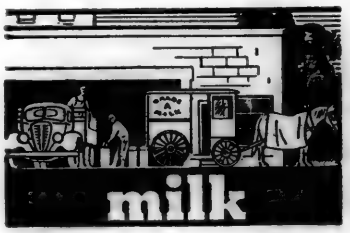
Director McCord is a director of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and a member of the State Advisory Board of Livestock Commissioners, the Newton Civic Club, and East St. Louis Shrine. He is a 32nd degree Mason and has been active in the Brockville Christian Church and the local school. He was superintendent of the Sunday School for 10 years and a school trustee for many years. McCord also was honored as a Master Farmer in 1936.

His "learn and do better" attitude is summed up in this remark: "If I never had a dime I would stick to the man who did. Not to get his dime, but that I might learn to get one for myself.

"The soil," he says, "is the foundation of all of the nation's basic wealth. From the Extension Service of the County Farm Bureau we can learn to maintain the fertility of that soil, and through the state and national Farm Bureau we hope to work out and maintain a balance between agriculture and industry. This balance being all-important to our nation's security."



Shaded area on map is 23rd congressional district represented on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors by Chester McCord of Newton.



Sanitary Milk Producers, representing two-thirds of the producers supplying the St. Louis, fluid milk market, maintain that prices to producers there are not sufficiently high to encourage them to supply the market with a sufficient quantity of milk.

After a series of meetings with handlers to negotiate premiums over minimum prices established by the federal order, it became apparent that if producers were to receive more money for their milk it would have to be accomplished through an amendment to the order. Consequently, a petition was filed with the Department of Agriculture and a hearing held July 17.

Will Rogers, Jr., former congressman from California and son of the late humorist, presided at the hearing.

Other representatives of the Department of Agriculture were Orville A. Jamison, principal market specialist, Fred Shipley, market administrator, and Foster R. Lewis, acting market administrator.

In their testimony, on behalf of the Sanitary Milk Producers, witnesses stressed the need for higher price if the market is to have a sufficient supply of milk. This market has been short of milk for a considerable period of time and it has been necessary for handlers to haul milk out of Wisconsin and other areas to supplement the local supply. This situation has been aggravated during recent months by a decline in prices to producers while feed, labor, and other costs entering into the production of milk have been increasing.

Under the current provisions of the federal order prices to producers are determined by adding specified premiums to average prices paid by twenty-three Mid-Western Evaporated Milk Plants. These premiums have been $1.10 for the months July through November, 90c for the months December through March, and 80c for the months, April, May, and June, for Class I milk.

Prices requested by Sanitary Milk Producers would increase these premiums to $1.55 for the months July through December, $1.25 for the months January through March, and 90c for April, May, and June. Substantially similar increases were requested for Class II milk.

Witnesses appearing on behalf of Sanitary Milk Producers included: R. D. Pennywell, President and A. D. Lynch, Secretary-Manager of the Association; J. P. Mason, Assistant Director of Dairy Marketing, Illinois Agricultural Association; Fletcher Gourley and Harold Brackett, manager of the Prairie Farms Creameries of Carlinville and Carbondale respectively; A. J. Surratt, state agricultural statistician; Summer Wilson and John Voss, farmers from Butler and Aviston, and others.

Although no results for the hearing have been announced by the Department of Agriculture, an early decision is expected.

At the hearing in St. Louis on the federal milk marketing order are left to right: Judson P. Mason, IAA assistant director of the dairy marketing department; A. D. Lynch, secretary, Sanitary Milk Producers; R. D. Pennywell, president, Sanitary Milk Producers; and Leigh Kagy, SMP legal counsel.

In view of the evidence presented, it is almost certain that producers will receive a substantial increase in the price of milk, especially during the fall and winter months when milk is always badly needed on the St. Louis market, and when milk production is most difficult to maintain.

The first Bureau County Sports Festival was held at the Bureau County Fair Grounds July 31. Winners of the major contests were to represent the county at the State Sports Festival at Champaign Aug. 28 and 29.

LOOK

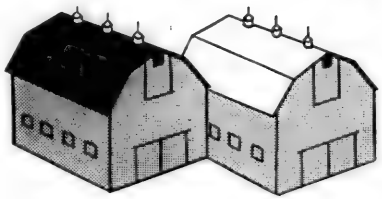
WHO'S ON FARMER *Wilson's* PAYROLL!

Farmer Wilson had one of those hogs — an old red sow — that no fence could hold. He should have sold her a month ago. Last week she broke out onto the highway, caused a serious auto accident, and today Farmer Wilson has a registered nurse on his payroll. You see Farmer Wilson was held LIABLE for that accident — as happens only too frequently. And before the suit is settled, that old red sow may cost him a lot of money.

Now livestock WILL break onto the highway and cause accidents, and strangers WILL be injured on farm premises — and all too often a farmer who is unaware of his liabilities pays heavily. That's why your Country Mutual Casualty Company makes available its Farmers General and Employers Liability policy — to protect you against possible liability losses. Discuss this policy with your insurance representative at the Farm Bureau.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

DOUBLE PROTECTION



RAIN OR SHINE

Here is the roof treatment that gives you *double protection*. The black asbestos fibre coating seals the roof against rain; the aluminum coating reflects sunlight and heat, giving your building a cooler interior. This double coat treatment gives an all-weather roof that will protect and add years of service to your building. The aluminum coat also adds a smart, finishing touch to the job.

EASY TO USE

I.F.S. Roof Coating is easily applied. All loose dirt and scaly paint or gravel should be swept away and the surface should be dry. The roof coating is then applied with a good knotted roof brush. Do not brush out too much but put on a liberal amount and brush evenly. If surface is badly cracked, 2200 roof cement should be used before roof coating is applied.

To permit thorough drying, Aluminum Roof Coating should not be applied until about two weeks after the roof coating.

I.F.S. ROOF COATINGS

2000 Asphalt roof paint is a non-fibred, black liquid asphalt coating for waterproofing and leak-proofing composition, felt and metal roofs.

2100 Black Asbestos roof coating is a thick, heavy, liquid roof coating made of high grade asphaltum and long fiber asbestos. For waterproofing and leak-proofing composition, felt, metal, and gravel roofing.

2200 Black plastic roof cement is a fibred asphalt base cement for use in sealing cracks and nail holes before applying roof coating. Should be applied with a trowel.

2300 I.F.S. Roof and Metal Paint is designed for preservation and decoration of old, dried and worn composition shingles and roofing. Will not crack. It comes in two colors—Green (No. 2300) and red (No. 2400).

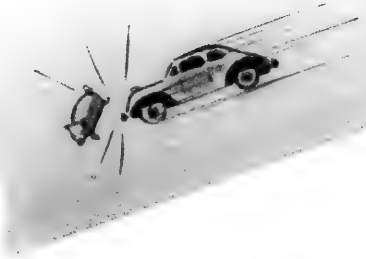
997 Asphalt Aluminum Roof Coating is designed for bituminous surfaces such as asphalt composition roofs or surfaces coated with No. 2000 asphalt or No. 2100 asbestos roof coating. Gives a bright metallic finish which reflects heat and light.

ILLINOIS FARM SERVICE SUPPLY COMPANY

"TOPS THEM ALL"

See Your Blue Seal Salesman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY • CHICAGO



LOOK

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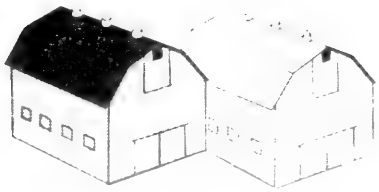
COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY provides protection for you as a farm operator and employer, full protection on your auto or truck — collision, liability, property damage, fire, theft coverage, medical expense reimbursement, 4-H Club Calf, coverage against loss of cargo.

DOUBLE PROTECTION



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EASY TO USE

B-S Roof Coating is ready to apply. Apply to dry roof only. Scrape off loose paint and gravel. Sweep off dust and dirt. Sweep away and the surface should be dry. Thoroughly stir coating. It is then applied with a good quality roof brush. Do not brush out too much but put on a liberal amount and brush evenly. If surface is badly cracked, 22% roof cement should be used before roof coating is applied.

To permit thorough drying, Aluminum Roof Coating should not be applied until about two weeks after the roof coating.

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"TOPS THEM ALL"

See Your Blue Seal Salesman

ILLINOIS PAINT & VARNISH COMPANY [illegible]

Rural Youth program planners get ready for the coming year. Left, Macon county — left to right: Don Rocke, assistant farm adviser; Helen Wilson, assistant home adviser; James D. Vollmer, Elizabeth Cunningham, Katherine Damery, Bill Loveless, Emma Boyd, and James Parish. Right, Menard — left to right: Mary Johnson, Charles Barton, L. W. Chalcraft, Menard county farm adviser; Delos Johnson, Esther Ruppel, Lowell Becker, and Kenneth Bast.

Rural Youth

By
ELLSWORTH D. LYON

District Skilled Drivers' contest and District Talk Fests will be held jointly from Oct. 20 to 30, and will be sponsored by the IAA departments of safety and young people's activities. The state police will give the actual tests in driving, while W. W. Whitlock will direct all activities relative to the contests. Driving contests will run from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. In the evening on each date, the Talk Fest will be held and will be conducted as in former years. Recreation activities will conclude all evening programs.

The dates and locations will be as follows: Oct. 29, Carmi; Oct. 21, Carbondale; Oct. 22, Vandalia; Oct. 23, Jacksonville; Oct. 24, Champaign; Oct. 27, Galesburg; Oct. 28, Canton; Oct. 29, Amboy; Oct. 30, Yorkville. The Farm Bureau office will be the center of activities, with meeting places in a few instances, in near-by buildings.

Rural Youthers of both sexes are urged to participate in the driving activities. Whitlock points out in the four-unit Skilled Drivers' course that it is young men and women of Rural Youth age who are causing the largest percentage of fatal highway accidents. He says that here is an opportunity for Rural Youthers to do their share in community service while learning how to drive, and thus preventing many accidents. He has recently visited a number of counties relative to Skilled Driver activity and finds a great deal of interest in some counties.

The District Rural Youth Talk Fests should prove outstanding again this year. Each succeeding year for a number of years has witnessed an increase in the number of participants. More than 100 young people have represented their counties in the districts during each of the last two years.

Because of the great value to individual Rural Youthers in personality and leadership development and growth in confidence to speak their ideas in public meetings, Rural Youthers are encouraged to participate in County Talk Fests and invite their friends to join Rural Youth and engage in this helpful activity. Broad participation on the county level will mean good Talk Fests on the district and state levels. The State Talk Fest will be held in St. Louis, Nov. 18, at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

In all reports of Rural Youth meetings in Clay County since the announcement of Skilled Drivers' Clubs, there has been some mention of safety on the highway or other phases of safety. This group will profit greatly by this study, and should go far in the Skilled Driver activities.

Darrell McAfee, president Christian County Rural Youth, gives encouraging news of Rural Youth strength in his county. "At our July meeting we had over 100 persons in attendance, and 31 new members signed up. Congratulations, Christian! Broad participation in activities will hold that membership and insure further growth.

Roy Varner, secretary Brown County Rural Youth, reports 90 present at the mid-July meeting. His report of the educational meeting would indicate that all present were well instructed on bee keeping: "Leonard Robins spoke on Bee Culture. He stated that there were six honey cooperatives in the United States. Most Illinois Bee keepers are small operators. Bees were put here to pollenize plants. Honey bees are the only ones domesticated. The bee is 15 times more benefit to the farmer than to the bee operator. He also told us how a queen bee was produced."

Box socials, as well as boat rides, picnics tours, and dances have been among the summer social activities of Rural Youth. Left to right: Elizabeth Classen, Mrs. Henry Geise, Mrs. Paul Dieter, and Shirley Wilcox hold the most beautiful boxes at DuPage's box social, where boxes averaged better than $4 each.

IAA RESEARCH HEAD RESIGNS TO JOIN EXTENSION SERVICE

L. H. SIMERL, director of the IAA department of research since March, 1942, has resigned to join the extension service of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

L. H. Simerl

Simerl is well-known to many farmers through the state for his work as secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association School Committee and the IAA Economic Study Committee.

Born and reared on a Champaign county farm, Simerl was graduated from the College of Agriculture in 1932. He taught vocational agriculture and in 1937 became an extension specialist in the agricultural economics department. He received his master's degree in 1939 and studied at the University of Chicago.

In his new job, much of his work will be with Farm Bureaus on adult education in the field of agricultural products marketing. Simerl is married and has two children.

WINNEBAGO F. B. BUYS 24-ACRE TRACT

The Winnebago County Farm Bureau recently purchased a 24-acre tract of land in Rockford and plans to develop it into a $150,000 business and recreational center for local farm people. It will serve as a memorial to the county's 4-H youths who were killed in World War II.

A 4-H livestock pavilion where farm youths may exhibit their livestock will be one of the first buildings to be erected, it is hoped.

A central administrative building is planned for the Farm and Home Bureau offices, and associated companies, and will house an auditorium and gym. Playgrounds, baseball and softball diamonds, and possibly tennis courts, will be laid out in the park area.

Rapid growth of the Winnebago County Farm Bureau and expansion of its services have forced the move. The Farm Bureau has tripled in size during the past 10 years, and about 750 young farm folks are taking part in 4-H and rural youth activities.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT FROM SPRINGFIELD

(*Continued from page 7*)

area. Provision is made that if more than two full townships or 72 square miles are included in the new district, then no more than three board members may be elected from one township. This is designed to provide wide representation on the school board of such district.

The IAA supported this legislation and urged the inclusion of the provision for wide representation on the school board.

OTHER SCHOOL LEGISLATION

Legislation was introduced fixing the minimum school term at nine months instead of the present minimum of eight months. About 4,000 rural schools still have less than a nine months school, about 2,000 of them having eight months or less.

The IAA did not favor the enactment of this bill at the present time and sponsored an amendment postponing its effective date to July 1, 1949. This amendment was adopted but the bill as amended failed to pass.

A bill was introduced to increase the minimum teachers' salary from $1200 to $1800 and another bill to increase the minimum teachers' salary on a graduated scale to $1400 to $2200 depending upon the amount of training which the teacher had had. Both bills failed to pass.

The Association opposed bills to include nursery schools and junior colleges in our public school system and to provide state aid for these schools. It was the position of the Association that until the state is able to guarantee a reasonable standard for the present grade and high schools, it would seem unwise to assume an additional burden.

LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL

Under legislation enacted in 1945, all breeding or dairy cattle more than eight months of age sold in the state must come from abortion-free accredited herds or be tested for Bangs within thirty days prior to the date of sale effective July 1, 1947. Legislation was passed extending the period for this test from 30 days to 60 days.

Under the amended law it is sufficient if the cattle have been tested within sixty days prior to the date of sale except that cattle sold through community sales must have been tested within thirty days prior to sale.

Also the provision which permitted calves vaccinated against Bangs disease to move freely even though they reacted to the Bangs test until they reach the age of 20 months was changed to permit these calves to move freely even though they react to the test up to the age of 30 months. Research has demonstrated that many of the vaccinated calves will become negative between the ages of 20 and 30 months.

To serve the livestock industry in making blood tests, the Department of Agriculture was given authority to set up not to exceed five additional laboratories at convenient points in the state. These laboratories are to be in charge of a qualified veterinarian and in addition to making blood tests for Bangs disease may make field diagnosis of animals.

WEED CONTROL

In response to requests from a number of counties, legislation was enacted which provides that upon petition to the county board in a county, the county board may create a county weed control department. This county weed control department will be under the direction of a county weed control commissioner. The county weed control commissioner will supersede and replace the township and city weed commissioners. The county department may acquire spraying equipment and other equipment for the control and eradication of weeds and this equipment may be used upon private lands upon the payment of a scheduled fee.

Other legislation for weed control permits the Department of Agriculture to enter upon premises where Leafy Spurge or Hoary Cress are found and to take whatever measures are necessary to eradicate these weeds, prohibits the sale of seed which contains the seed of any of the primary noxious weeds and limits the amount of weed seed in commercial feeding stuffs to 3% by weight and requires these weed seeds in feeds to be treated and rendered incapable of germination.

Illinois' four delegates to the National 4-H Club camp in Washington, D. C., are shown in Chicago as they boarded a plane for the nation's capital. Left to right: Orvan Peters, Kankakee county; Irene Downey, Putnam; Miriam Wrigley, Peoria; and Loren Nelson, Marshall.

VETERINARY MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Association supported a bill making an appropriation to the University of Illinois for a veterinary medical college building. An appropriation for this purpose was made in 1945 but the building was not constructed. Approximately 200 students are taking pre-veterinary medical courses and the building is urgently needed. However, the University of Illinois did not include this building among its first priority group. The bill making the appropriation for the veterinary medical college was caught in the legislative "jam" at the end of the session and was not called for passage.

HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING

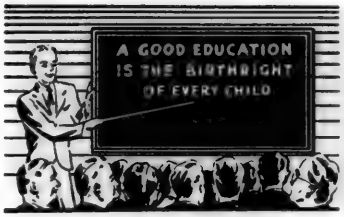
The Association joined with the Illinois Home Bureau Federation in sponsoring a bill making an appropriation to the University of Illinois for a home economics building. This bill also was caught in the "jam" at the end of the session and was not called for passage.

HOSPITAL AUTHORITY BILL

Legislation was enacted which permits the organization of a hospital authority district upon referendum in any area which may desire to set up such a district. The Association secured an amendment to this bill which provides for a separate vote in the rural territory involved if 10% of the voters in the rural area sign a petition requesting a separate vote. If a separate vote is had then the proposal must carry both in the rural area and in the urban area in order for the district to be created.

Other legislation enables the State of Illinois and localities within the State to qualify for assistance under the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act, authorized the Department of Public Health to prescribe minimum standards for hospitals qualifying for this Federal assistance and appropriates state funds for matching the Federal funds.

Even though the appropriation for farm-to-highway roads was reduced by $5,000,000 and the appropriations for the veterinary medical college building and the home economics building, both outside the Governor's budget, failed to survive in the final crowded days of the session and other minor bills in which the Association was interested failed to pass, nevertheless it is thought that the Association was reasonably successful in its efforts before the 65th General Assembly.



By JOHN COX
IAA Director of Rural School Relations

Brown county was the first to vote under the new Community Unit bill recently passed by the General Assembly and was thereby the first to establish a county 12-grade district in Illinois. They voted on Thursday, July 31, by a vote of 873 to 54 to bring all of the grade schools and high schools under a single school administration and one county wide tax rate. Of the votes in favor of the new county school district, 424 came from rural areas and 449 from urban areas.

Not long ago Brown county had voted for a county wide grade school district by a vote of 938 to 258. This county, with approximately eight full townships, voted to bring the high schools into the same district with the grade school in order to profit from the financial as well as superior educational advantages of the 12 grade or unit district system.

Following close after Brown county, Scott county voted approximately 3 to 1 to establish a 12-grade county district on Aug. 2. These two counties are among the smallest in the state and can very well function as a county school district.

Above is the new Franklin County Farm Bureau home at Benton recently acquired at a cost of about $20,000. The building is 50 feet x 100 feet and is a former hotel.

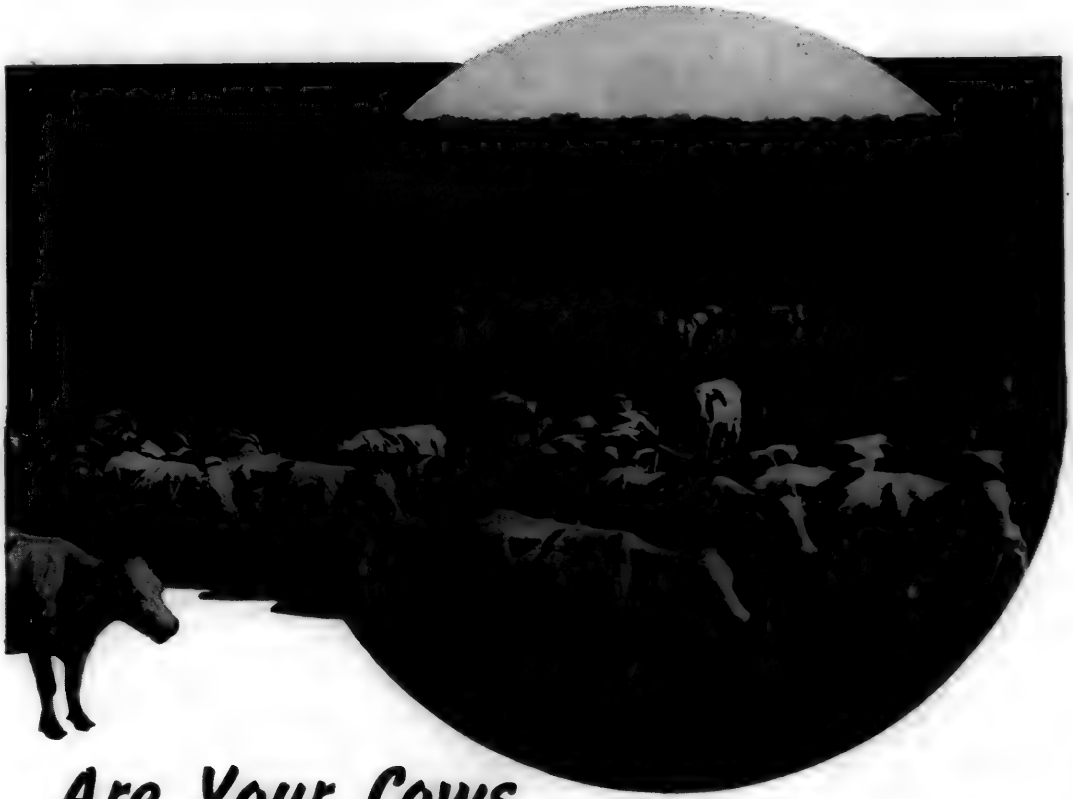
Success of any school district depends upon the wisdom and foresight of the people chosen to administer it. However, these two counties have laid the foundation for improved educational efficiency and perhaps some economy in their school system.

They also will receive a considerably larger share of equalization state aid because of the lower qualifying tax rate of the unit district.

No more than three representatives on the school board can come from any one township, according to the new community unit law; however, the Scott county survey committee recommended that a board member be elected from each of their seven townships. It is thought that the public's acceptance of the proposal will constitute a gentlemen's agreement to be followed in selecting school board members in the future.

County superintendents report numerous other petitions for votes under the community unit law to set up 12-grade districts. Many of these votes will be for territory less than a county, particularly in the larger counties. Greater economy is possible in a county district even in the larger counties.

However, many people think that the possible economy would not offset the loss in local control. The IAA recommends a minimum high school enrollment of 150 pupils and most other organizations recommend a minimum of 300 high school pupils. Therefore, it would not be considered wise by most educational leaders to contemplate setting up a unit or 12 grade district with fewer than 150 to 300 high school pupils. The high school enrollment is approximately 18 per cent of the total enrollment.



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NEWS and VIEWS

Hold Annual Home Bureau Organization Conference

By Mrs. EDWARD A. SCHILF
Home Bureau Publicity Chairman

THE Tenth Annual Citizenship and Home Bureau Organization Conference sponsored by the Illinois Home Bureau Federation and the Home Economics Extension Service at MacMurray College, Jacksonville, July 8-11, was an outstanding success. The program was excellent with speakers excelling in their respective fields to present the material . . . and, the weather was perfect!

One of the outstanding features of the conference was the active discussion by the delegates of the material presented by the speakers. Delegates from 80 counties were represented. One hundred fifty-three delegates were registered for the entire conference. Fifty more attended part of the conference.

Economics of Germany

Dr. Carl F. Taeusch, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., discussed "The Government of Occupied Germany," and "The Economics of Occupied Germany." Dr. Taeusch's third talk, "Our Responsibility for Foreign Policy," was in the form of a panel discussion. The delegates who served on the panel were Miss Zella Corbett, Carroll county; Mrs. Albert Pierce, Moultrie; Mrs. Virgil Simpson, Rock Island; Mrs. B. R. Ryall, DuPage; and Mrs. Mildred Douglas, Pulaski-Alexander.

Dr. Nellie L. Perkins, professor of home economics, University of Illinois, presented two talks: "How to Choose and Set Up Play Equipment for Small Groups" and "The Psychological Characteristics of Childhood and How to Meet Them." Dr. Katharine Taylor, specialist in family education, University YMCA, Champaign, spoke on "Being Fit to Live With" and "The Role of the Homemaker in the Home and the Community."

Gain of 5,821 Members

Dr. C. L. Stewart, professor of agricultural economics, University of Illinois, discussed "The Land as a Stabilizing Factor."

Besides these talks the delegates discussed their own problems in their organization. Mrs. Dale Huffman, Mason, co-chairman, organization committee, Illinois Home Bureau Federation, gave the report of membership for 1946-47 and discussed future plans. The state organization showed a net gain of 5,821 members bringing the total membership up to 40,472 members. Forty counties made the quotas that they had set for the year with Pike county leading with a quota of 20 and gaining 191 new members. However, Cass county led in the highest in percentage of gain of new members with a gain of 83.33 percent. Cass was second on the honor roll with a total of 155 new members.

Miss Florence Johnson, Madison county, presented the delegates with copies of the Federation Handbook — two copies in each county. Miss Will Parks, Rock Island county was chairman of the committee, with the following as members of her committee. Miss Mary Louise Chase, assistant state leader, University of Illinois; Miss Johnson, and Mrs. C. W. Cutler, former vice-president of Cook county but who is now living in Washington state.

Fearful of possible undulant fever attacks Hermine and Robert Scheffner of near Freeport are happy with their new milk pasteurizer.

Discuss Responsibilities

"Responsibilities of Executive Boards for Long-Time Plans" were discussed by a panel with Mrs. Paul Henry, Christian county, as leader. Members of the panel were Mrs. Eldon Branch, Marion county; Mrs. M. C. Ackland, Morgan; Mrs. Myrl Dehart, Pike; and Mrs. Harold Bower, Kendall.

Mrs. Will Parks, Rock Island county, and Mrs. Stanly Castle, Madison county, discussed the school situation. Miss Mary Louise Chase, Miss Lulu Black, and Mrs. Mary Ligon, members of the extension staff at the University of Illinois, discussed "Developing Subject-Matter Programs to Meet County Needs."

Miss Myra Jane Robinson, Edgar county, summarized the conference in her talk: "Translating the Conference into Action."

Mrs. June Clifton, Iroquois county, who had been very active in legislative work concerning House Bill 408 which was to have appropriated a sum of money for the new building, thanked the Illinois Agricultural Association for the assistance it gave the Federation in their legislative work.

Enjoy Conference Chorus

An important part of the conference was the recreation planned by the state chairman, Mrs. Emile Rediger, McLean county. Each session was opened with group singing with Mrs. R. E. Milligan, Champaign county, state music chairman as leader with Mrs. R. A. Shively, Piatt county, accompanist.

One feature of the conference enjoyed by all, those who listened and those who took part, was the conference chorus composed of members of the conference with Mrs. Milligan as director.

FILLS VACANCY

Mrs. Harold P. Joy, Morgan county, was named by the executive board of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, to fill the vacancy of the directorship of the West Central district cause by the death of Mrs. Harry C. Smith of Pike county.

for HOMEMAKERS

WOULD YOU STILL MARRY A FARMER?

THE Chicago Tribune recently asked some city gals if they would like to marry a farmer. Below you will find their answers. You women who decided long ago to marry a farmer, if you again had the choice, would you still marry a farmer?

Willette Ubl, Berwyn—It would all depend upon the type of farmer he is. I'm afraid I wouldn't make a very good helper on a farm, because milking cows, cleaning separators, cooking for a threshing crew and all that sort of work doesn't appeal to me. I wouldn't mind marrying a gentleman farmer, though.

Eileen McGreevy, Oak Park—I could never marry a farmer because I just love the city! I'd be too lonesome in the country. It's so isolated. I like to go to the country for several days in the summer, but then I get enough of it to last me for a long while. I'm always more than ready to get back to the city.

Mildred Campbell, Geneva—I personally don't think I'd like to marry a farmer unless I could have all of the convenience in my home that living in the city offers. I'd also want some hired help if I were to be a farmer's wife. Otherwise the city is for me—where I work certain hours and have the rest of the time free.

Nancy Zipoy, Highland Park—Yes, I'd marry a farmer—the ranch type farmer. I wouldn't want to marry a farmer who has to work all day in the fields and never gets time to enjoy his home or his family, but I'd like being married to someone who had a ranch—either a dude ranch or working ranch.

Gloria Mayfield, Woodlawn—If the farm were very large and very modern, with all modern conveniences I'd like to marry a farmer. I like the space and fresh air and cleanliness that a farm offers. But if the farm were just an ordinary farm where I'd have to struggle to keep up with the work, I'd rather marry a city man.

COLLAR AND CUFF

Large collars are part of the fall fashion picture. This circle of crisp waffle pique may be the fillup your last season's dress needs. They're easy to make. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, The Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 East Ohio, Chicago 11, Ill.

WELL-DRESSED BABY

Here's what the well-dressed baby will wear this fall — a knitted cap and sweater set and a coverlet of soft crocheted wool. The sweater is in cardigan style. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, The Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 East Ohio, Chicago 11.

KANE COUNTY HAS FLOWER SHOW

The Kane County Home Bureau sponsored a flower show in June at the St. Charles Community High School with approximately 800 in attendance in the afternoon reports Mrs. Elmer Flanders, Kane county publicity chairman.

The special feature of the afternoon was the demonstration of many attractive flower arrangements given by Mrs. Anita H. Schoomaker of Genoa. Mrs. Myrtle G. Gyler arranged the bouquets and made the lovely corsages which were modeled by various members of the Home Bureau units.

MRS. HARRY SMITH HOME BUREAU DIRECTOR DIES

Mrs. Harry C. Smith, Griggsville, district director of the west central district of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, died June 26, 1947, at the Passavant hospital, Jacksonville, following an illness of several months.

Mrs. Smith was an active member of Home Bureau in which she has served as chairman of both her local and county units.

She leaves her husband, Harry Smith, a daughter, Mrs. J. R. Vose of Chambersburg; a son, Ray, in the navy; her mother, Mrs. Grace Coover, and a sister, Mrs. Allen Dunn, both of Rock Island.

Mrs. Smith was born in Madison, Wis., Dec. 20, 1894. She attended Illinois College, and the University of Illinois. Following her graduation she taught in both the Pittsfield and the Perry schools.

She was a member of the Presbyterian church of Perry, and the Order of Eastern Star. At the time of her death she was Past Worthy Matron and secretary of the Order.

SEE "SHOWBOAT"

Members of the Christian County Home Bureau planned to see "Show Boat" in St. Louis the last of August. Christian county recently sent 110 members on a tour of Arthur, which included the Rockome Gardens, the Progress Manufacturing Company, and the Amish settlement.

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Decide *now* how much oil and grease you will need for next year's farm work. *Save money* by placing the order now. Delivery will be made before spring work starts. You'll save valuable time by having your oil there when you need it—and it's so easy to order it all now and not have to worry about it later.

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Every Month is *fire prevention* month, and a good way to mark this important period is to put up some *signs* around your buildings — "AVOID FIRES", "NO SMOKING", "CAREFUL — GASOLINE". You can do a lot to reduce the losses and risks of farming by using signs as industrial plants use them — to remind you and your helpers often and boldly to "BE CAREFUL"!

Your signs need not be fancy, but make 'em *big* and *bold* and put them everywhere. Don't be one of the many farmers who will sustain fire losses this year. A good *SIGN* is a *sure* SIGN of *caution*. And to this "ounce of prevention", add the security of a low cost Country Fire insurance policy. It's another sign of a wise farmer. See your Country Fire agent today for details.

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It's a wise youngster who courts the favor of his teacher, and a wise agriculture which courts the good will of those in a position to influence the fortunes of the farmer.

An important responsibility of the Farm Bureau is to tell the story of agriculture to the whole nation, to make its needs and objectives crystal clear to legislators. A fully informed public will support the interest of agriculture because they have learned that if the farmer is poor, no one will be wealthy. Here is another reason for being proud of supporting the Farm Bureau.

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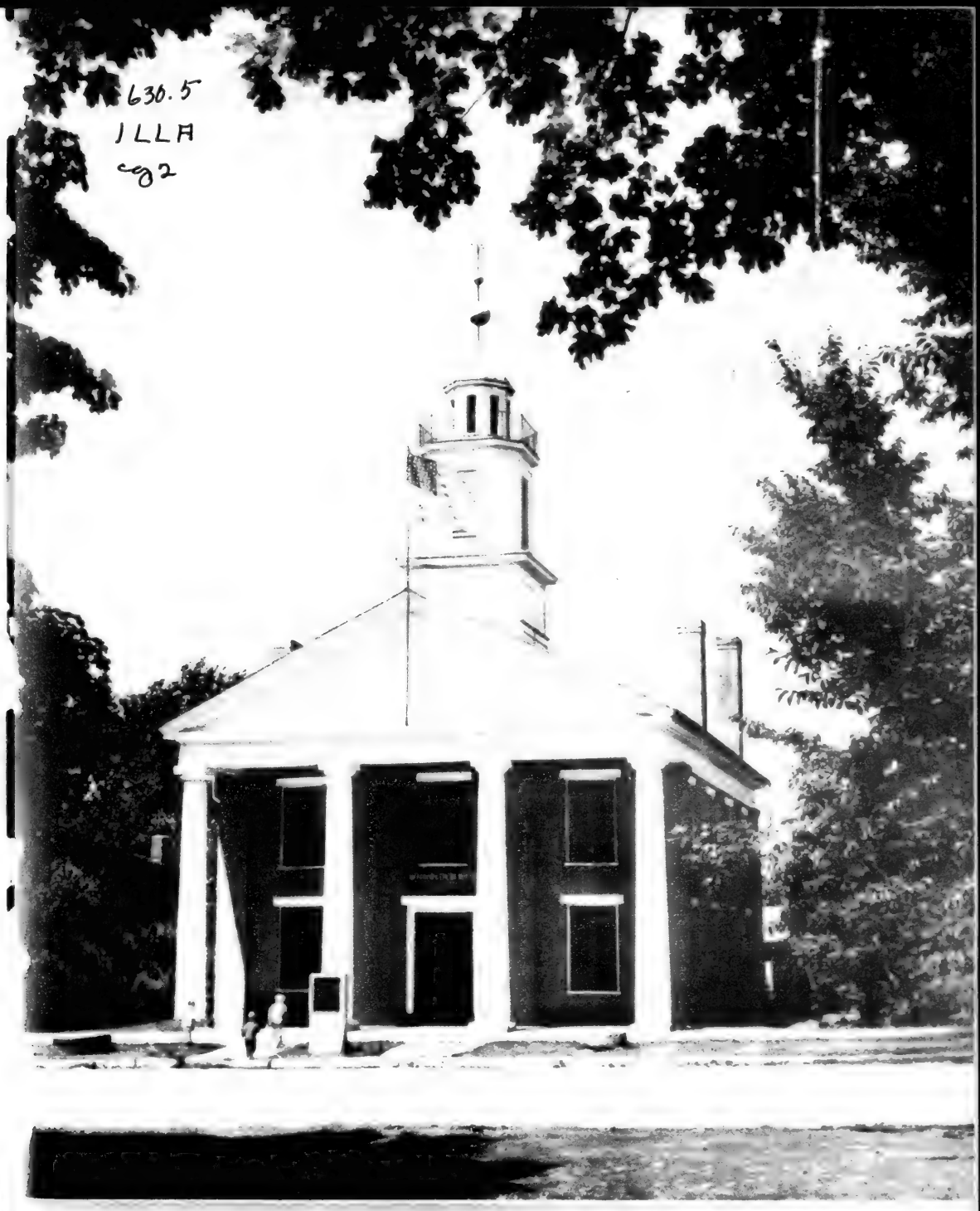

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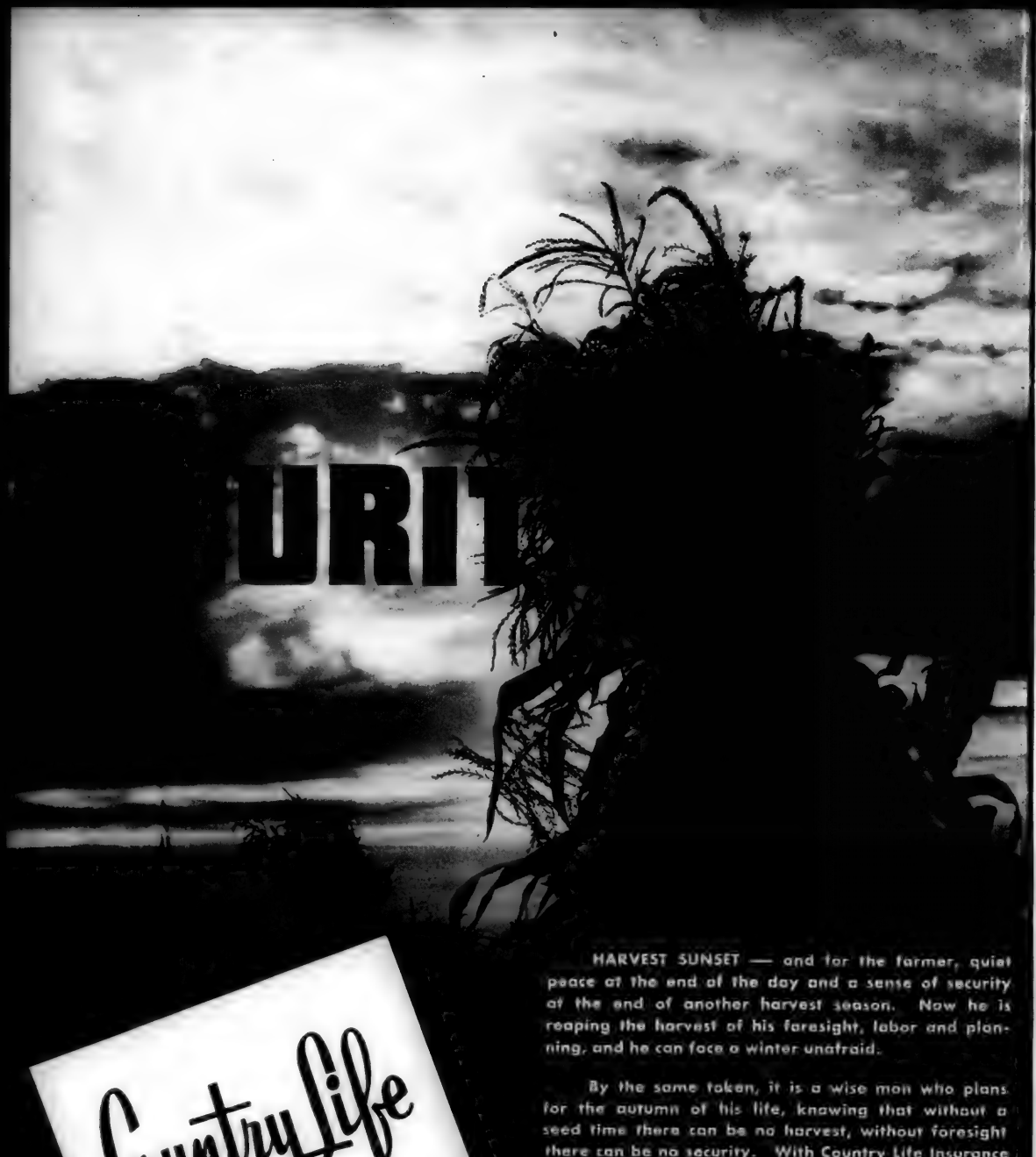

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By the same token, it is a wise man who plans for the autumn of his life, knowing that without a seed time there can be no harvest, without foresight there can be no security. With Country Life Insurance you get the kind of an insurance program you can start NOW, secure in the knowledge that when old age comes you will reap the benefits of your long-time planning.

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

BALLAST OR A MILLSTONE

By President Charles B. Shuman

DO YOU remember the old time balloon ascension that was the high spot of the State Fair? It was a dramatic event, executed with much business of preparation and checking of equipment. Finally, the large gas bag was inflated and the daredevil was off with a roar of applause. I always wondered why a balloon that was intended to soar upward should carry such a burden of heavy sandbags fastened to the sides of the basket.

Price cycles are like balloon ascensions. Both need ballast to help regulate their rise and descent. Both could crash disastrously if excess ballast were not discarded as the inflationary gas was allowed to escape.

Our present inflated price level is like a high soaring balloon. It has risen fast and high because war conditions prevented the operation of the many checks and balances that ordinarily act as ballast. During recent months several "sandbags" could have been added to check the rise.

Government controls and laws encouraging restricted production in business and labor could have been removed more quickly so as to encourage increased output. Drastic cuts in federal spending would have helped check the inflationary trend.

Today, with newspaper headlines screaming about the high cost of food and government agencies issuing statements telling about farmers' "extremely high incomes," agriculture is in a vulnerable position. The truth is that farm prices are little if any higher than other prices.

In fact, due to increasing costs of supplies and labor, the parity price ratio for all farm prices has turned downward and is now at 117 as compared to the high point of 132 in October of 1946. It is high time that farmers examine some of the ballast that could be thrown overboard to ease the decline when it comes. If we are not alert, some of the sandbags attached during recent years may become millstones around our necks, dragging us down to a crash similar to the disaster of 1929-33.

One of these millstones has been the increasing cost of distribution. During war periods, the margin between the farm price and the price that the consumer pays has tended to widen materially. These margins, including commission, processing, distribution and retail costs, have not been reduced when farm prices collapsed.

In 1914 the cost of distributing all farm products was 4.5 billion dollars. In 1920 it was 10 billion. During the depression years, consumers cut their spending for farm products materially, but the cost of distribution only dropped 10 per cent. We are now at an all-time high point with a cost of distribution of farm products in excess of 12 billion dollars.

If history repeats itself and the price cycle balloon begins its descent, this 12 billion margin, unless materially reduced, might prove to be excess ballast and cause another disastrous crash.

Farmers now demand that the distribution industries use every means to make these margins between producer and consumer more flexible. Changes in consumer demand must be reflected more rapidly and more accurately to the producers. If the industry itself does not take effective action, farmers will be forced to greatly expand their cooperatives so that unnecessary ballast will be discarded.

OCTOBER, 1947 • VOLUME 25, NUMBER 9

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Crowd at field day in Will county watches how quickly weeds are sprayed by using large tank truck and power sprayer. Chemical used was new weed killer, 2-4D, particularly effective against Canadian thistles.

add ACRES *to* YOUR FARM

By LEW REISNER
IAA RECORD Field Editor

A. C. GUETHER took a lot of good natured ribbing when 1200 farmers from 10 near-by counties gathered on his 160 acre Will county farm during one of the regional pasture improvement field days held throughout the state recently.

Along about noon when the demonstration was about half completed Geuther's blue grass pasture began to look pretty sick. Five tractor outfits, pulling an assortment of tillage tools, had torn the field to shreds.

One onlooker who had been viewing the spectacle with a critical eye, addressed the crowd at random. "My hawgs," he said cryptically, "do about as good a job of rooting up my pasture every spring."

And that's how the pasture looked during the first part of the field day — pretty well rooted up. But the farm advisers, particularly Wayne Churchill of Will county, the soil conservation technicians, and the experts from the University of Illinois, all of whom helped sponsor the event, didn't seem much worried.

These were the men who had to answer to Geuther for the sad plight of his pasture, but they were sure of success. They were experienced in the science of making two blades of grass grow where only one weed grew before.

The sod was torn up, they explained, to provide a seed bed for the grasses. It also holds back the blue grass enough to give the legumes a chance to grow when they're planted next spring.

Their formula for giving old pastures new life which they put to test on a large scale on the Geuther farm falls logically into five major steps.

1. Test and treat the soil. Don't guess, they said, but test and put on the fertilizer the soil needs.

2. Tear up the old sod. Prepare a good seed bed and mix in needed minerals with the soil to give the new seeding a chance.

3. Reseed. Use a good mixture, seeding brome and timothy in the fall and legumes in the spring.

4. Control grazing. Make sure the new seeding gets established, especially the first year. Electric fences make good barriers for cattle.

5. Clip weeds. Follow good management after the seeding is reestablished. Don't let weeds rob new seeding of plant food.

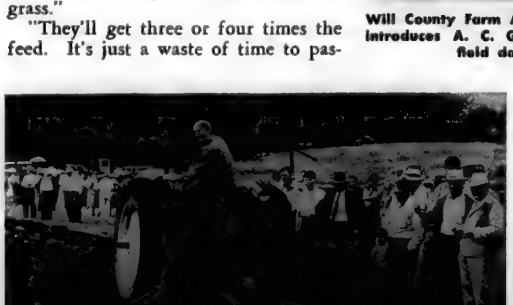
Cherell Overson, who manages a 1200 acre farm near Crete, said he'd had experience with renovated pastures in Wisconsin before he came to Illinois.

"Pastures treated like they're treating them here today will yield as well as the best hay field," he said. "The cows will be up to their bellies in grass."

"They'll get three or four times the feed. It's just a waste of time to pasture worn out blue grass."

Returning to the five steps in renovating old pasture ground, the soil on the Geuther pasture was tested at the Will county soil laboratory several weeks prior to the field day and was

Will County Farm Adviser Wayne Churchill introduces A. C. Geuther on whose farm field day was held.



This disk, with two moveable winged sections, was used to level off field and prepare good seed bed. Field previously had been torn up by field cultivator.

found lacking in lime and phosphate.

During the field day lime from a dump truck was spread on the field at a rate of three tons per acre. The tests showed that the pasture needed 1300 pounds of phosphate per acre, and this was also spread by truck.

The minerals were spread after the sod had been torn up by three different farm tools — the conventional mold board plow, a field cultivator, and a wheat land disk. Geuther expressed the opinion of most of the farmers when he said he favored the field cultivator, a sort of spring tooth harrow mounted on two wheels, to tear the sod.

"It gets down deep enough, three or four inches, and leaves a good mulch on top," he observed. It doesn't cause erosion like plowing does.

After the test field was torn up and fertilized the field was disked and dragged, and a seed bed prepared.

The pasture was seeded to four pounds of brome and four pounds of timothy. Next spring, probably before the frost is out of the ground, one pound of ladino, four of sweet clover and six of alfalfa will be broadcast on each acre.

W. O. Scott, of the agronomy department, explained the advantages of this mixture as follows: "Timothy is a fast starter and will make a growth next year. Brome takes a long time to develop but will come into its own after one or two years.

"Sweet clover is a good cheap pasture and persists a long time. In this kind of mixture it won't dominate the other plants, either.

"You know the advantage of alfalfa. It's a wonderful pasture, and stays green all summer long. Ladino is a new clover to this country, but furnishes a lot of high protein forage."

Farmers who follow these five steps, and seeding this mixture, will have excellent pasture from the field for at least six years, Scott said. The present cost of renovation will cost about $2.50 an acre per year, Scott estimated.

To many of the farmers attending the field day, this idea of pasture renovation was new. Many were adopting a wait and see attitude. They'll watch the progress the pasture makes next summer with real interest.

In the meantime the significance of the statement made at the meeting by M. L. Mosher, University farm management specialist, was not lost on them. "Remember," he said, "that when you double the amount of stock you can keep on 30 acres of pasture like this, you've added 30 acres to your farm."

This is an airview of downtown St. Louis where the Illinois Agricultural Association will hold its 33rd annual convention Nov. 17-20 at the Jefferson Hotel. In foreground is Memorial Plaza. In background is Mississippi river.

See You in St Louis NOV. 17

THE 33rd annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association and associated companies will be held Nov. 17-20 at the Hotel Jefferson in St. Louis, Mo.

This is the first time in nearly seven years that the annual meeting of the IAA has been held outside Chicago. During the war years, the shortage of housing and the ban on unnecessary travel caused the IAA to confine its meetings to Chicago.

As has been the custom in other years, the associated companies will hold their annual meetings during the first two days of the meeting, Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 17 and 18.

This year a dinner will be held by the Association for the voting delegates, probably on Tuesday evening. Also on Tuesday evening a general entertainment program will be held for all members attending the convention.

Farm Bureau presidents and farm advisers will meet at 10 a.m. Nov. 17 for their annual session and luncheon and the Farm Bureau presidents will meet later in the afternoon for their annual conference.

The annual Talkfest sponsored by Rural Youth also will be held Tuesday at the Jefferson Hotel with 18 delegates participating in the state meeting.

The Illinois Agricultural Association will hold its meeting on Nov. 19-20 and the annual address of the IAA president will be given on Wednesday morning, Nov. 19.

Arrangements are being made to house the large influx of Farm Bureau members expecting to attend the convention, and while rooms are somewhat easier to get than during the war, those planning to attend are urged to secure reservations as soon as possible through their local Farm Bureaus.

The IAA board of directors took action last winter to hold the meeting in St. Louis. It was their belief that this would give farmers from the southern part of the state a better chance to attend.

Southern Illinois Farm Bureau families responded strongly to the invitation to attend the convention held in St. Louis in January, 1941.

That meeting was the 25th or Silver Anniversary of the founding of the IAA and brought out the largest convention crowd in the IAA's history.

Henry Johnson, cattle salesman for the Chicago Producers, tells of cattle feeding prospects during fall livestock outlook meeting at Ottawa. It was one of many held in counties throughout the state.

FARM PRICE OUTLOOK
Good for '48

By JIM THOMSON, IAA RECORD Asst. Editor

PRICES for most farm products are expected to be high for the rest of 1947 and probably through the 1947-48 feeding season. This was the opinion expressed at annual fall livestock outlook meetings throughout the state last month.

Conducting the meetings on the shape of things to come were county Farm Bureaus in cooperation with the University of Illinois extension service and fieldmen and salesmen from livestock producer agencies.

At the Ottawa meeting, La Salle county cattle and hog feeders were told that prices can be expected to remain high through 1948 because of high foreign demand, high domestic incomes and resulting high domestic demand, and because of the short feed crop this year.

It was forecast that supplies of feeding grains for the coming season will be tight if not critical. Prices of grains are expected to be high in relation to prices of livestock. This unfavorable price ratio of feed to livestock is expected to bring about much shorter supplies of meat in 1948 and probably high-level prices, it was predicted.

"This year," said Henry Johnson, cattle salesman for the Chicago Producers, "will be like the last few years in feeder buying. There is not an abundance of rough feed and I see no evidence of lower prices in the next few months. I would advise the livestock feeder not to vary much from his last year's program.

"Late winter and early spring," Johnson continued, "probably will bring the heaviest marketing and slightly lower prices but the upswing will come again next summer."

Prices for non-farm products are expected to remain high and may climb further, affecting farm production costs, it was explained at the outlook meeting.

Appealing to the cautious side of the average stock feeder, speakers pointed out that there also exists prospects for lower consumer demand as follows:

1. Exports may be lower. A marked reduction in exports of raw materials and industrial products would weaken business conditions and in turn lessen the demand for farm products.
2. Corporate businesses have spent more than their net savings during the past year in plant expansion and remodeling.
3. Buying by businesses to accumulate inventories is about over.
4. Although consumer incomes are rising they are not rising as fast as prices. Thus purchasing power is declining and probably will continue to do so in 1948.

L. H. Simerl, former head of the Illinois Agricultural Association department of research, and now marketing fieldman for the University of Illinois extension service, predicted that better grades of cattle will bring higher prices in 1948. He warned the feeders, however, that the time will come when the man with heavy livestock holdings on hand may be hurt by a sharp drop in prices.

Feeders, Simerl said, should keep a sharp eye on the future and unload at the best possible time. Poor times to hold livestock may be foreseen in danger signals which herald trouble ahead, he said.

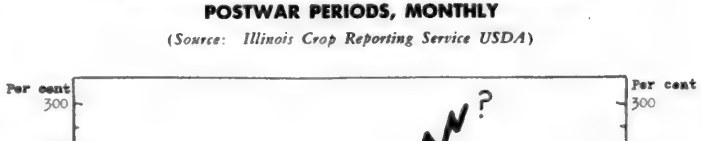
Simerl listed the danger signals as:

1. Government restrictions on credit through its bank policy.
2. Slackening demand in the automobile industry.
3. Severe labor disturbances, i.e., major strikes.
4. General trend of prices downward.

(*Continued on page* 18)

ILLINOIS FARM PRICES, WORLD WARS I and II and POSTWAR PERIODS, MONTHLY

(*Source: Illinois Crop Reporting Service USDA*)



Members of the American Farm Bureau Federation board of directors look over a tabulating machine during their tour of the offices of the Illinois Agricultural Association last month. Front row, left to right: President Charles B. Shuman, IAA; Wilfred Shaw, AFBF secretary; President Ralph Gillespie, Washington FB; President Warren Hawley, New York FB; President George Putman, New Hampshire FB; President Walter Hammond, Texas FB; President Edward A. O'Neal, AFBF; President H. L. Wingate, Georgia FB; and President Perry Green, Ohio FB. Between Gillespie and Hawley is President Hassil Schenck, Indiana FB.

Rock Island Drops Tax Against Milk Producers

PRESIDENT L. A. Schnekloth of the Quality Milk Association, Moline, announced last month the withdrawal by the Rock Island city council of an amendment to the Grade A milk ordinance which would provide an assessment of 2½ cents per hundredweight of milk delivered by each producer.

Following the enactment of the amendment, the Quality Milk Association, representing over 700 producers in the Quad city area, voiced its objections and asked the city council for a hearing to reconsider the matter. Over 400 producers attended the council meeting.

The objections of the Quality Milk Association were based on the grounds that the Grade A ordinance was enacted to protect the supply of milk for the consumers, and that the producers were in no way represented in the city council, the taxing body.

Following this hearing the matter was reconsidered, and the city council rescinded its previous action Aug. 25.

The Quality Milk Association pointed out that, although it objected strenuously to the assessment against producers, it supported the Grade A ordinance in principle as a progressive step toward improving the Rock Island milk supply.

PIDCOCK HEADS CO-OP LOCKER ASSOCIATION

J. L. PIDCOCK of the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Indianapolis, has been employed as manager of the Illinois Cooperative Locker Service.

The Illinois Cooperative Locker Service is an associated company of the Illinois Agricultural Association and has 100 member plants throughout the state.

Pidcock succeeds Cecil Musser who will become manager of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association, another IAA associated company.

Pidcock has been in charge of the Indiana cooperative's locker service for the past two years. He was scheduled to start work in Illinois on Oct. 1.

He is a graduate of the University of Kentucky and served as a farm adviser in that state. He is 39, married and has two children.

SOYBEANS HOLD OIL

Contrary to a commonly held belief, no oil is lost from beans during their storage before processing, recent research by the U. S. Department of Agriculture has proven.

Front Cover

METAMORA, a small town about 20 miles northeast of Peoria in Woodford county, is the scene of the eighth of our series of cover pictures illustrating picturesque and historical Illinois scenes. Here stands the Metamora Court House, beautiful in the simplicity of the lines of its Greek architecture.

It was here in the 1840's that lawyers and judges of later renown in Illinois history gathered to try cases and discuss important issues of the day. Among them were Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Robert Ingersoll, and Adlai Stevenson.

The courthouse, substantially the same today as when built in 1845, is a two-story brick and walnut timber structure of Greek Revival design; the bricks were burned in the village. Four fluted Doric columns support the pediment, and an octagonal cupola, encircled with an iron railing, overshadows the portico.

A hall, with offices on either side, runs the full length of the first floor. On the second floor is the old courthouse, restored as nearly as possible to its original condition, in which are pioneer relics of the Woodford County Historical Society. Just south of Metamora, in a locust grove, a marker designates a site where Lincoln spoke in 1858.

MR. FARM BUREAU MEMBER, HERE'S

YOUR GRAIN MARKETING

ILLINOIS Farm Bureau members have taken steps to follow their grain on its way to market all the way from the farm to the processors who prepare it for human consumption. Their state organization, the Illinois Agricultural Association, with the approval of county Farm Bureaus, particularly those in the cash grain producing area, has set up Illinois Grain Terminals Company to enter the grain merchandising business.

The new company will merchandise grain, that is, it will purchase grain at the terminal markets that has reached the terminal markets through county grain companies, county service companies that are engaged in the grain and feed business, local elevators which have memberships in Illinois Grain Corporation, another state-wide affiliate of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and the several river operating companies that have been organized in the past several years.

In order to merchandise grain at the terminal markets it will be necessary for the Illinois Grain Terminals Company to acquire facilities at the terminal markets, particularly, Chicago, East St. Louis and Peoria.

Terminal facilities are already available at Indianapolis and Evansville, Ind., Louisville, Ky., and Decatur, Ala. These facilities are owned and operated by Indiana Grain Cooperative, a cooperative organization sponsored by the Indiana Farm Bureau.

Indiana Grain Cooperative, Inc., has reciprocal membership agreements with the Illinois Grain Corporation and the savings realized by the merchandising operations of the Indiana concern flow back to Illinois grain producers through Illinois Grain Corporation and the county-wide local Farm Bureau companies at the county level.

The merchandising operations of the new Illinois Grain Terminals Company will follow closely those of the Indiana neighbor. These operations include purchasing, storing, conditioning and reselling the grain after it reaches the terminal market.

The farmer with surplus grain to sell hauls his grain to his nearest facility owned by and operated by a local or county-wide company sponsored by the local Farm Bureau.

The grain is then sold through Illinois Grain Corporation, a commission and brokerage agency, operating on the principal terminal markets at Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria. It also has branch offices at Mendota, Bloomington, Champaign and Jacksonville.

Illinois Grain Corporation will sell this grain to Illinois Grain Terminals Company. Illinois Grain Corporation, however, will not be able to sell all of the grain that is offered to it to Illinois Grain Terminals Company but will find other markets for grain offered it. Only the grain that is sold to Illinois Grain Terminals Company or the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative will remain in cooperative channels.

In the merchandising process there are net savings on all of the operations that take place in the handling of the product. Through Illinois Grain Terminals Company these net savings will accrue to the benefit of the producers and it is from these net savings that patronage refunds will be made available to the producer.

Patronage refunds will be paid back to Illinois Grain Corporation where they will be added to the net savings that will accrue from the commission and brokerage business and from the net savings that have been realized from Indiana Grain Cooperative. The combined net savings, therefore, will be paid back through the county or local grain companies and they, in turn, will pay them to the producers based on the volume of business handled.

Illinois Grain Terminals Company will have as its members Illinois Grain Corporation, the several river grain companies operating on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, county grain companies that have been organized by county Farm Bureaus, county service companies that are engaged in the grain and feed business and the Farm Bureau-type elevator companies of local elevator companies that reorganized and function on the same basis as the county grain companies and the county service companies.

In these local elevator companies, patronage refunds will be limited to Farm Bureau members and to non-Farm Bureau members who are common stockholders at the time the local company reorganized.

The state-wide grain marketing pattern as adopted by the county Farm Bureaus, the Illinois Agricultural Association, Illinois Grain Terminals Company and Illinois Grain Corporation, is already shaping up and looking forward to a state-wide coverage of cooperative grain marketing services under Farm Bureau sponsorship.

The program will be complete when any Farm Bureau member in the state who has surplus grain or soybeans for sale lives close enough to a facility owned and operated by a Farm Bureau sponsored company so that he can market his grain or soybeans through that facility if he so desires. When the time comes when every Farm Bureau member in the state lives close enough to such a facility, the grain marketing problem becomes one of efficient service.

County-wide grain companies have been organized by the county Farm Bureaus in the following counties: Lee, Bureau, Grundy, Livingston, Ford, Peoria, Tazewell, Mason, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Macoupin, Champaign, and Moultrie.

Other county Farm Bureaus are already seeing the need for reorganization of county-wide companies.

County-wide grain companies that now own facilities are as follows: Lee, Grundy, Livingston, Mason, Hancock,

PLAN

By G. H. IFTNER
Acting Manager Illinois Grain Terminals Company

McDonough, Macoupin, Champaign, and Moultrie.

County service companies own and operate grain marketing facilities in the following counties: Henry, Stark, Knox, Montgomery, Bond, and Franklin.

In four counties, Coles, Schuyler, Monroe, and Jersey, the local elevator companies have already reorganized and become Farm Bureau sponsored organizations. All of them operate one or more grain marketing facilities.

In La Salle and St. Clair counties local elevators have reorganized and become Farm Bureau sponsored organizations at Serena, New Athens, Lenzburg and Summerfield.

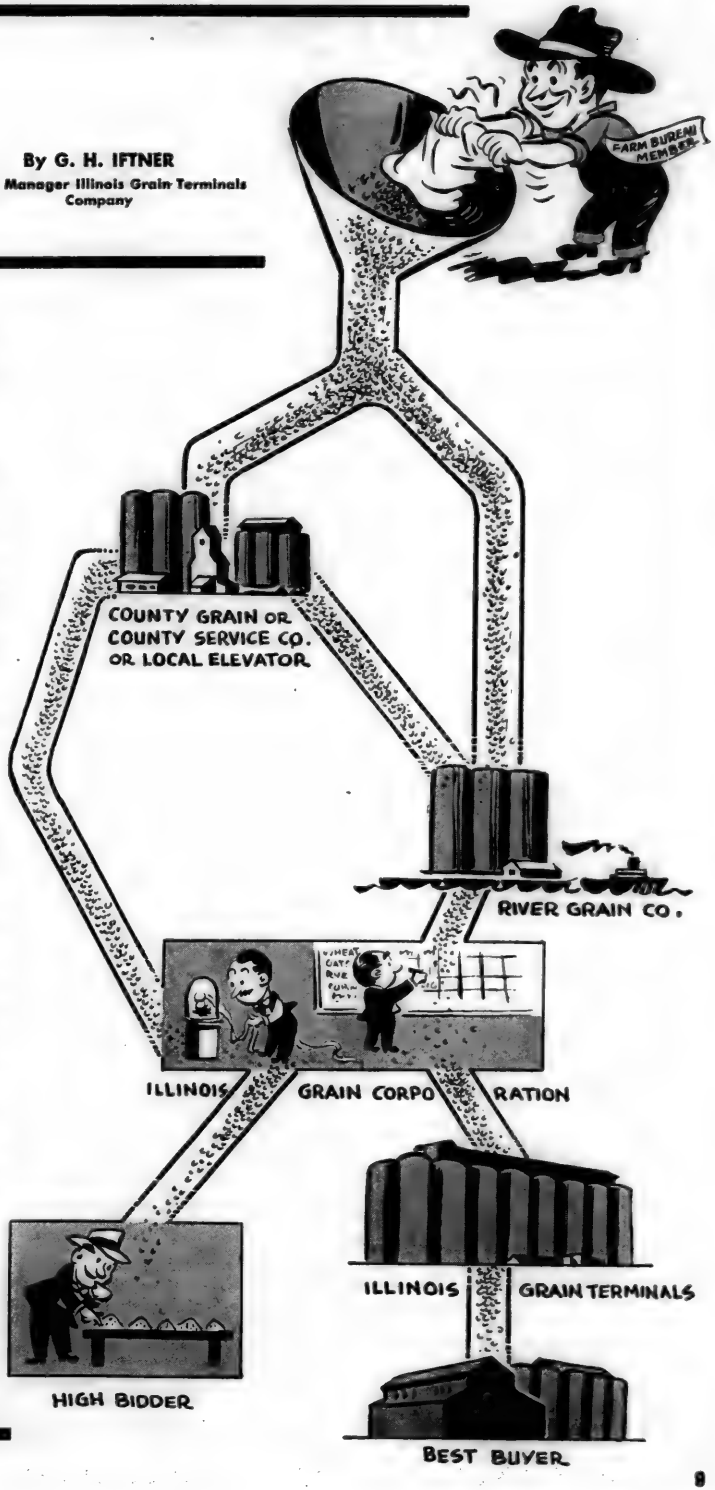
Regional operations have been organized on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. Western Illinois Grain Company was organized two years ago and has been operating a river sub-terminal at Dallas City and, in addition, operates three inland elevators.

Other regional operations may be developed on the Mississippi at a later date.

The second river sub-terminal project to get underway was the Havana River Grain Company at Havana which serves an area comprising most of seven counties, namely, Mason, Fulton, McDonough, Schuyler, Cass, Menard and Logan counties. This company has been operating since July 1, 1946. It has constructed a new 70,000 bushel elevator and is remodeling the old 20,000 bushel elevator which it acquired from the Havana Farmers Elevator Company. A large corn crib with shelling equipment is nearing completion in connection with the project.

The Havana River Grain Company was organized in conjunction with a development at Decatur, Ala., a project of the Indiana Grain Cooperative. Much of the high grade corn marketed from Havana will move by barge down the Mississippi, up the Ohio and down the Tennessee rivers to Decatur, Ala.,

(*Continued on page 22*)



FARM BUREAU CO-OPS

ATTACKED

A VICIOUS attack upon the Illinois Agricultural Association and its affiliated organizations is contained in an anti-cooperative pamphlet now being circulated throughout the state.

The ridiculousness of the charges against the Association clearly indicates that the authors of the pamphlet are not only misguided but misinformed. The authors claim to represent Illinois business men.

Directors and officers of the association issuing the pamphlet which attacks the Farm Bureau are listed in a solicitation letter as follows: B. E. Wrigley, president, Peoria; Wilbur Goddard, Freeport, Norman R. Johnson, Taylorville, Homer Robinson, Lincoln, Louis Abenbrink, Edwardsville, and Barnett Faroll, Chicago, all vice-presidents; Frank Stebbins, secretary, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago; Leo J. Doyle, treasurer; Kenneth W. Lineberry, Arthur Farrell, Henry Stefany, Leo J. Doyle, Floyd Cerf, T. E. Gormon, all of Chicago; H. J. Harshbarger, Urbana; William D. Ward, Decatur; W. M. Patterson, Williamsville; A. C. Koch, Breese; W. S. Whipple, Genoa; G. V. Johnson, Joliet; F. E. Morrison, Marion; A. L. Lake, Waukegan; L. W. Marrow, Joy; Victor C. Dewein, Decatur; E. Huot, Kankakee; D. S. Hahan, Lexington; Gail Butterfield, Pecatonica, and N. R. Peine, Minier.

Leaders of recognized and established groups in the state who have been joint sponsors with Illinois Farm Bureau leaders of many conferences during the past several years and know the IAA probably will not give serious consideration to either the pamphlet or its authors.

However, the appearance of this pamphlet again emphasizes the constant need for an informed membership to present the true facts about Farm Bureau and its cooperatives and thus improve local community relations.

For example, the pamphlet carries a picture of the new home of the IAA in Chicago and states, "Boasting that this valuable Chicago Loop property was purchased with cash, the association neglects to say that the building was bought with income tax-exempt profits collected from 14 associated cooperative companies, engaged in almost every type of business in Illinois."

The facts are these:

1. The IAA purchased the building with funds from membership dues. The IAA receives no profits from the operations of any of the associated cooperative companies.

2. As most Farm Bureau members probably know, the funds of the Association are kept entirely separate from any of the associated companies. Each of the associated companies operates independently and keeps its funds separate.

3. Separate annual reports and certified audits are made and published by the Association and the associated cooperative companies. The records are open for all to see.

The other charges in the pamphlet are aimed at the associated companies with Illinois Farm Supply Company as center target. The main impression the pamphlet seeks to give is that Illinois Farm Supply Company enjoys an unfair tax advantage over private business in Illinois.

Here are the facts:

1. Illinois Farm Supply and its local county service companies, like all other Farm Bureau-type cooperatives in the state, are subject to every state and local tax that a privately-owned business or corporation is.

2. Illinois Farm Supply Company returns to its member companies a very large proportion of its net income in the form of patronage refunds, and such patronage refunds are subject to federal income tax in the hands of member companies.

Likewise, patronage refunds paid to members of county service companies on products used in the production of agricultural commodities are subject to federal income tax in the hands of the farmer member.

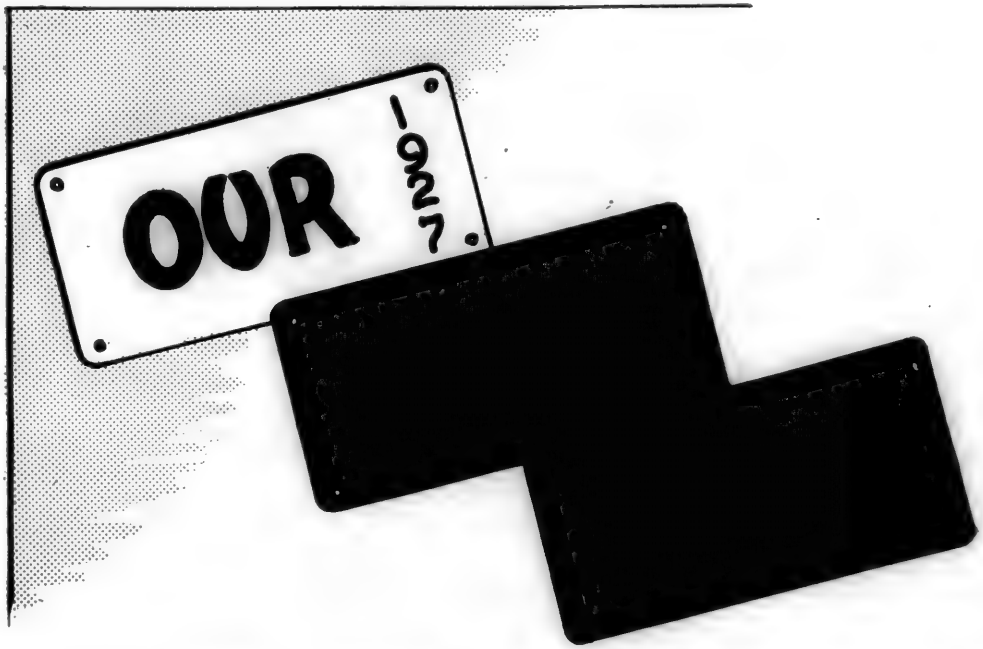
3. If any corporation will agree in advance to pay back a certain fixed proportion of its earnings as patronage refunds to its customers, such patronage refunds are deductible in determining net taxable income and are not subject to income tax. Thus any corporation that wishes to share its profits with its customers can arrange the conduct of its business so as to receive the same tax consideration as any cooperative. A federal district court decision supports this statement.

Above is front page of pamphlet attacking the Illinois Agricultural Association and Associated Companies.

It is a matter of record that neither the Illinois Agricultural Association nor its associated companies has ever sought a tax advantage over private business.

The IAA board of delegates adopted a resolution at the annual meeting in Chicago on Nov. 29, 1945 which supports the above statement.

The resolution stated that the IAA would not oppose changes in the internal revenue law which would exempt corporations from paying income tax on that portion of their annual earnings distributed to stockholders as dividends.



. . . *of AUTO INSURANCE SERVICE TO ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU MEMBERS*

Your AUTO insurance company ended its first year of operation, in 1927, with 6,427 policies in force. Today, twenty years later, there are 158,000 auto policies in force among Farm Bureau members in Illinois.

Your AUTO insurance company has achieved this growth by providing better coverage at lower cost. First, insurance is sold exclusively to Farm Bureau members, farmers who, as a class, are preferred risks. Because your auto insurance company belongs to YOU, the savings from this proven plan of operation are passed back each year as dividends.

If you are not taking advantage of this insurance protection, let your insurance agent at the Farm Bureau show you how to buy greater coverage for less.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY CO., 43 E. OHIO ST., CHICAGO 11, ILL.

FARM BUREAU CO-OPS

ILLINOIS BUSINESS-MEN COMPETE WITH HUGE TAX-FREE CO-OPS

NEW HOME of the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Above is front page of pamphlet attacking the Illinois Agricultural Association and Associated Companies

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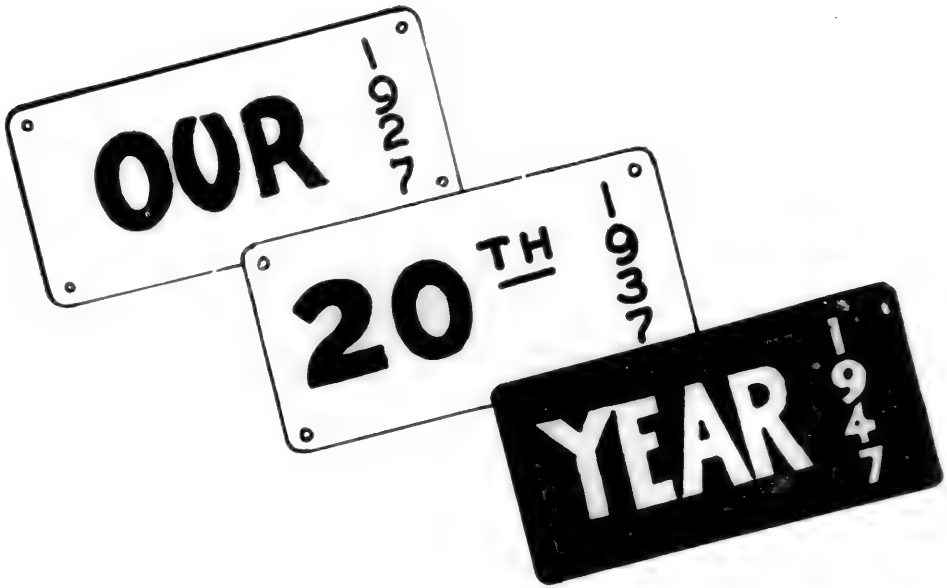

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If you are not taking advantage of this insurance protection let your insurance agent at the Farm Bureau show you how to buy greater coverage for less.

BIGGEST and BEST

BIGGER and better than any in history. That was the record of the Eighth Annual Farm Sports Festival as it was written by the 4,000 farm athletes who competed for state honors on the University campus at Champaign-Urbana last month.

Clean, hard play marked the two day farm Olympics as softball teams, bowlers, and crack rifle shots converged at the University of Illinois campus from the four corners of the state.

As a symbol of this fine spirit of sportsmanship, and representing these thousands of rural athletes, Evelyn Koski, pretty star pitcher of the winning DeKalb women's softball team, was crowned Queen of Sports by Doug Mills, University director of athletics, during the closing ceremonies of the festival.

More than 20,000 farm folks were drawn to the two day sports pageant to watch 200 softball teams, archers, bowlers, swimmers, and hundreds of other sport specialists go through their paces.

For sheer staying power among the softball teams the McLean County Boys' 4-H Club softball team from Hudson was unofficially, the champion of champions. They emerged the one unbeaten team among the 54 teams in their division.

Thursday evening, after a full day of sport and folk festival competition, all this was set aside for the time, and the folks attending the two day funfest took time out for dancing and entertainment.

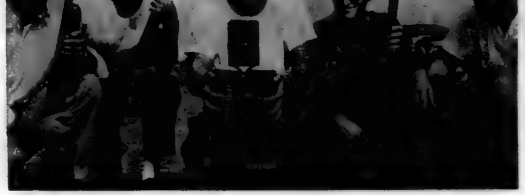
During these Thursday evening hours you could hear in Huff gym the gay notes of the fiddle player, and the sing-song chant of the caller as hundreds of square dance couples scraped and bowed to old time music.

Over at the Union building the young folks danced and romanced to the mellow strains of Dick Cisne's swing band. Outside a third program was in progress as entertainers from the afternoon's folk festival performed under a canopy of stars and moonlight before an audience of 3,000 rural music lovers.

Stealing this amateur show were Billy McFarland, 10, and Gary Grimes, 8, from Edgar county, who, with their saxaphone and accordion, got an extra bow for "Peg O' My Heart" and "Memories."

During this outdoor show Mary Naffsiger and Paul Woerner of the Tazewell county 4-H clubs presented J. C. Spitler, representing the College of Agriculture, with a check of $2,265.85 for the 4-H club camp at the Allerton estate.

In the meantime, at Huff gym the square dancers were giving a big hand to the Danish folk dancers from Ring-



This is the McLean county trapshooting team which placed second. Left to right: Heiden, Stubblefield, Corpse, Tietge, and Culaude.

The DeKalb girls' catcher is going to miss this tip foul off the bat of her Iroquois county opponent. DeKalb won. Note ball in midair.

U. of I. Athletic Director Doug Mills hands a crown to Evelyn Koski, DeKalb, as she became Queen of Sports.

The kids from Kane county got a big hand with their square dancing at Huff Gym and Memorial Stadium.

Earl Bomke of Sangamon county draws a bead on the stake as he went on to win senior horseshoe pitching title.

★ ★ ★ ★

SPORTS FESTIVAL

sted, Iowa, who demonstrated French, Austrian, and German folk dances. The group were winners in last year's Iowa sports festival, and were invited as an exchange number between Iowa and Illinois.

The evening's fun didn't keep the folks from being ready, bright and early Friday morning, to finish their individual and team competitions. In one of the most popular of the special events, Vermilion won the tug o'war contest, a repeat performance for them.

Out at the grounds of the Champaign gun club, the skeet and trap shoot was going full blast. Gerald Heiden, from Bloomington, a dead shot with a shotgun, broke 50 clay pigeons for a perfect score in the skeet shoot.

At the track meet held Friday morning in the football stadium, little Nancy Terwillinger, 13, of Bureau county thrilled both boys and girls entered in the high jump by clearing the bar at four feet, ten inches. This was eight inches higher than the winning jump in the senior division for girls 16 and older.

In another of the special events, Turner Mayfield, from Adams county, drew cheers as he successfully defended his title as state woodchopping champion by chopping through a 10-inch white oak log in 81.8 seconds to win.

During the noon hour on Thursday and Friday as folks stopped long enough to eat their lunch, a good many gathered around the WLS microphone in front of Huff gym to hear Art Page broadcast the WLS-Dinnerbell Hour from the Sports Festival headquarters.

At the Friday afternoon open air show at the football stadium, the crowd cheered the district winners as representatives received their county's trophy from the newly elected Queen of Sports. They were also introduced over the air by stations WLS and WILL.

Champaign county was winner of District 1 and also piled up the greatest number of points. Altogether, there were 92 counties entered in the Festival.

Other district winners were: district 2, DeKalb; district 3, Whiteside; district 4, Peoria; district 5, St. Clair, and district 6, Randolph.

The IAA staff whipped the farm advisers in their annual softball tilt by a whopping score of 17 to 5. This is the second consecutive win for the IAA staff and reports are that the farm advisers are scouting for new material. President Shuman was on the mound and Vice-President Floyd E. Morris caught in the first inning for the IAA staff.

It was a great show that the rural athletes, dancers, and specialty entertainers staged. As the two day sports drama came to a close, they expressed one almost universal hope. They wanted to be back in '48, to make it even bigger and better than it was this year!

The Illinois State Rural Chorus sings to a large crowd that overflowed the lawn in front of the University Auditorium at the Thursday evening program of entertainment.

THE FESTIVAL THROUGH THE IAA CAMERA'S EYE

The young crowd attended the swing festival in droves. Here they watch the floor show.

Turner Mayfield, Adams, hews his way to the state woodchopping title which he won last year. He cut his way through a 10-inch white oak log in 1 min. 21.8 seconds.

...eare dancers from Rock Island county ...ing their partners at the folk dance session in Huff gymnasium.

Defending Champion Ola Harshbarger, Piatt, congratulates senior horseshoe champion, Opal Schrich, McLean (right).

Boys over 16 finish a qualifying run to enter finals of the 50-yard dash held in the track meet at Memorial Stadium.

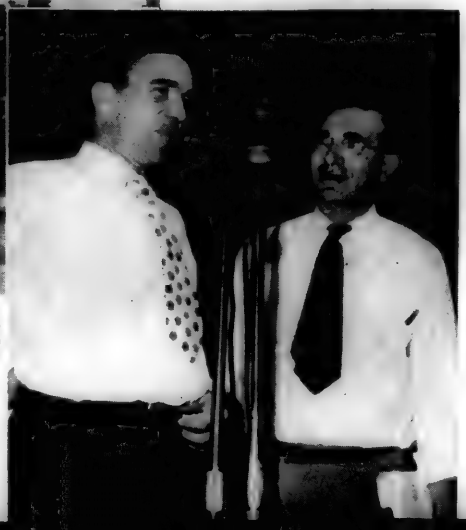
Farm Advisor ... livers the brass ... Duane Kuntz af...

...mpion Al DeCap, Whiteside, (right) leads ...marsup Joseph Rahn, Peoria, and Gale Yocum, ...ams, in a hog-calling chorus that must have been heard in the next county.

The Great Lakes Navy band leads the parade of contestants into the Stadium for the final program.

Robert Lenhausen, La Salle, clears the bar in the high jump during the track and field events.

President Charles B. Shuman of the IAA speaks over WLS during the Dinnerbell Hour broadcast. Right is Art Page of WLS.



Volley ball takes everything you've got. It made this contestant play for a moment with the grace of a ballet dancer.

The champ...

Upper left... petition. ... gets set t... Norma He... fans of the... Third Base... title. Lo... for Champ... baseball t...

Farm Adviser Ray Roll, Greene, (left) delivers the brass cuspidor to Sam Russell and Duane Kuntz after IAA won traditional game.

Mrs. Mart Schaumburg, Iroquois, (left) takes third in darts with well-aimed tosses. Woman at right is unidentified.

Vermilion county tugs and strains to r their title in the final tug o' war match Champaign county.

The champ, David Biggs, Jackson county, chomps a final mouthful of watermelon.

Otto Steffey, chairman of the festival, awards trophy to Evelyn Koski of DeKalb, after she was crowned Queen of Sports.

Mrs. H. F. Engelking, C paign, runnerup, returns during final ping-pong m

★

See Page 12-13 for story and more pictures on Sports Festival

★

Upper left: Men line up for archery competition. Upper right: Jean Vetter, Peoria, gets set to belt one. Behind her is catcher Norma Heibenthal, Lee. Lower left: ardent fans of the Fulton Rural Youth team rub down Third Baseman Bobby Irons. Fulton took the title. Lower right: Herb Johnson, batting for Champaign as it went on to win the baseball title, fouls one during play against McLean.

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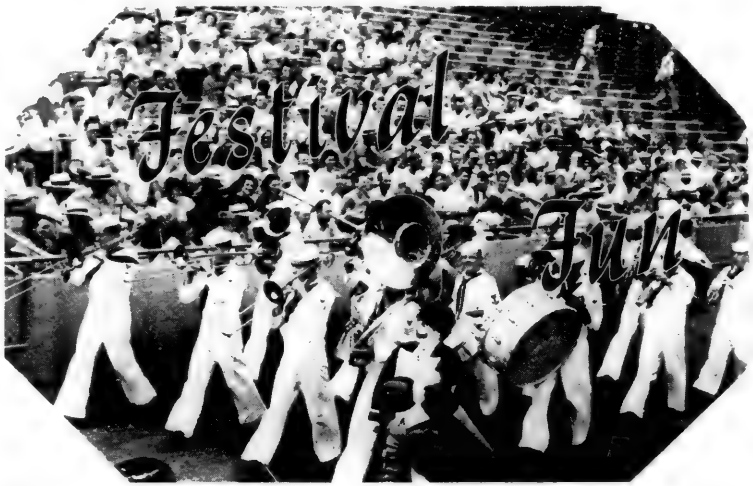

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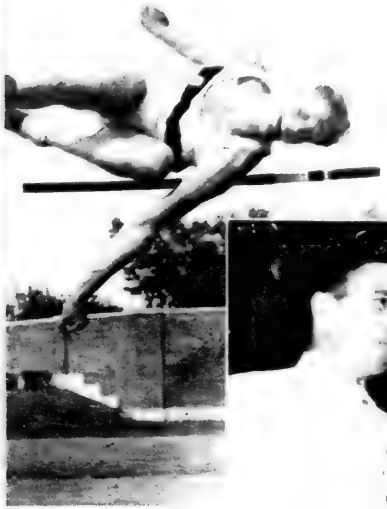

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How The Counties Finished

District 1	Points	District 2	Points	District 3	Points	District 4		District 5		District 6	
Champaign	3155	DeKalb	2545	Whiteside	1125	Peoria	1165	St. Clair	1015	Randolph	725
Vermilion	2265	Kane	2485	Winnebago	830	Tazewell	1135	Bond	850	Washington	365
McLean	1900	Henry	1115	Rock Island	570	Effingham	1060	Macoupin	615	Perry	305
Iroquois	1400	Bureau	1030	Ogle	545	Mason	820	Greene	565	Saline	290
Livingston	1255	La Salle	945	Warren	540	Sangamon	800	Adams	515	Jackson	270
Edgar	1230	Marshall-Put.	860	McHenry	425	Woodford	495	Schuyler	340	Wayne	205
Coles	680	Kendall	690	Carroll	300	Crawford	425	Brown	290	Edwards	205
Kankakee	515	Will	690	Henderson	290	Montgomery	380	Clay	140	Wabash	180
Logan	480	Grundy	530	Boone	220	Clark	360	Madison	130	Franklin	130
Moultrie	475	Fulton	430	Stephenson	210	Christian	330	Clinton	120	Pulaski-Alex.	120
Piatt	475	Knox	410	McDonough	190	Shelby	310	Cass	110	White	120
Ford	470	Lee	385	Mercer	140	Richland	200	Marion	10		
Macon	445	Stark	270	Hancock	125	Jasper	125	Morgan	10		
DeWitt	265	Cook	240	Jo Daviess	110	Menard	10	Scott	10		
		Du Page	160								

SUMMARIES

CHAMPAIGN WINS FARM BUREAU BASEBALL TITLE

The state Farm Bureau baseball championship was won by Champaign county in a 10-inning game with Henderson county. Henderson scored in the seventh inning and Champaign tied it up in the ninth then scored again in the extra 10th inning to win the state title, 2-1. Box Score:

Champaign

	AB	R	H
Squires, lf,	4	0	2
D. Franzen, p,	3	1	1
Johnson, 2b,	4	0	0
Hyde, 3b,	4	0	1
E. Franzen, c,	4	0	1
H. Osterbur, 1b,	4	0	0
Ehmen, rf,	2	0	0
Eaton, rf,	2	0	0
Herb Osterbur, cf,	4	1	2
Loeschen, ss,	1	0	1
Hedrich, ss,	3	0	0
	35	2	8

Henderson

G. Kern	4	0	1
Earl Johnson	4	0	1
Graham	4	0	0
R. Baylor	4	0	0
Gale Kern	4	1	1
E. Johnson	4	0	2
D. Baylor	4	0	1
Neff	4	0	1
Whitmore	4	0	0
	36	1	7

Score by Innings

Champaign	000	000	0011	2
Henderson	000	000	1000	1

BASEBALL

Champaign won. Semi-Finals: Henderson 10, DeKalb 3; Champaign 12, Stephenson 2. Finals: Champaign 2, Henderson 1.

SOFTBALL

Adult County League Division — 8 teams played, Vermilion won. Finals: McLean 6, St. Clair 5; Vermilion 7, Champaign 5. Finals: Vermilion 5, McLean 4. Consolation: St. Clair won over Champaign.

All County Division — 27 teams played, DeKalb won. Semi-finals: Moultrie 8, Champaign 1; DeKalb 5, Iroquois 4. Finals: DeKalb 5, Moultrie 2. Consolation: Iroquois 5, Champaign 0.

Farm Bureau Members 35 Years and Over — 13 teams played, Edgar won. Semi-finals: Edgar 6,

Members of the DeKalb girls open softball team, state winners, L. to R., front: Stevens, Wennblnd, Challand, B. Colby, L. Colby and Bait. Back row, Rottenburg, Ziegler, Pesut, Koski (Queen of Sports), Wiebert, Williams and Farsell.

Winner of the Rural Youth softball division state title is Fulton county. Front, L. to R.: Irons, Davis, Estes, Morrelli, K. Postin, Combs, McMahon; back: Sleeper, youth assistant; Ulm, Munson, Putman, H. Postin, J. Schleich, G. Schleich, Locke, Roberts, Knickbocker, and E. D. Lyon, IAA director, young people's activities.

Here is the DeKalb county team, winners of the 1947 All-County Softball title. L. to R. front: Chapman, Bunig, Challand, Park, R. Challand, Stahl. Back: Prestegaard, Hage, Mosher, Glotty, Tompkins, Herold, W. Challand.

Marshall-Putnam 1; Peoria 13, St. Clair 3. Finals: Edgar 4, Peoria 3. Consolation: Marshall-Putnam 1, St. Clair 0 (forfeit).

Boys 4-H Division — 54 teams played, McLean won. Semi-finals: McLean 3, Kane 2; Adams 16, Jackson 6. Finals: McLean 3, Adams 2. Consolation: Kane 1, Jackson 0 (forfeit).

Boys' Rural Youth Softball Division — 32 teams played, Fulton won.

Semi-finals: DeKalb 11, Champaign 0; Fulton 3, Ogle 0. Finals: Fulton 1, DeKalb 0. Consolation: Ogle 6, Champaign 5.

Girls' 4-H Club Division — 16 teams played, Winnebago won.

Semi-finals: Winnebago 14, Vermilion 4; McLean 8, Jackson 7. Finals: Winnebago 22, McLean 0. Consolation: Vermilion 22, Jackson 15.

Girls' Open Division — 9 teams played, DeKalb won. Semi-finals: Peoria 6, Lee 4; DeKalb 11, Randolph 0. Finals: DeKalb 13, Peoria 2. Consolation: Lee 1, Randolph 0 (forfeit).

ARCHERY

Men — 1st, Francis Hazen, Champaign; 2nd, Ken Berry, Vermilion; 3rd, John Livengood, Piatt.

Women — Senior — 1st, Mrs. Harry Gebhart, Champaign; 2nd, Mrs. Lela Wildman, Piatt.

Women — Junior — 1st, Mary Gebhart, Champaign; 2nd, Shirley Wisted, DeKalb; 3rd, Jean Quinn, McLean.

BOWLING

Mens' Open Singles — 1st, W. Ford, Kendall; 2nd, Don Gordon, Champaign; 3rd, Earl Murdock, Mason.

Mens' Open Team — 1st, Ogle; 2nd, Kendall; 3rd, Macoupin.

Rural Youth Mens' Singles — 1st, H. Whaley, McDonough; 2nd, G. Cross, Ogle; 3rd, R. Parkins, McDonough.

Rural Youth Boys' Team — 1st, Ogle; 2nd, McDonough; 3rd, DeKalb.

Womens' Open Singles — 1st, M. Vale, St. Clair; 2nd, Mrs. Earl Green, St. Clair; 3rd, E. Lynn, Mason.

Womens' Open Team — 1st, Champaign; 2nd, Mason; 3rd, St. Clair.

Rural Youth Girls' Singles — 1st, Alice Welton, Randolph; 2nd, M. Van Gotegham, Rock Island; 3rd, H. Schnulle, Ogle.

Rural Youth Girls' Team — 1st, DeKalb; 2nd, Ogle; 3rd, Rock Island.

Rural Youth Mixed Doubles — 1st, Ogle; 2nd, Ogle; 3rd, DeKalb.

Here's the Edgar county team that won the 1947 Over 35'ers softball title. L. to R., front: Rice, Gunn, Sisson, Lutz, Staley. Back: Songhers, John Neoman, Hade Neeman, Spillman, McCoy, Dailey, Rhoges.

Here's the champion boys 4-H club team from McLean county, left to right: Francis, Verkler, Birkey, Bright, Don Hinshaw, Zimmerman, Vernon Hinshaw, Wierman (Mgr.), Beverage, and Sigler.

This is the softball team from Winnebago county that won the 1947 Girls 4-H title. L. to R. front: McDonald, Gable, Flora, S. Larson, Rasmusson. Back: Barber, Newell, Crockett, Blake, Warner, B. Larson, Paris, P. Larson.

CHECKERS

(Tied for 1st and 2nd) D. A. Cadwell, Knox, and Homer Doane, Piatt; 3rd, George Magert, Vermilion.

4-H PHYSICAL FITNESS

Individual — 1st, LaVerne Reitz, Iroquois; 2nd, Delores Park, Effingham; 3rd, Barbara Countryman, Henry.

Team — 1st, Edgar; 2nd, Henry; 3rd, McLean.

Tumbling Team — 1st, Wabash; 2nd, Saline; 3rd, Champaign.

HOG CALLING

1st, Al De Cap, Whiteside; 2nd, Gale Yocum, Adams; 3rd, Joseph Rahn, Peoria.

SKEET SHOOT

Individual — 1st, J. Heiden, McLean; (tied for 2nd place) J. C. Beem, Shelby, Connie Foley, Edgar, John Rosalius, Iroquois, F. Durst, Logan, and Keith Rothwell, Logan.

Junior — 1st, J. Marble, Vermilion; 2nd, E. Jackson, Champaign; 3rd, R. Anderson, DeKalb.

Father and Son — 1st, Vermilion; 2nd, Macon; 3rd, McLean.

Two-man Team — 1st, Logan; (tied for 2nd and 3rd) McLean, Kankakee.

Five-man Team — 1st, Logan; 2nd, McLean; 3rd, Shelby.

HORSESHOES

Singles — Men: 1st, Earl Bomke, Sangamon; 2nd, Leslie Long, Lee; 3rd, James Martin, Champaign.

Singles — Women, Senior: 1st, Mrs. Ernest Schvich; 2nd, Mrs. Ola Harshbarger, Piatt.

Singles — Women, Junior: 1st, Mrs. Glen Coles, Edwards; 2nd, Mrs. Laufer, Kane.

Doubles — Men: 1st, Champaign; 2nd, Kendall; 3rd, Piatt.

Doubles — Women, Senior: Champaign.

Doubles — Women, Junior: Champaign.

FOLK FESTIVAL

Only those with A ratings listed

Family Singing — Sanderson's DeKalb; George Castle Family, Vermilion; Fred and Lester Ottinger, Kane.

Choral Groups — Sextette, Vermilion; Rev. Robert Haley, Kendall.

Community Song Leaders — Edwin Dew, Ogle; Marian McCormick, La Salle.

Novelty Band — Mrs. Laura Gieseking, leader, Effingham.

4-H Chorus — Ralph Schlifp, Livingston; Wayne Churchhill, Will.

Square Dance Bands — Vance Baxter, Douglas; Hersley Bard, Champaign.

Folk Dance — Don McClay, Kane; F. J. Basting, Macoupin.

Square Dance — Harley Andrews, Knox; E. R. Albin, Douglas; Bill Timpoet, Perry; Edgar Frederick, Champaign; Alice May Kamper, St. Clair; Frank Barron, La Salle; Ralph McKenzie, Kane; M. J. Morgan, Rock Island.

Square Dance Callers — Bill Timpoet, Perry; Lester Worley, DeKalb; Rollin Farnam, Henry; Ray Leach, La Salle.

Barbershop Quartettes — Laverne Reitz, Iroquois; Richard Hoerner, Livingston; Melvin Hagenbuch, La Salle; William Rushton, Kendall.

Music Specialties — Lyle Tombling, Grundy; Katherine Ippenson, Adams; Ilene Hissong, Champaign; Urbana Rhythm Makers, Champaign; Wilma Hickman, Vermilion; Seymour Trio, Vermilion; Esther Dunavin, Vermilion; Carol Neureuther, Bureau; Lyle Zehr, Livingston; Charlene Halverson, La Salle; Fred Ottinger, Kane; Fred and Lester Ottinger, Kane; Mrs. Glen Melms, Kane; Robert Williams, Kane; Frank Pagoda, Kane; B. McFarland and G. Grimes, Edgar; Helen Wiltamuth, Rock Island; Bill Kinter, Crawford; Floyd Montgomery, Henry; Lester Ottinger, Kane; Hazel Stetley, Henry, Vocal; Hazel Stetley, Henry, Accordion.

Dance and Dramatic Specialties — Polly Savage and Mary Lou Wilson, Champaign; Agnes Layden, Vermilion; Carolyn Garwood and Sharalyn King, Vermilion; Glen Cole, Livingston; Pat Norris, Kane.

RIFLE SHOOT

Individual — Men: (Tied for 1st and 2nd place) Walter Hahn, Mason, and Claude Durfee, DeWitt; 3rd, Nelson Weber, Livingston.

Individual — Women: 1st, Mrs. Florence Howe, DeKalb; (tied for 2nd and 3rd place) Mrs. Robert Taylor, Champaign, and Mrs. Nelson Weber, Livingston.

Team — Men: 1st, Champaign; 2nd, Livingston; 3rd, DeKalb.

Team — Women: 1st, DeKalb; 2nd, Champaign.

SWIMMING

Boys — (16 and older) 50 Yard Swim: 1st, William Lundeen, Kane; 2nd, Jack Keller, Coles; 3rd, Jesse Dowell, Champaign.

Boys — (15 and under) 50 Yard Swim: 1st, John Gilbert, Edgar; 2nd, Harry Wright, Jr., DuPage; 3rd, Jim Ransom, Greene.

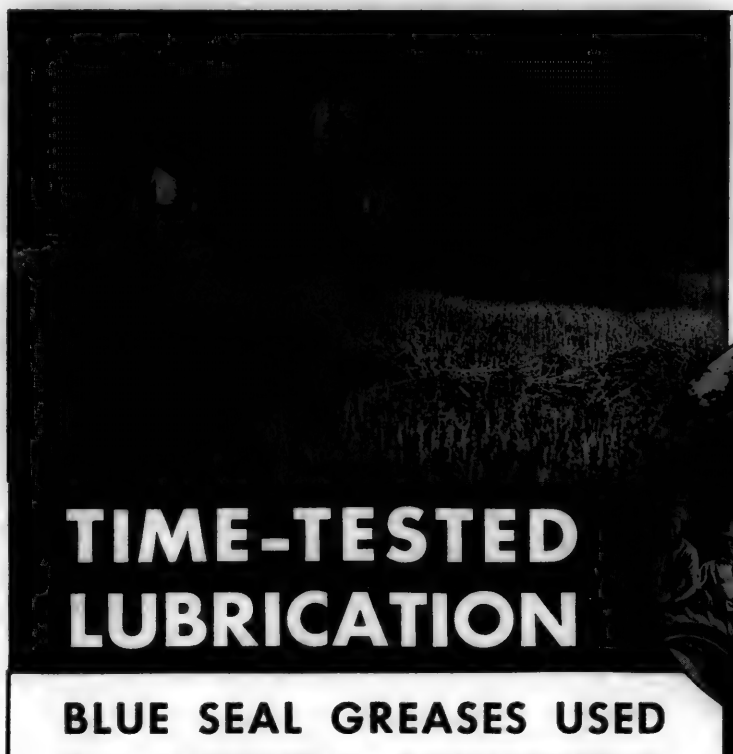
Girls — (16 and older) 50 Yard Swim: 1st, Lora Martin, Champaign; 2nd, Jean Pitsch, Peoria; 3rd, Carol Neureuther, Bureau.

Girls — (15 and under) 50 card Swim: 1st, Jo Allice Davis, Champaign; 2nd, Donna Davis, Champaign; 3rd, Mary Ann Rasmusen, DeKalb.

Boys — (16 and older) Diving: 1st, Scott Judy, Vermilion; 2nd, Arlo Peplow, Kane; 3rd, William Lundeen, Kane.

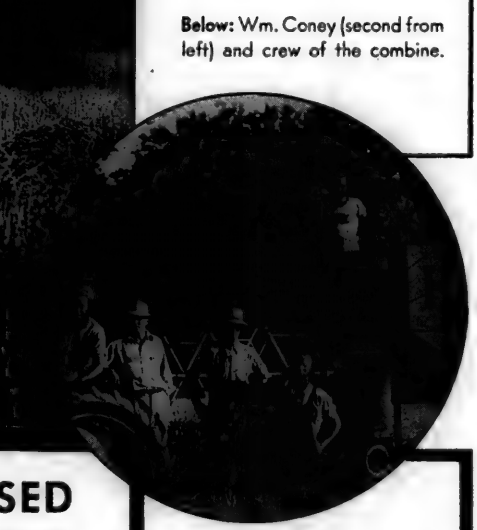
Boys — (15 and under) Diving: 1st, John Gil-

(*Continued on page* 24)



Left: Old combine still going strong on William Coney's farm after sixteen years on Blue Seal grease.

Below: Wm. Coney (second from left) and crew of the combine.



TIME-TESTED LUBRICATION

BLUE SEAL GREASES USED IN HISTORIC EQUIPMENT

Down around Sheldon, Illinois, this combine has been harvesting small grain for the past 16 years. It was one of the first combines in this community and is the oldest one still in operation. William Coney uses it to harvest all of his small grain on his 930 acres.

Bill says he has used Blue Seal greases and oils exclusively since the Service Company was organized in 1931. He says their company and the combine started operations about the same time and they've both been going ever since—and both on Blue Seal!

This just shows how another Farm Bureau Member has benefitted through the high quality standards established and maintained by Illinois Farm Supply Company.

BLUE SEAL

BLUE SEAL FARM GREASES

LOCO LUBE
Super quality gun grease that "stays put".

ALUMINATE GUN
Super quality gun grease that resists heat and handles with ease.

HARVESTER GUN
Excellent product designed for corn pickers and combines.

GRAPH SEAL GUN
Excellent gun grease containing powdered graphite.

HI-TEMP BEARING
For high speed, high temperature bearings.

WATER PUMP
Provides lubrication and seal in water pumps.

HUSKER ROLLER
Tacky compound for use on corn picker rollers.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

FARM PRICE OUTLOOK

(Continued from page 6)

Wheat, extension experts declared, would supplement the grain feed supply and the high-protein feeds will depend on yields of cotton, flax, and soybeans. The planted acreage in those crops was larger than a year ago.

Hog prices are not expected to decline from present levels during the next several months except for a moderate seasonal decline. The number of hogs to be marketed this fall and winter will be as large or larger than a year ago. They will be marketed in lighter weights, however, than last winter.

Prices of feeder cattle are expected to remain high, especially heavy feeders. The supply is not large and they will be in demand for slaughtering and short-time feeding.

The final size and quality of the 1947 corn crop is an important factor in the cattle feeding outlook, it was said. In past years small corn crops have caused reductions in corn-belt cattle feeding.

Because of high feed costs the profits from a strictly grain feeding program will depend upon price margins between fed cattle and feeder cattle. At present these margins are wide and there are no indications that they will be wiped out in the near future. As we cannot be sure how long prices of fed cattle will stay at present levels, long-time programs on a drylot basis are risky. Cattle-feeding programs which will make maximum use of pastures and roughages offer the best opportunity for profit.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Country Mutual Casualty Company will be held in the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1947, at 1:00 P.M. to receive, consider and if approved, confirm and ratify the reports of the officers and of the Board of Directors and the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Company for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1947; to elect directors for the coming year and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Otto Steffey, Secretary

NOTICE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of October, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During October, annual meetings will be held in Adams, Fayette, Hamilton, JoDaviess, Madison, Menard, Montgomery, Peoria, Pike, Pope-Hardin, Pulaski-Alexander, Stark, Washington and White Counties.

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary

DDT in pure form or in an improper formulation is not a good insecticide.

It's HARVEST TIME

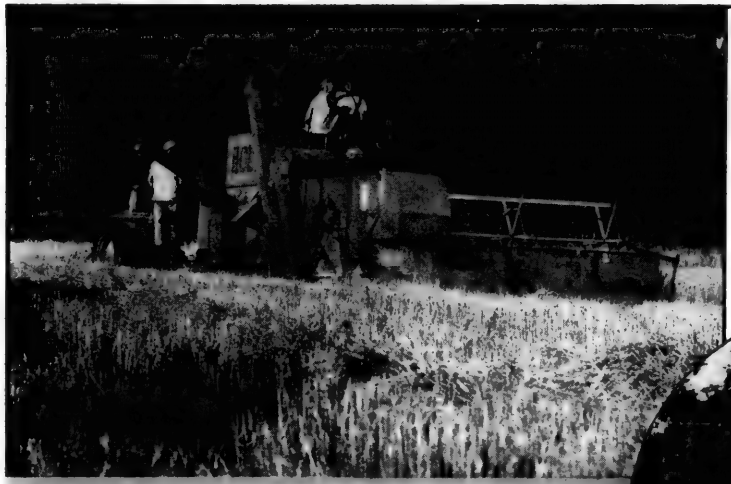
The Year Around For HOG CHOLERA

H. C. works night and day gathering bumper crops of unvaccinated pigs, but he doesn't get the one protected with potent Farm Bureau Serum and Virus.

Remember: The Smaller The Shoat The Cheaper The Shot

ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION

43 East Ohio Chicago, Illinois



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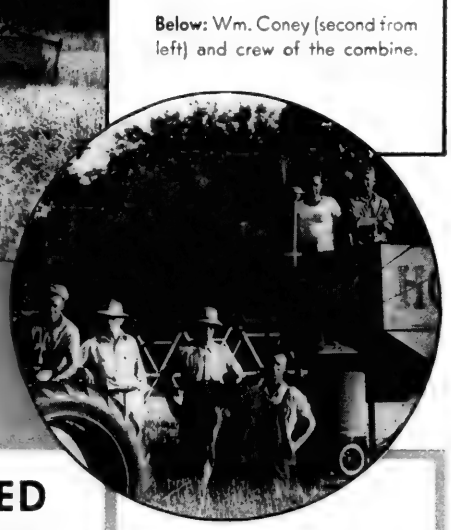

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OCTOBE

FARM PRICE OUTLOOK

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Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Country Mutual Casualty Company will be held in the Jefferson Hotel St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1947 at 1:00 P.M. to receive, consider and if approved, confirm and ratify the reports of the officers and of the Board of Directors and the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Company for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1947; to elect directors for the coming year and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Otto Stelley, Secretary

NOTICE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of October, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During October, annual meetings will be held in Adams, Fayette, Hamilton joDaviess, Madison, Menard, Montgomery, Peoria, Pike, Pope-Hardin, Pulaski-Alexander, Stark, Washington and White Counties.

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary

DDT in pure form or in an improper formulation is not a good insecticide.

It's HARVEST TIME

The Year Around For HOG CHOLERA

H. C. works night and day gathering bumper crops of unvaccinated pigs, but he doesn't get the one protected with potent Farm Bureau Serum and Virus.

Remember: The Smaller The Shoat The Cheaper The Shot

ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION

43 East Ohio Chicago, Illinois

Illinois Loses Interstate Title To Iowa Nine

IOWA'S state Farm Bureau baseball champion, the Palo Alto county nine, gained sweet revenge on the state of Illinois Sept. 13 at Urbana by defeating the Illinois champ, Champaign county Farm Bureau, in both ends of a double-header, 11-1 and 2-1. The games were played on the Urbana baseball diamond.

The northern Iowa team, which won the state title this year for the second consecutive time, lost a pair of tilts to Illinois' 1946 titleholder, Will county, in the inaugural series of the rivalry last year.

In the first game Saturday the Iowans hit hard, early, and often. A pair of blows in the first failed to result in a run, but two doubles and two singles in the second frame gave Palo Alto a 3-0 lead.

The Iowans lengthened the margin by pounding across four more runs on six hits in the third inning. A double by Moose Stafford was the big blow.

Ehm Franzen, who started for Champaign, was removed in the fourth, but Iowa teed off on brother Dick for two more counters. Then Dick Franzen settled down and held Palo Alto scoreless until the eighth, when two more runs crossed the plate.

Stafford and Clete Salz each racked up four hits for Iowa. Three of Salz's blows were doubles.

Illinois' lone bit of action came in the sixth inning, as Captain Everett Hedrick singled, advanced on a walk to Dick Franzen, and scored when Butch Kicker booted Herb Johnson's grounder.

Earl Shiner of Iowa and John Loeschen of Illinois locked horns in a tight pitching duel in the second game of the series, with Loeschen having the better record until the Iowa ninth inning.

Champaign county scored first in the game, Russ Hyde singling in the fourth to start things moving. An error and a wild pitch advanced him to third, and Henry Osterbur's single scored him.

Meanwhile, Loeschen held Palo Alto to just one hit until the seventh inning. In the Iowa half of the frame a long triple to deep center field by Earl Shiner followed by a towering fly to right by Moose Stafford netted the tying run for Iowa.

Then in the ninth, with two out, Iowa's Ralph Frederick was safe on an error, stole second, went to third on another error, and scored the winning marker on Clete Salz's triple to right.

Defensive star of the second game was Champaign's Dick Squire, who threw a strike from left field to home to cut off one Iowa run, and made a leaping, one-hand catch of a long liner to stop another Palo Alto rally.

Dick Franzen, Champaign catcher, suffered a broken collar bone in the seventh inning when he and Shiner collided at the plate.

Sixteen Iowa players made the trip to Urbana in a chartered bus. Accompanying them were 15 rooters, including four wives.

Capt. Everett Hedrick of the state champion Champaign County baseball team receives trophy from Otto Steffey, chairman of the Sports Festival, after defeating Henderson, 2-1, to win state title. At far left is Pitcher E. W. Franzen, and at far right is E. C. Herriott, president of the Champaign County Farm Bureau. Steffey is from Henderson county.

Champaign County's State Farm Bureau champion baseball team, L. to R., front: D. Franzen, Herb Osterbur, E. Franzen, Ehmen, Henry Osterbur, Johnson, Loeschen. Back: Hendrick, Hyde, Clow, Eaton, Chambliss, and Squire.

Box Scores

1st

IOWA	ab	r	h
Compton, 2b	4	0	2
Fogarty, 2b	1	0	0
Kicker, lf	5	0	2
Stokes, lf	0	0	0
R. Shiner, ss	4	2	2
E. Shiner, 3b	3	2	2
Smith, 3b	2	1	0
Stafford, 1b	5	3	4
Frederick, rf	5	1	1
Salz, c	5	2	4
Mullins, cf	5	0	1
Eckert, p	4	0	1
Total	43	11	19

ILLINOIS	ab	r	h
Squires, lf	4	0	1
D. Franzen, p-c	3	0	0
Johnson, 3b	4	0	0
Hyde, ss	4	0	0
Henry Osterbur, 1b	3	0	0
E. Franzen, p	1	0	0
Ehmen, c	2	0	0
Eaton, rf	3	0	1
Hedrick, 2b	3	1	2
Herb Oterbur, cf	3	0	0
	30	1	4

SCORE BY INNINGS

Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Iowa	0	3	4	2	0	0	0	2	x	—11

Errors Illinois—Hyde, Eaton. Iowa—Kicker. Runs batted in Salz 3, Mullins 1, Stafford 6, Eckert 1. Two base hits Squires, Frederick, Salz, Stafford. Struck out by Eckert 11, by E. Franzen 2, by D. Franzen 5. Bases on balls off Eckert 1, off D. Franzen 1. Stolen bases R. Shiner, Squires. Double plays Eckert-Compton-Stafford. Left on bases Illinois 3, Iowa 9. Passed balls D. Franzen, Ehmen. Hit by pitched ball Hedrick. Losing pitcher E. Franzen. Umpires Emmerson Dexter, Dutch Kimbrell.

2nd

ILLINOIS	ab	r	h
Squires, lf	4	0	0
D. Franzen, c	3	0	0
Ehmen, c	1	0	0
Johnson, 3b	4	0	0
Hyde, ss	4	1	1
Henry Osterbur, 1b	4	0	1
Hedrick, 2b	4	0	0
Eaton, rf	3	0	1
Herb Osterbur, lf	2	0	0
E. Franzen, lf	1	0	0
Loeschen, p	4	0	2
Chambliss, lf	0	0	0
Total	34	1	5

IOWA	ab	r	h
Compton, 2b	3	0	0
Kicker, lf	2	0	0
R. Shiner, ss	3	0	0
E. Shiner, p	4	1	1
Stafford, 1b	2	0	1
Frederick, rf	4	0	1
Salz, c	4	0	1
Smith, 3b	4	0	0
Mullen, cf	3	0	0
	29	2	3

SCORE BY INNINGS

Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2
Illinois	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Errors Illinois—Ehmen 2, Hedrick 2. Iowa—R. Shiner 2, Compton 2, Frederick 1. Runs batted in Stafford, Salz, Henry Osterbur. Two base hits Stafford. Three base hits R. Shiner, Salz. Struck out by Loeschen 2, by E. Shiner 8. Bases on balls off Loeschen 5, off E. Shiner 2. Stolen bases Compton, Frederick. Double plays R. Shiner-Stafford, Sacrifice hits Stafford. Left on bases Illinois 8, Iowa 6. Passed balls Ehmen. Hit by pitched ball Eaton. Wild pitches E. Shiner 1.

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Soyoil paint has come a long way since those days 16 years ago when the Illinois Agricultural Association in cooperation with the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Illinois decided to find new uses for soybeans.

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Assigned to the job of research and formulation of a paint manufactured with soybean oil as the chief ingredient, G. W. Bunting of the Illinois Farm Supply Company contacted 17 paint manufacturers before one was found willing to spend the time and money to give soybean oil the proper treatment and processing so it could be used satisfactorily in the making of paint.

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But the development of Soyoil paint was no overnight affair. Many problems had first to be overcome. For instance, one of the main problems was the slow-drying property of soybean oil which had to be speeded up.

To the credit of many Farm Bureau people who bought the first Soyoil paint on faith, Bunting said: "I would like to shake the hand of every one of those farmers who bought Soyoil paint, because these men laid the foundation for much that Illinois Farm Supply Company has done since—in other fields as well as the paint field."

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President Charles B. Shuman (right) of the Illinois Agricultural Association receives the 3,000,000th gallon of Soyoil paint at his farm near Sullivan. Making the delivery are Truck Salesman Roy Jennings (left) and Karl Kirk, Moultrie Service Company manager.

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1st Box Scores 2nd

IOWA	ab	r	h
Compton, 2b	4	0	2
Fogarty, 2b	1	0	0
Kicker, lf	5	0	2
Stokes, lf	0	0	0
R. Shiner, ss	4	2	2
E. Shiner, 3b	3	2	2
Smith, 3b	2	1	0
Stafford, 1b	5	3	4
Frederick, rf	5	1	1
Salz, c	5	2	4
Mullins, cf	5	0	1
Eckert, p	4	0	1
Total	43	11	19

ILLINOIS	ab	r	h
Squires, lf	4	0	1
D. Franzen, p-c	3	0	0
Johnson, 3b	4	0	0
Hyde, ss	4	0	0
Henry Osterbur, 1b	3	0	0
E. Franzen, p	1	0	0
Ehmen, c	2	0	0
Eaton, rf	3	0	1
Hedrick, 2b	3	1	2
Herb Oterbur, cf	3	0	0
	30	1	4

SCORE BY INNINGS

Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Iowa	0	3	4	2	0	0	0	2	x	—11

Errors Illinois—Hyde, Eaton. Iowa—Kicker. Runs batted in Salz 3, Mullins 1, Stafford 6, Eckert 1. Two base hits Squires, Frederick, Salz, Stafford. Struck out by Eckert 11, by E. Franzen 2, by D. Franzen 5. Bases on balls off Eckert 1, off D. Franzen 1. Stolen bases R. Shiner, Squires. Double plays Eckert-Compton-Stafford. Left on bases Illinois 3, Iowa 9. Passed balls D. Franzen, Ehmen. Hit by pitched ball Hedrick. Losing pitcher E. Franzen. Umpires Emmerson Dexter, Dutch Kimbrell.

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Paul E. Mathias, Secretary

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

IMPASSABLE ROADS

WE were impressed by your article concerning rural roads in the May issue of the IAA RECORD. We feel a need to mention our situation.

The seven landowners on this side road pay road tax for others' use. We have paid our share of interest and principal for $20,000 in bond issues. A $100,000 county bond issue was voted last fall. Our township voted more than four to one against it, but we're going to help pay it.

This 1½ mile of dirt road is practically impassable for cars about 7 months of the year.

After years of false promises of improvement a road commissioner was elected in April, 1943, whose efforts opened a mile of new road in place of a narrow lane where broken and washed-out bridges were almost beyond crossing in safety.

This public official was taken fatally sick the first of July, 1943, and no official has taken any interest since. When they are told this great ditch across the road should be repaired before winter they simply ignore it.

The road can't be said to have ruts — they long ago passed into great ditches and holes. At best, it is really unsafe for cars, and when muddy or frozen, keeping off is the solution. Several cars have been damaged, one recently costing a $40.00 repair bill.

Gravel from a bank on one of the farms has been offered free, for 7½ years. A substantial donation of money has been offered. They will not spread the gravel.

The new road section, made 4 years ago, has never even been graded since. Drainage water from fields has stood on parts of it for months at a time.

Why should we have nothing for our road tax money? The ballot box is not the answer. What can we do?

(Name withheld)
Brown County

ONE-ROOM SCHOOL

ALTHOUGH I've had very little experience as a teacher and none as a professor of education, I was reared in the country, educated in a rural school, and indulged in eight years of courses in college and university, and I want to say that if the statement that graduates of one-room schools seldom go further than the little village high school is true, my home community and others I know of must be mighty exceptional.

And I can think of a good reason, too, why fewer rural pupils than urban pupils should continue beyond high school. The average rural pupil at 18 already has a sound training in an excellent occupation from helping his parents and neighbors which fits admirably with the courses and activities given by his local high school or farm adviser, home economics adviser and other leaders of rural activities.

And he, or she, is likely to find a place ready and waiting upon completion of the high school course. Parents often dread to see the children go away to college and university because they tend to become enamored of the white collar life and not see its inadequacies and disadvantages until it is too late.

I question whether the consolidated grade school is really better for our country in the long run. Social welfare workers have learned that it makes for a better society if orphans are put in good homes rather than kept in institutions, even though surrounded by experts.

Educators admit that the home is tending to become merely an economic unit, and that the school must try to make for the mounting deficiencies of modern home life. Why then, I ask you are they abolishing through their propaganda THE ONE TYPE OF SCHOOL THAT IS MOST LIKE AN OLD-FASHIONED FAMILY? Granted that the one room school building is likely to be inferior and equipment inadequate, the contact between teacher and pupil in the one-room school is much closer. A city cousin of 13 mentioned that fact the first time she ever visited our rural school.

The trouble is we have a weakness for doing things en masse. We feel that if there is the tramp of many feet, staff meetings where they talk jargon, questionnaires put out by "experts", etc., the most possible is being accomplished. But it is the contact between the child and the adult of sympathy, humor, common sense and active idealism that is a hundred times more important than all else together.

And what if teaching is not regarded as a life time profession? We need more good homes and ex-teachers are superior home makers and parents.

L. C. Olin
Champaign, Ill.

COVER PICTURES

Am making a scrap book of your cover pictures and I find I have lost the March 1947 Record. Would it be possible to get it now? Please let me know.

Miss Jessie Lee
Livingston County

Here's Your Grain Marketing Plan

(*Continued from page 9*)

where it will be unloaded into the new 200,000 bushel elevator of Indiana Grain Cooperative. The grain will go from this elevator at Decatur, Ala. to a large feed mill owned and operated by the Southern States Cooperative group.

The first barge of corn destined for Decatur, Ala., left Havana River Grain Company dock on Sept. 11.

Prairie Grain Company organized about two years ago and has acquired building sites at Hennepin, Lacon and Ottawa. A 125,000 bushel elevator is now under construction at Hennepin. As this article is written, concrete is being poured at the Hennepin site.

Steel and lumber is on the ground at Lacon and construction will begin at this site at once.

The Ottawa site will be developed within the next few months depending on the progress made at Hennepin and Lacon.

The Producers River Grain Company at Morris, will serve Grundy, Iroquois, Livingston, Kendall, La Salle and parts of Ford, Will, Kankakee and DeKalb counties. It plans to either purchase and operate the elevator now owned at Morris by Illinois Grain Corporation, or build a new river house.

A series of district Farm Bureau meetings was completed at DeKalb Sept. 9.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY

To all Policyholders and Members:
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Country Mutual Fire Company will be held in the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1947, at 10:00 A.M. to receive, consider and if approved, ratify and confirm the reports of the officers and the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors since the last annual meeting of members of the Company; to elect three directors for a term of three years, to elect two directors for a term of one year and for the transaction of such other and further business as may come before the meeting.

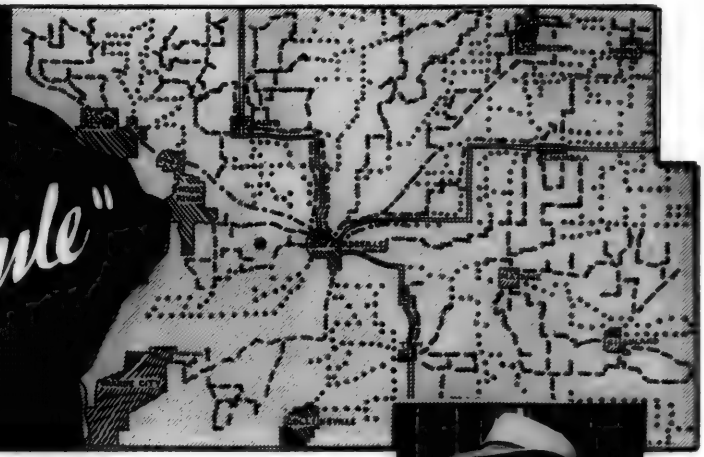
Geo. F. Hayes, Secretary

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING ILLINOIS WOOL MARKETING ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders and members of Illinois Wool Marketing Association will be held on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1947, at the hour of 9:30 A.M. in the DeSoto Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, to elect directors for the succeeding year; to receive and if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1947; to consider and if approved, ratify and confirm all of the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the shareholders and members of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

S. F. Russell, Secretary

"He brings my feed on schedule"



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"You know we get pretty busy sometimes and can't take time to go in to town to pick up feed."

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Blue Seal Feed Warehouse at Edwardsville, hub of Madison's Route Plan.

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 S. Dearborn Street • Chicago, Illinois

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

IMPASSABLE ROADS

WE were impressed by your article concerning rural roads in the May issue of the IAA RECORD. We feel a need to mention our situation.

The seven landowners on this side road pay road tax for others' use. We have paid our share of interest and principal for $20,000 in bond issues. A $100,000 county bond issue was voted last fall. Our township voted more than four to one against it, but we're going to help pay it.

This 1½ mile of dirt road is practically impassable for cars about 7 months of the year.

After years of false promises of improvement a road commissioner was elected in April, 1943, whose efforts opened a mile of new road in place of a narrow lane where broken and washed-out bridges were almost beyond crossing in safety.

This public official was taken fatally sick the first of July, 1943, and no official has taken any interest since. When they are told this great ditch across the road should be repaired before winter they simply ignore it.

The road can't be said to have ruts — they long ago passed into great ditches and holes. At best, it is really unsafe for cars, and when muddy or frozen, keeping off is the solution. Several cars have been damaged, one recently costing a $40.00 repair bill.

Gravel from a bank on one of the farms has been offered free, for 7½ years. A substantial donation of money has been offered. They will not spread the gravel.

The new road section, made 4 years ago, has never even been graded since. Drainage water from fields has stood on parts of it for months at a time.

Why should we have nothing for our road tax money? The ballot box is not the answer What can we do?

(Name withheld)
Brown County

ONE-ROOM SCHOOL

ALTHOUGH I've had very little experience as a teacher and none as a professor of education, I was reared in the country, educated in a rural school, and indulged in eight years of courses in college and university, and I want to say that if the statement that graduates of one-room schools seldom go further than the little village high school is true, my home community and others I know of must be mighty exceptional.

And I can think of a good reason, too, why fewer rural pupils than urban pupils should continue beyond high school. The average rural pupil at 18 already has a sound training in an excellent occupation from helping his parents and neighbors which fits admirably with the courses and activities given by his local high school or farm adviser, home economics adviser and other leaders of rural activities.

And he, or she, is likely to find a place ready and waiting upon completion of the high school course. Parents often dread to see the children go away to college and university because they tend to become enamored of the white collar life and not see its inadequacies and disadvantages until it is too late.

I question whether the consolidated grade school is really better for our country in the long run. Social welfare workers have learned that it makes for a better society if orphans are put in good homes rather than kept in institutions, even though surrounded by experts.

Educators admit that the home is tending to become merely an economic unit, and that the school must try to make for the mounting deficiencies of modern home life. Why then, I ask you are they abolishing through their propaganda THE ONE TYPE OF SCHOOL THAT IS MOST LIKE AN OLD-FASHIONED FAMILY? Granted that the one room school building is likely to be inferior and equipment inadequate, the contact between teacher and pupil in the one-room school is much closer. A city cousin of 13 mentioned that fact the first time she ever visited our rural school.

The trouble is we have a weakness for doing things en masse. We feel that if there is the tramp of many feet, staff meetings where they talk jargon, questionnaires put out by "experts", etc., the most possible is being accomplished. But it is the contact between the child and the adult of sympathy, humor, common sense and active idealism that is a hundred times more important than all else together.

And what if teaching is not regarded as a life time profession? We need more good homes and ex-teachers are superior home makers and parents.

L. C. Olin
Champaign, Ill.

COVER PICTURES

Am making a scrap book of your cover pictures and I find I have lost the March 1947 Record. Would it be possible to get it now? Please let me know.

Miss Jessie Lee
Livingston County

Here's Your Grain Marketing Plan

(*Continued from page 9*)

where it will be unloaded into the new 200,000 bushel elevator of Indiana Grain Cooperative. The grain will go from this elevator at Decatur, Ala. to a large feed mill owned and operated by the Southern States Cooperative group.

The first barge of corn destined for Decatur, Ala., left Havana River Grain Company dock on Sept. 11.

Prairie Grain Company organized about two years ago and has acquired building sites at Hennepin, Lacon and Ottawa. A 125,000 bushel elevator is now under construction at Hennepin. As this article is written, concrete is being poured at the Hennepin site.

Steel and lumber is on the ground at Lacon and construction will begin at this site at once.

The Ottawa site will be developed within the next few months depending on the progress made at Hennepin and Lacon.

The Producers River Grain Company at Morris, will serve Grundy, Iroquois, Livingston, Kendall, La Salle and parts of Ford, Will, Kankakee and DeKalb counties. It plans to either purchase and operate the elevator now owned at Morris by Illinois Grain Corporation, or build a new river house.

A series of district Farm Bureau meetings was completed at DeKalb Sept. 9.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY

To all Policyholders and Members:
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Country Mutual Fire Company will be held in the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1947, at 10:00 A.M. to receive, consider and if approved, ratify and confirm the reports of the officers and the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors since the last annual meeting of members of the Company; to elect three directors for a term of three years, to elect two directors for a term of one year and for the transaction of such other and further business as may come before the meeting.

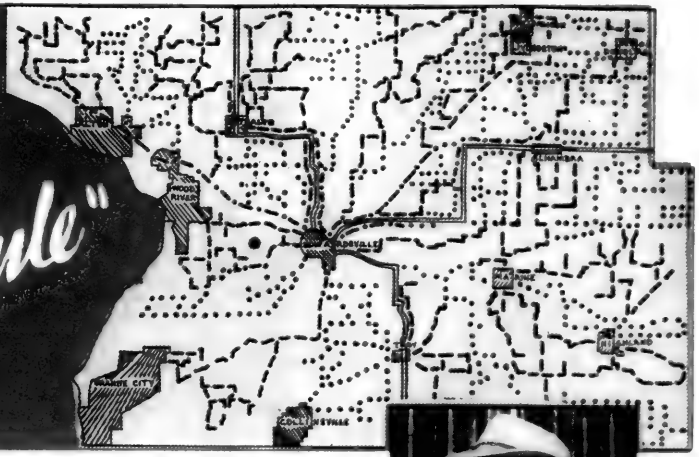
Geo. F. Hayes, Secretary

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
ILLINOIS WOOL MARKETING ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders and members of Illinois Wool Marketing Association will be held on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1947, at the hour of 9:30 A.M. in the DeSoto Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, to elect directors for the succeeding year; to receive and if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1947; to consider and if approved, ratify and confirm all of the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the shareholders and members of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

S. F. Russell, Secretary

"He brings my feed on schedule"



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Evelyn has played an active part in the Rural Youth organization in DeKalb county. She was a member for about five years and at one time served as secretary of the DeKalb County Rural Youth.

She not only loves sports but she is Sports Festival minded too. For several years she has worked on the DeKalb County Sports Festival committee.

Evelyn is not the only member of her family that likes softball. Her brother, Bob Mosher, played on the all-county team at the state Sports Festival. A second brother, Jack, played on the second place DeKalb Rural Youth team.

Her sister, Dorothy, also appeared at the Sports Festival and was a member of the fifth place bowling team, placed first in shuffle board doubles and first in chair quoits doubles.

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Girls — (15 and under) Diving: 1st, Mary Rasmusen, DeKalb; 2nd, Noma McGwinn, Coles; 3rd, Donna Davis, Champaign.

TRACK

Boys (16 and older) — High Jump: 1st, Robert Lenhausen, La Salle; 1st, B. Adams (tie), Kane; 3rd, Russell Anderson, DeKalb; 3rd, Wendell Bowers (tie), Vermilion.

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Boys (16 and older) — 50 Yard Dash: 1st, Don Shuman, Whiteside; 2nd, Pete Bartram, Clark; 3rd, Jim Moore, Adams.

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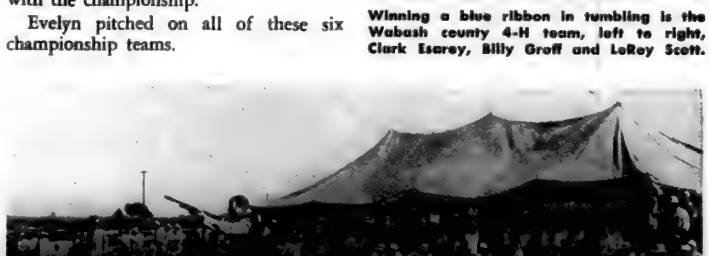

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Mary Gebhart, Champaign, takes first in women's archery.

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Team — Men (A Team): 1st, Tazewell; 2nd, Sangamon; 3rd, Champaign.

Team — Men (B Team): 1st, Henry; 2nd, Piatt; 3rd, Tazewell.

Husband and Wife: Mr. and Mrs. James Vinchell, Henry.

Junior: Bob Reese, Henry.

Old Timers: Art Hummel, Kendall.

Two-man Team: John Phillips and James Holderman, Grundy.

Women's Championship: Mrs. J. P. Vinchell, Henry.

All Around Trap — Skeet — Doubles: Marion Bartlow.

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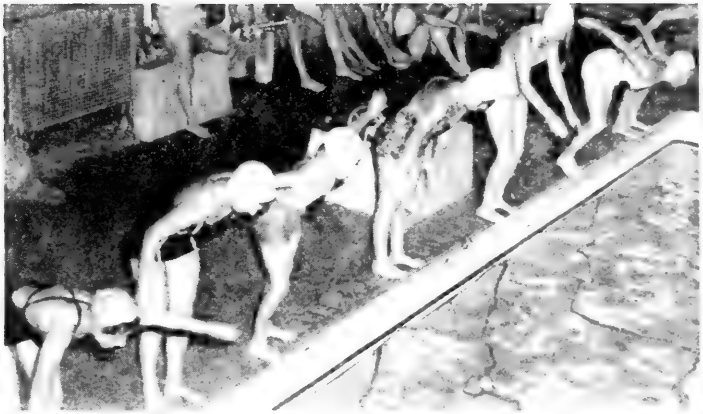

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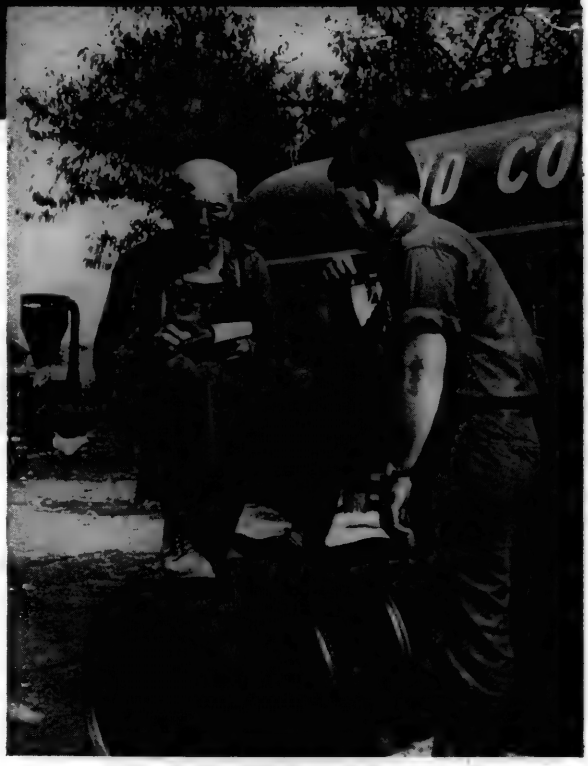
"Future Orders mean a great saving and a guarantee of good quality!" — says Fred Lurkins of Bond County.

Here's why farmers like the Future Order Plan—(1) They like the convenience of placing only one order and getting deliveries as they are needed. (2) They are assured of an adequate supply for the year's work. (3) No down payment. Payment can be made as deliveries are made. (4) They pay less because of a *special discount* for Future Orders.

Decide now, how much oil and grease you will need for next year's farm work. You can order other things at the same time too. Extra spark plugs and oil filters should always be on hand. Include them in your order. If you have never tried Blue Seal Anti-rust, you have a treat in store. Easily applied, it keeps your equipment free from rust until the next work season; a year's protection! Order some.



Fred Lurkins of Bond County, signs up for Future Motor Oil deliveries with Blue Seal trucksalesman George Morgan. This is the twelfth consecutive year that he has used the "Future Order" plan.

Order ILLINI PREMIUM MOTOR OIL

ILLINI PREMIUM MOTOR OIL

Illini Premium Motor Oil is our most popular oil. It makes up 60% of our total Motor Oil Sales to farmers. Illini is a new motor oil with 5 outstanding features of superiority; (1) keeps a clean motor clean longer; (2) provides a better piston-seal; (3) non-corrosive to bearing metals; (4) holds resinous varnish formation to minimum; (5) assured longer life for piston rings and cylinder walls.

BLUE SEAL GREASE GUNS
Handy and efficient. Include one with your order.

OIL FILTER CARTRIDGES
This new can-type replacement cartridge is well made and very efficient. Order a supply.

EDISON SPARK PLUGS
These plugs with the "spun-on" leakproof gasket give excellent service.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO

A word to the wise

IS NOT SUFFICIENT

It's a wise farmer who reminds his family and his help **often** to, "WATCH OUT FOR FIRE!" **A fire conscious** family is a careful family. But a really thoughtful farmer will take one more important step: He'll **insure** against fire **loss,** with a low-cost, **mutual** Country Mutual Fire policy. Then should his "ounce of prevention" fail, his friendly Country Mutual Fire agent will be there promptly with a "pound of cure".

Your Country Mutual Fire policy is a **mutual** policy with savings passed back to you from year to year — dividends on your constant efforts to avoid fire loss. So call in your friendly agent and let him help you work out a fire-prevention program that will really provide **protection.**

COUNTRY *Mutual* FIRE *Company*

"Future Orders mean a great saving and a guarantee of good quality!" — says Fred Lurkins of Bond County.

Here's why farmers like the Future Order Plan—I. They like the convenience of placing only one order and getting delivery at any time specified. 2. They save [illegible] 3. For the [illegible]

ILLINI PREMIUM MOTOR OIL

[illegible] metals, oil fluids to excess particle [illegible] assured longer life for piston rings and cylinder walls.

BLUE SEAL GREASE GUNS

[illegible]

OIL FILTER CARTRIDGES

[illegible]

EDISON SPARK PLUGS

These plugs with the "spun-on" leakproof gasket give excellent gas [illegible]

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO

A word to the wise

It's [illegible] often to WATCH OUT FOR [illegible] A **fire conscious** [illegible] **insure** [illegible] **loss**, [illegible] **mutual** [illegible]

[illegible] **mutual** [illegible] **protection.**

J. C. Spitler,
Urbana, Ill.
25-53

630.
ILL

Knee High

By The 4th of July!

Here is agriculture's No. 1 crop — the bright-eyed, sun-tanned youngsters growing up on American farms. The corn may fail here and there, but so long as these kids are all "Knee high by the fourth", all is well for agriculture.

The efforts of your Farm Bureau are aimed at making ever richer the environment from which these youngsters take their strength — through better schools, better homes, better roads, better recreational facilities, better *opportunities* when each starts out on his own. For those of us with youngsters the aims of the Farm Bureau strike close to the heart.

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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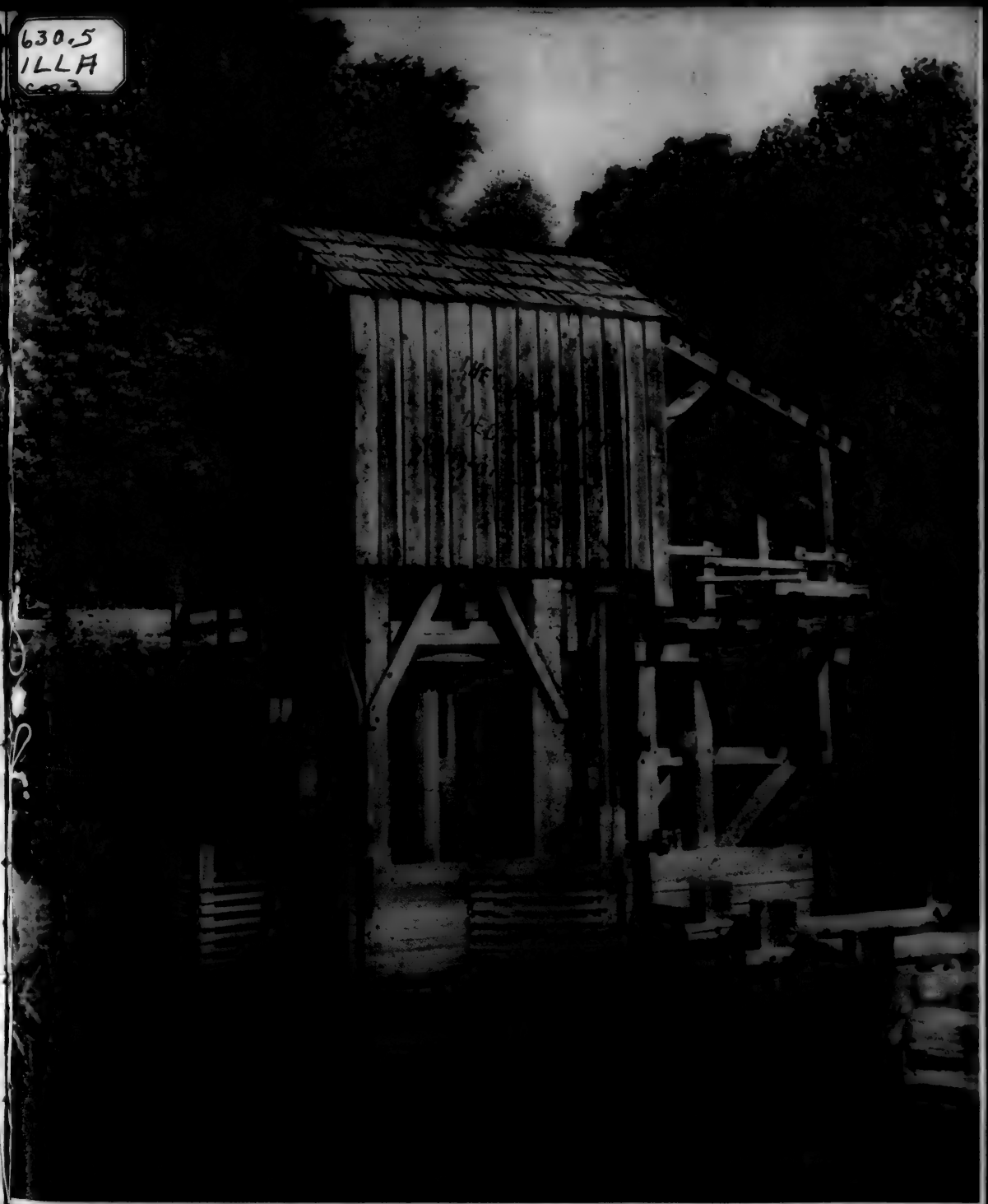
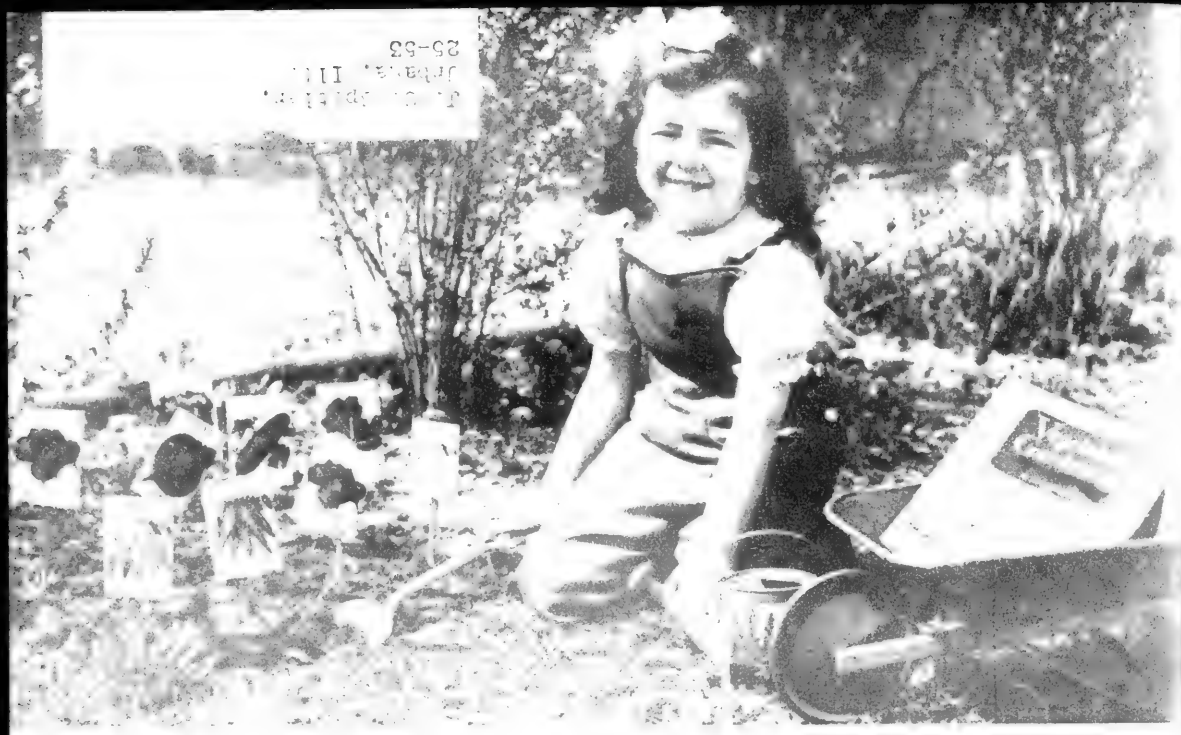


RECORD

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

25-53



By The 4th of July!

Here's a treasure's New ... stop ... ...

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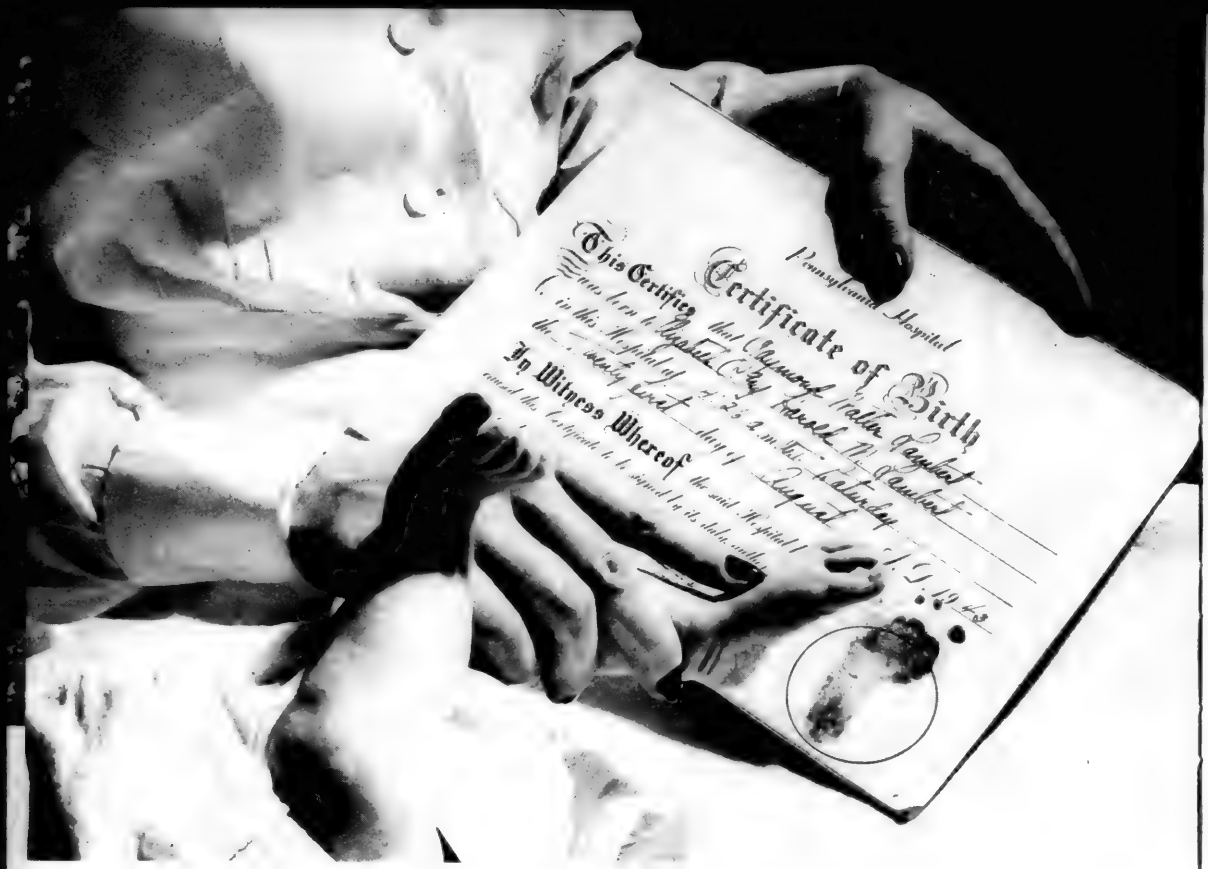
ILLH
83

RECORD

NOVEMBER 1947



FOOTPRINTS!

Before these tiny feet take their first step, you should take one, Daddy:

Go down to your Farm Bureau office and when you've finished passing out cigars, have a talk with your friendly Country Life Insurance agent. Let him help work out a life insurance program that will help you meet this new responsibility.

The paths these tiny feet will follow throughout life can depend on how well you follow the advice of your long-experienced Country Life agent. He can make your dreams come true for this new babe, at a price that fits your budget.

Country Life
INSURANCE
COMPANY

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

GRAINS OF GOLD — HOW MANY IN A DOLLAR?

By President Charles B. Shuman

WE FARMERS, I am sure, would like to suggest that consumers the world over join with us in reverently giving thanks for a harvest that is in most respects more bountiful than we had dared anticipate. All possible grain will be saved for a world in dire need. It is indeed a harvest of golden grain in more ways than one.

Every farmer has felt the thrill and satisfaction of running his hands deep into a load of freshly harvested grain — grain which he has helped produce.

He thinks of the long hours of sweat and dust; he remembers the hopes and fears as he watched the western sky; he knows of what this grain is made. Let us think for a little about a bushel of our most important grain — corn.

The last 15 years have been marked by wonderful progress in the science and technique of corn production, yet the chemical composition of the grain itself is little changed. It consists of proteins, starch, oil and cellulose, combined in about the same proportions as in the corn produced in 1932.

A bushel of corn today will not produce much more meat or corn flakes than it did in that desperate year. In other words, the real value of a bushel of corn has not changed. The corn that we burned for fuel 15 years ago was just as good as that which we so carefully handle today. There is nothing wrong with corn or its value as measured in terms of human needs. The trouble lies in our measure of value — money.

The best doctor in the land would quickly give up if the temperature of his patient varied from day to day by as much as 10 degrees. An economy based upon a dollar which fluctuates in value to the extent witnessed during the past few years is "sick unto death." The real value of a dollar in 1932 was approximately 280 pounds of shelled corn; today the same dollar is worth only 22 pounds of corn.

As farmers look ahead and dream of a balanced economy and abundant production, they realize that this widely fluctuating value of the dollar is another heavy millstone holding us back. Your State and National organizations have for years urged that Congress take steps to actually "regulate the value thereof."

Perhaps we need a governmental agency operating within proper safeguards to at least partially stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar in somewhat the same way that we regulate weights and measures. How many grains of gold — how many grains of corn, if you please, in a dollar?

NOVEMBER, 1947 • VOLUME 25, NUMBER 10

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OFFICERS and BOARD OF DIRECTORS (By Congressional Districts)

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Field Sec., Geo. E. Metzger.....Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington
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12th.....C. J. Elliott, Streator
13th.....Homer Curtiss, Stockton
14th.....Otto Steffey, Stronghurst
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24th.....Lyman Bunting, Ellery
25th.....Albert Webb, Ewing

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For The 33rd Annual Meeting Of The Illinois Agricultural Association and Its Associated Companies

WHAT does the future hold for Illinois farmers? What must they do to adjust themselves to the downward trend in prices most of us expect? Farmers attending the 33rd annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association and Associated Companies probably will hear the answers to both these questions.

Besides hearing nationally famous speakers delve into some of the more pressing national problems of agriculture, farmers attending the St. Louis meeting will hear what the IAA is trying to do to solve local farm community issues.

Included among the topics for discussion at the IAA's first annual convention out of Chicago in seven years will be legislation, parity, food shipments overseas, fertilizer shortages, price supports, soil conservation, government economies, taxation of cooperatives, Farm Bureau membership, rural schools, rural roads, rural health, animal disease control, taxation, and many others.

Reports of progress by IAA departments and Associated Companies for the past year will be presented by department heads and company managers and plans for the IAA's coming year will be discussed in the president's annual report by Charles B. Shuman.

Half of the meetings will be held in the Jefferson Hotel with the others being scattered among the DeSoto, Mark Twain and Statler Hotels and Bishop Tuttle Auditorium.

General sessions, except the last one starting at 1 p.m., Thursday, will be held at the Kiel Auditorium. This includes the Tuesday evening program of general entertainment. The final general session will be held in the Jefferson Hotel.

A special invitation has been extended the Farm Bureau people of southern Illinois to attend the annual meeting this year since St. Louis is much nearer that section of the state than Chicago.

Southern Illinois Farm Bureau folks responded strongly to the invitation to attend the convention in St. Louis seven years ago when the IAA was celebrating its Silver Anniversary or 25th annual meeting. Southern Illinois attended the meeting in large numbers and made it the biggest IAA convention in history up to that time.

The convention is the occasion for the election of a president and vice president of the IAA and election of half of the membership of the IAA board of directors.

The annual meeting also will be the occasion for the finals of the state Rural Youth Talk Fest when a champion will be selected to represent Illinois in the national Talk Fest to be held at the American Farm Bureau Federation convention in Chicago in December.

Finals of the state Skilled Drivers' Club will be held during the

PROGRAM

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17

A.M.
10:00 Presidents' and Farm Advisers' Conference (Jefferson)
12:00 Presidents' and Farm Advisers' Luncheon (Jefferson)

P.M.
3:00 Farm Bureau Presidents' Conference (Jefferson)
6:00 Illinois Milk Producers Supply Company (DeSoto)
7:00 Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association (Jefferson)
Illinois Grain Corporation (Statler)
Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association (Statler)
Illinois Cooperative Locker Service (Jefferson)
Rural Youth Mixer (Mark Twain)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18

A.M.
9:30 Illinois Agricultural Holding Company (Jefferson)
Rural Youth Talkfest (Jefferson)
Illinois Wool Marketing Association (DeSoto)
Illinois Milk Producers Association (DeSoto)
Illinois Farm Supply Company (Statler)
Illinois Home Bureau Federation (Jefferson)
10:00 Country Mutual Fire Company (Jefferson)

P.M.
1:00 Country Mutual Casualty Company (Jefferson)
Prairie Farms Creameries (DeSoto)
Illinois Home Bureau Federation (Jefferson)
Rural Youth (Jefferson)
Illinois Farm Supply Company (Statler)
Illinois Livestock Marketing Association (Bishop Tuttle Auditorium)
Illinois Grain Terminals Company (DeSoto)
3:00 General Insurance Conference (Jefferson)
5:30 IAA Delegates Dinner (Jefferson)
7:45 General Entertainment (Kiel Auditorium)
9:30 Rural Youth Mixer (Jefferson)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19

A.M.
9:30 IAA General Session (Kiel Auditorium)

P.M.
1:30 Group Conferences
Organization-Publicity (Jefferson)
National Legislative Program (Jefferson)
Schools (Jefferson)
Roads and Property Taxation (DeSoto)
Health and Safety, Animal Health (Bishop Tuttle Auditorium)
Marketing (DeSoto)
4:00 District Conferences and Caucuses (Kiel Auditorium)
7:30 IAA General Session (Kiel Auditorium)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20

A.M.
9:30 IAA General Session (Kiel Auditorium)

P.M.
1:00 IAA General Session (Jefferson)

Headline illustration shows the Kiel Auditorium in St. Louis where sessions of the IAA's 33rd annual meeting will be held Nov. 17-20.

annual meeting.

Each morning at 6 o'clock during the convention IAA leaders will be interviewed on a farm program over Station KMOX featuring news of the annual meeting. Among the men scheduled to talk are President Shuman, George E. Metzger, secretary of organization and information; L. L. Colvis, secretary of marketing; I. E. Parett, secretary of general services; and Miss Pearl Barnes, president, Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

Farm Bureau people in St. Louis Sunday night, Nov. 16 are invited to attend a radio quiz show at KMOX at which four Farm Bureau people from Illinois and four from the Missouri Farm Bureau will be featured. The program is called "The Quiz of Two Cities" but in this case will be the battle of two states.

The program starts at 8 p.m. and all persons wishing to attend this radio program should write for tickets to Roy Johnson, Director of Special Services, Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 East Ohio, Chicago 5, Ill., or Station KMOX in St. Louis.

Radio Station WLS of Chicago also plans to make a broadcast from the St. Louis meeting.

Arrangements have been made to house a large influx of Farm Bureau people and although the housing situation has eased somewhat, visitors to the convention are advised to have housing accommodations reserved before going to St. Louis.

National Farm Show
Nov. 29-Dec. 7 Set For Chicago

ANOTHER major farm event has been added to the agricultural calendar for the week of Nov. 29 through Dec. 7 in Chicago.

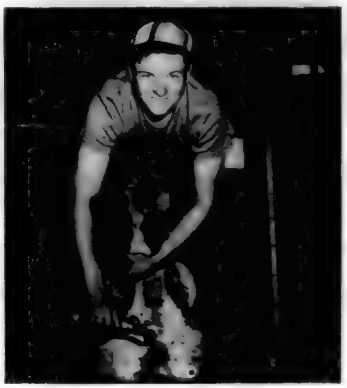
The new event is the National Farm Show to be held in the Chicago Coliseum, 1513 South Wabash Avenue. Theme of the show will be new and better ways of doing things on the farm. Special tickets at a reduced price of 40 cents each may be obtained at local county Farm Bureaus.

It is expected that all the new developments in farm machinery and other lines of the farm business will be represented at the show. In addition there will be 12,000 square feet of space devoted to 4-H club exhibits.

The Illinois Agricultural Association also will be represented by a booth among the educational exhibits of the National Farm Show. In addition to the exhibits the latest industrial movies will be shown during the afternoons and evenings to supplement two major shows to be given daily.

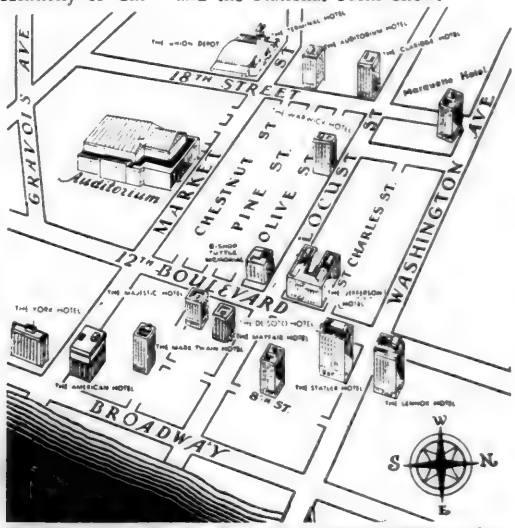
Included on the advisory committee of the National Farm Show are Charles B. Shuman, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association and Dean H. P. Rusk of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Mayor Martin H. Kennelly of Chicago has proclaimed Nov. 29 through Dec. 7 as National Farm Week in Chicago. During that week Chicago will be agricultural center of the world with the national 4-H Club Congress, the International Live Stock Exposition and the National Farm Show.



Max Corzatt, 17, (above) with Conrad Taylor, 18, both of Warren county, will represent Illinois in the National 4-H shearing contest during the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago Dec. 2, 3, and 5. Corzatt was first in the Illinois State Fair contest. Taylor was second.

This is the Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis where half the sessions of the IAA annual meeting will be held Nov. 17-20.



This is a map of the St. Louis area showing buildings where sessions of the IAA meeting will be held Nov. 17-20.

OFFER PLAN TO IMPROVE SERVICE OF FARM BUREAU

IMPATIENCE with the government's sluggish attempts to coordinate the activities of agricultural agencies was expressed by President Charles B. Shuman of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Springfield Sept. 29.

President Shuman, with other IAA officials, discussed numerous Farm Bureau questions before a gathering of several hundred Farm Bureau presidents, farm advisers, and other Farm Bureau leaders, several of whom expressed their opinions from the floor.

Other matters discussed included rural school consolidation, taxation of cooperatives, conduct of County Farm Bureau annual meetings, associate membership in Farm Bureau, and organization of county committees on issues of statewide importance.

President Shuman expressed concern at the slow progress of the Soil Conservation Service, which he said has spent $275,000,000 in 12 years to reach only six per cent of the nation's farms.

He cited the four agencies now carrying on the soil conservation program and asked for more sensible coordination and less waste and duplication. It is confusing to farmers, he said, with so many federal employes trying to do the same thing. All four agencies are carrying on educational and demonstrational programs in soil conservation practices.

"If we are to avert national disaster," President Shuman said, "we must accelerate the program of soil conservation as provided under the Agricultural Coordination Bill of 1947."

The Agricultural Coordination Bill provides that the Soil Conservation Service become a division of the extension service; eliminates regional SCS offices; transfers research work of SCS to experiment stations; gives more authority to SCS districts; and provides that all educational and technical assistance on soil conservation be supplied through the extension service.

George E. Metzger, secretary of the IAA division of organization and information, called attention to abuses in the acquisition of associate membership and cited examples of associate members without thought to the welfare of agriculture evidently acquiring membership simply to obtain Farm Bureau privileges.

President Shuman commented that perhaps the associate membership situation requires drastic action in view of the findings presented by Secretary Metzger.

Pointing out the shortcomings of most county Farm Bureau annual meetings, Metzger asked for better planned programs. The program, he said, should be well organized so it never drags. Make business reports short and snappy and limit your speakers to one or two good ones.

President Shuman added that the annual meeting may be the only contact some members have with Farm Bureau so it should be good.

Taking up the question of consolidation of rural schools, John K. Cox, IAA director of rural school relations, said that there had been less "land-grabbing," of rural school areas by more aggressive neighbors since the people had become better informed on the practice of land grabbing and how it can be stopped.

(*Continued on page 7*)

TO IMPROVE the effectiveness of Farm Bureau service and give county leaders a better chance to mold opinion at both state and county levels, a plan of action was presented to Farm Bureau Leaders in Springfield by I. E. Parett, secretary of general services for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The plan has the approval of the public relations committee of the IAA and the IAA board of directors.

Stated simply, it calls for the establishment in each county of four committees on 1. Organization-Information, 2. Marketing, 3. Public Relations, and 4. Business Service. These committees would work with similar groups at the state level.

Farm Bureau leaders have felt for some time that too much has been asked of the county Farm Bureau president. The burden on one man has prevented the county Farm Bureau from being as effective as it might be if the responsibility were shared with other county leaders.

Explaining the plan and its purposes, Parett said: "Problems arising at both county and state levels often require quick action by well-informed, trained leaders. This is particularly true in the field of legislation.

Following are the recommendations as presented by Secretary Parett:

A. Organization-Information — Committees of three men in each county, one of whom acts as chairman, are recommended. Further organization within the committee itself seems advisable because one man should be designated as an organization specialist, another on Publicity and Information matters, and a third on Rural Youth.

B. Marketing — Each county is asked to have a Marketing committee of five members, one of whom should be chairman. The five branches of marketing to be directed by this committee are Livestock, Grain, Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable, and Wool.

C. Public Relations — Considering the

department directors on duty in the General Service division, the committee recommends that County Public Relations Committees consist of five men. Each department director would closely cooperate with a different member of the county committee. Each of the five men would represent one of the following activities: 1. Taxation, 2. Schools, 3. Roads, 4. Safety and Health, and 5. Animal Disease Control.

D. Business Service — A committee of three men, appointed from the County Farm Bureau board of directors, should be given the responsibility of reviewing contractual relations between subsidiaries and affiliated companies. Matters involving auditing service, insurance, and feed distributorship are typical examples of problems which this committee might logically consider.

Committee chairmen are expected to: 1. Attend Illinois Agricultural Association district meetings. 2. Attend Illinois Agricultural Association Annual Meeting and be present at committee conference. 3. Attend Illinois Agricultural Association State Leader conferences, when requested.

4. Make a report of the activities of his committee to the County Farm Bureau board of directors who in turn may order the report presented at the Annual Meeting of the County Farm Bureau. 5. Submit any resolutions his committee would like to see adopted at the IAA Annual Meeting to his Farm Bureau secretary for presentation to the board of directors.

6. Contact IAA directors for help in local situations which his committee cannot solve if his local county Farm Bureau board approves such action. 7. Cooperate with his committee in their interviews with government officials.

8. Fill out and return annual report forms sent out by IAA. They are intended to show the scope of activity of each county committee. 9. Call his committee together at least four times each year to discuss problems existing at township, county, state, or national level. Any problems requiring IAA action or consideration should be reported to the IAA as promptly as possible.

The IAA will cooperate with county committees as follows: 1. Department directors will meet with committees when requested to do so by county Farm Bureau boards of directors through county committee chairmen, Farm Bureau presidents, or other delegated persons. He will work with the committee in the solution of a local problem. 2. Under similar circumstances, department directors will attend and speak at mass meetings in the county or district.

3. When County Farm Bureaus employ people to work on local projects, the IAA will, upon request of the County Farm Bureau and to the extent personnel is available, assist in directing their activities. 4. Publicity and news stories will be mailed to respective chairmen and to Farm Advisers for use in Farm Bureau publications.

5. Timely information will be carried in letters from the IAA department director direct to his county chairman. Farm Advisers will receive copies of the letters. 6. Meetings of an area nature may also be called by IAA directors for the purpose of informing chairmen.

7. IAA directors may arrange programs at District Meetings for the best interest of the county committee plan. A certain district may elect to have one section on tax and another on marketing. This can be accomplished by department directors working with chairmen in separate groups at the same hour. 8. Sectional conferences held in connection with the Illinois Agricultural Association Annual Meeting will feature programs for county committeemen. Proper recognition will be given county committees.

9. Illinois Agricultural Association State Leader Conferences will offer many legislative facts of current interest to county committees. 10. Illinois Agricultural Association will mail chairmen and Farm Advisers forms for listing committeemen by name, address, designation and telephone number; and annual forms intended to show the scope of activity of each county committee.

(*Continued from page 6*)

President Shuman urged sanity in school reorganization moves and expressed the hope that county School Survey Committees would finish their reports as soon as possible.

"Land grabbing," he said should be defeated by opposing all consolidation not approved by the county school committee. Think of your children first. And insist on farmer representation on your boards of education.

Turning to the problem of taxation of cooperatives, Donald Kirkpatrick, IAA counsel, said Congress intended to encourage farmer co-ops but developments "seem to point to the fact that some have gone further than intended." The IAA, Kirkpatrick said, would gladly join a move to avoid tax abuses in cooperatives.

"The position of your organization," Kirkpatrick continued, "can be defended anywhere."

The real intention of the "tax cooperatives" people, President Shuman added is to destroy cooperatives. The taxation they speak of is merely a smoke screen.

Practically all statewide cooperatives affiliated with the IAA are not income tax exempt, Shuman reiterated.

"Co-ops like these pay practically the same taxes as any other business. Patronage refunds are taxed when received by members," Shuman said. "Any other business could make the same arrangement with its customers and receive the same exemption."

THE Rutledge and Camron Saw and Grist Mill on the Sangamon river at New Salem State Park is the ninth of our series of cover pictures illustrating pictureseque and historic scenes. Lincoln lived at New Salem from 1831 to 1837.

In the fall of 1828 John M. Camron and his uncle, James Rutledge, settled on the ridge which later became the town of New Salem. Rutledge and Camron were millwrights by trade. They built houses for their families in the fall and the following spring began the construction of the dam and the mill. Pens were built of logs and weighted with rock and sunk in the river and then filled to the top with "1000 wagon loads of stone". The site was thoroughly excavated and the restoration is on the exact spot of the original.

All posts and timbers are in the identical location. Denton Offut leased the mill in 1831 and Lincoln aided in its operation for a few months. Camron sold the mill in 1832 or 1833 and the second mill was built in approximately the same location several years later.

Front Cover

URGE MERGER OF FEDERAL FARM AGENCIES

OFFER PLAN TO IMPROVE SERVICE OF FARM BUREAU

President T. J. Culbertson of the Effingham County Farm Bureau rises to ask a question during Farm Bureau leaders meeting in Springfield.

This is the Havana River Grain Company elevator shown in the last stages of completion during the first annual meeting of the organization in October. Meeting was held in tent at base of elevator.

Havana River Company *passes Milestone in* Cooperative Grain Marketing

WITH an impressive record for a year-old baby, the Havana River Grain Company marked its first anniversary in October full of confidence for the years ahead.

Credit for the success of the new river company at Havana goes to the farmers loyal to the Farm Bureau-type cooperative tradition and with firm faith in the company's eventual success.

An indication of this success is shown in the records of grain handled by the company since its organization to Oct. 1, 1947 — corn, 568,839 bu.; wheat, 486,921 bu.; soybeans, 54,319 bu.; oats, 38,906 bu.; rye, 102,629 bu. for a total of 1,251,614 bushels of grain.

Elevator Finished June 20

Much of this was handled by the old elevator, taken over by the new company, until the new 70,000 bushel elevator on the Illinois river bank was finished June 20, 1947.

For their cooperation and help in the organization of the Havana River Grain Company, President Howard Stone commended George E. Metzger, secretary of the IAA division of organization and information, and George H. Iftner, acting director of Illinois Grain Terminals Inc., with which the Havana company is affiliated.

Pointing to the massive elevator structure outside the tent where he gave the principal address, Metzger said: "I appreciate these fine structures and I know they will function well, but if they do not help raise the standard of living out on your farm, then I would say they are not worth while.

"You feel they are worth while. But you must go further. You must take fuller advantage of the corporate structure to carry on in scope as wide as your competition or you will get into difficulty.

"Now where do we go from here?" he asked. "You have a tremendous investment here. It calls for large terminal outlets. We must proceed to push that program now."

Outlines History

Iftner outlined the history of the Havana River Grain Company from the time it was first discussed in 1936 through the meetings in 1940 and in 1941 when the project was abandoned for lack of adequate financial support.

In 1944, Iftner continued, a meeting was held with representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Illinois Grain Corporation, Indiana Grain Cooperative and surrounding County Farm Bureaus. At that time it was agreed that Indiana Grain would undertake to build a terminal elevator on the river at Decatur, Ala., when the Havana group was ready to erect a new elevator and equip it with barge-loading facilities. Organization of the Havana River Grain Company followed a few months later.

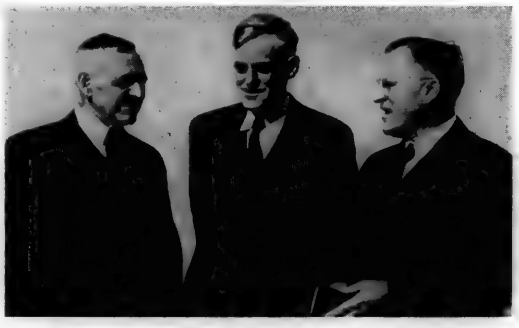
Manager Fred Watts Jr., addressed the annual meeting and reflected the confidence of the elevator membership in its future and asked for full support of Farm Bureau people.

Full Board Reelected

All members of the board of directors were reelected. They are: Howard Stone, president, Mason county; Andrew Larson, Mason; Leo Walters, McDonough; Alex Howe, Mason; Clarence Fulks, Fulton; W. Irving Brown, Menard; J. P. Armstrong, Cass and F. C. Sparks, Logan.

The Havana River Grain Company is one of the strong links in the chain of river houses being constructed along the Illinois and Mississippi rivers for coordinated terminal marketing operations under the direction of the Illinois Agricultural Association's Illinois Grain Terminals, Inc.

SEE A DREAM COME TRUE



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Standing before the gray walls of the Havana River Grain Company elevator are three who have done much to make the company a success. Left to right: George Metzger, IAA; Howard Stone, Havana company president; and George Iftner, IAA.

IT PAYS TO KEEP PULLET FLOCKS FOR *Tuberculosis* CONTROL

Afflicted with tuberculosis, these chickens are listless and have long toenails, two very evident symptoms of the disease. Internal organs are generally covered with whitish to yellowish spots.

By DR. DON VAN HOUWELING, Director
IAA Veterinary Medical Relations Department

"HOW long have you been keeping only pullet flocks, Mr. Rayburn?"

"This is the sixth year, Dr. Logan."

"Well, if we find any reactors in your flock I'll be surprised!"

Dr. W. C. Logan was referring to the tuberculosis test which they had just completed in the Rayburn laying flock. This was part of Dr. Logan's work in conjunction with a survey he is conducting in Illinois to determine the incidence of T.B. in chickens and swine for the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Why do you say that Doc?"

"We hardly ever find T.B. infection in flocks where it has been the practice for several years to keep hens only through their first year of egg production."

"Do you mean that disposing of our old laying hens each year as our pullets begin to lay keeps T.B. out of our chickens?"

"The results of my work over the past eight years has certainly proved that without any doubt. Isn't that why you have been keeping only pullet flocks?"

Disease is Infectious

"No," Rayburn was thoughtful for a moment. "I started that after I read that it was more profitable to produce eggs if hens were kept only one year."

"That's true too, Mr. Rayburn, but we advocate the practice for the control of tuberculosis in chickens and in hogs."

"Gosh! Do hogs have T.B. too?"

"They surely do. One out of every 14 hogs killed in federally inspected packing houses last year showed evidence of T.B. The meat condemned as unfit for human consumption due to lesions of tuberculosis was valued at two million dollars last year!"

"What does T.B. in chickens have to do with that?"

"Most tuberculosis in hogs comes from chickens. If the chickens on the farm are diseased more than likely the hogs will pick up the infection. Then when the hogs are slaughtered they show T.B. lesions and meat is condemned."

"Well, I guess that's the packers loss and a joke on him, isn't it?"

It's More Profitable

"No, I'm sorry to say, the packers pass that loss onto you hog raisers. They know, from experience how much meat will be lost as unfit for food due to tuberculosis in the hogs they buy and make allowances for it in buying, just like they do for conformation and quality."

"Well, I'll be darned, Minnie and I sure didn't know we were keeping T.B. out of our chickens and hogs by keeping our layers only one year. We only knew we made more money that way. You know, Doc, I don't see why anybody keeps hens after their first laying year if they consider those things."

"We don't think anybody should, Mr. Rayburn, unless they have especially valuable blood lines in their flock they want to maintain. Of course, they can keep T.B. in check by testing their flocks, but that's too expensive for the average farm flock."

"Well, thanks a lot, Dr. Logan for the information, and I'll be seeing you Friday when you come to read the test on our chickens."

When Dr. Logan reads the tuberculosis test, which consists of injecting a drop or two of tuberculin into the wattle of a chicken, he also culls them for other diseases and laying. When he makes the test for T.B. in chickens he tries to get permission to test the hogs on the farm that are kept for breeding purposes. At the completion of the test the whole picture is discussed with the owners, and he explains to them the advantages of keeping only pullet flocks for laying purposes.

There are accurate statistical facts to confirm the above conversation between Dr. Logan and Mr. Rayburn. The U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1944 established that 19.4 per cent of laying birds died each year. A substantial portion of that death loss in the old hen flocks of the Corn Belt States is T.B. and the monetary loss would amount to millions each year.

Dr. Logan's own records prove that 57 per cent of the mixed flocks (young and old) tested were infected, and 6.9 per cent of the individual birds reacted to the T.B. test. Compare that with 14.1 per cent of the all-pullet flocks tested which are infected with .83 per cent of the individual birds reacting. When tuberculosis did occur in pullet flocks it was practically always on farms where pullet flocks had been maintained but a few years. These tests were made on more than 1,000 flocks and approximately 180,000 birds.

Birds Lose Weight

During one survey reacting swine were found on 12 farms where chickens did not have the infection, but in these cases Dr. Logan was able to trace the infection in the hogs back to the farm from which they had originated and demonstrate infected chickens on those farms.

Usually the first sign of the disease noticed is that a bird is "going light" as the poultry man says. This loss of weight is phenomenal in birds in which the disease is well advanced. Picking up one of these birds is like picking up

(*Continued on page* 21)

CHAMPION CONTOUR PLOWMAN

This is an IAA Cameraman's air view of plowmen in action during the state contour plowing contest near Sibley.

LLOYD SHAFER of Livingston county, a husky 28-year-old farmer and former navy pilot, won the first official state contour plowing contest held recently near Sibley in Ford county.

Shafer also won a special safety award for being the most careful plowman to enter the match, making him twice a champion in one day.

It was a profitable afternoon's work for Shafer. He won $100 as first prize money in the plowing contest and an extra $15 for the safety award. Living in nearby Chatsworth, Shafer traveled only 12 miles from his farm home to the contest grounds.

The plowing contest was directed by the state soil conservation board which designated the Ford County Farm Bureau as the host for this year.

It was a grueling 60 minute test of skill for the 13 plowmen entered in the contest. Eleven county winners and last year's state champion and runner-up competed.

Like the other contestants, all young men, Shafer said he has had plenty of experience straight-furrow plowing but little of plowing on the contour.

Shafer got started contouring two years ago after he came back from the navy and saw how much of the soil on his father's farm was slipping away.

The special safety award was presented to Shafer by W. W. Whitlock, director of safety for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

In making the award, Whitlock said that Shafer was, in general, a very careful driver. He kept an eye out for the milling crowd, slowed down around the ends, and had stripped his tractor free from danger hazards. Shafer said flying in the navy had made him safety conscious.

Farm Adviser Arnold Rowand of Ford county said this was the first official Illinois state contour plowing contest. Last year an unofficial contest, held at Gibson City, was won by Everett Erwin of Ford county. Plans for the future call for large field demonstrations of conservation practices during the contest, Rowand said.

The placings of the contestants, their county, and final score, were: 1st, Lloyd Shafer, Livingston, 87.5; 2nd, John Hood, Bureau, 83.5; 3rd, Willard Unzicker, Champaign, 82.5; 4th, Richard Green, Kankakee; 5th, Harold Zoller, Iroquois, 80.5; 6th, Wes Homan, Kankakee, 80.2; 7th, Leslie Gustafson, Marshall-Putnam, 78.5; 8th, Hillis Swanson, 78; 9th, Dan Arends, 77; 10th, Everett Erwin, Ford, 75.5; 11th, Charles Gleckler, Edgar, 74.1; 12th, Robert Jeffers, Shelby, 72.5.

Lloyd Shafer waves checks for $100 and $15 after winning the state contour plowing contest near Sibley.

Illinois 4-H'ers Win Over Iowa

THAT crack Hudson township 4-H softball team that won the state championship at the Sports Festival in Champaign can now add another star to its crown.

They whipped the Iowa champs in the 4-H club division during an interstate title game held recently at Bloomington. Hudson claimed a 7-6 victory over the Iowa nine, the Louisa County 4-H team from Wapello, Ia.

The title bout was played on the Farm Bureau field purchased by the McLean County Farm Bureau for 4-H activities. An estimated 500 spectators crowded the diamond to support the Hudson team.

Hudson trailed until the sixth inning but came from behind after a strong rally and held their lead over the Iowa team that had travelled 165 miles to play.

Bob Zimmerman's tricky delivery stopped the Iowans in their tracks until the fourth when Lee Richmond hit a homer with two men on base. Hudson scored a run in the last of the fourth and then scored six runs in the fifth.

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Both squads and officials were given a dinner at the Farm Bureau building after the game with the Hudson Home Bureau serving the dinner.

BOX SCORE

Hudson 4-H	ab	r	h	Louisa Co. Iowa	ab	r	h
Francis, lf	4	1	1	Griffin, ss	3	1	1
Birky, ss	3	1	2	Collins, lf	4	1	2
D. H'shaw, c	4	0	1	Tomfield, rf	3	0	0
V. H'shaw, 3b	2	1	1	Swan, ss	3	0	0
Verkler, 2b	3	0	1	Poge'ler, c	4	0	1
Bright, rf	2	2	1	Bayne, 1b	3	1	0
Beverage, cf	2	1	1	Duncan, 2b	2	1	0
Sigler, 1b	2	0	0	H'ric'n, 1b	0	1	0
Zimmerman, p	2	1	0	Barnes, p	2	1	2

The Farm Bureau POSITION

FARM Bureau's position on a long-range program for agriculture is relatively simple: refine and improve the program now in operation to meet changing conditions. Federation directors voted at their September meeting to stand pat on gains already made rather than junk the present program for an unknown, untried scheme.

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AFBF VIEWS

Based on President Edward A. O'Neal's statement last April to the House Agriculture committee as hearings began on a new farm blueprint, here are AFBF's views on 20 important issues involved:

1. Maximum Production. The only way people can have more is to produce more. The only way to reach and maintain full production is through maintaining a fair relationship among farm prices, industrial prices and wages generally.

Industry and labor must join with agriculture in striving for an economy of abundance. Agriculture cannot continue a policy of full production unless similar policies are followed by industry and labor.

2. Strengthen Basic Laws. AFBF favors the principles and objectives of soil conservation; acreage adjustments and marketing quotas when needed; commodity loans, and surplus disposal as provided by basic agricultural legislation.

Gains which have accrued to farmers under basic laws such as AAA Acts, Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Bankhead Commodity Loan Act, Steagall Price Support Act, and others dating from the early 1930's, must be preserved. It is equally important that these laws be improved and strengthened.

MODERNIZE PARITY

3. Commodity Credit Corporation. Keep CCC as a permanent agency to carry out price support and commodity loan program.

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6. Surplus Control. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas should be used when necessary to control and adjust supplies to total market demands.

7. Act of 1937. The Marketing Agreements Act of 1937 should be strengthened and extended to agricultural commodities not now included.

8. Section 32 Funds. These funds should remain available until expended for disposal and surpluses and development of new uses for surplus farm products.

(*Note: Under Section 32 of the 1935 AAA Act, 30 per cent of the government's custom receipts are earmarked by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to encourage exportation and domestic consumption of surplus agricultural products and to re-establish farmers' purchasing power.—Ed.*).

9. Expanding Consumption. We also favor sound programs for developing new uses and new markets for agricultural commodities; and intensified educational program toward improved nutrition, and a wisely-planned school lunch program.

WORLD TRADE

10. World Trade. Both agriculture and industry need an expanded volume of world trade. Study should be given to the problem of stabilizing prices of the major farm commodities in world trade and to the use of surpluses to relieve malnutrition and human suffering.

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(*Continued on page 21*)

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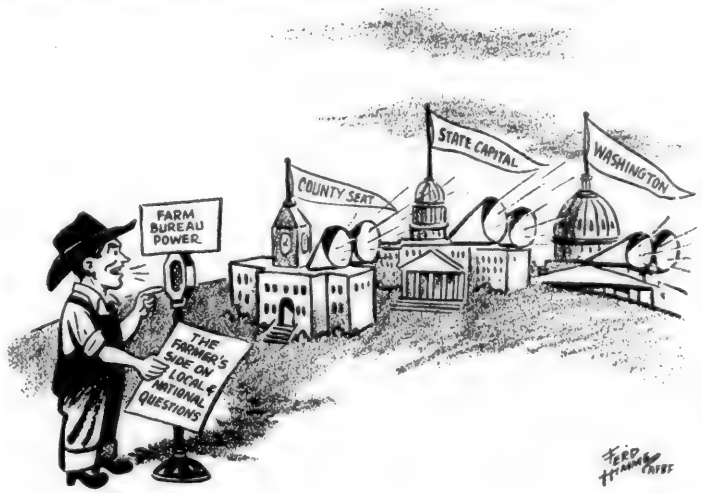

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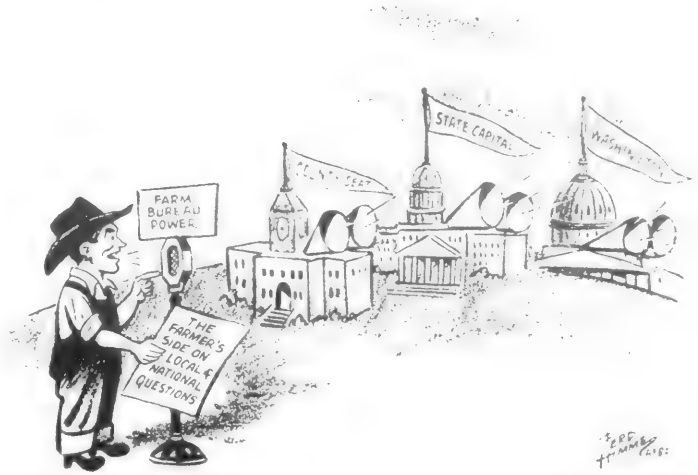


IAA President Charles B. Shuman (left) receives farm safety award for an editorial he wrote in the IAA RECORD. Making award is Maynard Coe, farm safety director of the National Safety Council. Right is W. W. Whitlock, IAA safety director.

SHUMAN EDITORIAL

Wins

NATIONAL HONORS

THE RECORD, Illinois Agricultural Association official publication, has received an award of honor for submitting the best editorial on farm safety entered in a national farm magazine contest sponsored by the National Safety Council.

The winning editorial was written by President Charles B. Shuman in the July-August issue of the IAA RECORD and was entitled *Safety Islands in the Country.*

Leading state and national farm magazines competed in the contest conducted by the National Safety Council, a non-profit organization supported by leading insurance companies, including Country Life Insurance Company.

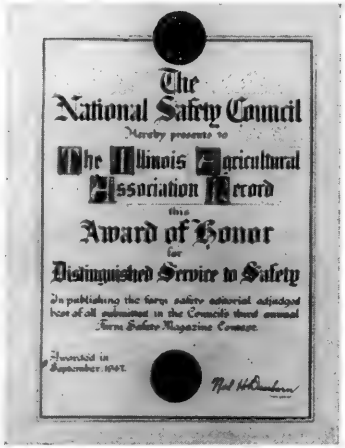
In his editorial President Shuman contrasts the false sense of security on a farm with the obvious dangers of city traffic and concludes that the farm is not a haven of safety.

The award was presented to President Shuman by Maynard H. Coe, director, farm division of the National Safety Council.

In granting the award the judges said the editorial was "short and concise with an appropriate title, gripping with the use of examples, an editorial in the true sense."

The RECORD was one of seven magazines to win one of the National Safety Council's awards of honor for distinguished service to farm safety.

Better Farming Methods, The Southern Planter, and *The Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer,* were picked for the national, regional and state magazine winners, respectively, for their work in promoting farm safety week held this year during July 20-26.



The National Safety Council
Hereby presents to
The Illinois Agricultural Association Record
this
Award of Honor
for
Distinguished Service to Safety
In publishing the farm safety editorial adjudged best of all submitted in the Council's third annual Farm Safety Magazine Contest.
Awarded in September, 1947.

Above is a reproduction of the scroll awarded to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record in the National Safety Council's farm safety contest.

The Farm Journal won first honors in the photograph division with a picture of five farmers who had lost arms or fingers in accidents.

Successful Farming won first for the best original feature story on farm accidents told by the magazine by the use of pictures. *The Illinois Granger* won honors for the best farm safety cover.

The judges were Harold Swanson, assistant editor, college of agriculture, St. Paul; Walter John, director of information, USDA Production and Marketing Administration; and Maynard H. Coe of the National Safety Council.

"Special commendation goes to the efforts being made by the smaller magazines for their participation which, in spite of the paper shortage and other handicaps, are giving vigorous and intelligent support to farm accident prevention."

This is the first year the IAA RECORD has entered the contest and is also the first year that the best cover, best photograph, best original feature, and best editorial divisions of the contest have been offered.

FARM YOUTH IN CHICAGO INVITED TO VISIT IAA

FARM BUREAU and the Illinois Agricultural Association seldom look with favor on the migration of young people from rural areas to large cities.

The IAA realizes, however, that many are determined to try life in nearby cities like Chicago. It is with this thought in mind that we invite young farm people arriving in Chicago to visit the personnel department of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Perhaps there is an opportunity to suit you in your own farm organization.

If you can find a job with us, your farm background will be of great value to you. It will be of value to the IAA. We do not wish to lure youngsters away from the farm but invite those to see us who are planning to come to Chicago.

The Association offers a wide variety of clerical jobs — general office work, typing, stenography, bookkeeping, and office machines. The new office building provides a modern office environment. Salaries are based on prevailing area rates and promotions are made from within.

The housing situation remains serious and anyone moving to Chicago should make certain of living accommodations.

If you plan to move to Chicago and will be looking for work, write to the personnel department. In your letter you might mention what kind of job you feel qualified for, and also when you expect to be available for work.

CORN DRYER INSURANCE

When a corn dryer is used in connection with a farm building, a permit for such use must be attached to the fire insurance policy covering such building and its contents if insurance protection is to remain in force.

Farmers who contemplate the use of a corn dryer should see their fire insurance representative and make arrangements for a permit.

The permit will be issued for periods of 90 days, as desired, for a charge as provided by the official rate making organization in Illinois.

The dryer itself will not be protected unless it is specifically insured. The amounts of coverage on the building, contents, or the dryer during the period of operation may, if the insured desires, be for lesser amounts than that carried in the regular policy.

SHORTS IN THE NEWS

G. W. BUNTING has resigned as research director for the Illinois Farm Supply Company to become manager of the Central Farmers' Fertilizers Company, and organization of wholesale agricultural cooperatives serving mid-western states.

Bunting joined the staff of the Illinois Farm Supply Company in 1931 and has been its oldest staff member in point of service working for the company for nearly 17 years.

Leonard L. Fuchs has been hired as farm adviser for Pike county, succeeding W. B. Bunn who transferred to Champiagn county in April. Fuchs graduated from the University of Illinois in 1942 then served in the army.

C. L. Banner replaces D. E. Warren as farm adviser in Ogle county. Banner has taught vocational agriculture for the last 12 years, graduating from the University of Illinois in 1932.

R. H. Roll has resigned as farm adviser in Greene county but will remain in Carrollton to teach G. I. classes and operate a feed, seed, and fertilizer business. Roll came to Greene in 1942 after having worked in Gallatin county as farm adviser since 1935. Before this he taught vocational agriculture at Eldorado. He was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1922.

F. B. Hoppin is the new farm adviser in Hamilton county. He succeeds Glen F. Sons.

HERE'S CHANCE TO WIN MONEY

HERE'S your chance to win prizes of $15, $10, $5, $3, $2, or $1 cash awards for first through sixth place winners in the safety jingle contest.

Read over the captions under the Uncle Henry cartoons and complete the last two lines under the final cartoon. Sample completion is as follows for this line:

"Make friendliness and courtesy
"Always your aim."

Send in the last two lines you have completed, together with your name, address, and Farm Bureau to which you belong (state in whose name Farm Bureau membership is held), to —

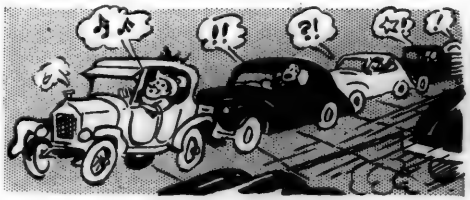
Department of Safety and Public Health
Illinois Agricultural Association
43 E. Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

Contest is open to Farm Bureau members and their families. Entries must be postmarked by at least December 1, 1947. All entries become the property of the judges whose decisions will be final. Results will be published in the January, 1948 edition of the IAA RECORD.

Remember the dead line is December 1. So send your entries in right away.

**In following these rules
Most wrecks we'll avert:**

1. Make all the stops, Then no one'll get hurt;



2. Drive at a speed, Both reasonable and sane;

3. Keep eyes on the road, Not on crops up the lane;

4. With good brakes and equipment, Few you will maim;

5. . . . . .

IAA President Charles B. Shuman (left) receives farm safety award for an editorial he wrote in the IAA RECORD. Making award is Maynard Coe, farm safety director of the National Safety Council. Right is W. W. Whitlock, IAA safety director.

SHUMAN EDITORIAL *Wins* NATIONAL HONORS

THE RECORD, Illinois Agricultural Association official publication, has received an award of honor for submitting the best editorial on farm safety entered in a national farm magazine contest sponsored by the National Safety Council.

The winning editorial was written by President Charles B. Shuman in the July-August issue of the IAA RECORD and was entitled *Safety Islands in the Country*.

Leading state and national farm magazines competed in the contest conducted by the National Safety Council, a non-profit organization supported by leading insurance companies, including Country Life Insurance Company.

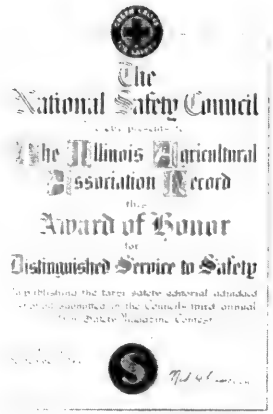
In his editorial President Shuman contrasts the false sense of security on a farm with the obvious dangers of city traffic and concludes that the farm is not a haven of safety.

The award was presented to President Shuman by Maynard H. Coe, director, farm division of the National Safety Council.

In granting the award the judges said the editorial was "short and concise with an appropriate title, gripping with the use of examples, an editorial in the true sense."

The RECORD was one of seven magazines to win one of the National Safety Council's awards of honor for distinguished service to farm safety.

Better Farming Methods, The Southern Planter, and *The Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer*, were picked for the national, regional and state magazine winners, respectively, for their work in promoting farm safety week held this year during July 20-26.


The National Safety Council
The Illinois Agricultural Association Record
Award of Honor
for
Distinguished Service to Safety

Above is a reproduction of the scroll awarded to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record in the National Safety Council's farm safety contest.

The Farm Journal won first honors in the photograph division with a picture of five farmers who had lost arms or fingers in accidents.

Successful Farming won first for the best original feature story on farm accidents told by the magazine by the use of pictures. *The Illinois Granger* won honors for the best farm safety cover.

The judges were Harold Swanson, assistant editor, college of agriculture, St. Paul; Walter John, director of information, USDA Production and Marketing Administration; and Maynard H. Coe of the National Safety Council.

"Special commendation goes to the efforts being made by the smaller magazines for their participation which, in spite of the paper shortage and other handicaps, are giving vigorous and intelligent support to farm accident prevention."

This is the first year the IAA RECORD has entered the contest and is also the first year that the best cover, best photograph, best original feature, and best editorial divisions of the contest have been offered.

FARM YOUTH IN CHICAGO INVITED TO VISIT IAA

FARM BUREAU and the Illinois Agricultural Association seldom look with favor on the migration of young people from rural areas to large cities.

The IAA realizes, however, that many are determined to try life in nearby cities like Chicago. It is with this thought in mind that we invite young farm people arriving in Chicago to visit the personnel department of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Perhaps there is an opportunity to suit you in your own farm organization.

If you can find a job with us, your farm background will be of great value to you. It will be of value to the IAA. We do not wish to lure youngsters away from the farm but invite those to see us who are planning to come to Chicago.

The Association offers a wide variety of clerical jobs — general office work, typing, stenography, bookkeeping, and office machines. The new office building provides a modern office environment. Salaries are based on prevailing area rates and promotions are made from within.

The housing situation remains serious and anyone moving to Chicago should make certain of living accommodations.

If you plan to move to Chicago and will be looking for work, write to the personnel department. In your letter you might mention what kind of job you feel qualified for, and also when you expect to be available for work.

CORN DRYER INSURANCE

When a corn dryer is used in connection with a farm building, a permit for such use must be attached to the fire insurance policy covering such building and its contents if insurance protection is to remain in force.

Farmers who contemplate the use of a corn dryer should see their fire insurance representative and make arrangements for a permit.

The permit will be issued for periods of 90 days, as desired, for a charge as provided by the official rate making organization in Illinois.

The dryer itself will not be protected unless it is specifically insured. The amounts of coverage on the building, contents, or the dryer during the period of operation may, if the insured desires, be for lesser amounts than that carried in the regular policy.

SHORTS IN THE NEWS

G. W. BUNTING has resigned as research director for the Illinois Farm Supply Company to become manager of the Central Farmers' Fertilizers Company, and organization of wholesale agricultural cooperatives serving mid-western states.

Bunting joined the staff of the Illinois Farm Supply Company in 1931 and has been its oldest staff member in point of service working for the company for nearly 17 years.

Leonard L. Fuchs has been hired as farm adviser for Pike county, succeeding W. B. Bunn who transferred to Champiagn county in April. Fuchs graduated from the University of Illinois in 1942 then served in the army.

C. L. Banner replaces D. E. Warren as farm adviser in Ogle county. Banner has taught vocational agriculture for the last 12 years, graduating from the University of Illinois in 1932.

R. H. Roll has resigned as farm adviser in Greene county but will remain in Carrollton to teach G. I. classes and operate a feed, seed, and fertilizer business. Roll came to Greene in 1942 after having worked in Gallatin county as farm adviser since 1935. Before this he taught vocational agriculture at Eldorado. He was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1922.

F. B. Hoppin is the new farm adviser in Hamilton county. He succeeds Glen F. Sons.

HERE'S CHANCE TO WIN MONEY

HERE'S your chance to win prizes of $15, $10, $5, $3, $2, or $1 cash awards for first through sixth place winners in the safety jingle contest.

Read over the captions under the Uncle Henry cartoons and complete the last two lines under the final cartoon. Sample completion is as follows for this line:

"Make friendliness and courtesy
"Always your aim."

Send in the last two lines you have completed, together with your name, address, and Farm Bureau to which you belong (state in whose name Farm Bureau membership is held), to —

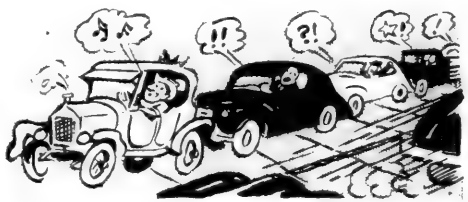
Department of Safety and Public Health
Illinois Agricultural Association
43 E. Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

Contest is open to Farm Bureau members and their families. Entries must be postmarked by at least December 1, 1947. All entries become the property of the judges whose decisions will be final. Results will be published in the January, 1948 edition of the IAA RECORD.

Remember the dead line is December 1. So send your entries in right away.

**In following these rules
Most wrecks we'll avert:**

1. Make all the stops, Then no one'll get hurt;



2. Drive at a speed, Both reasonable and sane;

3. Keep eyes on the road, Not on crops up the lane;

4. With good brakes and equipment, Few you will maim;

5. . . . . .

HEAVYWEIGHTS

TOP MARKET AT

MACON CO-OP

This is one of the 64 finely-formed barrows which averaged a profitable $25 per cwt., when sold through the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association by Dean Samuels of DeWitt county.

HERE'S a hog story to top the best fish story you've heard this season. And Dean Samuels of De Witt county can prove it's true.

Samuels breeds good hogs and he often sells them when they weigh heavy. But not like the 500 pound whoppers pictured here.

The day of the big hog has passed but here is a case where a shrewd hogman made money, and lots of it, holding his heavies off the market and putting even more gain on them.

He first offered these Chester White barrows for sale around the first of September to the Macon County Marketing Association. They offered him $20 a hundred, top figure for the day's market on heavy hogs.

Samuels said he guessed he would wait a while. He was sure heavy hogs would advance sharply. His hunch paid off. He went back two weeks later. The local co-op yards offered him a $25 bid on Sept. 17.

Samuels delivered the hogs. He made $1592.50 by waiting just two weeks. And he took home a check for $7962.50 for only 64 hogs, the price 10 years ago of a good 80-acre farm.

The hog shipment was made up of 64 uniform Chester White barrows, weighing a total of 21,850 pounds or an average of 497.6 pounds. They were purchased by Wilson & Company and dressed out well in the packing plant.

Samuels lives near Clinton and is a good Farm Bureau member in DeWitt county.

International WILL USHER IN WINTER SHOW SEASON

AMERICA'S largest live stock show, the International Live Stock Exposition and Horse Show, will celebrate its 48th anniversary Nov. 29 through Dec. 6.

It will be held in the International Amphitheatre at the Chicago Stock Yards.

This huge exposition annually attracts a showing of between 12,000 and 14,000 animals, the finest specimens of the meat-making breeds of live stock, from all parts of the United States and Canada.

An attendance in excess of 400,000 is anticipated this year, officials of the show report.

Chief entertainment feature of the Exposition are the famous International Horse Shows, which will take place daily through the 8-day run of the show.

The 25th anniversary of the International Grain and Hay Show will take place this year in connection with the live stock exposition. It is the largest competitive farm crops competition in the world.

The 26th annual 4-H Club Congress will be held in Chicago coincident with the International.

The opening week-end will feature Junior activities at the International. The Junior Live Stock Judging contest will take place as a pre-opening event on Friday, Nov. 28; and the Junior Live Stock Feeding Contest, in which boys and girls will show beeves, lambs, and hogs of their own raising, will be on all day Saturday, Nov. 29. Both of these contests are open to 4-H and vocational agricultural club members. The Collegiate Live Stock Judging contest will also be held on Saturday, Nov. 29.

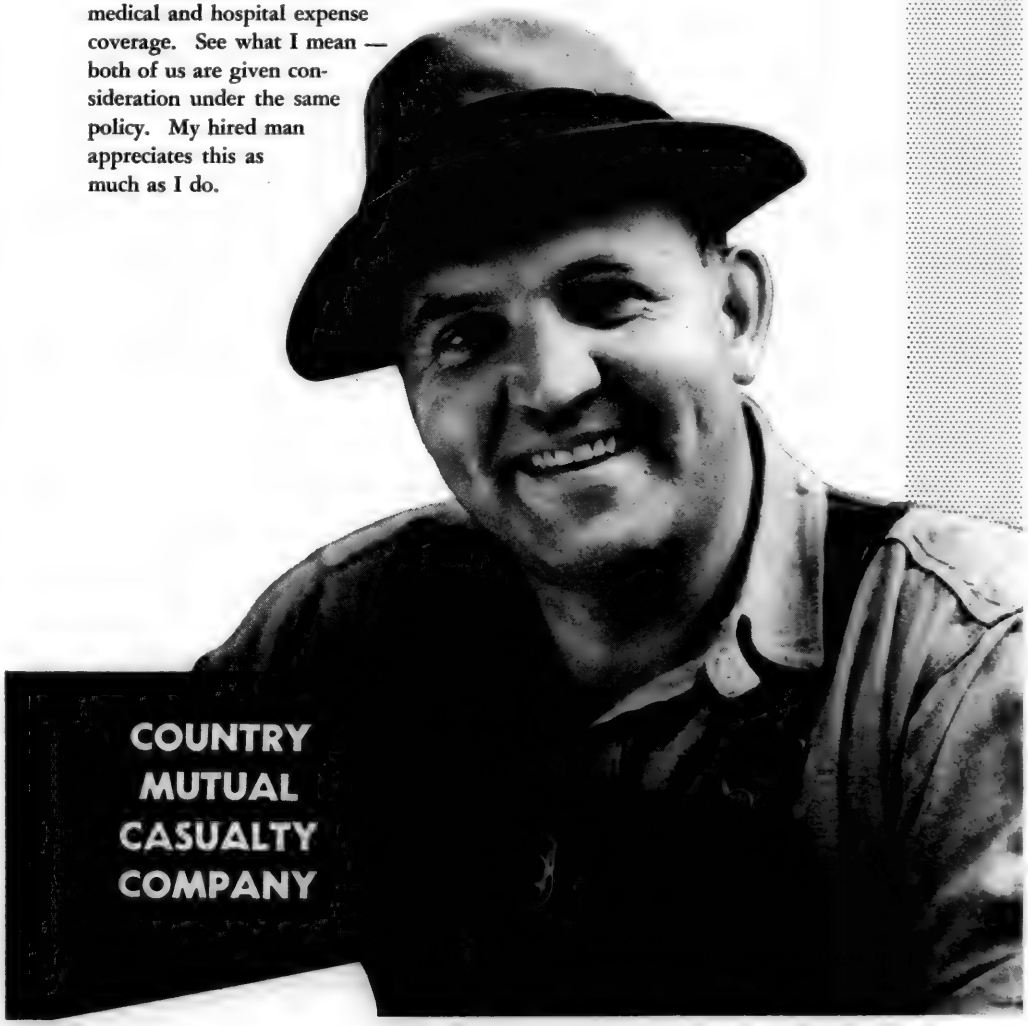
The open steer classes will be judged on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 1 and 2, of the International week, and selection of the grand champion steer — high-light winner of the week — is set for 2 p.m., Tuesday, Dec. 2.

All of the steer classes at this year's Exposition will be judged by Richard S. deQuincey, a noted Hereford and Shorthorn breeder of Bodenham, Hereford, England.

Admiring Dean Samuels' consignment of barrows marketed through the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association are, left to right: Gene Kerr, manager, Scott County Marketing Association, Bluffs; Ed Ashton, manager, Macon County Marketing Association, Decatur; and Dorsey Hendricks, yard man at the Decatur yards.

Listen Friend..

I am not big hearted understand, but I am human. This Farmer's General and Employers Liability policy I have lets me "kill two birds with one stone." Anytime my hired man is injured I am protected against any liability that is imposed upon me by law because of his injury. Another thing is that no matter how my hired man is injured as long as it happens while he is helping me farm he has medical and hospital expense coverage. See what I mean — both of us are given consideration under the same policy. My hired man appreciates this as much as I do.



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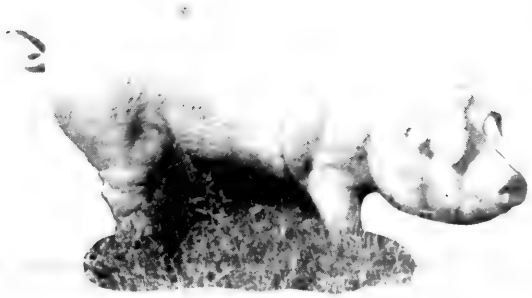

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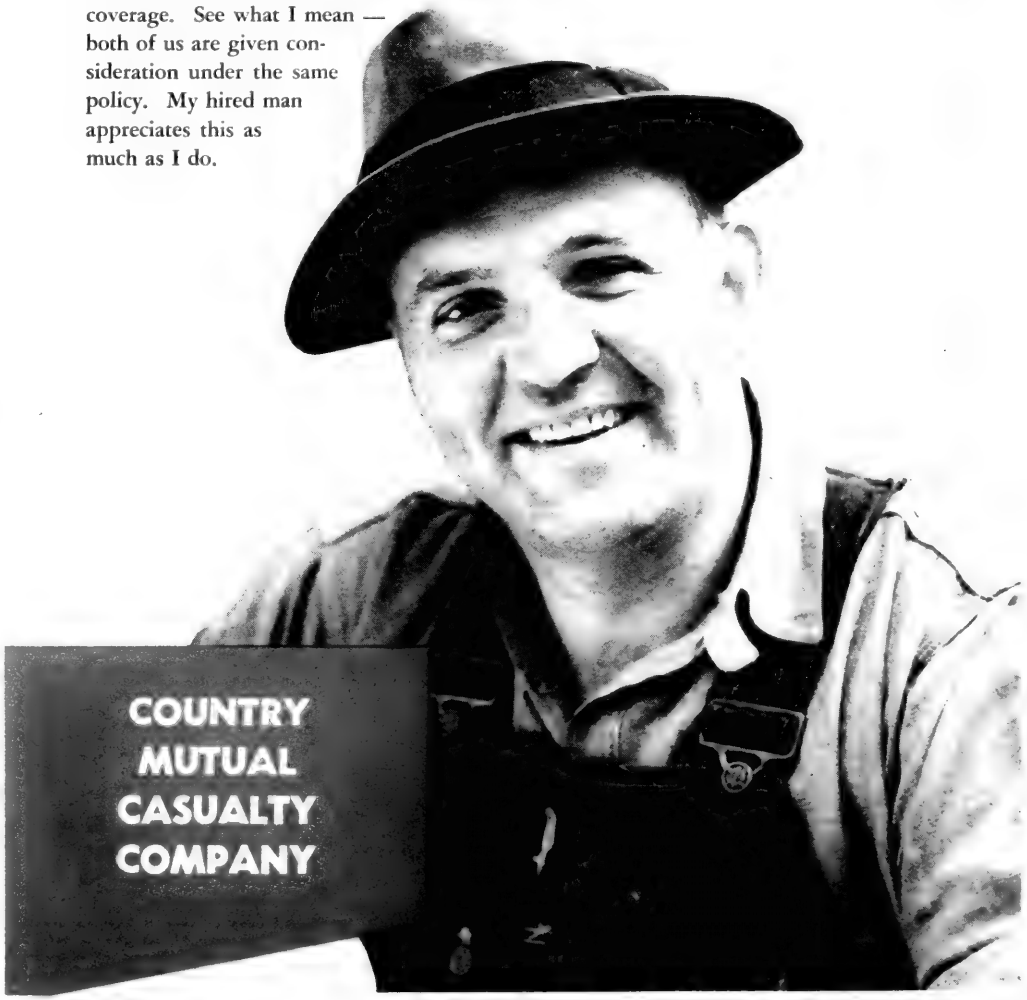


COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

During a disking operation on one of his fields, Director Bunting stops for a moment to chat with his only son, Kemp, 14.

DIRECTOR BUNTING FEEDS SOIL FOR HIGHER YIELDS

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't. Editor, IAA Record

Editor's Note: This is the 10th of a series of articles to acquaint you with the men who represent you on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

* * *

IT HASN'T been easy farming the exhausted lands of southern Illinois during the past 20 to 30 years. Just ask the man who farms some.

But a new day is breaking, thanks to the pioneer work done by some outstanding Farm Bureau men. They have the foresight to see that the future of the land, more than in any other section of Illinois, depends on wise soil conservation practices, rotation, and generous application of necessary plant foods. Lyman Bunting, member of the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors from the 24th congressional district, is one of these men.

A charter member of the Edwards County Farm Bureau, Bunting has been on the board since 1940 and represents the following counties: Clay, Wayne, Edwards, Hamilton, White, Saline, Gallatin, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, and Massac.

Bunting is of slender build and has a smile for just about everyone he meets. After farming in southern Illinois most of his life, he has a touch of the fatalist in his makeup. Director Bunting takes the attitude that misfortune is just part of the farmer's lot and he might just as well take it in stride.

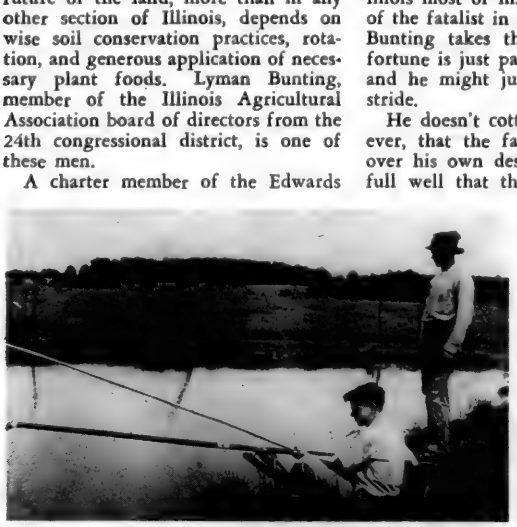
He doesn't cotton to the idea, however, that the farmer has no control over his own destiny. For he knows full well that the best farmer is the man who takes advantage of the best scientific knowledge available.

Does he? See for yourself. Generous applications of nitrogen, potash, and phosphate have doubled his corn yields — from 50 to 120 bushels per acre in one field. That's a pretty good yield for any part of Illinois.

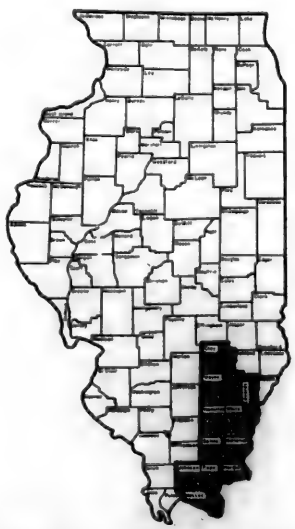
Bunting was born and reared on the farm he now operates. It is owned by his father, a descendant of pioneers who came to the state more than 100 years ago.

He taught school for two years before going into farming. At that time he had the youthful high spirits which told him that something could be done with the land to make it more productive. Some of the land at that time yielded as little as five bushels of wheat to the acre.

Eighty acres of Bunting farm lie in Edwards county and 160 acres in Wayne county. Acreage in corn each year averages about 35 acres; in oats 25 acres; and in wheat, 20 acres. The rest is in hay and pastures. His rotation generally follows this pattern: corn, oats or wheat and hay or pasture. From the timber on the farm, 160,000 board feet of lumber has been taken



IAA Director Bunting has a good-sized pond on his farm generally well-stocked with fish. He is shown with son Kemp, 14, angling for a bite.



Shaded area on map is 24th congressional district represented on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors by Lyman Bunting of Ellery.

Bunting has a great deal of interest in latest farm developments and keeps up-to-date by reading a wide variety of agricultural periodicals.

during the past 18 years. Fifty acres of the Bunting farm is terraced.

Since starting farming, he has tried many methods in an effort to get the best return from the land. He has 98 head of purebred Shropshire sheep, 35 head of purebred Hereford cows and calves and 500 hens. He has had no hogs since he switched to sheep 21 years ago. The farm lies in a natural bowl. Water, therefore, and its drainage offers considerable difficulty in the spring. It is not uncommon for water to cover the fields to a depth of two feet.

Director Bunting is married to the former Della Rigg of Wayne county. They are the parents of two children, Kemp, 14 and Shirley, 12.

He served 13 years as president, two years as secretary, and three years as a director of the Edwards County Farm Bureau. He is now in his ninth year as a director of his local school board and is chairman of his county school survey committee. Connected with his county fire insurance company since the early 20's, he is now serving as treasurer of the organization.

Bunting has been secretary of the Edwards County Shipping Association since 1921 and is a member of the Albion, Illinois Rotary Club.

"For a more prosperous agriculture," Bunting says, "we must avoid depleting the soil. That means we must help the poor farmer make a better living. We need a practical soils program to help poor people on poor land. Such a program must be found and advanced by Farm Bureau and the University of Illinois Extension Service working together."

One of Bunting's favorite pastimes is hunting with his own coon dogs. He is down talking to one of his dogs while relaxing in the back yard.

Rural Youth

By

ELLSWORTH D. LYON

HENRY'S progressive hayride party starting at Cambridge and consisting of a movie and games at Ray Johnson's, a wiener roast with all the trimmings at a nearby timber, and watermelon at Ray's was topped off by an enthusiastic expression for participation in the Skilled Drivers' Club.

OGLE'S recent community service in teaching and leading an evening of square dancing for the Mt. Morris city grade schools PTA was rewarded by a gift of a square dance record album by the PTA. Representatives returning from the State Camp dramatized their reports covering the various classes which the delegates attended. The Forreston Group of this county decorated a float for the Forreston Sauerkraut Day and won first prize to increase the group's treasury.

Virginia Taylor, retiring President of VERMILION, has recently become Mrs. Virginia Taylor Wallen. The new president is Stanley Inglesbe.

DEKALB scheduled a fall banquet, the event being Oct. 25. Fall banquets might be worth considering as a means of starting the year's program.

WASHINGTON County Rural Youthers now boast having more than $1,000 in their treasury, $725 of this amount being made at their food stand at the County Fair. They know how to spend their money too. They sponsored a trip on the Admiral this year with 78 members having a gala time. They sent a softball team to the Sports Festival, two delegates to the Midwest AFBF meeting, three delegates to the Rural Youth Camp, a number of delegates to the IAA convention with plans for a delegation for St. Louis, have had the largest delegation for Farm and Home Week for the last two years, and are now sponsoring a girls bowling team which stands first out of eight teams in the county league. A male quartette is becoming quite popular with its many appearances in public and over the air. This group considers the Talk Fest a most important project and have had representatives at the State Talk Fest.

MARSHALL-PUTNAM is sponsoring a full evening of entertainment. One act plays and musical numbers will be the feature of the evening. The purpose of this entertainment, according to Don Condit, president, will be not to raise money but to provide an opportunity for the young people to participate in dramatics.

LOGAN'S square dance orchestra, caller and dancers, are now working to advance from the B rating received this year at the State Sports Festival to the top rating for next year.

Frank W. Turnbull, PIKE president, reports that his helper, Vice-President Alfred Long, was married in August to Tilda Commire, a member of the group.

PEORIA'S plans for occasional skating parties and barn dances for fun and money are receiving hearty support through attendance, according to a report received from Rus Scheeler, president.

Erwin L. Duzan writes that EDGAR spearheaded the fall program of activities with the County Talk Fest. Plans are under way for a formal dance to be held during the Christmas holidays.

MACOUPIN is striving to spread the story of Rural Youth, and to increase membership among farm boys and girls for their 1948 program. Evelyn Love is the new president.

CLARK is giving special consideration to methods of increasing attendance.

Jo Ann Wingo gives a good report of the cooperation and friendly spirit in the FRANKLIN group. Congratulations, keep going.

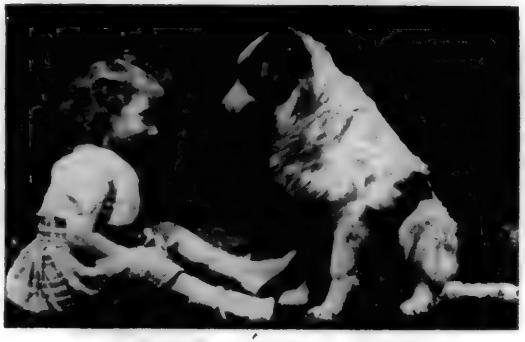
Pictures show two of the activities at the state Rural Youth camp held in September at East Bay Camp near Bloomington. Interpretive dancers (left) are, l. to r., Janis Larson, Marjorie Wadsworth, June Frazier, and Gertrude Sievers, all of Rock Island; Janet and Alice Jacobsen, of Bureau; and Dorothy Magerkurth of Rock Island. Right: A volley ball game is in progress.

Karen Henke of Madison county finds her uncle's shoes take quite a bit to fill. Filling big shoes is one of her favorite pastimes.

FARM BUREAU FOLKS IN PICTURES

Jimmy Boston isn't a bit happy about posing atop an 80-pound pumpkin grown in Clay county.

The Livingston County 4-H Club band plays during an interlude at the Illinois State Farm Sports Festival.



FIVE DOLLAR PICTURE-OF-THE-MONTH

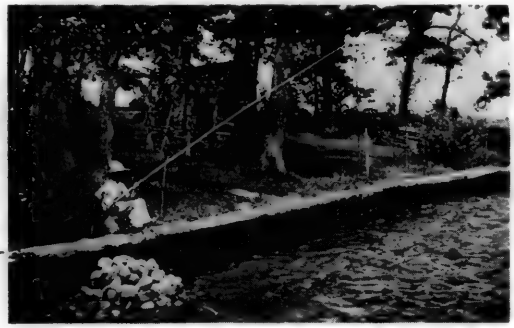
This interesting portrait of a girl and her dog wins the $5 Picture-of-the-Month Award for September. It shows three-year-old Katherine Emerson of DeKalb county scolding "Cobby" when he chewed up her toys.

Nancy Neikirk, 5, of Mason county poses with pride with her brother's wash she has just finished on wash day.

★

★

Bothered by no one, John Beck of Tazewell county appears at peace with the world as he fishes in Lake Bloomington.



Apple blossoms and a girl with a parasol suggest a scene of long ago. The girl is Joyce Pike of Madison county shown in Dad's apple orchard.

SAVE FEED GRAINS

USE AMPLE PROTEIN IN THE RATION

KEEP HERDS AND FLOCKS HEALTHY

USE PLENTY OF GOOD EQUIPMENT

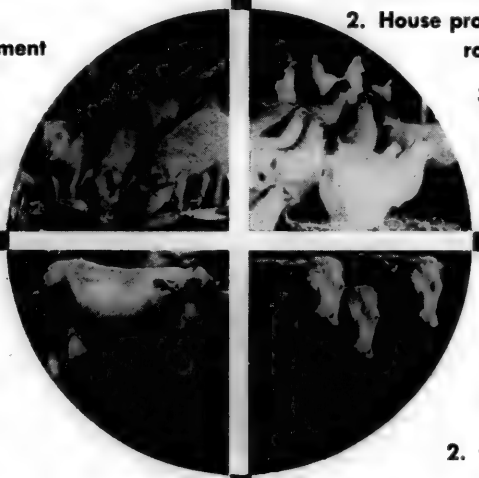
CONTROL RODENT DAMAGE

SWINE

1. Feed sow & young pigs *EXTRA* WELL.
2. Feed protein supplement to save grains.
3. Protect swine health through sanitation.

POULTRY

1. Provide plenty of proteins, vitamins and minerals with poultry supplements.
2. House properly — more ventilation, roosts and nests.
3. Keep flocks culled closely.
4. Keep flocks predominently pullets.



DAIRY

1. Utilize roughage fully.
2. Balance roughage and grains with ample proteins.
3. Market the low producers.

BEEF

1. Shorten the grain feeding period.
2. Get the most use out of silage and hay.
3. Balance roughage and grain with proteins.

Blue Seal Feed Supplements Are Grain Savers!

See Your Local Blue Seal Feed Salesman for Service

BLUE SEAL

Illinois Farm Supply Company

Chicago 5, Illinois

IAA Host To COUNTY LEADERS

COUNTY Farm Bureau presidents and farm advisers met last month with officials, department heads and company managers of the Illinois Agricultural Association in a series of two-day program conferences.

The meetings were held to better acquaint county leaders with the programs and policies of the IAA and its associated companies.

The first of these conferences covering counties in the Southern organization district was held Sept. 22-23; the second, for the Northwest district Sept. 25-26; the third, for the Northeast district, Oct. 6-7.

Preceding the meetings, the delegates were conducted through the new IAA office building at 43 E. Ohio in Chicago by members of the IAA staff.

Watching intently while Bob Parke (center) runs off Country Life Premium notices on intricate tabulating machine are, L. to R.: G. A. Trull, ass't farm adviser, LaSalle; C. J. Elliott, IAA director, LaSalle; E. T. Culman, IAA director, Logan; M. L. Jones, president, Lawrence Co. Farm Bureau; H. Seedorf, president, Kankakee Co. Farm Bureau; H. L. Flesburg, president, LaSalle Co. Farm Bureau; F. A. Painter, farm adviser, LaSalle; and L. D. Graham, farm adviser, Kankakee.

After the tour and luncheon President Charles B. Shuman presided over the meetings and talked briefly on the IAA's stand on national issues and the legislative program of the AFBF.

Referring briefly to the AAA program for 1947, Shuman said that the appropriation of $150,000,000 plus administrative expenses which finally passed Congress would have been killed in the House if the AFBF had not pushed it through.

Without these funds, Shuman said, local AAA offices would be forced to close.

Turning from legislative matters, Shuman said that while Illinois has not followed the lead of other states in setting up a department for each commodity group, the IAA is in sympathy with the commodity program of the AFBF.

He indicated that it might be advisable for certain counties to set up commodity committees in areas where contract crops are grown if for no other reason than to discuss contracts.

He also said that there is a demand from the AFBF to raise their membership dues which are now 50 cents annually.

And while the IAA is contemplating no increase in its own membership dues, Shuman said he could understand the AFBF's need for increased revenue.

The IAA is also caught in the tide of rising costs and is operating under a close budget which will probably exceed $600,000 this year.

Delegates from Northwestern Illinois take part in the informal talks that followed luncheon held in Morrison Hotel.

Watching girls at work in IAA insurance office are, L. to R.: T. W. May, farm adviser, Madison; C. S. Love, farm adviser, Christian; B. W. Tillman, farm adviser, St. Clair; M. E. Deal, president, Christian; O. W. Helms, president, St. Clair; F. Knight, Youth Ass't., Vermilion; G. Gordon, Youth Ass't., Christian; A. Rister, president, Gallatin; C. Best, Youth Ass't., St. Clair; O. G. Pape, president, Madison; E. M. Lutz, farm adviser, Gallatin; an unidentified man; J. E. McCue, farm adviser, Edwards; O. W. Hertz, farm adviser, Vermilion; E. S. Amrine, farm adviser, Monroe.

HERE IS FARM BUREAU POSITION

(*Continued from page* 11)

13. **Research.** Studies should be intensified to improve methods and cut costs of production, marketing and distribution and to expand consumption of agricultural products at home and abroad. The full amounts authorized under the 1946 Research & Marketing Act should be appropriated.

FARM PROGRAMS

14. **Administration of Farm Programs.** Improvement is badly needed. At present there is too much duplication, overlapping and conflict in them.

15. **Coordination of Conservation Programs.** Educational, informational and technical assistance to farmers in connection with all conservation programs should be coordinated through the Extension Service. Research assistance should be coordinated through State Experiment Stations. The AAA conservation practices are eligible for payments under existing laws.

16. **Soil Fertility Program.** Establish a National soil fertility policy and program. Construct a pilot plant to produce concentrated phosphatic fertilizers by a new process at Mobile, Ala.

FARM CREDIT

17. **Farm Credit.** The cooperative Farm Credit system should be made truly cooperative, farmer-owned and farmer-controlled. All farm credit agencies should be coordinated under an independent, bi-partisan board.

18. **Rural Electrification.** The extension of electric power to farmers should be continued.

19. **Cooperatives.** The Government should continue to support fully the policy of protecting and encouraging farmer co-ops which meet standards of the Capper-Volstead Act.

These Mercer County Farm Bureau folk who made the tour to the AFBF convention in San Francisco last year, are shown as they got together in June for a picnic dinner reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Ramsey of 10 miles northwest of Aledo.

20. **Crop Insurance.** This insurance should be continued provided rates are maintained on a sound, acturial basis. Further study and experience are needed before the insurance is extended generally to all areas of the country.

Keep Tuberculosis Off Your Farm

(*Continued from page* 9)

a piece of metal expecting it to be lead or iron and finding it to be aluminum. The comb is usually pale and there is very little flesh on the breast. These birds will continue to eat well until they die and usually deaths occur singly or in small groups over a considerable period.

Post mortem examination of the internal organs of an infected chicken will generally show many white to yellow spots or nodules known as tubercles. The organs most often involved are the liver, spleen, and the intestines.

Humans aren't likely to get tuberculosis from chickens, but chickens may die from the type that affects humans. It is spread to other chickens by contact with sick birds. Crowding and poor sanitation increase greatly the rate of spread.

Remember! Keep laying hens only through their first year of egg laying and you make more money by increased production, by decreased death loss, and you keep tuberculosis from infecting your chickens and hogs.

R. S. McBRIDE IS NAMED MANAGER OF FRUIT EXCHANGE

R. S. McBRIDE, 36, has been named manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange following the resignation of Ted L. Davis.

McBride has been the company's sales manager since June of 1946. He has been in fruit sales work all of his working life and is experienced in selling fruits and vegetables in truck and carlot.

R. S. McBride

McBride who comes from Texas has been working for the Exchange under a unique arrangement where he worked in Illinois from May to November during our harvesting season, returning to Texas from November to May during that state's harvest season.

Davis has been manager since February and before this worked for Illinois Farm Supply Company as manager of information and education in the distribution division. Dudley Klamp, assistant sales manager, succeeds McBride as sales manager.

Members of the newly-formed IAA veterinary medical relations advisory committee meet with Dr. C. D. Van Houweling (center) at the IAA offices in Chicago. Left to right: Lee Swinford, president, Edgar County Farm Bureau; Dr. L. A. Dykstra, Aurora, past president, Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association; I. E. Parott, IAA secretary of general services; Van Houweling; Dr. C. R. Collins, Dixon, chairman, executive board, Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association; A. R. Kemp, farm adviser, Knox county; and Edwin Gumm, Knox, member of the IAA board of directors. Ray V. Watson, Mason county farm adviser, is also a member of the committee.

My Blue Seal Feed is delivered *on schedule!*

Blue Seal "Direct-to-the-Farm" Service Helps Rene L. Smith...

Mr. Rene L. Smith of the Gillman community, Iroquois County, has this to say about his Blue Seal Feed Service:

"I have used the Blue Seal Direct-to-the-farm service for five years. If it was not for this service I would have to own a truck or trailer!

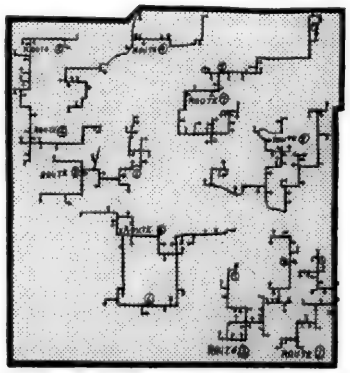
"My salesman, Emory Gilburg, knows the feed I want for my 500 layers and how much. He knows where to put it and he leaves the bill in a handy place we have agreed upon, so if I am in the field, no time is lost by either of us.

"A marvelous service and one I would hate to be without."

Trucks load at central warehouse in Watseka.

Feed is delivered direct to the barn lot.

Iroquois Co. is covered by four feed truck salesmen using the route system. The map of one of the territories is shown at right. The routes cover a two week period. Route 1, 2, 3, 4 one week, 5, 8, 7, 6 the following week.

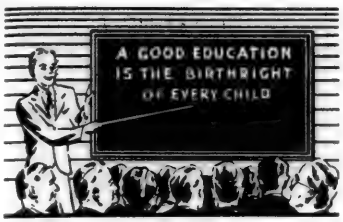


Map shows one salesman's routes.

Salesman takes order for next delivery.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 S. Dearborn Street • Chicago, Illinois



By JOHN COX
IAA Director of Rural School Relations

FROM the State Advisory Commission we have received the information that 21 counties have sent in their tentative reports.

The number of school districts in the 21 counties listed in the fall of 1945 was 2218. The number of districts recommended in the 21 reports is 299, of which 193 districts are in the Vermilion and Cook counties. Sixty-one of these remaining 106 districts recommended in the other 19 counties are Community Unit districts.

In spite of an early tendency of some county survey committees to consider only grade school reorganization, 14 of the first 21 counties to report recommended unit districts, 9 of the community type, 5 of the county-wide type. In addition to the 21 counties reporting as listed below, Scott county has already voted to set up a county 12 grade district, thus increasing the unit district majority to 15 out of 21 counties.

County Reporting	Fall of 1945	Number Recommended
Henderson	73	2
Warren	129	7
Brown	67	1
Morgan	114	1
Greene	105	3
Macoupin	185	16
Christian	149	11
Montgomery	149	4
Bond	79	4
Clinton	74	3
Pulaski	32	1
Lawrence	79	1
Richland	82	3
Jasper	112	9
Douglas	95	9
Vermilion	187	89
Ford	114	18
Kendall	59	4
Cook	194	104
Edwards	42	1
Rock Island	98	8
	2218	299

Although the Rock Island County Survey Committee recommended unit districts in the main, they also recommended one or two dual system districts for a section of their county. Omitting Rock Island, in the other 20 counties reporting, together with Scott county that has voted but not reported, the score is: Unit District — 14, dual system district — 7.

The numbers mentioned above have nothing to do with school attendance units but refer only to districts for administration and tax purposes.

"Priceless Cargo"

A good school bus transportation film of about 20 minutes in length is "Priceless Cargo." This film will do much to assure doubting parents of the precautions being taken to transport their children safely to and from school. "Priceless Cargo" can be secured free of charge through the State Department of Highways, Traffic Safety Section, Springfield, Ill. This is a carefully produced sound motion film. It received the American Automobile Association award for the year's outstanding non-theatrical motion picture in the field of traffic safety. Local community groups will find "Priceless Cargo" interesting and instructive."

HE'S THANKFUL
FOR FARMERS WHO
DON'T VACCINATE

STATISTICS SHOW THAT 30 TO 40 PER CENT OF PIGS THAT ARE FARROWED NEVER REACH MARKET!

YOU CAN CUT DOWN THE ODDS AGAINST YOUR OWN PIGS BY VACCINATING THEM WHILE YOUNG WITH FARM BUREAU SERUM.

ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU
SERUM ASSOCIATION
43 E. Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

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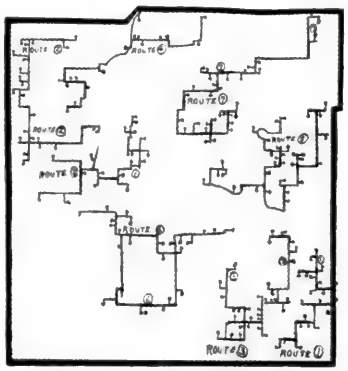

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NEWS and VIEWS

Illinois Women Return From Worldwide Meeting In Holland

THE three Illinois women attending the first post war international conference of the Associated Countrywomen of the World held recently in Amsterdam, Holland, came home vastly richer from their contacts with rural leaders in foreign lands.

Mrs. Spencer Ewing of Bloomington was the leader of the entire American delegation of 85 women attending the conference. Mrs. Leonard Kelley of Monmouth represented the president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

Mrs. R. E. Milligan of Urbana was the third Illinois delegate attending the conference. Along with the other delegates, she spent six weeks visiting in Europe during the international gathering.

The delegates sailed on the Queen Mary from the New York City harbor, embarking on Aug. 27 and arriving in England four days later. The women spent four days visiting in England and then went to Amsterdam for the conference. About 500 delegates from 25 countries attended the meetings.

The conference lasted a week, after which the American delegates separated, each to live in Holland with Dutch families.

Mrs. Milligan's experiences were somewhat typical of those encountered by other Americans.

Mrs. Milligan first stayed at the home of a lawyer who had been held in a concentration camp for a year and a half during the war.

She then stayed with a family in Wotesburg in a heavily bombed area. During the bombing, which destroyed most of the town, nine members of the family she was visiting were killed. The father, a man of 70, and his daughter, a woman of about 35, remained.

"Their home had been destroyed with the others. Now the family is living in a little house that is almost a duplicate of the prefabs on college campuses."

"The food was neither plentiful nor very good. The people pooled their ration points and gave the American women the best they could," Mrs. Milligan said.

This area, she said, was right in the richest of the farming land. But the Germans bombed the dikes and the land lay under salt water for a year and a half. The Dutch are trying to get the salt out of the land now, but most of the land still isn't producing.

"Most of the province is a desolate waste," Mrs. Milligan continued. "The salt oozes to the top when it is dry, and then the rain washes it off."

She said the Dutch were not asking for help but expect to make it themselves. She didn't see anyone who wasn't working. They are showing great determination as a nation.

After leaving the Dutch homes, the American group traveled in three big motor buses to Brussels. They spent three days in Belgium and then went on to Paris where they remained until embarking for the United States.

YOUTHFUL STYLE

Young sewers look for several things in a dress pattern and this model answers "yes" to all counts. "Is it easy to make?" is the first question, and the simple gathered skirt and no-sleeve, no-collar styling prove that it is. "Can I wear it often?" is the next question. This style may be dressed up for date wear with a gold belt and jewelry to match the bright buttons at the neckline. For free instructions send a stamped self-addressed envelope to Women's Editor, IAA RECORD, 43 East Ohio, Chicago 5, Ill.

This handsome group is the Bureau County Rural Chorus which was organized in June by the Farm Bureau and Home Bureau. Membership is near 40. Besides performing at the Illinois State Fair, Chicagoland Music Festival, and Illinois State Farm Sports Festival, the chorus has made a great many local appearances. The chorus plans to be bigger and better in the coming year.

for HOMEMAKERS

Here Are Your New Home Advisers

If you were to need a new dress, Miss Jeanine Sutter, Mason county's new home adviser, could probably help you design one. She recently won first prize in a dress contest sponsored by the Peoria Star newspaper. Her design later won an honorable mention when modeled professionally at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City. She has taught high school for the past three years since her graduation from Illinois State Normal.

Mrs. Mary H. Butler is the new home adviser for Pulaski-Alexander county. She has had experience teaching dietetics in three different hospitals, has taught high school, and has worked for the Farm Security Administration in Illinois.

Transfers from Cass

Miss Donovan Hester has transferred from Cass to become the home adviser in Kankakee county.

Miss Carol V. Rebbe replaced Miss Arlene Wolfram as home adviser in Schuyler-Brown county. Miss Rebbe has taught at Eastern Community high school and has been a home supervisor for the Farm Security Administration.

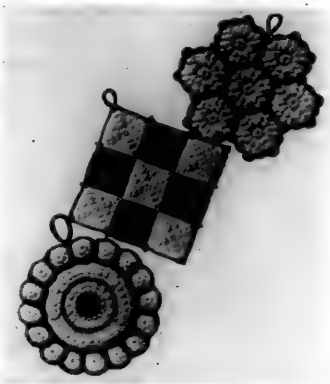
Miss Betty M. Langford became Crawford county's home adviser recently, transferring from Marshall-Putnam and Woodford counties where she had been serving as assistant home adviser.

Miss Bessie L. Alford has been working as home adviser in Iroquois county, coming from Mason county where she has been replaced by Miss Jeannine Sutter.

Miss Margaret M. Stoutenburg, home adviser for newly organized Clay county, is also a University of Illinois graduate. She has taught school at Clay City, Walnut Hill and Xenia and also has worked for the Farm Security and Farmers Home Administration as home supervisor.

Lee county has a new home adviser, Miss June Pilgrim of Coleta. A graduate of the Northern Illinois State Teachers College, Miss Pilgrim taught at the Dakota (Ill.) high school and later became home service adviser for the Illinois Northern Utilities Company at Dixon.

THREE TO CROCHET



Brighten up your kitchen scene with these red and white potholders. The hexagon-shaped potholder is made of white popcorn stitch motifs edged in red. The checkerboard and round styles are crocheted in puff stitch for equally thick, hand-protecting surfaces. For free instructions send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio, Chicago, Ill.

The Home Bureau in Washington county, after a year of intensive organizational work, reached its goal last month and has formed the Washington County Home Bureau.

Henderson county also has a new home adviser, Miss Libby Hafner, formerly a Marengo grade school teacher and instructor in the junior high school at Benton Harbor, Michigan.

Anderson Is Now Adviser For Perry

Miss Grace Anderson from Spring Valley, a graduate this year from the University of Illinois, is the new Perry county home adviser.

Mrs. Frances King of Waverly is now home adviser in Cass county. After teaching for three years, Mrs. King became home superviser for the FSA and later worked for the Farmers Home Administration in Georgia.

New Stark county home adviser is Hazel Barackman, a graduate of the University of Illinois and high school home economics teacher.

Osborne to Douglas

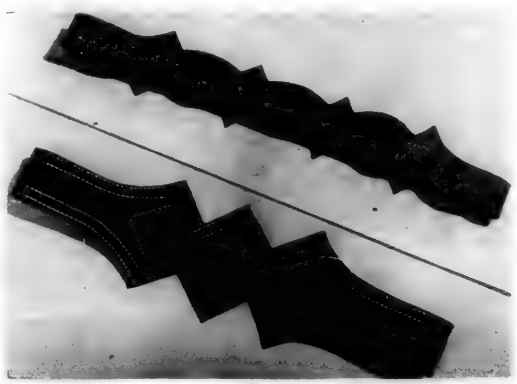
Jeanne Osborne, new home adviser in Douglas county, has worked for the Kiler Furniture Company in Champaign and the Stix, Baer and Fuller company in St. Louis as a buyer.

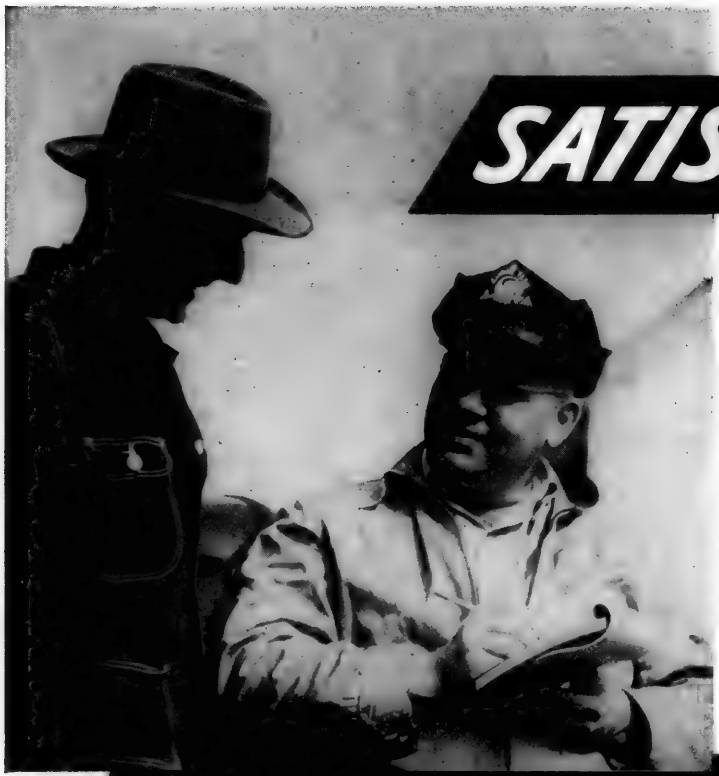
Miss Ann B. Huck is the new home adviser in Jefferson county. She has had experience as a teacher at Hersman, Clay City, and Centralia and has worked for the FSA in Eldorado and Galconda.

Miss Ruth E. Knopp is Monroe's new home adviser. She has taught at the Grand Tower Community high school and received her degree in education from Southern Illinois Normal University.

SMART FELT BELTS

You can have a complete belt wardrobe at very little cost by making your own. Here are two designs to start with. The stitching is simple because there are no seam allowances to consider. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 East Ohio, Chicago 11, Ill.





SATISFIED!

Royal Widman of La Salle County is well satisfied with the quality products and direct-to-farm service rendered by truck-salesman Shirley Leuty who takes his Future Order.

"For the past 10 years I have depended on Blue Seal Service for oil and grease to operate my tractor, truck and other farm machinery," says Mr. Widman.

Here's why farmers like the Future Order Plan—(1) They like the convenience of placing only one order and getting deliveries as they are needed. (2) They are assured of an adequate supply for the year's work. (3) No down payment. Payment can be made as deliveries are made. (4) They pay less because of a *special discount* for Future Orders.

Order Now - Save the Discount

Decide now, how much oil and grease you will need for next year's farm work. You can order other things at the same time too. Extra spark plugs and oil filters should always be on hand. Include them in your order. If you have never tried Blue Seal Anti-rust, you have a treat in store. Easily applied, it keeps your equipment free from rust until the next work season; a year's protection! Order some.

ILLINI PREMIUM MOTOR OIL

Illini Premium Motor Oil is our most popular oil. It makes up 60% of our total Motor Oil Sales to farmers.

Illini is a new motor oil with 5 outstanding features of superiority; (1) keeps a clean motor clean longer; (2) provides a better piston-seal; (3) non-corrosive to bearing metals; (4) holds resinous varnish formation to minimum; (5) assured longer life for piston rings and cylinder walls.

See Your Blue Seal Truck Salesman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO

Thanksgiving 1947

Be his harvest bountiful, or a little lean as it is now and then, the Farm Bureau farmer will mark Thanksgiving, 1947, in the traditional spirit of gratitude. Because he has been a leader in the movement, he best of all knows how much the lot of agriculture has improved through his efforts as a Farm Bureau member, and through the use of services offered by the Farm Bureau.

COUNTRY *Mutual* FIRE *Company*

See Your Blue Seal Truck Salesman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO

Thanksgiving

J. C. Spitler,
Urbana, Ill.
25-53

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

National 4-H Club Achievement Week, November 1-9.

We salute Farm Youth, "Working Together for a Better Home and World Community."

Most important long-time project of your Farm Bureau is keeping the youngsters "sold" on farming as a way of life, so that our land from generation to generation may be held by those who know it best and love it most.

One way to do this is to make sure that no other calling offers more. The efforts of your Farm Bureau are aimed at doing this — at making farming the most enviable life a man or woman can lead — with better homes, better roads, better schools, better youth programs, better prices, better insurance programs.

That's one sure way to keep 'em down on the farm!

RECORD

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
DECEMBER 1947
THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

She loves me!

She loves me not!

She loves me not!

She loves me!

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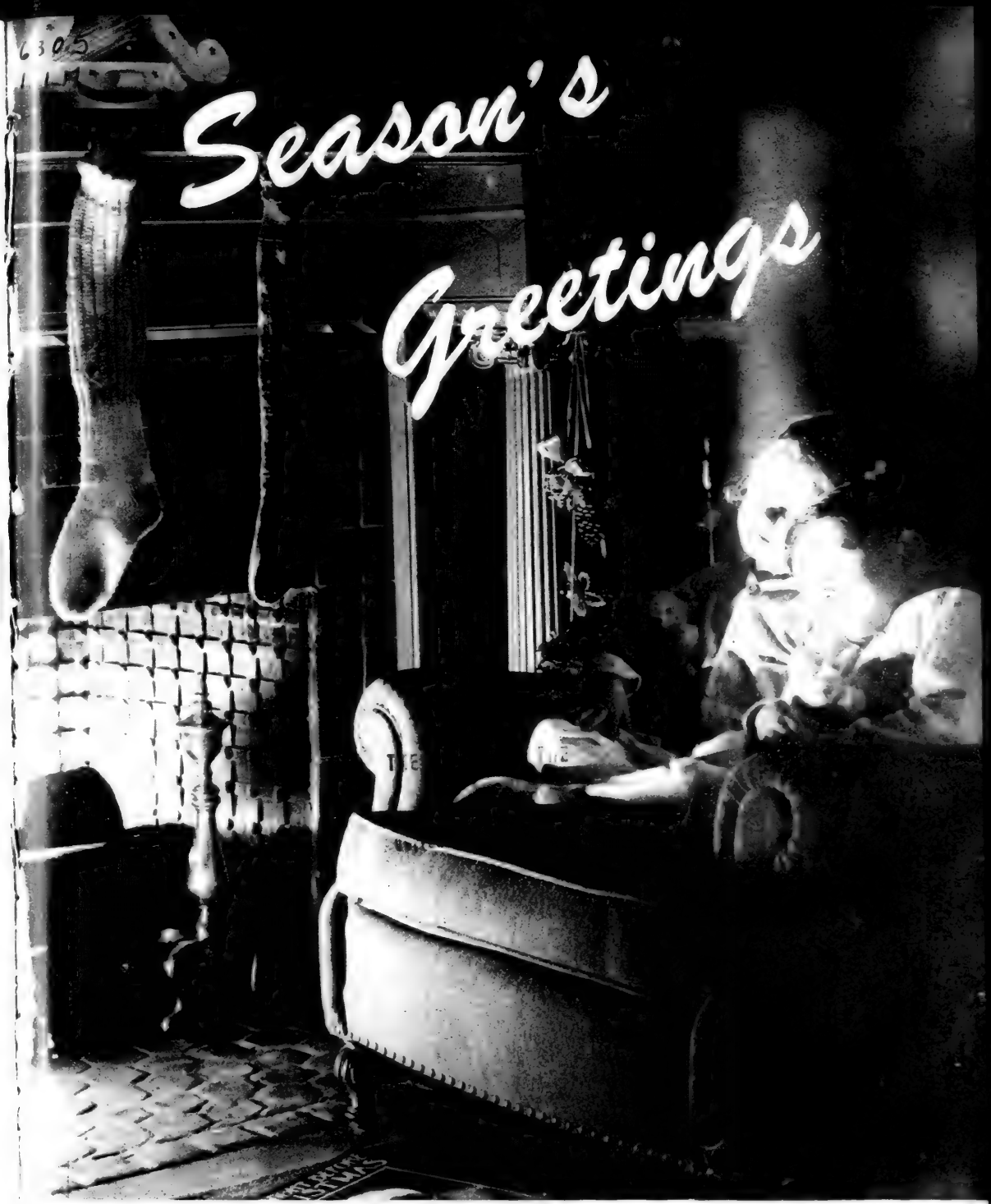
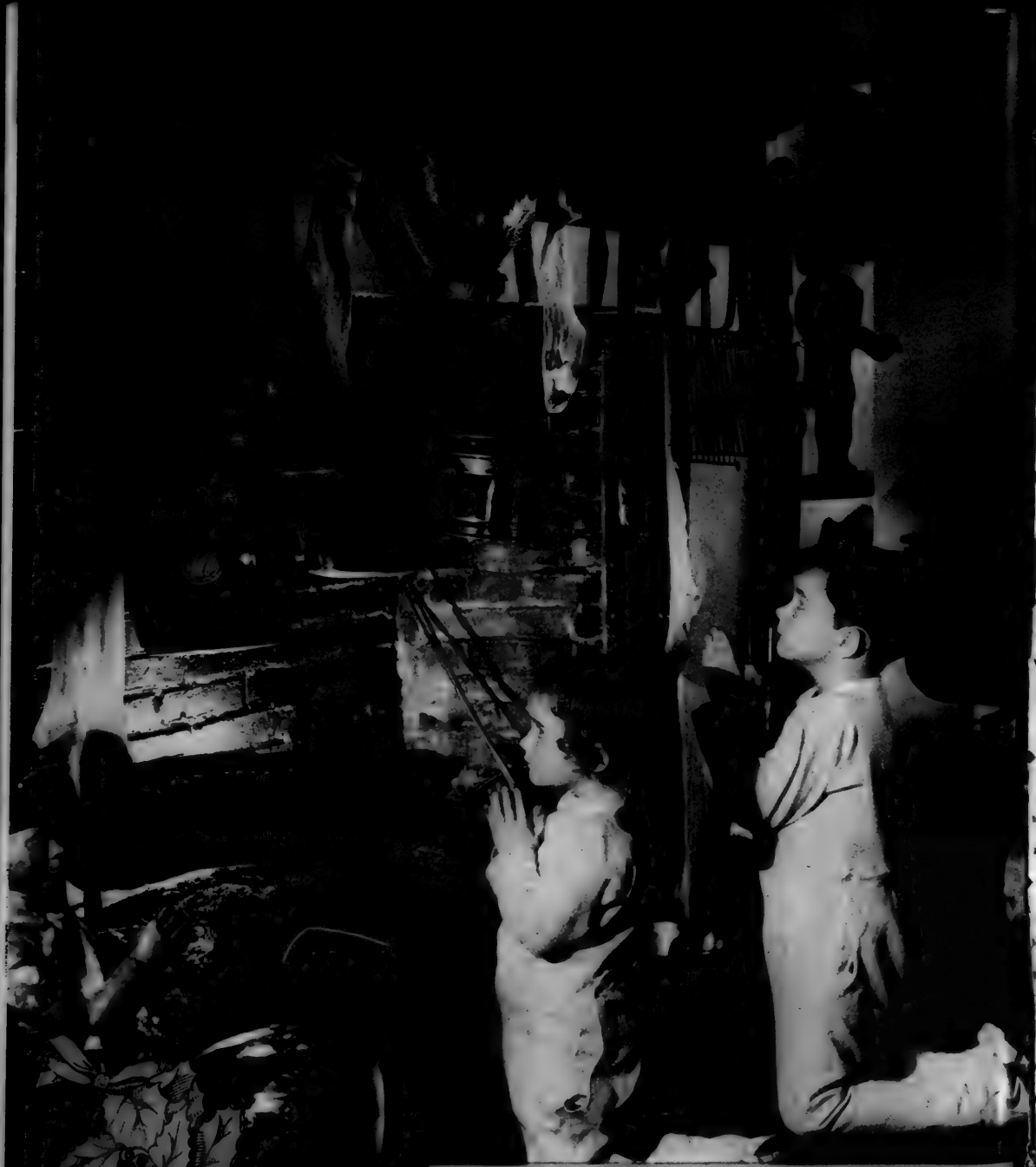
630.5



DECEMBER 1947



A Child's Prayer— The whispered prayers of children, on Christmas Eve, are full of hope and bright expectations. And in millions of homes, life insurance stands as a guarantee that the wishes of these tender years will be fulfilled. To you, and to yours, our best wishes for a joyous Christmas Holiday.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

WILL YOU LAND ON A CUSHION?

By President Charles B. Shuman

PLAYING in the barn was a forbidden pleasure to us children on the farm. I never fully understood the reason for this rule, until the day our city cousins came for a visit. Jumping from a high step on the hay mow ladder into a pile of loose hay on the driveway floor was an exciting and self-satisfying demonstration of one of the advantages of farm life.

Our visitors were properly impressed and the show continued until, as a result of a slip of the foot, I landed on the edge of the manger instead of the cushion of hay. Having the ego and wind knocked out of me at one and the same time was a painful lesson.

Riding the price cycle to new heights has been a new sensation and perhaps a pleasure to many farmers. Those who had similar experiences a few years ago already are looking about for a soft pile of hay on which to land. We recently have examined a few of the "parachutes" which farmers as an organized group might obtain and use to slow down the descent from these price peaks.

Legislative and group action are very important, but it is also necessary that each farmer make conservative plans for the future. The degree of the impact of a price cycle collapse upon agriculture as a whole depends in part at least upon how well individual farmers have planned their financial cushions.

The disaster of 1932 found very few farmers landing on a pile of hay — many cracked up on the edge of the manger with nothing but a foreclosure notice to show for their experience.

What are some of the ways in which we can build a better cushion for the future? Economists are generally agreed that farmers might well follow two general rules: first, avoid excessive inventories and second, defer spending. Some of our troubles in the period from 1920 to 1932 were due to the inclination of many farmers to carry over their storable crops from year to year, waiting for price increases which never came.

Deferring spending is difficult, especially with high prices and our many unsatisfied wants. Several types of systematic plans are being used by farmers to set aside a definite portion of their present high annual income for future use. Savings accounts, life insurance, annuities, retirement of debts, corporation bonds and U. S. government savings bonds are among the more common methods.

As the year draws to a close, it is encouraging to notice two reports which demonstrate that Illinois farmers appreciate the importance of an adequate financial cushion. Records of Country Life Insurance Company indicate that more farmers than ever before are planning for future estates or retirement through the purchase of life insurance in their own company. U. S. Treasury reports disclose that farmers are buying a higher proportion of the total savings bond sales than ever before. Let us hope that these trends continue.

How good is *your* cushion of hay at the foot of the ladder?

DECEMBER, 1947 • VOLUME 25, NUMBER 11

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OFFICERS and BOARD OF DIRECTORS (By Congressional Districts)

President, Charles B. Shuman	Sullivan	1st to 11th	Earl M. Hughes, Woodstock	19th	Milton W. Warren, Mansfield
Vice-President, Floyd E. Morris	Buffalo	12th	C. J. Elliott, Streator	20th	K. T. Smith, Greenfield
Secretary, Paul E. Mathias	Hinsdale	13th	Homer Curtiss, Stockton	21st	Dan L. Clarke, New Berlin
Field Sec., Geo. E. Metzger	Chicago	14th	Otto Steffey, Stronghurst	22nd	J. King Eaton, Edwardsville
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles	Bloomington	15th	Edwin Gumm, Galesburg	23rd	Chester McCord, Newton
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Editor, Creston Foster. Ass't. Editor, James C. Thomsen. Field Editor, Lewis A. Reisner.

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A Child's Prayer— The whispered prayers of children, on Christmas Eve, are full of hope and bright expectations. And in millions of homes, life insurance stands as a guarantee that the wishes of these tender years will be fulfilled. To you, and to yours, our best wishes for a joyous Christmas Holiday.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

WILL YOU LAND ON A CUSHION?

By President Charles B. Shuman

PLAYING in the barn was a forbidden pleasure to us children on the farm. I never fully understood the reason for this rule, until the day our city cousins came for a visit. Jumping from a high step on the hay mow ladder into a pile of loose hay on the driveway floor was an exciting and self-satisfying demonstration of one of the advantages of farm life.

Our visitors were properly impressed and the show continued until, as a result of a slip of the foot, I landed on the edge of the manger instead of the cushion of hay. Having the ego and wind knocked out of me at one and the same time was a painful lesson.

Riding the price cycle to new heights has been a new sensation and perhaps a pleasure to many farmers. Those who had similar experiences a few years ago already are looking about for a soft pile of hay on which to land. We recently have examined a few of the "parachutes" which farmers as an organized group might obtain and use to slow down the descent from these price peaks.

Legislative and group action are very important, but it is also necessary that each farmer make conservative plans for the future. The degree of the impact of a price cycle collapse upon agriculture as a whole depends in part at least upon how well individual farmers have planned their financial cushions.

The disaster of 1932 found very few farmers landing on a pile of hay — many cracked up on the edge of the manger with nothing but a foreclosure notice to show for their experience.

What are some of the ways in which we can build a better cushion for the future? Economists are generally agreed that farmers might well follow two general rules: first, avoid excessive inventories and second, defer spending. Some of our troubles in the period from 1920 to 1932 were due to the inclination of many farmers to carry over their storable crops from year to year, waiting for price increases which never came.

Deferring spending is difficult, especially with high prices and our many unsatisfied wants. Several types of systematic plans are being used by farmers to set aside a definite portion of their present high annual income for future use. Savings accounts, life insurance, annuities, retirement of debts, corporation bonds and U. S. government savings bonds are among the more common methods.

As the year draws to a close, it is encouraging to notice two reports which demonstrate that Illinois farmers appreciate the importance of an adequate financial cushion. Records of Country Life Insurance Company indicate that more farmers than ever before are planning for future estates or retirement through the purchase of life insurance in their own company. U. S. Treasury reports disclose that farmers are buying a higher proportion of the total savings bond sales than ever before. Let us hope that these trends continue.

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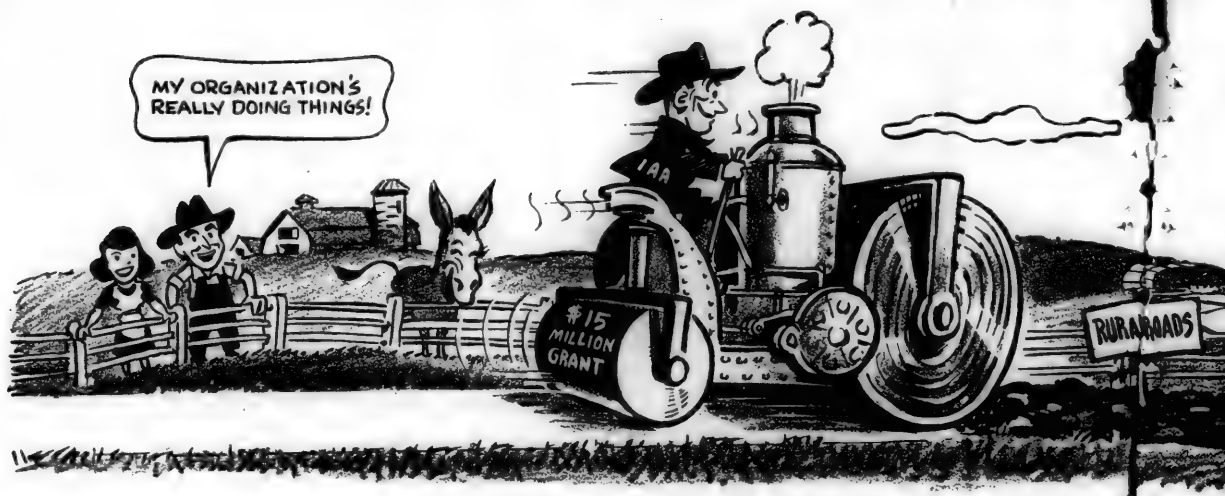

More Funds For Better Roads

STATE MAKES ANOTHER $15,000,000 AVAILABLE FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENT

RULES and regulations for the construction of farm-to-highway roads under Senate Bill No. 378 appropriating another $15,000,000 from state funds have been announced by the division of highways of the state department of public works and buildings.

The division has allocated $7,500,000 from this appropriation to the counties to be spent on township and road district roads. Under the law, another $7,500,000 will be made available next year.

LAW SPONSORED BY IAA

The first bill authorizing a $15,000,000 state grant from general funds for farm-to-highway roads was passed by the legislature in July, 1945. This appropriation, added to the $15,000,000 authorized under the amendment, Senate Bill No. 378, will bring the total state grant to $30,000,000. Under this law and appropriations, the state for the first time recognizes some obligation for the improvement of township and road district roads.

The Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored the legislation providing these funds in the general assembly at the last two regular sessions and is much interested in the administration of this law.

The law provides that after specified administrative expenses are taken out, the rest will be divided among the townships and road districts in proportion to their district mileage.

The rules and regulations for administering this second appropriation are somewhat the same as for the first. The local road commissioner in cooperation with the county highway engineer will select the miles of road to be improved and determine the type of improvement. In the selection of such roads preference may be given to public school bus routes and rural free delivery mail routes. The state division of highways approves all plans and has general supervision of the work and disburses the funds to the counties.

USE OF FUNDS FOR DRAINAGE

The road district will furnish the right-of-way and pay for getting it into condition for resurfacing. However, as much as one-fourth of the district's allocation may be used for drainage purposes. A right-of-way of 40 feet and a roadway of 20 feet are specified, if in the judgement of the road commissioner, such widths will take care of traffic needs and are sufficient to provide for three to one back slopes. It was the aim of those sponsoring this law to make the resurfacing program as simple as possible and to hold requirements as to plans and other paper work to a minimum, so that the greatest mileage of all-weather surfaces can be built.

When this farm-to-highway road program started two years ago, many townships were slow in getting underway due to shortages of labor, materials, machinery, and difficulty in getting plans made and approved. Nevertheless, all counties did participate.

DISSATISFACTION EXPRESSED

Over 11,000 miles of farm roads were resurfaced with the first $15,000,000 allotments incuding 3,000 miles of oiled roads, 7,800 miles of gravel roads, 700 miles of bituminous surfacing (black top) and 2½ miles of concrete road constructed. Townships and road districts may proceed with their resurfacing as soon as their plans are approved and ready. They need not wait until plans for other townships in the same county are approved.

People in several townships have complained that gravel used on their roads was too fine, of poor quality, and often contained a large amount of sand. Many have not liked the selection of roads to be improved. Others thought the particular road to their farm would be improved within the first year.

IAA STRIVES TO GET YOUR FARM OUT OF ILLINOIS MUD

By CHARLES MAYFIELD, Director
IAA Department of Road Improvement

Many miles of farm roads have not been graveled or properly maintained in years because of insufficient road and bridge income. These same roads have bridges out or in need of immediate repair.

TESTS AND INSPECTIONS

The division of highways rules and regulations further state that "All materials shall be inspected and tested for compliance with the specifications before being used in the work. The department will take samples of materials and make field inspection and tests when such can be done without additional expense to the department. Otherwise the county will be expected to either make the tests, have them made without expense to the department, or deliver the samples to one of the department's laboratories for testing."

There are over 1,600 farm-to-highway administrative road districts in Illinois. Each of these districts requires a treasurer, clerk, and road commissioner. The district mileage ranges from less than two-tenths of a mile in one township to over 260 miles in another. More than 450 districts have less than 40 miles of road.

Yet, it is necessary for a district to buy heavy, expensive machinery to maintain and drain roads properly. Much of this machinery is used less than 30 days a year. Annual road and bridge income ranges from a few dollars in many districts to thousands of dollars in others. The overhead cost of supervision, labor, and machinery to do road work in the less wealthy districts has been burdensome.

Farmers and others interested in road improvement should cooperate and work with local road officials. If maximum benefit is to be derived from the use of these state funds, a common understanding of farm-to-highway road problems and unselfishness on the part of all concerned is vitally necessary.

HOW $7,500,000 IS ALLOCATED

County	Local Road Mileage	Net Allots. to Townships
Adams	1,074.27	$ 102,065.99
Alexander	229.17	21,773.36
Bond	528.32	50,195.48
Boone	371.08	35,256.17
Brown	409.15	38,873.18
Bureau	1,037.84	98,604.79
Calhoun	253.95	24,127.69
Carroll	542.69	51,560.77
Cass	386.07	36,680.36
Champaign	1,547.06	146,985.59
Christian	1,080.74	102,680.70
Clark	759.28	72,138.90
Clay	767.93	72,960.74
Clinton	609.38	57,896.97
Coles	746.75	70,948.44
Cook	592.22	56,266.60
Crawford	662.87	62,979.02
Cumberland	571.84	54,330.30
De Kalb	838.27	79,643.71
De Witt	612.67	58,209.54
Douglas	631.58	60,006.17
Du Page	609.48	57,906.46
Edgar	904.88	85,972.31
Edwards	335.15	31,842.48
Effingham	731.41	69,490.99
Fayette	1,139.69	108,281.52
Ford	756.61	71,885.23
Franklin	688.07	65,373.27
Fulton	963.64	91,555.08
Gallatin	450.96	42,845.54
Greene	646.27	61,401.87
Grundy	545.98	51,873.35
Hamilton	782.65	74,359.28
Hancock	1,161.66	110,368.88
Hardin	157.91	15,002.97
Henderson	462.79	43,869.51
Henry	1,079.63	102,575.24
Iroquois	1,510.06	143,470.23
Jackson	689.31	65,491.09
Jasper	816.32	77,558.26
Jefferson	969.78	92,138.43
Jersey	404.92	38,471.30
Jo Daviess	655.47	62,275.96
Johnson	501.63	47,659.86
Kane	557.60	52,977.37
Kankakee	904.69	85,954.25
Kendall	385.95	36,668.97
Knox	905.59	86,039.76
Lake	692.72	65,815.07
La Salle	1,487.05	141,284.05
Lawrence	552.50	52,492.82
Lee	931.51	88,502.41
Livingston	1,634.34	155,278.02
Logan	786.08	74,685.17
Mc Donough	872.67	82,912.05
Mc Henry	803.16	76,307.93
Mc Lean	1,563.81	148,577.00
Macon	849.61	80,721.13
Macoupin	1,083.17	102,911.57
Madison	853.95	81,133.47
Marion	922.28	87,625.48
Marshall	462.00	43,894.44
Mason	664.61	63,144.35
Massac	343.01	32,589.25
Menard	389.23	36,980.59
Mercer	753.35	71,575.50
Monroe	437.25	41,542.95
Montgomery	1,014.11	96,350.21
Morgan	738.33	70,148.46
Moultrie	519.11	49,320.44
Ogle	936.10	88,938.51
Peoria	689.90	65,547.14
Perry	572.99	54,439.57
Piatt	647.12	61,482.62
Pike	1,094.79	104,015.59
Pope	384.99	36,577.76
Pulaski	237.32	22,547.68
Putnam	198.39	18,848.96
Randolph	711.99	67,645.90
Richland	611.22	58,071.78
Rock Island	487.84	46,349.49
St. Clair	698.48	66,362.32
Saline	637.08	60,528.73
Sangamon	1,104.66	104,953.32
Schuyler	506.99	53,299.45
Scott	286.92	27,260.16
Shelby	1,218.27	115,747.37
Stark	374.98	35,626.70
Stephenson	798.51	75,866.13
Tazewell	813.07	77,249.47
Union	488.76	46,436.90
Vermilion	1,272.04	120,856.04
Wabash	301.81	28,674.85
Warren	768.13	72,979.74
Washington	661.78	62,875.47
Wayne	1,245.11	118,297.43
White	821.00	78,002.90
Whiteside	824.38	78,324.03
Will	1,183.48	112,441.99
Williamson	648.82	61,644.14
Winnebago	735.19	69,850.13
Woodford	682.79	64,871.62
	75,023.98	$7,128,000.00

IAA Offers Program at Senate Hearing

Vice President Morris asks for Credit Control, Curbs on Monopolistic Practices, Debt Reduction, and Postponement of Public Building Programs

Following is a statement made by IAA Vice President Floyd E. Morris before the sub-committee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the U. S. Senate. The sub-committee conducted the hearings Oct. 20-21 at Peoria to get farm opinion on a long-range national program for agriculture.

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In representing the Illinois Agricultural Association, I want to emphasize that we have participated actively in the formulation of the legislative programs affecting agriculture as sponsored by our national organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation.

We are presenting this statement in support of and supplementary to the statement presented to this committee by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

There are many phases of national legislation affecting agriculture that are of particular interest to farmers in Illinois. This study was made by a committee made up of a farmer representative from each Congressional district in the state. Several of the suggestions originating in this committee study are included in this statement.

NATIONAL POLICIES

While agriculture does have some very specific problems, in general the greatest need for legislative action today is not for special agricultural programs.

We have abundant proof that much of the distress in agriculture has been due to the recurrent, extremely wide fluctuations in the general price level. Throughout the years, our organization has repeatedly taken action urging that national legislation be designed to eliminate these extremely wide fluctuations in the price level of all commodities.

Floyd E. Morris

By resolution in annual meeting, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Illinois Agricultural Association have made the following definite suggestions in the interest of obtaining greater stability in the price level:

1. The control of many credit and fiscal policies of the federal government should be coordinated under one authority. The purpose of this monetary authority should be to regulate as far as feasible by formula the purchasing power of the dollar. This authority should also have the responsibility of making recommendations to the Congress for action designed to regulate and stabilize the value of money.

2. Business activity can be encouraged by the control of monopolistic practices in business and labor. We urge that the federal government take every possible action to prevent the destruction of competition by abuses common to monopolies.

3. We urge that the federal government restrict large programs of public building to periods of declining price levels.

4. We urge that during periods of high price levels, the federal government take steps to reduce the national debt by reducing expenditures and maintaining taxes at a relatively high level.

FARM PROGRAMS

Through the years there has been developed a national policy for agriculture, embodied in the existing legislation. Step by step this national policy has been modified and improved. Further changes and improvement are certainly needed. I will discuss briefly some of these needed immediately. Other problems not covered in this statement are being submitted to our voting delegates at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Association in November.

PARITY FORMULA

We recognize the need for revision and modernization of the parity formula. Following is a quotation from action taken by the American Farm Bureau Federation which is supported by our organization:

"We believe the parity principle, which includes the fair exchange value concept, has made and will continue to make a valuable contribution to the American economy. The American Farm Bureau Federation will resist any attempt to destroy the parity concept. In previous resolutions we have recognized the need for adjustments in certain commodities and have recommended that steps be taken to develop a plan that will give equitable treatment to livestock products, dairy products, and any other agricultural commodity that is not treated fairly under the present parity formula."

SOIL CONSERVATION

We are very strongly of the opinion that the activities of the federal government in the field of soil conservation should be greatly accelerated and coordinated under one agency. At the present time soil conservation, research, education and promotional work are being carried on by several agencies under the Department of Agriculture. The research work in soil conservation should be assigned to the established State Agricultural Experiment Stations. The educational and promotional activities should be transferred to and administered by the

Agricultural Extension Service at State and County levels.

MARKETING AGREEMENTS

Marketing agreements have been used to the considerable benefit of agriculture in the marketing of milk and other perishable farm products. We believe that this legislation should be strengthened and extended to other perishable crops as the need is demonstrated. We will support such extension and use of these agreements for the purpose of stabilizing production and marketing and for improving the quality of the products needed by consumers.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

We favor the principles of reciprocal trade agreements. We support the position taken by the American Farm Bureau Federation in urging that this program be continued. We insist, however, that agriculture and agricultural organizations should be consulted during the period that these agreements are being worked out on agricultural products.

FARM COOPERATIVES

It has been the policy of our government to encourage the development of farm cooperatives for the marketing of agricultural products and the purchasing of needed farm supplies. These agricultural cooperatives recently have been under severe attack. These attacks have followed two lines of thinking — first, it is charged that the agricultural cooperatives have unfair tax advantages; secondly, statements are being made that all cooperatives are socialistic or communistic. Neither of these charges are worthy of your time for a detailed answer. The agricultural cooperatives are, in fact, the very essence of democracy. They do not have unfair tax advantages. We do not ask for any unfair advantages for the cooperatives. We are ready to join with business groups in securing the elimination of any discriminatory taxes which may now be levied upon corporations. We see no need for any great change in the laws affecting agricultural cooperatives.

RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT

We have given our full support to the Research and Marketing Act adopted by Congress. We urge that the program contemplated under this act be carried out. We particularly would like to urge that increased attention be given to research in the fields of distribution and marketing of farm products. The constantly increasing costs of distribution of farm products has been a contributing cause of the disparity which exists between agricultural and urban income.

Farmers prefer to produce in abundance. We recognize that the future welfare of agriculture and the nation as a whole depends upon maintaining a high level of production, employment and income. This goal cannot be accomplished by agriculture acting alone, but it can be attained through the joint action of all economic groups. Following is a quotation from a resolution adopted at the last annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation:

MAXIMUM PRODUCTION

"We recognize the desirability of full agricultural production, but agriculture cannot maintain full production if industry is going to maintain rigidly high prices by cutting down production and applying monopolistic controls, or if labor is going to insist upon maintaining rigidly high wage rates and to continue such increases in wages without regard to productivity and to enforce such rates with scarcity policies which discourage consumption and throw people out of work and on to relief rolls.

"Farmers believe in an economy of abundance and stand ready to join with industry and labor to achieve maximum production and maximum employment through price policies and wage policies which are geared to a maximum level of consumption."

AFBF CONVENTION PROGRAM

AN outstanding program has been prepared for the 29th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation Dec. 16, 17, 18 in the Hotel Stevens, Chicago.

President Edward A. O'Neal will give his address the morning of Dec. 16, following the annual report of AFBF Secretary Wilfred Shaw. David E. Lilienthal, chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, will speak on the afternoon program. Voting delegates dinner will be held at 6:30 p.m. Dec. 16 in the South Ball Room of the Stevens.

Dec. 17 speakers and their topics include: Sen. Edward J. Thye of Minnesota, "The Farmer and the United States"; Rep. Harold D. Cooley from North Carolina, "The Farmer and the House of Representatives"; Dean H. P. Rusk, U. of I. College of Agriculture, "The Farmer and His Land Grant College"; Charles F. Kettering, former vice-president, General Motors Corporation, "Beyond the Horizon in Industry", and an address from the winner of the national Rural Youth Talk Meet.

Speakers on the evening program of Dec. 17 will include Mrs. Raymond Sayre, president, Associated Country Women of the World, and James Turner, president, International Federation of Agricultural Producers, and president, National Farmers Union of England.

Dec. 18 program will open with reading of resolutions and will close in the afternoon with election of officers and directors.

STATE 4-H CLUB WINNERS, NATIONAL CANDIDATES LISTED

HERE is the list of Illinois 4-H Club boys and girls who are winners of state contests and who have been submitted as candidates for National honors. More state winners will be announced later.

National 4-H Leadership contest — Submitted for national honors and gold wrist watch for each — Dorothy Giese, LaSalle county; Gilbert Blankenship, Kendall county.

National 4-H Achievement contest — Submitted for national honors — Marjorie Healy, Route 1, Kankakee county; Robert Willrett, DeKalb county.

Farm Underwriters scholarships — $125 — Annabelle Berry, Fulton county; $100 — Betty Jean McCutchan, Hancock; $100 Joann Robinson, Fulton; $125 — Kenneth Heisner, Will; $100 — Paul Bates, McLean; $100 — Raymond Brunner, Sangamon.

Illinois Poultry Improvement Association contest — Scholarships — $100 each — Robert G. Willrett, DeKalb county; John Robert Huber, Knox; Ralph E. Werner, Will.

National Dairy Production contest — Submitted for national honors and $25 bond each — Class A members without animals in production. Donald Plote, Elgin, Kane County; Harvey Huftalin, DeKalb; Franklin Unruh, Will; Gordon Bauer, Tazewell; Class B — members with animals in production. Phillip W. Myers, Coles; Norvin Koop, Will; Floyd Hutchings, Lake; LaRue Schad, McLean; Alternate — Leonard Lane, Mason.

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Marketing agreements have been used to the considerable benefit of agriculture in the marketing of milk and other perishable farm products. We believe that this legislation should be strengthened and extended to other perishable crops as the need is demonstrated. We will support such extension and use of these agreements for the purpose of stabilizing production and marketing and for improving the quality of the products needed by consumers.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

We favor the principles of reciprocal trade agreements. We support the position taken by the American Farm Bureau Federation in urging that this program be continued. We insist, however, that agriculture and agricultural organizations should be consulted during the period that these agreements are being worked out on agricultural products.

FARM COOPERATIVES

It has been the policy of our government to encourage the development of farm cooperatives for the marketing of agricultural products and the purchasing of needed farm supplies. These agricultural cooperatives recently have been under severe attack. These attacks have followed two lines of thinking — first, it is charged that the agricultural cooperatives have unfair tax advantages; secondly, statements are being made that all cooperatives are socialistic or communistic. Neither of these charges are worthy of your time for a detailed answer. The agricultural cooperatives are, in fact, the very essence of democracy. They do not have unfair tax advantages. We do not ask for any unfair advantages for the cooperatives. We are ready to join with business groups in securing the elimination of any discriminatory taxes which may now be levied upon corporations. We see no need for any great change in the laws affecting agricultural cooperatives.

RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT

We have given our full support to the Research and Marketing Act adopted by Congress. We urge that the program contemplated under this act be carried out. We particularly would like to urge that increased attention be given to research in the fields of distribution and marketing of farm products. The constantly increasing costs of distribution of farm products has been a contributing cause of the disparity which exists between agricultural and urban income.

Farmers prefer to produce in abundance. We recognize that the future welfare of agriculture and the nation as a whole depends upon maintaining a high level of production, employment and income. This goal cannot be accomplished by agriculture acting alone, but it can be attained through the joint action of all economic groups. Following is a quotation from a resolution adopted at the last annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation:

MAXIMUM PRODUCTION

"We recognize the desirability of full agricultural production, but agriculture cannot maintain full production if industry is going to maintain rigidly high prices by cutting down production and applying monopolistic controls, or if labor is going to insist upon maintaining rigidly high wage rates and to continue such increases in wages without regard to productivity and to enforce such rates with scarcity policies which discourage consumption and throw people out of work and on to relief rolls.

"Farmers believe in an economy of abundance and stand ready to join with industry and labor to achieve maximum production and maximum employment through price policies and wage policies which are geared to a maximum level of consumption."

AFBF CONVENTION PROGRAM

AN outstanding program has been prepared for the 29th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation Dec. 16, 17, 18 in the Hotel Stevens, Chicago.

President Edward A. O'Neal will give his address the morning of Dec. 16, following the annual report of AFBF Secretary Wilfred Shaw. David E. Lilienthal, chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, will speak on the afternoon program. Voting delegates dinner will be held at 6:30 p.m. Dec. 16 in the South Ball Room of the Stevens.

Dec. 17 speakers and their topics include: Sen. Edward J. Thye of Minnesota, "The Farmer and the United States"; Rep. Harold D. Cooley from North Carolina, "The Farmer and the House of Representatives"; Dean H. P. Rusk, U. of I. College of Agriculture, "The Farmer and His Land Grant College"; Charles F. Kettering, former vice-president, General Motors Corporation, "Beyond the Horizon in Industry", and an address from the winner of the national Rural Youth Talk Meet.

Speakers on the evening program of Dec. 17 will include Mrs. Raymond Sayre, president, Associated Country Women of the World, and James Turner, president, International Federation of Agricultural Producers, and president, National Farmers Union of England.

Dec. 18 program will open with reading of resolutions and will close in the afternoon with election of officers and directors.

STATE 4-H CLUB WINNERS, NATIONAL CANDIDATES LISTED

HERE is the list of Illinois 4-H Club boys and girls who are winners of state contests and who have been submitted as candidates for National honors. More state winners will be announced later.

National 4-H Leadership contest — Submitted for national honors and gold wrist watch for each — Dorothy Giese, LaSalle county; Gilbert Blankenship, Kendall county.

National 4-H Achievement contest — Submitted for national honors — Marjorie Healy, Route 1, Kankakee county; Robert Willrett, DeKalb county.

Farm Underwriters scholarships — $125 — Annabelle Berry, Fulton county; $100 — Betty Jean McCutchan, Hancock; $100 Joann Robinson, Fulton; $125 — Kenneth Heisner, Will; $100 — Paul Bates, McLean; $100 — Raymond Brunner, Sangamon.

Illinois Poultry Improvement Association contest — Scholarships — $100 each — Robert G. Willrett, DeKalb county; John Robert Huber, Knox; Ralph E. Werner, Will.

National Dairy Production contest — Submitted for national honors and $25 bond each — Class A members without animals in production. Donald Plote, Elgin, Kane County; Harvey Huftalin, DeKalb; Franklin Unruh, Will; Gordon Bauer, Tazewell; Class B — members with animals in production. Phillip W. Myers, Coles; Norvin Koop, Will; Floyd Hutchings, Lake; LaRue Schad, McLean; Alternate — Leonard Lane, Mason.

By Dr. Don Van Houweling,

Director, IAA Department of Veterinary Medical Relations

PUBLICIZED widely during the past few years, brucellosis in cattle, commonly called Bang's disease, is pretty well known to Illinois farmers. But brucellosis in hogs, also known as Traum's disease, is a relatively new disease to most hog farmers. I have been impressed by this fact while meeting with farmers all over the state. This is only natural because it has not been in the limelight until recently.

The germ causing this disease in swine is similar to the one causing Bang's disease in cattle. I like to think of them as brothers in the same family — the Brucella family. The germ in cattle is known as Brucella abortus and in hogs Brucella suis. The hog germ can infect cattle but the cattle germ has not been proven to infect hogs.

Both germs can infect man and cause the disease known as undulant fever, Malta fever, or brucellosis. The swine germ is believed to be more likely to infect humans than the cattle "bug."

How do humans get the disease? 1. By handling the diseased animal itself, 2. By contacting discharges from an infected hog, 3. By helping an infected sow at farrowing, 4. By slaughtering diseased swine and, 5. By eating pork from an infected hog if the meat was not thoroughly cooked.

So don't forget that hogs on your farm infected with this disease are a distinct menace to the health of you and your family. Further proof of this fact is that records show that veterinarians and workmen on the hog slaughtering floors in packing houses are the most likely to get undulant fever.

How can I protect myself from exposure to this disease? Farmers and veterinarians can protect themselves by wearing rubber gloves. When helping a sow farrow, handling dead pigs, membranes, or exposing hands to animal discharges a pair of rubber gloves are worth their weight in gold and the cheapest insurance I know of.

In some ways this disease in hogs is similar to Bang's disease in cattle but there are several distinct differences too.

The similarities: 1. Often causes the sow to abort or "slip" pigs. 2. Is detected by means of the blood test. 3. Hogs may have the disease without visible outward signs. 4. Causes a severe loss when in a herd.

The differences: 1. Usually shorter lived in individual animals, sows usually abort but once. 2. Boars are the worst spreaders of this condition. 3. Swollen testicles as a result of orchitis (inflammation of the testicle) is a common symptom. 4. Progressive posterior paralysis is a common symptom in sows. 5. Vaccination does not seem to be of value against this disease in hogs. 6. The blood test is not as reliable on individual animals.

How widespread is this condition? Dr. I. Forrest Huddleson, a recognized authority on brucellosis, is reported to have said, "From 50-90 per cent of the pigs farrowed by diseased sows will die before they are four days old and from 20-50 per cent infection exists in large herds where swine raising is a major industry." The American Foundation for Animal Health estimates that 20 per cent of the herds in the U. S. are infected.

Check your breeding herd by having your veterinarian draw blood samples from them and subject it to the agglutination test. If you have no reactors or only a few suspicious reactions in the herd at low dilutions you can consider yourself extremely fortunate. Your only worry is to be sure you don't introduce the disease to your herd by animals you buy — especially boars. Buy boars from herds *known* to be free from the disease. If you can't do that have them blood tested twice about 60 days apart before using them for breeding.

(*Continued on page* 26)

By Lew Reisner,

Field Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Headline illustration shows a few of the 18,000 turkeys grown on the Wenzel brothers farm near Kirkland in DeKalb county.

FAR as the eye can see, turkeys fan out over the 50 acre alfalfa range on the Wenzel farm near Kirkland in DeKalb county. Majestic busybodies with plumages of royal purple and voices like saucy court jesters, these fine birds live a short, pampered life destined to grace some lucky family's Christmas dinner table.

The holidays are harvest time for Harvey and Earl Wenzel, long-time Farm Bureau members who raised 18,000 turkeys this year. Fifteen years ago their farm was devoted to four-legged stock. Turkey raising for the Wenzels is now a $100,000 a year business.

When you sit down to that big turkey dinner complete with fixin's, just be thankful there are men around who know turkey raising like the Wenzels. Because before you can relish that tasty bird there's a lot of work, expense, and worry. Turkeys, it should be remembered, often act in ways beholden not to their keepers.

"You can never be sure," Earl Wenzel said recently in the sober way of the experienced. "Something panicked our neighbor's flock one night and they flattened 20 rods of fence in their fright." Turkeys also are panicked by airplanes which they take for hawks, their natural enemy.

But the Wenzels will caution not to sell the bird short on intelligence which they say is higher than most other fowl. "They balance their own ration almost completely. They always face into the wind, and keep a sharp wild-animal lookout for danger from above."

The Wenzel brothers didn't jump into turkey raising all at once and they wouldn't advise anyone else to plunge either.

"Last year," Earl said, "turkey raisers who had to buy much of their feed just about lost their shirts. The market is full of pitfalls."

The brothers started out modestly in the early thirties when Harvey finished engineering school and came back to the farm. The two brothers formed a partnership. In 1936 they sold 300 birds, jumped to 1000 in 1937, and by 1939, a good year, were well into the business.

This year, with their whopping crop of 18,000 birds, their biggest year, the Wenzels had invested in feed, labor, and upkeep at least $100,000 before they sold a single bird. They have no other stock on the farm, except the gobblers.

The reason for this big feed and labor bill is easy to find. It takes from five to six men to handle the gobblers and do the field work, and a night man to watch over the birds.

And turkeys aren't exactly dainty eaters. Here's what they will consume from March to December: 25 tons of breeder mash (for the breeder stock), 1500 tons of growing mash, 10,000 bushels of oats, 16,000 bushels of corn plus 75 acres of alfalfa range.

In all, it takes 80-100 pounds of feed to mature a 20 pound turkey. At present prices Wenzels have from $6 to $7 invested in each bird.

The Wenzels champion their own mixture of growing mash which they believe gives their birds a special flavor. It is very heavy with soybean oil meal, which the U.S. Department of Agriculture says has a very favorable effect on turkey meat. For each 1000 pounds of mash they use 300 pounds of soy oil meal.

Incidentally, Earl Wenzel, somewhat a student on marketing, thinks that because of the record-breaking pre-Thanksgiving and Thanksgiving marketing, the Christmas turkey may be hard to buy and high in price. Earl is a

(*Continued on page 26*)

12-GRADE SCHOOL DISTRICT GAINS FURTHER SUPPORT . . .

By JOHN K. COX, Director
IAA Department of Rural School Relations

TO DATE, 34 counties have sent in tentative school reports. The recommendations made are as follows:

SEVEN counties have recommended school reorganization only on the dual basis.

TWO counties have recommended mainly three grade community unit districts but have also made several recommendations for dual system districts.

TWELVE counties have recommended county 12-grade units.

THIRTEEN counties have recommended the large community 12-grade district.

Over 75 per cent of the recommendations to date have been for the 12-grade unit.

In traveling over Illinois, we find close similarity in the type of questions and objections offered at practically all of the meetings on school reorganization.

. . . AS RURAL PEOPLE SEE SOME OF ITS ADVANTAGES

Objections and Questions

I shall attempt to enumerate some of the objections to school reorganization and questions concerning it. One question is, how can we keep local control in reorganizing schools? The answer is that the purpose of school reorganization is to make local control work. There are many examples to show that local control has not worked as well as it should, particularly in recent years. A small district may be, and often is, very autocratic.

It is small enough to be a political football and to be affected by the whims of one or two leading families in the community. Sons, daughters, nieces, and friends often are placed on the faculty of such a school because of the prestige of a single individual. Such favoritism is detrimental to the spirit and morale of the school.

However, if more representation than is possible under a seven-member board is desired in a larger district, it is possible to set up an advisory committee with one member from each township or former school district to meet with the school board periodically or upon request, at least until the area has passed through the transition stage of reorganization.

What is the Purpose?

Another objection often heard is that it isn't fair to a little town to take away its high school. Let us ask ourselves first, what is the purpose of the high school — to train pupils or to get business? If the high school *isn't doing the job,* it is a waste of money and time, and the community will deteriorate both socially and economically as a result.

Also, school reorganization involving bigger high school attendance units does not take the high school away from the people. It provides a better high school a few miles away, whose program, adapted to the needs of the larger community, will be much more beneficial to the community life and prosperity of the entire area than the meager offering of a small high school can possibly be.

Smallest Effective Unit

It is sometimes mentioned that a pupil will lose all individuality in a larger school. In answer, it might be said that the organization of a school rather than its size is the determining factor in whether a child receives special and needed attention. In most rural communities and small towns, that would not be a problem at all. Also, I have known schools of 3,000 or more that are so organized that several members of the faculty know each pupil intimately and by name, at least one of which faculty members has been to the pupil's home and where the pupil is impressed with his worth as an individual and has the value of good counseling service, as well.

Another question is, what is the smallest high school enrollment that would serve as a suitable base for a 12-grade unit? I think we would pretty generally agree that the smallest effective high school unit that can be financed at reasonable cost would have an enrollment of from 150 to 300 pupils. If one high school attendance unit is in prospect, then the distance to travel, the condition of the roads, and the location of those roads would have considerable to do with determining how large a school district can reasonably be.

Another stock question is, how can we reorganize schools until we have the roads first? As was mentioned before, bad roads need not postpone school reorganization since no school should be closed until transportation in that particular area is possible. The fact remains, though, that we have needed better roads *for years* and have made little *headway* until the school reorganization program has developed. We are just beginning to make some notable progress from the state level in the direction of better secondary roads. The experience in other states is that school reorganization provides a very good lever for obtaining better roads. In the meantime, many advantages of a cooperative nature can be enjoyed by the larger administrative district while maintaining all or part of the present attendance units.

Get Good Board Members

Another question is, who can we get to handle such a big job? Well, we should select only the best people for board members, and it is easier to choose a few good board members than many. Also, the school districts of Springfield, Peoria, Rockford, and others, all large systems, have numerous school buildings, pupils, and teachers and yet only one board of education to handle each. The city of St. Paul, for example, has only one school board member which they call a commissioner of education. Much reliance must be placed in school district superintendents and their principals. The board is, and should remain, largely, a policy-making body.

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HAWKEYE

The New Soybean

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This new high yielding bean is expected to be of greatest value in the northern one-half of the state in the area where the Richland variety is now produced. It can be used as an early variety to follow winter wheat.

J. C. Hackleman, University of Illinois crops specialist, who helped to farm out a small amount of stock seed this year, says Hawkeye has the same resistance to lodging as Richland, but is higher yielding and grows taller.

The experiment station has only a small amount of seed on hand and this will be allotted to counties in the northern one-half of Illinois on the basis of their acreage of Richland beans during the past two years of 1945-46.

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County committees will be asked to serve in much the same way they did for distributing Clinton oats a year ago. All seed produced in Illinois will be used in the state.

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The beans, he said, have been coming into the large markets fairly clean, due in part to the fact that this year growers have had to stand all the dockage. Last year the processors assumed dockage up to two per cent by weight for weed seeds and foreign matter.

The 1947 crop was estimated on Oct. 1 as being 64,087,000 bushels, well above the 1936-45 ten-year average of 50,239,000 bushels, but down from the bumper 1946 crop of 75,036,000 bushels.

Combine feeds truck on northern Illinois farm with produce cargo of Hawkeye beans, [illegible]

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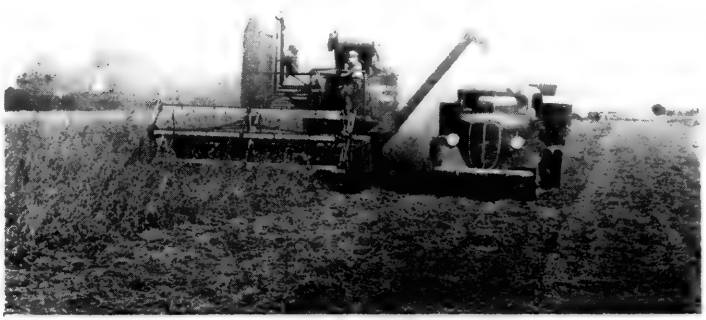

Combine loads truck on northern Illinois farm with precious cargo of Hawkeye beans, new variety now available only as seed stock.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DEFENDS CO-OPS

I have been reading page 10 of the October issue (of the Illinois Agricultural Association Record) about "Farm Bureau Co-ops Attacked," and find some facts missing in the article.

The article was spineless and not vigorous enough. It did not even mention the names of the Illinois or national group spreading the pamphlet.

Compared with what I have read in pages in farm publications in North Dakota about the present congressional committees investigating cooperatives, the article was as strong as milk toast.

What is the Association going to do about reporting to its members the whys and wherefores of the present attack on cooperatives? If the national Republican party in Congress has voted the investigation let's have the names of the Illinois Republican congressmen who voted in favor of the committee.

The Association could well spend some time and money looking into the records of every man mentioned on page 10. From experience I know at least one bad apple will turn up among them. If they are incorporated, the way they exercise their corporate power can be examined. This group is probably connected with some national group, and you should publish their connection.

The IAA does not have to stand by and let lies be told about it. The members know the truth, but the article said nothing about what the IAA was going to do against the pamphlet.

David V. Lansden
Board of Trade Building
Cairo, Ill.

The name of the organization attacking Illinois Farm Bureau cooperatives is the Illinois Associated Businessmen, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

STEAK IS CHEAP

Here is one for the books. The first concrete evidence that beef steak is not too high.

I drove into the Pontiac garage in Champaign to get a wheel bearing replaced. Was told they could do it sometime during the afternoon.

When I told them I couldn't wait they said, "O.K., we'll fix it." I stayed there and timed the mechanic. He replaced a tie-rod knuckle and the bearing in 20 minutes. My bill was $11.01, broken down as follows: tie rod knuckle, $2.60; bearing, $3.45; bearing, $2.05; tax, 16 cents; and labor, $2.75.

I asked him what the labor rate was and he told me it was a flat rate. I said: "O.K., here's your money. I am a farmer and I would like to tell you that beef steak is plenty cheap, my friend. At that rate, an hour's labor is $8.25 and there has never been a time in history when it would buy so much cow!"

Harry B. Claar
Effingham County
District One
Organization Director

LIKES WOMEN'S PAGE

I do enjoy the (RECORD) women's section. It's always the first section read. This month's article about Mrs. Milligan's trip to Holland was especially good, for just a few days ago she talked to the ladies of our Home Bureau and told of her eperiences and impressions of the folks of Holland and we all enjoyed it so much and learned so much too — so it was nice to read the article too.

Clara Hawkins
Piatt County

"BEST YET"

Allow me to pass on to you many compliments on your November issue of the IAA Record. Personally, I thought it was the "best yet" edition, and the many favorable comments from various members in the county only substantiated my impression. Some members praised one article, others another, etc., but all agreed every page contained interesting, important information for all concerned.

Rolland W. McKie
Organization Director
Stark County

Keep cows off pastures until the ground is dry enough to prevent damage from trampling.

Food Conditions In Europe Worse Than Year Ago

FOOD conditions in Europe today are reported to be worse than a year ago. Spring floods, unseasonable frosts and a summer drouth destroyed basic crops, grain reserves and livestock in country after country.

Farmers can better understand what such disaster means than any other class of American people. The situation is critical. UNRRA has terminated its food program. United Nations' and government proposals will take many months of study and debate before they can be put into action. Rations have been cut and in some countries it is expected that 70 per cent of all children born this year will die before reaching their first birthdays, and 75 per cent of those surviving will have tuberculosis.

An opportunity to save a child's life is offered through CARE (the Cooperative for American Remittance to Europe), a non-profit cooperative of 27 of the major relief agencies accredited by the U. S. government for overseas relief.

SEND A PACKAGE

By sending a check or money order made out to CARE, 189 West Madison Street, Chicago, you can send a package of clothing or food to a relative, a specified person or persons or group in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Ireland, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands and Poland. If you have no particular person in mind you can specify the type of family either by religious denomination or race that you wish to receive the package. The packages are distributed by a CARE agent under police protection in cooperation with local authorities. If you do not receive a signed receipt for your package within 120 days, your money is refunded.

Ten dollars will feed a family of four for two weeks. No one receiving a CARE package is denied regular rations. To prevent any black market operations, persons are limited to three packages per month.

Member relief organizations included in CARE are the Church World Service, representing the Protestant churches and the War Relief Service of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, representing the relief agencies of the Catholic churches.

George B. Whitman, (second from left) state officer of the extension farm labor program, discusses with IAA staff men plans to put a simplified farm account book into the hands of every farmer interested. Left to right: I. E. Parett, secretary of the division of general services; Whitman; Roy Johnson, director of special services; and Charles Mayfield, director of road improvement.

A New Approach To Simple

Farm Accounting

A NEW simple farm record book will be offered Illinois farmers this winter. It is easy to keep and all entries are keyed to fit the farm income tax form 1040F which makes up the last pages of the book.

It will do a lot more, however, than just help with the farm income tax. It was set up as a real chore boy by the farm tax and management experts from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture who did the work on the book.

It can be used to find inventory values. Most farmers admit they don't know what they're worth until the day they sell out.

It makes possible farm family budgets. If you know accurately what you are making you can plan such home improvements as a new furnace or a water system.

It makes possible credit statements. If you know your income you know how much to borrow safely.

It makes possible a continuous study and application of basic farm management. You may find your labor with chickens worth twice that spent on a dairy herd.

To help show farmers what this new farm account book can do and to answer questions on income tax and farm management problems, farm advisers are scheduling a series of county meetings for December and January.

Men from the College of Agriculture and the Illinois Agricultural Association will be present at these meetings to help answer questions.

RADIO TO HELP

President Charles B. Shuman has announced that I. E. Parett, secretary of general services, Charles Mayfield and Roy Johnson will represent the Illinois Agricultural Association at these county meetings. Walter Batson will represent the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

George B. Whitman, former farm adviser in Henderson and Adams county, will be in charge of the project for the College of Agriculture.

Many others, including radio stations, newspapers, farm magazines, teachers, co-op managers, farm loan and credit managers, and local bankers, will assist the county farm advisers in a gigantic promotion program.

"We want to put this book into the hands of as many as possible of the 130 thousand larger farmers and an additional 50,000 smaller farmers in the state," Whitman said recently in a speech to farm advisers launching the program.

Dean Rusk of the College of Agriculture has given his unqualified support of the book, considered by many to be the best simple and practical approach yet conceived to good farm accounting and management.

The final cost of the book has not been announced and may vary a little from county to county, but the cost is certain to be less than 40 cents. It will be available for each county of the state.

Speaking of its advantages, Parett said recently, "The FFA and 4-H club kids keep records and now we're giving Dad a chance to do the same thing. It isn't a lot of hard work by any means.

"It's also a history of a farmer's activities. Wouldn't you like to know, for example, what kind of a year your Dad had in 1917?"

EGGS, GAS, AND RENT

The book has columns to enter receipts from eggs, dairy, grain, hay, custom work, capital items, work off farm, government payments, patronage refunds, breeding fees, sale of purchased and raised livestock, non-farm income, and unusual items as sale of timber.

It has a place to enter expenses for purchase of capital items, feed, repairs and machinery hire, gas, oil, car expense, utilities, fertilizers, seeds, crop expense, hired labor, taxes, rent, interest, insurance, improvements, breeding fees, veterinary and livestock expenses.

It has space for a depreciation schedule for machinery and equipment, automobile, soil improvements, farm improvements, purchased livestock, record of prepaid insurance. It also provides space for inventories of feed, grain, seeds, hogs, poultry, sheep, cattle, horses and other livestock.

Each column and each entry in the new account book is explained clearly, and in terms familiar to farmers. There is no space, and no need for time taking entries such as the number of pounds of feed consumed by livestock each day.

Useful tables that provide valuable information, such as the average useful life of farm animals, have been incorporated into the book.

If you keep this amazingly simple account book as you go along through the year it will record all you need to fill out your farm income tax.

Let's keep it that wo

This message is presented in behalf of the 103 Farm Bureau type co-operatives that are members of ..
ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

YOUR COMPANY and mine has had a great history. It's a 25-year history of farmers who, in days of great trials and tribulations, organized their own co-operative associations to provide themselves with better markets for the products from their farms and better distribution facilities for the supplies needed in production. Your company and mine has done a great job. Reports of progress and achievements will be made at your local annual meeting.

Your company and mine is a splendid example of American free enterprise. Farm people are free businessmen. They own and operate farms. They invest capital. They work mentally and physically. They buy and sell. Through your local co-operative associations you have multiplied your effectiveness tremendously, but there are segments of business that would deny the right of farmers to engage in co-operative business. These business interests would deny the right of farmers to make savings through patronage refunds. They would have the public believe that farmer co-operatives escape taxation. They would have the public believe that you are un-American.

These charges are not true. Your company and mine pays every tax that business is called upon to pay, *including* federal income taxes. Income taxes are paid upon all net income which is not refunded to member patrons at the close of the year. Income tax is paid on non-member business, even though such earnings may not be retained in the capital structure. Income taxes are paid upon the amounts paid as capital stock dividends. In this respect, your company and mine is subject to the same double taxation as all other corporations.

Income taxes, however, are not paid on patronage refunds, and we believe that they should not be. The patronage refund check you receive at annual meeting this Fall and Winter is taxable in your hands. It is nothing more than an adjustment in the price you paid at time of purchase.

This privilege is not limited to farm co-operative associations. There are many businesses that use a similar approach. Many insurance companies operate on this basis. There are many independent grocer, hardware, automotive, and

hat way by attending your local annual meeting!

news gathering organizations that operate on the same co-operative type basis. These organizations are set up to provide the economies of large volume and they return their savings to their member companies on the basis of use, just the same as your company and mine. To charge your company and mine of being un-American is only done to confuse the issue.

If your company and mine has well informed members, there is little to fear. We can be criticized, ridiculed, and unfairly attacked—from the outside, and some of this may be good for us. The great danger lies *within!* This is the danger of having mis-informed and uninformed members.

So plan to attend the annual meeting of your local county Farm Bureau, your local service company, your local grain marketing association, your local livestock marketing association, your local creamery. You will have greater need for them in the future than you have had in the past. They need your voice; they need your vote; they need your vigorous support.

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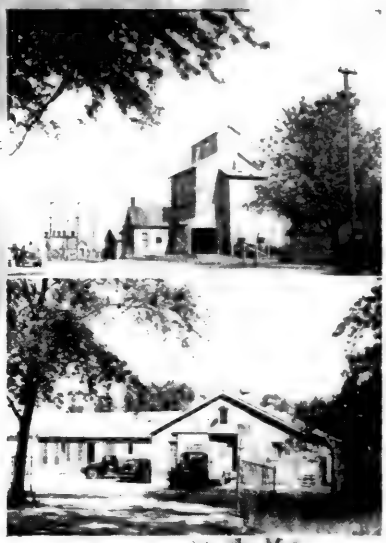

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Steffey's handsome Durocs are about ready for shipping. Here he discusses when to ship with one of his operating partners, Clifford Gray.

Director Otto Steffey is VETERAN LIVESTOCK FEEDER

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

This is the 11th of a series of articles to further acquaint you with the men who represent you on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

• • •

FOUR trips around the world — 100,000 miles — would involve quite a bit of travel. That's the distance Otto Steffey of Henderson county figures he has covered going to and from IAA meetings during the 14 years he has been a member of the board of directors.

Steffey has represented the counties of Rock Island, Mercer, Warren, Henderson, Hancock, and McDonough on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors since 1933, and has served as chairman of the organization-information committee of the IAA since 1937.

Though he is one of the oldest members of the board in point of service, Steffey's youthful enthusiasm for his work with Farm Bureau labels him as one of the youngest men on the board.

He has the lean muscular look of a busy farmer or a well-conditioned athlete. Because next to farming, the IAA director from the 14th congressional district likes to spend his time at the playing field or on the bank of a stream or lake where he can do some fishing.

Love of sport makes Steffey a natural to take charge of the Illinois Farm Sports Festival on which he has served as chairman since the war ended.

He was one of a small group of men who conceived and developed the "Sports Festival Idea." The thought behind the movement was that when young people have learned to play together, have learned to play hard but fair, have learned to take defeat with a smile, but with a determination to play better next time, they will develop a philosophy that will pay farm people big dividends in working together.

Born and reared on a farm near the village of Stronghurst, Steffey attended Stronghurst schools while helping with his father's dairy. During World War I, which was immediately after his graduation from high school, he worked on his father's farm.

The year following their marriage in 1919, Steffey and the former Ruth Davis of Stronghurst, bought a farm eight miles south of Lansing, Mich. During the year they farmed in Michigan, the Steffeys became charter members of the Ingham County Farm Bureau.

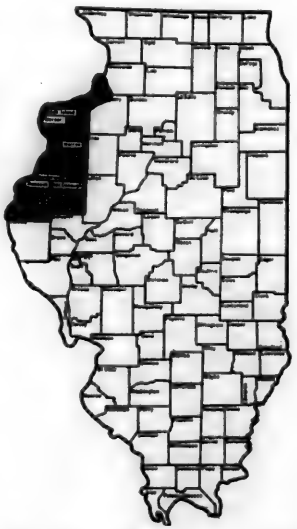
But their hearts were back in Illinois where they returned to buy the 160-acre farm on which Mrs. Steffey was born and reared. Mr. and Mrs. Steffey, incidentally, were born on the same day within an hour of each other. Their only child is a 17-year-old high school senior, Shirley Ann. Another daughter died in infancy 26 years ago.

In 1937 Director Steffey bought a 210-acre farm three-quarters of a mile from the home place. He operated both farms himself until a year ago when he went into a livestock share-lease agreement with his two hired men.

During his farming career Steffey has been interested chiefly in the raising and feeding of livestock. Annually he has averaged 100-200 beef cattle and 200 hogs. At present he maintains an Aberdeen-Angus breeding herd with a few Shorthorns and 250 Duroc hogs. He also has a small herd of 20 ewes and a few dairy cows for personal needs.

A shrewd manager, Steffey has kept farm account books for 22 years, the last several of which have been with the Farm Bureau-Farm Management Service. He especially appreciates the ac-

Director Steffey drills a hole through an angle iron on a wagon at his farm.



Shaded area on map is 14th congressional district represented on Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors by Otto Steffey of Stronghurst.

IAA Director Otto Steffey has kept farm account books (all shown above) on his farms for 22 successive years.

counts as a gauge of his ability as a farmer alongside that of his neighbors in similar circumstances. Nothing, he says, shows up your weaknesses and successes as a farmer better than the records compiled under the Farm Bureau-Farm Management Service.

Normally he puts about 120 acres of his land in corn, 60 in oats, 25 in alfalfa, 25 to 30 in soybeans and the rest in pasture and legumes. He generally follows a four year rotation plan — corn, corn, oats, and sweet clover, or corn, beans, oats, and legumes.

Last summer he planted all his crops on the contour after experimenting with contour cropping for three years. Both farms are under a five-year soil conservation plan as worked out by the soil conservation district.

All fields have been limed and all receive applications of manure at least once in four years. One third of Steffey's fields have received some rock phosphate. He has not yet applied any mixed fertilizers.

Steffey joined the Henderson County Farm Bureau in 1919 and took part in early membership drives. Always active in sports, Director Steffey played on the Farm Bureau baseball team for several years and was on Henderson county teams which twice went to the state Farm Bureau finals only to lose, however, to the state champions.

Besides serving 20 years on his County Farm Bureau board, Steffey served as its secretary a number of years. He helped organize one of the first service companies and was secretary of a three-county service company composed of Henderson, Warren and Mercer counties until they disbanded and formed their own companies. He then served as secretary of the Henderson county service company.

He is a charter member and organizer of the Monmouth Production Credit Association and has served as its president the past decade. He was president of the old county livestock shipping association for 15 years and is now president of its successor, the Henderson Livestock Marketing Association.

Steffey was school trustee 15 years and is secretary of the Illinois Western Grain Company board. Conscientious about his responsibility to the farmers who elected him to represent them, Steffey has never missed a board meeting, and has attended 166 consecutive sessions. He has served two years on the Illinois Farm Supply board of directors, and is a member of the live-

Corn in Henderson county and vicinity was good this year. Steffey samples the crop on his farm.

stock committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The IAA director from the 14th district also has served on the Henderson county fair board. He is a member of the Elks Club in Monmouth, belongs to the Masons and is a member of the Methodist church.

While on the IAA board, Steffey has watched Farm Bureau membership grow from 42,000 to 145,000. He feels pretty strongly about the importance of farmers sticking together. "Farmers," he said, "must present a united front. They have no other alternative to meet the organized strength of other groups on the same footing. Through the years I have seen our organization get results because we have spoken with one voice in making our wishes known."

SHORTS IN THE NEWS

Farm Adviser Ray T. Nicholas of Lake county is $2200 richer these days after taking second place in the commercial welding classification of the Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation $200,000 Design for Progress award program. Last year Nicholas won $2600 in the same contest. Nicholas graduated from the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture in 1930 and has worked in Peoria county and Schuyler county. He is married and has two daughters.

The National Federation of Bee Keepers Association will meet January 15-16 at Salt Lake City.

Elbert Elsbury, Gurnee, Lake county, has been elected first president of the newly organized Illinois Dairy Breeding Federation. The group represents the three artificial breeding associations now operating in Illinois and is one of the first such organizations in the country that is aimed to advance the dairy industry of the state.

John G. Waggoner, Mgr. of the Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative asks farmers to help police their power lines to prevent vandals from shooting at glass or porcelain insulators.

John R. Gilkey, Macon county Farm Adviser since 1933, has resigned effective December 31. During Gilkey's tenure, Macon County Farm Bureau became the first county organization in the United States to establish a farm safety program, and Farm Bureau membership grew from 300 to 2300 families. Gilkey is a native of Edgar county and graduate of the University of Illinois. He was a farm adviser in Indiana and Ohio before going to Macon county.

Winnebago Farm Adviser H. R. Brunnemeyer has been named to the Rockford Chamber of Commerce board of directors.

The Illinois State Vegetable Growers Association will hold its annual meeting in East St. Louis, Dec. 11-12, with the St. Clair-Madison-Monroe County Vegetable Growers Association as host.

FARMERS VISIT HUNGRY EUROPE

A member of the group of 26 Iowa farmers and newspapermen who made a tour of Europe at their own expense to study food conditions, Art Meyer, (standing) manager of the Prairie Farms Creamery at Moline, tells members of the Prairie Farms board in Chicago about his trip.

"IF WE CAN stave off communism by sending food to Europe it will be worth every cent of the expense." This was the opinion expressed by Arthur Meyer, manager of the Prairie Farms Creamery of Moline, on his return with 26 Iowa farmers and newsmen from a 30-day trip through eight countries.

In offering this opinion, Meyer said he believed he was expressing the feeling of the group as a whole. "We realize, however," he said, " that our 30-day trip was only a keyhole view of the European economic and political situation, but you couldn't be there long and not come away with some strong impressions."

The Midwestern farmers were especially interested in the drastic controls over German farming. Meyer said a German farmer couldn't drink his own milk. He had to turn it over to the state.

Meyer said one of the Iowa farmers stayed for a few days with German relatives and was served barley bread, boiled potatoes with no fats, oils or vegetables. The night meal consisted of warmed up potatoes.

He said the American farmers were impressed with changes in conditions between European countries. The people in the low countries have rolled up their sleeves and are back on the job. The German people are floundering around not knowing which way to turn. Conditions are better in England than either France and Germany, but the people of England feel that they must depend on themselves instead of America.

This is herd boar owned by A. K. Hohenboken, age 14 months.

Sow large ham on Minnesota No. 1 saw. Age 10½ months.

HOGS FOR TOMORROW'S *Market*

By LEW REISNER
Field Editor, IAA RECORD

SMALL herds of Minnesota No. 1's being established on Illinois farms will soon give farmers a chance to see this new breed of hog that is causing such lively comment.

They will be able to see that the Minnesota No. 1 is longer bodied and shorter of leg, and has larger ears and a longer snout than most American breeds.

The gilt and boar show a full ham, light shoulder, a fullness in the flank and a neat, trim underline characteristic of the breed. It is basically red but may have some black spots or specks.

A. K. Hohenboken of Geneseo, a prominent Henry county Farm Bureau member, has some of these Minnesota No. 1's which stem from foundation stock developed at the University of Minnesota.

Everyone who sees these hogs makes the remark that here is a new type of bacon hog, long on hams and short on fat. This is true and important for the days ahead when lard becomes even more of a drug on the market than it is now.

But these hogs, developed from inbred strains, have other advantages equally important, particularly their ability to gain quickly on relatively small amounts of feed as claimed by the man who directed their breeding, Dr. L. M. Winters, geneticist at the University of Minnesota.

The hogs are founded on a cross between the Tamworth and Danish Landrace breeds, both bacon types used commonly in Canada and Denmark. The first cross was produced in 1937. The crossbred stock was then bred within the family (inbred) and only the best individuals saved.

Although the inbreeding has been mild and the hogs are not hybrids, Winters says that the strain, now in its 10th year, carries about three times as much inbreeding as most registered swine.

Progeny were picked as breeding stock on the basis of five factors — fertility, survival, rate of gain, economy of gain, and body conformation that yields more of the higher priced cuts of pork.

Results show that the ancestral traits were well selected. Consider each of the five factors in which the geneticists were most interested.

Fertility has been high as indicated by a nine year average of 9.2 pigs per sow born alive. Survival of pigs born has been equally satisfactory. On the Hohenboken farm three sows had just farrowed 24 pigs and all 24 had been saved. They were thrifty and vigorous pigs.

Their rate of growth and economy of gain have been remarkable. During the nine year period of 1937-46 the hogs reached a market weight of 211 pounds in 168 days, or 5½ months, on 313 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain.

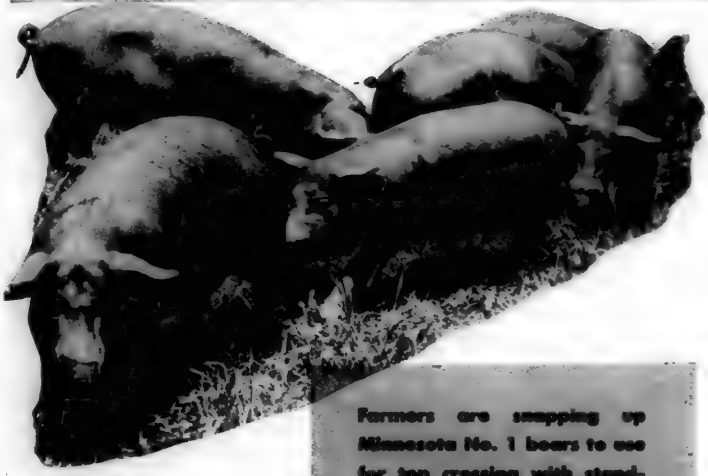
These feed and rate of gain figures are worth remembering. Most farmers today do well to market under the best of conditions at a weight of 200 pounds in 180 days, or six months, feeding at least 332 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain.

The merit of the product, or body form, has more than pleased the swine breeders, and carcasses are of increasing interest to packers.

Dr. Winters says: "When the carcasses are cut packers have been pleased with the length of belly (bacon) and loin, two valuable cuts. The bacon is heavily stripped with lean.

"The quality of the belly cut is high, the amount of fat low. The skin is thin

(*Continued on page* 26)



Farmers are snapping up Minnesota No. 1 boars to use for top crossing with standard sows. These pigs are three months old.

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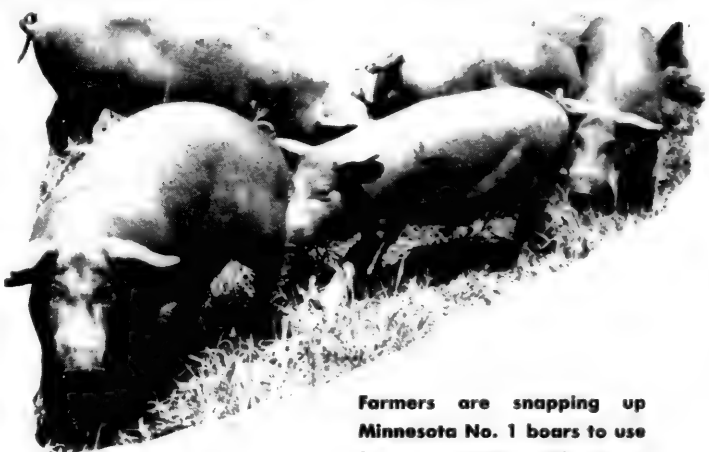

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RURAL YOUTH

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director

Young People's Activities

ALTHOUGH the State Rural Youth Talk Fest will have taken place before this issue of the IAA Record reaches the readers, the District Talk Fests deserve special mention. They were outstanding this year. New records were set both in numbers of individual participation and in counties represented. There were 132 speakers representing 59 counties, while 829 speakers entered the county Talk Fests. Quality was not sacrified for quantity. One of the usual remarks heard throughout the state was, "This is the best Talk Fest I've ever heard in this district." Another word of commendation was, "In these Talk Fests the young people show unusual ability in the treatment of material dealing with the problem of the farm and home."

E. D. Lyon, (right), IAA youth activities director, congratulates the winner and runnersup in the Vandalia district talk fest. L. to R.: Glen Meffert, Madison; Earl Moeller Effingham; Ethel Knebel, Madison; and Winner Ruby Viere, Madison.

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Harold Fleming (left), son of the James Flemings of Hancock county, meets an aggressive city cousin, Jimmy Hardy.

Hanging up her washing like an old hand at the game is Anne Joy, daughter of the Frank Joys of Bond County.

This midget calf was born on the Herb Applebee farm in La Salle county. It was one-fourth the size of a normal calf at birth, less than 20 pounds.

RURAL YOUTH

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director

Young People's Activities

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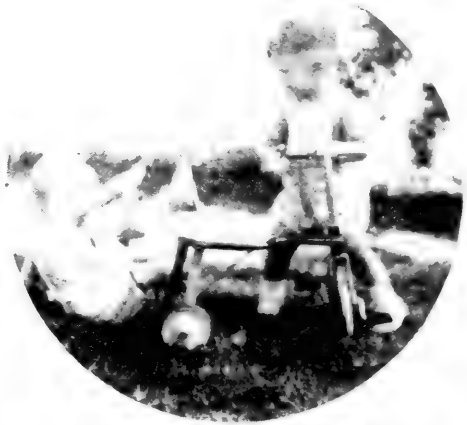

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HAY and SILAGE MAKE BEEF TOO!

TACKLING the problem of saving grain to feed hungry Europe, feedlot and college experts recently came up with ways to make a profitable gain on cattle and hogs, and still go easy on the feed bin.

Their ideas, suggestions, and experiences were related before more than 1000 seasoned cattlemen during sessions of the 19th cattle feeders meeting held last month at the College of Agriculture in Urbana.

A good over-all program that would fit any livestock farm was offered by Dr. L. E. Card, new head of the department of animal science.

Card urged that hogs be marketed at lighter weights. He indicated that this would probably save more grain than any other measure farmers can now effect.

Use Grain Sparingly

"If all hogs were marketed at the 1937-41 pre-war average weight of 237 pounds, or 20 pounds under the 1946-47 average," Card said, "the saving in grain would amount to about 140,000,000 bushels.

"And we would like to see all the grain now going into hogs, chickens and turkeys properly supplemented with the right amounts of protein, vitamins and minerals."

He asked that all cattlemen make the maximum use of hay and other roughages where there is a plentiful supply, and to make maximum use of late fall and early spring pastures without overgrazing.

For the cattlemen Card urged feeding fewer beef cattle to "choice," a grade for highly finished cattle. The three common grades are commercial, good, and choice.

"It has been estimated," Card said, "that 60 million bushels of corn and 85,000 tons of by-product feeds are used to fatten cattle beyond the good slaughter grade."

And anyway, it was explained, Midwestern farmers who provide the nation with most of its choice grades of beef are like the cobbler whose children go barefoot. Choice beef is shipped over Illinois counters to the folks who produce it. It is a luxury item that moves East for resale to hotels and cafes.

A timely experiment recently concluded by the College of Agriculture and related to feeding out steers through the three common market grades, was made public during the meeting.

It involved three lots of 15 steers. The results backed Dr. Card's plea to save grain by marketing steers as commercials or goods and without a high degree of finish.

The steers, fed on drylot, were finished to commercial, good, and choice slaughter grades. The commercial lot with the smallest degree of finish took very little grain, were ready for market after a short feed, gained rapidly, and dressed out plenty of top quality meat, as the following results of the feedlot tests would indicate.

Amount of corn needed per steer were: commercial lot, 15.6 bu.; good [illegible]; choice lot, 45.7. Days to [illegible] commercial, 95; good, 147; [illegible]08.

[illegible] farmers who normally rely [illegible] roughage and less on grain [illegible]ttle program, addressed the [illegible]ers during the afternoon session.

[illegible]ed Meers, who farms west of [illegible]er in Champaign county, in a short [illegible] before the cattlemen said that on [illegible] own farm he relies heavily on roughages in his cattle feeding program.

"Although it takes me longer to get a steer ready for market on pasture," Meers related, "it makes me the most money. It takes less corn, bedding, and labor, and it puts the manure right on the field."

Lorin Clark, another Champaign county cattleman from Homer, is also a believer in roughages. He depends more on hay and pasture for his cattle program than he does on grain.

"If you've got a good pasture program, you'll be safe over the long pull even though the market on cattle does go up or down severely."

Cattle Feeding Popular

"We use legumes to build our land and steers to harvest the legumes," Clark said. Grain is used these days of high prices only to put on a short finish.

"This winter we'll probably feed 16 bushels of corn, all in the silage, before we turn out about May 10." He was gratified to learn, he said, that the yellow fat of grass fed cattle, often discriminated against in butcher shops, was actually highly nutritious and was colored by carotin, a carrier of Vitamin D. This would convince more housewives, he indicated, of the value of grain fed cattle if it were brought to their attention.

(*Continued on page 26*)

Orin Hertz, Vermilion county farm adviser, Earl Bass, cattle feeder, and John Evans, feeder and IAA board director, ponder uncertainties of cattle feeder's lot in life as they look over new shipment of 450 pound calves bought by college and shown on Cattle Feeders Day.

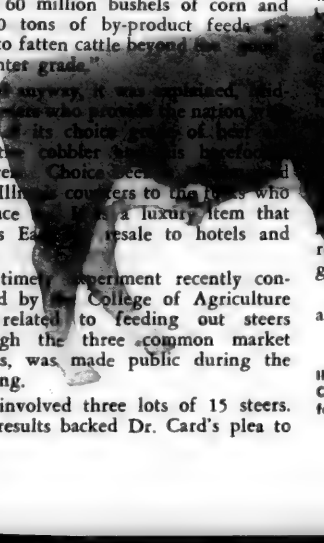
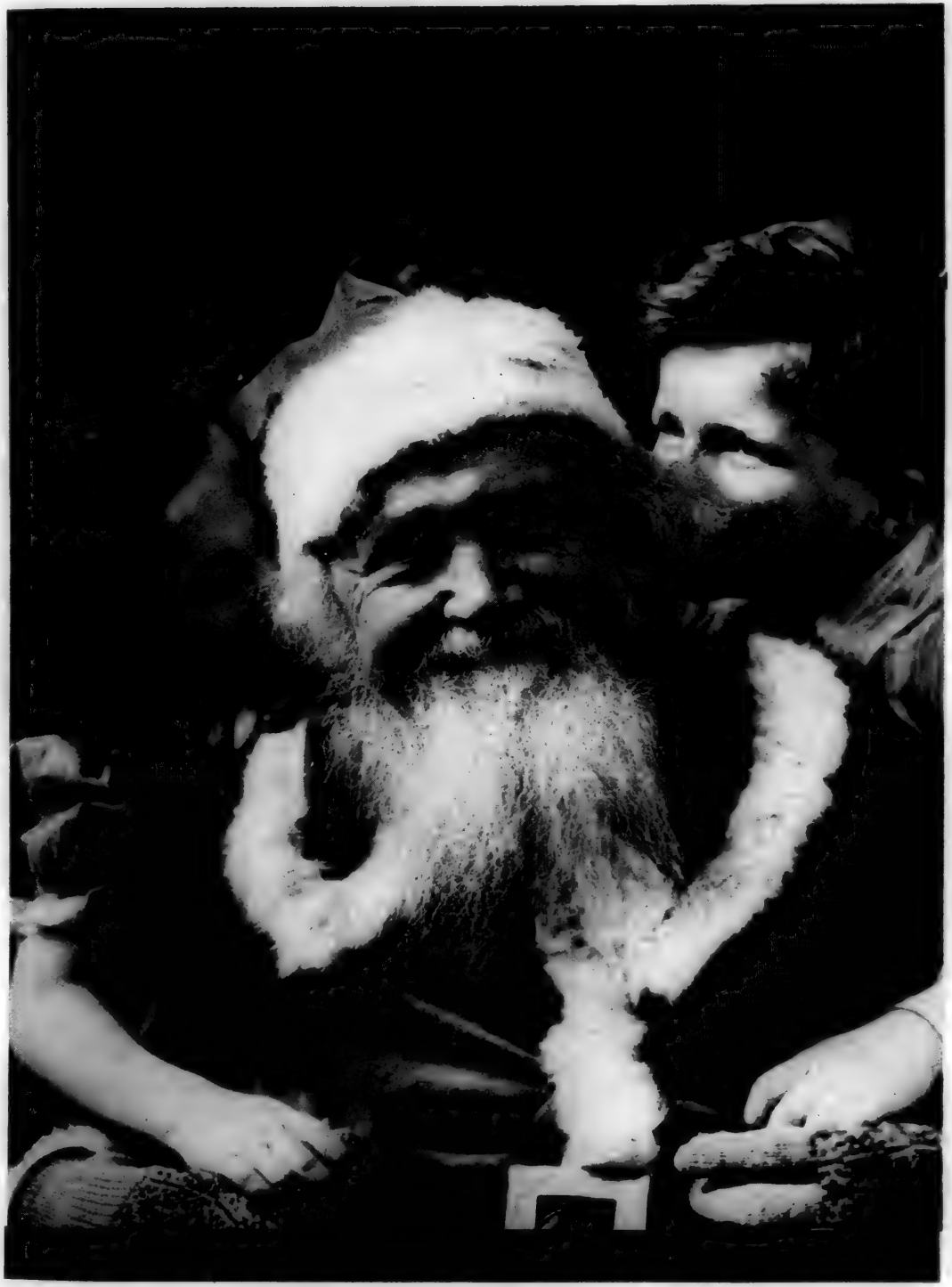


Illustration shows calf bought by Illinois College of Agriculture at Kansas City for feed tests. Calves like this also are in demand for 4-H work.



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Use Grain Sparingly

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Merry Christmas

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

NEWS and VIEWS

Rural Youth Take Exams To Improve Driving Skills

ILLINOIS Rural Youth has challenged nation-wide traffic records by participating in its own skilled driver program. Statistics show that their age group is the foremost traffic offender in the nation, but Illinois farm youth are demonstrating their desire to better the record.

Most of the Illinois Rural Youth groups during the year have had at least one meeting devoted to the study of safety, while 40 counties have gone further in this project by taking the IAA safety department's skilled driver short course. This has been followed up with county and district contests preceding the selection of a state champion skilled driver at the IAA annual meeting.

The written county exams, based on the IAA Safety Course and emphasizing traffic regulations, statistics, and knowledge of car and roads, advanced high scorers on to district competition.

Seventy-two Rural Youth then participated in nine district driving performance contests last month. The actual tests, co-sponsored by the IAA safety department and department of young people's activities, were conducted by officers of the traffic safety section of the Illinois highway police who judged each participant not only on his ability at skillful driving, but on courtesy, attitude, and knowledge of traffic regulations as well. The nine district winners were scheduled to compete in the state contest at the IAA annual meeting in St. Louis.

In recognition of their good work, 1500 participants in the skilled driver short course have been awarded certificates of merit, while those scoring highest in county contests are being presented engraved mechanical pencils.

MRS. SCHILF RESIGNS

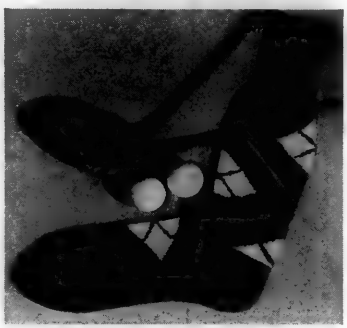
Mrs. Edward A. Schilf of Edgar county, has resigned as publicity chairman of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation. She was named chairman more than a year ago. Until a new chairman is selected, home bureau news items should be addressed to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

NEW REPORTER

The new publicity chairman for the Ogle County Home Bureau is Mrs. Hal Campbell, Stillman Valley, Ill.

Above is a group attending the district skilled drivers contest at Jacksonville in October. Holding placard at right is W. W. Whitlock, IAA director of safety and public health. State policeman is Earl S. Stroup, who assisted in conducting the examination.

ARGYLE SOCKS



Next to a birdie, the dearest thing to a golfer's heart is a pair of argyle socks. Hand knit socks have the added advantage of long wear and excellent fit. Colors can be combined to suit individual taste. This handsome plaid pattern is made of three colors in a non-shrink sturdy wool. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

Circular Will Show How to Freeze Food

A NEW circular, "Freezing Cooked and Prepared Foods," is now on the University of Illinois presses. The circular, which gives directions for freezing baked foods and combination dishes, is the result of tests made at the University's College of Agriculture foods research laboratory.

"Foods frozen in this way are ready to serve after only a little more work," say the authors, Royene F. Owen, Jean T. Chase and Frances O. VanDuyne. "They greatly simplify the problem of preparing an appetizing meal when time is short, when unexpected guests arrive or when skilled hands are not available."

The circular contains one section on combination dishes with recipes for freezing such foods as chicken a la king and beef or veal stew. There are also directions for freezing various kinds of cakes, pies and yeast rolls.

for HOMEMAKERS

Will Co. Lays Next Year's Plans

MANY interesting and instructive plans are in the making for the various Home Bureau units in Will county for the ensuing year. The executive board met recently in the confernce room of the Farm Bureau building with Mrs. Phil Goodwin, chairman. Routine reports were given and Mrs. Clarence Castle, home adviser, gave a compilation of the work she has accomplished this past month and projects that have been completed.

She led a discussion recently at the University of Illinois on "How can we better meet the needs of our rural people?" She attended the health department tour recently and took part in the recent Rural Youth Talk Fest. Members of the board were in accord with the fact that the local units should stand behind the 4-H Club program and give aid when needed.

Mrs. Harvey Lewis, 4-H and Rural Youth, announced that the County Achievement Day would be held Saturday at the Cunningham school and many awards will be made at that time. Mrs. William Morrison, Recreational Chairman is sending each unit material to be used during the holiday season.

Mrs. Alfred Krapf, vice-chairman and membership chairman outlined the policies and plans for the future work this year in obtaining new members so that the county goal of over 100 new members will be met. This report is being sent to Mrs. Dale Huffman, who is the state membership chairman. It was decided that 50 4-H Club members could be accommodated next year at Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see near Rock Creek.

SLEEVELESS SLIPON

A sleeveless slipon sweater is always a favorite from the masculine point of view. This style will get the warm approval of the men who will wear them. For free instructions send a self addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

KNITTED GIFT SET

If you're a handy girl with needles you can stretch your budget considerably when making gifts for the family. Extra warm mittens and a tasseled stocking cap are sure-to-please gifts. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricutural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

FAVORITE HOLIDAY RECIPE

RAISIN-BRAN LOAF

1 cup bran
2 cups flour
1½ tspns. soda
1 tsp. baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup chopped raisins
½ cup molasses
1½ cups buttermilk or sour milk*
3 tblspns. melted fat
2 eggs, beaten

Mix dry ingredients and add raisins. Mix molasses, buttermilk and fat. Add eggs. Combine two mixtures and mix thoroughly. Turn into loaf pan which has been lined with waxed paper and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 45 minutes or until done.

*To make sour milk:
Put 3 tablespoons vinegar or lemon juice in 1⅓ cups milk. Let stand a few minutes before using.

IT'S THE HEAT!

HOME-CANNED foods do not lose flavor and color because of exposure to light, say members of the Massachusetts experiment station. Their recent research on the subject has exploded the long-favored theory that light damages color and flavor of canned food during storage.

Heat, say the scientists, is the real cause. Heat speeds up oxidation—the action of air trapped in the can or jar of food—and oxidation is what cause the color and flavor to deteriorate.

In the tests home-canned food was stored both in the dark at room temperature and in the light at room temperature. All of it showed a loss of flavor and color. When canned foods were stored at 42 degrees Fahrenheit, both of these qualities were well maintained.

SWINE BRUCELLOSIS

(*Continued from page 9*)

If you discover you have the disease in your herd you have three choices of procedure to follow.

1. You can sell out your breeding stock and buy replacements. The objection I see to this is that, unless you can buy from a clean herd, how do you know you've improved your situation any?

2. You can test your pigs at weaning age, remove reactors, and isolate them from the adult breeding animals. These pigs should be tested again and even twice before breeding if the second test reveals some infection. Then be sure you get a non-infected boar and you should get along fine. Premises that have had infected hogs on them should be safe after three or four months of summer weather — slightly longer for fall and winter weather. Moisture and freezing are conducive to the life of these germs. Sheds should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected when the infected hogs are removed.

MINNESOTA NO. 1's

(*Continued from page 19*)

and the bone light. Yield and quality of the ham have been high.

Recently the Detroit Packing Company, only large cooperative packing plant in the Midwest, bought 24 boars and 25 gilts for foundation stock to distribute among their farmer patrons.

Carcass quality permits the Michigan cooperative to pay a premium of 25 cents a hundred for hogs raised from this stock.

Is it possible that these hogs might reopen the discussion, which packers have never promoted, of buying live hogs on a dressed or carcass basis?

The numbers of Minnesota No. 1's have spread most rapidly by the purchase of boars. A number have been released to farmers for top crossing on other breeds. Dr. Winters says he has personally observed 6000 of these first crosses and farmers, by and large, have been well pleased with the results.

"In every case the Minnesota No. 1 has stamped his type on the progeny and has added something to the cross not found in other crosses," Dr. Winters says.

"A good deal of hybrid vigor results from the cross. The fact that they differ more in genetic background from other breeds than the breeds differ from each other (because of their inbreeding) will account for this."

This fall Hohenboken went to the first excess sale held by the University of Minnesota and reported that the boars and open gilts sold for an average of $224.

The University added something new to hog sales by including the rate of production record (ROP) of the litter from which the hogs were sold.

A typical gilt that sold for $230 was farrowed March 12 and on Sept. 6, the sale date, weighed 184 pounds. Her ROP record showed that there were 10 pigs in the litter which were fed 243 pounds for each 100 pounds of gain.

Hohenboken is one of about 20 Minnesota No. 1 breeders in Illinois. This fall he had a foundation herd of one boar, four sows, and 24 fall pigs.

He has a breeder's pride in this new type of hog which he admitted looked at first a little strange to him. He has an answer, though, to the unbelievers. Farmers, he says, are snapping up his boar pigs as soon as they are old enough to wean.

Earl Wenzel holds dressed turkey stored in his walk-in home locker. He keeps a few dressed birds on hand.

TURKEYS BY TON

(*Continued from Page 9*)

member of the DeKalb county and State Farm Bureau Locker Board and is on the National Frozen Food Locker Association board.

That beautiful bird that Mom has set aside for Christmas dinner started out, if it came from Wenzel's, as a pretty speckled egg, laid by any one of their 1000-hen parent flock along about the last of January.

The egg went into a large incubator with 12,000 other turkey eggs on Feb. 27. The baby poult pecked out of his shell four weeks later and joined the others in the large brooder house where he enjoyed the warmth of a stove and rays of the winter's sun from the confines of a wire sun porch.

Just Fit To Kill

He was put on the turkey alfalfa range on May 25. There the leggy poult took life easy, looked for bugs and grasshoppers. When the weather got hot he joined his buddies in a water drinking marathon, doing his part to down 3,000 gallons a day.

Came a good cold snap, and that growing mash and oats didn't taste quite good enough for Mr. Dandy Gobbler. Yellow corn, that's the stuff.

Of course a young gent eating corn maybe fleshes up a bit. But it adds to his looks, doesn't it? It makes him, you might say, mighty gay and frisky. Just fit to kill, as the saying goes.

Just fit to kill.

12-GRADE DISTRICT

(*Continued from page 10*)

ly because they are the most outstanding school men in their communities. In the future, we can expect to have more school superintendents better trained than at present in both elementary and high school administration.

A question often asked is, how do we know that the unit system is the best? The answer is that the experience in other states, as well as the various studies made in this state, all point to the superiority, educationally and financially, of the unit district.

We must remember, however, that many high school principals have had courses in elementary education and past experience in elementary school administration. It would be up to the parents of more than 70 per cent of the public school children in the elementary school in any given community to see that such former high school principal, on becoming superintendent, does place equal emphasis on all 12 grades.

HAY MAKES BEEF

(*Continued from page 22*)

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Santa's pack is fullest when daddy's cribs are full and his stock fat. In helping protect the property and earnings of many thousands of Illinois Farm Bureau families, we thus play some small part in making this Holiday richer and fuller. To you and yours may we extend warmest wishes for a Merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year.

COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY

SWINE BRUCELLOSIS

(Continued from page 24)

If you discover you have the disease in your herd you have three choices of procedure to follow.

1. You can sell out your breeding stock and buy replacements. The objection I see to this is that, unless you can buy from a clean herd, how do you know you've improved your situation any?

2. You can test your pigs at weaning age, remove reactors, and isolate them from the adult breeding animals. These pigs should be tested again and even twice before breeding if the second test reveals some infection. Then be sure you get a non-infected boar and you should get along fine. Premises that have had infected hogs on them should be safe after three or four months of summer weather — slightly longer for fall and winter weather. Moisture and freezing are conducive to the life of these germs. Sheds should be thoroughly [illegible] and sunned. [illegible] tested hogs [illegible]

MINNESOTA NO. 1's

(Continued from page 25)

[illegible] about the home light. Yield [illegible] of the ham have been high.

Recently the Detroit Packing Company, only large cooperative packing plant in the Midwest, bought 24 boars and 24 gilts for foundation stock to distribute among their farmer patrons.

Carcass quality permits the Michigan cooperative to pay a premium of 75 cents a hundred for hogs raised from this stock.

Is it possible that these hogs might reopen the discussion which packers have never promoted, of buying live hogs on a dressed or carcass basis?

The numbers of Minnesota No. 1's have spread most rapidly by the purchase of boars. A number have been released to farmers for top crossing on other breeds. Dr. Winters says he has personally observed 6000 of these first crosses and farmers, by and large, have been well pleased with the results.

"In every case the Minnesota No. 1 has stamped his type on the progeny and has added something to the cross not found in other crosses," Dr. Winters says.

A good deal of hybrid vigor results from the cross. The fact that they differ more in genetic background from other breeds than the breeds differ from each other (because of their inbreeding) will account for this.

This fall Hohenboken went to the first excess sale held by the University of Minnesota and reported that the boars and open gilts sold for an average of $224.

The University added something new to hog sales by including the rate of production record (ROP) of the litter from which the hogs were sold.

A typical gilt that sold for $250 was farrowed March 17 and on Sept. 6, the sale date, weighed 180 pounds. Her ROP record showed that there were 10 pigs in the litter which were fed 243 pounds for each 100 pounds of gain.

Hohenboken is one of about 20 Minnesota No. 1 breeders in Illinois. This fall he had a foundation herd of one boar, four sows, and 24 fall pigs.

He has a breeder's pride in this new type of hog which he admitted looked a first a little strange to him. He has an answer, though, to the unbelievers. Farmers, he says, are snapping up his boar pigs as soon as they are old enough to wean.

Earl Wenzel holds dressed turkey stored in his walk-in home locker. He keeps a few dressed birds on hand.

TURKEYS BY TON

(Continued from Page 1)

member of the DeKalb county and State Farm Bureau Locker Board and is on the National Frozen Food Locker Association board.

That beautiful bird that Mom has set aside for Christmas dinner started out, if it came from Wenzel's, as a pretty speckled egg, laid by any one of their 1000-hen parent flock along about the last of January.

The egg went into a large incubator with 12,000 other turkey eggs on Feb. 27. The baby poult pecked out of his shell four weeks later and joined the others in the large brooder house where he enjoyed the warmth of a stove and rays of the winter's sun from the confines of a wire sun porch.

Just Fit To Kill

He was put on the turkey alfalfa range on May 25. There the leggy poult took life easy, looked for bugs and grasshoppers. When the weather got hot he joined his buddies in a water drinking marathon, doing his part to down 3,000 gallons a day.

Came a good cold snap, and that growing mash and oats didn't taste quite good enough for Mr. Dandy Gobbler. Yellow corn, that's the stuff.

Of course a young gent eating corn maybe fleshes up a bit. But it adds to his looks, doesn't it? It makes him, you might say, mighty gay and frisky. Just fit to kill, as the saying goes.

Just fit to kill.

12-GRADE DISTRICT

(Continued from page 10)

ly because they are the most outstanding school men in their communities. In the future, we can expect to have more school superintendents better trained than at present in both elementary and high school administration.

A question often asked is, how do we know that the unit system is the best. The answer is that the experience of other states, as well as the various studies made in this state, all point to the superiority, educationally and financially, of the unit district.

We must remember, however, that many high school principals have had courses in elementary education and past experience in elementary school administration. It would be up to the parents of more than 70 per cent of the public school children in the elementary school in any given community to see that such former high school principal, on becoming superintendent, does place equal emphasis on all 12 grades.

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COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY

Frances D. Huckman,
505 N. Prairie,
Champaign, Ill.
10-5070

AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION

extends greetings for a Merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year

Frances D. Richards
705 N. Prairie,
Champaign, Ill.
19-5070

extends greetings for
a Merry Christmas and
a happy and prosperous
New Year

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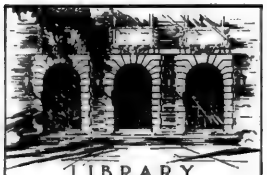
Volume 26

1948



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JANUARY 1948

BE CAREFUL!

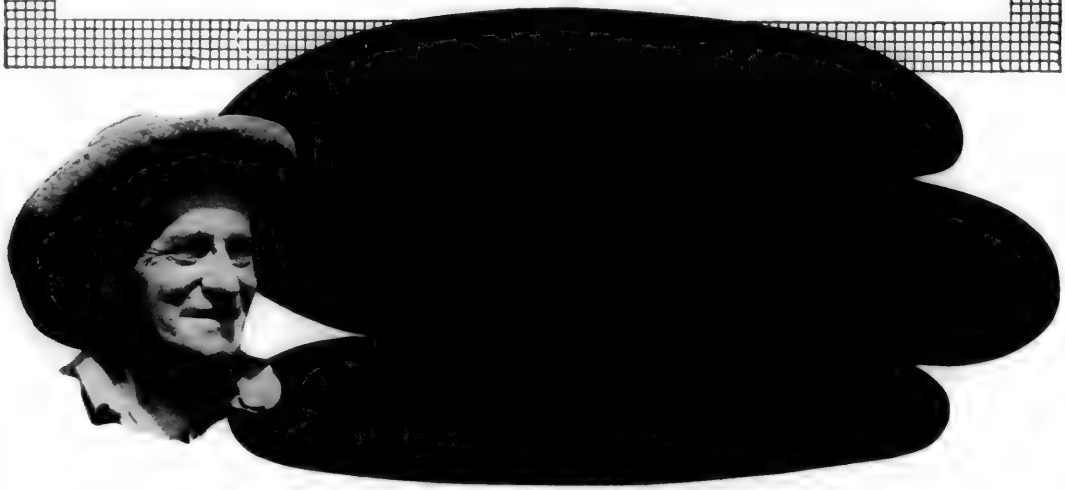
✓ DRIVE carefully, and remind your family to be safety conscious while driving.

✓ WORK carefully, and require that your hired help and family observe all the rules of safety while at work or at play.

✓ THINK carefully, as head of your farming operation, how every hazardous job could be made safer.

BE SAFE!

While being vigilant against accidents, protect yourself with full Country Mutual Casualty coverage — Auto, and Farmers General and Employers Liability policies. That's a sound accident prevention program for 1948 — "BE CAREFUL — but BE SAFE". See your insurance representative at the Farm Bureau building.



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COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

Illinois Agricultural Association Board of Directors in Monthly Session

This is the IAA board of directors which served during 1947. Left to right: Albert Webb, Franklin county; J. King Eaton, Madison; Dan L. Clarke, Sangamon; Otto Steffey, Henderson; Milton W. Warren, Piatt; K. T. Smith, Greene; William Coolidge, Farm Adviser Representative, Livingston; Chester McCord, Jasper; Vice President F. E. Morris, Sangamon; President Charles B. Shuman, Moultrie; Corporate Secretary Paul Mathias, Hinsdale; C. J. Elliott, La Salle; Shirley Manis, office secretary; Lyman Bunting, Edwards; John T. Evans, Vermilion; Earl M. Hughes, McHenry; Homer Curtiss, Jo Daviess; Russell V. McKee, Marshall-Putnam; Edwin Gumm, Knox; and E. T. Culnan, Logan. Only change in the 1948 board will be the Farm Adviser representative.

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JANUARY, 1948 • VOLUME 26, NUMBER 1

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OFFICERS and BOARD OF DIRECTORS (By Congressional Districts)

President, Charles B. Shuman.....Sullivan
Vice-President, Floyd E. Morris.....Buffalo
Secretary, Paul E. Mathias.....Hinsdale
Field Sec., Geo. E. Metzger.....Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington
Comptroller, C. C. Chapelle.....Chicago
General Counsel, Donald Kirkpatrick.....Chicago

1st to 11th.....Earl M. Hughes, Woodstock
12th.....C. J. Elliott, Streator
13th.....Homer Curtiss, Stockton
14th.....Otto Steffey, Stronghurst
15th.....Edwin Gumm, Galesburg
16th.....Russell V. McKee, Varna
17th.....E. T. Culnan, Lincoln
18th.....John T. Evans, Hoopeston
19th.....Milton W. Warren, Mansfield
20th.....K. T. Smith, Greenfield
21st.....Dan L. Clarke, New Berlin
22nd.....J. King Eaton, Edwardsville
23rd.....Chester McCord, Newton
24th.....Lyman Bunting, Effery
25th.....Albert Webb, Ewing

Editor, Creston Foster. Ass't. Editor, James C. Thomson. Field Editor, Lewis A. Reisner.

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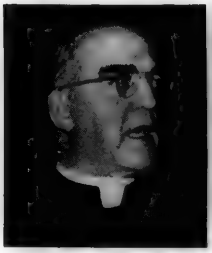

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The first question provided that effective Jan. 1, 1948 associate members with a few exceptions, joining a county Farm Bureau with associate membership already exceeding 10 per cent of the total membership must wait one year after joining before they are entitled to the cooperative purchasing and insurance services of the IAA's associate companies.

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In an amendment to the proposal, a spirited effort was made to change it so that all new associate members would be required to wait one year before being entitled to the benefits and privileges of membership. The amendment was defeated.

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LUTHER
MAR 14 '49

by Jim Thomson
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

Rationing

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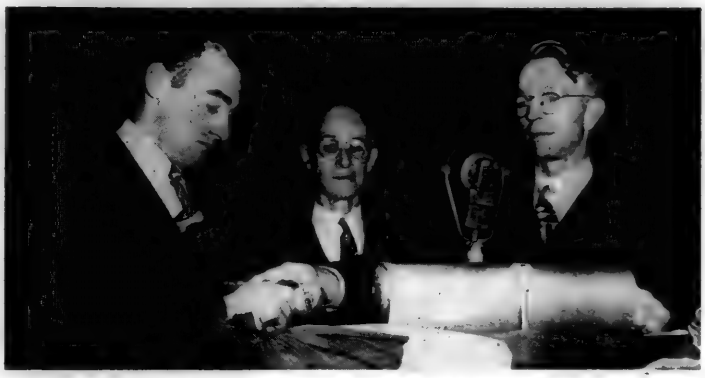
4000TH FARM BUREAU MEMBER SIGNS UP



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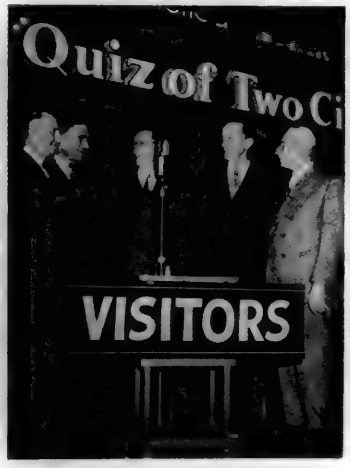
In a dazzling white dress with sparkling sequins Miss Lorelli intrigues the general entertainment audience with her singing of semi-classical songs.



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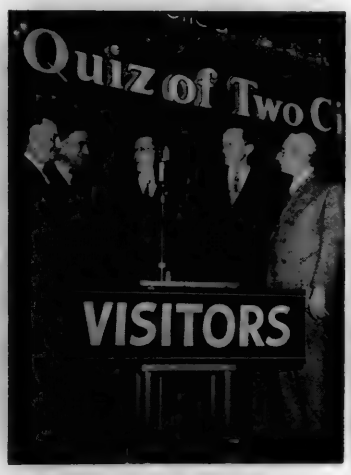

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B. Shuman, Sullivan, and Vice President Floyd E. Morris also were re-elected.

During a discussion on rural road conditions at the meeting of Farm Bureau presidents and farm advisers, President Shuman asked for an expression of opinion on whether the time was ripe for the Illinois Agricultural Association to undergo a survey of rural roads under the direction of a State Rural Roads Survey Committee, much in the manner of the state committee which studied the rural school situation several years ago. Several speakers from the floor approved the idea.

Speaking on world rehabilitation in his annual address, President Shuman said: "Farmers are sympathetic with the program to relieve the extreme distress that is so widespread. However, they realize that a price structure based upon a charity program of exports of gift goods to foreign nations is unsound. . . Because of these convictions, farmers are interested in the development of some plan designed to rehabilitate the war-torn units of the world economy. Trade. not charity, could be a basis of economic recovery in the world."

President Shuman also reiterated his previous criticisms of wasteful duplication by government agencies in their soil conservation activities. "All of the government soil conservation activities,' he said, "should be combined under one agency."

The IAA president also looked with a critical eye on the high costs of distribution of farm products. "The total cost of marketing, processing, and distributing our products increases rapidly during inflationary cycles, but remains practically unchanged when prices fall," he said.

Copies of talks made at the general sessions of the IAA annual meeting by Shuman, Burch, O'Neal, Flanagan, and Schenck may be obtained by addressing the IAA RECORD, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

He pointed out that farm cooperatives can do a more effective job of buying and selling.

Other speakers on the general session program included Hassil E. Schenck, president of Indiana Farm Bureau; J. W. Burch, director of extension, University of Missouri; the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan of Boys Town, Neb.; and Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

During the IAA convention, President O'Neal held a press conference and was quoted by newsmen as saying that he planned to retire from the presidency of the AFBF and return to his farm in Alabama.

"The eyes of the world," O'Neal said, "are on the American farmer and his record as a food producer. I hope and trust that the reward for this achievement will not be ruinous surpluses. I would urge the planning of a long-range program before we are faced with an agricultural crisis. I condemn government by crisis.

"I don't believe the country will stand for controls," O'Neal said. Speaking on the Marshall plan, he announced his approval on principle but said he thought 100 good farm advisers in Europe would do just as much good.

Getting first look at the 1947 IAA annual reports as they were distributed in the lobby of the Municipal Auditorium in St. Louis are, l. to r.: Louis Hertel, St. Clair county; Carl Guenther, Bureau; L. E. Plumley, Bureau; Al Straeter, Clinton; Gus Sammons, Montgomery general agent; Ray Roll, Greene county; and S. M. Bechtel, Macoupin general agent.

Speaking fervently on his trip to Europe, Schenck said he was "appalled at the inefficiency of German agriculture especially when you compare it with the efficiency of German industry and the German army."

Lacking machinery, Schenck said European farm practices are far behind those of the United States. In England, for instance, he said, an equivalent farm with six workers has only two in the U. S. In Germany, he said, farm land has been cut up into such small strips that farming on the efficient American scale is just out of the question.

Speaking on his experiences with boys, the Rev. Flanagan said: "Few farm boys are forgotten or neglected and few are at Boys Town. We build character in the boys by heaping love and responsibility upon them. Their greatest punishment, the one city boys feel most keenly, is to deny them the pleasure of doing their farm chores.

Illustrating his belief that no boy is inherently bad, he traced the behavior of a boy who at first appeared hopelessly bad but later developed into a worthwhile citizen because his teachers had faith in his good qualities.

Balanced Farming

Burch explained that balanced farming is just a dressed-up way of describing a packaged system embracing all good farming practices. This system, he said, was suggested by an operating farmer and has gained much headway in Missouri.

Some 15,000 Missouri farm families, he said, have enrolled in rings of 50 to a community at a cost of $50 for each family. The plan is drawn up by the farmer, his wife, and with such help from the farm adviser or others as may be needed.

The entire farming operation is then blueprinted—soil conservation, labor and time saving, crop raising, stock handling and breeding, and home improvement. Technical details are furnished by experts from the college of agriculture.

After long hours of discussion and compromise, the 23-man IAA resolutions committee presented 17 resolutions for the endorsement of the delegate body in general session. All were approved.

Of immediate interest to Illinois farmers were resolutions dealing with schools, roads, animal disease control, sales tax diversion, etc.

The resolutions reaffirmed the IAA policy of encouraging the improvement of rural schools, and urged the preparation by the IAA, in cooperation with other groups, of legislation necessary for the solution of school problems. The

(*Continued on page* 43)

MEMBERSHIP Goal for '48 is set at 155,000

Seven top flight organization men get together at IAA convention, l. to r., back: C. H. Mills, Cook; George Heidemann, Jersey; A. B. Culp, McLean; Charles Webster, Will; front, A. L. Keim, Monroe; E. R. Keim, St. Clair, and Carl Cox, Franklin.

THE challenging goal of 155,000 Illinois farm families enrolled in Farm Bureau for 1948 was announced by O. D. Brissenden, state director of organization, as the Illinois Agricultural Association finished a year that has seen all membership records broken.

"Illinois with 145,851 members has the largest and most powerful state farm organization in the country. But we must not be content with this honor. Let's keep her strong with 10,000 more."

This is the message Brissenden relayed during the IAA annual convention in St. Louis as he praised the "enviable" record of county organization directors and "those thousands of volunteers who have gone out year after year."

By breaking all records and for reaching goals set for their county, 92 county organization directors were honored in a mass ceremony during the first general session of the annual convention.

More than 3,000 farm leaders filled the large assembly hall to overflowing and cheered as the organization men received their certificate of awards from George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary.

For the first time in the history of the Illinois Agricultural Association, every county in the state was honored for achieving its goal in membership.

Counties and organization directors singled out for special praise included Cook county and COD C. H. Mills for signing the largest number of new members, 754, and first in total net increase, 458.

At a special organization-information conference Brissenden announced the counties whose membership achievements had made them leaders in the state.

McLean county was second in both these classifications with 659 new members reported and a net gain of 450 in total membership. COD is A. B. Culp.

Jersey county, operating without a county organization director, reported the highest percentage of new member quota attained — 620 per cent. The quota was 40 and the number signed 248.

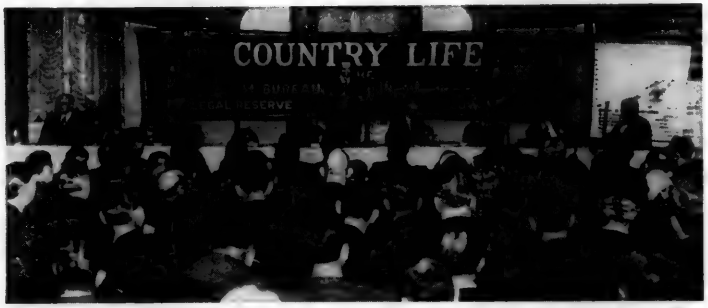
Will county with Charles Webster serving as county organization director was second on this basis with 549 per cent reported.

Franklin county with Carl Cox as county organization director was first on the basis of percentage net gain of total membership for the year. Membership at the beginning of the year stood at 500, and on Sept. 30, at 701, for a net gain of 40.2 per cent.

Johnson County Farm Bureau with H. L. Cummins as county organization director was a close second with a percentage increase of 38.3 per cent.

District I with H. B. Claar as director of organization, reported 10,126 new members; District II, with L. B. Hornbeck as director, reported 8,077, District III, with J. C. Moore in charge until Jan. 31, 1947, and John C. Howlett for the balance of the year, reported 5,314 new members. District III comprises the Southern third of the state and showed the greatest net gain.

Ellsworth D. Lyon, IAA director of young people's activities, introduces the Rural Youth State committee at the organization and information conference. Left to right: Edna Dew, Ogle county; Glenn Niehaus, Montgomery; Rex Emory, McDonough; Lyle Schertz, alternate, Woodford; George Matthews, Whiteside, and Ruth Huser, Tazewell.



IAA President Charles B. Shuman addresses one of the insurance company conferences during the annual convention in St. Louis. Shuman also serves as president of Country Life Insurance Company and Country Mutual Casualty Company.

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Country Life Insurance Company had $313,221,225 of life insurance in force at the end of the fiscal year. New business totaled $46,352,277, the highest in the company's 19 years of existence. In his message Manager A. E. Richardson attributed the tremendous increase to the fact that "Country Life Insurance Company is recognized more and more every year as being one of the outstanding low cost life insurance companies in the country today, and farmers have turned to life insurance more than ever as a means of helping them solve some of the tax problems which they did not have a few years ago." In the increase is also mirrored the great strides made by the agency force in an all-out effort to service all Farm Bureau members in their respective territories.

"To all policyholders," said Richardson, "I would say this: Country Life Insurance Company today is in just as good shape financially as it was when I took over last November. In fact it is a lot better, and the credit belongs to the many people who have worked hard to make it what it is today."

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The Country Mutual Casualty Company also entered a star year on their records with 189,311 policies in force, and 39 per cent of all the farmer general and employees liability business put on the books in the last year. The complete picture is a company that is sound, progressive, growing — 6 2/3 million dollars in assets, and about two million dollars in surplus.

It offers to its policyholders protection at 40 per cent less than the nearest competitor in the casualty field. Although the low rate offered by the Casualty Company is determined by the cost of claims, frequency, underwriting expense, it was on the fourth factor, selection of risks, that Frank Wilcox, manager, placed emphasis for the low figures.

"Why are the rates as low as they are? Will they remain there? The farmer himself can answer the first question and thank himself that he is the reason for the low rates because he is a preferred risk, he is a select risk.

"Will they remain there? That can be answered in two ways. Are we going to mix the herd and have a hybrid, or are we going to develop an average of risk and apply it to the farmer in the place of the national averages now employed, which are not typical of rural people, and keep this service for every deserving farmer in the Farm Bureau in Illinois at cost."

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Houghtby Resigns; Mason Is Named Dairy Dept. Head

E. E. HOUGHTBY, DeKalb county dairy farmer, has resigned as director of the dairy marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association effective Jan. 1. He will be succeeded by Judson P. Mason, 33, who has been assistant director in the department since September of 1946.

Houghtby was asked and agreed to serve the department during its reorganization period. He will return to his farm home near Shabbona in DeKalb county. Active in Farm Bureau affairs for many years, Houghtby was a member of the IAA board of directors from 1934 to 1943.

From 1945 until he started to work for the Illinois Agricultural Association, Mason was employed as an economist with the dairy branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington.

Before going to Washington, Mason worked for three years as a statistician for the milk market administration in St. Louis.

Born on a dairy farm near Elgin, Mason was graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and then worked five years for the McLean County Milk Producers and the Prairie Farms Creamery of Bloomington.

I. E. Parett, IAA secretary of general services, explains the proposal in which the IAA in cooperation with the Illinois Medical Association would undertake to assist deserving young men to complete their medical educations provided they agreed to practice in rural areas. The proposal was approved by the IAA delegates. At table, L to r.: George Metzger, Paul Mathias, President Shuman and Vice President F. E. Morris.

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The fund is being set up in an effort to attract more doctors to rural areas and will be financed jointly with the Illinois Medical Society. First of the funds will be available to students in the fall of 1948.

Students eligible for the loans must have finished three years of their premedical work and must meet with the approval of their county Farm Bureau and their local medical society.

The fund would advance $1,000 annually over a period of five years to students admitted to recognized medical schools and who agree to return and practice general medicine in a town of less than 5,000 population until their loan has been repaid.

It provides for four students to be taken each year for a five year period starting next fall. Over a period of five years the plan should result in 20 doctors being added to rural areas. IAA officials pointed out that this is a trial program which may be expanded if results are encouraging.

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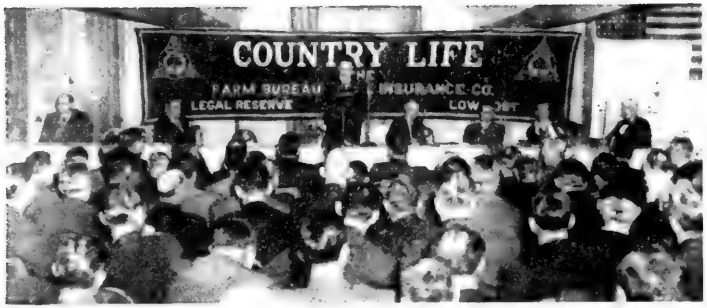
FARM AND HOME WEEK SCHEDULED FOR FEB. 9-14

Many organizations are planning to hold their annual meetings in connection with Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Feb. 9 to 13 at Urbana. Included in the list are Illinois Beekeepers association, Illinois Turkey Growers, Illinois Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, and Illinois Crop Improvement Association.



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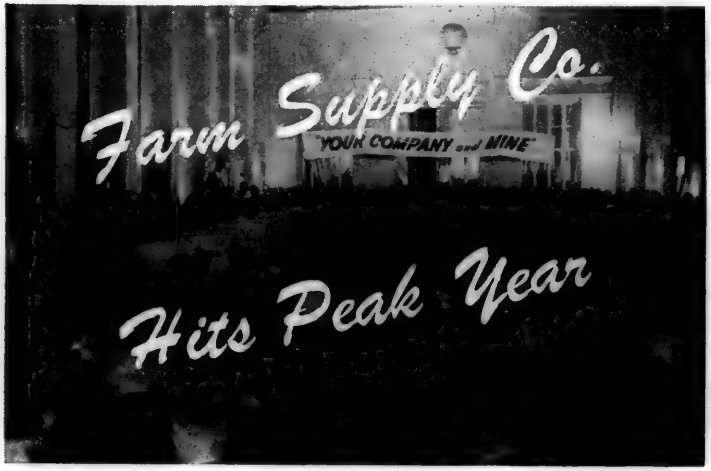

Headline illustration shows the annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Supply Company in session during the IAA convention in St. Louis

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"IT WAS the most successful year in our history," C. H. Becker, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Company, told the audience assembled for the company's annual meeting at the Statler Hotel in St. Louis, Nov. 18th. The Farm Supply meeting was held in conjunction with the annual convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association and Associated Companies.

"In round numbers," he reported, "total wholesale volume jumped from $21,000,000 to $31,000,000. Petroleum gallonage increased from 150 million to 171 million; fertilizer tonnage from 11,000 tons to 180,000 tons; feed from 45,000 to 64,000 tons."

According to Becker, Farm Supply's petroleum business increased about 28 million gallons during the four war years and in the two post-war years gains approximated 40 million gallons, culminating in a total this year of 171,146,650 gallons.

Manager Becker told of important events in the feed division during the year, chief among them the completion of the Benton feed mill which has an annual capacity of from 20,000 to 25,000 tons, and the purchase of the Mattoon elevator which guarantees a supply of quality corn to the Benton mill.

"It does not appear that we have insurmountable problems in the feed business," he advised the membership, "although naturally it will take several years to build a complete program. The important point is that we seem to be on our way."

In the plant food division, Becker reported that important plans had crystallized shortly after the company's fiscal closing. He referred to the purchase of a one million dollar phosphate reserve in southwestern Idaho by the Central Farmers' Fertilizer Company, a farmer cooperative wholesale organization of 15 Midwestern cooperatives, of which Illinois Farm Supply Company is a member. Other plans formulated during the year culminated in the authorization of a large phosphate acidulating and fertilizer mixing plant to be built at Fairmont City in St. Clair county, which will have a total annual capacity of 30,000 tons of mixed goods and 20,000 tons of superphosphate.

"One hundred and three Class "A" member companies and 58 other Farm Bureau cooperative organizations were served throughout the year," Becker said.

"The cooperative is the farmer's only logical answer, and those who view with alarm the rate at which farmers' cooperatives are displacing private, small business had better take another look. They had better look and see what kind of an America they are living in today. We are living in a nation, not of small individual enterprise, but of economic giants. Small business, as we know it today, is largely confined to local services and as agencies or appendages of big business. As a part of this trend the organizations of labor and government have grown equally large and powerful.

"There is no need to fear this America of today. No such combination before it ever has produced so bountifully. The one danger, of course, is monopoly, and the antidote for monopoly is competition. No one believes with more conviction nor practices with more diligence the principle of free enterprise than the American farmer. His cooperative organizations are his way of meeting the challenges of this age of organizations. He knows very well what he is doing, and there seems little likelihood of his changing his course.

"We who serve as directors, officials, and employes should consider seriously and carefully the enormous responsibilities placed upon us by farm people. It is all too easy for us to get "off the beam" . . . . to mistake rules and regulations for objectives . . . . to place undue emphasis on volume, on earnings, on the procedure of organization.

"During the coming months important decisions must be made. We must not consider them lightly. Even though we are successful in bringing out the best thought in the organization, no one can know what is exactly right. Our de-

(*Continued on page* 43)

An Illinois Farm Supply caucus for a northern Illinois district is shown in session at St. Louis. Left to right: James Holderman, Grundy county; Wayne Hoffman, Grundy; Stanley Church, McHenry; John Sjostrom, Boone; and Ebb Harris, Lake. Man with back to camera is unidentified.

Above is a general view of the 26th annual 4-H dinner sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

IAA Plays Host At Traditional 4-H Club Banquet

A TURKEY dinner with all the trimmings, party favors, good entertainment, and a few short, snappy talks combined to make the Illinois Agricultural Association banquet for outstanding Illinois 4-H Club members one of its most successful parties for farm boys and girls.

The dinner, honoring Illinois farm youth attending the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago during the International Livestock Exposition is an annual affair. This year it was held in the Mural Room of the Morrison Hotel.

IAA staff members, guests, leaders, farm advisers, and parents of 4-H members swelled the attendance to more than 450. Members of the IAA staff acted as hosts at each of the dinner tables.

George E. Metzger, IAA secretary of organization and information, served as chairman and I. E. Parett, secretary of general services, acted as toastmaster and gave the address of welcome.

"You are the farmers and farmers' wives of tomorrow," Parett said in his greeting. "You are the folks who are going to run the Illinois Agricultural Association some day. The IAA is your friend. Come in and see us when you are in Chicago."

About ready for dessert at the IAA's annual 4-H Club banquet in the Morrison Hotel in Chicago are, clockwise: Cletus Schertz, Woodford; Pauline McMillan, Sangamon; Ray De Fillipo, IAA; Butch Ryan, La Salle; Charles Calkins, La Salle; Wayne Elliott, La Salle; Carlan Hans, Madison; and Kenneth Osborne, Somersetshire, England.

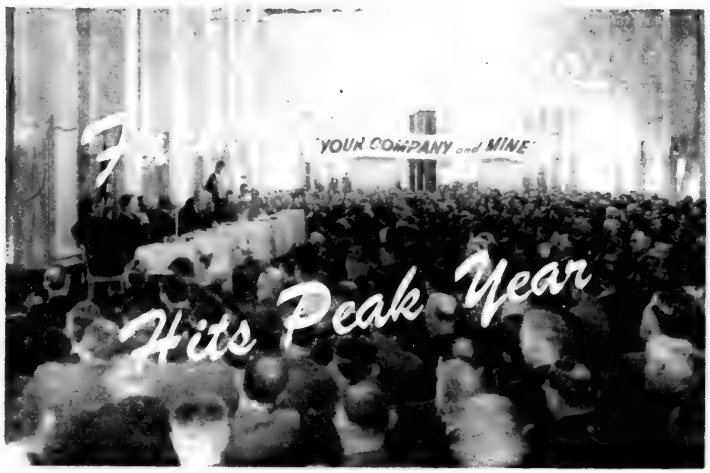
Speaking for the 4-H boys at the dinner, Bill Simon of Bureau county thanked the IAA for playing host and added: "The greatest reward we 4-H'ers have is the satisfaction of being part of this great work and having a part in its success."

Doris Chelin of Bureau county, as spokesman for the girls, echoed Simon's sentiments and acknowledged the contribution of Farm Bureau and the IAA to the success of the 4-H Club movement. "Our organization has an important role to play," she concluded. "Let's play it well."

Illinois' outstanding 4-H club members were introduced by F. H. Mynard and Miss Anna Searl, both of the University of Illinois. Each member was cited for the most notable achievements in his 4-H work.

Principal speaker of the evening was Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, state leader of home economics extension at the University of Illinois, who told the assembled 4-H'ers: "4-H has given you educational advantages and personal enrichment. Now what can you do for 4-H?

"You can help increase enrollment," she said, "No county has more than 22 per cent enrolled in 4-H work. You can help explain the work to parents who do not understand 4-H. You can help with the leadership of your own unit. Good local leadership is the key to success. Do more so 4-H can do more for the people of Illinois."



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"It does not appear that we have insurmountable problems in the feed business," he advised the membership, "although naturally it will take several years to build a complete program. The important point is that we seem to be on our way."

In the plant food division, Becker reported that important plans had crystallized shortly after the company's fiscal closing. He referred to the purchase of a one million dollar phosphate reserve in southwestern Idaho by the Central Farmers' Fertilizer Company, a farmer cooperative wholesale organization of 15 Midwestern cooperatives, of which Illinois Farm Supply Company is a member. Other plans formulated during the year culminated in the authorization of a large phosphate acidulating and fertilizer mixing plant to be built at Fairmont City in St. Clair county, which will have a total annual capacity of 30,000 tons of mixed goods and 20,000 tons of superphosphate.

"One hundred and three Class "A" member companies and 58 other Farm Bureau cooperative organizations were served throughout the year," Becker said.

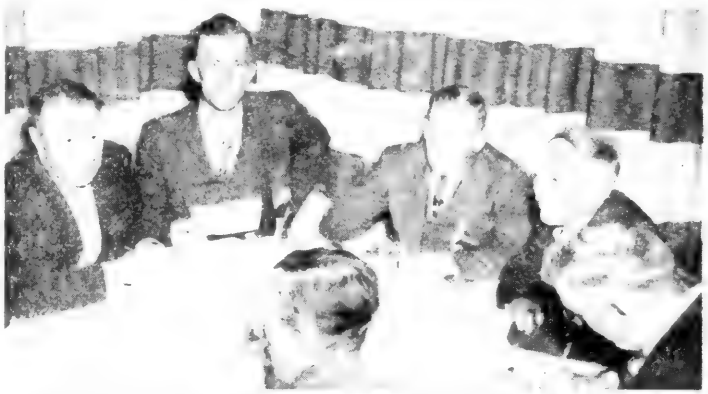
"The cooperative is the farmer's only logical answer, and those who view with alarm the rate at which farmers' cooperatives are displacing private, small business had better take another look. They had better look and see what kind of an America they are living in today. We are living in a nation, not of small individual enterprise, but of economic giants. Small business, as we know it today, is largely confined to local services and as agencies or appendages of big business. As a part of this trend the organizations of labor and government have grown equally large and powerful.

"There is no need to fear this America of today. No such combination before it ever has produced so bountifully. The one danger, of course, is monopoly, and the antidote for monopoly is competition. No one believes with more conviction nor practices with more diligence the principle of free enterprise than the American farmer. His cooperative organizations are his way of meeting the challenges of this age of organizations. He knows very well what he is doing, and there seems little likelihood of his changing his course.

"We who serve as directors, officials, and employes should consider seriously and carefully the enormous responsibilities placed upon us by farm people. It is all too easy for us to get "off the beam" . . . . to mistake rules and regulations for objectives . . . . to place undue emphasis on volume, on earnings, on the procedure of organization.

"During the coming months important decisions must be made. We must not consider them lightly. Even though we are successful in bringing out the best thought in the organization, no one can know what is exactly right. Our de-

(Continued on page 43)



An Illinois Farm Supply caucus for a northern Illinois district is shown in session at St. Louis. Left to right: James Holderman, Grundy county; Wayne Hoffman, Grundy; Stanley Church, McHenry; John Sjostrom, Boone; and Ebb Harris, Lake. Man with back to camera is unidentified.

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Above is a general view of the 26th annual 4-H dinner sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

IAA Plays Host At Traditional 4-H Club Banquet

A TURKEY dinner with all the trimmings, party favors, good entertainment, and a few short, snappy talks combined to make the Illinois Agricultural Association banquet for outstanding Illinois 4-H Club members one of its most successful parties for farm boys and girls.

The dinner, honoring Illinois farm youth attending the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago during the International Livestock Exposition is an annual affair. This year it was held in the Mural Room of the Morrison Hotel.

IAA staff members, guests, leaders, farm advisers, and parents of 4-H members swelled the attendance to more than 450. Members of the IAA staff acted as hosts at each of the dinner tables.

George E. Metzger, IAA secretary of organization and information, served as chairman and I. E. Parett, secretary of general services, acted as toastmaster and gave the address of welcome.

"You are the farmers and farmers' wives of tomorrow," Parett said in his greeting. "You are the folks who are going to run the Illinois Agricultural Association some day. The IAA is your friend. Come in and see us when you are in Chicago."

About ready for dessert at the IAA's annual 4-H Club banquet in the Morrison Hotel in Chicago are, clockwise: Cletus Schertz, Woodford; Pauline McMillan, Sangamon; Ray De Fillipo, IAA; Butch Ryan, La Salle; Charles Calkins, La Salle; Wayne Elliott, La Salle; Carlan Hans, Madison; and Kenneth Osborne, Somersetshire, England.

Speaking for the 4-H boys at the dinner, Bill Simon of Bureau county thanked the IAA for playing host and added: "The greatest reward we 4-H'ers have is the satisfaction of being part of this great work and having a part in its success."

Doris Chelin of Bureau county, as spokesman for the girls, echoed Simon's sentiments and acknowledged the contribution of Farm Bureau and the IAA to the success of the 4-H Club movement. "Our organization has an important role to play," she concluded. "Let's play it well."

Illinois' outstanding 4-H club members were introduced by F. H. Mynard and Miss Anna Searl, both of the University of Illinois. Each member was cited for the most notable achievements in his 4-H work.

Principal speaker of the evening was Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, state leader of home economics extension at the University of Illinois, who told the assembled 4-H'ers: "4-H has given you educational advantages and personal enrichment. Now what can you do for 4-H?

"You can help [illegible]," she said. "No county has more than 22 per cent enrolled in 4-H work. You can help explain the work to parents who do not understand 4-H. You can help with the leadership of your own unit. Good local leadership is the key to success. Do more so 4-H can do more for the people of Illinois."

Shuman Asks Industry and Labor

President Charles B. Shuman

By following the lead of Agriculture's Abundant Practices, Industry and Labor Can Do Much to Minimize Present Inflation, Shuman tells 5,000 Farmers

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THIS, the 33rd Annual Meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association, culminates a third of a century of successful service to farmers of Illinois by your great organization. To you, the delegates, members and friends attending this annual meeting, I extend an official welcome and urge that, as in the past, you make this convention your own. Our progress through the years has in great measure been due to the fact that the Farm Bureau members in Illinois have actively guided the policies of the Illinois Agricultural Association and its affiliates. Your interest and participation in this convention demonstrates your determination to continue that guidance and control.

Consistent Gains Through 1947

The problems, activities and accomplishments of your organization have become so many and varied that this annual report is, of necessity, only a brief summary. The detailed financial and operational reports of the Association and its affiliated organizations have been presented at the several annual meetings and conferences held during this convention. As you study these reports, you will be impressed by the consistent gains and successful operation of all phases of your organized activity during the year 1947.

As we look back to attempt to evaluate this year just completed, we are forced to conclude that "inflationary" is the word which characterizes 1947, — inflationary prices; inflationary wages; and inflationary thinking! Despite these difficult conditions, the overall policies of your organization have remained conservative. This is a great tribute to the caliber of the folks serving you as members of boards of directors, officers, staff and employees of Illinois Agricultural Association and associated companies. I am sure that I reflect the thinking of the entire membership when I express our appreciation to this group of people, who serve us in various capacities, for their continued loyalty and hard work. On the other hand, we with official or staff responsibilities know that this year could not have been successful except for the cooperation and support of the loyal Farm Bureau members of Illinois.

This year has brought a continuation of the rapid growth in membership and its accompanying responsibilities. This rapid growth has resulted in several internal organizational and operational problems, the most important of which will be reported. A little over one year ago, the voting delegates approved the purchase of the building which is now the home of the Association and most of the affiliated organizations. This was the largest financial transaction in the story of the organization. Early in 1947 we secured possession of a major part of this building and completed an extensive remodeling operation. The moving of the offices to the new quarters in the early summer was no small operation. Due to the existence of a few longer term leases, it was necessary for Illinois Farm Supply Company to remain at the old location until the remaining space is available. It also was essential that the operating office of Illinois Grain Corporation be maintained at a location near the trading center. With these exceptions, we are all now well established in our new home. I am happy to report that the new home of the organization is already paying dividends in increased efficiency, more satisfactory working conditions and greater security.

Activities in 7 Divisions

At the last annual meeting, the voting delegates approved the adoption of our employees' retirement plan. During the year the board of directors have approved the details of the plan and placed it in operation. This is a huge task not yet completed. The plan, as measured by most standards, is satisfactory. It will prove of increasing value to the Association from a competitive standpoint with other organizations and also as an orderly, automatic means of retirement for the employees who have given the best years of their lives in service to farmers.

Last year we reported that a study was being made with the intention of improving the functional operation of the organization. We now have the plan as evolved from this study in operation and it is resulting in increased efficiency and a clearer delegation of responsibilities. The activities of the Association quite naturally fall into seven divisions. Of these the Legal, Secretary, Treasurer, Comptroller and Organization departments were already established. The two new divisions created were Marketing and General Services.

Organization Division

At the head of this important division George E. Metzger, field secretary, serves as Secretary of Organization. Under his general direction are the Organization, Rural Youth, Special Services and Publicity departments.

The Organization department has continued to provide an active, aggressive membership acquisition and maintenance program. Practically all counties in the state have responded and cooperated with the result that the membership in the As-

sociation reached a new all time high of 145,851 at the close of the fiscal year. This is 15,026 more members or an increase of 11.4 per cent over the previous year. This new record is both an endorsement of the soundness of the Association's program and also a tribute to the organization staff and the thousands of loyal Farm Bureau members who have served as volunteer workers.

As our membership has grown, membership maintenance has become of greater and greater importance. A well thought out plan for action has been adopted by many counties. This plan, where properly applied, has resulted in marked increases in membership participation. We hope that all of the counties will place increased emphasis on maintenance during the coming year.

Emphasis on Youth Groups

Work with Rural Youth groups has continued to be a major project. The board of directors has suggested that increased emphasis be given these activities during coming months. Among the groups with which our organization should work even more closely are Rural Youth, Young Married Clubs, Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers, Future Homemakers and Rural Scouts. The Association should also give serious consideration to the early development of a program of cooperation with local rural churches and a program for developing local community organizations.

* * *

An informal moment before the speaking program at the Farm Bureau presidents and farm advisers luncheon. Left to right: IAA Director K. T. Smith, Dean H. P. Rusk of the College of Agriculture, former IAA President Earl C. Smith, IAA President Charles B. Shuman, and former IAA President Sam Thompson.

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for Unfettered Production ☆

The IAA RECORD is the largest single project in the Publicity department. Publication costs have increased enormously. No outside advertising has been accepted; the major part of the cost, therefore, is carried by your organization. The IAA RECORD is one of the best magazines of its kind in America and it is well read and appreciated by the membership.

Major activities of the Special Services department included, the Illinois Farm Sports Festival, the Illinois tour to the American Farm Bureau Federation convention in California, the Farm Bureau tent at the State Fair and the planning for this convention and many other meetings. The Illinois Farm Sports Festival is one of the greatest rural athletic and recreation events in this country. Participation has increased to the point where consideration must be given to some type of district elimination procedure.

General Treasurer's Division

During the year the responsibilities falling upon the General Treasurer were relieved to some extent by the election of a treasurer for the Illinois Farm Supply Company and also a treasurer for the three insurance companies. R. A. Cowles, General Treasurer, continues in a general supervisory and advisory capacity to these companies as well as being the active treasurer of the Association and other affiliates. The Treasurer already has presented the financial report of the Association. I do want to emphasize that the organization is in excellent financial condition and that, despite greatly increased operating costs, further additions to reserves have been made during the year.

General Comptroller's Division

Changes in the Comptroller's office similar to those made in the Treasurer's division have been completed. C. C. Chapelle, General Comptroller, acts in an advisory and general supervisory capacity for the Comptroller of the Illinois Farm Supply Company and for the Comptroller of the three insurance companies. One of the major responsibilities of the General Comptroller is that of budget building and budget control. While the Association has received increased income as a result of membership growth, the added costs of operation have more than offset these gains. In addition the increase in membership has necessitated an enlarged program of service. If the present general inflationary spiral long continues, your organization will be forced to increase its income or drastically curtail its services.

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* * *

Newspapermen hear IAA President Charles B. Shuman (left) and IAA General Counsel Donald Kirkpatrick discuss issues of vital importance to farm people in separate press conferences during IAA meeting in St. Louis. Left to right: Shuman, Thiem, Chicago Daily News; Woods, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Schulman, St. Louis Star-Times; Schulman; Tendick, Jacksonville Journal-Courier; Kearns, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Popkess, Dairyman's Journal; Scheer, Champaign News-Gazette, and Kirkpatrick. Not shown is Compton of the Chicago Tribune.

the year. Illinois farmers may well be proud of the sound legal advice and guidance that they have had during these years of rapid growth in all lines of cooperative activity.

Secretary's Division

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary, also has under his general direction the building management, general office and personnel departments. The personnel problem alone is a huge responsibility. The employment situation in Chicago continues to be rather critical. With more than 628 employees in the Chicago offices of the Association and its associated companies, replacement of the natural turnover of employees alone is a large task.

General Services Division

I. E. Parett came to the Association during the year to head this division as Secretary of General Services. This new division includes the Rural School, Research, Roads, Safety and Health, Property Taxation, Soil and Fertility and Conservation Activities, and Veterinary Medical Relations departments. These activities are, in general, those dealing with local county problems. The work of all of these departments is already well established and understood by the membership. Our present need is to help the county Farm Bureau organizations make most effective use of their services.

A plan suggesting a uniform pattern of county Farm Bureau committees has been proposed, under which each phase of the Association's service activities would have a specific local committee with which to work. This plan, if adopted by the counties, will make possible an acceleration of the program of service by a definite delegation of responsibility.

Plans are now under way to fill the two important posts now vacant in this division by the employment of a Director of Research and a Director of Soil Fertility and Conservation Activities.

Marketing Division

The Marketing division was established during the year. L. L. Colvis, Secretary of Marketing, gives general direction to the Departments of Grain, Livestock, Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable Marketing. Due to the rapid changes during recent years in the methods of marketing farm products, the current problems facing this division are tremendous. I am happy to report that definite progress has been made during the year.

A coordinated plan for the future development of a greatly expanded grain marketing program has been approved and first steps have been taken towards its execution. A chain of cooperative river front grain elevators together with a statewide blanket of local and county grain cooperatives closely affiliated with the organization will be the foundation for a great marketing development through Illinois Grain Corporation and Illinois Grain Terminals Company. It will soon be necessary for Illinois Grain Terminals Company to start active operation.

The operations of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association have expanded greatly with the addition of nine new local organizations. Definite progress has been made toward the development of a coordinated program in livestock marketing for Illinois. It is to be hoped that within the next year a plan can be agreed upon which will permit more aggressive action.

Continued progress has been made in the fields of milk marketing, fruit marketing and frozen food locker service. Equipment shortages and building costs have prevented even more rapid expansion in these activities.

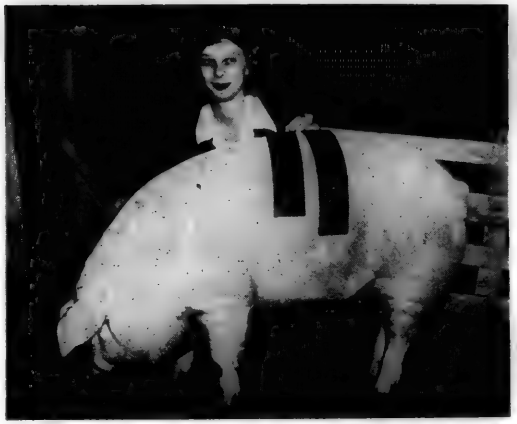
Other Problems Ahead

As has already been reported, all of your affiliated cooperatives and organizations have completed another very successful year. The insurance companies set many new records despite serious personnel shortages. Due to this condition and the large number of new employees, there have been frequent instances of error and behind-schedule operation. Much improvement has been made, but it will require the continued cooperation of all of us through this difficult period.

Illinois Wool Marketing Association is faced with an important decision. Under the present government controlled marketing plan, the system followed by the Association in the past is impractical. The organization must either cease operations or be prepared to inaugurate a marketing program including handling, grading and warehousing of wool. The Farm Bureau members in Illinois must make this decision, as this proposed new operation would require greatly expanded volume and capital.

Illinois Farm Supply Company is faced with major decisions involving major changes in policy and involving huge capital expenditures. Month by month the task of securing adequate supplies of petroleum products and fertilizer materials for an ever-growing membership has become more difficult. It now appears that we will be required to enter the field of production and manufacture if we are to meet the demands of Illinois farmers for a dependable supply of high

(*Continued on page* 38)



Miriam E. Meyer, 16, Crescent City, is shown with her grand champion barrow at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. She was the first woman to win the honor.

Chicago Times Photo

ILLINOIS Has BEST SHOWMEN AT INTERNATIONAL

ILLINOIS led the parade at the International Live Stock Exposition. It was crowned grand champion state by virtue of winning 164 firsts and 52 championships. Indiana was second with 83 and 41.

Miriam E. Meyer, 16, veteran 4-H champion, Crescent City, Iroquois county, was probably the proudest girl at the giant show. Her 265-pound Chester White, "Pal", was named champion barrow of the junior competition and went on to win the grand championship of the show. She sold "Pal" for $2.25 a pound. A senior at Crescent City high school, Miss Meyer exhibited in the 1946 International, winning a class award with the same type of barrow. She holds the Illinois 4-H club's 1947 award as a state outstanding member in agriculture and home economics. She has won the award in projects on dressmaking and baking. She lives on a 160-acre farm with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Meyer.

Kathryn McKinley, Frankfort, Will county, was another member of the fair sex who took some of the prizes away from the male contenders. Her Hereford entry, "Champ," was named junior winner at the International.

The grand champion carload of 25 hogs, Poland Chinas, was shown by Walter Schlichting, Apple River, Jo-Daviess county Farm Bureau member. They sold for $36.25 a hundredweight.

Harvey W. Stiegelmeier, Normal, McLean county, who has won the crown of soybean king at Farm and Home Week with regularity, repeated at the International Hay and Grain Show by being named 1947 soybean king of the nation. It was his second International championship in a row. He has won 16 trophies and more than 700 ribbons with his agricultural products. His soybeans were of the Lincoln variety.

Miss McKinley's Hereford sold for $1 a pound, and the steer weighed 1200 pounds.

Europeans SHOW CRITICAL NEED FOR FATS AND OILS

WE can argue about the price of hogs but most Europeans don't even now what pork looks like. What's more, in many countries a meeting of this kind just wouldn't be held.

This was the message of tolerance delivered to farmers attending the annual meeting of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association by L. J. Norton, farm economist at the University of Illinois.

Norton, who has recently toured agricultural areas of Europe and Britain, said Europeans crave fats and are anxious to get the lard we are now producing in surplus.

"It is impossible to realize the premium Europeans will pay for our fats. The Poles will actually trade three pounds of meat for one pound of lard," Norton explained. "All the countries want fats badly, and we will probably continue to ship large quantities of food overseas, chiefly feed grains and fats. We will do this in large part because of humanitarian reasons."

Speaking of farm prices in general, Norton said the Bureau of Agriculture Economics forecasts that declines in 1948 will be modest, if any occur at all.

"I am inclined to agree. I do not think we will see any overall increase in price averages of farm products as some have predicted."

He indicated that rationing would probably not work well". But farmers should not underestimate the power behind the drive to put price controls back on."

One of the strong and continuing programs of the government, Norton said, has been its continuing program of buying wheat.

"It has saved grain in a way that farmers can understand. It has made it unprofitable for farmers to feed wheat to livestock."

Chicago Times Photo

Double congratulations are in order for Kathryn McKinley, 21, Frankfort, (right). Her Hereford entry in the International Livestock Exposition gave her the junior championship and she revealed her engagement to Leslie Cornwall, 22, of Elgin, (left). They met at the 1945 show in Chicago.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY BOARD OF DELEGATES AT 33RD ANNUAL MEETING IN ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER 20, 1947

FOREWORD

THE two years of peace which have followed the most devastating war the world has ever seen have not yet produced a peacetime economy.

American agriculture is being asked for maximum production to meet the needs of a war-torn and yet unreconstructed world. The task ahead is a challenge which the farmers of Illinois will accept in a spirit of democratic cooperation for the sake of those whose needs are so great.

American democracy is being critically tested. Traditional concepts of work, enterprise and the rewards thereof to her citizens are threatened with submergence by an attitude of much for little, an emphasis on high pay rather than on productive service.

The Illinois farmer believes that a sound prosperity and abundance will exist only when agriculture, labor and industry eliminate unnecessary costs, restrictive practices and prices unrelated to service rendered or the useful value of commodities produced and products manufactured.

Let us be diligent in reviving our great and fundamental American ideals.

I. PRICE CONTROL AND RATIONING

Congress has been requested to authorize the reimposition of price ceilings and rationing on farm products and other commodities in short supply. The Association supported price control and rationing during the war as an emergency measure but insisted that such controls apply to all commodities and to the wages of labor. Experience has demonstrated that this type of program cannot succeed unless all phases of our economy are rigidly controlled. While these control measures were somewhat successful during the war even then many exceptions were made. Experience after the end of the war demonstrates that the American people will not accept or support this type of regimentation in peacetime. Recent experience proves that maximum production cannot be obtained under a system of price controls and rationing. We militantly oppose the reimposition of price controls and rationing.

II. FOREIGN AID PROGRAM

A Christian, humane people cannot ignore the need and distress of the peoples of the war ravaged countries of Europe and Asia. We must endeavor to relieve their want, distress and suffering. However, the United States produces only 12% of the world's food supply. We must recognize that our country cannot indefinitely support and provide for distressed peoples all over the world. Our efforts must be directed toward the rehabilitation of these distressed peoples and the restoration of their economic ability to support themselves. We must be realistic and deny aid to those nations which, through economic or trade barriers, refuse to cooperate in the economic rehabilitation of other distressed countries and areas. We must deny aid to those countries that would destroy our free enterprise system. Recognizing that we cannot purchase good will, nevertheless we must insist that the persons to whom aid is extended know the source of this aid.

We must require that the goods and commodities furnished be distributed in a manner which will safeguard against profiteering and black market operations. Our assistance to others must not unduly deplete our natural resources, greatly increase our national indebtedness or impoverish our own people, thereby rendering our nation and our people unable to respond to future calls upon their generosity. We will support a realistic program of assistance for rehabilitation of distressed peoples, conforming to the foregoing principles.

Observers at the IAA annual convention in St. Louis were Kenneth Osborne, 21, (left) young English farmer, and Miguel Bechara, 30, (right) of Brazil. Both are in the U.S. to study American farm organizations.

III. LONG RANGE FARM PROGRAM

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The cost of distribution of farm products is relatively inflexible. Over a period of forty years the marketing, processing and distribution costs have gradually increased. This trend has accentuated the long-time disparity which has existed between the prices of farm products and the prices of other commodities.

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RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY BOARD OF DELEGATES AT 33RD ANNUAL MEETING IN ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER 20, 1947

FOREWORD

THE two years of peace which have followed the most devastating war the world has ever seen have not yet produced a peacetime economy.

American agriculture is being asked for maximum production to meet the needs of a war-torn and yet unreconstructed world. The task ahead is a challenge which the farmers of Illinois will accept in a spirit of democratic cooperation for the sake of those whose needs are so great.

American democracy is being critically tested. Traditional concepts of work, enterprise and the rewards thereof to her citizens are threatened with submergence by an attitude of much for little, an emphasis on high pay rather than on productive service.

The Illinois farmer believes that a sound prosperity and abundance will exist only when agriculture, labor and industry eliminate unnecessary costs, restrictive practices and prices unrelated to service rendered or the useful value of commodities produced and products manufactured.

Let us be diligent in reviving our great and fundamental American ideals.

I. PRICE CONTROL AND RATIONING

Congress has been requested to authorize the reimposition of price ceilings and rationing on farm products and other commodities in short supply. The Association supported price control and rationing during the war as an emergency measure but insisted that such controls apply to all commodities and to the wages of labor. Experience has demonstrated that this type of program cannot succeed unless all phases of our economy are rigidly controlled. While these control measures were somewhat successful during the war even then many exceptions were made. Experience after the end of the war demonstrates that the American people will not accept or support this type of regimentation in peacetime. Recent experience proves that maximum production cannot be obtained under a system of price controls and rationing. We militantly oppose the reimposition of price controls and rationing.

II. FOREIGN AID PROGRAM

A Christian, humane people cannot ignore the need and distress of the peoples of the war ravaged countries of Europe and Asia. We must endeavor to relieve their want, distress and suffering. However, the United States produces only 12% of the world's food supply. We must recognize that our country cannot indefinitely support and provide for distressed peoples all over the world. Our efforts must be directed toward the rehabilitation of these distressed peoples and the restoration of their economic ability to support themselves. We must be realistic and deny aid to those nations which, through economic or trade barriers, refuse to cooperate in the economic rehabilitation of other distressed countries and areas. We must deny aid to those countries that would destroy our free enterprise system. Recognizing that we cannot purchase good will, nevertheless we must insist that the persons to whom aid is extended know the source of this aid.

We must require that the goods and commodities furnished be distributed in a manner which will safeguard against profiteering and black market operations. Our assistance to others must not unduly deplete our natural resources, greatly increase our national indebtedness or impoverish our own people, thereby rendering our nation and our people unable to respond to future calls upon their generosity. We will support a realistic program of assistance for rehabilitation of distressed peoples, conforming to the foregoing principles.

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IX. FARM-TO-HIGHWAY ROADS

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A permanent source of State funds insuring a long-range, continuous program of improvement for farm-to-highway roads is necessary. We pledge the support of the Association in securing these funds.

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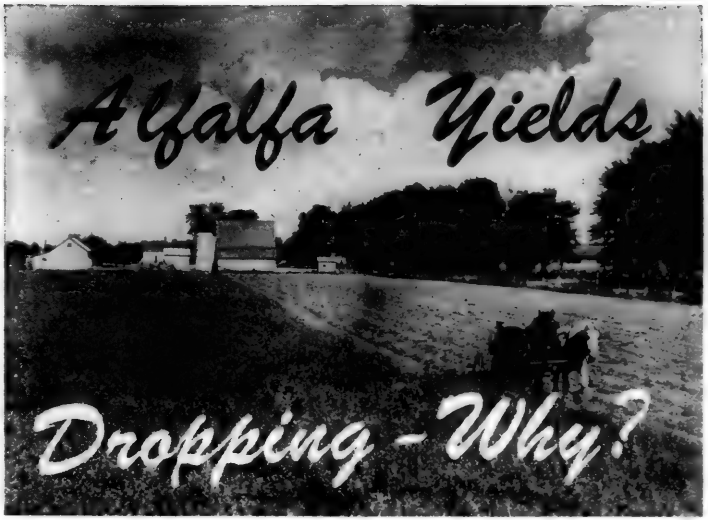
Alfalfa Yields Dropping - Why?



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It looks from the facts as though we have been expecting alfalfa to thrive on soils that are becoming exhausted. Take a look at the table we prepared from data on the chemical make-up of alfalfa. From this we figured what it takes in terms of common fertilizer materials to put back into the soil the plant food removed by the hay crop on an acre of alfalfa.

We have indicated only the major plant food elements removed in the hay. We have not considered the amounts lost by erosion, leaching, and fixation.

As farmers we want to manufacture a high protein forage, so we must concern ourselves with the supply of raw materials. Consider phosphate. To make 20 tons of hay, the amount of phosphate carried off amounts to 180 pounds per acre. If this phosphate were added in a highly concentrated fertilizer as triple superphosphate it would require only 400 pounds per acre. Instead, it is shocking to see that it takes 1500 pounds of a common fertilizer mixture as O-12-12.

Now let's take the case of potash. To make 20 tons of hay in the six year period about 600 pounds of potash is removed from one acre. If this removal were to be balanced by such straight goods as muriate of potash which contains 60 per cent potash, it would require 1000 pounds per acre. It is almost unbelievable, but it takes all of 3000 pounds per acre of as high a grade mixture as O-20-20 to do the same job.

Now let's look at our limestone needs. Ordinarily we have referred to limestone by its value as a neutralizer of soil acids. However, from the table you can see the importance of magnesium and calcium.

Fortunately there is a kind of limestone called dolomitic limestone that carries both calcium and magnesium in the carbonate form. If we expect to harvest 20 tons of hay in six years we will remove over one ton of limestone in the dolomitic form. Since calcium and magnesium are also lost by leaching and erosion, it is necessary to repeat our liming frequently.

What is the real meaning of all these figures in the table? First, our alfalfa is failing in many cases because we are letting it starve to death. Second, we cannot do a good job of farm managing if we must rely on low analysis fertilizers.

By GEORGE SCARSETH

Director of Research,
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How then can we fertilize alfalfa? The phosphate should be added at seeding time in amounts large enough to supply the crop 4 to 6 years. Ground rock phosphate can be used in amounts about twice that of 20 per cent superphosphate. The placement should be deep for best results in dry periods. Topdressing old alfalfa stands with phosphates does not work well since the phosphates don't move into the ground.

The potash should be applied annually for best results — after the first cutting has certain advantages. Liming should be repeated every 4 to 6 years. Soils should be tested and care taken not to over lime. Keep the pH from 6.0 to 6.5.

This Table Shows How Much Plant Food is Removed in Six Years by One Acre of Alfalfa.

Plant Foods and Kinds of Carrier	Amount removed per Acre to make: 20 tons hay (6 yrs. of crop)
PHOSPHATE (P205)	180 lbs.
If material is	
(1) Triple super (0-45-0)	400
(2) Ordinary super (0-20-0)	900
(3) Common mixture (0-12-12)	1500
POTASH (K_2O)	600
If material is:	
(1) Muriate of potash (0-0-60)	1000
(2) High grade mixture (0-20-20)	3000
(3) Common mixture (0-12-12)	5000
DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE	
Calcium	1760
Magnesium carbonate	640
Total lbs. dolomitic limestone	2400

About 25 pounds per acre of borax will correct the needs for this trace element. This treatment should be repeated whenever starvation symptoms show up or every 6 years.

The nature of the alfalfa plant is to push one big tap root deep into the ground. When alfalfa is first seeded in a field these deep tap roots go down to suck up both phosphate and potash from the subsoil.

The first time an alfalfa root reaches into such a subsoil it is practically in virgin territory. This big tap root, in the main, feeds out of what might be considered a hole. Eventually this hole becomes mined out and the crop starves. The first thing you know the field is taken over by blue grass or weeds.

When we fully realize how much phosphorus and potash each ton of alfalfa hay takes out of the ground, we see how soon both the top soil and the subsoil can become exhausted. When the subsoil has been emptied from a few years of alfalfa it is needless to expect that a 200 to 400 pound application of common fertilizer mixture will carry enough plant food to keep the crop producing heavy yields for six years.

The American farmer is allowing himself to pay too big a winter feed bill for his livestock. Alfalfa is a crop that could go a long way in reducing this cost. Recently Professor Truog at Wisconsin told how the Wisconsin farmers were spending about $100,000,000 for dairy concentrated feeds and spending only about $12,000,000 for plant foods to feed these crops.

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Fortunately there is a kind of limestone called dolomitic limestone that carries both calcium and magnesium in the carbonate form. If we expect to harvest 20 tons of hay in six years we will remove over one ton of limestone in the dolomitic form. Since calcium and magnesium are also lost by leaching and erosion, it is necessary to repeat our liming frequently.

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How then can we fertilize alfalfa? The phosphate should be added at seeding time in amounts large enough to supply the crop 4 to 6 years. Ground rock phosphate can be used in amounts about twice that of 20 per cent superphosphate. The placement should be deep for best results in dry periods. Topdressing old alfalfa stands with phosphates does not work well since the phosphates don't move into the ground.

The potash should be applied annually for best results — after the first cutting has certain advantages. Liming should be repeated every 4 to 6 years. Soils should be tested and care taken not to over lime. Keep the pH from 6.0 to 6.5.

This Table Shows How Much Plant Food is Removed in Six Years by One Acre of Alfalfa

Plant Foods and Kinds of Carrier	Amount removed per Acre to make 20 tons [illegible] (6 yrs. or [illegible])
PHOSPHATE (P_2O_5)	180 lbs.
If material is	
(1) Triple super (0-45-0)	[illegible]
(2) Ordinary super (0-20-0)	[illegible]
(3) Common mixture (0-12-12)	[illegible]
POTASH (K_2O)	
If material is:	
(1) Muriate of potash (0-0-60)	[illegible]
(2) High grade mixture (0-20-20)	3000
(3) Common mixture (0-12-12)	[illegible]
DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE	
Calcium	1760
Magnesium carbonate	640
Total lbs. dolomitic limestone	2400

About 25 pounds per acre of borax will correct the needs for this trace element. This treatment should be repeated whenever starvation symptoms show up or every 6 years.

The nature of the alfalfa plant is to push one big tap root deep into the ground. When alfalfa is first seeded in a field these deep tap roots go down to suck up both phosphate and potash from the subsoil.

The first time an alfalfa root reaches into such a subsoil it is practically in virgin territory. This big tap root in the main, feeds out of what might be considered a hole. Eventually this hole becomes mined out and the crop starves. The first thing you know the field is taken over by blue grass or weeds.

When we fully realize how much phosphorus and potash each ton of alfalfa hay takes out of the ground [illegible] see how soon [illegible] subsoil can become exhausted. When the subsoil has been emptied from a few years of alfalfa it is useless to expect that a 200 to 400 pound application of [illegible] will carry enough plant food to keep the crop producing heavy yields for six years.

The American farmer is allowing himself to pay too big a winter feed bill for his livestock. Alfalfa is a crop that could go a long way in reducing this cost. Recently Professor Truog at Wisconsin told how the Wisconsin farmers were spending about $100,000,000 for dairy concentrated feeds and spending only about $12,000,000 for plant foods to feed these crops.

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PRAIRIE FARMS CREAMERIES MAY SOON NEED NEW PLANTS TO PROCESS EXPANDING VOLUME OF MILK

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Referring to other activities, Henry said, "Prairie Farms have a reputation to uphold as producers of superior quality products. We have taken steps to safeguard this reputation.

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GUMM ENTERTAINS WITH TENOR VOICE

With a little help from IAA President Shuman (left) and the accordionist, Gil [illegible] county, retiring president of the Illinois Milk Producers Association, sings a solo with his usual [illegible]

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DOLLAR VOLUME

IMPA HANDLES 2.3 BILLION POUNDS OF MILK THIS YEAR

Ed Gumm, Knox county, (standing), retiring president of the Illinois Milk Producers Association and Illinois Milk Producers Supply Company, chats with members of the IMPS board in St. Louis. Left to right: C. H. Ryan, La Salle; Harry Gehring, Knox; Thiel Lewelian, Mascoutah; and Charles Conway, Peoria.

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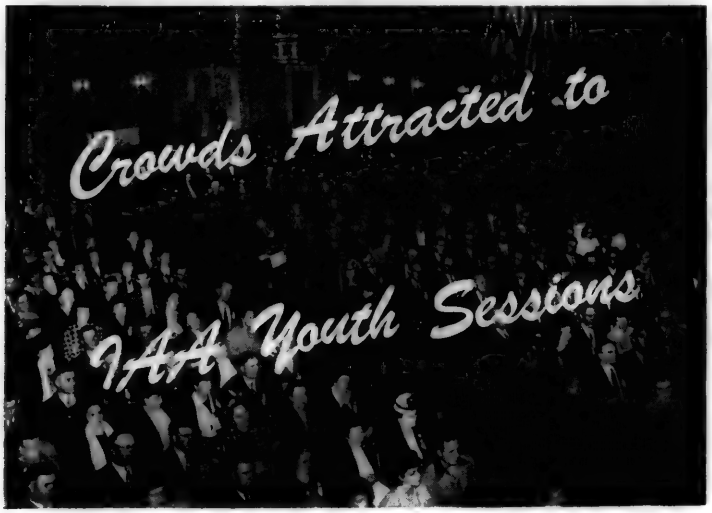

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The Tuesday morning Talk Fest scheduled in the Gold Room at the Jefferson Hotel with 345 Rural Youth members and 500 adults present, held the attention of the audience throughout the entire 18 speeches. Five others, because of scores close to the top, were declared topnotch speakers. They were: Bill Mason, 23, La Salle; Mary Lee Holmes, 19, Pike; Elizabeth Cunningham, 26, Perry; John S. Fisher, 21, Mercer; Ruby Viere, 24, Madison.

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The Rural Youth conference on Tuesday afternoon had as its main feature a court trial. The aim in the trial was to point out Rural Youth problems and how they could be solved. Individual Rural Youthers were placed on trial to symbolize counties and their problems. In each case, the counties which were brought into court did not actually face the problems for which they were tried, thus adding to the humor of the situation but at the same time looking squarely at problems which do come before Rural Youth groups.

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The prosecuting attorney, Burnell Henert, Lee, and defense attorney, Eddie Dew, Ogle, carried their parts well as did the witnesses who appeared on the stand; even including the bare-footed

J. R. Young, Henry county, weaves in and out of a line of markers during Illinois state safety driving contest sponsored by IAA during convention in St. Louis. Young placed second

Rural Youther who found it hard to get to meetings because of mud roads but who always came when it was possible for him to do so.

At the close of the afternoon conference the new state committee members and their alternates were elected as follows: Edna Dew, Ogle; alternate, Bob Sievers, Rock Island; Glenn Niehaus, Montgomery; alternate, Marie Buhrman, Washington; Rex Emory, McDonough; alternate, Lyle Schertz, Woodford; George Matthews, Whiteside; alternate, Russ Scheeler, Peoria; Ruth Huser, Tazewell; alternate, Sumner Johnson, Knox. The state committee had its first meeting on Thursday afternoon and elected Ruth Huser, Tazewell, as the official representative to the National Rural Youth Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Edna Drew, Ogle, was chosen as her alternate.

The Rural Youth mixer on Tuesday evening, led by Johnnie Rollins and his committee was enjoyed from grand march to the final dance. The mixture of marching, ballroom dancing, and square dancing provided an evening of pleasure to all who participated.

The final session for Rural Youth was the breakfast served in the Steamboat Room, Mark Twain, 7 o'clock Wednesday morning with 108 people, mostly young people, being served. Speakers for the occasion were: Miguel Bechara, Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Kenneth Osborne, Somerset, England. Rural Youthers were greatly interested in the remarks of these two men and asked many questions following their talks.

Six Topnotchers pose for a picture after they placed high in the annual Rural Youth Talk Fest held at St. Louis in conjunction with the IAA annual meeting. Winner of the Talk Fest was Lyle Schertz (left) of Woodford county. He was to represent Illinois in the national Talk Fest at the AFBF convention in Chicago in December. Back row: Schertz, Bill Mason, La Salle, second; John S. Fisher, Mercer, fifth; front row: Mary Holmes, Pike, third; Ruby Viers, Madison, fourth and Elizabeth Cunningham, Perry, sixth.

Ray Eichelberger, Champaign county, receives trophy from IAA President Shuman after winning state safe driving contest in St. Louis. Left is Sgt. C. L. Rockwell, one of the judges and member of the Illinois State Police, traffic safety section.

Ray Eichelberger Wins IAA State Skilled Drivers Contest

RAY EICHELBERGER was adjudged best man behind a steering wheel following the first annual Rural Youth state skilled drivers' contest held since the end of the war.

The contest pitted the winners of eight Illinois districts against each other and was held in conjunction with the Illinois Agricultural Association annual meeting in St. Louis.

Cooperating with the IAA departments of young peoples activities, and safety and public health in conducting the contest were the traffic safety division of the Illinois state police and St. Louis city police.

Placing second in the contest was J. Robert Young, Henry county. Third was Albert Henne, Kendall county.

The contest started in the counties where 1,500 participants competed and 72 of them went to the district finals. The preliminary trials included a written test and a driving test.

The finals at St. Louis also were divided into two parts — 1. an actual street driving test in St. Louis traffic, and 2, a test of skill.

The actual driving performance was graded on knowledge of traffic regulations, attitude, courtesy, signalling, approaching, turning, stopping for signs, speed gear shifting, alertness, distraction, use of horn, following, passing, etc.

The skill test consisted of trick performances such as backing in and out of stanchions placed on the street at intervals, doing same going forward, stopping with bumper over a line after braking at 20 miles per hour, parking correctly, and signalling.

President Shuman of the IAA presented Eichelberger with a gold trophy and Young with a plaque.

R.F.D. AMERICA IS NEW QUIZ SHOW FOR FARM FOLKS

LA SALLE county farm folks were scheduled to appear on R.F.D. America, new farm radio quiz show, Dec. 25. Listed on the program were Robert Sawyer and Mrs. Ruth H. Stratton of Leland, and Bob Ashley of Tonica.

This new program is heard every Thursday night over the Mutual Broadcasting System at 8:30 CST. Joe Kelly, quizmaster of the Quiz Kids program, is in charge of the show. Illinois radio stations on which the program can be heard are WGN, Chicago; WJPF, Herrin; WQUA, Moline; WKRO, Cairo, and WGIL, Galesburg.

Main purpose of the program, according to its originator, is to bring about a better understanding between farm and city groups.

A "Friendly Farmer" award is made on each week's program to the farmer who has helped a neighbor. On the Dec. 4 program, 22 friendly farmers of Shannon, Carroll county, who helped out an injured neighbor, Edgar H. Schoonhaven, were guests on the program. They did his chores and raised $700 to help pay his hospital bill when he suffered a broken back.

If you want to see the program any time you plan to be in Chicago write for the tickets to R.F.D. America, Chicago, Ill. The show is staged at the Eighth Street Theater, Chicago.

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Ray High, Christian, symbolizing "Podunk" county was placed on trial for failure to have a county Talk Fest. Although Dr. Quack, Tom Kerley, Brown, brought evidence that appearing in the Talk Fest was a shock to the nervous system to a point which effects peoples' minds and actions, the judge, believing that while some individuals might receive a nervous shock from appearing in a Talk Fest, pointed out that it was only by facing talkfesting squarely by participation that nervous reactions could be overcome adequately.

Ruth Huser, Tazewell, was placed on trial because her county failed to show adequate understanding of the relationship of Rural Youth to the University of Illinois and the Illinois Agricultural Association. Miss Huser was found "not guilty." However, the judge pointed out that an understanding of Rural Youth relationships was a mark of broadmindedness on the part of Rural Youth members, and stated that each Rural Youth member should be made to understand that the University of Illinois and the Illinois Agricultural Association through their Youth Departments are sponsoring Rural Youth through the county Farm and Home Bureau organizations.

The prosecuting attorney, Burnell Henert, Lee, and defense attorney, Eddie Dew, Ogle, carried their parts well as did the witnesses who appeared on the stand; even including the bare-footed

J. R. Young, Henry county, weaves in and out of a line of markers during Illinois state safety driving contest sponsored by IAA during convention in St. Louis. Young placed second

Rural Youther who found it hard to get to meetings because of mud roads but who always came when it was possible for him to do so.

At the close of the afternoon conference the new state committee members and their alternates were elected as follows: Edna Dew, Ogle; alternate, Bob Sievers, Rock Island; Glenn Niehaus, Montgomery; alternate, Marie Buhrman, Washington; Rex Emory, McDonough; alternate, Lyle Schertz, Woodford; George Matthews, Whiteside; alternate, Russ Scheeler, Peoria; Ruth Huser, Tazewell; alternate, Sumner Johnson, Knox. The state committee had its first meeting on Thursday afternoon and elected Ruth Huser, Tazewell, as the official representative to the National Rural Youth Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Edna Drew, Ogle, was chosen as her alternate.

The Rural Youth mixer on Tuesday evening, led by Johnnie Rollins and his committee was enjoyed from grand march to the final dance. The mixture of marching, ballroom dancing, and square dancing provided an evening of pleasure to all who participated.

The final session for Rural Youth was the breakfast served in the Steamboat Room, Mark Twain, 7 o'clock Wednesday morning with 108 people, mostly young people, being served. Speakers for the occasion were: Miguel Bechara, Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Kenneth Osborne, Somerset, England. Rural Youthers were greatly interested in the remarks of these two men and asked many questions following their talks.

Six Topnotchers pose for a picture after they placed high in the annual Rural Youth Talk Fest held at St. Louis in conjunction with the IAA annual meeting. Winner of the Talk Fest was Lyle Schertz (left) of Woodford county. He was to represent Illinois in the national Talk Fest at the AFBF convention in Chicago in December. Back row: Schertz, Bill Mason, La Salle, second; John S. Fisher, Mercer, fifth; front row: Mary Holmes, Pike, third; Ruby Viere, Madison, fourth and Elizabeth Cunningham, Perry, sixth.

Ray Eichelberger, Champaign county, receives trophy from IAA President Shuman after winning state safe driving contest in St. Louis. Left is Sgt. C. L. Rockwell, one of the judges and member of the Illinois State Police, traffic safety section.

Ray Eichelberger Wins IAA State Skilled Drivers Contest

RAY EICHELBERGER was adjudged best man behind a steering wheel following the first annual Rural Youth state skilled drivers' contest held since the end of the war.

The contest pitted the winners of eight Illinois districts against each other and was held in conjunction with the Illinois Agricultural Association annual meeting in St. Louis.

Cooperating with the IAA departments of young peoples activities, and safety and public health in conducting the contest were the traffic safety division of the Illinois state police and St Louis city police.

Placing second in the contest was J. Robert Young, Henry county. Third was Albert Henne, Kendall county.

The contest started in the counties where 1,500 participants competed and 72 of them went to the district finals. The preliminary trials included a written test and a driving test.

The finals at St. Louis also were divided into two parts 1. an actual street driving test in St. Louis traffic, and 2. a test of skill.

The actual driving performance was graded on knowledge of traffic regulations, attitude, courtesy, signalling, approaching, turning, stopping for signs speed gear shifting, alertness, distraction, use of horn, following, passing etc.

The skill test consisted of trick performances such as backing in and out of stanchions placed on the street at intervals, doing same going forward, stopping with bumper over a line after braking at 20 miles per hour, parking correctly, and signalling.

President Shuman of the IAA presented Eichelberger with a gold trophy and Young with a plaque.

R.F.D. AMERICA IS NEW QUIZ SHOW FOR FARM FOLKS

LA SALLE county farm folks were scheduled to appear on R.F.D. America, new farm radio quiz show, Dec. 25. Listed on the program were Robert Sawyer and Mrs. Ruth H. Stratton of Leland, and Bob Ashley of Tonica.

This new program is heard every Thursday night over the Mutual Broadcasting System at 8:30 CST. Joe Kelly, quizmaster of the Quiz Kids program, is in charge of the show. Illinois radio stations on which the program can be heard are WGN, Chicago; WJPF, Herrin; WQUA, Moline; WKRO, Cairo, and WGIL, Galesburg.

Main purpose of the program, according to its originator, is to bring about a better understanding between farm and city groups.

A "Friendly Farmer" award is made on each week's program to the farmer who has helped a neighbor. On the Dec. 4 program, 22 friendly farmers of Shannon, Carroll county, who helped out an injured neighbor, Edgar H. Schoonhaven, were guests on the program. They did his chores and raised $700 to help pay his hospital bill when he suffered a broken back.

If you want to see the program any time you plan to be in Chicago write for the tickets to R.F.D. America, Chicago, Ill. The show is staged at the Eighth Street Theater, Chicago

WHAT IS THE RIGHT MOVE?

How Much Monthly Income for Retirement?

■ $75 ■ $100 ■ $150
■ $200 ■ ?

WHAT IS THE RIGHT MOVE?

How Much Monthly Income to Support Your Family?

■ $100 ■ $150 ■ $200
■ $300 ■ ?

WHAT IS THE RIGHT MOVE?

How Much to Guarantee Children's Education?

■ $4,000 ■ $6,000
■ $8,000 ■ $12,000 ■ ?

WHAT IS THE RIGHT MOVE?

How Much To Pay Off the Mortgage?

■ $5,000 ■ $10,000
■ $20,000 ■ $30,000 ■ ?

WHAT IS THE RIGHT MOVE?

How Much To Meet Cash Obligations Against Your Estate?

■ $10,000 ■ $25,000
■ $50,000 ■ $200,000 ■ ?

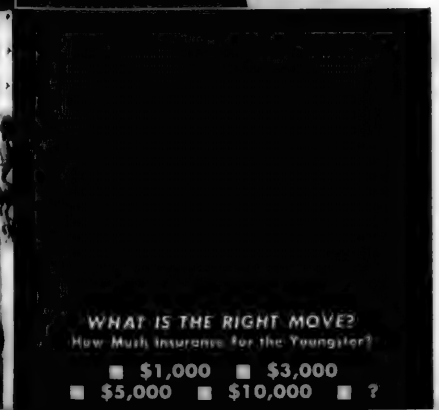
WHAT IS THE RIGHT MOVE?

How Much To Protect My Equity in the Business?

■ $10,000 ■ $20,000
■ $30,000 ■ $50,000 ■ ?

AT THE RIGHT MOVE

SEE YOUR Country Life REPRESENTATIVE



Your friendly, *well informed* Country Life Insurance Counsellor knows *you, your needs* and he knows *life insurance* too. *Depend* on him to give the correct answer to *any question* you have on insurance — *depend* on him to map an insurance program that will give you the greatest *security, happiness,* and *peace of mind* for *every* insurance dollar you invest. Your Country Life Counsellor represents *your own* Country Life Insurance Company, a strong Legal Reserve company offering *security* at a *low* net cost. Today, call your Country Life representative at your Farm Bureau office for counsel in planning your security program.

Country Life
INSURANCE
COMPANY

TAKE IT EASY

Country Life's Retirement Program assures a financially secure retirement while you are still *young!* It's the *"right move"* and the sooner the better to assure you freedom from dependence on others in your sunset years.

WHEN YOU STEP OUT

When you step out, life insurance steps in! A Country Life policy assures you of maximum protection at minimum cost. It takes your place as an income producer for the family, and it is the *"right move"* in guaranteeing family security.

LLD. M.D. B.S. DDS.

Let the youngsters decide when the time comes what degree they want. A Country Life "Educational Income" policy will guarantee the means of a good education — needed today on the farm as well as in the professions.

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MORTGAGE LIFTER

If you're paying off a mortgage, a Country Life "Home and Family Protector" policy is made to order for you. *It means* just *that* . . . protection for home and family in the event of your death. It will pay off that mortgage and clear your property.

A 17% LOSS

The average estate shrinks 17% (larger estates more) when it is transferred and the settlement may take a year to complete. Country Life policies furnish a guaranteed liquid reserve to pay estate transfer costs. It's the *"right move"* for the man who is anxious for his estate to be preserved intact.

GOOD BUSINESS

If the success of your business venture depends upon the judgment and skill of the principals involved, protect that business with one of several Country Life "Business Policies" . . . . to guarantee your investment in the event of the death of a principal. It's the *"right move"* when you start any business.

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It's

FOR THE RIGHT MOVE AT THE RIGHT TIME

FINAL EXPENSES

Everyone should have a Country Life policy to meet last expenses. This assures prompt payment of doctor bills, hospital costs, undertaker's fees, and final arrangements. This is the *"right move"* for everyone of every age.

WHO'S ALL WET?

Not Him! The insurance program which daddy just took out for him will be his passport to happiness. It establishes low cost protection, savings for education, launching a home, establishing a business. Start an insurance program for children when they are *young!* . . . . Let it grow with them. It's the *"right move"* for every parent.

Your friendly, *well informed* Country Life Insurance Counsellor knows *you*, *your needs* and he knows *life insurance* too. *Depend* on him to give the correct answer to *any question* you have on insurance . . . *depend* on him to map an insurance program that will give you the greatest *security*, *happiness*, and *peace of mind* for *every* insurance dollar you invest. Your Country Life Counsellor represents *your own* Country Life Insurance Company, a strong Legal Reserve company offering *security* at a *low* net cost. Today call your Country Life representative at your Home Bureau office for counsel in planning your *personal* program.

List Changes In Boards of IAA Associated Companies

RESULTS of elections of boards of directors of the statewide cooperatives affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association announced at the IAA convention in St. Louis, are as follows:

Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association

Directors re-elected: R. V. McKee, Varna; Ray Cunningham, Alvin; Jesse Tuttle, West York; J. W. Cory, DeKalb; Ben Bodecker, Sutter; Everett G. Reynolds, Jacksonville, and K. T. Smith, Greenfield.

Illinois Cooperative Locker Service

New directors: H. J. Dahmer, Marion, who succeeds E. A. Fosse, Marion; E. T. Culnan, Lincoln, (IAA board representative).

Directors re-elected: Dana Cryder, Minooka; J. E. Mau, Harmon; Earl L. Wenzel, Kirkland; Carl J. Bates, Kewanee; C. Ray Ward, Cropsey, and Paul Rosentreter, Carlinville.

Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association

New directors: Irving M. Graham, Carthage; E. Y. Naffziger, Walnut, who succeeds R. H. Voorhees, Jerseyville, and Carl A. Lage, Saybrook.

Director re-elected: Lyman Bunting, Ellery.

Illinois Wool Marketing Association

New director: August Eggerding, Red Bud, who succeeds Escol Oxford, Elizabeth.

Directors re-elected: William Temple, Serena; A. L. Doubet, Williamsfield; J. King Eaton, Edwardsville, and J. T. Evans, Hoopeston.

Illinois Livestock Marketing Association

New directors: Glen Ackermann, Ridott; B. W. Horan, Aledo; Otto Steffey, Stronghurst; M. Ray Ihrig, Golden, and Edwin Gumm, Galesburg.

Directors re-elected: Mont Fox, Oakwood; J. Ralph Beckett, Blue Mound; Carl A. Lage, Saybrook, and R. V. McKee, Varna.

Illinois Farm Supply Company

Directors re-elected: J. P. Redman, Cairo; Charles Keslinger, LaFox; Frank J. Flynn, Murrayville; Jesse L. Beery, Cerro Gordo; George Chapple, Dwight; Glenn H. Geiter, Orangeville; John P. White, Washington; R. H. Monke, Litchfield; Fred E. Herndon, Macomb; Otto Steffey, Stronghurst, and F. E. Morris, Buffalo.

Illinois Grain Corporation

New director: George Trotter, Coles City, who succeeds C. A. Hunt, Morris.

Directors re-elected: Charles Schmitt, Beason; Carl O. Johnson, Varna; John H. Butterfield, Pana; E. E. Stevenson, Streator; Ralph Vercler, Washington; Sam Yergler, Cissna Park; Arthur Bertsche, Pontiac; L. J. Sutter, Lexington; A. E. Burwash, Champaign; J. Fred Romine, Tuscola; Erwin Isenberg, Alhambra; C. J. Elliott, Streator; K. T. Smith, Greenfield, and Homer Curtiss, Stockton.

Illinois Grain Terminals Company

New directors: D. L. Clarke, New Berlin, who succeeds M. W. Warren, Mansfield, and Chris Studley, Sheffield, who succeeds W. Attig, Ashton.

Directors re-elected: Homer Curtiss, Stockton; Charles Schmitt, Beason; Arthur Burwash, Champaign; C. J. Diehl, Columbia; Marion Herzog, Blandinsville; James F. Holderman, Morris, and J. Howard Stone, Mason City.

Country Mutual Fire Insurance Company

New director: C. H. McCord, Newton, who succeeds Otto Steffey, Stronghurst.

Directors re-elected: George F. Hayes, Galva; J. M. Beckett, Blue Mound, and Albert Webb, Ewing, all elected for three-year terms.

Prairie Farms Creameries

New directors: Ren Williamson, Mt. Carroll, who succeeds D. L. Garber, Mt. Carroll, and Earl M. Hughes, Woodstock, who succeeds Chester McCord, Newton.

Directors re-elected: Elmer Orendorff, Randolph; E. A. Fosse, Marion; T. L. Loveless, Gillespie; A. Oliver Bower, Bushton; Harry Gehring, Altona; H. J. Schumacher, Toluca; Carl Geiger, Milan; Henry Vollmer, Quincy, and John Sterchi, Olney.

Illinois Milk Producers Association

New directors: Bart Walsh, DeKalb; Ray Peart, Galesburg; R. E. Stocker, Murrayville; Paul Bainbridge, Rockford; Walter Dodd, Loami; Carl Geiger, Milan, and Elmer Orendorff, Randolph.

Directors re-elected: Delbert Freeman, Canton; George I. Maxwell, Champaign; J. Warren Ellis, Ridge Farm; Ray H. Miller, Clinton; Dean H. Radford, Kewanee; O. H. Ryan, Tonica; Charles Cameron, Peoria; Carl Eisele, Peoria; Mattie Nolan, Pontiac; Anthony Grawe, Quincy; Charles W. Krell, Glenarm; W. J. Swayer, Gurnee; Julian Ray, Vandalia; L. B. Coomber, Freeport; Glen D. Tombaugh, Streator.

Illinois Milk Producers Supply Company

New directors: Harry Gehring, Altona; Thad Loveless, Gillespie; Charles Cameron, Peoria; O. H. Ryan, Tonica, and Earl M. Hughes, Woodstock.

Masching Named Claims Supervisor For Country Fire

CHARLES C. MASCHING, native of Livingston county, and former organization director and special agent in Tazewell county, began work Dec. 1 as claims supervisor with the Country Mutual Fire Company, associated company of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

C. C. Masching

Masching served as general agent in Tazewell county from 1938 until 1942 when he entered the army. After three years in service with eight months of it in England, Masching returned to Tazewell county in October, 1945, as organization director and special agent. In June, 1947, he resigned as organization director and spent his full time as special agent.

From 1936 to 1938, Masching was a fieldman for the insurance service department of the three IAA associated insurance companies. From 1932 to 1936 he was a cow tester in several Illinois counties, with two and one-half years spent in Effingham county where he helped to organize a dairy improvement association.

Masching is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Masching, who farm near Odell.

Schools Conference Scans Recent Progress

WHAT happens to the bonded debt of a district after reorganization? What about township trustees and treasurers? What are the duties of the county superintendent under the county 12-grade unit plan? How will reorganization affect real estate taxes of farmers? These are some of the questions asked at the IAA schools conference held in the Bishop Tuttle Memorial Temple in St. Louis on Wednesday, Nov. 19.

Approximately 350 farm leaders attended the conference including eight members of the original IAA state Schools Committee, numerous county school survey committee members and a number of prominent guests representing statewide organizations.

Included in the latter group were the following: Luther Black — secretary, Illinois State Examining Board, representing Vernon L. Nickell; Irving Pearson — executive secretary, Illinois Education Association; Harlan Beem — county superintendent of schools of Coles county, past president of the Illinois Association of County Superintendents; Mrs. Oplinger — first vice president, Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers; Dr. Eugene Fair — dean, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale; Paul C. Johnson — editor, Prairie Farmer; Mrs. Will Parks — Illinois Home Bureau Federation and state advisory commission; Mrs. William F. Bennett — first vice president, Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. D. E. Lindstrom — professor of rural sociology, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

Earl Hughes, member of the IAA board of directors and member of the McHenry County School Survey Committee, presided as chairman of the schools conference. After a brief welcome to the crowd, he spoke of the changes in farm living and its affect on schools. "We are in an industrial revolution on the farm," said Hughes. He continued, "We have seen the advance in the production of land. It has meant, folks, that we have had to farm larger units, to do more work and to use expensive tools to get the job done. We have seen gradual increases in farm operation. . . . It means we have to keep up to date in organization. It means larger units to get the job done on an economical basis. . . . We realize that the day of the small one-room school may be fast approaching an end."

School Legislation Progress

Chairman Hughes then called on John K. Cox, IAA director of the department of rural school relations, to discuss briefly recent school legislation and trends in school reorganization to date. Cox called attention to the strong preference expressed in the 44 tentative reports on file at that time for the 12 grade district either on the county or large community basis.

He referred to the School Survey Act and the Community Unit Act as being the two key acts of the school reorganization program. He mentioned the need of a collection of information to be placed in the hands of new school board members regarding duties, good school policies, etc., and added that not all of the advantages or possibilities of a new 12 grade district would be apparent or possible the first year or two but that the school patrons should consistently demand the best service possible under the 12 grade district.

In regard to the building programs made necessary by the wearing out of old buildings, by the increased enrollment due to war babies, and by reorganization, Cox advised caution against voting large bond issues, the period of payment of which might extend beyond the period of high incomes. He urged local people included in a new district to defer voting bond issues for buildings until the stability of the district and all its boundaries could be established. Said Cox: "We suggest that school districts make the most possible use of present buildings, consistent with sound educational practices, and consider the practicability of temporary housing where feasible."

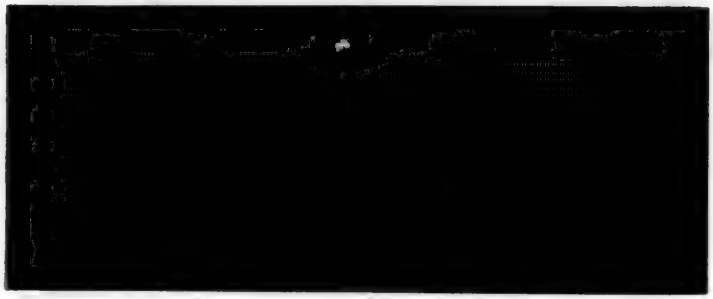
Community 12 Grade Unit

Hugh Rowden, chairman of the Montgomery County School Survey Committee, was asked by the chairman to discuss some of the problems encountered in setting up community 12 grade districts. Rowden mentioned the lack of understanding between town and country and the difficulty of drawing boundary lines as two of this committee's biggest problems. In referring to one of their recommendations which failed to carry, he attributed the failure to the

(*Continued on page 43*)

Schools is the subject as Henry Husser, Henry county, talks with John K. Cox, IAA director of rural school relations, during the rural schools conference held in conjunction with the IAA annual meeting in St. Louis. At left is Dennis Larson, Henry, and at right Harry Fiste, Bureau.

In animated conversation on the Illinois school situation is Mrs. W. S. Bennett of Flora, vice president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, with Harlan Beem, Coles county superintendent of schools. At upper left is John Butterfield of Christian county. Others are unidentified.



UNANIMOUS approval for continued state aid grants for farm roads was expressed by the 500 farmers attending the property taxation and farm-to-highway roads conference held during the Illinois Agricultural Association convention in St. Louis.

Farmers at the meeting agreed on the need for a long-range continuous program for farm road financed in part by state money. It was pointed out that local property taxes at present finance 75 per cent of the road mileage in the state's farm-to-highway road system.

These sentiments were confirmed during the meeting by an informal vote taken by Charles Mayfield, IAA director of road improvement.

'Study All Systems'

Addressing the group briefly Mayfield said: "Farmers are demanding that Illinois should have a long-range program of highway development consistent with and measured by the taxpayers' willingness and ability to pay. However, we cannot hope to reach the ideal in road development over night because tax and revenue resources are not limitless."

C. J. Elliot, IAA director from Streator who presided at the conference, said that he felt the Illinois Agricultural Association should study all the road systems in the state and make recommendations for farm-to-market roads that would be consistent with fair support of the state hard road and county systems.

It was suggested during the meeting that if the federal government would remove its one and one-half cent tax on every gallon of gasoline and withdraw from the field of taxing motor fuels, Illinois could take over that portion of the tax and put it in a form of revenue for rural roads.

It was also pointed out that many of the more than 1600 road districts could profitably combine and thus offer better road service to the people living on rural roads.

Some farmers during the conference stated that the main trouble in their road districts was that the road commissioner did not have enough money to spend. Others said that he had enough, but that he did not spend it wisely. Still others said that their road commissioner was not a road man and could never give satisfaction regardless of money or other conditions.

C. J. Elliott

In discussing the new tax legislation passed during the 1947 session of the Illinois General Assembly Bert Vandervliet, IAA director of property taxation, said that where local governing bodies in rural Illinois levied maximum amounts in 1946, under the Butler tax laws, or when maximum amounts were levied in 1947 prior to July 22, tax bills payable in 1948 may exceed those paid in 1947.

In other communities 1947 taxes will be materially reduced, he said, depending upon the amount of the 1947 tax levies, the time the levies were adopted, and variable trends in real estate values between counties.

At the conference several farmers expressed concern over the possibility of losing home rule as school districts and road districts become larger through reorganization.

"The principle of home rule is beyond argument," Vandervliet said. "But you have home rule only when it is exercised by the voters. Few citizens attend the annual town meeting. Few attend public hearings on local budgets.

"As a matter of fact there is reason to believe that home rule may be greatly implemented and strengthened by reducing the number of local governments.

Uniform Assessments

It might make it easier for citizens to exercise direct control of their local government."

Vandervliet said that the tax legislation passed during the 1945 Illinois General Assembly had done a great deal toward securing uniform assessments between counties, but that it had not in any manner contributed to leveling out assessments within the individual county.

Turning to the field of taxes in general Vandervliet said: "There is every reason to believe that the cost of our state and local governments will continue to rise.

"Often our attention is directed to federal affairs and we do not give enough thought to our taxes at home," he concluded.

Illinois delegates to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in December were, Front row, left to right: Barbara Heath, Gallatin county; Lawrence A. Gregory, DuPage; Dorothy Giese, LaSalle; Robert W. Bulta, McLean; Evelyn Love, Macoupin; Alfred DeCap, Whiteside; Doris Chelin, Bureau; Robert Lindquist, Henry; Evelyn Mollet, Bond; William Worthington, Livingston. Second row: Harley Harris, local leader, Pulaski; Bernadine Lambert, Morgan; Ronald Hack, Will; Marian Ruetor, Scott; Kenneth Cook, DeKalb; Carleen Densch, Saline; William McDonald, Winnebago; Miss Anna Searl, state 4-H office; F. H. Mynard, state 4-H office. Third row: Cletus Schertz, Woodford; Pauline McMillan, Sangamon; Hobart Hinderliter, Fulton; Martha Klepfer, Stark; James Butler, Kankakee; Margaret Yana, Ford; Alvin R. Henninger, Boone; Sue Holcott, LaSalle; Bill Simon, Bureau; Mary Tracy, Jersey; and William R. Hobson, Greene.

RAPID EXPANSION

MADE BY MARKETING YARDS

IN '47

Map shows results of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association expansion program during the past fiscal year. Lines radiate from state sales office at Decatur. Stars show old established buying points. Squares indicate buying points established since the past fiscal year. Circles show where buying points are being set up.

WOULD you like to sell your hogs in your home town through your own cooperative? Livestock farmers are saying yes to this question by their increased support of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association in its enlarged hog buying program.

The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association cannot reach every farmer yet but they are expanding rapidly into a statewide marketing cooperative by setting up farmer-owned buying points for hogs.

W. R. Cummins

At their annual meeting in St. Louis President Mont Fox indicated how well farmers are responding to this expanding program. "They have given the association its biggest year. We handled about a quarter of a million hogs," he said. "In all we sold about $15,000,000 worth of livestock."

There is one big difference. These new cooperatives buy and pay for hogs right at the yards. All hogs are then sold for the local yard by the state sales force in Decatur.

These new cooperatives have had the benefit of years of experience of their parent marketing agency, the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association which was organized back in 1931.

It was based on six county marketing associations which formed the nucleus of the state company. These original county-wide companies are going strong and continue to expand. They are located in central and east central Illinois at Bloomington, Champaign, Decatur, Danville, Shelbyville and Paris.

W. R. Cummins, manager of the Producers Marketing Association, Indianapolis, in discussing a pilot packing plant, said farmers should develop their outlets for meats before going too heavily into the packing business, suggesting we needed hams and bacons on Prairie Farms milk trucks.

President Fox's address read like a real progress report. "By next year the services of Illinois Livestock will have been extended to 20 points in Illinois," he predicted. "Most of these points are county-wide in scope. Compare this with last year when only six county companies were in operation."

For the coming year these county-wide marketing associations will content themselves with buying only hogs from their farmer members. "We probably won't be able to broaden our sales service to cover cattle. But we may be able to offer feeder cattle to our members by the time the feeder season rolls around next fall," Fox said.

In his review of the year's activity of the marketing cooperative Manager H. W. Trautmann of Decatur said their new expansion program had hardly reached the grass roots until his office was "besieged with requests" asking for help in setting up these local marketing cooperatives.

Co-ops Spring Up

The first of these cooperatives to organize last year was started in Stronghurst on Jan. 6 under the name of the Henderson Livestock Marketing Association. It has been a success since the day it started.

Other county marketing cooperatives were not long in following. The Stephenson Livestock Marketing Association opened at Freeport Feb. 3 and have since opened a branch point at Lena. Adams County Marketing Association started in Quincy June 23, Hancock county at Elvaston on July 14, and Mercer county in Aledo July 23.

Others have incorporated and have been buying and shipping for a short time. Scott county started at Bluffs Oct. 1, Schuyler at Rushville Oct. 13, Henry county at Cambridge Nov. 3, and Whiteside at Erie Nov. 17.

The success of the program was indicated by members at the annual meeting. Stockmen said that the new co-ops were often able to raise day-by-day hog prices by 50 cents a hundred. Some said 50 cents was too low. A dollar a hundred, they reported, was not uncommon.

Farmers can now sell through this newly expanded cooperative service, at yards located in these cities: Bloomington, Champaign, Decatur, Danville, Shelbyville, Paris, Effingham, Stronghurst, Aledo, Bluffs, Rushville, Cambridge, Erie, Quincy, Elvaston, Freeport, and Lena.

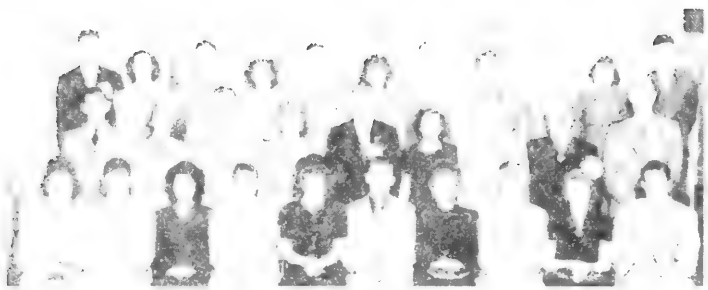
Commenting on last year's market, Trautmann said: "We have been able to help our member yards through a maze of tricky markets that at times slipped $1 or $2, or even more, in a single trading day without appreciable loss to our members and without much let-up of buying."

Trautmann said it cost 15.7 cents a head to market through Illinois Livestock this year. The 249,935 animals which cleared the sales office sold for $15,289,305.15. Farmers were charged one fourth of one per cent, $38,853.28, to handle this livestock.

Part of this was returned as patronage dividends to member yards. Checks amounting to $5,019.40 were mailed to member yards as patronage dividends.

FARMERS WANT LONG RANGE ROAD PROGRAM

C. J. Elliott



Illinois delegates to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in December were, Front row, left to right: Barbara Heath, Gallatin county; Lawrence A. Gregory, DuPage; Dorothy [illegible], LaSalle; Robert W. Bullta, McLean; Evelyn Love, Macoupin; Alfred DeCap, Whiteside; Doris Chelin, Bureau; Robert Lindquist, Henry; Evelyn Mollet, Bond; William Worthington, Livingston. Second row: Harley Harris, local leader, Pulaski; Bernadine Lambert, Morgan; Ronald Hack, Will; Marian Rueter, Scott; Kenneth Cook, DeKalb; Carleen Densch, Saline; William McDonald, Winnebago; Miss Anna Searl, state 4-H office; F. H. Mynard, state 4-H office. Third row: Cletus Schertz, Woodford; Pauline McMillan, Sangamon; Hobart Hinderliter, Fulton; Martha Klepfer, Stark; James Butler, Kankakee; Margaret Yana, Ford; Alvin R. Henninger, Boone; Sue Holcott, LaSalle; Bill Simon, Bureau; Mary Tracy, Jersey; and William R. Hobson, Greene.

MADE BY MARKETING YARDS

Map shows [illegible] Marketing Association [illegible] operation program during the past fiscal year. Lines radiate from state sales office at Decatur. Short lines indicate established buying points. Squares indicate buying points established during the past fiscal year. Circles show [illegible]

W. R. Cummins

Ready for dinner at the meeting of the Illinois Grain Corporation are, clockwise: W. D. Thissell, Coles county; R. K. Sickles, Adams; Emory W. Ward, Hancock; I. M. Graham, Hancock; Carl G. Prox, Hancock; J. C. Neill, Hancock; and Revel Thaxton, Saline.

By LEW REISNER
Field Editor, IAA RECORD

IAA Grain Co-ops Hit New Highs in 1947

THE AMERICAN farmer has a fair prospect for food exports higher than the pre-war level for many years ahead, Roy Hendrickson, Washington representative of the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives, told members of the Illinois Grain Corporation at their annual meeting held recently in St. Louis.

Roy Hendrickson

"Our grain exports will be needed to meet deficits for several years ahead because such surpluses as Eastern Europe may develop will not, because of Russian domination there, be available to feed Western Europe as was the case before the war," Hendrickson told his farm audience.

From a close study of the areas which he had visited Hendrickson said he has come to the conclusion that this winter will be the season of greatest need since the start of the war.

"The hunger of Western Europe," Hendrickson said, "provides a picture of desperate human need. Food is critically needed in Italy, Greece, France, and the Army-occupied areas of Germany, Austria, and Japan, and almost as badly needed in Belgium, The Netherlands, Norway, Finland and the United Kingdom."

He attributed this year's shortage to the severe winter weather in 1946-47 that killed crops in the ground, followed by floods and poor growing weather, and abated by a discouraging array of troubles that plague Europe.

President Charles Schmitt of Beason, reviewing the year's business activity of the grain organization, told members at the annual meeting that their cooperative had earned more than one million dollars this year, a record for the company.

Handling last year's bumper corn and soybean crop gave Illinois Grain Corporation its greatest volume. It sold 32,000,000 bushels of grain for its member elevators.

Illinois Grain Corporation, a cooperative commission company, operates on the Chicago Board of Trade, the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, and the Peoria Board of Trade, principal terminal grain markets. It is owned and controlled by Illinois grain producers through their local elevators and county Farm Bureaus. It is an associated company of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

At the meeting patronage refunds on earnings amounting to nearly one and one-half cents per bushel were announced. These savings totaled $475,517 and will be passed back to members in the form of cash and class "C" preferred stock.

The volume of 32,000,000 bushels was almost double last year's 16,500,000 but reflects also the increase resulting from handling the grain of a large farmers cooperative in Des Moines.

This year, because of its volume of business, the office of the Illinois Grain Corporation was moved into the Chicago Board of Trade building at the time the Illinois Agricultural Association moved to its new home at 43 E. Ohio street.

IOWA farmers are earning from three to five cents a bushel by handling their grain cooperatively through a grain terminals organization.

This was the picture presented to Illinois farmers by Fred Maywald, manager of the grain department of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa.

Homer Curtiss

He spoke during the first annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Terminals Company held during the recent Illinois Agricultural Association convention in St. Louis and presided over by President Homer Curtiss, JoDaviess county.

"Terminal operations and grain merchandizing have paid well in recent years," Maywald said. "We reported net earnings of 5¼ cents a bushel to our members in 1946 and a little less than 3 cents last year."

An Indiana cooperative, he said, has had similar savings during the past five years with net savings ranging from 2 to 8 cents a bushel.

Speaking of the advantages inherent in grain merchandising, Maywald said it gives grain farmers a terminal market outlet, a step farther than local elevators can take toward final sale to processors.

A terminal elevator in turn gives farmers a chance to take advantage of day by day market conditions, he said, and helps particularly with such practices as grain blending, or mixing various grades of grain, to produce a more marketable product.

Reporting on Illinois Grain Terminals Company, Manager George Iftner

H. P. Joy, Morgan county, rises to ask a question at the Illinois Grain Terminals meeting during the IAA convention in St. Louis.

said the company is about ready to go with its merchandising program. Much of the work of organizing has been completed.

Three river and 27 county grain marketing companies have been incorporated into the new company which will be state-wide in its operations.

Illinois Grain is a state-wide grain cooperative that will handle the grain of its members from farm to final market, the processor, through county and river terminal elevators being built along principal Illinois waterways.

"We will limit our operations to the terminal marketing of grain and will not duplicate services now offered by Illinois Grain Corporation which was set up to engage in the commission and brokerage business at terminal markets," Iftner said.

The first of the river terminal elevators to start operating this year was Western Illinois Grain Company at Dallas City. They handled about three quarters of a million bushels of corn, oats, wheat and soybeans in their first eight months of operation.

Havana River Grain Company, also a river company, has been in business about six months. It will handle well over a half million bushels of grain, Iftner predicted.

The Producers River Grain Company of Morris was organized in August. Iftner said that it had not started to operate at the time of the annual meeting.

The Prairie Grain Company recently finished pouring concrete on a new 140,000-bushel elevator at Hennepin. It will soon start work on a similar elevator at Lacon.

A number of county-wide elevator companies are in operation, Iftner said. They include Henry, Stark, Knox, Bond, Montgomery, Lee, Champaign, Moultrie, Jersey, Coles, Schuyler, Monroe, Grundy, Livingston, Macoupin, Hancock, Mason, Ford, LaSalle, and St. Clair.

Honor Three Farm Advisers

THREE Illinois farm advisers were among 90 throughout the nation to receive the Distinguished Service Award from the National County Agents Association at a banquet during their annual convention held in Chicago Dec. 2 at the Edgewater Beach Hotel.

The Illinoians honored for outstanding work in the extension service were Edwin Bay, Sangamon county, Harold N. Myers, DeWitt county, and Frank H. Shuman, farm adviser for Whiteside county. All three were graduated from the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois in 1921.

The citation which announced that Farm Adviser Ed Bay had received the Distinguished Service Award was worded: "He has carried on for many years an aggressive and successful soil improvement program and has done an outstanding job in 4-H club activities. He has taken an active part in working for the improvement and advancement of the profession of the farm adviser." Bay has been in extension work and farm adviser in Sangamon county since 1926.

Harold N. Myers, farm adviser in DeWitt county since 1929, was honored because "he has carried on a well balanced extension educational program and his leadership has influenced the farm people to help themselves in adapting production and marketing problems to present day situations." Before going to DeWitt county, Myers served as farm adviser in Edwards county from 1927 to 1929.

The citation for Farm Adviser Frank Shuman read: "He is recognized for his leadership in developing a well-rounded soil improvement program in Whiteside county. He is a firm believer in the extension philosophy of furnishing people with factual information which will enable them to find a solution to their own problems. Shuman has also carried on educational programs dealing with farm family living and youth programs which have been highly successful."

Sangamon County Farm Adviser Edwin Bay is shown in a rare mood at the National County Agents Association meeting at Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago. He was one of three Illinois farm advisers honored at the meeting.

One of the Illinois farm advisers honored at the annual meeting of the National County Agents Association in Chicago was DeWitt County Farm Adviser Harold Myers (second from left). Others in picture are Mrs. George Reid, Rock Island county (left); Mrs. Myers, and O. O. Mowery, Macoupin county farm adviser.

LOCKER CO-OPS EXPANDING BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS

Dana Cryder, Kendall county, president of Illinois Cooperative Locker Association, presides at the association's annual meeting in St. Louis. Seated is Frank Gougler of the IAA marketing division.

A $1,250,000 building program is planned for this year by county locker companies which have grown in recent years by leaps and bounds, Dana Cryder of Minooka, president of the Illinois Cooperative Locker Association, told members at their annual meeting in St. Louis.

The Illinois Cooperative Locker Association is associated with the Illinois Agricultural Association and held its annual meeting during the IAA convention in St. Louis.

Illinois farmers already own and operate 112 cooperative frozen food locker plants with a capacity of 50,000 lockers, Cryder said, and this should be increased to 65,000 by next year.

In addition to the locker plants 17 slaughter plants have been built at a cost averaging about $40,000 or more each and are used to butcher stock going into locker plants.

Discussing developments for next year Cryder said several counties, among them DeKalb and McLean, were considering building slaughter-processing plants similar to the new plant at Carlinville.

The Carlinville slaughter-processing plant is in effect a small packing plant serving an entire county. Completed recently at a cost of $100,000, it is considered a model plant of its kind.

Cryder said the plant is equipped to take a live hog from a farmer's feedlot by truck and return the carcass processed as ham or bacon — wrapped, labeled and frozen — to the farmer's local locker plant.

Throughout the state locker plants averaged a net saving of $2.67 for each locker, Cryder said, with total revenue averaging $25.66 per locker.

The value of lockers to the health of Illinois farmers Cryder believes, cannot be measured in dollars and cents. "We have too many people suffering from preventable malnutrition," he said. "This was brought to light during the war by the draft rejection of a high percentage of farm boys. We have a unique chance to serve our members and the general public by stressing human nutrition."

Turning to the business of operating locker plants, Cryder said: "Most of us have had our experience in operating farms. We haven't had a chance to learn the courtesies needed in operating a business.

"If we succeed in this cooperative locker venture, it is my firm conviction we learn more and more how to win and maintain a satisfactory relationship with our patrons. We must practice business principles."

Through equipment and supply sales to member companies, membership dues, and other sources the state office was able to pass back to member companies patronage refunds of $10,150.85.

Serum Co-op To Sell Biologics

BIOLOGICS and pharmaceuticals for farm animals will be handled for the first time next year by the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association. This was announced at their annual meeting held during the IAA annual convention in St. Louis.

In his address to members, President Russell McKee of Varna said the co-operative expects to sell at least 24 commonly used drugs and biologics and a rather complete line of instruments.

Russell V. McKee (above) of Marshall-Putnam county, president of the Farm Bureau Serum Association, makes his annual report at the annual meeting of the serum association.

These will be in addition to the hog cholera serum and virus which the association has handled for a number of years. New products include black leg bacterin, anti-swine erysipelas serum, and anti-hemorrhagic septicemia serum and bacterin.

In announcing the new program McKee said that farmers spend millions each year on remedies that are extremely limited in value. "In addition to wasting money," McKee said, "the use of worthless remedies gives farmers a false sense of security.

"It is the plan of your association," he said, "to handle only those reliable products whose beneficial effects have been scientifically proven in the treatment of animals."

The serum association will also stress preventive disease control. "We should always remember that it is much cheaper to prevent disease than to try to cure sick animals," McKee said.

To implement this enlarged program

(*Continued on page* 34)

WOOL GROWERS TO EXPAND

I AM SURE you will repeat the pattern of our success in Wisconsin now that you have enlarged your wool marketing program, Roy Richards, manager of the Wisconsin Cooperative Wool Growers Association, told Illinois sheepmen recently.

Speaking at the annual session of the Illinois Wool Growers Association held in St. Louis during the convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Richards said Wisconsin growers market two-thirds of their wool through their cooperative.

Roy Richards

"We used to think that the work of a wool co-op was seasonal," Richards said. "But we learned we needed a man on the job 12 months of the year."

"Wisconsin farmers were getting from 30-38 cents for their wool during the shearing season," he said, commenting on price. "The co-op this year will bring them at least 10 cents a pound more."

President William Temple of Serena said that the Illinois Wool Growers Association in hiring a full time manager hopes to offer sheep raisers an expanded marketing program for next year.

President William Temple of LaSalle addresses Wool Growers as Manager Dale Rouse glances at notes.

He said the association is negotiating to buy a warehouse this winter in a central location where Illinois wool can be graded and stored before final marketing.

Dale Rouse of Danville is the new manager. He has been a fieldman for the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

Reporting on the year's activities, Temple said the Wool Growers' Association marketed 210,000 pounds of wool cooperatively in 1947. This was an increase in volume of 64,000 pounds from the preceding year.

Temple said that wool growers will soon receive final settlement on this 1947 clip which will bring a few cents less than the 48 cents a pound paid last year.

The 1947 wool pool was handled in much the same way as a year ago. It was shipped directly to the warehouse of the Indiana Wool Growers Association where it was graded, stored, and prepared for sale.

Advances on the '47 clip were made according to grade. This was possible because of the support price on wool. Advances made were: medium native, 35c per pound; fine native, 27c; medium fed wool, 28c; fine fed wool, 22c; fine fed, 22c; rejects and stubby fine, 24c.

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For the Farmer Who Uses Farm Bureau Serum As A Protection Against Hog Cholera.

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Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association

43 East Ohio St., Chicago 11, Illinois

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43 East Ohio St., Chicago 11, Illinois

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"Two of our newest departments of the IAA, headed by two of our youngest men, have been carrying on a valuable work, and are in a real position to render service to our membership. Let's avail ourselves of their services.

Whitlock showed a film which depicted the apathy of farm people to accidents and how it required a shock to jar them into taking action. He suggested that county Farm Bureaus might want to do something about accidents in their counties by organizing safety councils to keep farm safety constantly before the farmers in the county. A number of men in the audience approved the idea.

Dr. Van Houweling also showed a film suggesting methods of preventing the spread of mastitis among dairy cattle. Van Houweling gave a short summary of the activities of the veterinary medical relations department in which he likened the work of veterinarians as a war against disease. He emphasized that the war against disease is never won completely, and that the farmer himself is the commanding officer in the campaign, and that the veterinarians and extension workers can help him only insofar as he would avail himself of their services.

Farm Adviser F. H. Shuman of Whiteside county described what his county had done in controlling mastitis. Shuman said greater cooperation was needed by all the people involved in the fight against animal disease.

PLANT FOOD NEED IS ACUTE

THE urgent need for the adoption of a national soil fertility program by Congress was graphically portrayed by Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the Illinois Agricultural Association and American Farm Bureau Federation, at the national agricultural

K. T. Smith

H. E. Slusher

legislation conference of the IAA's annual meeting.

There is now a critical shortage of phosphorous and potassium, Kirkpatrick declared. "Farmers are taking out of the land five to six times the amount of phosphorous they are putting back and 10 times as much potassium," he pointed out.

Kirkpatrick charged the fertilizer industry with delinquency in building more plants to provide the needed supplies.

"Although we have in the United States 60 per cent of the phosphorus deposits of the world — enough to last for a 100 years — there have been practically no additional plant capacities in the last two and a half years."

Kirkpatrick also asserted that the plant life of the corn belt is showing substantial deficiencies in phosphorus.

Citing the great need of Illinois farmers for additional fertilizer production, Kirkpatrick reported that Illinois Farm Supply Company had authorized the building of a $1,500,000 phosphate acidulating and fertilizer mixing plant near Fairmont City, Madison county. This will be built on a 20-acre site along U.S. Highway 40. The plant will have a total annual capacity of 30,000 tons of mixed goods and 20,000 tons of superphosphate.

H. E. Slusher, president of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation, outlined the proposed coordination of the soil conservation activities to the conference.

Slusher pointed out that under the proposed program, Farm Bureau is interested in getting the greatest amount of soil conservation possible for the money spent by the federal government. Chairman of the conference was IAA Director K. T. Smith, Greene county.

SERUM CO-OP TO EXPAND

(*Continued from page* 32)

the state serum cooperative has hired a full time manager, Cecil F. Musser, who had previously been manager of the Illinois Cooperative Locker Service.

These refunds were paid on a volume of 37,744,400 c.c. of serum and 3,140,375 c.c. of virus. This was compared with the previous year of 39,492,725 c.c. of serum and 3,362,900 c.c. of virus.

McKee said that 12 counties handled more than a million c.c. of serum last year. They were Knox, Henry, Warren, McLean, Fulton, Peoria, Pike, McDonough, LaSalle, DeKalb, Marshall, and Putnam. Knox was high with 2,067,000 c.c. of serum.

Musser said that farmers have done an excellent job in vaccinating their hogs and controlling hog cholera. He said the smallest number of trouble cases were reported this year than any in the company's history.

Retiring President R. H. Voorhees, Jersey county, presides at annual meeting of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Company in St. Louis. Others at table are (l. to r.) Carl Lage, B. H. Horan, Roy Edwards, George Metzger, Nancy Anderson, secretary, and Manager C. E. Strand.

Farmer-Owned Cooperatives Finish Greatest Year in Their History

THE 32 accountants who work for the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association scanned the books on an estimated $250,000,000 worth of business transacted last year through cooperatives owned principally by Illinois farmers.

C. E. Strand, manager of this unique cooperative, an associated company of the Illinois Agricultural Association, reported at their annual meeting held during the IAA convention in St. Louis that this was the greatest year in history for farm cooperatives in Illinois, including the auditing cooperative.

Organized in 1924 as the first cooperative of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the auditing company this year handled the books for 471 member companies.

Its members consist of 92 Farm Bureaus, 67 Farm Bureau subsidiaries, 36 cold storage lockers, 98 grain elevators, 21 livestock companies, 85 service companies, 3 Home Bureaus, 31 dairies and creameries, 5 insurance companies, and 33 miscellaneous organizations.

Strand said it took 45,135 hours of work and 140,208 miles of travel to handle the work for this year.

G. E. MERKER JOINS IAA LEGAL STAFF

GEORGE E. MERKER of Harvey has joined the legal staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association under the direction of General Counsel Donald Kirkpatrick. He will be engaged in general law work for the Association.

G. E. Merker

Merker was born and reared in Chicago Heights where he attended local schools. He attended Thornton Junior College, the University of Chicago, and was graduated from the Kent College of Law, Chicago, in 1942.

He passed his bar exam in September 1942 and went into the army the following month. He served with the 90th Infantry in the Philippine and Okinawa campaigns and was discharged in January, 1946. Since his discharge, he has been practicing law as a partner in the firm of Adler and Merker of Harvey.

Southern Illinois Picks 4-H Camp At W. Frankfort

FARM advisers and home advisers representing 28 southern Illinois county Farm and Home Bureaus have unanimously approved the selection of a 4-H Club camp site at West Frankfort City Lake for the southern Illinois district.

The camp site, comprising an area of approximately 100 acres, was offered to the 28 southern Illinois counties by the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club and the city council of West Frankfort.

Twenty-five acres of the site were given as an outright gift and the remaining 75 acres were offered on a 99-year lease agreement. Terms of the lease were scheduled to be drawn up the first part of December by Paul Mathias, IAA secretary, and representatives of the University of Illinois extension service.

The camp will be for the use of all rural young people's groups in southern Illinois. The lake on which the camp fronts is approximately 254 acres in area and will be an excellent site for swimming, fishing and boating.

The new camp will be the third in a series of four being laid out in the state. The northern Illinois camp is Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see in Kankakee county; the central Illinois camp is at Camp Allerton in Piatt county. A fourth camp is to be selected for western Illinois.

A group of southern Illinois farm advisers who took part in the meeting approving the selection of a 4-H Club district camp at Lake West Frankfort are shown together during the IAA convention in St. Louis. Left to right: Paul T. Wilson, Saline county; J. O. McCall, Perry; C. J. Christenson, Franklin; Don Lee, Jefferson; W. C. Anderson, Jackson; and Edward V. Barnes, Richland.

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Citing the great need of Illinois farmers for additional fertilizer production, Kirkpatrick reported that Illinois Farm Supply Company had authorized the building of a $1,500,000 phosphate acidulating and fertilizer mixing plant near Fairmont City, Madison county. This will be built on a 20-acre site along U.S. Highway 40. The plant will have a total annual capacity of 30,000 tons of mixed goods and 20,000 tons of superphosphate.

H. E. Slusher, president of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation, outlined the proposed coordination of the soil conservation activities to the conference.

Slusher pointed out that under the proposed program, Farm Bureau is interested in getting the greatest amount of soil conservation possible for the money spent by the federal government. Chairman of the conference was IAA Director K. T. Smith, Greene county.

SERUM CO-OP TO EXPAND

(*Continued from page 32*)

the state serum cooperative has hired a full time manager, Cecil F. Musser, who had previously been manager of the Illinois Cooperative Locker Service.

These refunds were paid on a volume of 37,744,400 c.c. of serum and 3,140,-575 c.c. of virus. This was compared with the previous year of 39,192,725 c.c of serum and 3,362,900 c.c. of virus.

McKee said that 12 counties handled more than a million c.c. of serum last year. They were Knox, Henry, Warren, McLean, Fulton, Peoria, Pike, McDonough, LaSalle, DeKalb, Marshall, and Putnam. Knox was high with 2,067,000 c.c. of serum.

Musser said that farmers have done an excellent job in vaccinating their hogs and controlling hog cholera. He said the smallest number of trouble cases were reported this year than any in the company's history.

Retiring President R. H. Voorhees, Jersey county, presides at annual meeting of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Company in St. Louis. Others at table are (l. to r.) Carl Lage, B. H. Horan, Roy Edwards, George Metzger, Nancy Anderson, secretary, and Manager C. E. Strand.

Farmer-Owned Cooperatives Finish Greatest Year in Their History

THE 32 accountants who work for the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association scanned the books on an estimated $250,000,000 worth of business transacted last year through cooperatives owned principally by Illinois farmers.

C. E. Strand, manager of this unique cooperative, an associated company of the Illinois Agricultural Association, reported at their annual meeting held during the IAA convention in St. Louis that this was the greatest year in history for farm cooperatives in Illinois, including the auditing cooperative.

Organized in 1924 as the first cooperative of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the auditing company this year handled the books for 471 member companies.

Its members consist of 92 Farm Bureaus, 67 Farm Bureau subsidiaries, 36 cold storage lockers, 98 grain elevators, 21 livestock companies, 85 service companies, 3 Home Bureaus, 31 dairies and creameries, 5 insurance companies, and 33 miscellaneous organizations.

Strand said it took 45,135 hours of work and 140,208 miles of travel to handle the work for this year.

G. E. MERKER JOINS IAA LEGAL STAFF

GEORGE E. MERKER of Harvey has joined the legal staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association under the direction of General Counsel Donald Kirkpatrick. He will be engaged in general law work for the Association.

G. E. Merker

Merker was born and reared in Chicago Heights where he attended local schools. He attended Thornton Junior College, the University of Chicago, and was graduated from the Kent College of Law, Chicago, in 1942.

He passed his bar exam in September 1942 and went into the army the following month. He served with the 90th Infantry in the Philippine and Okinawa campaigns and was discharged in January, 1946. Since his discharge, he has been practicing law as a partner in the firm of Adler and Merker of Harvey.

Southern Illinois Picks 4-H Camp At W. Frankfort

FARM advisers and home advisers representing 28 southern Illinois county Farm and Home Bureaus have unanimously approved the selection of a 4-H Club camp site at West Frankfort City Lake for the southern Illinois district.

The camp site, comprising an area of approximately 100 acres, was offered to the 28 southern Illinois counties by the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club and the city council of West Frankfort.

Twenty-five acres of the site were given as an outright gift and the remaining 75 acres were offered on a 99-year lease agreement. Terms of the lease were scheduled to be drawn up the first part of December by Paul Mathias, IAA secretary, and representatives of the University of Illinois extension service.

The camp will be for the use of all rural young people's groups in southern Illinois. The lake on which the camp fronts is approximately 254 acres in area and will be an excellent site for swimming, fishing and boating.

The new camp will be the third in a series of four being laid out in the state. The northern Illinois camp is Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see in Kankakee county; the central Illinois camp is at Camp Allerton in Piatt county. A fourth camp is to be selected for western Illinois.

A group of southern Illinois farm advisers who took part in the meeting approving the selection of a 4-H Club district camp at Lake West Frankfort are shown together during the IAA convention in St. Louis. Left to right: Paul T. Wilson, Saline county; J. G. McCall, Perry; C. J. Christenson, Franklin; Don Lee, Jefferson; W. C. Anderson, Jackson; and Edward V. Barnes, Richland.

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Illinois Farm Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.

FRUIT GROWERS YEAR DOES NOT

FRUIT and vegetable growers have not enjoyed the same prosperity experienced by other farmers during 1947, L.L. Colvis, secretary of marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association, said today.

Speaking at the marketing conference held in conjunction with the annual sessions of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Colvis said the Illinois crop moved two weeks late and ran into competition from other areas.

"It was a big crop," Colvis added, "and much of it matured in hot, dry weather which cut into its quality. Because of the late season there was considerable competition from other production areas which were not late."

Colvis also reported on the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, an associated cooperative marketing association of the IAA that handles fruit and vegetables grown by its Southern Illinois members.

Colvis said that the total volume handled by the Exchange showed a nice increase this year. This volume was given as follows with the 1946 volume in parenthesis:

Peaches, 225,735 bu. (155,929); apples, 192,354 (198,839); strawberries, 23,141 crates (4,505); miscellaneous 6,719 (11,249).

The Exchange continued as sales agent for the Tri-County Peach Growers Association, handling most of the sales through the loading shed at Irvington, Colvis reported. The Edgar county Strawberry Association was again served, as was the Murphysboro Growers Association.

He said that in 1947 for the first time the Calhoun Apple Exchange reorganized and joined the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, transferring all its sales work to the Exchange. It was expected that more than 50,000 bushels of Calhoun county apples were sold by the Fruit Exchange before the end of the calendar year.

After being under construction for almost two years the 60,000 bushel cold storage building at Carbondale is now nearly completed and can be used. Colvis said that the entire space available was rented and if the capacity were

doubled it would not have been too large for its first year of operation.

The Fruit Growers Exchange has had three managers during the year. L. L. Colvis, who served for nearly six years as general manager of the Exchange as well as director of the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Department of the IAA,

REFLECT GENERAL FARM PICTURE

resigned Feb. 1 to become Secretary of Marketing of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

He was succeeded by T. L. Davis who remained as general manager through the heavy end of the 1947 marketing season and upon his resignation Oct. 1 was succeeded by R. S. McBride, sale manager for the last two years. At the same time Dudley Klamp, assistant sales manager, was promoted to sales manager.

The Fruit Exchange Supply Company, a subsidiary of the Fruit Exchange, was expected to sell more than $700,000 worth of supplies this year.

Under the management of Fred B. Bierer, the supply company last year declared patronage dividend rates to members of 4 per cent on fertilizers, 4 per cent on blaskets, 7½ per cent on spray material, and 10 per cent on miscellaneous items. The supply subsidiary was organized in 1942.

STUDY NEW METHODS TO RETAIN QUALITY

A new study to find new and improved ways to avoid loss of quality in poultry meat and eggs has been launched by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A second study will seek to develop news ways of preparing and processing cooked poultry meat, especially turkey meat, and find more accurate methods for isolating microorganisms that might be present in eggs or egg products.

C.O.D. TO OPEN STORE

Raymond Montavon, for 10 years organization director for Lee county, has resigned to operate a grocery store he bought recently in DeKalb.

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For HOGS and POULTRY

Hog house should be cleaned of all litter. Sprinkle new bedding with Blue Seal Dry Dip. Brush into hair of hogs thoroughly and repeat frequently. Blue Seal Dry Dip is too strong to use directly on lousy hens, without mixing first with about two parts of road dust or ashes. Clean hen houses and sprinkle full strength around the roosts and in the nests.

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IAA PRESIDENT SHUMAN ASKS FOR MORE PRODUCTION

(*Continued from page* 14)

quality products. These conditions exist as a result of serious nation-wide shortages, together with the continued tendency for control of these industries to drift into fewer hands. Again the Farm Bureau members in Illinois will make their decision as to the route to follow.

The Illinois Agricultural Association has had numerous requests from County Farm Bureau organizations, urging that an investigation be made of the need for a state cooperative purchasing program for seeds. A preliminary study has been made. Indications are that Illinois farmers in many areas do not have a dependable supply of high quality seeds available. Many seed handlers give very little attention to variety, adaptation, purity or certification. The Association plans to complete this investigation and possibly to develop a plan calling for action in the near future.

State Legislative Problems

The Illinois Agricultural Association actively represented Illinois farmers before the 65th session of the General Assembly at Springfield. I want to give special recognition to the Association's legislative committee for the effective manner in which they have represented your organization. There has, however, been a tendency on the part of some counties to take these results for granted. On legislation we must, in the future, have even more united support from local organizations.

I do not think it is overly critical to observe that during recent years the legislature has been inclined to postpone action on much of the important legislation to the last few hours of the session. This practice results in the passage of some bad legislation, the killing of many desirable bills and lends itself to political pressure tactics. It was the last minute legislative jam which resulted in killing the appropriation for the Veterinary College building and certain other measures supported by the Association.

One of the major accomplishments was the passage of an appropriation of $15,000,000 for farm to highway road construction purposes. In this connection, we should emphasize that a permanent long range program for lifting rural Illinois out of the mud must be developed. Continually increasing demands upon the state treasury from other sources will make it even more difficult to have an adequate local and secondary road program supported by direct appropriations. There is also some justification for criticism of the manner in which these funds are spent in many counties. These appropriations intended for a permanent road program are being used in some cases for maintenance or temporary improvement. Each County Farm Bureau should immediately find out how these road funds are being spent in their county and take steps to correct instances of misuse.

Pioneered School Reorganization

Illinois Agricultural Associaton has been the pioneer in the movement for school reorganization in Illinois. The progress has been remarkable. Legislation enacted by the last General Assembly, if properly used, will make possible still further progress. However, now is a proper time to "make haste slowly." Farmers should make sure that reorganization proposals are in the long time best interests of their children and the community. We should not lose sight of one of our original objectives, which was to improve rural educational opportunities and at the same time strengthen the rural community by binding it together with a community school system of adequate size. We should remember that there are many strictly rural communities capable of supporting an excellent well attended school and that no improvement in educational opportunity results from transferring rural children to an already over-crowded urban school. Another precaution that farmers should take is to be certain that they have adequate representation on the boards of education of the reorganized districts. Under the present property tax laws in Illinois, farm land will bear more than its fair share of the cost of many of the newly created districts. This could be a very serious situation if urban areas, paying a comparatively small proportion of the cost, were in control of the district.

Rural property taxes have increased at an alarming rate, due in part to the tendency of local taxing bodies to take advantage of the increased assessed valuations provided under the 100 per cent valuation laws. The Association joined with other groups to support legislation designed to place some reasonable limits upon these local taxing units. This legislation was enacted and it is hoped may result in some improvement.

National Problems

This year of 1947 has brought farmers of the entire nation a series of one crisis after another. Material, equipment and labor shortages have continued unabated. Prices and wages have raced upward in an inflationary spiral. The people of Europe and much of Asia are on the verge of starvation. Verbal strife and suspicion between nations increased to an alarming extent. In addition to all this, the United States and, in fact, the whole world, suffered one of the most unfavorable crop seasons in recent history. Despite all of these difficulties, there have been several constructive legislative steps taken by Congress that are of interest to farmers.

Legislative Accomplishments

Illinois Agricultural Association actively supported the American Farm Bureau Federation in its successful effort to secure passage of legislation designed to place reasonable regulations upon labor and other organizations. Farmers supported this legislation, not to hamper organization of labor, but rather to protect the economic well being of our Democracy from the destructive effects of the recent numerous and selfish battles for power between labor and industry.

A second major national legislative project which was supported actively by both your state and national organizations was the drive to reduce government expenditures. Representatives of your organization appeared before committees of Congress to suggest ways in which government expenses in agriculture and all other departments could be reduced. Careful studies were made to determine

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The St. Louis convention required plenty of walking so Mrs. Edward Carr of Fulton county stops to rest hers while hubby checks over the program to see what they'll take in next.

☆

where reductions could be made without seriously curtailing essential services. Many millions in savings were effected, yet very few of us have noticed any harmful curtailment in government activity. This should certainly indicate that even more drastic reductions would be appropriate.

A third victory for farmers was the passage of an appropriation to initiate an active research program under the Agricultural Research and Marketing Act. This legislation provides for an enlarged research program in production and marketing problems affecting all phases of agriculture. Advisory committees have been appointed and preliminary proposals submitted. Your organization has examined these suggested research projects and finds that most of them deal with production problems. We have strongly urged that greater emphasis be placed upon research in the fields of marketing and distribution.

Agricultural and the National Economy

Agriculture is keeping pace with all other segments of our national economy in technical improvements and efficiency. As a result, production is at the highest level in the history of America. We have reached these new heights of production despite the fact that the percentage of the population employed on farms has steadily declined. However, even after these shifts in population, agriculture remains today the most important single industry in our economy. The welfare of the farmer has considerable bearing upon the prosperity of all other groups in our nation. Conversely, agricultural prosperity depends upon a satisfactory level of consumer income.

Realizing the complexity of this situation and faced with the necessity of helping to formulate an improved long time farm program, your organization appointed a statewide committee of outstanding farmers to give careful study to the problems of future policy. This Economic Study Committee has completed its work and has presented its report. This report will be distributed to the counties in the near future for the consideration of the leadership. In approaching any problem on which there is such a divergence of opinion, it would be impossible to reach complete accord. Despite the fact that many of us will disagree with some of the conclusions of this Committee, I am sure that all will agree that the realistic thinking and discussions which this report will generate among farmers will be worthwhile. Bear in mind that it is a committee study for consideration only and that it is not intended to reflect the official position of Illinois Agricultural Association.

Is There a Need for a Farm Program?

We are living under a rather effectively controlled economy in America today. With governmental aid and encouragement, practically all business, industrial and labor groups are regulating and controlling their production in order to maintain the prices of their products. Agriculture is one of the few groups which has consistently followed a policy of abundant production. Even under the production controls of the AAA, farmers reduced their total production by only 5 per cent while industry with voluntary methods cut their output approximately 50 per cent. If industry and labor could and would continue production regardless of price level, there would probably be little need for special farm programs. There is nothing to indicate that industry and labor are ready to abandon their past policies.

Farmers have turned to government for aid in solving two very important and persistent problems during the last three decades. In the first place, the wide fluctuations in the general level of farm prices have resulted in ruinous "boom and bust" cycles. Farm prices fluctuate more rapidly and to greater extremes than do the prices of most other commodities. This condition alone destroys the stability of the industry. The second major problem is the chronic disparity which has existed between farm prices and non-agricultural prices. This disparity has persisted even during periods of relatively high prices and has resulted in an unfair division of the national income, with agriculture's share reduced below an equitable proportion. With these things in mind, let us turn to a consideration of some present problems and proposals.

Inflation and Price Cycles

The present price inflation is simply the current manifestation of the problem mentioned previously — the extremely wide fluctuations in price levels. A brief historical record reveals that farm prices move up and down very closely with the price level variations of all commodities and of consumer purchasing power. One of the most important steps toward permanent improvement of agriculture's economic condition would be some plan to eliminate the wide fluctuations in general price levels. Therefore, when we look for a cure for inflation, we are also looking for some method of securing greater general stability of prices and of consumer purchasing power.

Farmers have been thinking about this problem for a long time and are in somewhat general agreement as to a program for action. The first and most important need today is for full production by all groups — industry, agriculture and labor. Agriculture has already demonstrated its willingness to maintain production. We do not want to go back to the specific acreage control practices of the past, yet we are realistic enough to know that we may be forced to follow that route unless labor and industry are willing to produce abundantly. Many present restrictive practices whether encouraged by law or by industry-wide agreements should be abandoned by labor and industry. Again I repeat, there seems to be no indication that these groups are ready to give up these production control devices.

Governmental monetary and fiscal policies have a marked effect upon price levels. Let me cite a simple example. Our dollar bill, which would buy 280 pounds of shelled corn in 1932 will purchase only 25 pounds of the same corn today. In other words, the value of the dollar in terms of corn has fluctuated from 280 pounds down to 25 pounds. It should certainly be possible to devise some method or create some agency that can regulate the value of money to provide greater stability than now exists.

Price level peaks and pits could be somewhat leveled if government spending policies were more judiciously planned. During periods of high prices, governmental spending should be reduced, public construction delayed and federal debts reduced. The people should be encouraged to defer spending. The present leadership of farmers in continuing the purchase of government savings bonds is a good example of how the people can cooperate in fighting inflation by deferring spending.

Foreign trade policies have considerable effect upon the general level of prices as is well illustrated by present conditions. Your organization has supported the principles of the reciprocal trade program with the conviction that price level fluctuations could be modified if there were more freedom of exchange between nations. However, farmers should have a voice in the determination of the reciprocal agreements affecting their products.

Elimination of the long standing agricultural price disparity would do much to help maintain a high level of consumer purchasing power. Agriculture is the largest customer of labor and industry.

These are some of the fundamental remedies which all of America needs to use to help bring about a correction of some of the recurrent price cycle disasters.

(*Continued on page* 41)

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(*Continued from page 39*)

Rationing and Price Control

The Congress of the United States is now considering the request of the President for authority to reimpose price ceilings and rationing on farm products and other commodities in short supply. The record of the Association is clear on this subject. We supported these price and rationing controls during the war as an emergency measure, but insisted that such controls must apply to all commodities and the wages of labor. At the end of the war after many exceptions to the restrictions had been granted, we took a position of leadership in demanding that the OPA and other wartime controls be ended. It would be a grave mistake to attempt to restore price control and rationing at this time. Past experience has demonstrated that this type of program cannot succeed unless all phases of our economy are rigidly controlled. The American people will not submit to this kind of regimentation during peacetime. I am sure that farmers will unite to vigorously oppose the return of rationing and price control.

Revision of Parity Formula

Let us now turn to some of the more specific problems facing agriculture. General recognition by the nation of the fundamental justice of the parity price concept for agricultural commodities is the greatest victory that organized agriculture has ever achieved. Farmers should fight to the finish any attempts to destroy this principle. At the same time, we are forced to recognize that changing conditions necessitate modernization of the actual formula. Present suggestions of a ten year moving average as an adjustment to the 1910-1914 base would seem to give most promise of correcting some unfair relationships that exist between individual commodities.

Coordination of Agencies

Conservation and rebuilding of our soil resources is a national responsibility, yet the farmer on the land is the only one who can actually do the job. The nation's responsibility is twofold; first, to see that an adequate research and educational program brings to the farmer the necessary knowledge of how to conserve the soil; second, to see that agricultural price disparities are corrected so that farmers are not forced to resort to soil mining in order to exist.

Soil conservation has been a very popular activity of government. As a result, several agencies under the U. S. Department of Agriculture are carrying on more or less duplicating programs. This has caused considerable confusion and waste. All of the government soil conservation activities should be combined under one agency. Research projects should be assigned to the recognized research institutions — the experiment stations. Educational and promotional activities should be administered by the Extension Service, which is the agency best fitted to do this work. These changes would not hamper the good work being done by the many local Soil Conservation Districts, but should in fact speed up the program. A more efficient and better coordinated program is essential if we are to turn the tide that is rapidly carrying us toward national soil poverty.

Costs of Distribution

One of the factors causing the serious long time disparity of farm prices is the constantly increasing cost of the distribution of farm products. The total costs of marketing, processing and distributing our products increase rapidly during inflationary cycles, but remain practically unchanged when prices fall. This condition is partly a result of the growth of monopolistic restraints and practices in the distribution industries and partly a result of resistance of labor to lower wages in periods of lower prices. Farmers should insist that the full power of government be used to break up these monopolies and controls. In addition, organized farmers have another very effective tool that they can use more effectively — their cooperatives, both marketing and purchasing.

Farm Cooperatives

Our agricultural cooperatives are being attacked vigorously by certain groups in business. Charges are being made that cooperatives are socialistic and that they have been successful because they have unfair tax exemption. Let us look at facts. A true farmer cooperative is of the very essence of democracy. It is in fact private business. Farmers have the same right to combine their resources and operate a business organization just as any other group has a right to combine their funds to operate a corporation.

The taxation issue is also easily answered. The distributed earnings of a cooperative, even if it is one which is completely exempt from Federal income tax, are taxable in the hands of the patron members. The question is whether these savings should be more heavily taxed before distribution to the patrons who are the owners of the business. Your Association, by resolution of the voting delegates has stated its position. It recognizes that earnings of cooperatives which are retained within the cooperative structure and not distributed as patronage dividends to members should be subject to the same treatment as funds so retained within the corporate structure of a private business corporation. However, cooperative earnings upon member business which are returned to members as patronage dividends, either in cash or stock, should not be subject to tax against the cooperative. Any private business corporation which makes advance agreements or a contract requiring the return of its profits to its customers as refunds can put itself in the same position. If it makes such agreements and makes the refunds, the private corporation would be entitled to deduct the amount of these refunds from its taxable income just as a cooperative is entitled to deduct the amount of the patronage refunds which it had paid from its taxable income. The income tax in both cases would be paid by the recipient of the refund.

Unless some of the inefficiencies and monopolistic practices of private business in the field of distribution are corrected, it will be necessary for farmers to provide the needed competition by greatly increasing their cooperative activities.

Emergency Agricultural Programs

Most of my discussion today has been based upon the hope that steps can be taken to avert the type of national disaster which fell upon us in the period 1929 to 1937. Agriculture must, however, be prepared for every contingency. The nature of this emergency program is the most controversial subject in agricultural circles today. There are some suggestions being made to the effect that all past programs be abandoned and a complete new theory used. I cannot agree with this reasoning. While it must be admitted that several of the programs tried in the past were not successful, yet there are many valuable features in the existing legislation. Farmers should not, and I am sure will not, give up such important instrumentalities as the parity price principle, the Commodity Credit Corporation and the marketing agreements provisions embodied in existing legislation. The wise course will be to build upon and improve our present agricultural legislation.

In this formative stage, it would be unfair for any individual to spell out any proposal in any considerable detail. Farmers' thinking will guide the course of agricultural legislation as no plan will

long be in force which they do not favor.

Briefly stated, here are some of the suggestions that seem to be gaining the most support. Specific crop acreage controls were neither popular nor effective when used before; it is suggested, therefore, that they be used only for certain specialized crops such as tobacco. A comparatively low level support price program is provided under present laws. It is suggested that these support prices should be on storable commodities only and that they be graduated so that continued increases in production would result in a lower price support. Accumulation of excess stocks might be checked by use of plans to increase consumption together with an export program. If these measures did not meet the need and the price collapse continued, a further emergency program would be necessary. Under these conditions, the nation might well insist that farmers adopt a drastic soil rebuilding program in exchange for continued price supports.

Many other suggestions are being made. One of them involves abandoning all price activity in favor of a direct payment from the federal treasury for all farmers. Many arguments for and against all of these suggestions could be presented. I hope that farmers never compromise the dignity and integrity of the oldest and most honored profession on earth by going on the government dole. Farmers are entitled to a parity price in the market place for their products. When we give up this right, we then take the first step towards becoming permanent wards of the state.

International Problems

Much of the world of today is sick and near complete degeneration as a result of war and its aftermath — starvation. Farmers are concerned that we make every reasonable effort to relieve suffering and assist other nations to become self-sufficient. They know that we in America cannot isolate ourselves from the rest of the world. Farmers suffer as much as any other group from the effects of war, thus they are hoping and praying that we may yet find a way to international brotherhood and permanent peace.

World Rehabilitation

Much of the present inflationary pressure on farm prices is due to our heavy exports of food to avert starvation abroad. The duration of this period of emergency exports will have much to do with the future course of agricultural prices. Farmers are sympathetic with the program to relieve the extreme distress that is so widespread. However, they realize that a price structure based upon a charity program of exports of gift goods to foreign nations is unsound. There is a limit to our capacity to produce and pay for these gifts. Because of these convictions, farmers are interested in the development of some plan designed to rehabilitate the war-torn units of the world economy. Trade, not charity, could be a basis for economic recovery in the world.

The plan suggested by General Marshall approaches the problem from the rehabilitation standpoint. It entails a huge responsibility and is probably beyond our capacities in some respects, yet it seems to be the most realistic proposal yet offered. In supporting the principle of this plan, we must be vigilant lest we cripple our own productive capacity by commitments to be filled by exports of critical materials and equipment. Farmers are willing to make sacrifices, but we should not deplete our material and equipment supplies to such an extent that the high level of domestic agricultural production is threatened.

The need for greater understanding and good will between groups is not confined to the field of international relations. We cannot expect the peoples of the world to live as brothers unless the various groups in America can live and work in harmony. The very existence of our democracy is threatened by the suspicion, distrust and practical state of warfare which now exists between the great economic groups in our own nation. The cause of this situation is the selfish determination of many powerful groups to obtain special advantages without consideration of the general welfare of all. Although agriculture is a minority group, we may, by precept and example, be of considerable influence in restoring an era of peaceful and sane thinking here at home in America.

Organized farmers will continue to insist that the program for agriculture must be in the best interests of the nation as a whole. The most effective way in which the farmers of Illinois and America can act to oppose the forces of unrest and the enemies of democracy is through the increase in strength and power of their own organization.

PLANT MORE IN '48

The government is asking farmers to plant nearly 6.5 per cent more land to livestock feed grains in 1948 in an effort to replenish supplies cut short by the poor 1947 corn crop. Tentative plans call for a corn-planting goal of 92,000,000 acres or 6.3 per cent higher than last year. The corn production goal is at least 3,000,000,000 bushels. The corn crop in 1947 was 2,458,674,000 bushels.

Eleven-Year-Old Wins IAA Safety Jingle Contest

HE'S ONLY 11 years old, but that didn't stop Ronald Humphrey of Harrisburg in Saline county from winning the IAA safety department's jingle contest in the November IAA RECORD. Ronald won the first prize of $15, W. W. Whitlock, director of the safety department, announced.

Ronald Humphrey

In the opinion of a board of six judges, Ronald's concluding couplet, "Just remember while driving, Make safety your aim," was the best of the entries.

The contest required concluding lines to be added to the following: "In following these rules, Most wrecks we'll avert: Make all the stops, Then no one'll get hurt; Drive at a speed Both reasonable and sane; Keep eyes on the road, Not crops up the lane; With good brakes and equipment, Few you will maim. . . . . ."

Other prize winners are: Second, Jean Stavros, Lake, $10; third, Charles E. Strode, Fulton, $5; fourth, Morton L. Fowler, Vermilion, $3; fifth, Mrs. C. N. Jamerson, White, $2; sixth, Daniel Vaubel, Tazewell, $1.

SCHMITT RE-ELECTED

FARM cooperatives of Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas have re-elected Charles Schmitt, of Beason, Illinois, to a three-year term on the board of directors of the Farm Credit Administration of St. Louis. Schmitt is actively engaged in farming in Logan County and at present is president of the Illinois Grain Corporation.

As Farm Credit director, Schmitt will serve as a director of the Federal Land Bank, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Bank for Cooperatives and the Production Credit Corporation, all of St. Louis.

Other members of the seven-man farm credit board are: W. W. Martin, St. Louis, Chairman; Dr. M. F. Dickinson, Little Rock, Arkansas; Rufus Branch, Joiner, Arkansas; Fred A. Groves, Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Charles Klingner, Fair Grove, Missouri; Enos Waters, Carlinville, Illinois.

FARMERS OPPOSE RETURN TO CONTROLS

(*Continued from page 6*)

On animal health, the resolution reads in part: . . . . . "We must continue to recognize the dangers resulting from the promiscuous movement of diseased animals . . . . . If present statutes cannot effectively control the dissemination of animal diseases, such statutes should be strengthened by amendment."

Other highlights of the IAA convention in St. Louis included an evening of entertainment to a packed house at the Municipal Auditorium, a safe-driving contest for Rural Youth, the annual Rural Youth Talk Fest, and a radio quiz contest in which four Illinois men, President Shuman, Vice President Morris, Farm Adviser Truman May of Madison county, and A. O. Eckert of St. Clair county, were pitted against four Missouri Farm Bureau leaders. Illinois won.

Another group of Farm Bureau people appeared on the WLS Dinnerbell hour including IAA President Shuman, AFBF President O'Neal, former IAA President Earl C. Smith, IAA directors and organization men.

Attending the convention as observers were foreign agricultural students Kenneth Osborne, 21, of England, and Miguel Bechara, 30 of Brazil. Osborne was studying U. S. farm youth groups and Bechara was studying the relationships between farm organizations and the extension service.

Numerous conferences and annual meetings of the IAA's associated companies were held in conjunction with the convention. Members will find most of these important meetings covered fully in other pages of the RECORD.

FARM SUPPLY CO. HITS PEAK YEAR

(*Continued from page 10*)

cisions must be judged in the future — and judged they will be.

"Therefore, let us face the future with humility. Let us seriously consider our responsibilities to the people we serve. May we search diligently and carefully the basic objectives of this organization and, finding them, let us act with boldness and with courage."

During the morning session, President Fred E. Herndon reviewed the basic principles and fundamental policies that have blueprinted the Illinois Farm Supply Company's pattern of development and progress.

Prominent people in their relations with Illinois agriculture are shown on the speakers' platform during the Wednesday night session of the IAA convention.

At the afternoon session, Dr. Joseph G. Knapp, principal agricultural economist for the Cooperative Research and Service Division of Farm Credit Administration, gave a brief history of the company interpreting its progress in the eyes of an outsider who has watched its growth since 1934.

F. E. Herndon

C. H. Becker

All members of the board of directors were re-elected. They are: Glen Geiter, Dakota; George Chapple, Dwight; Charles Keslinger, Lafox; John P. White, Washington; Fred E. Herndon, Macomb, Frank J. Flynn, Murrayville; Jesse L. Beery, Cerro Gordo; J. P. Redman, Cairo; R. H. Monke, Litchfield; F. E. Morris, Buffalo; Otto Steffey, Stronghurst.

SCHOOLS CONFERENCE SCANS PROGRESS

(*Continued from page 27*)

lack of a common understanding on the part of rural and urban people.

"In Montgomery county," said Rowden, "We are recommending four community unit districts. Certainly the wishes of any school community should be taken into consideration because you are going to draw boundary lines. It is your responsibility, our responsibility to get those lines as nearly correct as possible without disturbing too many communities."

The chairman next called on Harlan Beem, past president of the Illinois Association of County Superintendents, to discuss the possibilities of the county 12 grade unit.

In the discussion period following, a number of questions arose pertaining to school reorganization, mainly of a legal nature. Answers to the questions asked above were attempted. Harlan Beem explained that although there was still some doubt about who pays the bonded debt of a district that has become a part of another district, yet the Attorney General has ruled that the bonded debt is spread over the entire new district. Harlan added, "But it will take a court case to decide this issue beyond doubt."

Luther Black answered the question regarding the future status of township treasurers and trustees by stating, "Reorganization into larger districts will not affect the school townships at all. If you have a consolidation you still have a treasurer and school trustees. It is the obligation of the school board that may be elected by that district to chose any one qualified treasurer to handle their funds in that new district. After the board selects a new treasurer, then the other treasurers will have nothing to do except handle the township funds."

In answer to what would be the county superintendents' duties under the county 12-grade plan, it was said that his duties would be supervisory as they are now, but that they would be somewhat simplified because of the fewer reports to handle.

As to whether reorganization of schools would increase the amount of financial support to be shouldered by farmers, Dr. Lindstrom said, "I feel that the valuation per child is not a good measure of comparable ability to support schools. In Champaign county, for example, 52 per cent are in Champaign-Urbana. A lot of these families have no or very little property. Therefore, the per child valuation is low whereas there are people living in town who own farms and have no children.

NEWS and VIEWS

Mrs. Leonard Killey, Warren county, speaks before the Home Bureau women's meeting during the IAA annual convention in St. Louis. Mrs. Killey spoke on the Amsterdam conference of the Associated Country Women of the World to which she was a delegate in September.

Home Bureau Is Host To Women At St. Louis

WE ARE not living in the atomic age — we are merely on the fringe of that era . . . only one phase, the destructive, has been demonstrated.

Such was the message brought to the women's session of the Illinois Agricultural Association's annual meeting by Dr. Carl C. Bracy, president, McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill.

Mrs. Milligan

Dr. Bracy also stressed the ideal of the "world community" which he said will be brought about only by men and women with great ideas and ideals.

An overflow crowd of 500 women jammed the Crystal Room of the Jefferson Hotel to attend the women's session with the Illinois Home Bureau Federation as hostess.

Miss Pearl Barnes, Federation president, in welcoming the women to the conference cited the friendship and understanding relationship which exists between the Federation and the IAA.

Mrs. Leonard J. Killey, Monmouth, Federation delegate to the meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World at Amsterdam, sketched the history of that world organization from the time that Mrs. Spencer Ewing, Bloomington, was the Illinois delegate in 1930 until the present day. The Amsterdam meeting, which was also attended by Mrs. R. E. Milligan, Urbana, and Mrs. Ewing as Illinois delegates, was aimed at strengthening the organization in the hopes of encouraging greater understanding and peace among nations.

Mrs. Milligan discussed the people of Holland whom she lived with while attending the Amsterdam conference and of their warm feeling for the people of America. Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Iowa, was elected president of the Associated Women at the Amsterdam conference.

Some 300 women enjoyed a conducted tour of St. Louis which Mrs. Stanly Castle, immediate past president of the Federation, arranged through the Chamber of Commerce.

St. Clair County Home Bureau provided special music for the women's session.

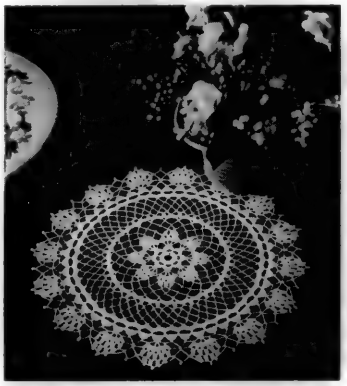
While the men tend to business, ther wives get together during IAA annual meeting. Left to right: Mrs. Russell Clatfelter, Crawford county; Mrs. Carl Ackerman, Crawford; Mrs. C. J. Elliott, La Salle; Mrs. K. T. Smith, Greene; Mrs. B. C. Failing, Crawford; Mrs. Charles B. Shuman, Moultrie; and Mrs. Earl C. Smith, Pike.

KANE GIVES SHOWER

The Big Rock Unit of the Kane County Farm Bureau, are giving a canned food shower for a family in Big Rock. The mother is in a sanitarium and the father died of a heart attack since she entered. The three children are carrying on at home alone.—Mrs. Elmer Flanders.

for HOMEMAKERS

ATTRACTIVE LACE



Small doilies make pleasant pickup work. They're useful in many ways — under lamps and vases, for your china closet, or in table settings. This ten-inch doily combining clusters, lacy loops and scallops makes a dainty accessory for any room. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

SEE CHICAGO IN TOUR

Fifty-five women from Kane county attended the Home Bureau's annual Chicago tour last fall conducted by the Chicago, Aurora and Elgin Railroad. They toured the Art Institute, ate lunch at the Merchandise Mart restaurant, went to the WMAQ radio studio for the "Ladies Be Seated" radio program, star gazed at the planetarium, saw the Chicago Daily Tribune prize homes, and completed the day by eating dinner and seeing the floor show at the Blackhawk.

STATE LEADS IN OLEO

Illinois leads all other states in the production of margarine, according to the University of Illinois bureau of economic and business research. Illinois produced 32 per cent of the U. S. total of 550,000,000 pounds of margerine in 1946. Thirty-six per cent of the Illinois soybean crop went into margerine in 1946. Nine of the nation's 45 margerine factories are in Illinois.

Farmers Make 'Very Nice' Husbands Say The Ladies

The farmer makes a pretty fine husband according to a recent nation-wide poll of farm women. The question asked was "What does your husband do that annoys you most?"

The survey, conducted for Successful Farming magazine, revealed that 14 per cent of the women interviewed could not think of one annoying thing worth mentioning of which their husbands were guilty.

The three high ranking peeves were husbands who track in mud and dirt from outside, which accounted for 34.7 per cent of the women's votes; husbands who forget things they are supposed to buy, and husbands who never pick up their clothes, each of the last rating 27.1 per cent of the annoyances.

Other complaints were against husbands who go to sleep on the davenport right after dinner, who read magazines while their wives are talking to them and who neglect to wash out the bathtub.

One woman said, "He laughs at me when I get mad," and another accused, "He wears his hat crooked and won't change it." Most of the women added qualifying statements such as, "He really is very nice, though" or "Little things like those mentioned above don't annoy me."

Honor 60 Members

The Grundy County Home Bureau completed their membership drive Nov. 15 by honoring 60 new members with a 3 + 1 luncheon. Mrs. R. E. Mulligan, federation music chairman, reviewed her trip to the Conference of Associated Country Women of the World held recently in Holland.

The program also included group singing led by Mrs. Milligan and accompanied by Mrs. R. A. Shively, as well as a piano duet by Mrs. Vietta Madison and Mrs. C. Watters of Mazon.

REINDEER APPLIQUÉ

Appliqué offers you an easy means of decorating your table linens. Make place mats of beige, appliqué with cocoa-colored reindeer. Brown embroidery floss outlines the grass and antlers. Four of these mats make a handsome gift for the bride or homemaker. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

NEW FABRICS IMPROVED

Many new fabrics are coming into the market that are sheer, strong, washable, require little or no ironing, and yet retain their original beauty and shape, Miss Beth Peterson, home economist, told members of the Stephenson County Home Bureau at a meeting held recently in the Farm Bureau building in Freeport.

She said also that the prices have been reduced on cellophane, and important packaging material for both home and commercially frozen foods. The ladies served coffee and assorted tea cookies and mints at the close of the program. Mrs. Chester Miller led the group in singing, accompanied on the piano by Miss Pauline Graybill.

PRATT IS NEW ADVISER

Miss Dorothy Pratt is the new home adviser in Washington county. She comes to Nashville from Boone county where she served as home advisor for more than a year. She is a home economics graduate from Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa.

RESOLUTIONS

(*Continued from page* 18)

cupational or Sales Tax be distributed to cities to assist them in meeting the increased costs of local government services. Counties, townships, school districts, and all other local governments have the same problem of increased costs. Such increased costs are only in part the cause of the financial difficulties of local governments. Such difficulties in part result from the demand for increased services from local governments. The Sales Tax is paid by all citizens, not merely by those living within the corporate limits of cities. It would be unfair to pay over to cities, taxes which have been paid by all citizens, many of whom reside outside the corporate limits of a city.

The Association has favored and supported substantial appropriations from State funds for support of schools, for public welfare institutions, for public aid and assistance and for the construction and maintenance of roads, highways and streets. These State funds have afforded a measure of relief to local taxpayers. While State appropriations and expenditures have greatly increased and not all such increases are merited, we must not reduce the funds available for State purposes to a point which will require the reimposition of a State property tax.

We oppose the distribution of State Sales Tax funds to cities for local governmental purposes.

XII. SCHOOLS

We reaffirm our previously expressed policy of encouraging the improvement of rural schools through the reorganization of school districts and other means. We recognize and approve the fine spirit in which most counties and communities have accepted their responsibility of carrying out the provisions of the County School Survey Law. We shall continue to extend to County Survey Committees and to local groups such assistance with their school problems as this organization can give. Reorganization and changes bring new problems. We urge the Board of Directors and officers of the Association to cooperate with interested groups in the discussion of these problems and in the preparation of legislation necessary for their solution.

XIII. SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAMS

The Illinois Agricultural Association realizes that many school building programs will be proposed in the next few years. Some construction of new buildings will be necessary as a result of the wearing out of old buildings, the increase in the birth rate, and of school reorganization. Building costs are extremely high today. The Association urges caution in voting large bond issues, payable over a period which may extend beyond the current period of high incomes. The Association suggests that school districts make the best possible use of present buildings, consistent with sound educational practices, and consider the practicability of temporary housing wherever feasible.

XIV. ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL

One hundred million dollars is a conservative estimate of the annual loss resulting from preventable animal diseases in Illinois. In addition, incalculable human suffering results from persons contracting diseases which are transmissible from animals to man. Almost all of these preventable animal diseases are spread chiefly by the movement of infected animals from farm to farm and state to state. Livestock disease control programs in Illinois recognize, and must continue to recognize, the dangers resulting from the promiscuous movement of diseased animals. Statutes governing the movement of infected animals and the testing and quarantine of imported animals must be rigidly enforced. We pledge our support to an intensive disease control program and will support the Division of Livestock Industry of the State Department of Agriculture in the strict enforcement of the laws relating to animal diseases. If present statutes cannot effectively control the dissemination of animal diseases, such statutes should be strengthened by amendment.

XV. VETERINARY COLLEGE

The Association has supported the establishment of a College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois, and appropriations for the necessary building and facilities. The college has been established but funds have not been made available for buildings and facilities. The need for the college and for well-trained veterinarians continues. It seems that facilities could be provided for beginning instruction to a number of students. We urge that provision be made for instruction to the maximum number of under-graduate students at the earliest possible date. We will continue to actively support this college and appropriations for suitable buildings and facilities.

XVI. ST. LOUIS MILK ORDINANCE

Illinois farmers produce more than 68% of the inspected Grade A milk delivered to the St. Louis metropolitan area. The number of shippers to the St. Louis market has decreased from approximately 10,000 to less than 3,300 during the last ten years. This situation exists despite the fact that other comparable markets have not shown a loss, but have shown an increase during this same period, in the number of shippers producing milk under the United States Standard Grade A Milk Ordinance.

We are informed that the Mayor of St. Louis has appointed a committee of representative citizens to study this situation and report on the matter. The Association will join with the Sanitary Milk Producers and the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation to assist in the presentation of facts in order that a common understanding may be reached, the St. Louis milk ordinance enforced fairly and reasonably and the confusion now existing removed.

XVII. MEMBERSHIP

145,851 Farm Bureau members in Illinois stand united in one of the greatest State farm organizations the world has ever known. A high percentage of all farm families in Illinois have expressed confidence and faith in the Farm Bureau.

The responsibilities of leadership in such an organization are sobering. The task of providing service to these members is huge. The potentials of organization influence are almost without limit.

Let us all resolve to devote ourselves more consciously and more earnestly to building not only an agriculture, reasonably prosperous, but a nation and a world dedicated to principles of Christian tolerance and peace.

Organize New Dairy Breeders Federation

Elbert Elsbury, Gurnee, Lake county, is the first president of the newly organized Illinois Dairy Breeding Federation. The group represents the three artificial breeding associations in Illinois located at Breese, Monticello and Dundee.

Other officers elected were J. B. Heinman, Trenton, Clinton county, vice-president, and C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairy extension specialist, secretary-treasurer.

Your Country Mutual Fire Company offers fire and wind protection for your buildings and personal property, extended coverage, protection for growing crops against hail damage.

COUNTRY *Mutual* **FIRE** *Company*

Inquisitive, restless little fingers need *watching*. They tend to strike Daddy's matches, turn on gas and electric ranges, change furnace dampers, tip over lamps — things that can lead to a tragic fire. Fire prevention *training* should begin at home and begin *early*. When all members of a family are made conscious of fire hazards, the threat to life and property by fire is greatly lessened. This year, let's be CAREFUL. But let's be *insured*, too, because a *really* CAREFUL family will not risk a serious loss when it costs so little to be safe.

SEE YOUR AGENT AT YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU OFFICE

RESOLUTIONS

XII. SCHOOLS

XIII. SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAMS

XIV. ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL

XV. VETERINARY COLLEGE

XVI. ST. LOUIS MILK ORDINANCE

XVII. MEMBERSHIP

Organize New Dairy Breeders Federation

FIRE BUG

Your Country Mutual Fire Company offers fire and wind protection for your buildings and personal property, extended coverage, protection for growing crops against hail damage.

Inquisitive, restless little fingers need *watching*. They tend to strike Daddy's matches, turn on gas and electric ranges, change furnace dampers, tip over lamps — things that can lead to a tragic fire. Fire prevention *training* should begin at home and begin *early*. When all members of a family are made conscious of fire hazards, the threat to life and property by fire is greatly lessened. This year, let's be **CAREFUL**. But let's be *insured*, too, because a *really* **CAREFUL** family will not risk a serious loss when it costs so little to be safe.

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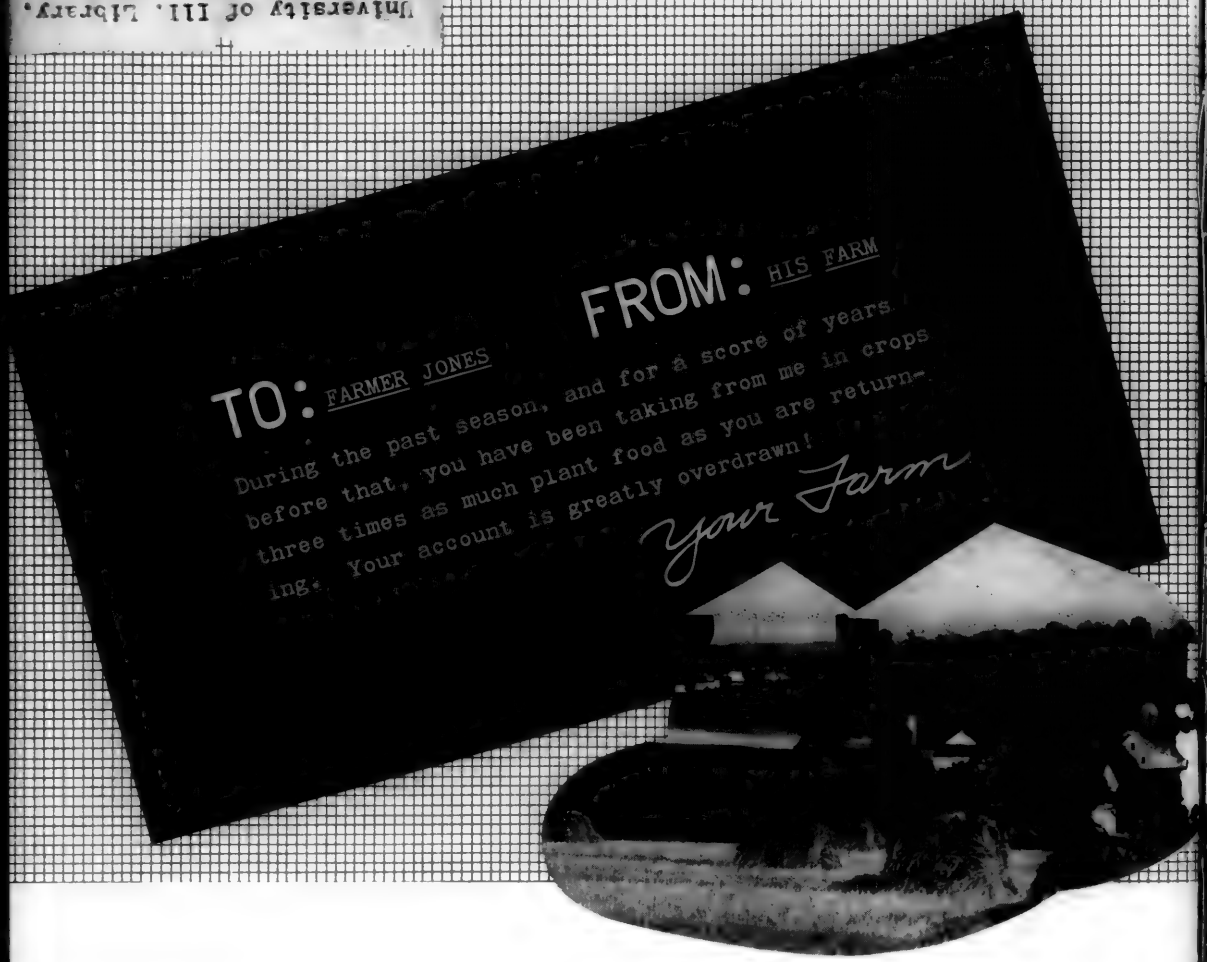

It is a stark, tragic fact. We are taking each year from our land three times as much as we are putting back. Yes, we are today *borrowing* from the next generation — drawing on the health, wealth and happiness of our children. We must start *repaying* that debt — something possible only if farm prices continue at a fair level, and if we can secure plant food of proper analysis at a reasonable cost. These factors are a vital part in the sound farm program that Farm Bureau is fighting for. GET YOUR NEIGHBOR TO JOIN.

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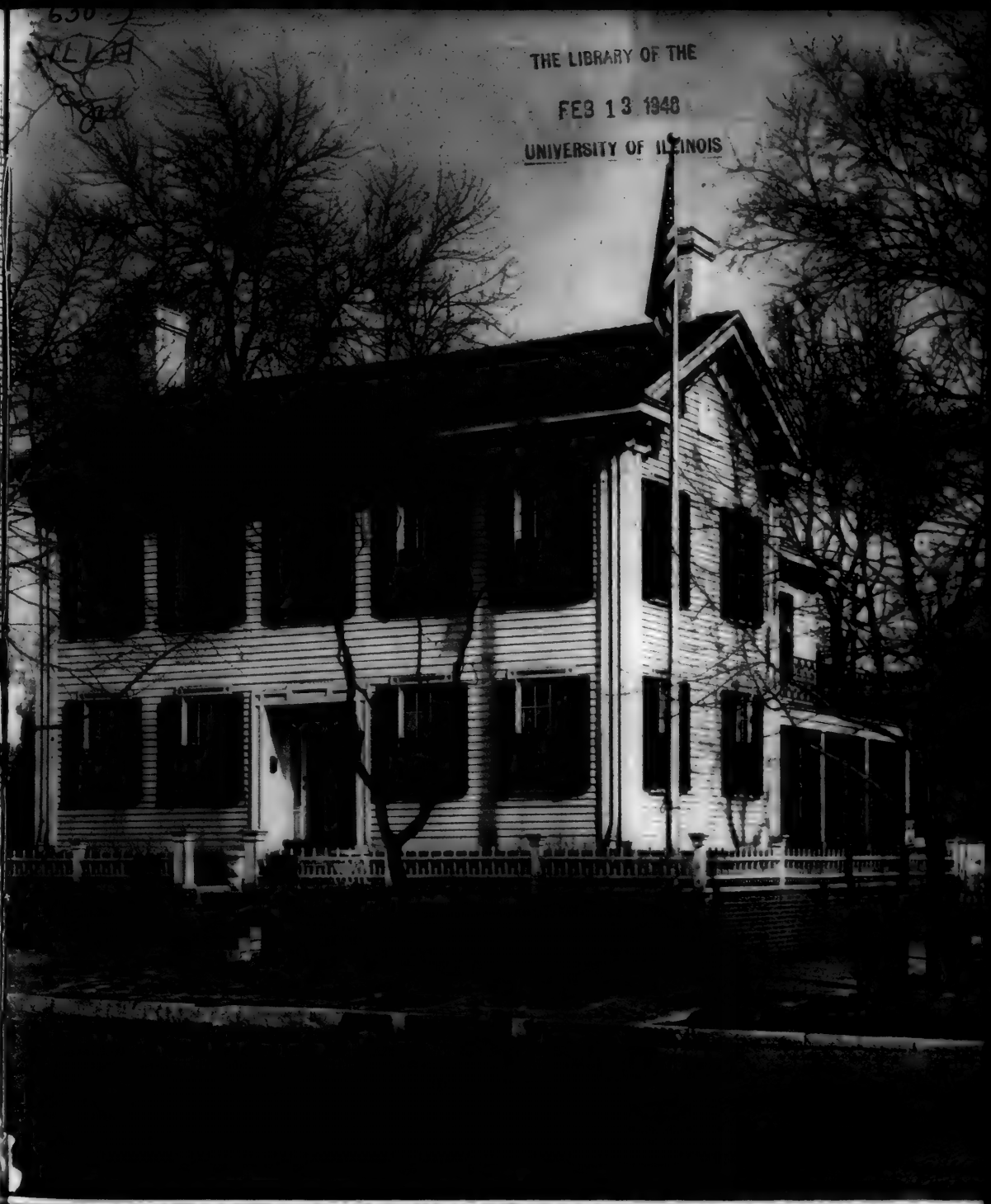

RECORD

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
FEBRUARY, 1948
THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

OVERDRAFT

TO: FARMER JONES FROM: HIS FARM

During the past season, and for a score of years before that, you have been taking from me in crops three times as much plant food as you are returning. Your account is greatly overdrawn!

Your Farm

It is a stark, tragic fact. We are taking each year from our land three times as much as we are putting back. Yes, we are today *borrowing* from the next generation — drawing on the health, wealth and happiness of our children. We must start *repaying* that debt — something possible only if farm prices continue at a fair level, and if we can secure plant food of proper analysis at a reasonable cost. These factors are a vital part in the sound farm program that Farm Bureau is fighting for. GET YOUR NEIGHBOR TO JOIN.

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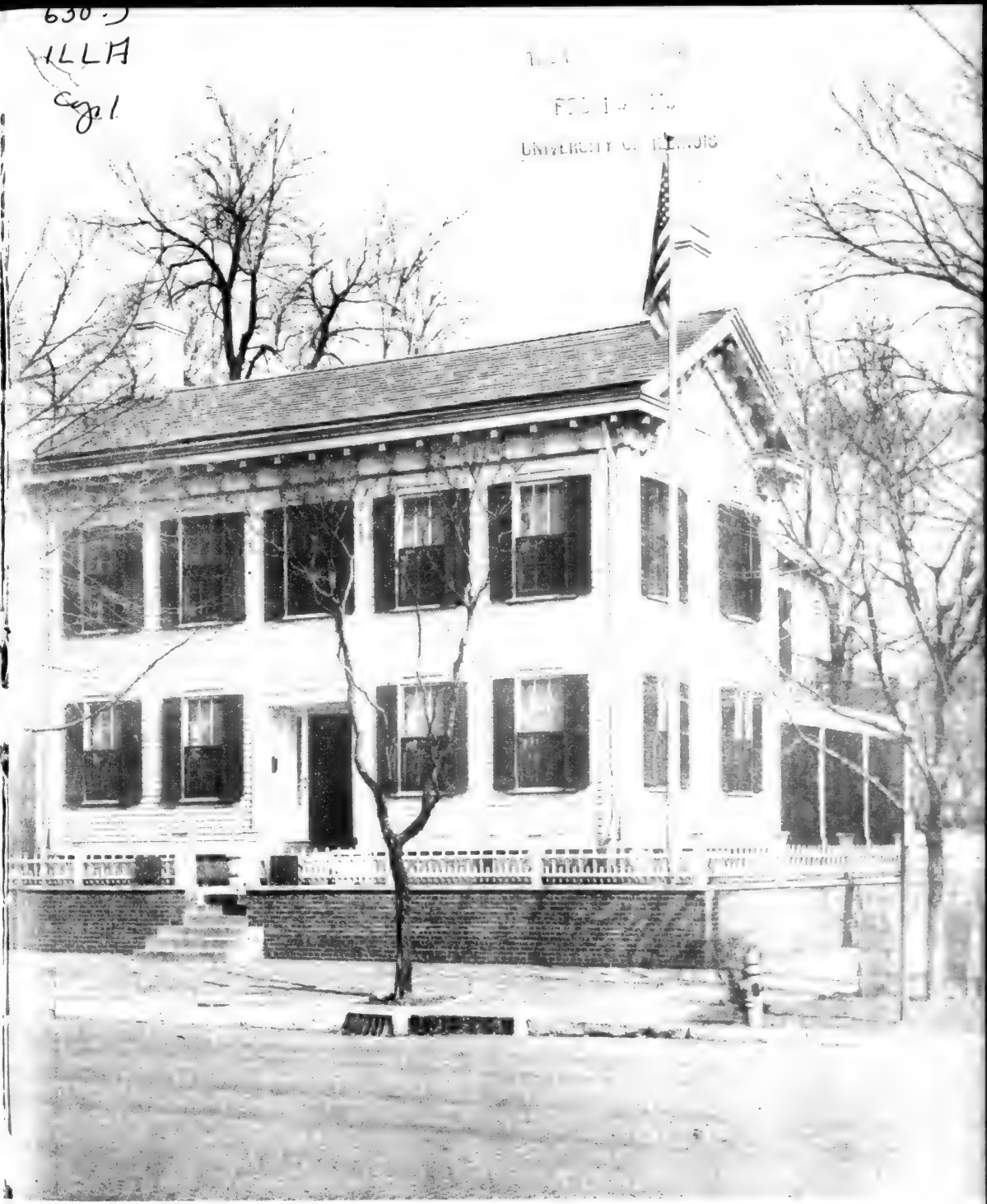

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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FEBRUARY, 1948

To Each . . . His Own

Retirement means different things to different people . . . to some travel, to others a hobby, and to some it means merely working along at the job they love best. Retirement is not a time or place, but a state of mind that comes when you are financially secure and can do, not what you HAVE to do, but what you WANT to do. But in "play" as in work, you need a help-mate. That's why it is wise to plan for a reasonably early retirement, so that you and your life-long partner can look forward to many years of retirement TOGETHER. You owe that to each other. So why not plan NOW for those precious years together. See your friendly Country Life Insurance representative today at your Farm Bureau office. He has a retirement plan to fit your needs.

Country Life
INSURANCE COMPANY

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

EUROPE — 'SKID ROW' OF THE WORLD

By President Charles B. Shuman

THE Europe of today and Chicago's West Madison Street "Skid Row" seem to have something in common. The beggars along our street of forgotten men have a new approach. The old plea of "A Dime for a Cup of Coffee" brought too many offers to buy the coffee. One night during the holiday window shopping season I was approached by a young man with a hard luck story and the request for 12c subway fare. When I offered to walk with him down to the ticket window and buy his fare, he hastily withdrew his request and hurried down the street in search of ready cash without stipulations.

Most European countries are in desperate straits today and their people face starvation. Most of our returning experts and observers tell us that in addition to hunger, one of the great handicaps to reconstruction is the broken spirit of the people.

The American people, and farmers in particular, are extremely generous and always ready to help those in distress. Certainly, we want to do everything possible to prevent starvation abroad. However, we must be very careful lest we start an international WPA that will hinder rather than hasten recovery.

The political leaders of Europe are like the Skid Row beggars, they want our money and food without any stipulations. Your organization is opposing this type of dole program and insisting that the most effective aid that we can give, beyond immediate starvation relief, is through a program designed to help restore the productive capacities and self respect of the people.

Our experiences during the past 15 years should convince us that, whether used in connection with a farm program, the WPA, the OPA, or any aid to Europe program, a subsidy or direct charity payment plan is a dangerous opiate. It destroys individual initiative and self respect.

We have a choice to make. We can use our dollars as a shot in the arm and possibly bear the responsibility for converting Europe into a huge permanent Skid Row or, on the other hand we can follow a less popular course, and insist that our continued aid be conditioned upon sound reconstruction plans.

FEBRUARY, 1948 • VOLUME 26, NUMBER 2

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12th.....C. J. Elliott, Streator
13th.....Homer Curtiss, Stockton
14th.....Otto Stalley, Stronghurst
15th.....Edwin Guman, Galesburg
16th.....Russell V. McKee, Varna
17th.....E. T. Culnan, Lincoln
18th.....John T. Evans, Hooperston

19th.....Milton W. Warren, Mansfield
20th.....K. T. Smith, Greenfield
21st.....Dan L. Clarke, New Berlin
22nd.....J. King Eaton, Edwardsville
23rd.....Chester McCord, Newton
24th.....Lyman Bunting, Ellery
25th.....Albert Webb, Ewing

Editor, Creston Foster. Ass't. Editor, James C. Thomson. Field Editor, Lewis A. Reisner.

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STABLE A
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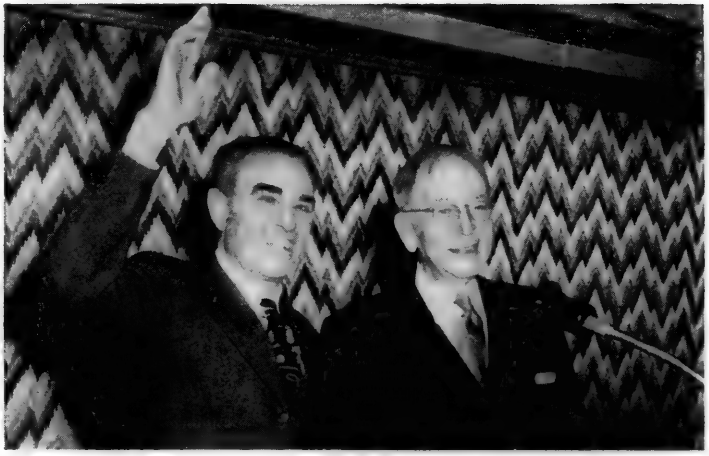
Allan Kline Succeeds Ed O'Neal as AFBF President



AFBF President Allan B. Kline and Retiring President Edward A. O'Neal.

President Charles B. Shuman (left) of the Illinois Agricultural Association is shown with David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, during AFBF general session.

Counting votes on election of a vice president are, left to right: John Lacey, Don Parel, T. K. Cowden, and W. R. Ogg, all of the AFBF staff. Looking on are General Counsel Donald Kirkpatrick, Retiring President O'Neal, and Secretary-Treasurer Wilfred Shaw.

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Emphasizing the importance of fair prices to the farmer, Earl C. Smith said: "If we do not sustain agriculture close to parity levels, as is the case now, we are not going to have a high national income. Unless we have a high national income, the government is not going to have revenue to reduce the national debt. Then we will have an insolvent country and when we have an insolvent country, we are right for dictatorship."

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In a message to the convention, President Harry Truman congratulated the American farmer for his "great contribution to democracy, freedom and peace."

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Dean H. P. Rusk (right) of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture receives from Retiring President O'Neal the American Farm Bureau Federation gold medal for distinguished service to agriculture.

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

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More than 80 speakers addressed the 10 special commodity conferences, other meetings and the general sessions of the convention. Talks ranged from atomic energy's meaning for the future of agriculture to problems along such lines as insurance, farm youth organization, and Farm Bureau membership.

Twenty-three resolutions were adopted by the delegates to the convention, from the farmer's stand on international cooperation to an expression of appreciation to retiring President O'Neal for his 16 years of leadership with the organization.

Among the more important of the resolutions was the reiteration of the AFBF's stand on parity — the relationship between prices farmers get for the things they sell and the prices they pay for the things they buy.

"We favor the retention of the present parity formula with adjustments among various agricultural products according to price relationships which existed between the various products on the basis of a 10-year moving average."

Turning to the farm program, the AFBF warned: "We must not allow the existing national prosperity to lull us into a false sense of security, nor confuse our thinking, nor delay our work on a long-range agricultural program. . . . . Farmers have learned through bitter experience that an effective national farm program is essential. . . .to maintain agriculture on a basis of economic equality with industry, labor and other segments of our economy."

Pointing out that it wants the old program refined rather than junked, the Federation declared: "Agriculture has too much at stake to depend upon some new and untried farm program that would endanger the balanced relationships between agriculture and other segments of our economy."

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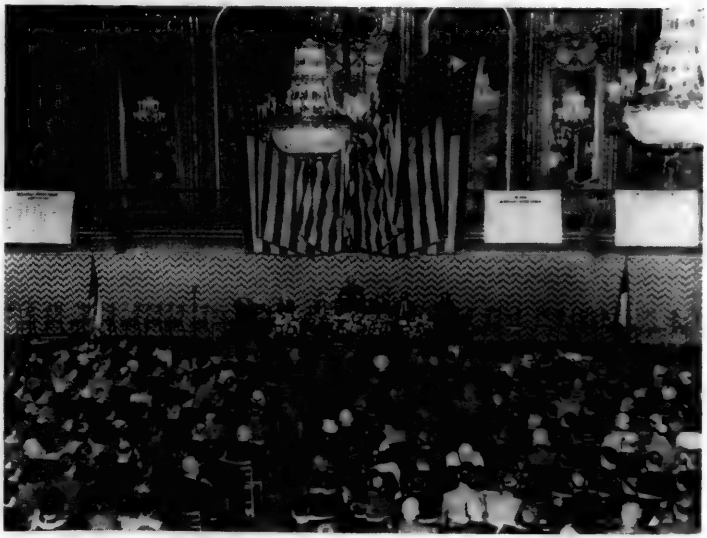

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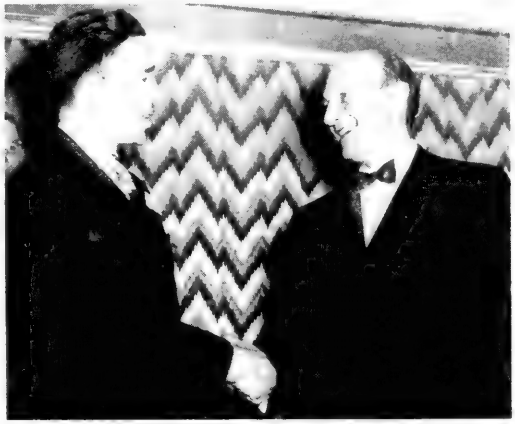

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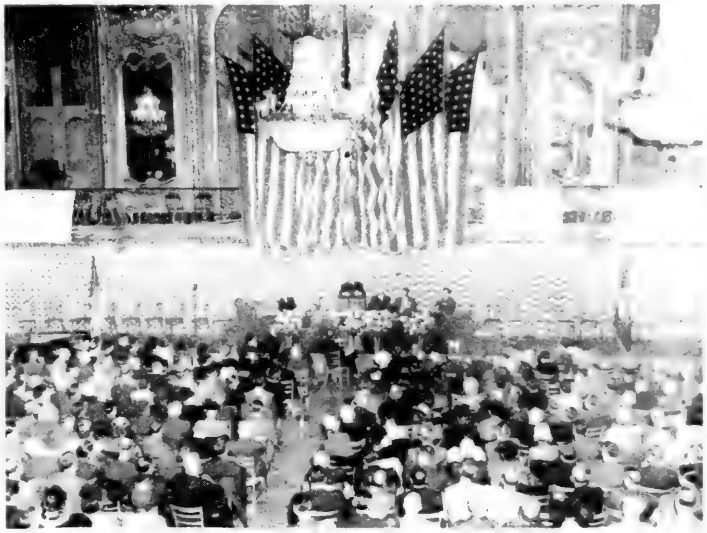

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tions state: "When surpluses approach unmanageable proportions, farmers must have adequate programs to control and adjust supplies to prevent the wrecking of farm prices, destruction of farm buying power, and resulting unbalanced economy."

On price supports: "We favor a program based upon mandatory variable price supports for agricultural commodities. . . The level of such supports should vary from 60 per cent to 90 per cent of parity in accordance with the importance and peculiarity of the commodity and the supply and price position of the commodity."

Farm Bureau reiterated its position in favor of making the Commodity Credit Corporation a permanent agency but stressed that none of these funds should be used for consumer subsidies. Marketing agreements should be extended to certain other commodities not now covered and crop insurance programs should be experimented with before being extended to all areas of the country.

In his final appearance as AFBF president, O'Neal warned the Federation not to become a "business organization," for as such it would cease to speak for agriculture.

"It is impossible to review the past 25 years of farm progress without being profoundly impressed with the vastly increased standards of living on our farms," O'Neal said. "That represents an achievement of the goals of the Farm Bureau movement."

Warren R. Austin, U.S. representative to the United Nations, called for support of the Marshall Plan for European Recovery saying shortage of food causes physical deterioration and national frustration resulting in collectivism.

David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said a new world of knowledge is opening up for agriculture as a result of the release of atomic energy. Sen. Edward Thye of Minnesota summarized the main points brought out in Senate hearings for a long-range farm program.

Congressman Harold D. Cooley of North Carolina called for AFBF leadership in the merging, consolidating or coordinating of agricultural government agencies.

Other speakers included Dean H. P. Rusk of the University of Illinois; Charles F. Kettering, former research director of General Motors; Mrs. Raymond Sayre, president of the Associated Country Women of the World; and James Turner, president of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, and president of the National Farmers' Union of England.

The Federation's highest honors — gold medals for distinguished service to agriculture — were awarded to Dean Rusk of the University of Illinois and Prof. B. H. Crocheron of the University of California.

Winner of the national Rural Youth Talk Fest was Howard Chattin of Vincennes, Ind. Chattin won top honors with his talk on agriculture's role in government.

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Dean H. P. Rusk Highest Honor by AFBF

(*See picture on page* 5)

THE gold medal for distinguished service to agriculture — highest honor conferred by the American Farm Bureau Federation — was awarded during the AFBF convention in Chicago to Dean H. P. Rusk of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

In presenting the award to Dean Rusk, Retiring AFBF President Edward A. O'Neal said: "To me his outstanding achievement has been his development and maintenance of proper relationships between the College of Agriculture, the Extension Service, government agencies and farm organizations. He insists that people working under him never lose sight of the major goal, which is to mobilize all of the power of all of the agencies so as to provide the utmost service to people on the land."

Dean Rusk has been associated with the College of Agriculture since 1910. He was born on a farm near Rantoul in 1884. He graduated from Valparaiso University in Indiana and received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Missouri College of Agriculture in 1908 and two years later received his master's degree there. He taught at Missouri and Purdue.

The distinguished service award also went to B. H. Crocheron, director of agricultural extension and agricultural economist of the Giannini Foundation, University of California.

Romeo Short of Arkansas addresses the convention following his election as AFBF vice president.

IAA Vice President F. E. Morris talks on WLS Dinner Bell Hour. At right is announcer Art Page.

Howard Chattin, Vincennes, Ind., talks himself to national Talk Fest title at AFBF convention.

FEDERAL income taxes paid by your 15 state Farm Bureau cooperatives in 1947 alone amounted to $106,518. This does not include taxes paid by County Farm Bureau Co-op units.

In spite of this, your state-wide cooperatives in recent months have been the target of a well-organized campaign to discredit them in the eyes of the public.

The attack generally has followed the line that cooperatives enjoy tax-exempt privileges thereby competing unfairly with privately-owned businesses.

Some enemies of farmer cooperatives would like the public to believe that cooperatives not only are privileged but actually are tax-free and huge, like some alien monster, and therefore un-American.

They forget, or ignore the fact, that in their attacks they are questioning the integrity of the Illinois Farm Bureau member; because the Illinois Agricultural Association associated cooperatives were founded and are owned and operated by you and your Farm Bureau neighbors.

In this day of billion dollar corporations the average small farmer would be lost if he were to set up small co-ops that extended only to his four corners. He knows very well why he needs state-wide cooperatives. There is little likelihood that he will change his course.

Men who are blind will remain blind. It will do no good to tell them that our cooperatives are not tax-free. What is the true record of the state-wide cooperatives associated with the Illinois Agricultural Association?

All Farm Bureau-type cooperatives in Illinois are subject to every state and local tax paid by a privately-owned business or corporation. This includes the personal property tax, real estate tax, the two per cent state sales tax, and various license fees. In Illinois we can dismiss state and local taxes as an issue.

Consider the federal income tax. This is the tax that enemies of cooperatives imply we do not pay. It is not generally realized outside of farm groups that the Illinois Agricultural Association has been a leader in the movement to surrender the income tax-exempt privileges allowed by federal law to many farm cooperatives. This leads one to believe that the enemies of farm cooperatives are more interested in destroying them than in tax reform.

All except two of the IAA associated cooperatives already have surrendered their income tax-exempt privileges and the two remaining will consider the matter of removing their exemptions soon.

A non-exempt tax cooperative pays taxes on all that portion of its income which is used for payment of preferred stock dividends or is put into the surplus account or the reserve fund of the cooperative. All patronage dividends paid out to patrons go into the deductible column when the cooperative files its tax returns.

The IAA service cooperatives which depend on dues from members are exempt as are other dues-paying organizations such as the Illinois Chamber of Commerce or the Progressive Mine Workers.

Cooperatives that are income tax exempt do not pay federal income taxes on profits retained as reserves and not passed back as patronage dividends. It has been claimed that cooperatives have used these savings to expand their operations instead of returning them as refunds.

Since similar savings in the hands of privately-owned businesses are taxed, many business men claim this allows cooperatives an unfair tax advantage.

This is not an important issue to cooperatives affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association since most of the companies have or are expected soon to surrender their letters of exemption. It refutes the argument that our cooperatives pay no federal income tax.

There are three possible sources of income tax in cooperatives like the IAA associated companies. The first is on profits from business done with non-members. We pay income tax on profits realized from such business. As an example, the 66 service companies in Illinois in 1943 paid income tax of $120,-146.98 on this account.

The second source is income tax on profits paid as dividends to preferred stockholders or put away into surplus. All companies having these funds have or will pay taxes on these accounts as explained previously.

The third is income tax on profits paid as refunds to members. This is the crux of the fight on taxing farm co-ops. The rest is pretty much smoke-screen.

Over a long period of time the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Internal Revenue have taken the position that patronage refunds made by a true cooperative are the property of the patron.

Patronage refunds are not a profit to the cooperative since the cooperative agrees in advance to pay back to the members any money left after deducting expenses.

When these refunds go back to the farmer they increase the farmer's income which is subject to income tax. The privilege is not restricted to cooperatives.

RURAL YOUTH
Studies IAA in Chicago

TO GET a closer look at the Illinois Agricultural Association, 83 Rural Youthers and youth assistants spent two days in Chicago last month.

In many cases Rural Youth leaders of today will be the Farm Bureau leaders of tomorrow. With that in mind, the IAA sponsored the two-day short course in Chicago to acquaint the young men with some of the more detailed relationships between the IAA and other organizations and within the IAA itself. Seventy-six counties were represented.

The general theme of the short course was "How the IAA Serves Illinois Farmers." Among those addressing the youth leaders was IAA President Charles B. Shuman who spoke on the relationship between the IAA and the University of Illinois.

Several of the speakers expressed their surprise at the wide knowledge the young men already had about Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Explaining their departments and the services offered farmers were IAA staff men George E. Metzger, organization and information. He spoke on purchasing activities of the IAA; Dr. C. D. Van Houweling, veterinary medical relations; E. D. Lyon, young people's activities; L. L. Colvis, division of marketing; Sam F. Russell, livestock marketing; G. H. Iftner, grain marketing. Iftner, who founded the first county Rural Youth group in Illinois while Effingham county farm adviser, spoke on the beginnings of Rural Youth; E. V. Stevenson, Illinois Farm Supply Company; W. W. Whitlock, safety and public health. I. E. Parett, secretary of the division of general services, spoke on the important subject to Rural Youthers of "Getting Started in Farming." In connection with Parett's talk a movie was shown entitled "What is a Farm Worth?"

Mixed with the speaking program were three tours made by the Rural Youth leaders. On Monday afternoon after a luncheon at the Stockyards Inn, the young men viewed the slaughtering and storage activities of Swift and Company.

Tuesday morning they visited the Board of Trade, watched the noisy process of trading on the board floor, and were given a lecture on floor operations. They also visited the top floor of the Board of Trade building for a look at the Chicago skyline. This tour was under the direction of Howard McWard and E. J. Kazmarek of the Illinois Grain Corporation, the IAA's grain brokerage affiliate.

Tuesday morning the young men were

From the 44th floor of the Chicago Board of Trade building, Rural Youth look over the city's smoky skyline.

Right: Rural Youth leaders from nearly 80 counties listen to Illinois Agricultural Association staff men explain the organization during the IAA Rural Youth luncheon at the Morrison hotel. Left: A group of Rural Youth gather in the Chicago Board of Trade lecture room to hear operations of the board explained to them.

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In his talk President Shuman pointed out that the IAA has a uniform cooperative agreement with each county Farm Bureau. Each county Farm Bureau, he said, has a memorandum of understanding with the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture. There is no contractual agreement between the Extension Service and the IAA. This enables the IAA to operate with freedom from state control and under the direct control of the farmers who are members of Farm Bureau.

History of Farm Bureau

A historical account of the growth of Farm Bureau in Illinois was presented by Secretary Metzger showing particularly the need for and the development of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Colvis explained the corporate setup of the IAA associated cooperatives and their position in business as compared with other business corporations. He pointed out that farmers believe that the cooperative type of corporation is best suited to their needs.

Stevenson of Farm Supply said that 104 companies and Illinois Farm Supply Company are meeting the needs of farmers in every county of Illinois. Since 1927 this farmer-owned, farmer-controlled cooperative has set standards of quality, has provided improvement in to-the-farm services and has returned to farmer patrons in cash more than $25,000,000. This is the business organization, he pointed out, you Rural Youth are inheriting. But with the benefits, you also are inheriting the responsibilities, he cautioned.

Lyon emphasized the opportunity Rural Youth groups have to use educational material relative to the IAA and its services in informational programs at local Rural Youth meetings. He explained that the IAA deals with the fundamentals of agriculture with which Rural Youthers live and work as farmers.

Dr. Van Houweling explained that the purpose of his department was to help farmers take advantage of the services available to them in fighting animal disease. Van Houweling pointed out that the farmer has many sources of aid available to him when his animals are threatened or stricken with disease.

The importance of safety on the farm was stressed by Whitlock who urged greater use at Rural Youth meetings of safety posters, film, and film strips, safety games and songs.

RURAL YOUTH SEE NEW IAA HOME OFFICES

Frank V. Wilcox, manager of Country Mutual Casualty Company, (second from left) shows a group of Rural Youthers around the insurance offices of the IAA. Country Casualty is an IAA affiliate.

Guests on the WLS Dinner Bell Hour were Rural Youthers J. Robert Young (left), Henry county, and George Matthews (right), Whiteside. Center is announcer Russell Park.

About a third of the Rural Youthers making the tour of the IAA offices drop in to visit IAA President Charles B. Shuman.

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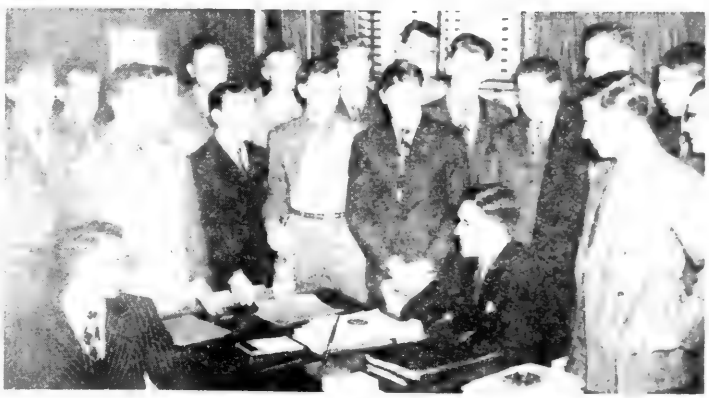

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WHY NOT CONSOLIDATE ?

By JOHN K. COX, Director
IAA Rural School Relations

MANY small high schools in Illinois are wasting money or failing to serve the community or both. Per capita costs in some Illinois high schools last year ran as high as $800 to $1000 per pupil. In many small high schools the per pupil cost is two to six times as high as in grade schools in the same communities. The high school is getting too much and the grade school not enough, or both. School men generally recognize that a 20 per cent differential between the grade school per capita cost and the high school per capita is justifiable but not 200 to 600 per cent.

Many people in downstate Illinois have failed to see the duty of the high school to the pupils and the community. Park Ridge and Des Plaines, both rather wealthy suburbs of Chicago, with 14,000 and 11,000 population respectively, recognized the responsibility of the high school and pooled their resources to build in open country between them one of the finest high schools in Illinois, the Maine Township High School. Glen Ellyn and Lombard, two more fairly large suburbs, cooperated to establish the Glenbard High School, an excellent institution with a broad range of educational opportunities for the youngsters.

Many downstate communities with village centers of 350 to 1500 people and less wealth refuse to cooperate to set up a larger high school. They worry about the larger town outvoting the smaller town, and other trivialities, while neglecting to face up to the question "What should the high school provide in educational experiences and opportunities for our boys and girls?"

One high school in northern Illinois has 24 pupils, four teachers who have a teaching load of four pupils per teacher, and per capita costs last year of $1000, approximately.

Another high school board insisted on building a high school for 36 pupils. They had five teachers employed. Such situations are a waste of the teachers' time and the taxpayers' money. Worse than that, the limited courses offered there fail to do the job.

Southern Illinois, has, in the main, more pupils per square mile and less money to waste than northern Illinois. Therefore, limited high school programs are perhaps more prevalent there than in northern Illinois. Pulaski county, for example, has five high school districts, seven high schools, two of them being for colored children, and no vocational agriculture, vocational home economics or general shop courses are taught in any of the high schools.

The small high school does a poorer job of discharging its responsibility to the community than the small grade school. The grade school's main job is to train the pupils to enter high school. The high school's main job is to train 20 per cent of the pupils to go to college and 80 per cent of them to live and work in the community.

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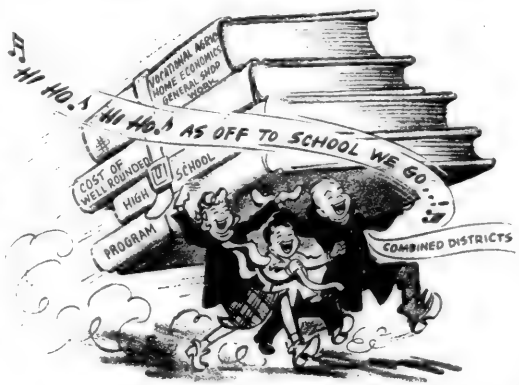

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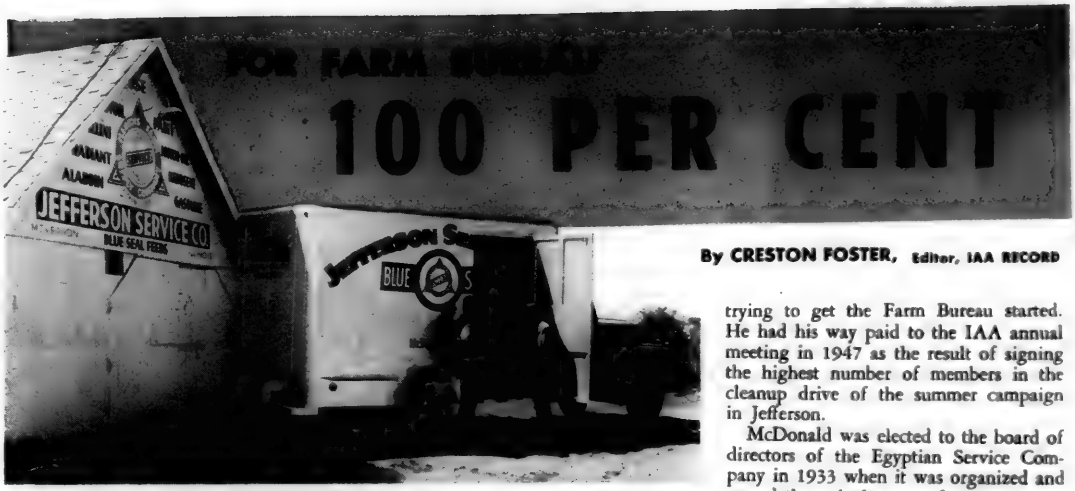
(*Continued on page* 21)



John Hunter makes the first delivery in his new feed truck to the farm of Foster McDonald, outstanding Farm Bureau and Service Company cooperator in Jefferson county. Granddaughter Joyce McDonald is on hand to greet the new truck. Note advertisement for the Service Company on the barn.

By CRESTON FOSTER, Editor, IAA RECORD

IF THEY ever award a prize for the state's most "participating" Farm Bureau member, Foster McDonald, Jefferson county chapter member, ought to win it hands down.

McDonald not only uses every service that his Farm Bureau and associated companies have to offer, but he spends his spare time urging his neighbors to do the same. It's not only good business, he says, but it helps to build the organization. Back in 1935 McDonald even had an advertising sign boosting his local service company painted on his barn.

Foster McDonald

And McDonald is the kind of a man that every advertising man dreams about when he is looking for a customer to help sell a product. McDonald really gives a product a real trial and he can tell you why it pays him to use it. He is thoroughly sold on Blue Seal feed products, using 40 per cent hog supplement and 20 per cent laying mash. He cooperates with his truck salesman by ordering early and always keeping his tanks filled. McDonald was one of the first in his county to install an underground tank.

McDonald also carries Country Life insurance on himself, wife and son. His auto and farm truck are insured with the Country Mutual Casualty Company. He says he saved $2 per ton on the rock phosphate he purchased through his Farm Bureau affiliate. He also got a refund on his seed corn, and he purchased his alfalfa and clover seed through his Farm Bureau affiliate.

The butter used on the McDonald dinner table bears the label of Prairie Farms. He wouldn't have any other. Incidentally, McDonald was a charter stockholder in the Carbondale Prairie Farms Creamery.

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Front Cover

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His son, Robert, presented the home to the state in 1887 as a shrine. The interior is furnished as when the Lincolns lived there. It is open to the public.

WHY NOT CONSOLIDATE?

By JOHN K. COX, Director
IAA Rural School Relations

MANY small high schools in Illinois are wasting money or failing to serve the community or both. Per capita costs in some Illinois high schools last year ran as high as $800 to $1000 per pupil. In many small high schools the per pupil cost is two to six times as high as in grade schools in the same communities. The high school is getting too much and the grade school not enough, or both. School men generally recognize that a 20 per cent differential between the grade school per capita cost and the high school per capita is justifiable but not 200 to 600 per cent.

Many people in downstate Illinois have failed to see the duty of the high school to the pupils and the community. Park Ridge and Des Plaines, both rather wealthy suburbs of Chicago, with 14,000 and 11,000 population respectively, recognized the responsibility of the high school and pooled their resources to build in open country between them one of the finest high schools in Illinois, the Maine Township High School. Glen Ellyn and Lombard, two more fairly large suburbs, cooperated to establish the Glenbard High School, an excellent institution with a broad range of educational opportunities for the youngsters.

Many downstate communities with village centers of 350 to 1500 people and less wealth refuse to cooperate to set up a larger high school. They worry about the larger town outvoting the smaller town, and other trivialities, while neglecting to face up to the question "What should the high school provide in educational experiences and opportunities for our boys and girls?"

One high school in northern Illinois has 24 pupils, four teachers who have a teaching load of four pupils per teacher, and per capita costs last year of $1000, approximately.

Another high school board insisted on building a high school for 36 pupils. They had five teachers employed. Such situations are a waste of the teachers' time and the taxpayers' money. Worse than that, the limited courses offered there fail to do the job.

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FOR FARM BUREAU 100 PER CENT

By CRESTON FOSTER, Editor, IAA RECORD

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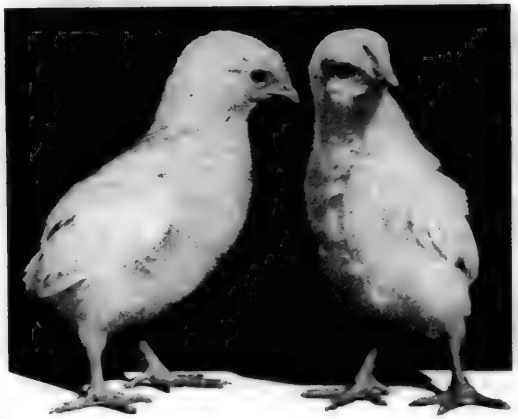


Vigorous and healthy incross hybrid chicks shown here feathering quickly, grow rapidly.

Here are those New CHICKS

BRED LIKE HYBRID CORN

By LEW REISNER, Field Editor, IAA RECORD

ARE YOU tempted to try raising some of the new incross hybrid baby chicks that Illinois hatcheries are handling this winter? You may have your first big chance soon. At least 8,000,000 of these new chicks will be sold throughout the corn-belt this spring, according to a spokesman for one company.

New incross hybrid chicks not yet on the market are being developed in breeding pens throughout the country. Poultry breeders, spurred by the success of pioneers in the hybrid corn industry, are working hard to develop new inbred lines.

This research should result in a flood of new incross hybrids released within the next few years. Most of them will be suited to the average farm. A few will provide pitfalls to avoid.

It might be well to know that the word hybrid as used by many farmers does not mean the same in poultry as it does in corn says Ralph S. Yohe, Secretary, Illinois Poultry Improvement.

This issue of what is or is not a hybrid chicken is causing lively debate within the hatchery industry, and the issue is now before the Federal Trade Commission. At present both crossbreds and incrosses are advertised and sold as hybrids.

The word hybrid as it applies to corn is protected by state laws. It refers to corn produced by crossing inbred lines. Hybrid as it applies to poultry is not defined by law. It applies to both incross and crossbred chicks.

A crossbred chick results from cross mating two standard breeds. Incrosses result from crossing two or more inbred lines. The Austra White is an example of a crossbred chicken. The Black Australor male is crossed on a white Leghorn female. This cross is successful and popular.

But the crossbred chicken is not a hybrid as the corn breeder thinks of it. To him a hybrid is produced by crossing inbred lines. He would say that only the incrosses, chickens bred by crossing inbred lines, are true hybrids.

Bred Like Corn

One of the first and most widely known incross hybrids, developed by Henry B. Wallace, son of the former Secretary of Agriculture, has made a good record under conditions ordinarily found on Illinois farms.

These chickens have been produced by crossing four unrelated, highly inbred lines. Their breeding, like other incrosses, can be compared to hybrid corn. Their parent strains are highly inbred, the result of mating full brothers and sisters for three or more successive generations.

Owners of Wallace-bred chickens seem well pleased with them. They appear to be hardy, docile, and heavy layers. They respond well to the ordinary care given a working farm flock.

For the past three years they have won the egg laying contest conducted by the Illinois Department of Agriculture with an average last year of 227.7 eggs per bird.

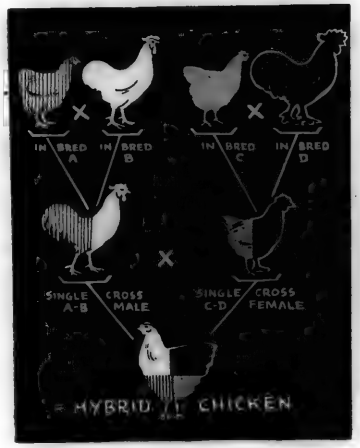
Farm flock owners claim these results which are similar to those recorded at the egg laying contest: Harrison Tuttle, Watseka, 228 eggs per bird; Arnold Kuester, Onarga, 217; Clarence Piper, Buckingham, 232. These are hen housed averages for a 12-month period and include pullets removed by death, culling, and all other causes.

Farmers who have had experience with them say the baby chicks are vigorous, grow rapidly, and feather quickly. The pullets, they say, lay their first eggs early in the fall.

Roy Floit, a DeKalb county dairyman, has been keeping these incrosses for four years. He said his pullets start laying when they are from 5 to 5½ months old, increase to 50 per cent production rapidly, and keep a high rate for a full year.

Last fall he was getting 176 eggs a day from 312 pullets bought from the hatchery about seven months previously.

These incross hybrid laying pullets have a highly inbred ancestry. Parents are result of at least three generations of full brother and sister mating.



Breeding chart shows how four inbred lines are crossed to produce the incross hybrid chicken.

Another flock owner, Mrs. James Daley, DeKalb, a neighbor of the Floits, picked a day's production at random — the 29th day of each month — and followed it through for a 12-month period.

Chicks Cost More

She bought her chicks from the hatchery Mar. 3, 1946. She housed a flock of 476 pullets that fall. Here are her production figures for that day of the month picked at random: Oct. 29, 392; Nov. 29, 353; Mar. 29, 347; July 29, 238; Sept. 29, 187 (moulting period).

Mrs. Daley substantiated the claim that the birds have a high resistance to colds and flu. They do well under adverse conditions, she said, and recover quickly from attacks of disease.

Prices for sexed pullet chicks are almost twice that for the standard breeds. After a look at egg production evidence it seems safe to say that they will produce enough additional eggs to pay for the extra cost.

17 YEARS ON JOB

E. I. Pilchard, state leader of boys 4-H club work, has completed 17 years as superintendent of the junior livestock feeding contest, a national event held each year as part of the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. Pilchard was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1917.

YOUTH LEADER RESIGNS

Lawrence Herbig has resigned as youth assistant for Stephenson county to work in Carroll, Jo Daviess, and Stephenson counties as agricultural engineer for an electric utilities company.

FARM TAXES

Now Highest in Illinois History

By BERT VANDERVLIET, Director IAA Dept. of Taxation

ILLINOIS farm real estate taxes rose an average of 30 cents per acre from 1945 to 1946 — from $1.06 to $1.36 per acre.

This 28 per cent increase to an all-time high in Illinois farm real estate taxes is far above the 12 per cent average increase for the nation as a whole and the 8 per cent average increase for other states in the Midwestern region.

This tax increase, according to figures released by the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was higher than it was in the strong agricultural states of Iowa, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Indiana, and Kansas.

The Illinois increase in farm real estate taxes to an all-time high was exceeded only by Massachusetts and California.

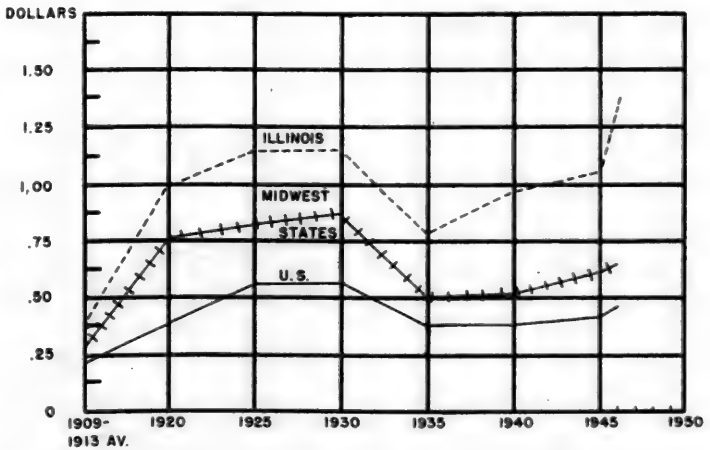
Nation-wide the average increase in the value of farm real estate runs close to the average tax increase, that is approximately 12 per cent. Generally speaking this upward trend in farm real estate taxes is regarded as reasonable. On the other hand, farmers in Illinois are apt to consider a 28 per cent increase in their taxes in one year as anything but reasonable.

The flagrant increase in Illinois may be largely attributed to rural school officials, highway commissioners, and members of county boards who chose to file higher tax levies during 1945. Also, passage of the Butler or 100 per cent tax assessment laws in the 1945 regular session of the Illinois General Assembly, made higher taxes possible from 1945 to 1946 in many rural areas by as much as 60 per cent. In addition, Illinois farmers voted in numerous elections held for the purpose of increasing school tax rates and for the construction of new school buildings. In some counties additional tax levies were voted for increased road and bridge taxes.

The restoration of numerous services rendered by local governments which were cut down during the war also is largely responsible for the increase in property taxes in rural as well as in urban areas. The increased cost of materials and higher wage and salary scales for public employes represents important factors. The chart indicates clearly that a parallel movement occurred in farm real estate taxes following World War I.

(*Continued on page 26*)

REAL ESTATE TAXES PER ACRE IN ILLINOIS, MIDWEST, U. S.



Graph shows how Illinois farm real estate taxes have risen sharply in the past few years. Figures at left show average tax per acre. Midwest states are other than Illinois.

Clip Cows for

By LEW REISNER

Field Editor, IAA RECORD

CLIPPING cows helps to keep milk clean by holding down the bacteria count. Because clean milk heightens quality Illinois dairy co-op are seeking to promote this practice among their farm members.

To learn the latest in clipping technique quality fieldmen from Illinois dairy cooperatives throughout the state attended a special clipping school held recently on the W. A. Rogers farm near Hinsdale in DuPage county.

Clipping has been made far easier with modern electric clippers that do not gouge the cow's hide, the fieldmen learned. Sweating only a little, they trimmed their first cows in less than 15 minutes. An old hand can cut this time in half.

You start on the cow's tail first, the men were told, and then trim the area around the tail bone. The hind quarters come next, starting on the leg just above the hock. The udder is clipped by holding the skin taut and guiding the clipper head carefully.

A strip up the backbone, favorite breeding spot for lice, can also be clipped but this is optional.

Ed Warner, expert cow clipper, sheep shearer, and demonstrator for an equipment company, said any farmer can get the hang of cow clipping. The secret, he said, is to clip in a direction opposite to the way the hair lies on the animal. The skin in front of the clipper head always should be drawn tight.

Clipping makes it easier to keep cows clean and is recommended by colleges of agriculture throughout the Midwest. It is well known that long hair on the flanks, udder and underline provides a clinging place for dirt and filth.

It also improves the looks of an animal, and this, of course, makes them sell better in the sale ring.

Tests made at the University of Wisconsin indicate that the number of bacteria in milk can be reduced by as much as 34 per cent by clipping.

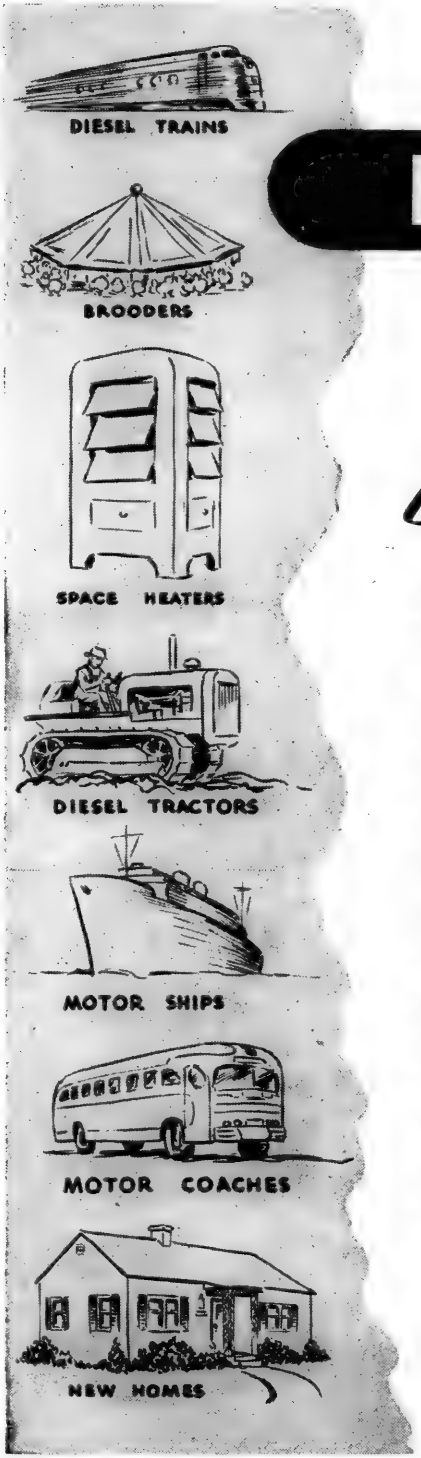
Of even more importance to the average milk producer is the time saved. Since cows keep cleaner after being clipped, particularly during winter months, farmers find they save a few minutes each milking when the udders they clean have been trimmed.

Clipping will not make a millionaire out of every dairymen, even the most ardent supporters of the practice would admit. It does cut the corners a bit and increases the profit margin in dairying, an industry where profit margins are generally narrow.

The clipping demonstration was part of a two day school for the quality fieldmen. The first day they spent learning how to maintain and repair electric milk coolers which are handled by Illinois Milk Producers Supply Company for milk producers.

The electric clipper require little care except periodic oiling. The two removable blades are hollow ground and require special grinding to sharpen.

A special head is manufactured to fit the clipper and can be used to shear sheep.



FUEL OIL?

Listen, Bill—

Bill, I can not fill your furnace oil tank today. But I will put in enough to run you a week or so. I know this situation worries you. That's why I want to talk to you. There just isn't enough burner fuel to give everyone all he wants whenever he wants it. This shortage affects everyone in the industry—not just us alone.

Oil production is now greater than ever before, even greater than during the peak war years. But consumption has increased much more rapidly than production. All this boils down to the cold fact, that today there just isn't enough petroleum products to meet the demand.

However, the situation is not so dark but that we can see an open road ahead. We can get by if every user saves every gallon possible. I'm asking each of my customers to heat only that portion of the house absolutely necessary. Close off all the rest. Keep the daytime temperature of the heated part between 68 to 70° F. Then at night drop the temperature to 60° F. or less. This type of operation may not give the greatest comfort, but it will save between 10 to 15% of the gallonage needed and will give a like saving in your fuel bill.

We've licked bigger problems than this and by working together, we'll lick this one!

Your
Blue Seal Trucksalesman
and
YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU SERVICE CO.
affiliated with
ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO

Clip Cows for

Higher Profits

To start Jud Mason, clips tail. Watching are Fieldmen Seay, Carlinville, Risse, Bloomington.

Hind quarters come next. Lee Shafer, Prairie Farms fieldman, Olney, shows where to start above hocks.

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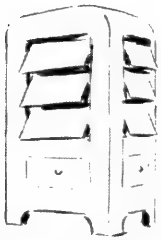
Above: Olney fieldman Taylor trims flank. Below: Fieldman Frederick clips teat udder.

Ed Warner, Chicago, clipper fieldman, trims strip up backbone to help control lice. This is optional.

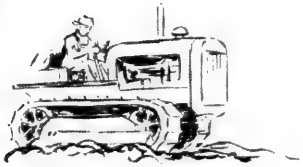
Finishing touches are put on cow by Fieldman Taylor. Clipping saves time in cleaning cows.

DIESEL TRAINS

BROODERS



SPACE HEATERS



DIESEL TRACTORS

MOTOR SHIPS

MOTOR COACHES

NEW HOMES

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Headline illustration shows IAA Director K. T. Smith getting ready to weigh in some of his Hereford calves. They averaged about 600 pounds.

★ ★ ★

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

WHEN the IAA director from the 20th congressional district was born, his aunt who lived with the family was disappointed. Her heart had been set on a baby girl. She even had a name ready — Katherine. But the name didn't fit. All he got was the initial. So if you have wondered about K. T.'s first name, that's the story. He hasn't any. The letter "T" is for Taliaferro, a family name. Down in Greene county he is widely known as "Trot" but that's another story.

In recent years, K. T. Smith has done much for Farm Bureau as a member of the legislative committee and chairman of the public relations committee of the IAA. So perhaps it wasn't such a bad thing after all that his aunt was disappointed.

As director of the 20th district, Smith has represented Mason, Cass, Menard, Brown, Pike, Morgan, Scott, Calhoun, Jersey, and Greene counties since 1934. He is the second oldest director, in point of service, on the IAA board.

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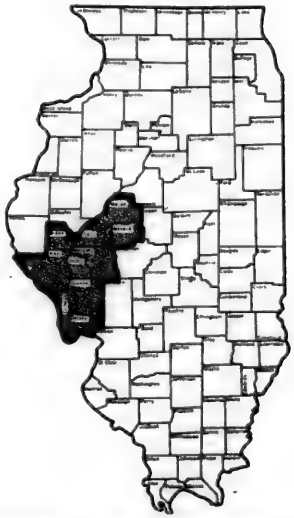

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IAA Offers New Insurance Service To Member Co-ops

TO OFFER counsel and insurance brokerage service to some 390 cooperatives associated with county Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association, a new insurance service has been inaugurated by the IAA.

This service, a branch of the IAA Insurance Service, is known as the Illinois Agricultural Association Insurance Service for Farm Bureau Cooperatives.

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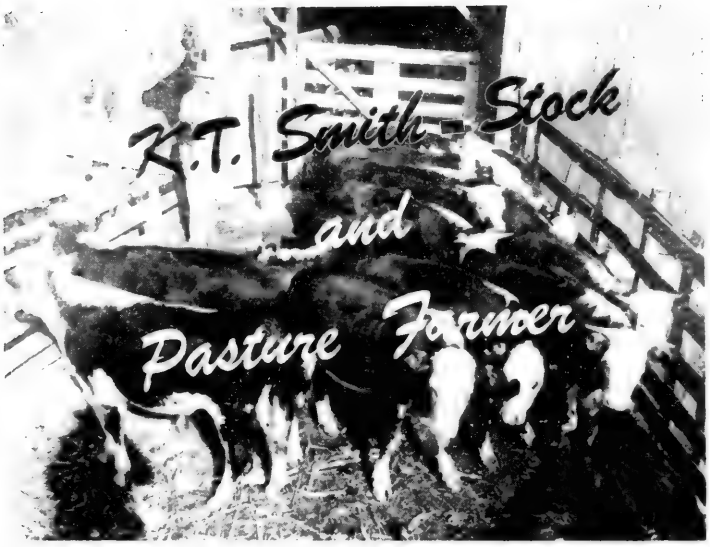

Headline illustration shows IAA Director K. T. Smith getting ready to weigh in some of his Hereford calves. They averaged about 600 pounds.

* * *

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

WHEN the IAA director from the 20th congressional district was born, his aunt who lived with the family was disappointed. Her heart had been set on a baby girl. She even had a name ready — Katherine. But the name didn't fit. All he got was the initial. So if you have wondered about K. T.'s first name, that's the story. He hasn't any. The letter "T" is for Taliaferro, a family name. Down in Greene county he is widely known as Trot" but that's another story.

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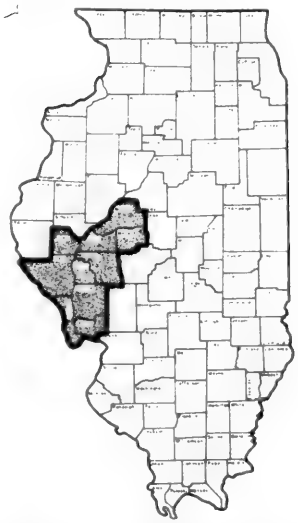

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Paul E. Mathias, Secretary

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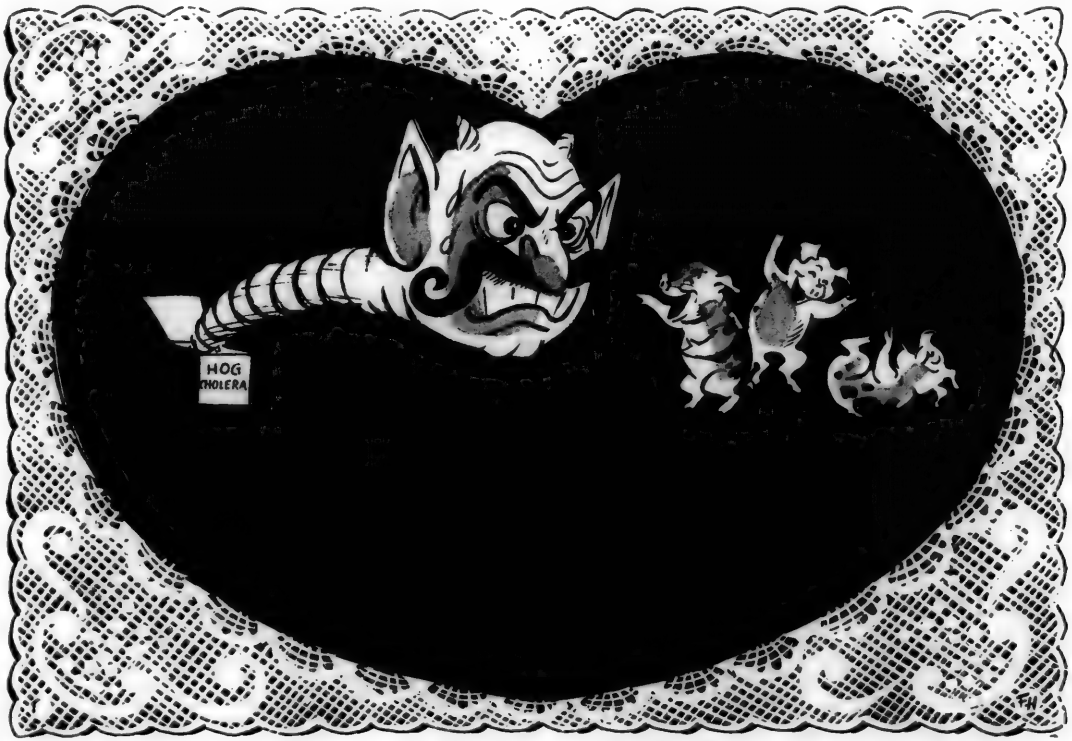

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Trouble Ahead?

WITH the heavy spring work just around the corner, and with dangerous farm equipment repair work starting right now, it is time to remind ourselves of three things: 1) That farming is a highly dangerous business, with over 2000 accidents reported to this company last year. 2) That if your hired man is among those injured on the job this year, you risk having a heavy judgment imposed on you by law. 3) Such a judgement could easily lose for you all the profits you will make this year, and much more.

Many farmers do not realize how extensive their liability is. If you are one, and are not fully covered, have a talk with your Country Mutual Casualty representative today at your Farm Bureau office. Let him show you how little it costs to be safe. Let him show you how much it could cost to be "sorry".

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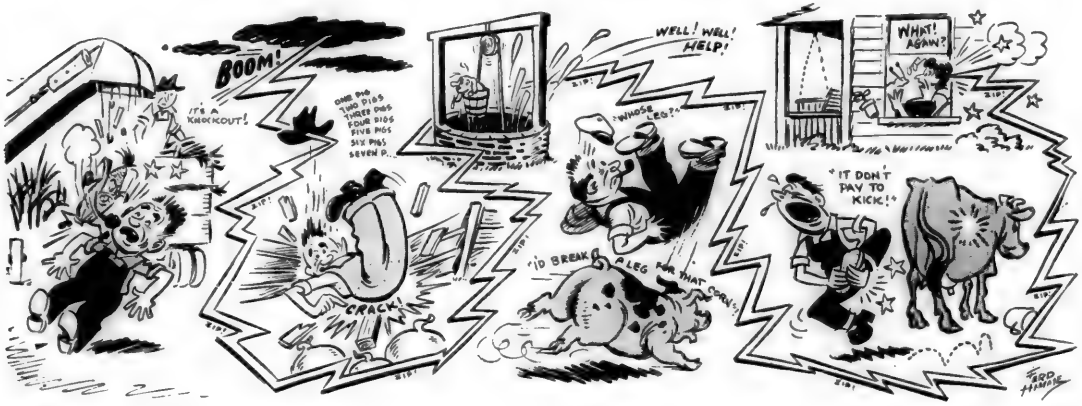

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Speaking of lightning, one old sow demonstrated good "hog sense" when she sought safer quarters for her record litter of 13 pigs by leaving an isolated, much-struck hollow tree where she'd sought temporary housing to give birth to her piggies.

Other accidents include a farmer who tried to rescue a puppy from a well and fell in himself; a man who broke his ankle while chasing a dog away from his sheep; and a boy who punctured his lung on a broken piece of concrete sidewalk.

By W. W. WHITLOCK, Director
IAA Dept. Safety and Public Health

These are just a few of the unusual farm accidents, and true, the law of averages may save you from mishap — provided the "usual" kind doesn't get you first.

Among these more usual accidents, machinery casualties are mounting each year. For instance, it's not unusual at all for 200 or 300 Illinois farmers to be hurt on tractors each year. More often than not it is caused by the operator falling off or overturning the tractor. Reduced speed around corners and avoidance of ditches could easily reduce these accidents to the minimum now enjoyed by cranking casualties which was the leader for several years.

Other machinery accidents in 1947 show combines causing a similar share of accidents as previously. Making adjustments or oiling while machinery is in motion takes a yearly toll of around 50 farmers.

But the mechanical corn picker continues to lead in seasonal machinery casualties. It seems that a couple hundred injured farmers, half of them either killed or permanently disfigured, would be incentive enough for others to use adequate power take-off shields or to simply shut off the power while unclogging the machine.

Lightning accounted for more deaths and injuries last year than for any year in the past decade.

With hunting accidents in 1947 fourfold the 1946 figure, you are again reminded to be wary of the "unloaded gun" and to point a gun only where you intend to shoot.

Shuman Names Three to Rural Doctor Fund Committee

PRESIDENT Charles B. Shuman has announced that Floyd E. Morris, vice-president, Sangamon county, K. T. Smith, Greene, and Lyman Bunting, Edwards, board members, have been appointed to the Medical Education Fund Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

This new committee will help to administer the student loan fund now being established by the Illinois Agricultural Association jointly with the Illinois Medical Society to help needy students through medical school.

This fund will advance $1,000 annually over a period of five years to students admitted to recognized medical schools. They must agree to return and practice general medicine in a town of less than 5,000 population until their loans have been repaid.

Recently elected Kane County Rural Youth officers are, left to right: Mariam Carlson, treasurer; Don McClay, president; Wally Brown, vice pres.; Shirley Theis, secretary; and Dorothy Vanthoumont, editor.

WHY NOT CONSOLIDATE SMALL HIGH SCHOOLS?

(*Continued from page* 10)

high school; we'll lose our trade." The answer is that they will not lose their high school but will have perhaps a few miles away a stronger high school, better equipped and adapted to serve the community.

Farm people have no great stake in the small high school that fails to provide a good agricultural or home economics course, but village people are often less well informed and practical.

Many patrons, including many village people, become ardent basketball fans to the extent that sport to them seems to be the most important function of the high school. They cannot imagine becoming a part of a larger school district including the town several miles down the road which they have always considered an enemy in basketball. The greater efficiency of the larger district means little to them. And the scaling down of per capita costs means little because many of those people pay very little property tax.

Another group has a vested interest in the small high school. This is the school employee who thinks first of personal welfare and second of the boys and girls. Many of these teachers and principals are interested enough in the benefit to the pupils and to the community of the larger school district to be willing to make what sacrifices, if any, are necessary. These teachers and principals have little to fear because they know they have recognized ability in their profession and will be able to render service that will be in demand by a larger school district.

The many advantages under the Community Unit Act passed in the last legislature merit careful consideration by those who would improve our school system. This act makes possible a thorough reorganization job by combining the grade school with the high school under one school board, one supervisor, and one tax rate.

Significantly, Ohio that has done considerable reorganization of school districts in the larger community basis rates above Illinois on most educational yardsticks, particularly in school organization, yet per capita costs there are 25 per cent lower than per capita costs in Illinois. To get our money's worth of education small high schools as well as small grade schools must pool their resources in a larger, more effective administrative and taxing unit.

MISSOURIANS VISIT

To get a look at the Farm Bureau setup in Illinois which they had heard so much about, 13 farmers from Johnson county, Missouri visited the Farm Bureau offices in Logan, Sangamon, and McLean counties in December.

McDONOUGH ASSISTANT

Earle A. Smith, 38, is the new assistant farm adviser and organization director for McDonough county. Smith comes to Macomb from Lincoln where he has been a special insurance agent.

New AFBF Head is Long-Time Hog Farmer

ALLAN B. KLINE, the new president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is a 52-year-old hog farmer from near Vinton, Iowa.

He has been president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation for the past several years and vice president of the American Farm Bureau Federation for two years. Kline helped set up the new International Federation of Agricultural Producers at London in 1946. He represented the AFBF at the IFAP conference at The Hague, Netherlands.

Owner and operator with his son of a 440-acre farm on which his three children were reared, Kline has had considerable experience in both state and national Farm Bureau leadership during the past several years.

Romeo Short, Brinkley, Ark., the AFBF's new vice president, is president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau. He was born in Illinois, reared in Iowa, and has been an Arkansas farmer since 1920. Short has been a member of the AFBF board of directors since 1937. He is a rice, cotton, and livestock farmer.

Short is an able speaker and is recognized as an authority on farm credit. He is a director of Farm Credit Administration's St. Louis district. The Shorts have one son, a student at Oklahoma A & M College.

ONE THOUSAND MEMBERS

Saline County Farm Bureau was 30 years old Oct. 27, 1947, has grown from about 60 charter members to more than 1000.

IAA Director Albert Webb (standing) chats with a group during the AFBF livestock marketing conference at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago. Left to right, seated: Carl O. Johnson, DeKalb county; Charles Hearst, Cedar Falls, Ia.; and R. K. Bliss, Extension Service, Iowa State College.

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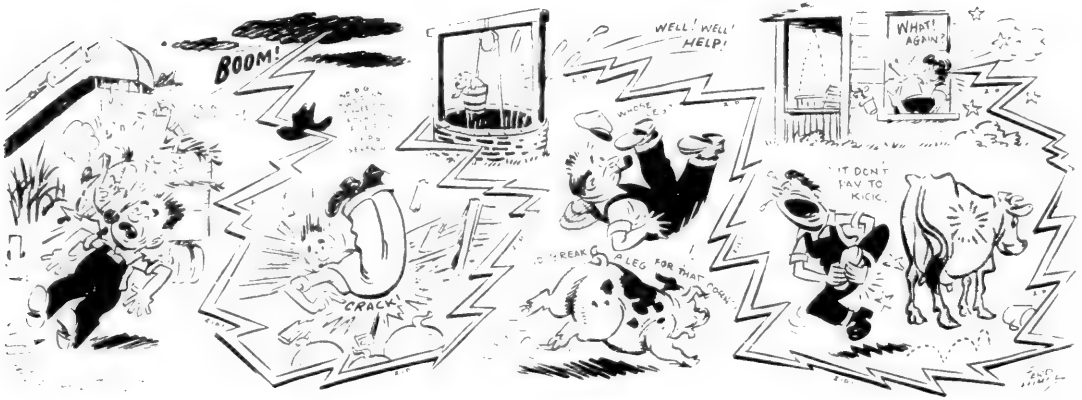

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One Illinois farm wife doesn't believe the old saying that lightning never strikes twice. Last year she was struck near the same window in her home where she was hit 10 years before.

Speaking of lightning, one old sow demonstrated good hog sense when she sought safer quarters for her record litter of 13 pigs by leaving an isolated, much struck hollow tree where she'd sought temporary housing to give birth to her piggies.

Other accidents include a farmer who tried to rescue a puppy from a well and fell in himself; a man who broke his ankle while chasing a dog away from his sheep; and a boy who punctured his lung on a broken piece of concrete sidewalk.

These are just a few of the unusual farm accidents, and true, the law of averages may save you from mishap - - provided the "usual" kind doesn't get you first.

Among these more usual accidents, machinery casualties are mounting each year. For instance, it's not unusual at all for 200 or 300 Illinois farmers to be hurt on tractors each year. More often than not it is caused by the operator falling off or overturning the tractor. Reduced speed around corners and avoidance of ditches could easily reduce these accidents to the minimum now enjoyed by cranking casualties which was the leader for several years.

Other machinery accidents in 1947 show combines causing a similar share of accidents as previously. Making adjustments or oiling while machinery is in motion takes a yearly toll of around 80 farmers.

But the mechanical corn picker continues to lead in seasonal machinery casualties. It seems that a couple hundred injured farmers, half of them either killed or permanently disfigured, would be incentive enough for others to use adequate power take-off shields or to simply shut off the power while unclogging the machine.

Lightning accounted for more deaths and injuries last year than for any year in the past decade.

With hunting accidents in 1947 fourfold the 1946 figure, you are again reminded to be wary of the "unloaded gun" and to point a gun only where you intend to shoot.

Shuman Names Three to Rural Doctor Fund Committee

PRESIDENT Charles B. Shuman has announced that Floyd E. Morris, vice-president, Sangamon county, K. T. Smith, Greene, and Lyman Bunting, Edwards, board members, have been appointed to the Medical Education Fund Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

This new committee will help to administer the student loan fund now being established by the Illinois Agricultural Association jointly with the Illinois Medical Society to help needy students through medical school.

This fund will advance $1,000 annually over a period of five years to students admitted to recognized medical schools. They must agree to return and practice general medicine in a town of less than 5,000 population until their loans have been repaid.

Recently elected Kane County Rural Youth officers are, left to right: Mariam Carlson, treasurer; Don McClay, president; Wally Brown, vice pres.; Shirley Theis, secretary; and Dorothy Vanthoumont, editor.

WHY NOT CONSOLIDATE SMALL HIGH SCHOOLS?

(*Continued from page 10*)

high school; we'll lose our trade." The answer is that they will not lose their high school but will have perhaps a few miles away a stronger high school, better equipped and adapted to serve the community.

Farm people have no great stake in the small high school that fails to provide a good agricultural or home economics course, but village people are often less well informed and practical.

Many patrons, including many village people, become ardent basketball fans to the extent that sport to them seems to be the most important function of the high school. They cannot imagine becoming a part of a larger school district including the town several miles down the road which they have always considered an enemy in basketball. The greater efficiency of the larger district means little to them. And the scaling down of per capita costs means little because many of those people pay very little property tax.

Another group has a vested interest in the small high school. This is the school employee who thinks first of personal welfare and second of the boys and girls. Many of these teachers and principals are interested enough in the benefit to the pupils and to the community of the larger school district to be willing to make what sacrifices, if any, are necessary. These teachers and principals have little to fear because they know they have recognized ability in their profession and will be able to render service that will be in demand by a larger school district.

The many advantages under the Community Unit Act passed in the last legislature merit careful consideration by those who would improve our school system. This act makes possible a thorough reorganization job by combining the grade school with the high school under one school board, one supervisor, and one tax rate.

Significantly, Ohio that has done considerable reorganization of school districts in the larger community basis rates above Illinois on most educational yardsticks, particularly in school organization, yet per capita costs there are 25 per cent lower than per capita costs in Illinois. To get our money's worth of education small high schools as well as small grade schools must pool their resources in a larger, more effective administrative and taxing unit.

MISSOURIANS VISIT

To get a look at the Farm Bureau set up in Illinois which they had heard so much about, 13 farmers from Johnson county, Missouri visited the Farm Bureau offices in Logan, Sangamon, and McLean counties in December.

McDONOUGH ASSISTANT

Earle A. Smith, 38, is the new assistant farm adviser and organization director for McDonough county. Smith comes to Macomb from Lincoln where he has been a special insurance agent.

New AFBF Head is Long-Time Hog Farmer

ALLAN B. KLINE, the new president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is a 52-year-old hog farmer and lawyer from Winterset, Iowa.

He has been president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation for the past several years and vice president of the American Farm Bureau Federation for two years. Kline helped set up the new International Federation of Agricultural Producers at London in 1946. He represented the AFBF at the IFAP conference at The Hague, Netherlands.

Owner and operator with his son of a 440-acre farm on which his three children were reared, Kline has had considerable experience in both state and national Farm Bureau leadership during the past several years.

Romeo Short, Brinkley, Ark., the AFBF's new vice president, is president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau. He was born in Illinois, reared in Iowa, and has [illegible] Arkansas Farmer since 1[illegible]. Short has been a member of the AFBF board of directors since 1[illegible]. He is a [illegible] and livestock farmer.

Short is an [illegible] and organized [illegible] a shorthorn [illegible] sale. He is a director of Farm Credit Administration's St. Louis district. The Shorts have one son, a student at Oklahoma A & M College.

ONE THOUSAND MEMBERS

Saline County Farm Bureau was 30 years old Oct. 27, 1947, has grown from about 60 charter members to more than 1000.

IAA Director Albert Webb (standing) chats with a group during the AFBF livestock marketing conference at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago. Left to right, seated: Carl O. Johnson, DeKalb county; Charles Hearst, Cedar Falls, Ia.; and R. K. Bliss, Extension Service, Iowa State College.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ROADS and DRAINAGE

I HAVE read your article on allotments for roads in the December RECORD. I wonder if it would be possible to get some aid in draining or having Edgar county lay a 12 or 14-inch tile in the roadside to drain some lowlands adjoining that have no other outlet.

The road is gravel and in fair condition except that the water in wet weather, like last spring, flows over the gravel. I own 80 acres on the east side of this road which had three ponds last spring that ruined my chance of raising a crop. I am willing to pay some cash for the privilege to tap a drain if it were there — and I am sure there are other farmers on both sides that would help. Let me know how to proceed to get some help on the project.

Chas. Asher
Edgar County

CHANGE ROAD SYSTEM

I HAVE read the interesting report on the farm-to-market roads appropriations that the IAA has been instrumental in securing for the long suffering farmer.

I believe that this extra help from state funds is just and desirable but I have seen several instances of poor use of these funds due to mismanagement and to the fact that we do not have road engineers in the person of our township commissioners. I believe that it is true of the use of state funds within this county that the resurfacing has been thrown away for the most part on poor and expensive grades. Many of such roads built last year are impassable in wet weather now.

May I suggest that we need a better quality of organization within the county and, possibly, the state, to bring about a wiser use of funds available?

Specifically, I should like to see a state law passed enabling us to set up a county-wide supervision of all roads within the county under one high class graduate engineer who should be either elected by the people every two years or hired by the county board of supervisors on a year to year basis to insure his alertness.

The office of road commissioner would then be abolished in each township and all machinery for road work turned over to use of the said county road engineer.

I see as a result of such a set-up an integrated program instead of the present inefficient, part-time work by township commissioners working within artificial, limited areas. For instances where our township is not able to interest anyone in working the roads because the job is not a full time one, full time workers could be employed by the engineer over the broader expanse of the county. Likewise better machinery could be employed to fuller advantage.

I have talked to innumerable interested people about such a system and I have yet to find one, including county and township officers, who is not enthusiastically in favor of it in this county.

I wonder if our splendid organization, the IAA, will undertake the additional burden at Springfield of putting through such legislation. I am politically naive but believe that some laws for the common good do occasionally get passed, especially when given a good push by our organized farmers.

At any rate, I shall be happy to learn the reaction of your office to the above ideas.

Donald Mackay
Mackay & Mackay, Attys.
Mt. Carroll, Ill.

ELIMINATE COMMISSIONER

I WAS greatly interested in Mr. Mayfield's article in the December issue of the RECORD. I thought he did a good job in calling attention to the large number of administrative districts and officials in Illinois and implying that this host of administrative officials was a barrier to efficiency.

. . . . House Bill 471 does not provide for the consolidated district to function prior to the next general road election in April of 1951. People interested in roads in Pulaski county have decided that it would be wiser to continue to agitate for improved road legislation rather than to attempt to organize a consolidated district at this time knowing that it could not function until 1951. In event that we do not get any better legislation we contemplate operation under House Bill 471 about 1950. We hope that we will have better legislation.

House Bill 727 pertaining to counties under township organization is better in that it provides for the immediate functioning of the consolidated district. It is more satisfactory to me in that it provides a method whereby the voters themselves make the decision.

Both 471 and 727 are defective in my judgment in that they do not provide for the absorption of the present county highway department within the enlarged district. The policy of having two administrative bodies having charge of the same type of roads within a county is as indefensive as the school policy of maintaining a dual school system. I maintain that any good road district requires 3 points, namely:

1. In charge of a trained highway engineer.
2. Has an adequate outfit of road building and maintaining machinery.
3. Has year around paid personnel.

. . . . To my mind an ideal solution of the organization problem of roads would be the passage of legislation for roads similar to House Bill 575 for schools. It would provide for the exclusion of all incorporated urban communities and exempt the state highways. It would provide for the dissolution of all existing road districts and organizations within the county. In event that the election carried it would provide for all of the roads of the county to be under the supervision of the county highway engineer and under the control of the county board. The law should make some provision as to the qualification of the highway engineer. I mean professional qualification. Some provision should be made for an increase of local revenues preferably by local referendum. Under present law most local districts are levying 16.5c per hundred. That won't provide sufficient revenue even with a good organization. The state government should make a substantial contribution. As a means of encouraging a good local organization the contribution should be increased if the local unit met certain standards of efficiency.

J. C. McCormick
Pulaski County

Editor's Note — We have received quite a number of letters inquiring on the subject of rural roads as a result of Mr. Mayfield's article in the December Record. In the March Record he will answer most of the queries in another article.

LIKES RURAL YOUTH

. . . . As a result of the recent Rural Youth short course I know some of the fellows will be steamed up on the ideas of co-ops in marketing, insurance, etc., and while these are all important I get steamed up on the many young people I've had the pleasure of meeting and getting to know.

For instance, while waiting at Swift's cafeteria for dinner last Monday a young man whom I hadn't seen for at least four years came up, grabbed my hand, shook it and started asking about my family and the neighbors just as if he left only yesterday. It took me a few seconds to place his name but we had a nice talk together. He formerly worked near my home and is now a meat cutter in a locker down in the southern part of the state.

Possibly I'm a little older than some of the R. Y.'ers but I can remember when the city kids thought they had it all over the farm boys and girls. Now the situation has changed for they ask "Where do you go for we never see you anymore?" We answer, "Oh, last week we bowled up in Polo, went down to LaSalle county to a formal dance, over to Rock Island to a banquet and next week we entertain the Whiteside kids here in P-town." And they answer something like this, "Gosh you're lucky, all I did was go to two shows." I'll admit home is a good place to be once in a while but if I live to be 60 or 100, die with 10 cents or $100,000, I'll have memories.

Now that I've had the opportunity to attend State Camp, the short course, appear on WLS, be a state committee member, and attend Farm and Home Week, the IAA and AFBF annual meetings, I feel not so much on the receiving end as the giving end of R.Y. work.

I think we can challenge any organization that has young people for its members and whose enrollment is open to almost anyone who cares to attend and still attract men and women who are the best the community has to offer. On the average I think you'll find that they are all leaders in their clubs, churches and community affairs.

Geo. Matthews
Whiteside County

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NEWS and VIEWS

Farm Home IS SOURCE OF STRENGTH AND STABILITY

AS A great source of strength and stability for America, the farm home also can be a source of strength in the world quest for peace. This was the hope expressed by leading farm women attending the 13th annual convention of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The meeting was held in connection with the American Farm Bureau Federation convention in Chicago in December. It attracted several hundred women representing 1,278,000 farm women in every corner of the nation.

Concerned with the uneasy international situation, one of the resolutions approved by the Associated Women heads: "Our concern for the future lies also in the building of a world in which families can live together in peace."

The convention urged farm women to take an active part in their local elections. They also were asked to keep well-informed on all political issues to enable them to distinguish facts from fiction.

Also recommended was further action for the establishment of health and hospital facilities in rural areas easily available to farm people.

On education, the Associated Women said: "There can be no assurance of peace unless all people are well-informed and capable of thinking for themselves."

On the farm home a resolution reads: "It will take many things to make farm homes comfortable." The resolution went on to point out the need for kitchen modernization, and the need for electricity and running water.

Presiding over the Associated Women's convention was Mrs. Roy Weagly of Maryland who said: "There is neither a nation nor a generation so secure that it cannot experience calamity as the result of its own ignoring of the fundamental laws of truth and justice."

Speaking for the AFBF in greeting to the Associated Women, AFBF Secretary Wilfred Shaw said: "You render a great service to the nation by sending fine young farm people to the cities. You women carry the chief responsibility for the social life and welfare of rural areas. Farm women have a broad program of work that men can never do."

Chosen on the basis of outstanding 4-H achievement to represent 45,000 Illinois club members at the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D. C., next June are: Top left, Robert G. Willrett, DeKalb county; top right, Athylin Harris, Pulaski county; bottom left, Meta Keller, La Salle county; and bottom right, Gilbert Blankenship, Kendall county.

The resolutions committee for the 13th annual convention of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation are shown together during the meeting at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago. Left to right: Mrs. Haven Smith, Neb., Midwest; Mrs. Charles DeShazo, Va., South; Mrs. Alfred Lunn, Mass., Northeast; Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Ia., chairman; and Mrs. C. S. Stroh, Colo., West.

The impressive Sunday evening candlelight service which has become a custom with Associated Women was conducted under the direction of the Rev. Clifford Newham of the Covenant Methodist Church, Evanston, Ill. Wilson Mount of Tennessee led the singing and sang a Christmas solo.

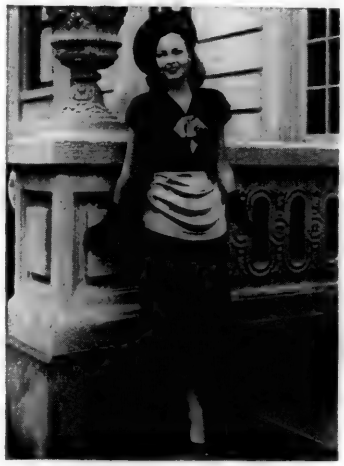
Also presenting a Christmas program of choral music was the International Harvester Company men's chorus of Chicago.

Among the speakers appearing on the Associated Women program were Glenn Bunting of the Central Farmers' Fertilizer Company, formerly research director for the Illinois Farm Supply Company. Bunting spoke on the importance of nutrition in human health and how it can be balanced with proper fertilizers applied to our farms.

Dr. Dorothy Chess spoke on the medical profession as a career for women. She traced the beginnings of women in

for HOMEMAKERS

LONGER SKIRTS



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the medical profession and their struggle for recognition by their male colleagues. Dr. Chess maintained that the future is bright for farm girls in the medical profession especially those who are planning to return to rural areas where doctors are so urgently needed.

The importance of farm women in the eyes of the radio broadcaster was brought to the attention of the women atteending the convention by Dorothy Lewis, president of the National Association of Women Broadcasters. Her subject was "Radio and the Farm Family."

Emily Taft Douglas, former congresswomen from Illinois, told of some of her experiences as a member of Congress and urged more women to take part in politics. She was particularly outspoken in asking support for the Marshall Plan for European recovery.

John Strohm of Woodstock, Ill., spoke on agricultural conditions inside Russia.

One of the most interesting lectures was given by Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, administrative director of the Associated Women and a delegate to the meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World in Holland last fall. Mrs. Sewell illustrated her lecture with kodachrome slides showing her visit in the low countries, France, England and Switzerland.

Honor Two Advisers

MRS. Clara Greaves Sweeney, home adviser in McHenry county, and Deborah Solliday, Macoupin county home adviser, were among the 39 selected from the nation to be honored for outstanding service at the National Home Demonstration Agents conference held recently in Chicago.

Mrs. Sweeney, home adviser in McHenry since 1927, has expanded her program steadily to reach greater numbers of adults and youth and last year reached nearly 1,000 persons in this work.

Miss Solliday has worked as home adviser for 14 years in Livingston, Mason, and Macoupin counties where she has keyed her programs to the needs of her community.

Guard Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

THE early thirties was a period of American history we would like to forget. It was a period of uncertainty, insecurity, unemployment, incredibly low farm prices, farm foreclosures, and unrest.

We who lived through those years hope they never will happen again. But there is no assurance something similar won't return to plague us. No man can tell.

What can we do to ward off some of this feeling of uncertainty about the future? Why not follow the advice contained in the Biblical parable of the seven fat years and the seven lean years? Let's salt away some of those excess dollars in United States Saving Bonds. They'll be there with interest in the years ahead when we may need them most.

HOLIDAY TOUCH

For a Valentine's Day touch to your favorite macaroni and cheese recipe, cut pimiento into thin strips and shape into hearts. Garnish the top of the casserole with the hearts before baking. The pimiento proves delightful flavor contrast as well as decoration.

Mrs. Roy C. Weagly, president of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation lights the large women's candlelight service candle. Looking on are, left to right: Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, administrative director, Associated Women; Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, president of the National Association of Women Broadcasters, who addressed the convention; and Dr. Dorothy Chess, who spoke on "Medicine as a Career for the Farm Girl."

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Guard Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

THE [illegible] A[illegible] leaders [illegible] to [illegible] It was a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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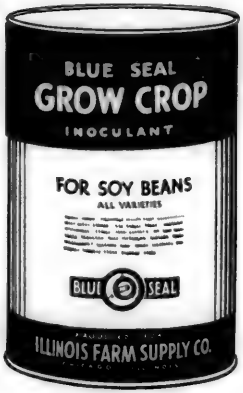

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Buy in April.....SAVE 5%
Buy in May.....Regular Price

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Shuman Names 1948 IAA Standing Committees

PRESIDENT Charles B. Shuman announces the following standing committees appointed from the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association to serve during the year 1948. There are no changes from 1947.

Finance committee: F. E. Morris, Sangamon county, chairman; R. V. McKee, Marshall-Putnam; Milton W. Warren, Piatt.

Organization-information committee: Otto Steffey, Henderson, chairman; John T. Evans, Vermilion; Albert Webb, Franklin.

Public relations committee: K. T. Smith, Greene, chairman; Earl M. Hughes, McHenry; F. E. Morris, Sangamon.

Business service committee: Lyman Bunting, Edwards, chairman; Dan Clarke, Sangamon; Chester McCord, Jasper.

Marketing committee: Homer Curtiss, Jo Daviess, chairman; J. King Eaton, Madison; C. J. Elliott, LaSalle; Edwin Gumm, Knox; E. T. Culnan, Logan.

ILLINOIS FARM TAXES HIGHEST IN HISTORY

(*Continued from page* 13)

The price declines of 1920-21 tended to soften the rising trend, but increases occurred until 1930. Obviously, the rise in farm real estate taxes from 1935-1946 would have been more pronounced, except for the fact that many states adopted sales taxes, state income taxes, etc., during this period, providing substantially increased revenues for both state and local governments.

It should be emphasized again that the recent abrupt rise in Illinois farm real estate taxes from 1945 to 1946 has far exceeded the increase in value of farm property during this period. Most significant, however, is the fact that in Illinois, a constantly increasing proportion of taxes on farm property results from annual payments on long term bond issues. It appears that Illinois farmers might well approach with caution all additional plans which may add to the cost of local government. The history of Illinois property taxes is sufficient to show that when and if farm incomes are drastically cut, the cost of local government may not decline correspondingly.

A sale of heifer calves for the benefit of Future Farmers and 4-H youngsters will be held Saturday, Feb. 28 in the stock pavilion on the campus at Normal. All calves offered will be Bang's and TB free.

Prognosticator

We chuckle at the legend of the ground hog and his shadow, yet he is wiser than some of us. It matters little to him whether his prediction is right or wrong, and he gets a lot of publicity. A far more serious prognostication is made by the farmer who surveys his farmstead and thinks, "I'll have no fires this year, so I'll carry no insurance." A really wise farmer takes every possible precaution against fire, it's true. But in addition to this "ounce of prevention," he also makes sure that the "pound of cure" will be there if an unavoidable fire breaks out. This year, when the ground hog stumbles out to see his shadow, let him remind you to stop and see your Country Mutual Fire Company representative at your Farm Bureau office. Let him build you a real fire protection program at minimum cost.

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"FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS"

Whenever a family sized farm unit fails, there is a loss not just to the farmer and his family and his community. All agriculture loses when one farm family fails. For the family sized, owner-operated farm is the heart of agriculture, and conditions that cause one farm failure can cause an epidemic of farm failures. Your Farm Bureau, through its many services — legislative, insurance, research, education, cooperative buying and selling — through its every effort is working to make farming an attractive, stable business, to make farm ownership something within reach of every young man. Farm Bureau is helping our generation; the next generation will need it even more. So get your neighbor to enlist in this cause.

"Ask Not For Whom The Bell Tolls; It Tolls For Thee."

— Donne

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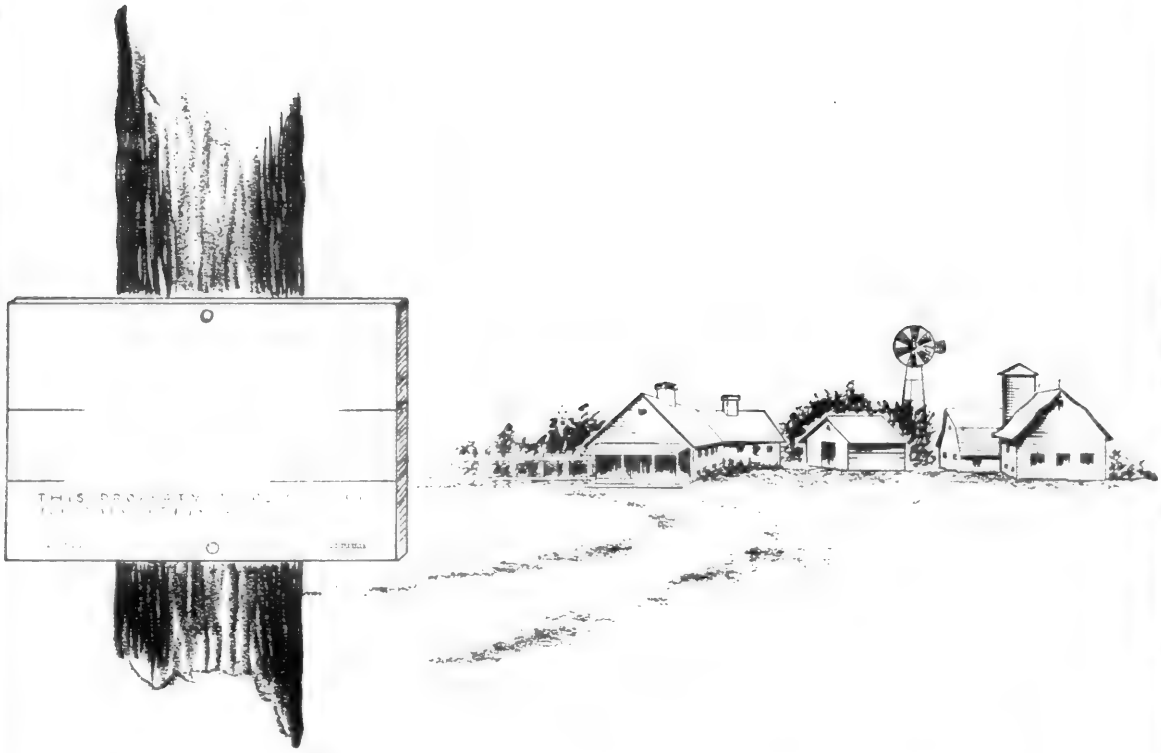
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION



Whenever a family sized farm unit fails, there is a loss not just to the farmer and his family and his community. All agriculture loses when one farm family fails. For the family sized, owner-operated farm is the heart of agriculture, and conditions that cause one farm failure can cause an epidemic of farm failures. Your Farm Bureau, through its many services — legislative, insurance, research, education, cooperative buying and selling — through its every effort is working to make farming an attractive, stable business, to make farm ownership something within reach of every young man. Farm Bureau is helping our generation; the next generation will need it even more. So get your neighbor to enlist in this cause.

"Ask Not For Whom The Bell Tolls; It Tolls For Thee."

— *Donne*

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RECORD

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

MARCH 1948

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

WHEN YOU STEP OUT...

... LIFE INSURANCE STEPS IN

MAXIMUM PROTECTION — MINIMUM COST

It is not a pleasant thought, but an empty CHAIR at the head of the table can quickly mean a bare table. With long years stretching ahead in which children must be fed and clothed and housed and educated, it is wise to give serious thought to expanding your family's insurance protection NOW.

Your friendly Country Life insurance representative will help you figure how much money your family would need for security. And he will show you how to get this security at a low cost. There is no obligation to buy. But you have a duty to your family to investigate. Do it NOW.

Country Life INSURANCE COMPANY

When *You* Step *OUT*, let *Life Insurance* Step *IN!*

SEE YOUR FRIENDLY COUNTRY LIFE REPRESENTATIVE

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

IT'S A FREE COUNTRY

By President Charles B. Shuman

IN Hitler's Germany, everyone of legal age went to the polls to vote on election day. Of course, there was only one party to vote for but the secret police made sure that a ballot was marked by each citizen. Yes, this is a free country and the police will not force you to vote in the primary election on April 13. In fact, at least two-thirds of the eligible voters in Illinois will probably be "too busy" to fulfill this prime essential to good citizenship.

Is it any wonder that we hear rumors of "deals" between party leaders or that the party machine designates a "slate"? These schemes would not even be attempted if all of us were expected to appear at the polls. People sometimes lose their freedom by force of arms, but more often lack of interest in their own government results in dictatorship.

Organized farmers have both a responsibility and an opportunity in this election year. Many of the candidates for office are proven friends of agriculture. They have not been afraid to stand up and be counted on controversial issues. It is our responsibility to actively support those candidates who have proven by their courageous and independent action that they understand and appreciate our problems. Examine the voting records of your congressmen and members of the legislature as published in this issue of the RECORD.

The Taft-Hartley labor law was aggressively supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association in Congress. Other organized groups are now using every means to defeat those congressmen who voted for this measure. Illinois farmers will not miss this opportunity to express their appreciation for a job well done.

The campaign period just before the primary election is the best time to contact candidates for public office with suggestions for their future guidance. Farmers should take advantage of this opportunity to become acquainted with all candidates. The legislative program of your organization is of assistance to candidates for public office because it represents a united voice for agriculture. We have urged farmers to support those candidates who have demonstrated their appreciation and respect for this voice of agriculture, rather than attempting to secure pledges to vote for certain measures.

In this connection, I want to call attention to the efforts now being made by several urban organizations to obtain definite commitments from candidates for the legislature. A serious attempt will be made to obtain a large portion of state sales tax revenue for the exclusive use of city governments.

I hope that every aspirant for state office will read and ponder well the action of the voting delegates at the last annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association. It reads in part as follows: "The sales tax is paid by all citizens, not merely by those living within the corporate limits of cities. It would be unfair to pay over to cities, taxes which have been paid by all citizens, many of whom reside outside the corporate limits of a city. We oppose the distribution of state sales tax funds to cities for local governmental purposes."

Yes, this is a free country. May we all help keep it that way by voting at the polls on election day, April 13, each in accordance with his own best judgment and information.

MARCH, 1948 • VOLUME 26, NUMBER 3

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OFFICERS and BOARD OF DIRECTORS (By Congressional Districts)

President, Charles B. Shuman ..... Sullivan
Vice-President, Floyd E. Morris ..... Buffalo
Secretary, Paul E. Mathias ..... Hinsdale
Field Sec., Geo. E. Metzger ..... Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles ..... Bloomington
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General Counsel, Donald Kirkpatrick ..... Chicago

1st to 11th ..... Earl M. Hughes, Woodstock
12th ..... C. J. Elliott, Streator
13th ..... Homer Curtiss, Stockton
14th ..... Otto Steffey, Stronghurst
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24th ..... Lymen Bunting, Ellery
25th ..... Albert Webb, Ewing

Editor, Creston Foster. Ass't. Editor, James C. Thomsen. Field Editor, Lewis A. Reisner.

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DeKalb, home of Farm Bureau, signed 143 in a county that already had 300 more members than farms. In Marion county one worker, Eugene Shufeldt, signed 31 by himself.

Volunteers in Jefferson county set a new kind of record. Each of the 63 workers signed at least one new member. Other results: Hancock, 117 new members; Hamilton, 46; Ford, 93; Richland, 98; Will, 158, and Marion, 109.

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These counties are: Whiteside, Henry, and Mercer. Mercer is also buying for the south and Whiteside for the north half of Rock Island county. The yards are located at Erie, Cambridge, and Aledo.

Bert Horan, Mercer county farmer and one of the organizers of the Aledo Livestock Marketing Association, pretty well summed up the success of all three yards.

"I have talked with a good many farmers around here," he said, "and have yet to hear one say we haven't raised the price by at least 35 to 50 cents a hundred." Farmers interviewed at Erie and Cambridge said: "Yes, at least 50 cents. And more, too, on the poorer grades."

"We've been lucky at Aledo all around," Horan continued. "We didn't think we'd buy as many hogs as we have our first three months." He said at least 12 buyers were competing with the co-op for hogs in their territory.

These new associations are adding daily to the volume being handled by the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, the state sales agency. Volume builds success. This is particularly true in the field of marketing cooperatives.

All three marketing points have been attacked by competing interests. One commission house, the Hafner Nixon Company, 702 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, sent pamphlets to rural boxholders in each of the counties. The pamphlet attacked the newly organized cooperatives as a part of a "most daring scheme to doom to destruction the Chicago hog market."

"The practice of packers in buying hogs in the country direct from farmers . . . . now pales in significance when compared with the new scheme now being sponsored by the farmers themselves," the pamphlet warns.

Farmers at each of the three yards said they have received the pamphlets. They felt that few would be taken in by them. Emery Gregory, manager of the Cambridge yards, said that he believed they helped to advertise the yards since every farmer got one. Gregory alleged he was more or less misrepresented in the pamphlet.

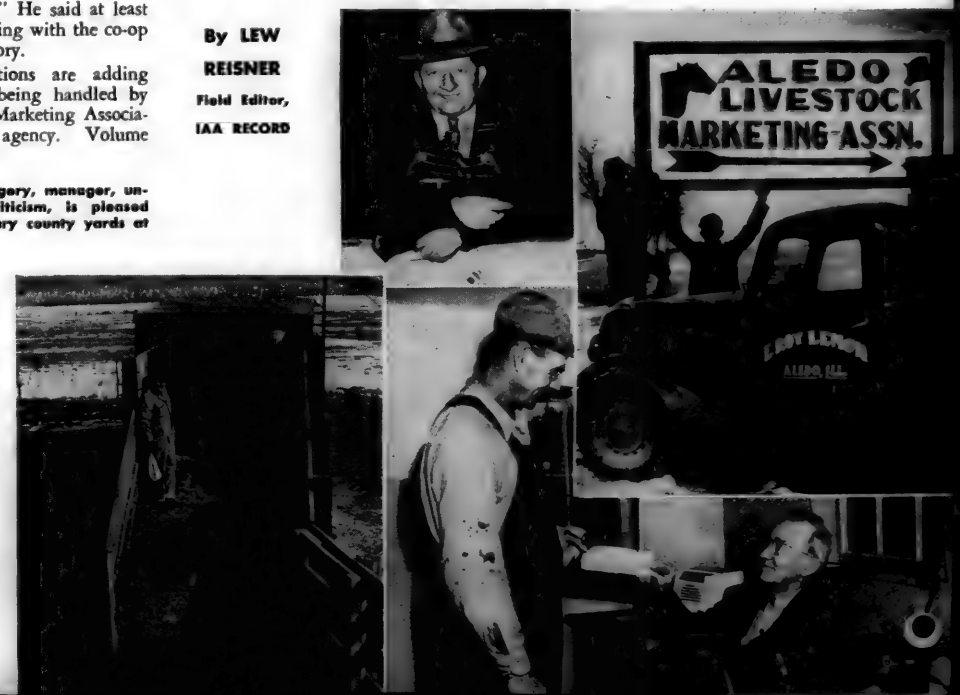
Mercer county in its first three months of operation during October, November, and December, handled 8,604 hogs. Before the cooperative was organized an estimated 90 per cent of the hogs were being sold direct. This would refute the arguments that the cooperative was ruining the hog market.

The office, pens, unloading chutes, and unloading pens and scales cost about $7,000, Horan said. Like all the yards associated with Illinois Livestock they buy from Monday through Friday and until 12 noon of each day. They have set as their 1948 goal the marketing of 50,000 hogs.

The yards at Cambridge have been open since Nov. 3 and volume jumped from 3,425 hogs in November to 6,699 for December.

At Erie in Whiteside county the cooperative started buying Jan. 7 and has been averaging more than 100 hogs a day. Their yards were remodeled but their office building and scales are new. In all, improvements cost between $4,000 and $4,500. Whiteside was the 15th Illinois county to organize.

Farmers can now sell through this expanding marketing service at yards in these cities: Bloomington, Champaign, Decatur, Danville, Shelbyville, Paris, Effingham, Stronghurst, Aledo, Bluffs, Rushville, Cambridge, Erie, Quincy, Elvaston, Freeport, and Lena.



Upper left. Emery Gregory, manager, undaunted by outside criticism, is pleased with success of the Henry county yards at Cambridge. Upper right. Bert Horan, president of the Aledo Livestock Marketing Association, and Roy Lemon, right, supporting sign, worked hard to insure success of Aledo yards. Lower left. Emmett Crandall (right) drives his hogs down chute at Erie yards as Fred Hayen, trucker, and Ansell Nesbitt, manager, stand by. Lower right, Homer McMullen, right, bookkeeper, hands Julius Decker first check written by yards at Cambridge on their opening day.

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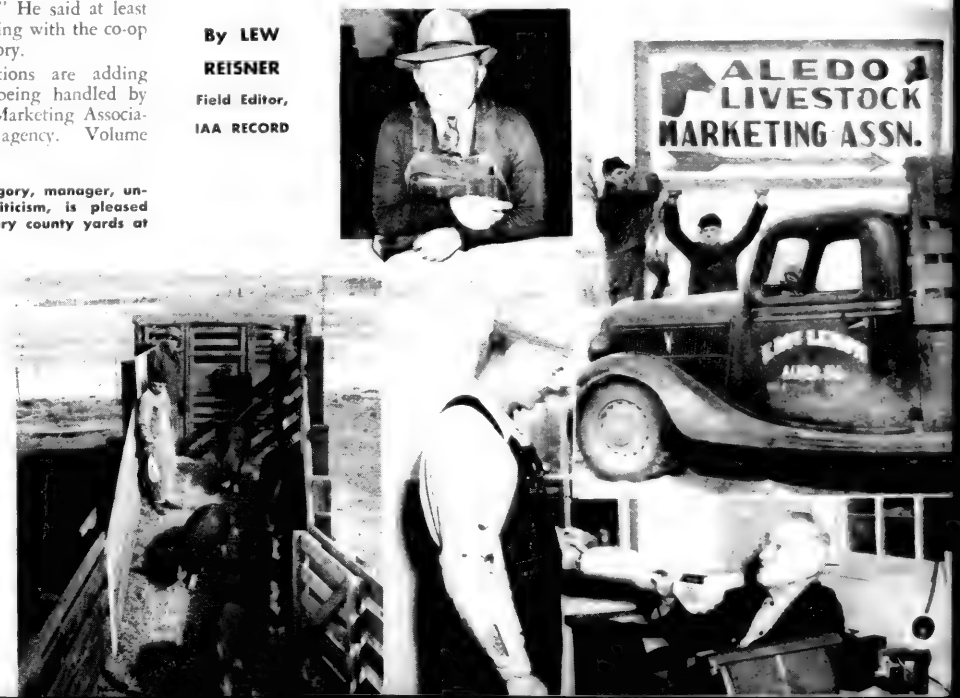

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Here are the Voting Records of Issues Affecting Farmers..

X Are Your Representatives Interested In the Welfare of Agriculture? X

IN ACCORDANCE with action taken by the voting delegates of Illinois Agricultural Association at an annual meeting several years ago, the Board of Directors has authorized and directed the publication of the following statement, together with the records of the members of the 65th General Assembly, as determined by their votes and general attitude on matters of important legislation directly affecting farmers as supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The Association was interested in and took a position upon numerous measures of interest to agriculture in the 1947 session. These included the appropriation of $15,000,000 of state funds for local township and road district roads, school reorganization, state support for schools, permissive township and road district consolidation measures, property tax limitations, weed and seed law revisions and other matters.

For the most part, the legislation favored by the Association was enacted. The appropriations for the veterinary college and the home economics' building at the University of Illinois were not passed and did not reach a roll call vote. Many of the measures of major interest received the unanimous support of the members voting in each house of the legislature.

On other major agricultural measures very few negative votes were cast and none of these votes in opposition to the Association's position were cast by members from downstate. This resulted in part from the fact that by the time the bills reached roll call stage they had been amended until they were generally satisfactory. The Association opposed some of the amendments adopted but the amendments were not adopted by roll call vote.

For instance, the Association sought an appropriation of $20,000,000 from state funds for local roads. This appropriation was reduced to $15,000,000 in the senate but there was no official roll call upon the amendment reducing the appropriation. In view of this peculiar situation, this report is weighted heavily by the general attitude of members toward, and the support given the legislative program of the Association, including support in committees as well as on the floor of the legislature.

VOTE IN THE PRIMARIES APRIL 13

In line with its long-established policy, the Illinois Agricultural Association publishes herewith the voting records of members of the Illinois General Assembly.

Many of these legislators are candidates for office in the primaries on April 13. The Association urges its members to study carefully the information published in this issue of the Record and to actively support for nomination and election those representatives who, by their records, have proved themselves worthy of confidence of farmers.

Farm people represent only a minority of the population. Only through their united action at the polls, wherein they place the interests of agriculture above parties and personalities, can they hope to maintain fair representation in lawmaking bodies.

Basis of Report

This report is based entirely upon the legislator's record and attitude as observed in Springfield. The Association has not given and obviously cannot be aware of, or give consideration to, the record or attitude upon local problems which may affect the voters' decision.

The first column of the report tabulated below lists the number of regular sessions of the General Assembly during which the respective members have served. The second column carries the legislative record of the legislators as determined by their votes on agricultural legislation during the last regular session, together with their general attitude on legislation supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association throughout their terms of service.

Ratings Used

A member, to receive a rating of "Excellent" must not only have a satisfactory voting record, but his general attitude in recent legislative sessions must have been generally recognized as actively supporting the Illinois Agricultural Association's legislative program. To achieve an "Excellent" record a member must also have served more than one two-year legislative period and must have taken a favorable position on highly controversial legislative proposals.

First term members, to secure a "Very Good" rating, must have a satisfactory voting record and must have actively supported the Illinois Agricultural Association's legislative program. This rating is the highest given any first term member.

In accordance with the directions given by the delegates of the Illinois Agricultural Association, members of the Association are advised that all members of the present General Assembly seeking re-election who are rated as "Excellent" or "Very Good" are entitled to support by all members and friends of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the coming primary and general election.

The records of members rated as "Good" are worthy of careful consideration in comparison with the qualifications of new candidates seeking office.

Your State Legislators on

★ Records of Members of the Illinois General Assembly ★

Members by Senatorial Districts	No. of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record on Important Agricultural Measures
7th District (Outlying Cook County)		
Sen. Bidwill	5	Excellent
Rep. Van der Vries	7	Excellent
Rep. Reich	1	Very Good
Rep. McGrath	9	Very Good
8th District (Boone, Lake and McHenry)		
Sen. Paddock	10	Excellent
Rep. Keller	6	Excellent
Rep. Kelsey	5	Excellent
Rep. Bolger	9	Excellent
10th District (Ogle and Winnebago)		
Sen. Baker	15	Excellent
Rep. Hunter, David	13	Excellent
Rep. White	2	Excellent
Rep. Hunter, Edw. C.	4	Excellent
12th District (Carroll, JoDaviess and Stephenson)		
Sen. Laughlin	7	Excellent
Rep. Burt	2	Excellent
Rep. Stransky	6	Excellent
Rep. Morris	1	Very Good
14th District (Kane and Kendall)		
Sen. Little	2	Excellent
Rep. Peffers	5	Excellent
Rep. Lauter	2	Excellent
Rep. Schuler	5	Excellent
16th District (Livingston Marshall, Putnam and Woodford)		
Sen. Lantz	17	Excellent
Rep. Bruer	12	Excellent
Rep. Carpenter	5	Excellent
Rep. Lannon	2	Excellent
18th District (Peoria)		
Sen. Trager	2	Excellent
Rep. Grebe	5	Excellent
Rep. Crowley	9	Very Good
Rep. Carrigan	1	Very Good
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois and Kankakee)		
Sen. McBroom	4	Excellent
Rep. Topping	7	Excellent
Rep. Kamp	1	Very Good
Rep. Shapiro	1	Very Good
22nd District (Edgar and Vermilion)		
Sen. Luckey (Deceased)		
Rep. Walker	3	Excellent
Rep. Wayland	1	Very Good
Rep. Edwards	8	Excellent
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie and Piatt)		
Sen. Peters	7	Excellent
Rep. Dillavou	4	Excellent
Rep. Clabaugh	5	Excellent
Rep. Simpson	1	Very Good
26th District (Ford and McLean)		
Sen. Cash	4	Excellent
Rep. Caton	6	Excellent
Rep. Rhodes	5	Excellent
Rep. Kane	2	Excellent
28th District (DeWitt, Logan and Macon)		
Sen. Rotz	2	Excellent
Rep. Harris, H. B.	3	Excellent
Rep. Dimeen	7	Excellent
Rep. Ferguson	1	Very Good
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler and Tazewell)		
Sen. Lohmann	13	Excellent
Rep. Allison	7	Excellent
Rep. Burnsmier	3	Excellent
Rep. Ratcliffe	1	Very Good
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough and Warren)		
Sen. Downing	7	Excellent
Rep. Schaumleffel	5	Excellent
Rep. Robbins	12	Excellent
Rep. Salisbury	4	Excellent
33rd District (Henderson, Mercer and Rock Island)		
Sen. Carpentier	5	Excellent
Rep. Searle	10	Excellent
Rep. McCaskrin	1	Very Good
Rep. Smith, Ora	6	Excellent
34th District (Clark, Coles and Douglas)		
Sen. Lyons	4	Excellent
Rep. Lewis	4	Excellent
Rep. Lollar	1	Very Good
Rep. Frazier	2	Excellent
35th District (DeKalb, Lee and Whiteside)		
Sen. Collins	9	Excellent
Rep. Brydia	5	Excellent
Rep. Prescott	2	Very Good
Rep. Considine	1	Good
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike and Scott)		
Sen. Dick	3	Very Good
Rep. Scarborough (deceased)		
Rep. Ihnen	1	Very Good
Rep. Gibbs	6	Excellent
37th District (Bureau, Henry and Stark)		
Sen. Rennick	13	Excellent
Rep. Nowlan	3	(Absent, not recorded — attitude very good)
Rep. Chapman	2	Excellent
Rep. Knauf	7	Excellent
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin and Montgomery)		
Sen. Miller, Rice W.	3	Very Good
Rep. Robison	4	Excellent
Rep. Fellis	3	Excellent
Rep. Schaefer	1	Very Good
39th District (LaSalle)		
Sen. Benson	14	Excellent
Rep. Hart	3	Excellent
Rep Smith, J. Ward	5	Excellent
Rep. Dimond	1	Very Good
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette and Shelby)		
Sen. Fribley	7	Excellent
Rep. Walker	4	Excellent
Rep. Hunter, C. C.	2	Excellent
Rep. Preihs	2	Very Good
41st District (DuPage and Will)		
Sen. Barr	23	Excellent
Rep. O'Neill	12	Excellent
Rep. Wood	6	Excellent
Rep. Downey	2	Very Good
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham and Marion)		
Sen. Oldfield	2	Very Good
Rep. Branson	12	Excellent
Rep. Siemer	1	Very Good
Rep. Taylor	3	Excellent
43rd District (Fulton and Knox)		
Sen. Thompson	3	Excellent
Rep. Cutler	11	Excellent
Rep. Peel	2	Excellent
Rep. Ray	4	Excellent
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph and Washington)		
Sen. Crissenberry	7	Excellent
Rep. Thornton	6	Excellent
Rep. McDonald	4	Very Good
Rep. Brands	7	Excellent
45th District (Morgan and Sangamon)		
Sen. Giffin	3	Excellent
Rep. Green, Hugh	8	Excellent
Rep. Horsley	1	Very Good
Rep. Sullivan	7	Excellent
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland and Wayne)		
Sen. Broyles	3	Excellent
Rep. Samford	3	Excellent
Rep. Travers	2	Excellent
Rep. Lee, Clyde	4	Excellent
47th District (Bond and Madison)		
Sen. Mueller	4	Excellent
Rep. Hodge	1	Very Good
Rep. Harris	6	Very Good
Rep. Kennedy	1	Very Good
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash and White)		
Sen. Armstrong	4	Excellent
Rep. Stanley	3	Excellent
Rep. Green, Herschel	1	Very Good
Rep. Karber	1	Very Good
49th District (St. Clair)		
Sen. Thomas	3	Excellent
Rep. Miller, O. L.	3	Excellent
Rep. McRoberts	1	Very Good
Rep. Holten	16	Excellent
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union and Williamson)		
Sen. Butler, Homer	3	Excellent
Rep. McClintock	1	Very Good
Rep. Miller, J. E.	2	Excellent
Rep. Choate	1	Very Good
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope and Saline)		
Sen. Van Hooser	4	Excellent
Rep. Westbrook	3	Excellent
Rep. Verhines	1	Very Good
Rep. Powell	9	Excellent

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5. Sabath	Nay	Nay
6. O'Brien	Nay	Nay
7. Owens	Yea	Yea
8. Gordon	Nay	Nay
9. Twyman	Nay	Yea
10. Church	Yea	Yea
11. Reed	Yea	Yea
12. Mason	Yea	Yea
13. Allen	Yea	Yea
14. Johnson	Yea	Yea
15. Chiperfield	Yea	Yea
16. Dirksen	Yea	Yea
17. Arends	Yea	Yea
18. Jenison	Yea	Yea
19. McMillen	Yea	Yea
20. Simpson	Yea	Yea
21. Howell	Yea	Yea
22. Price	Nay	Nay
23. Vursell	Yea	Yea
24. Clippinger	Yea	Yea
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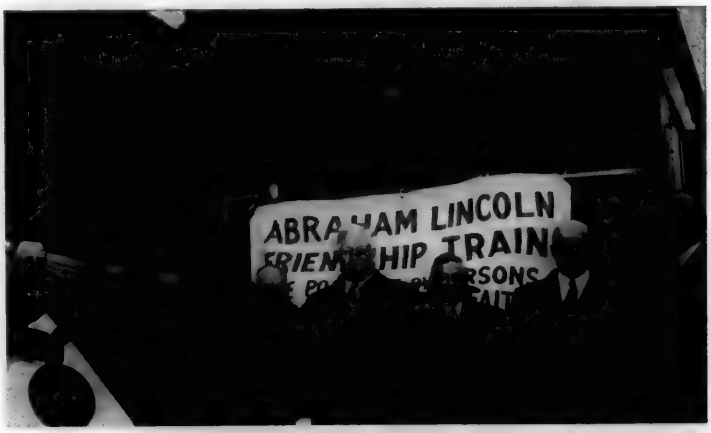

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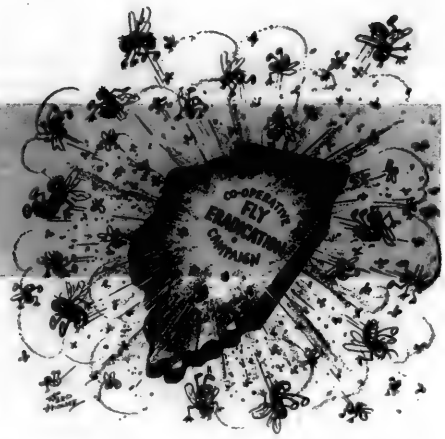
ILLINOIS FLIES

Doomed



FARM and civic groups under the direction of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Extension Service of the University of Illinois are planning a large-scale campaign to rid the state of flies.

The drive to eliminate this disease-carrying pest is expected to be well underway by late spring, according to George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary, who will direct the campaign for the IAA.

The plan calls for the use of large quantities of the deadly fly-killer DDT to be dusted and sprayed where flies are likely to breed or appear in large numbers. To get the greatest possible results from the DDT used, the war will be waged against flies about the same time throughout the state.

Farm people who have been requested in particular to lend their support to the campaign include the farm adviser, home adviser, AAA chairman, soil conservationist, Farm Bureau board and organization director, dairy interests, milk inspector, vocational agriculture teacher, and any other interested groups.

City people who may be asked to cooperate include the health officer, veterinarian, doctor, sanitary engineer, mayor, newspaper editor, radio manager, druggist, scout leader, and representatives of Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, American Legion, VFW, chamber of commerce, and women's clubs.

Fly eradication of course would bog down without the help of the individual. Only through the cooperation of everyone in the state can it succeed. For this reason, you are asked to get ready to go into action with DDT at the word from your leaders.

This is a job for every family, rural and urban. You will be asked to clean up all areas where flies may breed around your home. Garbage containers should be treated once a month with DDT for best results. Porches where flies roost should be sprayed. Another effective fly killer is the screen door and window painted with a five per cent DDT solution once a month. Outdoor toilets should be sprayed outside and inside once a month.

Leaders have been asked to set an example by spraying their own buildings, premises and treating their own livestock. They also have been asked to explain to the people of their neighborhoods the worth of the campaign for its sanitary value, elimination of a nuisance and a disease carrier, and its dollar value in contented livestock and dairy cattle.

What can the individual farmer do to help rid the state of flies?

Here are a few suggestions: Haul manure twice weekly to the fields. Handle all fly breeding material such as garbage, rotting straw, etc., as you would manure.

Apply DDT to all surfaces where flies roost including barn ceilings, wall cords, supports, stanchions, building entrances, sheds, feeding pens, board fences, barns, chicken houses, pig pens and outdoor toilets. Farm animals also should be sprayed periodically.

County meetings for last minute instructions and kick-off pep talks are expected to be held throughout the state the last two weeks in April. The first two weeks in April, public demonstrations will be held to explain the use and effectiveness of equipment and show what can be accomplished by spraying.

During the last two weeks of May, every effort will be made to eliminate all fly-breeding places. During this

(*Continued on page* 19)

FRONT COVER

NO picture study of our state would be complete without a view of Chicago, the nation's second largest city and greatest inland port. This is the tenth of our series of cover pictures of historic and picturesque Illinois.

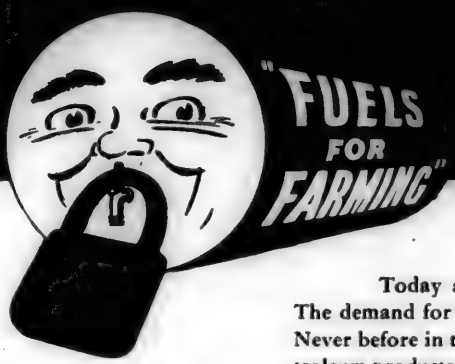
This month's cover shows the double-decked Michigan Avenue bridge over the Chicago river at the site of Fort Dearborn where the city was founded. The bridge connects the downtown shopping district with the near north side business area in which the Illinois Agricultural Association offices are situated. The IAA offices lie two blocks west of the north end of Michigan Avenue seen in picture.

White structure at left is the Wrigley Building. In left foreground is the London Guaranty Building. Light colored building on right is the Sheraton Hotel, formerly the Medinah Club. Next to it is the Tribune Tower, and in right foreground is the 333 North Michigan Avenue Building.

Don't Squander a Drop!

SAVE!

TO PUT IN YOUR CROP!



Today an emergency exists in petroleum fuels. The demand for these fuels exceeds all possible supplies. Never before in the nation's history have we produced petroleum products in such great volume—production greatly exceeds even the peak war years. However, demand has been growing even faster than production. As a result there just will not be all the fuel wanted by everybody whenever they may want it.

Your company is doing its best to obtain adequate supplies to meet your farming needs and will continue to serve you to the best of its ability. Your petroleum salesman hopes to supply you with an amount of "farming fuel" equal to that of last year. Unless you save it for that purpose, both you and your salesman may be embarrassed in the middle of the spring planting season.

We sincerely urge you to:

1. Accept early deliveries of your spring allotments and *save them* for the *farming season.* They are your "*Fuels for Farming.*"
2. Save every gallon of motor fuel possible for *farming purposes.*
3. Use every means to *increase the efficiency* of your farming motors.
4. Avoid waste in any form.

Conservation seems to be the most practical means farmers can use to aid in solving this problem. Farmers must conserve fuel if they are to have the gallonage so vital in present day farming operations. If everyone "conserves a little," there may be "enough for all."

This messsge is presented in behalf of 104 Farm Bureau Type Cooperatives that are members of

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 S. DEARBORN ST. • CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

Chatting together during Farm and Home Week are AFBF President Allan B. Kline, IAA President Charles B. Shuman, Dean H. P. Rusk, and Fred Meers, president of the Champaign County Farm Bureau. Right: A natural gas-burning tractor attracted large crowds during Farm and Home Week.

FARMERS URGED:

"BE CAUTIOUS"

FARMERS were advised by Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, to "act as if farm prices were going down further." Kline's warning, spoken at Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois last month, came as grain prices tumbled the legal limit several successive days.

Kline advised farmers that "now is the time to reduce inventories to the limit without drastic cuts in crop production in 1948, and don't" he said, "borrow money now with the intention of paying it back in 1956."

Farm economists on the program were unanimous in pointing out that going heavily into debt now is extremely hazardous and an invitation to disaster.

About 5,000 persons attended the week-long sessions of the College of Agriculture's 47th annual Farm and Home Week and heard a wide variety of talks on all phases of farm living and farm operation.

L. J. Norton, professor of agricultural economics at the university, pointed out that the harvesting of grain next fall will make greater amounts of food available all over the world. With this situation in prospect, he said, prices are likely to be lower even before the crops are harvested.

"If we have normal grain crops next year," Norton said, "livestock feeding ratios will be more favorable in the winter of 1948-49 than they are this winter. It is a question whether Illinois farmers are showing good judgment in reducing their sows to farrow in the spring of 1948 by 13 per cent as they are reported to be planning."

Farmers were much concerned about the steady price drop during Farm and Home Week and were constantly inquiring about the market situation. Asked if the slump in prices would affect their farming operations, most said it would scarcely affect them at all. Most of those asked said they planned to plant large crop acreages as in the past several years.

Said George Huffman, Cass county: "I don't quite know what to expect. But I can't see that I'll change anything in '48."

Elmer Olson, Vermilion county: "No change. I'll stay with it. Last year I lost $3,000 by selling corn too soon. Now I've lost $3,000 by not selling soon enough."

Joe Christensen, Kankakee county: "We're cutting down on bean acreage, increasing corn acreage. We would have done so with or without a price drop."

John Gaspardo, Livingston county: "No changed planned right now but may before I get into the fields. If they start to lay men off in the factories prices will slip badly."

C. J. Kuster, GI farm instructor, McLean county: "Farmers in McLean county may sell out sooner on their cattle. It won't change their hog plans. Most are sitting tight."

Commenting on the price drop, Dean H. P. Rusk of the College of Agriculture said: "This would have happened long ago were it not for our heavy food exports to Europe."

H. C. M. Case, head of the university department of agricultural economics: "There is little to discourage good prices for farm products for the balance of 1948."

Roy Edwards, Champaign county cattle feeder: "The honeymoon is over. We are in for lower prices."

"The Place of Farm Organizations in the Development of Agricultural Policy" was discussed at an agricultural policy meeting by Vice President F. E. Morris of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

F. E. Morris

Farmer organizations, Morris said, are beginning to plan and formulate agricultural policy as well as help carry it out. We feel that the general economic picture is more important than any specific program farmers could advocate. This, Morris said, is an abrupt departure from policies advocated by farmers in the past.

Walter E. Gamble, University butcher, shows farmers how meat ought to be cut during Farm and Home Week.

IAA President Charles B. Shuman and several members of the IAA staff also appeared on the Farm and Home Week program.

The numerous talks included many valuable hints that mean more dollars in the farmer's pocket. For instance, A. L. Neumann of the animal science department pointed out the importance of feeding experiments as related to pig mortality. In an Illinois trial, he said, a ration containing 10 per cent alfalfa produced 97 per cent strong pigs and 97 per cent of the pigs farrowed were weaned.

As usual the mechanical engineering building on the south end of the university campus was a beehive of activity as farmers swarmed in to get a look at the latest in machinery. Most of the interest appeared to be centered about the crop driers, a soil tiller, and a tractor operated by liquefied natural gas. It was predicted that the tight farm machinery supply situation may ease considerably in late 1948.

H. R. Franklin Named Illinois Corn King

HAROLD R. FRANKLIN, St. Anne, Kankakee county, won the coveted crown as 1947 Illinois Corn King by earning the highest score in the 10-acre corn growing contest sponsored by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association.

An annual event among the state's top grain producers, the winning growers were announced at Farm and Home Week held last month on the campus of the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana.

Franklin's winning plot yielded 128.73 bushels an acre, among the top four in yield of the dozens entered. His relatively low total cost of $358.12 for all expenses cinched the crown in this highly competitive contest. Three points are considered in scoring: Yield, total cost, and quality of the kernel.

The highest yield recorded was 141.25 bushels an acre on the 10-acre field grown by H. T. Thompson, Galesburg, Knox county.

William A. Feldott of Plainfield, Will county, won the 10-acre soybean contest. His beans yielded 42.84 bushels an acre and cost 65.5 cents a bushel to produce. Second place went to Verle Steele of Table Grove, Fulton county. His beans yielded 36.93 bushels and cost 90 cents a bushel to produce.

Franklin, the corn king, won on a field of corn grown on old sod that had been fall plowed and to which he had added $64.37 of commercial nitrogen, $21.88 of phosphorus and $12.23 of potash, a total of $98.48.

The soil was a silt loam. No manure or lime had been added. The corn had been drilled in rows 40 inches apart and the field had been gone over twice with a rotary hoe and twice with a cultivator.

Total cost for labor, machinery costs, seed, overhead, harvesting, taxes, and land rent came to $358.13. It cost Franklin about 26 cents a bushel to grow the corn.

Franklin was winner in Section 3. Other sectional winners were: Section 1, L. A. Abbott, Whiteside county, 135.99 bu., $433.05 total cost; Section 2, H. T. Thompson, Knox, 141.25 bushels, $465.86 cost; Section 4, Paul J. Stafford, Edgar, 97.66 bushels, $338.32; Section 5, Oscar Leighty and Sons, St. Francisville, Lawrence, 95.06 bushels, $300.22.

Amateurs try their hand at judging beef cattle at the stock pavilion during Farm and Home Week.

Crop drying machines were the center of interest at the machinery exhibit during Farm and Home Week.

Officers and directors of the Illinois Association of Farm Advisers are shown shortly after their election during Farm and Home Week. Left to right, front: Ed Garlich, Morgan; Retiring President William Coolidge, Livingston; L. E. McKinzie, Edgar, president; H. N. Myers, De Witt, vice president; O. O. Mowery, Macoupin, secretary-treasurer; back row: Art Johnson, Kane; Carl F. Moos, Randolph; A. J. Rehling, Henderson; Arnold Rowand, Ford; Thurman Wright, White; and C. S. Love, Christian.

Chatting together during Farm and Home Week are AFBF President Allan B. Kline, IAA President Charles B. Shuman, Dean H. P. Rusk, and Fred Meers, president of the Champaign County Farm Bureau. Right: A natural gas-burning tractor attracted large crowds during Farm and Home Week.

FARMERS URGED:

"BE CAUTIOUS"

FARMERS were advised by Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, to "act as if farm prices were going down further." Kline's warning, spoken at Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois last month, came as grain prices tumbled the legal limit several successive days.

Kline advised farmers that "now is the time to reduce inventories to the limit without drastic cuts in crop production in 1948, and don't" he said, "borrow money now with the intention of paying it back in 1956."

Farm economists on the program were unanimous in pointing out that going heavily into debt now is extremely hazardous and an invitation to disaster.

About 5,000 persons attended the week-long sessions of the College of Agriculture's 47th annual Farm and Home Week and heard a wide variety of talks on all phases of farm living and farm operation.

Walter E. Gamble, University butcher, shows farmers how meat ought to be cut during Farm and Home Week.

L. J. Norton, professor of agricultural economics at the university, pointed out that the harvesting of grain next fall will make greater amounts of food available all over the world. With this situation in prospect, he said, prices are likely to be lower even before the crops are harvested.

"If we have normal grain crops next year," Norton said, "livestock feeding ratios will be more favorable in the winter of 1948-49 than they are this winter. It is a question whether Illinois farmers are showing good judgment in reducing their sows to farrow in the spring of 1948 by 13 per cent as they are reported to be planning."

Farmers were much concerned about the steady price drop during Farm and Home Week and were constantly inquiring about the market situation. Asked if the slump in prices would affect their farming operations, most said it would scarcely affect them at all. Most of those asked said they planned to plant large crop acreages as in the past several years.

Said George Huffman, Cass county: "I don't quite know what to expect. But I can't see that I'll change anything in '48."

Elmer Olson, Vermilion county: "No change. I'll stay with it. Last year I lost $3,000 by selling corn too soon. Now I've lost $3,000 by not selling soon enough."

Joe Christensen, Kankakee county: "We're cutting down on bean acreage, increasing corn acreage. We would have done so with or without a price drop."

John Gaspardo, Livingston county: "No changed planned right now but may before I get into the fields. If they start to lay men off in the factories prices will slip badly."

C. J. Kuster, GI farm instructor, McLean county: "Farmers in McLean county may sell out sooner on their cattle. It won't change their hog plans. Most are sitting tight."

Commenting on the price drop, Dean H. P. Rusk of the College of Agriculture said: "This would have happened long ago were it not for our heavy food exports to Europe."

H. C. M. Case, head of the university department of agricultural economics: "There is little to discourage good prices for farm products for the balance of 1948."

Roy Edwards, Champaign county cattle feeder: "The honeymoon is over. We are in for lower prices."

"The Place of Farm Organizations in the Development of Agricultural Policy" was discussed at an agricultural policy meeting by Vice President F. E. Morris of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

F. E. Morris

Farmer organizations, Morris said, are beginning to plan and formulate agricultural policy as well as help carry it out. We feel that the general economic picture is more important than any specific program farmers could advocate. This, Morris said, is an abrupt departure from policies advocated by farmers in the past.

IAA President Charles B. Shuman and several members of the IAA staff also appeared on the Farm and Home Week program.

The numerous talks included many valuable hints that mean more dollars in the farmer's pocket. For instance, A. L. Neumann of the animal science department pointed out the importance of feeding experiments as related to pig mortality. In an Illinois trial, he said, a ration containing 10 per cent alfalfa produced 97 per cent strong pigs and 97 per cent of the pigs farrowed were weaned.

As usual the mechanical engineering building on the south end of the university campus was a beehive of activity as farmers swarmed in to get a look at the latest in machinery. Most of the interest appeared to be centered about the crop driers, a soil tiller, and a tractor operated by liquefied natural gas. It was predicted that the tight farm machinery supply situation may ease considerably in late 1948.

H. R. Franklin Named Illinois Corn King

HAROLD R. FRANKLIN, St. Anne, Kankakee county, won the coveted crown as 1947 Illinois Corn King by earning the highest score in the 10-acre corn growing contest sponsored by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association.

An annual event among the state's top grain producers, the winning growers were announced at Farm and Home Week held last month on the campus of the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana.

Franklin's winning plot yielded 128.73 bushels an acre, among the top four in yield of the dozens entered. His relatively low total cost of $358.12 for all expenses cinched the crown in this highly competitive contest. Three points are considered in scoring: Yield, total cost, and quality of the kernel.

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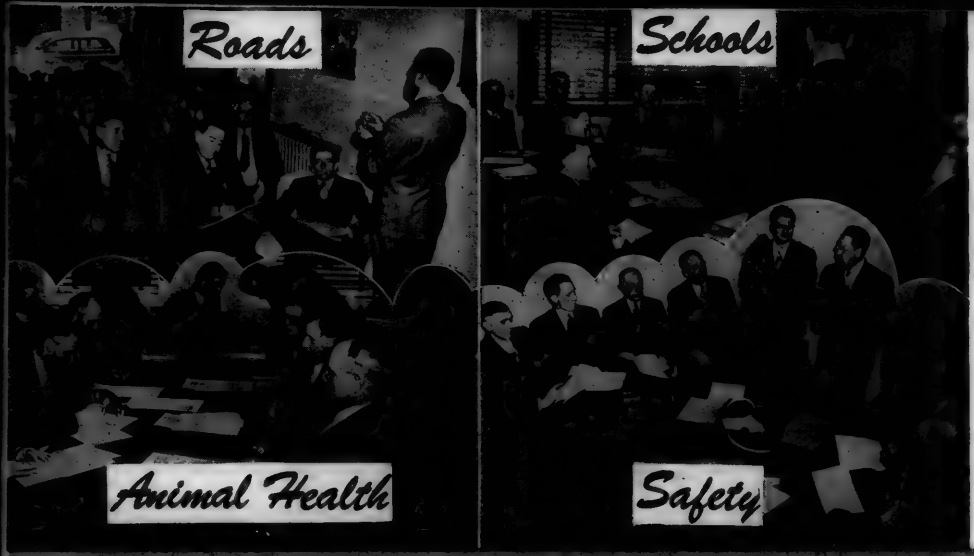

Organization of county committees to promote closer relations between the IAA and county Farm Bureaus is shown getting underway at Benton in Franklin county. Organizers shown, are: Roads — Charles Mayfield (back to camera). Schools — John K. Cox (back to camera). Animal Health — Dr. C. D. Van Houweling is seated at far end of table. Safety — W. W. Whitlock (right, standing, holding paper).

NEW PLAN GIVES COUNTY BETTER CHANCE TO EXPRESS

Farmers Organize
COUNTY COMMITTEES

By JIM THOMSON
Asst. Editor, IAA RECORD

ORGANIZATION of county committees on roads, schools, health and safety, taxes, and animal health are now well underway. Each county Farm Bureau has been asked to organize a committee of five men, each to specialize in one of the subjects listed above. It is hoped that these committees will help make the state organization, that is, the Illinois Agricultural Association, more responsive and closer to the average farmer's opinion on state and national issues.

These committees also are expected to bring about more intelligent participation by a greater number of Farm Bureau members in expressions of opinion as contained in the IAA resolutions. IAA resolutions are annual statements of policy offered as farmer opinion on important public questions.

Over the period Jan. 21 through March 25 committees were being organized under the direction of I. E. Parett, IAA secretary of general services, and the directors of his departments — John K. Cox, rural school relations; Charles Mayfield, road improvement; W. W. Whitlock, health and safety; Bert Vandervliet, taxation; and Dr. Don Van Houweling, veterinary medical relations.

At the opening meetings, Parett said he would be pleased if 30 per cent of the counties organized the first year. Now it appears, he said, that 60 per cent will have committees the first year.

Organization of county committees under the direction of Parett's division is part of a larger plan. This larger plan calls for the setting up of committees in each county on (1) organization and information, (2) marketing, (3) business service, and (4) public relations, for example, taxes, schools, etc.

Explaining the plan and its purposes to the district meetings at which several counties were represented, Parett said: "Problems arising at both county and state levels often require quick action by well-informed, trained leaders. These committees will make an intelligent response possible within a short time."

Parett suggested during the district meetings that members of the committees be chosen because of their interest and understanding of a particular subject. "Don't get on a committee," Parett said, "unless you feel that you want to do something constructive for agriculture; unless you believe in our cause."

The new plan to make the organization more responsive to the membership also calls for the county committees in each state senatorial district to get together with their state senator and three state representatives for a dinner meeting at least once during the year when the general assembly is in session. The meeting would be for the purpose of getting the lawmakers acquainted with the men who are qualified to tell them quickly the feeling of organized farmers on particular legislation.

Must Know Answers

"You committeemen must know the answers," Parett said. "You are going to ask your senators and representatives to vote for particular bills in the interest of Illinois agriculture. When they ask you the question 'Why?' You are going to have the answer. Your committee must see to that."

During the meeting, Cox, who has worked with the legislature in the interest of IAA-sponsored legislation told the committeemen something about the procedure in Springfield. Cox made it clear that agriculture must speak in a strong, clear voice to be heard. Therefore, agriculture must know without doubt what it wants at Springfield. Cox then pointed

out that the committees can help to remove any doubt as to what legislature wants.

Mayfield, who also has taken part in proceedings at the state legislature, added that farm legislation is presented in a better light when it comes as a sincere need from the farmers in the counties. "You," he told the audience "can make your voice heard in Springfield through your county committees."

In the five separate sessions held in the afternoon, the men interested in particular farm problems gathered together to organize their committees.

Taxes

Taxes — Vandervliet explained how local government operates in Illinois and pointed out that recent changes in assessment laws and tax rate limits have increased the taxing powers of local governments and also the responsibility of local officials. He also explained the procedure for making surveys of local government, road districts, and school districts. Vandervliet showed the assembled committeemen how they could participate effectively in a town meeting.

Schools

Schools — Cox explained to the schools group what his department had accomplished to date and what remains to be done. He pointed out that the IAA School Report of 1944 is the basis of school policy followed by his department. Cox spoke on policy and IAA-sponsored legislation. School committeemen then discussed what contribution they could make to the betterment of rural schools. Cox promised to keep individual school committeemen up to date on pertinent school information with letters, etc.

Roads

Roads — Mayfield summarized the three road systems — state, county, and local. He then explained the historical background of the IAA's interest in the road problem running back 25 years. His summarization of the finance and administration of the three systems included explanations of state-aid grants, federal aid, and the motor fuel tax. Mayfield also pointed out the present difficulties and problems concerning the improvement of farm-to-market roads. The committeemen were then encouraged to discuss their local road problems and evaluate their local road administration. They also compared the relative merits of the use of the last $15 million state grant on farm-to-highway roads.

Health—Safety

Health and Safety — Whitlock pointed out that one of the most important things the county health and safety committee can do is to conduct local studies and surveys. Such studies could include health, accidents, and the state or rural fire fighting facilities. Members can do much to promote safety mindedness, Whitlock said, with exhibitions, demonstrations, statistics, and the use of posters and publicity materials. Whitlock promised committee members safety publications and materials and offered to act in an advisory capacity at any time possible.

Animal Health

Animal disease — Dr. Van Houweling explained that the practicing veterinarian is the first line of defense against animal disease. However, he said, assistance to counties and individuals is available through the IAA, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Illinois Department of Agriculture, and the University of Illinois. Van Houweling pointed out what farmers can do in an organized effort to combat disease, possible changes through legislative action were discussed. Committee members joined in a discussion of local problems and experiences in the handling of disease conditions.

XPRESS ITSELF ON FARM LEGISLATION

Above: Talking over the committee plan informally at lunch in Boston. Below: Discussing the organization of committees before the Boston meeting are left to right, standing, William Shapiro, Perry county; Glenn A. Berry, Anderson L. E. Pierce, IAA; O. C. Sorenson, standing, and Ruby Yoho, Warren; standing: H. C. Brown, Williamson; W. W. Whitlock, [illegible]

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Headline illustration shows Director Gumm and son Jack operating corn picker on the Gumm farm.

* * *

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

HE hated to give up his fine herd of Holsteins. But the IAA director from the 15th district felt that 25 years was long enough to milk cows. It was time to take life a little easier. Besides, his son Jack, 20, was cool to the idea of being a dairy farmer. He would rather raise hogs and fatten cattle.

So early this past winter Ed Gumm sold his dairy herd. Then he resigned as president of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, the strong, statewide, farmer-controlled producers' bargaining organization.

But Ed hasn't given up the job of working for better living conditions on the farm. Not as long as he is a member of the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association. On the board since November, 1946, he represents the counties of Henry, Knox, Fulton, Schuyler, and Adams.

The 753-acre Gumm farm lies on a flat, fertile plain three miles south of Galesburg in Knox county. It was here that Director Erwin Gumm was born and reared, on a farm that has been in the family 75 years.

He attended rural school and graduated from Galesburg high school. Later he finished a commercial course at Brown's Business College in Galesburg. He took up the study of law at John B. Stetson University at DeLand, Fla., but left a year later to join the army during World War I.

After nine months service in France he returned home and went into the dairy business. In 1923 he was married to Janet Chapman of Knox county. The Gumms have two children. Son Jack was discharged from army service several months ago and has decided to make a career of farming. Daughter Dorothy, 21, was graduated in home economics from MacMurray College in Jacksonville in January. She is now employed in "The Coffee Shop" at the University of Illinois in Urbana.

Ed is pleased with his son's decision to stay on the farm. He feels pretty strong about the need for well-trained, intelligent, young people on Illinois farms. "Agriculture needs these young people," he says. "Farm Bureau is just what we make it; and an enlightened, intelligent crop of young farmers under the banner of Farm Bureau can help to assure agriculture of a bright future."

Gumm hasn't been exclusively a dairy farmer. In typical past years he marketed about 100 hogs and fed about 100 beef cattle. Last fall he had 75 head of stock cows, 70 calves, and 23 yearlings. The dairy herd averaged 50 head. Thirty to 40 were milked daily.

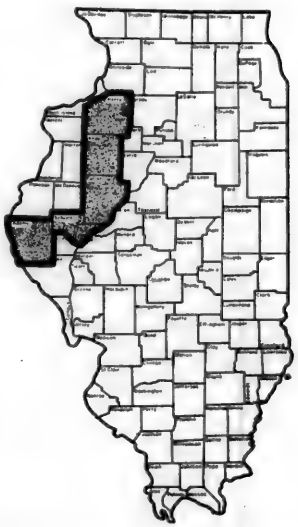
Cropping on the Gumm place averages about 100 acres in corn, 75 in soybeans, 100 in oats, 35-40 in alfalfa, 50 in clover, and 25 in wheat, about 320 acres are in permanent pasture.

Rotation follows this general plan: corn, corn, oats or soybeans, alfalfa or clover. Wheat has been grown for bedding and two years ago averaged 52 bushels to the acre.

The entire farm has been limed, and a continuing plant food program calls for the application of phosphate to 40 acres of the land each year.

Ed Gumm joined the Knox County Farm Bureau when he went into farming. In 1929 he became a director. For the past four years he served as vice president. A leader in milk producer circles in his home area, he helped organize the Galesburg Pure Milk Association 14 years ago. He served as the organization's first and only president until last year.

Besides being president of the Illinois Milk Producer's Association for the past two years, Gumm has served on its board since its organization in 1933. He has been president of the Knox-Warren



Shaded area on map is 15th district represented on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors by Edwin Gumm of Galesburg in Knox county.

With son Jack, 20, IAA Director Edwin Gumm tends to the milking. He has since given up dairying.

* * *

This is the 13th in a series of articles to further acquaint you with the men who represent you on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

Using an adding machine to tabulate figures for his bookkeeping. Mrs. Gumm looks on.

Livestock Association for eight years.

The IAA director has been county supervisor for Galesburg township for the past 14 years, and is now chairman of the finance committee.

He has been a member of the Galesburg Exchange Club for the past 20 years, and has served on the board of directors several years and for four years as a moderator of the Galesburg Universalist church. He was an AAA committeeman four years. At present he is the farmer representative on the board of directors of the Galesburg Chamber of Commerce.

In civic and charitable work, Director Gumm has been active in Boy Scout, War Bond, and Red Cross drives. At present he is a director on the board of the Knox County Red Cross.

Gumm believes that farmers must have Farm Bureau if only to sustain their economic position with other well-organized associations of labor and industry.

"Young farmers," he said, "are fortunate in coming upon an organization like Farm Bureau. Because of it, the young farmer is assured a better standard of living on the farm, and because of what Farm Bureau has done Farm Bureau itself will benefit from the high caliber men who will stay on the farms. These men will take an increasing part in Farm Bureau affairs and so make agriculture a finer occupation and a finer way of life than it ever has been in the past."

Director Gumm (on wagon) puts up silage with his men, (left to right), Orville Chaney, Arthur Matteson, and Glen Westerfield.

NOTICE

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meeting of the Boone County Farm Bureau to be held during the month of March, 1948, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of such County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of the Boone County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary
February 17, 1948

Launch New Wool Marketing Plan This Month

A NEW and improved marketing program for Illinois Wool growers is being launched this month. For the first time in its history of operation, Illinois Wool Marketing Association will assemble and grade members' wool in the association's own warehouse. The wool cooperative is an associated company of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

To the grower the new setup will mean speedier payment and a greater share of the sale dollar through lower handling cost.

Farm Bureau members who market their wool through the Illinois Wool Marketing Association also may secure free bags and paper twine for their fleeces through inquiry at their county Farm Bureau.

As in past years, wool will be assembled in county pools and then shipped to the association's warehouse at Paris in Edgar county. The grower may also ship his wool direct to the warehouse. The warehouse is located on the Pennsylvania railroad and the association has it leased with option to buy. The building is 370 feet long and 50 feet wide.

The wool will be sold, as in former years, through the National Wool Marketing Corporation, a cooperative in Boston. But under the new plan it will not be necessary to ship the wool to Boston for grading and then reship it to the woolen mill.

(*Continued on page* 26)

This is the Illinois Wool Marketing Association warehouse at Paris, Edgar county, where cooperators' wool shipments will be assembled and graded, starting after March 15. Left to right on the platform are Otto Rouse, secretary, Vermilion County Farm Bureau, Dale Rouse, Illinois Wool manager, and Art Risser, former warehouse owner.

'Keep Young People On Farms' - Gumm

Headline illustration shows Director Gumm and son Jack operating corn picker on the Gumm farm.

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The 753-acre Gumm farm lies on a flat, fertile plain three miles south of Galesburg in Knox county. It was here that Director Erwin Gumm was born and reared, on a farm that has been in the family 75 years.

He attended rural school and graduated from Galesburg high school. Later he finished a commercial course at Brown's Business College in Galesburg. He took up the study of law at John B. Stetson University at DeLand, Fla., but left a year later to join the army during World War I.

After nine months service in France he returned home and went into the dairy business. In 1923 he was married to Janet Chapman of Knox county. The Gumms have two children. Son Jack was discharged from army service several months ago and has decided to make a career of farming. Daughter Dorothy, 21, was graduated in home economics from MacMurray College in Jacksonville in January. She is now employed in "The Coffee Shop" at the University of Illinois in Urbana.

Ed is pleased with his son's decision to stay on the farm. He feels pretty strong about the need for well-trained, intelligent, young people on Illinois farms. "Agriculture needs these young people," he says. "Farm Bureau is just what we make it; and an enlightened, intelligent crop of young farmers under the banner of Farm Bureau can help to assure agriculture of a bright future."

Gumm hasn't been exclusively a dairy farmer. In typical past years he marketed about 100 hogs and fed about 100 beef cattle. Last fall he had 75 head of stock cows, 70 calves, and 23 yearlings. The dairy herd averaged 50 head. Thirty to 40 were milked daily.

Cropping on the Gumm place averages about 100 acres in corn, 75 in soybeans, 100 in oats, 35-40 in alfalfa, 50 in clover, and 25 in wheat, about 320 acres are in permanent pasture.

Rotation follows this general plan: corn, corn, oats or soybeans, alfalfa or clover. Wheat has been grown for bedding and two years ago averaged 52 bushels to the acre.

The entire farm has been limed, and a continuing plant food program calls for the application of phosphate to 40 acres of the land each year.

Ed Gumm joined the Knox County Farm Bureau when he went into farming. In 1929 he became a director. For the past four years he served as vice president. A leader in milk producer circles in his home area, he helped organize the Galesburg Pure Milk Association 14 years ago. He served as the organization's first and only president until last year.

Besides being president of the Illinois Milk Producer's Association for the past two years, Gumm has served on its board since its organization in 1933. He has been president of the Knox-Warren

Shaded area on map is 15th district represented on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors by Edwin Gumm of Galesburg in Knox county.

With son Jack, 20, IAA Director Edwin Gumm tends to the milking. He has since given up dairying.

* * *

This is the 13th in a series of articles to further acquaint you with the men who represent you on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

Using an adding machine to tabulate figures for his bookkeeping. Mrs. Gumm looks on.

Livestock Association for eight years.

The IAA director has been county supervisor for Galesburg township for the past 14 years, and is now chairman of the finance committee.

He has been a member of the Galesburg Exchange Club for the past 20 years, and has served on the board of directors several years and for four years as a moderator of the Galesburg Universalist church. He was an AAA committeeman four years. At present he is the farmer representative on the board of directors of the Galesburg Chamber of Commerce.

In civic and charitable work, Director Gumm has been active in Boy Scout, War Bond, and Red Cross drives. At present he is a director on the board of the Knox County Red Cross.

Gumm believes that farmers must have Farm Bureau if only to sustain their economic position with other well-organized associations of labor and industry.

"Young farmers," he said, "are fortunate in coming upon an organization like Farm Bureau. Because of it, the young farmer is assured a better standard of living on the farm, and because of what Farm Bureau has done Farm Bureau itself will benefit from the high caliber men who will stay on the farms. These men will take an increasing part in Farm Bureau affairs and so make agriculture a finer occupation and a finer way of life than it ever has been in the past."

Director Gumm (on wagon) puts up silage with his men, (left to right), Orville Chaney, Arthur Matteson, and Glen Westerfield.

NOTICE

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meeting of the Boone County Farm Bureau, to be held during the month of March, 1948, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of such County Farm Bureau the members in good standing of the Boone County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary
February 17, 1948

Launch New Wool Marketing Plan This Month

A NEW and improved marketing program for Illinois Wool growers is being launched this month. For the first time in its history of operation, Illinois Wool Marketing Association will assemble and grade members' wool in the association's own warehouse. The wool cooperative is an associated company of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

To the grower the new setup will mean speedier payment and a greater share of the sale dollar through lower handling cost.

Farm Bureau members who market their wool through the Illinois Wool Marketing Association also may secure free bags and paper twine for their fleeces through inquiry at their county Farm Bureau.

As in past years, wool will be assembled in county pools and then shipped to the association's warehouse at Paris in Edgar county. The grower may also ship his wool direct to the warehouse. The warehouse is located on the Pennsylvania railroad and the association has it leased with option to buy. The building is 370 feet long and 50 feet wide.

The wool will be sold, as in former years, through the National Wool Marketing Corporation, a cooperative in Boston. But under the new plan it will not be necessary to ship the wool to Boston for grading and then reship it to the woolen mill.

(Continued on page 26)

This is the Illinois Wool Marketing Association warehouse at Paris, Edgar county, where cooperators' wool shipments will be assembled and graded, starting after March 15. Left to right on the platform are Otto Rouse, secretary, Vermilion County Farm Bureau, Dale Rouse, Illinois Wool manager, and Art Risser, former warehouse owner.

Clean sows and clean ground plus good management equals profitable pork production.

* * *

As I indicated a moment ago, cold and the chilling of baby pigs has a big influence on their chances to live through the first few days of their lives. The Extension Service of the University of Illinois attributes 41 per cent of the baby pig deaths last year to chilling. Of course, we can't influence the weatherman, but we can improve the protection we can give these sows and their litters. By having sheds in good conditions and weather-proofed, by insulating them with straw, by using straw lofts or anything that will keep these baby pigs warmer and prevent them from getting chilled is a good practice.

Pig brooders, by that I mean a light bulb in one corner of the pen with a hover around it, has saved one pig per litter on an average under many trials Central heating of farrowing houses has the wide approval of those using it. Some of this equipment may seem expensive and impractical, but in the long run will pay for itself by the pigs it will save.

By DR. DON VAN HOUWELING

IAA Veterinary Medical Relations Department Director

THE baby pig "blitz" of the 1947 farrowing season confronted farmers with an old problem in a new form. Nearly 100 per cent of the spring pigs died in several cases. Attention this spring is now focused upon the problem of raising more baby pigs. Statistics show that 40 per cent of the pigs farrowed are never weaned. That figure is not for 1947 alone, but is an average for the past several years.

During the farrowing season last year the temperature was below average. In fact, March of '47 was the coldest since 1932. Besides low temperatures, rain, snow, and sleet contributed to unfavorable farrowing conditions. This weather condition was one big cause for the heavy baby pig losses of last spring.

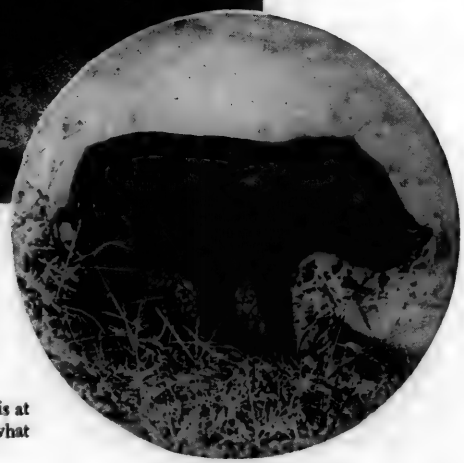
Economic conditions during the fall and winter of 1946 no doubt added to the troublesome '47 farrowing season. Fluctuation hog markets, due to the removal of ceilings, scarcity and high cost of good supplements and proteins no doubt contributed to the poorly-conditioned sows reported from many localities. It would seem that all forces combined in 1947 to deal the new-born pig a knock-out blow.

I never prophesy what might happen, but if I did, I would say that there probably will be less trouble this spring than last. Why? We cannot control weather conditions, feeds are higher than a year ago and diseases are always prevalent. So why am I optimistic? The trouble encountered last spring made everyone keenly aware of the necessity of having good breeding stock properly nourished, and suitably housed for successful pig raising. Sure, a lot of baby pigs are going to die again this spring. In some cases entire herds may die, but I have faith in the farmers and their willingness to apply what they know to better advantage this spring, and consequently raise many more pigs.

Those of you who read this article and have sows that will farrow are not going to be able to change such things as the selection of your breeding gilts or the boar now. Nor is there any use for me to tell you what you should feed these gilts before they are bred and during the first few weeks of their gestation period. In other words, the farrowing season is at hand and you want to know what you can do now!

Filthy hog lots (left) make successful hog-raising almost impossible. Undernourished, diseased pigs like the one below have a bleak future.

(*Farm Quarterly Photos*)



Futher evidence to prove that chilling of baby pigs is important was demonstrated by the U. of I. in this way. Baby pigs that were fasted from birth went into a coma as a result of the low blood sugar level about three times as quickly at 55 to 65-degree temperatures as they did at 85 to 90 degrees. The significance of this is that when a sow is not furnishing sufficient food right after farrowing the baby pigs can survive longer if they are kept warm. When they are kept warm you have two or three days to get the sow back to normal before the pigs are too far gone to recover.

Guard rails and slanting floors in farrowing pens will save pigs from being crushed by sows. Individual houses can be set on a hillside to get a slanting floor in the shed.

The ration that your sows get during the rest of their gestation period and just following farrowing is extremely important. They should have an adequate supply of a good supplement containing enough protein and vitamins. These vitamins can come from the feed or may be supplied in a concentrated form from supplements. Supplements, free access to mineral, and a mixture of farm grains with about 15 per cent alfalfa meal is a good ration. Corn alone may be satisfactory, but the addition of part oats is usually a good practice. Exercise during these last weeks of the gestation period seems to be important.

A sudden change in the diet of the sow just before farrowing is not good practice. Often times this will cause her to go off feed and effect the milk supply after farrowing. However, a slightly more laxative diet just before farrowing is usually good. This can easily be done by adding a handful of linseed oil meal or bran to the ration twice a day. It is not a good practice to overfeed the sow just before or after farrowing. If anything the corn and protein should probably be decreased at this critical time.

Proper sanitation of the sow and her farrowing pen is important. Most of you are aware of the need for sanitation, but often neglect this vital step. Clean sows farrowing in clean sheds is fundamental. Of course, after the pigs are farrowed and travel from the farrowing pen it is extremely important to have them run on clean ground. Every effort should be made to have the pigs and the sows on clean ground at farrowing time or just as soon as possible after farrowing.

Doom Illinois Flies To Destruction

(*Continued from page* 10)

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Throughout the month of June efforts will be centered on further intensive spraying and the complete elimination, if possible, of all flies missed during the first week in June.

Metzger emphasized that the success of the program will depend too on a widespread follow-up drive to hold all gains. This will require sprayings at regular intervals throughout the summer and into the fall.

By October leaders are expected to be able to appraise the results of the campaign to rid the state of flies. Farmers, in particular, will be interested in the results of the drive. They stand to gain much from its success.

The spring conference of Farm Bureau leaders will be held in Springfield on Thursday, April 1, beginning at 12 o'clock noon.

ILLINOIS MOST SUCCESSFUL HOG RAISERS ARE BEATING THE DRUMS FOR F. B. SERUM!

YESSIR! THE SMART FARMER IS LEADING THE PARADE FOR F. B. SERUM. HE KNOWS IT'S ALWAYS FRESH AND POTENT AND AN ECONOMICAL PREVENTIVE IN THE BATTLE AGAINST DREADED HOG CHOLERA.

DON'T WAIT — VACCINATE!

ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION

43 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

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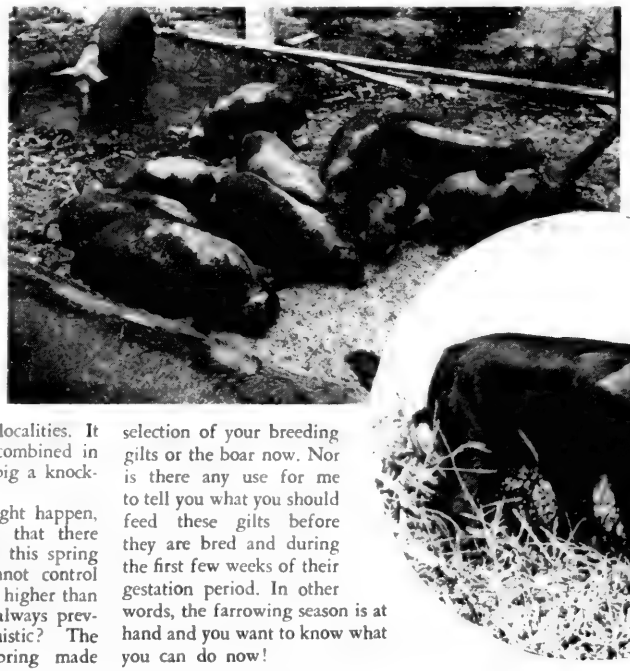

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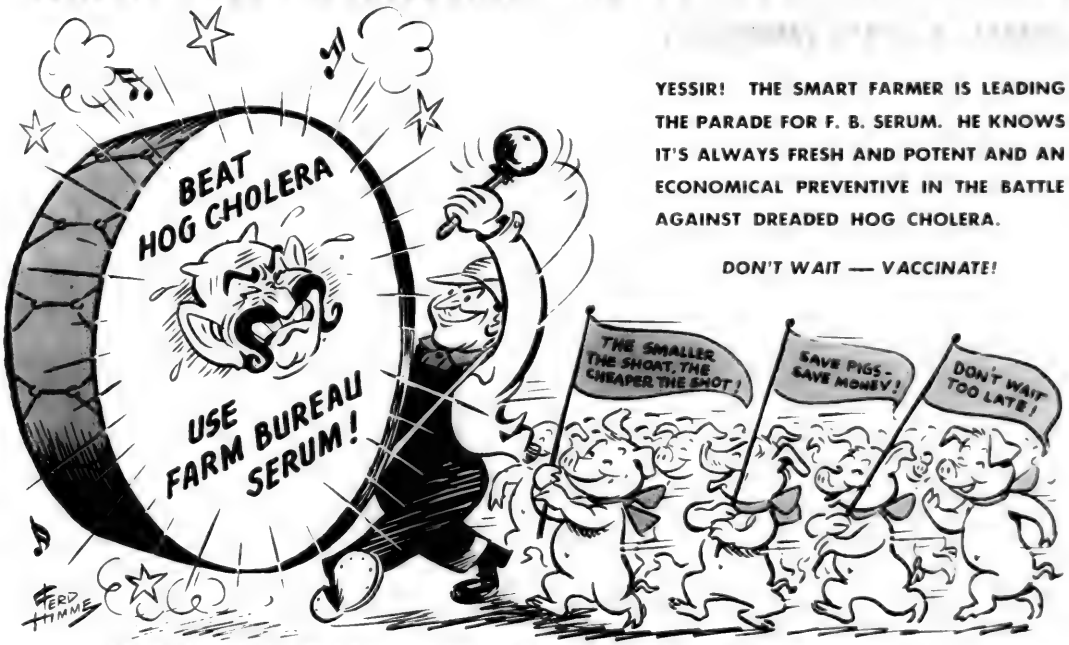

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La Salle County

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Charles Newkirk
Wabash County

I ENJOYED the Rural Youth short course very much and wish to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the educational and social time I had.

Lyle Ross
Sangamon County

JUST a note to tell you how much I enjoyed myself in Chicago. I certainly could never have spent any two days more worthwhile than those two days I spent at the IAA short course. I didn't realize the size of the Illinois Agricultural Association. I wish to express my gratitude to you for your accommodations and also for making it possible for us to attend this course.

Earl Sorrells
Montgomery County

CONVENTION NUMBER

I WISH to compliment you on the January issue of the IAA RECORD. Your report on the IAA convention in St. Louis received many favorable comments from farmers here. We especially appreciate the publicity in regard to our Southern Illinois 4-H Club camp and feel that the RECORD can be quite helpful in the camp promotion program.

W. C. Anderson
Farm Adviser
Jackson County

SEEDLINGS AVAILABLE

THE Illinois Soil Survey data confirm our opinion that farm woodland tree crops are the highest economic land use for three million nontimbered farm acres, or one-tenth of the state's total land area. In past seasons Illinois farmers have planted up to three million state-grown trees annually.

In these times of scarce, expensive fence posts, poles, and farm building materials, a keener interest generally is being taken by farmers in growing their own needs. It's good water and soil conservation, too.

We would like your readers to know that Illinois farmers can get tree seedlings next spring for practical farm woodlands of their own, or for other reforestation, wildlife and soil conservation purposes, if they order now. Use of stock for windbreaks, ornamentals or landscaping is not permissible.

Standard order blanks can be obtained from farm adviser offices, Soil Conservation Service offices, district foresters, or from the State Forester in Springfield.

The following species are still obtainable at a nominal cost from the State Forester's office, in orders of 500 or more trees: ash, black walnut nuts, sycamore, black locust, osage orange, soft maple, cypress, loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, pitch pine, and virginia pine.

J. Donovan Larsen
Staff Forester
Division of Forestry
Springfield, Ill.

The American Farm Bureau Federation presents its long-range program on agriculture before the Senate committee on agriculture in Washington. Arrow points to IAA President Charles B. Shuman. At far right leaning on table is AFBF President Allan B. Kline. Man in light suit leaning on table is Sen. Scott Lucas of Illinois.

RURAL YOUTH

Study Brucellosis Control

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
IAA Dept. Young Peoples Activities

THE annual Rural Youth district meetings have just closed with a total attendance of 650 in the 12 districts. Seventy-five counties sent representatives.

Unusual from the standpoint of educational material, but nevertheless, of vital interest and value, was the subject "Battling Brucellosis" (Bang's disease). This study was set up under the guidance of Dr. C. D. Van Houweling of the IAA department of Veterinary Medical Relations.

Recreation leadership was another of the two main emphases of the series. E. H. Regnier of the department of rural sociology extension of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois. and his assistants Mrs. Betty Perkins and Harriett Ellicott, taught three national folk dances of America, Denmark and Spain.

Brucellosis is of interest at this time because of its increase among swine and cattle and a resulting increase among humans in the form of undulant fever.

Veterinarians point to the economic loss from the prevalence of brucellosis in swine and dairy herds where abortions occur and milk production is reduced because of its prevalence. They say about 20 per cent of the dairy herds are affected and that about 5 per cent of dairy cows are reactors to tests. The estimated annual financial loss to farmers in Illinois alone is $5,000,000. On the other hand, experiments in Indiana prove that when reactors are removed from the dairy herd and replaced by healthy cows there is an increase of 30 per cent in milk production.

Frank Mealiff, youth assistant Logan county, led the discussion on "Battling Brucellosis" at Lincoln College, Lincoln, following the talk by Dr. L. J. Miller local veterinarian. To his left are Dick Stone, president Mason Rural Youth and Harold Conrady, Logan president.

The veterinarians presented three plans of control which are recommended for dairy cattle by the Division of Livestock Industry of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, as follows:

"Plan A is recommended for clean herds and herds with only moderate infection. Under this plan all animals more than four months old must be tested periodically. All reactors must be removed from the herd within 15 days after the test. Additions to the herd must come from accredited herds or be tested. Vaccination of calves four to eight months old is optional. Adult vaccination is prohibited.

"Plan B is recommended for herds showing heavy infection. All animals must be tested initially. Vaccination of calves four to eight months old is required. Adult vaccination is permissible at herd owner's expense. Under this plan reactors may be kept in the herd or sold into infected herds on permit by the State Department of Agriculture. Reactors sold for slaughter must be reported to the Department of Agriculture. No indemnity is paid for them.

"Plan C is recommended for herds whose owners wish to have calfhood vaccination without a herd test. No tests are required. No indemnities are paid. All calves must be vaccinated between four and eight months of age. Adult vaccination is permissible at herd owner's expense."

Among the doctors of veterinary medicine who presented the problem of brucellosis for discussion were local practitioners, state and federal veterinarians. They were: Dr. W. G. Raudabaugh, Gibson City; Dr. L. J. Miller, Lincoln; Dr. R. E. Reppert, Cambridge; Dr. Roy B. Price, Monmouth; Dr. George Shindel, Charleston; D,' A. J. Coale, Carmi; Dr. C. R. Dean, Nashville; Dr. E. E. Moon, Pittsfield; Dr. E. H. Stratmeyer, Hillsboro; Dr. H. P. Wessels, St. Charles; and Dr. Van Houweling. Their talks along with their direction of group and open forum discussions and the showing of the movie entitled "Battling Brucellosis" made a thorough presentation of the knowledge of and control of this number one animal-man disease.

Illinois Farm Supply Company Closes Deal For Pana Refinery

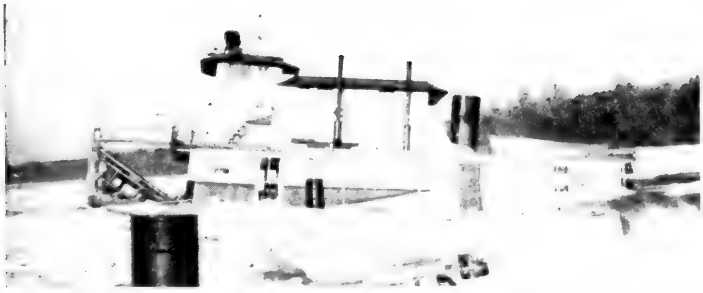
THE Pana Refining Company at Pana, Illinois, has been bought by the Illinois Farm Supply Company. The Illinois Farm Supply Company is an affiliate of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

C. H. Becker, general manager, said that all of the outstanding capital stock of the Pana Refining Company has been purchased by the Illinois Farm Supply Company. Operation of the refinery under its present name will continue for an indefinite period.

The present operating personnel of the company will be retained with E. G. Youngberg as general manager of the refinery. Three of the executive officers, Sam D. Jarvis, C. Hayden Davis, and Ray Hose, have agreed to remain for a period in an advisory capacity.

The purchase of the Pana Refining Company, according to Becker, represents a step forward by the Illinois Farm Supply Company to improve its supply position. "This is part of an all-out effort to provide Farm Bureau members of Illinois with the essential fuels needed for farming," Becker said. The acquisition of this property will serve to alleviate the supply problem to a certain extent but will not be the complete solution, according to Becker.

The Illinois Farm Supply Company is the state purchasing and supplying organization for 104 member companies located in every county of the state. These Farm Bureau-type cooperatives own all the capital stock of the Illinois Farm Supply Company. This company's primary function is to serve its members with their needs for petroleum, feed, plant food and other related farm supplies.



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Lyle Ross
Sangamon County

JUST a note to tell you how much I enjoyed myself in Chicago. I certainly could never have spent any two days more worthwhile than those two days I spent at the IAA short course. I didn't realize the size of the Illinois Agricultural Association. I wish to express my gratitude to you for your accommodations and also for making it possible for us to attend this course.

Earl Sorrells
Montgomery County

CONVENTION NUMBER

I WISH to compliment you on the January issue of the IAA RECORD. Your report on the IAA convention in St. Louis received many favorable comments from farmers here. We especially appreciate the publicity in regard to our Southern Illinois 4-H Club camp and feel that the RECORD can be quite helpful in the camp promotion program.

W. C. Anderson
Farm Adviser
Jackson County

SEEDLINGS AVAILABLE

THE Illinois Soil Survey data confirm our opinion that farm woodland tree crops are the highest economic land use for three million nontimbered farm acres, or one-tenth of the state's total land area. In past seasons Illinois farmers have planted up to three million state-grown trees annually.

In these times of scarce, expensive fence posts, poles, and farm building materials, a keener interest generally is being taken by farmers in growing their own needs. It's good water and soil conservation, too.

We would like your readers to know that Illinois farmers can get tree seedlings next spring for practical farm woodlands of their own, or for other reforestation, wildlife and soil conservation purposes, if they order now. Use of stock for windbreaks, ornamentals or landscaping is not permissible.

Standard order blanks can be obtained from farm adviser offices, Soil Conservation Service offices, district foresters, or from the State Forester in Springfield.

The following species are still obtainable at a nominal cost from the State Forester's office, in orders of 500 or more trees: ash, black walnut nuts, sycamore, black locust, osage orange, soft maple, cypress, loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, pitch pine, and virginia pine.

J. Donovan Larsen
Staff Forester
Division of Forestry
Springfield, Ill.

The American Farm Bureau Federation presents its long-range program on agriculture before the Senate committee on agriculture in Washington. Arrow points to IAA President Charles B. Shuman. At far right leaning on table is AFBF President Allan B. Kline. Man in light suit leaning on table is Sen. Scott Lucas of Illinois.

RURAL YOUTH

Study Brucellosis Control

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
IAA Dept. Young Peoples Activities

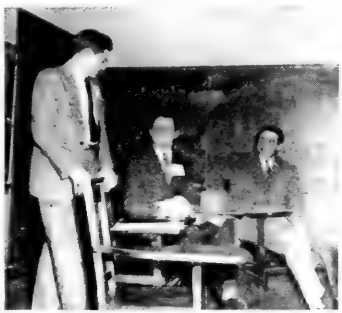
THE annual Rural Youth district meetings have just closed with a total attendance of 650 in the 12 districts. Seventy-five counties sent representatives.

Unusual from the standpoint of educational material, but nevertheless, of vital interest and value, was the subject "Battling Brucellosis" (Bang's disease). This study was set up under the guidance of Dr. C. D. Van Houweling of the IAA department of Veterinary Medical Relations.

Recreation leadership was another of the two main emphases of the series. E. H. Regnier of the department of rural sociology extension of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, and his assistants Mrs. Betty Perkins and Harriett Ellicott, taught three national folk dances of America, Denmark and Spain.

Brucellosis is of interest at this time because of its increase among swine and cattle and a resulting increase among humans in the form of undulant fever.

Veterinarians point to the economic loss from the prevalence of brucellosis in swine and dairy herds where abortions occur and milk production is reduced because of its prevalence. They say about 20 per cent of the dairy herds are affected and that about 5 per cent of dairy cows are reactors to tests. The estimated annual financial loss to farmers in Illinois alone is $5,000,000. On the other hand, experiments in Indiana prove that when reactors are removed from the dairy herd and replaced by healthy cows there is an increase of 30 per cent in milk production.



Frank Mealiff, youth assistant Logan county, led the discussion on "Battling Brucellosis" at Lincoln College, Lincoln, following the talk by Dr. L. J. Miller local veterinarian. To his left are Dick Stone, president Mason Rural Youth and Harold Conrady, Logan president.

The veterinarians presented three plans of control which are recommended for dairy cattle by the Division of Livestock Industry of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, as follows:

"Plan A is recommended for clean herds and herds with only moderate infection. Under this plan all animals more than four months old must be tested periodically. All reactors must be removed from the herd within 15 days after the test. Additions to the herd must come from accredited herds or be tested. Vaccination of calves four to eight months old is optional. Adult vaccination is prohibited.

"Plan B is recommended for herds showing heavy infection. All animals must be tested initially. Vaccination of calves four to eight months old is required. Adult vaccination is permissible at herd owner's expense. Under this plan reactors may be kept in the herd or sold into infected herds on permit by the State Department of Agriculture. Reactors sold for slaughter must be reported to the Department of Agriculture. No indemnity is paid for them.

"Plan C is recommended for herds whose owners wish to have calfhood vaccination without a herd test. No tests are required. No indemnities are paid. All calves must be vaccinated between four and eight months of age. Adult vaccination is permissible, at herd owner's expense."

Among the doctors of veterinary medicine who presented the problem of brucellosis for discussion were local practitioners, state and federal veterinarians. They were: Dr. W. G. Raudabaugh, Gibson City; Dr. L. J. Miller, Lincoln; Dr. R. E. Reppert, Cambridge; Dr. Roy B. Price, Monmouth; Dr. George Shindel, Charleston; D. A. I. Cole, Carmi; Dr. C. R. Dean, Nashville; Dr. E. E. Moon, Pittsfield; Dr. E. H. Stratmeyer, Hillsboro; Dr. H. P. Wesse, St. Charles; and Dr. Van Houweling. Their talks along with their discussion of group and open forum discussions and the showing of the movie entitled "Battling Brucellosis" made a thorough presentation of the knowledge of and control of this number one animal-man disease.

Illinois Farm Supply Company Closes Deal For Pana Refinery

THE Pana Refining Company at Pana, Illinois, has been bought by the Illinois Farm Supply Company. The Illinois Farm Supply Company is an affiliate of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

C. H. Becker, general manager, said that all of the outstanding capital stock of the Pana Refining Company has been purchased by the Illinois Farm Supply Company. Operation of the refinery under its present name will continue for an indefinite period.

The present operating personnel of the company will be retained with E. G. Youngberg as general manager of the refinery. Three of the executive officers, Sam D. Jarvis, C. Hayden Davis, and Ray Hose, have agreed to remain for a period in an advisory capacity.

The purchase of the Pana Refining Company, according to Becker, represents a step forward by the Illinois Farm Supply Company to improve its supply position. "This is part of an all-out effort to provide Farm Bureau members of Illinois with the essential fuels needed for farming," Becker said. The acquisition of this property will serve to alleviate the supply problem to a certain extent but will not be the complete solution, according to Becker.

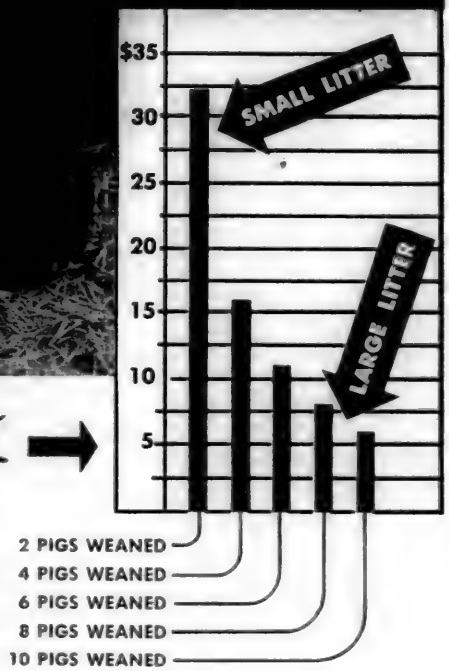
The Illinois Farm Supply Company is the state purchasing and supplying organization for 104 member companies located in every county of the state. These Farm Bureau-type cooperatives own all the capital stock of the Illinois Farm Supply Company. This company's primary function is to serve its members with their needs for petroleum, feed, plant food and other related farm supplies.

March is a month of bustling activity on every farm, and a month of many serious farm accidents. In March, many of you will start new hired hands, men unacquainted with the particular hazards of your farm — your buildings, your machinery, your animals. In March you will undertake one of your most hazardous jobs — repair of machinery and repair of buildings. March is the month that stock is turned into new fields — and fences sometimes do not hold. And it all adds up to one thing: DON'T START MARCH WITHOUT INSURANCE PROTECTION!

See your Country Mutual Casualty representative about a Farmers General and Employers Liability policy. It will cost you surprisingly little, and will give you protection against damage suits arising out of injuries sustained by people employed in your farming operations, or judgments secured against you by strangers injured on your farm.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY provides insurance protection tailor-made to your needs as a farmer. Visit our insurance representative at your Farm Bureau and let him explain how necessary liability protection is to your farming operation.

How Much is Each Pig Costing YOU?



Check your costs ➡

AN AVERAGE SOW requires approximately 1600 pounds of feed during gestation and lactation. This represents about a $65 feed bill with present feed prices. **Profits will depend on the number of pigs weaned per litter.**

BLUE SEAL PIG & SOW SUPPLEMENT

Diet of the sow during gestation and lactation is a big factor in the number of pigs that will be weaned.

BLUE SEAL PIG AND SOW SUPPLEMENT contains these important vitamins, minerals, and high quality proteins. BLUE SEAL PIG AND SOW SUPPLEMENT will help you wean large, healthy litters at a **low cost per pig.**

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
608 S. Dearborn Street • Chicago, Illinois

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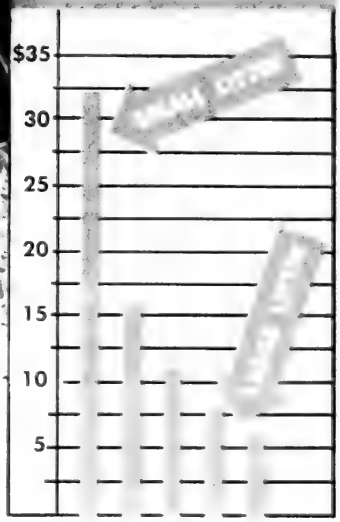

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NEWS and VIEWS

FARM WOMEN ARE URGED TO WORK *for World Peace*

A POWERFUL plea for world peace keynoted the annual meeting of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation held last month during Farm and Home Week at the College of Agriculture in Champaign.

The message was delivered by Mrs. Raymond Sayre, a trim Iowa farm woman and mother of four children, who is president of the Associated Country Women of the World.

"Farmers and farm women must be prepared to make sacrifices to insure the peace for our children," Mrs. Sayre said. "This means sending fertilizer and farm machinery to Europe. It means lowering tariff walls where it hurts — on farm commodities.

"To insure peace we must increase our knowledge of the world beyond our borders," she said. "We must learn that we can not longer ignore the effect on peace of people in want and hunger."

She urged women to take a part in politics. "In politics lies the peace of the world," she said. She also felt we are too impatient with the United Nations. "It is still functioning," she reminded her audience, "and Russia is still a part of it."

During the business session Miss Myra Robinson, Kansas, Edgar county, was elected president of the Federation. She succeeds Miss Pearl Barnes, Preemption, Mercer county.

Miss Robinson was graduated from the University of Illinois in chemistry and worked for various home appliance manufacturers in Ohio before going to Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., as assistant professor of home economics.

For the past 15 years she has lived on the 340-acre family homestead operated by a brother. She has been in Home Bureau work for about 10 years and has served as a county Home Bureau chairman and treasurer for the state organization.

During the business meeting members heard reports from all standing committees. Mrs. Dale Huffman from Chandlersville, Mason county, state organization director, reported that membership now stands at 41,759, highest in the organization's history.

She said that six counties have already exceeded this year's quota of a 20 per cent increase in membership. They are: Effingham, Perry, Wayne, Jo Daviess, Schuyler, and Brown.

The resolutions passed by the Home Bureau expressed appreciation for the favorable attitude that exists between that group and the Extension Service, and thanked the Illinois Agricultural Association for its counsel and cooperation.

The rural women pledged their support to the larger organizations of which they are a part, the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Home Demonstration Council, and the Associated Country Women of the World.

Deploring the spread of juvenile delinquency in rural areas and the wide

PATCHWORK QUILT

More colorful than the flower it depicts, this sunflower pattern has petals of gay cotton prints. Each flower is set in a white square bordered by strips of dark cotton. Newcomers to patchwork or old hands at the craft will like this fine example of American needlework. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

Officers and directors of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation are shown after their election during Farm and Home Week. Left to right: Mrs. Harold Jay, Morgan, director, west central district; Mrs. Cecil Smittkamp, Edgar, secretary; Mrs. A. W. Dockey, DeWitt, east central; Miss Myra Robinson, Edgar County, president; Mrs. Ada McWilliam, Stark, north west; Mrs. Earl Kennisten, Will, treasurer; and Mrs. George Esgar, Grundy, north east.

for HOMEMAKERS

These women fed one of the largest groups present at a new member meeting when 325 showed up to congratulate and be congratulated at the meeting of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau in Danville.

spread laxity that tempts youth, the Home Bureau asked that every county increase its activities for youth by promoting 4-H and Rural Youth groups.

They stressed the responsibilities that rural women have to see that the children of their community receive adequate education under capable, well-trained, well-paid teachers.

The resolutions asked for an adequate well-equipped home economics building at the University of Illinois. The resolutions stated that the home economics department has been neglected to make way for courses of far less importance.

Cancer control and infantile paralysis aid were cited as specific health projects deserving consideration.

Other resolutions were as follows:

"We call attention of Federation members to the many old, inadequate, inconvenient, poorly constructed rural houses, lacking warmth and sanitary facilities. For this need we should like to enlist both private and public interest. We submit that the improvement of rural housing is important to conserve the farm family.

"To help women understand their part in the soil conservation program, particularly its relation to human nutrition, we believe joint meetings with the Farm Bureau to consider the subject, the inclusion of information in the Home Bureau program, and the attendance of women at soil conservation demonstrations would be helpful.

"We favor European relief plans, convinced that for world harmony the sending of needed food is much better than the sending of armed forces.

"We urge the extension of Home Bureau service to more and more women through an intensive membership program. We further strongly recommend that in every unit and in every county the emphasis be given to educational matters such as those indicated in these resolutions."

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Here's a windfall for the business girl with few spare moments. Tubular wool jersey is back again but in a new variation — as a blouse. It's even more than that for it's really an overblouse to be worn over your skirts and slacks and pulled in at the waist, by a wide belt. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Monroe Has Fun At Family Night

Monroe County Home Bureau held its annual "Family Night" in January. About 150 people attended the function which began with a potluck supper. The evening was spent in doing folk dances, etc., with Miss Harriett Ellicott, recreation specialist of the University of Illinois in charge . . . Mrs. Milton Nottmeier, publicity chairman.

The new delinescope recently purchased by the Kane County Home Bureau for illustrating lessons has been received with much enthusiasm.

More than 100 members and guests were present recently at a tea party sponsored by the Grace Bliss Home Bureau unit at the GAR Hall in Aurora. Mrs. Charlotte Herrin, home adviser, president.

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Crocheted afghans are indispensable in a home because they can be used in so many different ways. This particular style is easy to make for the motifs or squares are all done separately and then sewed or crocheted together. Even if you only make one square a sitting you'll be surprised at how quickly you can finish your treasure. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

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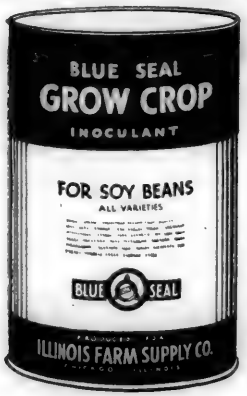
DO YOU NEED NITRATES?



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GROW YOUR OWN WITH BLUE SEAL INOCULANT

Farmers all over Illinois are searching for commercial nitrogen fertilizers that are not available. Nitrogen is the most limiting factor in crop production. The air above your farm contains nitrogen in abundance. If properly inoculated, your legumes will take free nitrogen from the air and make it available for crops. Blue Seal Inoculants will aid you in building your own nitrogen factory on your farm. Take the guess out of inoculation! Buy Blue Seal and be sure!

Buy Now and SAVE!

1 Save the Soil Replace soil nitrogen cheaply by the use of Blue Seal Inoculants.

2 Save the Discount The quicker you buy, the more you save!

Buy in March.....SAVE 10%
Buy in April.....SAVE 5%
Buy in May.....Regular Price

See Your Blue Seal Feed Salesman, or Your Local Farm Bureau Distributor

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., Chicago

LAUNCH NEW WOOL MARKETING PROGRAM

(Continued from page 17)

Each producer selling through the cooperative facilities of Illinois Wool will have his wool graded individually. It also will get three weighings. It will be weighed when it comes in and again just before it goes to the grading table, and then it will be reweighed as it comes off the grading table in individual grades.

Speedier payment is one of the major benefits expected from the new marketing plan. Manager Rouse says it is expected that a partial payment will be advanced to the grower when the wool arrives at the association's warehouse, and a second payment covering the full value of the wool will be made after the wool has been graded, appraised and final settlement received from the National Wool Marketing Association.

Amount of advance payments on wool are announced each year by the National at Boston and this figure was not available at press time. Last year the advance was 35 cents a pound on clean medium wool.

It is plain to see that the wool grower will get full market price for his wool by marketing through the cooperative plan. He gets accurate weights and he gets paid according to the individual grade of his wool.

The government through the Commodity Credit Corporation also is pledged to support the average wool price for the country at the 1946 price level. This CCC program applies only to wool that moves through a handler approved by the CCC such as the Illinois Wool or National Wool.

As an additional service to wool growers, Illinois Wool in cooperation with the University of Illinois Extension Service and a clipper manufacturer, is sponsoring three shearing schools.

They will be held as follows: March 15-16, Roseville, south of Monmouth; March 17-18, U. of I. College of Agriculture, Urbana, and March 19-20, U. of I. Experiment Station, Dixon Springs.

HONOR 4-H LEADERS

Volunteer 4-H Club leaders were honored at the second annual Illinois 4-H Club leaders' meeting held recently at Springfield. The meeting was sponsored by the Extension Service of the University of Illinois, the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Illinois Chain Store Council.

The QUALM ..BEFORE THE STORM

All of us have this feeling, we who are going along without insurance coverage, that someday we will get caught. And every year, many of us do. Wherever the giant, WIND, walks, you'll find us, men whose buildings have been crushed like a match box. We walk among the twisted trees, we look at our shapeless, windowless home, at our scattered property . . . . and we know how foolish it is to gamble.

Yes, neighbors are always good. They'll pitch in and clear up the debris. They'll do more than anyone would expect, and yet the loss is always heavy. And so often, we are the least able to sustain a heavy loss. So, if you are one of us uneasy gamblers — if you worry each time a storm gathers, don't take further chances. Get that wind insurance coverage now.

COUNTRY *Mutual* **FIRE** *Company*

SEE YOUR COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE representative today and get the facts on Country Mutual wind insurance. No where else can you buy as good wind coverage for so little money. Take advantage of the low rates and full coverage of this mutual company.

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Urbana, Ill.
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BOY M… F!

A boy with property of his own, is a boy who is learning a lot of important things — responsibility, how money is made or lost, the risk of ownership and investment, the profits of honest effort. He is getting a miniature picture of his later life as a farmer — and the lessons he can learn will stay with him.

Farm Bureau encourages participation in 4-H Club, Rural Youth and all other activities which encourage farm children to carry out a project of their own. Such a project, whether it is a calf, a litter of pigs, or a crop of corn, can convince a young man that farming can profitably utilize all the skill and learning he can develop in his lifetime, and that no business on earth is more exciting or colorful.

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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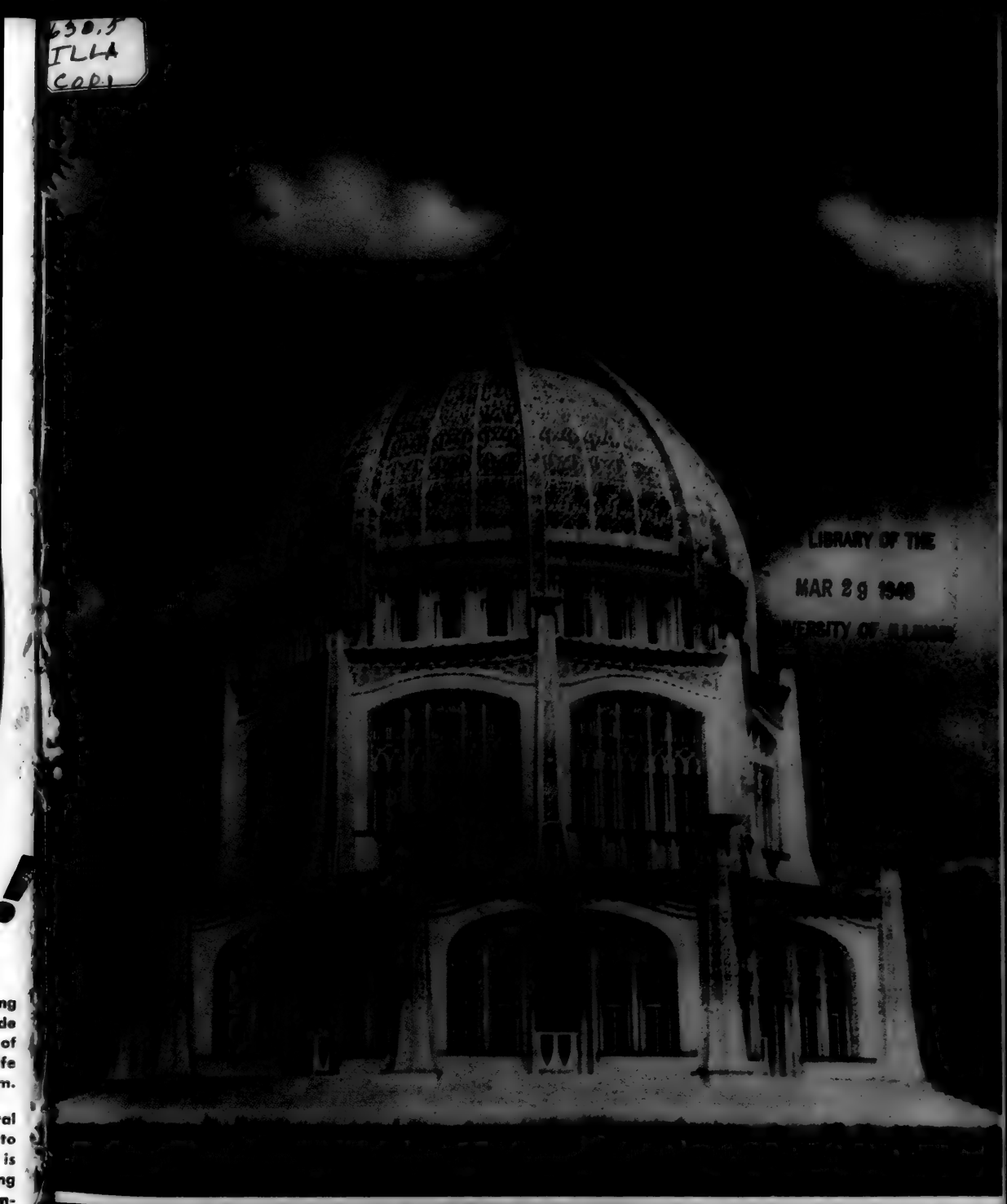

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RECORD

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

ASSURE THEIR EDUCATION

Country Life
INSURANCE COMPANY

In tomorrow's race for the better jobs, for happier, fuller living, your sons and daughters will need all the skill and training you can afford to give them. Don't send them into life **unequipped!** You **need** not. For today, just a few dollars per year invested in a Country Life "Educational" policy will assure a child of a full education. And the sooner you take out your policies, the less they will cost. So see your friendly Country Life Insurance representative today, and let him work out an "educational" insurance program for your youngsters. It's never too early to start.

WHEN YOU STEP OUT — LIFE INSURANCE STEPS IN

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

"...TO SEE OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US"

By President Charles B. Shuman

SPRINGTIME brings to the farms of Illinois a mixture of rain and mud and beauty. Twenty-five years ago, as a high school student, I remember the spring months with their sea of mud and ruts through which our horse and buggy plowed each day. My memory of April, a few years later, is a vision of feeding twenty-five cent corn to $3 hogs in a muddy feed lot.

Too often we who live so close to nature fail to see and appreciate the beauty which comes with the rain and mud. As the "green" returns again this spring, it might be well for us to look carefully at our nearby landscape.

Recently as I rode the Panama Limited through some of the best farm land in our state, I overheard a fellow passenger comment that while Illinois had good farm land, it certainly must have many poor farmers.

He reasoned that only a poor farmer would be willing to live in such unattractive surroundings. Anger and resentment were my first reactions. Then I looked critically at the farm homes as they flashed by. Some were well kept and beautiful — but too many gave the general impression of a small scale junk yard.

Every farm home and its surrounding grounds may, with a little effort and very small expense, be made into a place of beauty. Native plants properly placed, a little planning of fences, a few gallons of paint and a thorough clean-up job on every farm would give nature a chance to convert rural Illinois into a place of beauty.

Every year thousands of people travel far and wide to view widely publicized beauty spots. Too often they return home to their own drab surroundings and never see the possibilities for improvement. We are creatures of habit and most of us become so accustomed to our home surroundings that we do not even see the need for change.

I would like to suggest that every farm family in Illinois stop their car on the road as they approach their home place some day soon, and discuss ways in which it can be made more attractive. We should have the most beautiful farm home grounds in the nation. We have some of the richest land, many of the best farmers and a great group of wonderful young people who may choose to live on these more attractive farms.

APRIL, 1948 • VOLUME 26, NUMBER 4

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OFFICERS and BOARD OF DIRECTORS (By Congressional Districts)

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Vice-President, Floyd E. Morris.....Buffalo
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Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington
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12th.....C. J. Elliott, Streator
13th.....Homer Curtiss, Stockton
14th.....Otto Steffey, Stronghurst
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25th.....Albert Webb, Ewing

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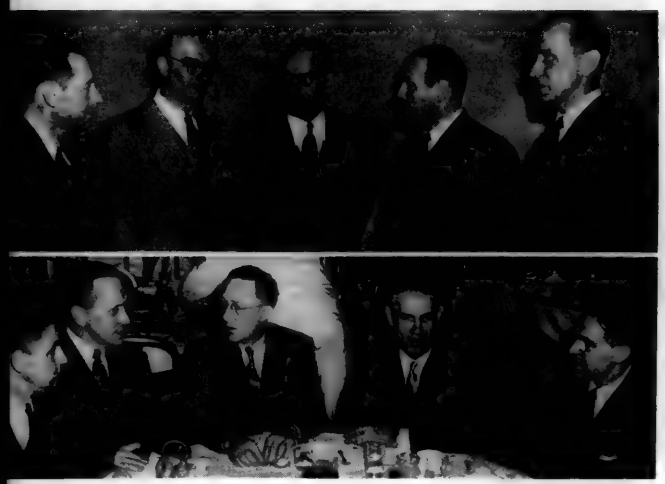

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The St. Louis cooperative announced that $52,500 would be refunded to its members from the sale of their livestock in 1947. The Chicago Producers announced savings for the year of $40,323.40.

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THE ninth annual Illinois Farm Sports Festival will be held this year on Aug. 26 and 27 at its old location on the campus of the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana.

These dates were set last month during the first meeting of the administrative committee and announced by Otto Steffey, Stronghurst, Henderson county, IAA director and chairman of the Festival.

This year district elimination contests may be held in the mass entry sports of bowling, and softball, and possibly the skeet and trap shoots and the folk festival events.

Plans for holding county and district contests were discussed last month in a series of county meetings. Many details will be worked out for the entire Festival program when the state committee meets in Chicago early in April.

Several events will probably be eliminated this year since few persons entered the contests. Knot tying, 4-H marching teams and 4-H dramatizations will probably be dropped.

Rural chorus competition will not be held this year at the state Festival if plans are completed to hold district Folk Festivals where participation and competition points can be awarded.

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Golf and tennis may be added to the calendar of sports events as well as mixed teams in the 4-H and open division of table tennis. In the Folk Festival Contests Rural Youth, open, and 4-H divisions may be added to the folk and square dancing events.

New events have been added from year to year. One of the reasons given for these additions has been advanced by Roy Johnson, secretary of the Farm Sports Festival. Since the early days of the Festival the age of Farm Bureau members has decreased. There are now a greater number of members less than 35 years of age than there were 10 years ago.

Over-crowding of many of the events at the state Festival last year has been one of the principal reasons given for holding more district elimination contests.

Last year more than 2,000 softball players alone competed on campus ball diamonds during the two-day contests. District contests would eliminate a number of these players before the state Sport Festival was held.

District contests would also cut down on travel expenses and would balance and increase participation in county programs.

May 1 Deadline

All teams of the Farm Bureau Baseball League should be entered with the state secretary, Roy Johnson, IAA director of special services, by May 1. Teams may enter up to June 1 provided the member teams in the affected district agree unanimously to such entry.

The Illinois Farm Sports Festival administrative committee discusses changes in plans for the 1948 Sports Festival to be held at the University of Illinois. Left to right: E. H. Regnier, U. of I.; A. C. Johnson, Kane county farm adviser; R. H. Haley, U. of I.; Secretary Roy Johnson; Chairman Otto Steffey; Mrs. Helen Turner, extension service; and Mrs. Alice Herren, extension service.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

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Here's IAA Position on Margarine

FARM BUREAU ASKS THAT BUTTER-MARGARINE IDENTITIES BE RETAINED AND EMPHASIZED

★ ★ ★

Following is a statement presented by Homer W. Curtiss of Stockton, Ill., member of the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors and chairman of the IAA marketing committee. The statement was given Friday, March 12 in Washington before the Committee on Agriculture of the U.S. House of Representatives. It represents the attitude of the IAA on the current butter-margarine controversy.

MY NAME is H. W. Curtiss, of Stockton, Illinois. I am a general farmer and operate 400 acres. From this farm I sell approximately 100 gallons of milk daily. On this farm I also grow an average of 30 acres of soybeans each year. I am appearing here on behalf of the Illinois Agricultural Association, of which I am a member of the board of directors and chairman of its marketing committee.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is a general farm organization and has more than 150,000 members. Illinois is a prominent dairy state and ranks fifth in the United States in milk production. Last year five and one-half billion pounds of milk was produced on Illinois farms. Illinois is also a large producer of soybeans.

In 1947, Illinois produced 35.96 per cent of the total national soybean production. Cooperative marketing associations affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association last year handled 2,625,000,000 pounds of milk and in excess of 15,000,000 bushels of soybeans.

Therefore, it is obvious that our organization is interested in this proposed legislation as it affects the general welfare of agriculture and we are not representing either the dairy or the soybean producers to the exclusion of one or the other. Many of our members are producers of both dairy products and soybeans, as is the case on my own farm. Being in this position, we are vitally interested in the butter-oleomargarine issue and have given it careful and considerate attention during the past several years.

The board of directors of our organization has very recently had a thorough discussion on the proposed changes in taxes upon oleomargarine and on Jan. 16, 1948 adopted a resolution taking the following position:

Homer W. Curtiss

> "We will not oppose removal of the taxes on oleomargarine, provided some other means of preserving the identification as between the two products is developed."

This action commits us to oppose all bills at this time now pending before Congressional committees dealing with the oleomargarine question, as it is our understanding that they do not provide adequate means of identification between butter and oleomargarine. In Illinois we have a positive identification provided by state law, which prohibits the sale of oleomargarine that is colored to imitate butter.

We are interested, however, in national legislation as our farm products, both dairy and soybeans, move far beyond Illinois and are affected by national economic conditions. We feel strongly that the best interests of all farmers, including dairymen, soybean producers and cotton producers, would be protected by legislation of the type we suggest.

The general farm is the predominant type in Illinois and it is impossible to divide our farmers into separate and exclusive commodity groups. We believe that the following facts should be considered in an analysis of this issue as it affects agriculture as a whole:

1. There is a very close relationship between the wholesale price of butter and the price received by farmers for butterfat. There is no such relationship between the wholesale price of oleomargarine and the price received by farmers for soybeans.

2. The price received by farmers for their butterfat affects the amount of money which dairy farmers have to spend for soybean meal. When butterfat prices are good, they are in a better position to compete for the available supply of soybean meal for feed. The soybean market is thus strengthened.

3. Soybean oil used in oleomargarine contributes a relatively small per cent to total farm income. On the other hand, the price of butterfat has an important affect upon total farm income as it directly affects the prices, not only of butter, but the price level for all dairy products, including fluid milk.

It appears that the oleomargarine interests, in supporting the proposed legislation to remove the taxes now imposed, are interested primarily in making it possible to substitute and sell oleomargarine on the merits and consumer acceptance of butter.

Otherwise they would support legislation of the type we suggest which would remove the tax, but provide for a positive identification between the two products. We believe that such identification provided by law would be fair to all interests and would be in harmony with our American ideal of fair competition.

Farmers and consumers alike have depended upon the recognized yellow color of butter for their protection. It is as important as any patent or copyright held

(*Continued on page* 21)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CRASHING PRICES MAKE CHANGES IMPERATIVE

Crashing farm prices recently cost farmers millions upon millions of dollars. Nearly a month after the price landslide started on the farm, farmers were still waiting for some reaction to set in that would bring down their costs of operation.

There was some reduction in the cost of the feed farmers had to buy, but everything else remained at inflated levels. Wages paid to hired men, and farm machinery and fertilizer prices showed no indication of scaling off. Federal taxes will remain at confiscatory levels, as there is no indication at Washington that the costs of government will be reduced, as a forerunner to the general tightening up that will have to follow diminishing farm returns.

Farmers will not object to taking the lead in suffering unjustified losses in income — they are accustomed to it through long and bitter experience — provided the cuts they have suffered become general all along the line.

One of the excuses for the slash in farm prices, the experts say, is the probability of abundant crops in Europe. More food there means reduced demand for the produce from American farms.

If conditions are so much better overseas than had been anticipated, there will be less need for so many billions in American gifts of food, machinery and what not. The slashing of a few billions from the ERP, and a conscientious pruning of bloated federal payrolls will go a long way in adjusting federal expenditures to the scale the farm price slash has ordained.

The crash of farm prices should be a warning to farmers to revise their ideas as to the advisability of a super-abundance of production. It might be possible on the average farm to reduce production considerably with no loss in net income. Boarder cows are a loss, but they require a lot of work and feed, and their production helps to fill, and crowd down, the market for butterfat.

Farmers certainly cannot afford now to pay semi-skilled workmen, such as carpenters or painters, $1.50 to $2.50 an hour, when they are working at food production at 50 cents an hour.

Wiring, plumbing, carpentry, machinery repair — these are things the average farmer can do for himself — things he no longer can afford to hire. Time spent in food production can now be spent to excellent advantage on jobs such as these.

The period of belt-tightening has started on the farm, so as sure as night follows day it will follow in every line of endeavor, but the shrinking process is always months and sometimes years in developing elsewhere. Farmers can hasten the levelling-off period by watching their outlays for over-priced labor and over-priced merchandise. Buying their volume farm supplies through their Farm Bureau Service company dealers will mean many dollars saved at the end of the year.

The Farm Bureau is working on national and state levels to block the effects of the price debacle and everything will be done that can be done to influence an upward swing.

Minnesota Farm Bureau
St. Paul, Minnesota

Adolph Stumpf (right) signs up Monroe County Farm Bureau's 1000th member. It's his son, Charles, who started farming last August after war service in Europe. Mrs. Charles Stumpf witnesses the signing. The signing of the 1000th member came on the day before Monroe's 30th anniversary.

COVER SERIES

WOULD it be possible to secure the series of front cover pictures illustrating historic and picturesque Illinois scenes of Record-Illinois Agricultural Association?

Mrs. Mabel Doneghue, Regent of Macomb Chapter of D.A.R. thinks these pictures would add so much to our history book of the chapter.

I have been able to secure the Lincoln Home and the Lovejoy Monument. We desire the full set with the historic account of each.

Mrs. Perle B. Fisher, Historian
Gen. Macomb Chapter, D.A.R.
McDonough County

Illinois Grain Sales Manager Retires

FRANK HAINES, sales manager of Illinois Grain Corporation, retired after 10 years with the Illinois Agricultural Association affiliated grain brokerage company on March 1, 1948. He had been associated with the company since its organization in 1938.

Frank Haines

Haines has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1912. Before becoming associated with Illinois Grain, Haines was with the firm of J. H. Dole and Company for 35 years.

He served as vice-president and manager of Illinois Grain Corporation from 1938 until January 1947 when he became vice-president and sales manager.

Illinois Grain flourished under Haines managership. During the years he served the organization, it handled 174,000,000 bushels of grain and soybeans.

Front Cover

THE 11th of our series of historical and picturesque Illinois covers is one of the most unusual buildings in the state. It is the Baha'i temple at Wilmette in Lake county. This structure is the central shrine and house of worship of the followers of Baha'u'llah in North America.

Baha'i means simply "a follower of Baha'u'llah," who in 1863 announced in Persia that he was the chosen manifestation of God for this age, and began preaching a doctrine of unity of all peoples and all religions. The Baha'i temple was started in 1912; will not be completed until 1953. It is 161 feet high; 152 feet in diameter; will cost more than $2,000,000 when completed. Seating capacity will be 1600.

The temple is a blend of eastern and western architecture. The nine sides signify the nine great world religions. Outer design is influenced by the symbolism of religion. The Baha'i faith has no professional clergy. It teaches that all the great prophets were inspired by the same God; that we all worship the same God. Using the sacred scriptures of all religions in their teachings, the Baha'is say they wish to "glorify the divine truth underlying all revealed faiths."

"Farm Bureau is

Farm Bureau is a brotherhood where farmers can enjoy the friendship of their neighbors. Shown at a recent meeting in Benton are l. to r.: John Glauber, Emmett Kelm, organization director; William Galle, Theodore Miller, and Ben Tillman, farm adviser, all of St. Clair county.

There's a place for young and old in Farm Bureau. At a recent meeting in Hamilton county to welcome new members, the longest married and shortest married Farm Bureau wives receive orchids. Left, are Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ernst, married 44 years, and right, are Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Johnson, married two months.

'. . . It Can Be Kept Great by Being Close to the People'

FARMERS in America have always been called an individualistic lot. It has been said over and over of them that they cannot work together; that they will not stick together.

The story of trials and errors that have been made in the setting up of farm organizations in the United States is a romantic story. It has all led up to a realization on the part of farmers that they can organize in their own interest, and they can stick together to get things done for themselves through an organization that they cannot do alone or individually.

Farmers of the United States are rapidly becoming a minority group in the country. In Illinois farmers now represent less than one-tenth the total population, and in numbers are therefore definitely a minority group.

Today I want to talk primarily about the Farm Bureau in its national, state and county aspects. Let us look first at the national picture—the strength of the American Farm Bureau Federation. At the end of 1947, the American Farm Bureau Federation had a recorded membership of 1,275,000, and that membership is still growing. The Farm Bureau is a family membership organization and now represents about four and one-half million farm people throughout the country.

Let's look at the state situation. Illinois now has more than 150,000 members. We know, of course, that in Illinois, men take leadership in the Farm Bureau, since farm women have their own organization, the Home Bureau. Still, in general, there is only one membership in the Farm Bureau per family and many families look upon it as a family membership.

There is a total of 210,000 farm families in Illinois, of which three-fourths are Farm Bureau members. Indeed, in some counties, 100 per cent of the farmers belong to the Farm Bureau. The Farm Bureau and its state organization, the Illinois Agricultural Association, are thus even more representative of farmers in the state of Illinois than the American Farm Bureau Federation is of the farmers of the nation. Without question it is the greatest state farm organization of its kind in the world.

Many of the benefits of the Farm Bureau can be counted in terms of dollars and cents, but the most important, the most significant, and the most lasting values of the organization cannot be so counted. Let us look, however, at some of the services performed by your organization.

The commercial benefits of the Farm Bureau are most easily counted in terms of dollars. The cooperatives, which include grain, livestock, dairy, fruit, cooperative locker, serum, wool, cream, milk, insurance, supply, and other service cooperatiyes, pay rich dividends in patronage and in stock.

Those of you who have stock in these cooperatives know that they pay at least six per cent. Thus a $15 investment, which is the cost of a membership in the Farm Bureau, can mean $150 to $300 returns in dividends alone to the average tractor farmer in central Illinois.

Public and legislative services are harder to count in terms of dollars and cents. Some of them can mean much greater differences than returns on the basis of patronage or investment in stock. Legislative representation in Washington and in Springfield can mean real savings and protection.

au is a Great Organization"

Editor's Note

Farm Bureau as it looks to a non-farmer is pictured in the following abridged speech by Dr. D. E. Lindstrom, professor of rural sociology at the University of Illinois, given at the recent annual meeting of the Douglas County Farm Bureau. We feel it has a great deal of merit and interest for all farmers. Dr. Lindstrom is a long-time associate member of the Champaign County Farm Bureau.

The fact that your organization was able to secure appropriations for farm-to-market roads so that you now can drive over all-weather roads to market, to school, to church, gives you the kind of service and satisfaction that I think few of us can count in terms of dollars and cents.

Tax assessment equalization is reported in your own annual report of the Illinois Agricultural Association to save farmers from 10 to 30 per cent on real estate taxes. If you paid $300 in real estate taxes before, this can mean a saving of as much as $90 in taxes to you. With the enlargement of our taxing bodies to include town and country people, it is increasingly important that the farmer's property be taxed on a fair basis—the same basis as the townsman's property.

The establishment of price policy laws can mean the difference between a real profit and a real loss on an individual farm in a single year.

Other important services which are provided by your organization are legislation for township consolidation for road purposes; the limiting of taxation above the maximum legal limit, without referendum to 10 to 15 per cent above that legal limit; the giving to rural people of a voice in the administration of the hospital authority (rural people can now by petition of 10 per cent ask for a separate vote on the establishment of a tax supported hospital;) and the establishing of laboratories for testing for Bang's disease, which may result in the elimination of the dreaded undulant fever.

The Illinois Agricultural Association provides services in safety and public health. Help has been given in reorganizing rural schools.

The educational services which are most difficult to count in terms of dollars and cents often result in the highest returns. The Farm Bureau in Illinois, through its county relationships to the Extension service, has a direct avenue to the research findings of the University of Illinois agricultural experiment station.

Not the least important—possibly the most important—is the work done relating to soil use and care. The farmers of the state have set up 66 soil-testing laboratories in Illinois to give farmers an opportunity of determining exactly what they need in the way of limestone, phosphate, and potash.

Studies in human and group relationships have just gotten underway at the agricultural experiment station, and we know only too little about how to live one with the other. It is even more difficult to measure the value that may come out of such things as improved rural schools, the adequate protection of health —which can mean the difference between life and death in a farm family—and the improvement of rural community life through better churches, better libraries, more efficient local government, and social welfare and recreation that will mean happiness to the families.

These cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents. Nor can the value of organizations for youth and adults in the community be measured in money. 4-H clubs do make money for the boys that take part. Many a boy has been able to start in farming as a result of his earnings through his 4-H club projects.

The greatest value in 4-H club work, however, is the development of character and ability. Nor can members of our Rural Youth organizations measure what they get in terms of dollars. A Rural Youth group can give new life and new promise to the youth who are members. The Home Bureau organization has more than improved farm women's cooking ability; it has made them sensitive to the needs of the family, and the community and brings to the family many benefits which could not be brought otherwise.

These are only a few of the benefits of the organization and related organizations of which you are a part. You must recognize, however, that the man who gets the greatest benefit is the man who not only regularly pays his dues, but the one who goes out to help build the organization.

The Farm Bureau in your county, the Illinois Agricultural Association in Illinois, and the American Farm Bureau Federation in the United States, have come to be important organizations in the life of every farmer, for not only do benefits come to the Farm Bureau members themselves, but benefits in the way of public services, educational services, social and cultural services come to all farmers in the community.

You cannot improve the road past your house and not improve the road past the house between you and the hard road. Thus your neighbor, who may not have helped to make the organization that helped to secure the appropriations that helped to build the road, gets the benefit of the organization, even though he is not a member of it. There are many other services and benefits that this nonmember gets. It is the task of those of you who are members to get him to appreciate that he also benefits even though he does not help support the organization. One of the great concerns of the leadership of the Farm Bureau in Illinois and in the United States, it seems to me, is to be sure that the average member has the opportunity to help decide on the policies that are made by the organization. This can be done most effectively by the setting up of local community organizations and the holding of local meetings in which the policies of the organization are fully discussed and the reactions of the members to these policies are secured by vote; then these reactions should be relayed to the county Farm Bureau board and to the state board by the elected representatives of the local group.

The Farm Bureau is a great organization; it can be kept great by being kept close to the people—their wishes, desires, and their interests.

LIFE WITHOUT FLIES COULD BE WONDERFUL!

Join

YOUR NEIGHBORS IN THE STATE-WIDE

FLY ERADICATION PROGRAM

AN ALL-OUT CAMPAIGN TO RID ILLINOIS OF FLIES

SPONSORED BY

- ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
- UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
- NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY
- ILLINOIS STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Your County Service Company will help you do the job easily and inexpensively. They have a supply of up-to-date material and equipment to meet these needs.

COOPERATING IN THIS PROGRAM ARE
THE 77 COUNTY SERVICE COMPANIES AFFILIATED WITH

FLY FIGHTING MATERIALS and EQUIPMENT

- ✔ 50% DDT Wettable Powder.
- ✔ 25% DDT Emulsion.
- ✔ 5% DDT Solution.
- ✔ Aero-Spray DDT Household Bomb.
- ✔ Double Action Trombone Sprayer. *(For your bucket or container)*
- ✔ Four-gallon Knapsack Pressure Spray. *(Large type opening for easy filling)*
- ✔ Eighteen-gallon Wheelbarrow Sprayer Unit. *(Easily operated by one person)*

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

WAR ON ILLINOIS FLIES

A FLY-FREE state in '48. This is the rallying cry of farm and urban groups who are uniting behind local, state organizations determined to wage an all out battle against the common house and barn fly.

The campaign will be directed by the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Illinois Natural History Survey, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, and the state department of public health.

County Farm Bureaus and farm advisers working with city health authorities will direct the local drives. They will enlist the aid of druggists, hardware dealers, farmers, city housewives, Chambers of Commerce, and others to rid communities of flies.

The drive will start early in May. The first step will consist of ridding farms and cities of fly-breeding sources. These include decaying plant and animal matter — manure, garbage, and rotting straw.

This clean-up work should be finished before the middle of May in Southern Illinois and before Memorial Day in the Northern area to rob flies of a place to lay their eggs.

The second step in the state-wide campaign will be the farm-by-farm spraying with fly-killing DDT.

Making a farm fly-free is not a hard job nor an expensive one. George Metzger, IAA field secretary, says a farmer can do the job for about $10 worth of spray materials. Any small portable pressure spray such as one used for spraying noxious weeds can be used.

All farmers need to do, Metzger says, is to clean up such places as strawpile butts and manure piles early before flies start to hatch and then two or three times a year spray where flies most often roost.

Ceilings, walls, posts, pillars, board fences, sheds, chicken houses, and outdoor toilets are good places to spray, Metzger said. In addition, dairy cattle should be treated about every three weeks and beef cattle two or three times during the fly season.

Whether or not your nearest neighbor sprays, you can still rid your own farm from the pests, Metzger pointed out. Flies do not travel far, and if you do pick up a few from a near neighbor, your own spraying will kill them.

At present 88 of the 99 county Farm Bureaus are enlisted in the fly-free campaign. It looks now as though this midsummer pest will soon be doomed.

County meetings for last minute instruction and kick-off pep talks are expected to be held throughout the state the last two weeks in April. The first two weeks in April, public demonstrations will be held to explain the use and effectiveness of equipment and show what can be accomplished by spraying.

Throughout the month of June efforts will be centered on further intensive spraying and the complete elimination, if possible, of all flies missed during the first week in June.

Metzger emphasized that the success of the program will depend too on a widespread follow-up drive to hold all gains. This will require sprayings at regular intervals throughout the summer and into the fall.

By October leaders are expected to be able to appraise the results of the campaign to rid the state of flies. Farmers, in particular, will be interested in the results of the drive. They stand to gain much from its success.

Flies are bred in filth. They live in filth. And transmit filth born disease. They carry more than 20 diseases of humans including typhoid fever, tuberculosis, dysentery, and possibly polio.

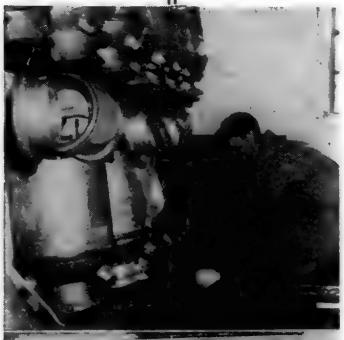
Metzger emphasizes also that flies cost the farmer money. Tests have shown that fly-free cows give up to 15 per cent more milk during the three or four summer months. Beef cattle will gain up to a third of a pound a day more if they are not pestered by flies.

Health and money saved are important. But think of the comfort! How many times have you been blinded when old bossy — searching out a blood-sucking fly — clubbed you in both eye balls with the blunt end of a fast swing tail?

By LEW REISNER
Field Editor,
IAA RECORD

Top. John Derrer, Carroll county, pulls out can from electric milk cooler housed in sunken pit. Center. Sam Kloepping stands by window of well-lighted cement block basement. Calves are healthy. Bottom. Bob Shubert is pleased with new metal storage rack which keeps pails and cans off floor. Right: In Bob Shubert's Carroll county dairy barn you see what it takes to produce Grade A milk: clean, healthy cows; well-lighted barn with painted walls, tight floor and ceiling.

Plan for . . . 'Grade A' Now



By J. S. MASON, Director IAA Dept. Dairy Marketing

DAIRYMEN who are thinking of modernizing their dairy barns would do well to plan their improvements to pass Grade A requirements. New Grade A markets may be open to them within the next few years.

Sam Kloepping, Stephenson county dairyman near Pearl City, provides an example of a farmer who planned before he rebuilt. He rebuilt his old dairy barn last fall to pass the inspection for Grade A milk and is selling his milk now at a premium price to the Prairie Farms Creamery at Mount Carroll.

Kloepping's barn, like many, was in need of remodeling. It was old and poorly lighted. His rebuilt barn, in contrast, is as bright inside as a modern store. It has made it possible for Kloepping to qualify for Grade A milk at a time when Illinois markets are expanding.

Farmers who intend to build or remodel to meet Grade A, as Kloepping has done, will do well to check first with inspectors from markets where their milk will probably be sold.

The trend in Illinois is toward Grade A. Consider that municipal Grade A ordinances for bottled milk are now in effect at Chicago, Elgin, Peoria, Decatur, Rantoul, Rockford, Freeport, Davenport, Ia., St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis. Rock Island and Champaign will require Grade A milk late this year. McLean county has passed an ordinance effective April 1, 1949. Chicago also requires that Grade A be used in the manufacture of ice-cream, and there is a trend toward requiring Grade A milk for additional products in large metropolitan markets.

Prairie Farms Creamery plants at Carbondale, Carlinville, Olney, Bloomington, Henry and Mt. Carroll, are either handling Grade A now or plan to do so soon. The Producers Dairy of Danville is also developing a Grade A milk supply.

Many Illinois dairymen in the Chicago and St. Louis areas have been producing Grade A for a long time. They have consistantly received a premium price for their efforts.

Records kept by the Pure Milk Association, the Chicago milk cooperative, show that in recent years their farmers have been paid from 45 to 50 cents a hundred above condensery prices. This premium has meant $700 a year more for the average producer who last year shipped 400 pounds of milk daily.

To bear the Grade A label, milk in Illinois must be of a high quality, and produced in sanitary barns amid clean surroundings.

The milk quality is determined largely by its bacteria count (less than 200,000 per c.c.) and by its sediment test. These tests follow a standard pattern.

The physical requirements of the farm, however, vary from city to city and some times from inspector to inspector. It is unfortunate that these have been the cause of bitterness, particularly during the period when Grade A programs were being started in new milk sheds. Differences have usually been settled with the passing of time.

This has not been the case in St. Louis, a condition Sanitary Milk Producers Association is trying to correct.

Many farmers feel, and with reason, that the test for Grade A milk should be the quality and bacteria count of the milk itself. Unfortunately the trend is not in this direction, and inspectors are placing

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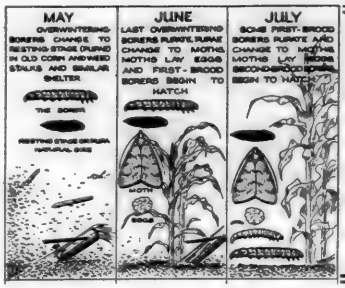

War on . . . Borer Menace

NORTHERN Illinois farmers are preparing to wage war on the European corn borer as never before.

They have good reason to. Entomologists of the State Natural History Survey say the corn borer outlook for 1948 is a dark one. The right combination of circumstances is expected to bring out a record number in the northern counties.

By JIM THOMSON, Asst. Editor, IAA RECORD

The threat is greatest in northwestern Illinois—north of Highway 34 and west of Highway 51—where 15 counties have nearly three borers per plant. In at least three of these counties the population averages four per plant.

Farther south the borer population ranges from a little over one borer per plant to practically none in southern Illinois.

Corn borer infestation has been heavy in northern Illinois because the growing cycle of the corn crop has closely paralleled the growth cycle of the borer.

If moths come out early and the corn crop is late, the number of borers may be no greater and perhaps lower than in 1947. On the other hand, if the corn is planted early and moths come late, Natural History Survey entomologists says we may well expect a corn borer outbreak more disastrous than we have yet experienced.

What can the farmer do to meet the corn borer menace? According to Entomologist G. C. Decker, the most important single thing a farmer can do to control borers is to plow his fields clean.

"A good clean plowing job," Decker says, "can make a tremendous contribution to corn borer control. Ninety-nine per cent of the borers can be destroyed in this manner."

When the corn is above ground and the borer attacks the young plant in damaging numbers, it is necessary to use a deadly insecticide. DDT is the most practical. It is cheaper and plentiful.

When applied at the right time it takes about one pound of DDT to the acre at a cost of $1.25 to $1.50. Experiments show a 3 to 16 per cent increase in corn yields where the field is treated with insecticide. Failures were reported but spraying was 90 per cent successful and paid for the work done plus a margin of profit. Commercial sprayers are expected to be in the field this year with rigs worth $2,000 to $3,000. They charge around $2.50 per acre including materials. Airplane applications of DDT run $3.50 to $4.00 per acre. Ground sprays for the average farm are available for $200 to $500.

According to J. H. Bigger, Natural History Survey entomologist, if DDT applications are made in late June and the crop is picked in October and November no harm will result from feeding it to meat animals.

He said, however, that it was not advisable yet to feed the corn to dairy animals until further experiments have been made.

Entomologist J. M. Wright, is studying the effects of an imported parasite on the corn borer. He said that results so far were inconclusive but encouraging.

Farmers plagued by corn borers this spring are advised to get in touch with their farm advisers during the early part of the growing season in order to know when to apply the insecticide at the proper time.

This is a sprayer used by the Illinois Natural History Survey in corn borer control experiments in northern Illinois last summer.

Corn borer eggs are readily visible on the underside of the corn leaves. Inset shows larva in corn stalk.

Top. John Derrer, Carroll county, pulls out can from electric milk cooler housed in sunken pit. Center. Sam Kloepping stands by window of well-lighted cement block basement. Calves are healthy. Bottom. Bob Shubert is pleased with new metal storage rack which keeps pails and cans off floor. Right: In Bob Shubert's Carroll county dairy barn you see what it takes to produce Grade A milk: clean, healthy cows; well-lighted barn with painted walls, tight floor and ceiling.

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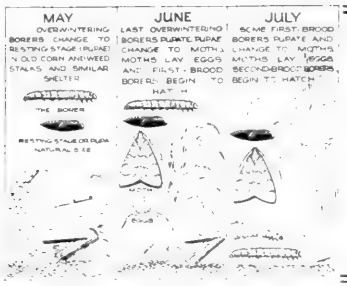

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Above: Airplane view of newly acquired Pana Refinery. Left: Thermal cracking unit at refinery.

Illinois Farm Supply Co.

Grows and Expands

THE Illinois Farm Supply Company observed its 21st birthday on March 4. It has reached the age of maturity. And with this maturity comes added growth and expansion. The company has had a long and successful history in serving the Farm Bureau members of Illinois. Now, however, it is entering a new era. This new era means entering the field of processing and manufacturing in order to provide greater assurance of supplies and increased security to more than 100,000 Farm Bureau patrons of its 104 Member Companies.

The plans for the growth and expansion of the Illinois Farm Supply Company include the production and manufacture of needed plant foods and feeds as well as the petroleum products necessary for farming. To this end, each of the member companies, with their many hundreds of volunteer Farm Bureau workers, has been actively engaged in a statewide campaign for the sale of additional shares of their respective preferred stock. A portion of these funds will remain with each member company as additional working capital and for necessary required facilities. A portion will be invested in the preferred stock of the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Through these efforts, farmers themselves are strengthening their own organizations and making definite plans to meet the many challenges of the future.

What are the plans for the growth and expansion of the Illinois Farm Supply Company?

Fuels

The most dramatic move into the field of production and manufacture was the recent purchase of the Pana Refining Company. This purchase involved all of the outstanding capital stock of the Pana Refining Company as well as the facilities including inventories, pipe lines, stocks of crude oil, and buildings.

The annual production capacity of the Pana Refining Company is about 35,000,000 gallons of fuels. At the time of purchase, approximately 50 per cent of this output was under contract to other firms. Thus, Illinois Farm Supply Company, this year, will have about 50 per cent of the total output of the Pana Refining Company available for Illinois Farm Bureau patrons.

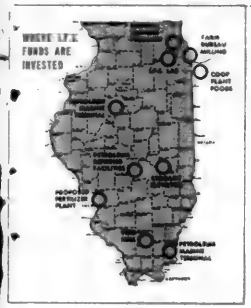
Blue Seal Feed Mill at Benton. *Inset:* Storage elevator at Mattoon.

Fleet of fuel transport trucks

Oil barge towboats "Blue Seal" and "Wabash".

Proposed new fertilizer plant

The purchase of this refinery represents a step forward by the Illinois Farm Supply Company to improve its supply position in an all-out effort to provide Farm Bureau members of Illinois with essential fuels needed for farming. The acquisition of this property will serve to alleviate the supply problem to a certain extent but will not be the complete solution of the problem.



And now a word about the suppliers of petroleum fuels. Farm Bureau member patrons should know that the principal suppliers, who have served the Illinois Farm Supply Company in the past 10 to 15 years, are continuing to do a splendid job. However, they are not able to increase the supply to the organization since the acuteness of the present situation has been brought on by the tremendous increase in demand.

Plant Foods

The second big field into which the Illinois Farm Supply Company is expanding is that of Plant Foods. This represents an effort to provide Illinois Farm Bureau members with an increased supply of those plant foods needed to maintain soil fertility and crop production.

The construction of a new fertilizer acidulating and mixing plant was authorized by the I.F.S. company board of directors in their special meeting March 10. The contract bid, submitted by the James Stewart Company, Chicago, was approved with construction of the fertilizer plant to commence on March 15.

The new plant will be located at Fairmount City, Ill., on U. S. Highway 40.

This plant, when completed, will have an annual capacity of 40,000 tons of superphosphate and 40,000 tons of mixed goods. It will serve the southern two-thirds of Illinois utilizing both truck and rail service.

Transportation

The third important decision made by the Illinois Farm Supply Company board of directors is that of further expansion in the field of river petroleum transportation.

The petroleum division of the company supplied 171,000,000 gallons of petroleum products during the past fiscal year. Most of these supplies moved through facilities owned by the company and were transported up the river to terminals by tow boat and barge. Any further increase in supplies, with its resulting savings in transportation, depends upon an enlargement of the company's river transport.

To realize this two-fold objective, the board of directors has authorized the purchase of a third tow boat to go into service with our present owned Blue Seal and Wabash. This proposed new boat will be twice as large as the Blue Seal. Its engines will develop over 1500 H.P. while the Blue Seal is rated at 800 H.P. capacity.

In addition, authorization has been made for the purchase of four new 12,000 barrel barges. These barges, each of which holds 504,000 gallons of fuel, have 50 per cent more capacity than those now owned by the company.

Illinois Farm Supply Company is expanding and growing—to better the Farm Bureau membership of our great state.

Laboratory at Naperville tests many products including feed and petroleum.

Marine Terminal at Shawneetown, on the Ohio river.

Marine Terminal at Kingston Mines, on the Illinois river.

Above: Airplane view of newly acquired Pana Refinery. Left: Thermal cracking unit at refinery.

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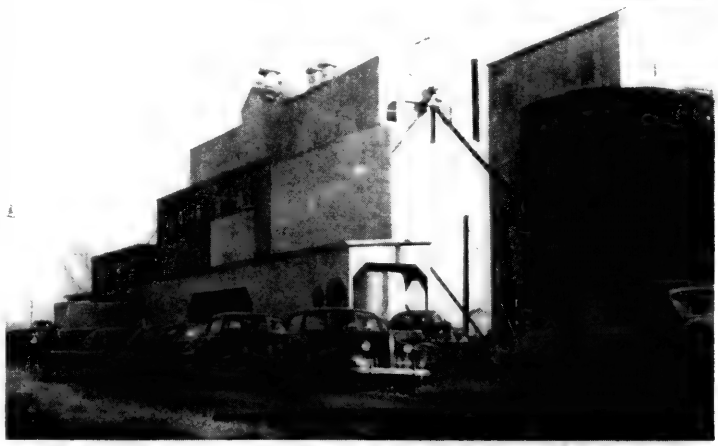

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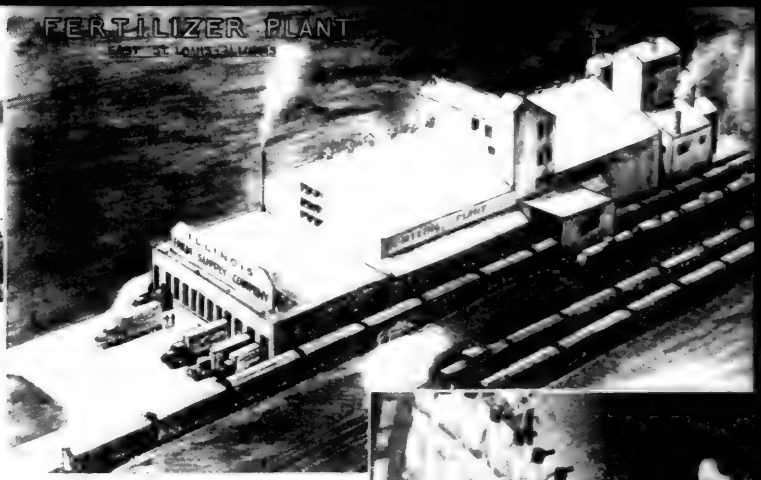

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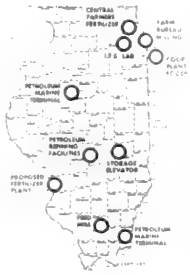

And now a word about the suppliers of petroleum fuels Farm Bureau member patrons should know that the principal suppliers, who have served the Illinois Farm Supply Company in the past 10 to 15 years, are continuing to do a splendid job. However, they are not able to increase the supply to the organization since the acuteness of the present situation has been brought on by the tremendous increase in demand.

Plant Foods

The second big field into which the Illinois Farm Supply Company is expanding is that of Plant Foods. This represents an effort to provide Illinois Farm Bureau members with an increased supply of those plant foods needed to maintain soil fertility and crop production.

The construction of a new fertilizer acidulating and mixing plant was authorized by the I.F.S. company board of directors in their special meeting March 10. The contract bid, submitted by the James Stewart Company, Chicago, was approved with construction of the fertilizer plant to commence on March 15.

The new plant will be located at Fairmount City, Ill., on U. S. Highway 40.

This plant, when completed, will have an annual capacity of 40,000 tons of superphosphate and 40,000 tons of mixed goods. It will serve the southern two-thirds of Illinois utilizing both truck and rail service.

Transportation

The third important decision made by the Illinois Farm Supply Company board of directors is that of further expansion in the field of river petroleum transportation.

The petroleum division of the company supplied 171,000,000 gallons of petroleum products during the past fiscal year. Most of these supplies moved through facilities owned by the company and were transported up the river to terminals by tow boat and barge. Any further increase in supplies, with its resulting savings in transportation, depends upon an enlargement of the company's river transport.

To realize this two-fold objective, the board of directors has authorized the purchase of a third tow boat to go into service with our present owned Blue Seal and Wabash. This proposed new boat will be twice as large as the Blue Seal. Its engines will develop over 1500 H.P. while the Blue Seal is rated at 800 H.P. capacity.

In addition, authorization has been made for the purchase of four new 12,000 barrel barges. These barges, each of which holds 504,000 gallons of fuel, have 50 per cent more capacity than those now owned by the company.

Illinois Farm Supply Company is expanding and growing—to better the Farm Bureau membership of our great state.

Marine Terminal at Shawneetown, on the Ohio river.

Marine Terminal at Kingston Mines, on the Illinois river.

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(*Continued on page* 21)

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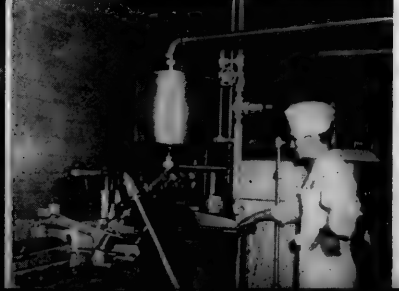

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RURAL YOUTH

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director

Young People's Activities

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"A special feature of the February meeting was a recording made of 25 of the members by the manager of station WCRA and played on the radio station a few days later. Skating parties are held the last Thursday of each month and have proved to be very popular with the Rural Youthers. Other activities of our monthly meetings have been short skits and plays, quizzes, ensemble music, and the old-time folk and square dances."

Many Raising Funds

Groups throughout the state are holding box socials and sponsoring plays and banquets to raise funds for various activities, to make entertainment, and to provide an opportunity to work together.

BOND'S January meeting was a movie entitled "Pop Rings the Doorbell." A box social was held at Smithboro, Feb. 24, a play was presented in connection with the event. CHRISTIAN, holding its banquet at Taylorville, March 27, scheduled Ray Farris of CLARK to serve as toastmaster. OGLE banqueted at Polo March 6, saw Insurance Director Clare Bradford's colored slides of his western travels, and then closed the evening with dancing. Committee members were Fred LaBudde, Helen Baker, Ed Dew, and Ed Schnulle. Another big venture was the presentation of the annual Rural Youth plays at Mt. Morris and Polo. KNOX built its banquet around the theme of "Down on the Farm." Twelve counties were represented by 230 guests.

RICHLAND planned its 7th annual banquet around the theme — "Don't Wait, It's '48." Miss Marion Simon, Jasper county home adviser, spoke on the theme, "Developing a Better Personality."

Warren Bull, Stephenson county, asks for a higher bid as he auctioneers at a recent Rural Youth box social.

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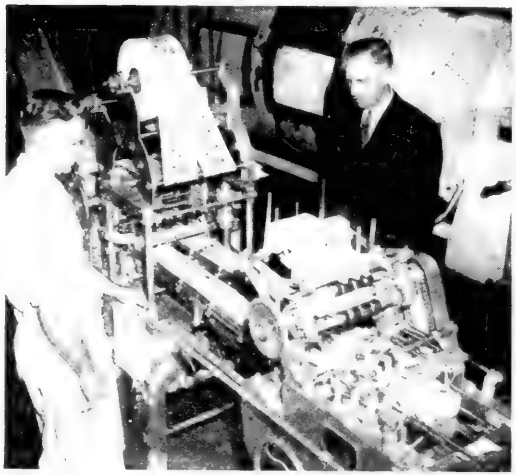

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"Competition Demands High Quality Fruit"

By JIM THOMSON, Ass't. Editor, IAA RECORD

SOUTHERN Illinois fruit growers must sell more fruit by brand name rather than by grade, L. L. Colvis, Illinois Agricultural Association secretary of marketing, told fruit farmers attending the 27th annual meeting of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange in late February at Carbondale.

Board and management of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange for 1948 are shown in Carbondale during their annual meeting. Left to right, front: Manager R. S. McBride; F. G. Anderson, secretary-treasurer, Union; E. D. McGuire, Jackson, vice-president; and A. O. Eckert, president, St. Clair. Back row: R. B. Endicott, Pulaski; C. R. Boland, Edgar; Nelson Cummins, Jefferson; William Beauman, Johnson; Dr. L. A. Floyd, Bond; and Arthur Foreman, Pike. Not in picture are H. E. Hartley, Marion; Lyman Creed, Marion; and D. B. Kirtland, Crawford.

Colvis, principal speaker at the meeting, pointed out that although the Fruit Growers Exchange is a cooperative dedicated to the service of all fruit growers, it will have to set high standards that growers must meet. "Increasing competition," he said, "demands it."

Leading the fight for quality as he has for many years, President A. O. Eckert, St. Clair county, said: "We can expect tougher competition in 1948. We must keep on our toes. We want to help our growers but the man who grows poor quality fruit year after year isn't fair to his neighbors who are working hard. He isn't fair to his co-op. Neither co-ops nor anyone else can flourish with that kind of business.

"Let's have better color and better finish in our fruit," Eckert continued. "Don't overlook eye appeal. It gets the business."

Manager R. S. McBride reiterated the need for better quality fruit. "Poor quality fruit," he said, "requires more time and effort to dispose of."

The Fruit Growers Exchange cold storage building, used for the first time in 1947, stored 59,000 bushels of apples. McBride said. At the time of the annual meeting, 18,000 bushels were still in storage. Capacity of the building is 60,000 bushels.

McBride told the membership of plans to use a new container for marketing peaches in 1948. The box is known as the Sparton and is used extensively by western fruit growers. Manager McBride announced also that starting this year, the Fruit Growers Exchange would market a high quality peach under the brand name "Prairie Chief." He said the Fruit Exchange plans to build it up as a high quality fruit with a nation-wide reputation. This can be done, he said, only with the cooperation of our growers.

Colvis suggested that some thought should be given to the distribution system. "At present," he said, "fruit distribution is too expensive. Farmers have done a good job of adjusting their products to demand but they still face up to the same old methods of distribution. Livestock people pay about three per cent for transportation and first sale cost while fruit growers must pay about 30 per cent."

The organization's subsidiary, Fruit Exchange Supply Company, distributed patronage refunds valued at $31,312. The refunds went to 900 patrons who bought the record-breaking amount of $743,526 of orchard supplies, insecticides and fertilizers during the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1947.

Illinois is expected to have a smaller peach crop in 1948 than it had in the past three years. Peach men estimate an

(*Continued on page* 21)

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IAA Co-op Expands Wool Buying

HAVE you heard of the big changes made by the Illinois Wool Marketing Association in their expanded wool buying program for this spring? Here are three principal changes of interest to Illinois farmers:

1. Growers will receive advance checks within three days of the time their wool arrives at the new warehouse in Paris, Edgar county. This cash advance will amount to about 75 per cent of the market value of the wool.

2. Growers who sell their wool through the cooperative will be furnished wool bags and paper twine free of charge.

3. Warehousing, grading, and sale of wool will be handled centrally through the Paris warehouse. This should result in lower marketing costs and greater net returns to the grower.

The Wool Marketing Association has set a goal of one million pounds of wool. It needs this expanded volume to operate with the greatest efficiency. You can help put this program over by marketing your wool through your own statewide cooperative.

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New American Dairy Association *Express*

TO SALES!

GOING places fa-a-st . . . these colorful, sales-pointed MILK messages! They're really "Special Delivery Billboards" — flashed to most of America's millions from the sides of more than 6,000 busy Railway Express trucks in month-long postings. Wherever there are people they are on the move — flashing a half million sales impressions every daylight hour, the industry's sales messages 180,000,000 times a month.

This exclusive and forceful American Dairy Association sales-making campaign is on the job rounding up business on MILK, BUTTER, CHEESE, ICE CREAM, and EVAPORATED MILK. It is but one of the American Dairy Association's long-range promotional siege-guns, which include magazines and newspapers, billboards and radio, research, trade tie-ins, fairs and special events. You're helped every day, in every way, by the American Dairy Association. This is your business-action program for "SALES — Not Surplus."

Illinois Farmers contribute to this program through their Producers' Dairy, Prairie Farms Creamery or Bargaining Association.

The program has the wholehearted support of your Illinois Milk Producers Association and Prairie Farms Creameries.

ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION AND PRAIRIE FARMS CREAMERIES

WHERE CAN WE FIND A DOCTOR?

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LIST 20 COUNTIES WHERE STUDENTS WILL TAKE PRIORITY ON MEDICAL STUDENT LOAN FUND

FARM groups have been asking for the past 20 years with increasing frequency, "Where can we get a doctor to replace old Doc Jones?" The answer: farm communities must send one of their boys to medical school and make a doctor out of him with the expressed purpose of his returning to their area to practice. There is no way that any governmental agency, state or national, can furnish them a doctor they want, according to Dr. Harlan English, chairman of the rural medical service committee, Illinois State Medical Society.

The farmers must grow their own, Dr. English says. The same is true of nurses. If farm families are going to have nurses in their areas it will have to be their own daughters who take up nursing.

What about the future as viewed from 1948? You can't expect to keep your boys and girls who take up medicine and nursing "down on the farm" unless you build them a workshop; any more than you can farm today without reasonable tools and a good machine shop.

What is the workshop for your boys and girls in medicine? It is the 50 to 100 or 200-bed hospital that is serving your area or the one that you and the other folks about you vote to build and operate, says Dr. English.

While you are sending your boys and girls to professional schools, get in touch with your local Farm Bureau and find out what the hospital plans are for your community. The State Health Department has surveyed our state and advised, after adequate study, the location of various sized hospitals in various towns of the state. These hospital areas cross county lines and are set up for the maximum benefit of all Illinois citizens. Since one-third of construction costs, under this plan, must come from local sources, bonds will have to be voted in some places for building purposes. In others, a tax levy will be necessary to support them.

No group outside your own community can or will build and operate a hospital for your people, according to Dr. English. You can get state and federal aid for building, but, to operate a hospital, only the local community resources can be used.

The answer to the type of health facilities you want for your farm folk lies in your own hands, says Dr. English. You can't get something for nothing, he believes. You have to put your boys and girls in the medical service or you won't have a new "Doc Jones." City-bred doctors and nurses won't come to your rural towns.

If one of your boys or girls needs help — medically, scholastically, or in some cases financially — consult the president of your county medical society (ask any doctor, he can tell you who the local president is) or your County Farm Bureau.

The Illinois Agricultural Association and the Illinois State Medical Society have set up a medical student loan fund for boys in the 20 Illinois counties in the worst need of doctors, in an effort to show you how to help yourselves.

These 20 counties are: Calhoun, Johnson, Pulaski, Jasper, Schuyler, Fayette, Scott, Washington, Bond, Cumberland, Jo Daviess, Clark, Clay, Edwards, Hancock, Brown, Hardin, Effingham, Jersey and Pope.

Farm boys who have completed their college work in pre-medics, with good grades, and who are eligible, can borrow money from the loan board; but that is a program for the counties in direst medical need. The future country doctor lives on a farm today and is going to Blank Township High School. Farm families will have to educate their own, and equip their community so the boys and girls will be glad to come back home, concludes Dr. English.

Floyd E. Morris

Dr. Harlan English

Dr. English is chairman of the rural medical service committee of the Illinois State Medical Society. Floyd E. Morris, IAA vice-president, is chairman of the IAA medical committee.

IAA Annual Meeting To Be Held Nov. 15-18

The Illinois Agricultural Association will hold its 34th annual convention Nov. 15-18 at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago. The 1947 meeting was held in St. Louis.

AFBF To Meet In Atlantic City

The American Farm Bureau Federation will hold its annual meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., the week of Dec. 12-16. Many farm folks are interested in a travel tour to this meeting similar to the trip by chartered train taken by Illinoians to the AFBF San Francisco convention in 1946.

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Here's IAA Position On Margarine Issue

(*Continued from page* 6)

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It is natural that attempts to remove taxes on yellow oleomargarine should come at a time when food prices are high and when many consumers are looking for cheaper substitutes. We appreciate this need and will not oppose the removal of tax discrimination. Such a change without provision for identification between the two products, however, would be definitely detrimental to our agricultural economy.

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Farmers Urged To Go Grade A Now

(*Continued from page* 12)

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The barn must have a water-tight floor, plenty of window light, a tight ceiling and white washed or painted walls. The cow yard must be graded, kept free of hogs and manure.

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Few farmers need new milking barns and milk houses can be built at a cost of about $600. It depends a great deal on what the farmer has and what he wants.

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Prairie Farms Give Products "New Look"

(*Continued from page* 16)

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WHERE CAN WE FIND A DOCTOR?

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

LIST 20 COUNTIES WHERE STUDENTS WILL TAKE PRIORITY ON MEDICAL STUDENT LOAN FUND

FARM groups have been asking for the past 20 years with increasing frequency, "Where can we get a doctor to replace old Doc Jones?" The answer: farm communities must send one of their boys to medical school and make a doctor out of him with the expressed purpose of his returning to their area to practice. There is no way that any governmental agency, state or national, can furnish them a doctor they want, according to Dr. Harlan English, chairman of the rural medical service committee, Illinois State Medical Society.

The farmers must grow their own, Dr. English says. The same is true of nurses. If farm families are going to have nurses in their areas it will have to be their own daughters who take up nursing.

What about the future as viewed from 1948. You can't expect to keep your boys and girls who take up medicine and nursing "down on the farm" unless you build them a workshop; any more than you can farm today without reasonable tools and a good machine shop.

What is the workshop for your boys and girls in medicine? It is the 50 to 100 or 200-bed hospital that is serving your area or the one that you and the other folks about you vote to build and operate, says Dr. English.

While you are sending your boys and girls to professional schools, get in touch with your local Farm Bureau and find out what the hospital plans are for your community. The State Health Department has surveyed our state and advised, after adequate study, the location of various sized hospitals in various towns of the state. These hospital areas cross county lines and are set up for the maximum benefit of all Illinois citizens. Since one-third of construction costs for this plan must come from local sources, funds will have to be voted in some cases for building purposes. In others a tax levy will be necessary to support them.

No group outside your own community can or will build and operate a hospital for your people, according to Dr. English. You can get state and federal aid for building but, to operate a hospital, only the local community resources can be used.

The answer to the type of health facilities you want for your farm folk lies in your own hands, says Dr. English. You can't get something for nothing, he believes. You have to put your boys and girls in the medical service or you won't have a new "Doc Jones." City-bred doctors and nurses won't come to your rural towns.

If one of your boys or girls needs help -- medically, scholastically, or in some cases financially -- consult the president of your county medical society (ask any doctor, he can tell you who the local president is) or your County Farm Bureau.

The Illinois Agricultural Association and the Illinois State Medical Society have set up a medical student loan fund for boys in the 20 Illinois counties in the worst need of doctors, in an effort to show you how to help yourselves.

These 20 counties are: Calhoun, Johnson, Pulaski, Jasper, Schuyler, Fayette, Scott, Washington, Bond, Cumberland, Jo Daviess, Clark, Clay, Edwards, Hancock, Brown, Hardin, Effingham, Jersey and Pope.

Farm boys who have completed their college work in pre-medics, with good grades, and who are eligible, can borrow money from the loan board; but that is a program for the counties in direst medical need. The future country doctor

Floyd E. Morris

Dr. Harlan English

lives on a farm today and is going to Blank Township High School. Farm families will have to educate their own, and equip their community so the boys and girls will be glad to come back home, concludes Dr. English.

Dr. English is chairman of the rural medical service committee of the Illinois State Medical Society. Floyd E. Morris, IAA vice-president, is chairman of the IAA medical committee.

IAA Annual Meeting To Be Held Nov. 15-18

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PATRICK HENRY, of "Give me liberty or give me death" fame, heartily advocated independence from England and just as vigorously opposed the union of the colonies under our present constitution. It took all the persuasion of John Marshall to persuade Virginia to adopt the constitution and become a part of a stronger union.

Judge James Winthrop, prominent lawyer of Cambridge, Mass., later a judge, violently opposed the union of the colonies as proposed under our federal constitution and tried to prevent Massachusetts' acceptance of it.

In one of the "Agrippa" letters he said, "It is impossible for one code of laws to suit Georgia and Massachusetts. . . . . The idea of an uncompounded republic . . . all reduced to the same standard of morals, of habits, and of laws, is in itself an absurdity, and contrary to the whole experience of mankind."

Doubts and Misgivings

No worthwhile change or progress has been made that was not attended with some doubts and misgivings as to the future effects of such steps. However, no progress would be possible if we did not have courage to trust the future and faith that our fellowman would help us to guard the progress that has been made. In arriving at some of the decisions we have to make today in regard to the establishment of a larger school district, perhaps we should adopt the philosophy of Benjamin Franklin, which he so well expressed in his appeal to the members of the Constitutional Convention to sign the document. The question here was, "Shall we go our several ways in impotence or combine our resources in strength for the good of all?" On this very important question, Franklin said:

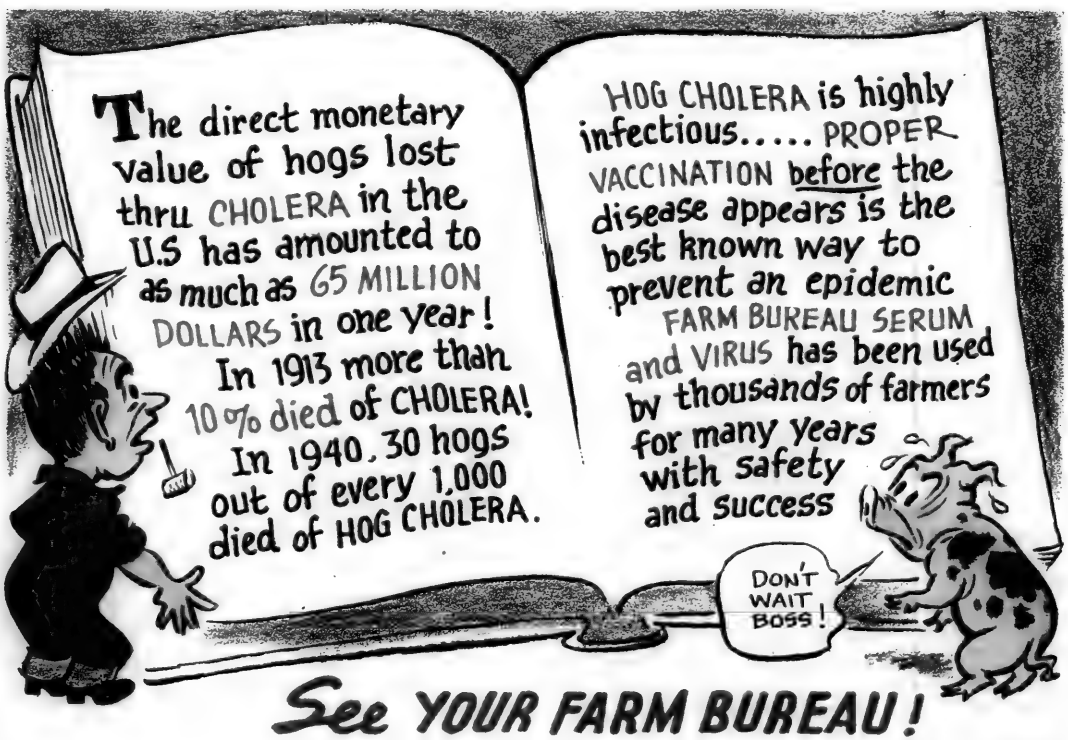
By JOHN COX
IAA Director of Rural School Relations

"I confess that there are several parts of this Constitution which I do not at present approve, but I am not sure I shall never approve them. For having lived long, I have experienced many instances of being obliged by better information, or fuller consideration, to change opinions even in important subjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise. It is therefore that, the older I grow, the more apt I am to doubt my own judgment, and to pay more respect to the judgment of others. Most men, indeed, as well as most sects in religion, think themselves in possession of all truth, and that wherever others differ from them, their own infallibility, few express it so naturally as a certain French lady, who, in a dispute with her sister, said, 'I don't know how it happens, sister, but I meet with nobody but myself, that is always in the right.'

Cannot Expect Perfection

"In these sentiments, sir, I agree to this Constitution with all its faults, if they are such. I doubt, too, whether any other Convention we can obtain may be able to make a better Constitution. For when you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests and their selfish views. From such an assembly can a perfect production be expected? It therefore astonishes me, sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does. Thus, I consent, sir, to this Constitution, because I expect no better, and because I am not sure, that it is not the best. If every one of us, in returning to our constituents, were to report the objections he has had to it, and endeavor to gain partisans in support to them, we might prevent its being generally received, and thereby lose all the salutary effects and great advantages resulting naturally in our favor, from our real or apparent unanimity.

"On the whole, sir, I cannot help expressing a wish that every member of the Convention who may still have objections to it, would with me, on this occasion, doubt a little of his own infallibility, and to make manifest our unanimity, put his name to this instrument."



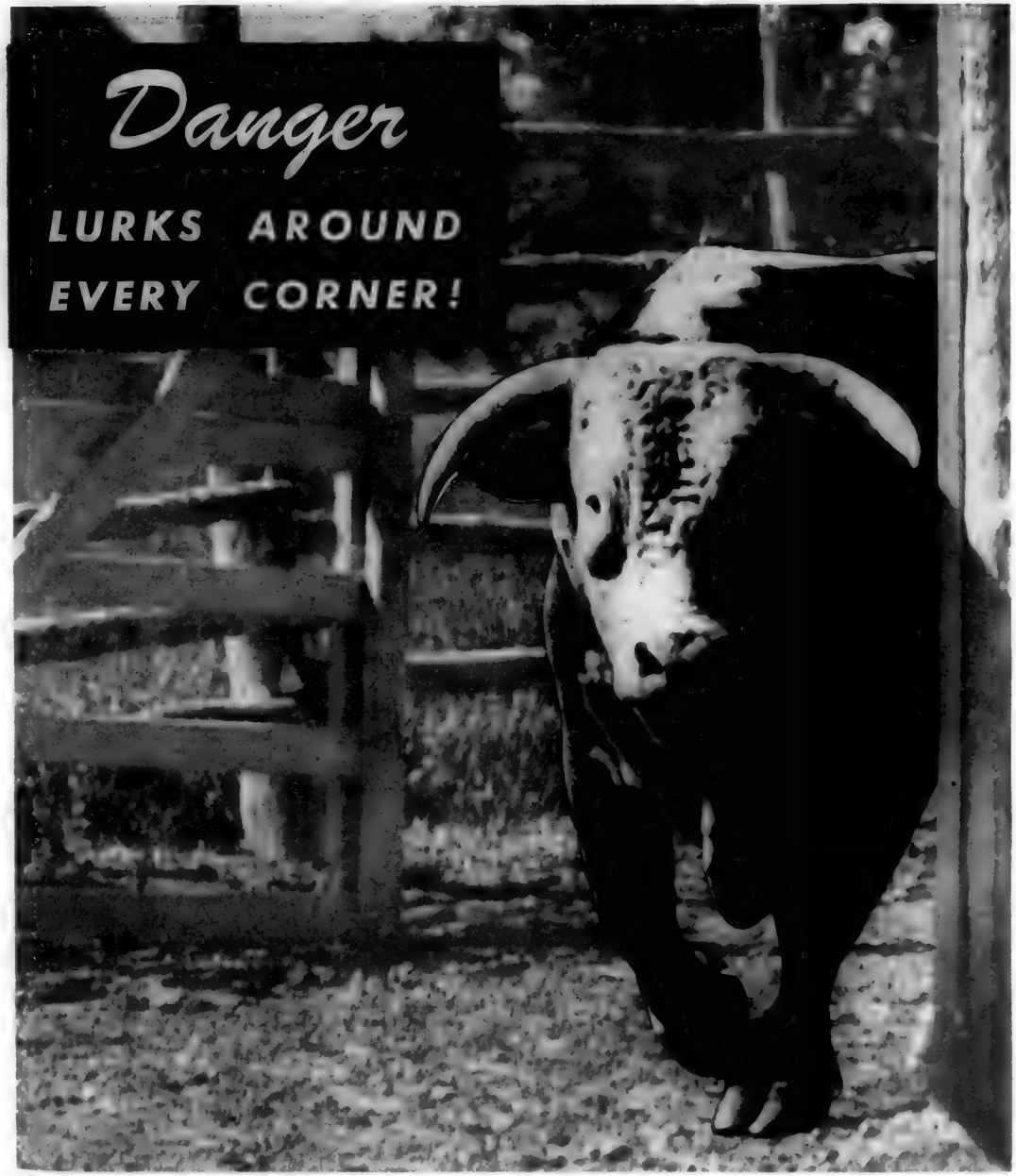


Photo Courtesy National Safety Council — Chicago

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY policies offer you liability protection against the endless risks of farming — runaway horses, cross bulls, weak ladders, power machinery, high climbing, heavy lifting, sharp tools and a hundred and one other sources of serious injury or death. As an *employer* and *property owner* you may be liable for injuries sustained by your hired hands on the job and by strangers on your premises. 25,641 farmers are now protected under our Farmers General & Employers Liability Policies. See your Country Mutual Casualty representative today at your Farm Bureau office and learn how little it costs to be protected.

NEWS and VIEWS

Color Films On Cancer Now Available To County Groups

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If you are interested, see your county Farm Bureau, or write to the IAA Publicity Department, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

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Clinics are located in the following hospitals: Passavant Memorial, Jacksonville; Burnham City Hospital, Champaign; St. Anthony's, Rockford; Graham Hospital, Canton.

Methodist Hospital, Peoria; Savanna City Hospital, Savanna; Springfield Memorial, Springfield; Christian Welfare, E. St. Louis; Sherman Hospital, Elgin; St. Francis, Evanston; Herrin Hospital, Herrin; Ryburn Memorial, Ottawa, McLean County Cancer Clinic, Bloomington.

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NEW HOME ADVISERS

Mrs. Ruth Thornley Skaggs is the home adviser for the newly organized Sangamon County Home Bureau. A graduate of Illinois State Normal University, Mrs. Skaggs has taught at Northern Illinois State Teachers College, worked as home management supervisor for FSA, and as demonstrator for the International Harvester Company.

Miss Alfretta Dickinson, Moline, started work as Winnebago county home adviser recently. A graduate of Rockford College, she has taught home economics in the Rockford public schools.

CHEESE CUSTARD

2 cups cottage cheese
2 cups milks
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
3 eggs, well beaten
Grated rind 1 lemon
1 teaspoon vanilla
Cinnamon

Combine cheese and milk; add remaining ingredients, with the exception of cinnamon. Pour the mixture into buttered custard cups or baking dish, sprinkle wih cinnamon, set in a pan of hot water and make in a moderate oven (350°) until the custard is set—about 45 minutes.

SPAGHETTI CUSTARD WITH PEAS AND EGGS IN CHEESE SAUCE

1 tblsp. salt
3 quarts boiling water
6 ounces elbow spaghetti
1 tblsp. melted butter
1½ teasp. salt
½ cup milk
3 eggs, beaten
2 cups medium white sauce
½ teasp. dry mustard
2 diced, hard-cooked eggs
1 cup cooked peas
½ cup grated cheese
2 tblsp. chopped pimiento

Add one tablespoon salt to actively boiling water. Gradually add spaghetti and continue boiling until spaghetti is tender, about seven minutes. Drain and rinse spaghetti. While spaghetti is cooking, combine melted butter, salt, milk and eggs. Fold in spaghetti. Pour into greased 8 x 8-inch pan or 9-inch round pan. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 35 minutes. While custard is baking, combine white sauce, mustard, eggs, peas, cheese and pimiento. Heat thoroughly. Serve spaghetti custard cut in squares if baked in square pan, or wedges if baked in round pan, topped with peas and eggs in cheese sauce. Yield: 4 servings.

This accessory twosome is proportioned to the new fashion formula — hat, small and close-fitting; bag, large and roomy. Both hat and bag are made of curved rows of single crochet, a simple stitch even for a beginner. Black and gold paillettes add a touch of sparkle to both hat and bag. In wool yarn, these accessories are right for fall and winter. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street.

for HOMEMAKERS

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Here's How To Keep Your Vacuum Clean

"One of the main rules for keeping a vacuum cleaner in good condition is to use it according to the manufacturer's directions," says Miss Gladys Ward, home management specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. But Miss Ward also has some rules of her own which can add life to this valuable piece of cleaning equipment.

First, pick up pins, string or thread from the floor before using the vacuum, and keep the brush free from hair.

Second, empty the bag frequently, preferably after each use. In any case, never let it become more than one-third full. Rub or brush the inside often, but do not wash it.

In her leaflet, "Consumer Information on Vacuum Cleaners," Miss Ward also gives suggestions for selecting a new vacuum cleaner. A copy of the leaflet may be obtained by sending a request to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois. Ask for leaflet HEE3432.

Home Adviser Congratulated On Anniversary

MISS MARGARET E. WALBRIDGE is receiving the congratulations of her friends on the completion of her 10th year as home adviser of the Adams County Home Bureau. Under her capable supervision, Home Bureau has grown from 14 units with 266 members to 29 units with 673 members.

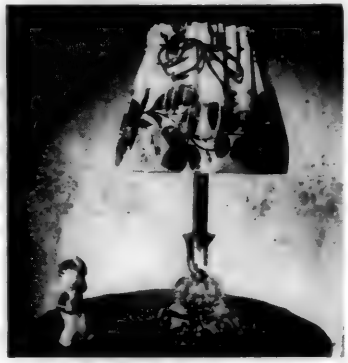
Membership in home economics 4-H Clubs has grown from 236 members to 470 during the past ten years.

During the month of February the Home Bureau in cooperation with Public Health Nurses offered a lesson on first aid and child care.

Kendall Choruses Rank High in State

The Kendall county Farm and Home Bureau people are proud of the fine performance of two choral groups who were among the top six winners in the final contest of the music and drama festival held in Urbana in February. The groups are boys quartette and 4-H girls double trio. Members of the quartette are: Gerald Finnestad, Maurice Lane, Russell Walker, and James Norem. The girls of the double trio are: Marple Rae Trotter, Betty Kiltz, Bonnie Masat, Barbara Bendel, Renee Doderlein, and Dorose Zink.

Lampshade Slipcovers



Are your lampshades soiled, worn or faded? Slipcover them with fabric. A strawberry print chintz was used for this small lampshade and gathered to fit at the top. It can be readily removed for laundering. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

Mothers Want Clothes For Children's Needs

Miss Edna Gray, College of Agriculture clothing expert, says a better understanding is sorely needed between long-suffering mothers and makers of children's clothing.

"Many mothers would be willing to pay more for clothes designed to meet children's needs," Miss Gray believes.

Mrs. Ed Hugo, Clinton county, demonstrates the correct technique in handling pastry dough at a meeting of the Hoffman Home Bureau unit.

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Here's How To Keep Your Vacuum Clean

"One of the main rules for keeping a vacuum cleaner in good condition is to use it according to the manufacturer's directions," says Miss Gladys Ward, home management specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. But Miss Ward also has some rules of her own which can add life to this valuable piece of cleaning equipment.

First, pick up pins, string or thread from the floor before using the vacuum, and keep the brush free from hair.

Second, empty the bag frequently, preferably after each use. In any case, never let it become more than one-third full. Rub or brush the inside often, but do not wash it.

In her leaflet, "Consumer Information on Vacuum Cleaners," Miss Ward also gives suggestions for selecting a new vacuum cleaner. A copy of the leaflet may be obtained by sending a request to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois. Ask for leaflet HEE3432.

Home Adviser Congratulated On Anniversary

MISS MARGARET E. WALBRIDGE is receiving the congratulations of her friends on the completion of her 10th year as home adviser of the Adams County Home Bureau. Under her capable supervision, Home Bureau has grown from 14 units with 266 members to 29 units with 673 members.

Membership in home economics 4-H Clubs has grown from 236 members to 470 during the past ten years.

During the month of February the Home Bureau in cooperation with Public Health Nurses offered a lesson on first aid and child care.

Kendall Choruses Rank High in State

The Kendall county Farm and Home Bureau people are proud of the fine performance of two choral groups who were among the top six winners in the final contest of the music and drama festival held in Urbana in February. The groups are boys quartette and 4-H girls double trio. Members of the quartette are Gerald Finnestad, Maurice Lane, Russell Walker, and James Norem. The girls of the double trio are: Marple Rae Trotter, Betty Kiltz, Bonnie Masat, Barbara Bendel, Renee Doderlein, and Dorose Zink.

Lampshade Slipcovers

Are your lampshades soiled, worn or faded? Slipcover them with fabric. A strawberry print chintz was used for this small lampshade and gathered to fit at the top. It can be readily removed for laundering. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

Mothers Want Clothes For Children's Needs

Miss Edna Gray, College of Agriculture clothing expert, says a better understanding is sorely needed between long suffering mothers and makers of children's clothing.

Many mothers would be willing to pay more for [illegible]

Mrs. Ed Hugo, Clinton county, demonstrates the correct technique in handling pastry dough at a meeting of the Hoffman Home Bureau unit.

ANOTHER

Championship

IN THE MAKING

Blue Seal Feeds make outstanding records for users. Mr. Walter Schlichting of Apple River, Illinois, confirms this statement. He has been showing prize-winners at the International Livestock Show since 1929 and last year walked off with the coveted GRAND CHAMPION award on a prize carload of 237-lb. Poland China barrows. These hogs were just over six months of age and had been fed on Blue Seal Supplements and farm grains. "Never have I seen my hogs do better" stated Mr. Schlichting, who is now looking over more choice gilts in his breeding herd with another championship in mind. Thousands of successful hog-men in Illinois follow his example for profits with the Blue Seal Swine Feeding System.

BLUE SEAL HOG FEEDS

for Champions...for Profits

See Your Blue Seal or Service Brand Feed Salesman for More Complete Information on Feeding Recommendations

Distributed Exclusively by 77 Member Companies Affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO ILLINOIS

PROTECT YOUR GROWING CROPS

FROM HAIL LOSS WITH THIS LOW COST INSURANCE

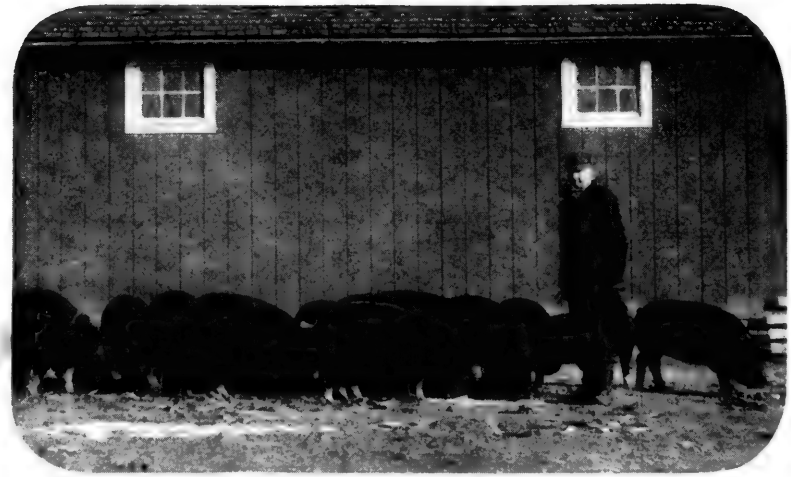
We have all seen this sad picture at least once — a field of deep green corn, the prettiest sight on earth one day, and the next, the same tender crop standing lifeless, cut to ribbons by hail. So far maybe it has always happened to the other fellow — a neighbor, or a farmer in the next township. BUT, it CAN HAPPEN TO YOU, and within the next few months. So don't take a chance!

Low cost hail insurance gives real coverage. It protects expensive growing crops from the constant hazard of hail damage, and gives you peace of mind when storm clouds gather. Today, with grain prices at a profitable level, and operating costs high, don't get caught with a serious loss. See your Country Mutual Fire representative today and take out your hail policy.

Hail represents a big threat to farm profits. Don't get caught without insurance.

COUNTRY *Mutual* FIRE *Company*

ANOTHER



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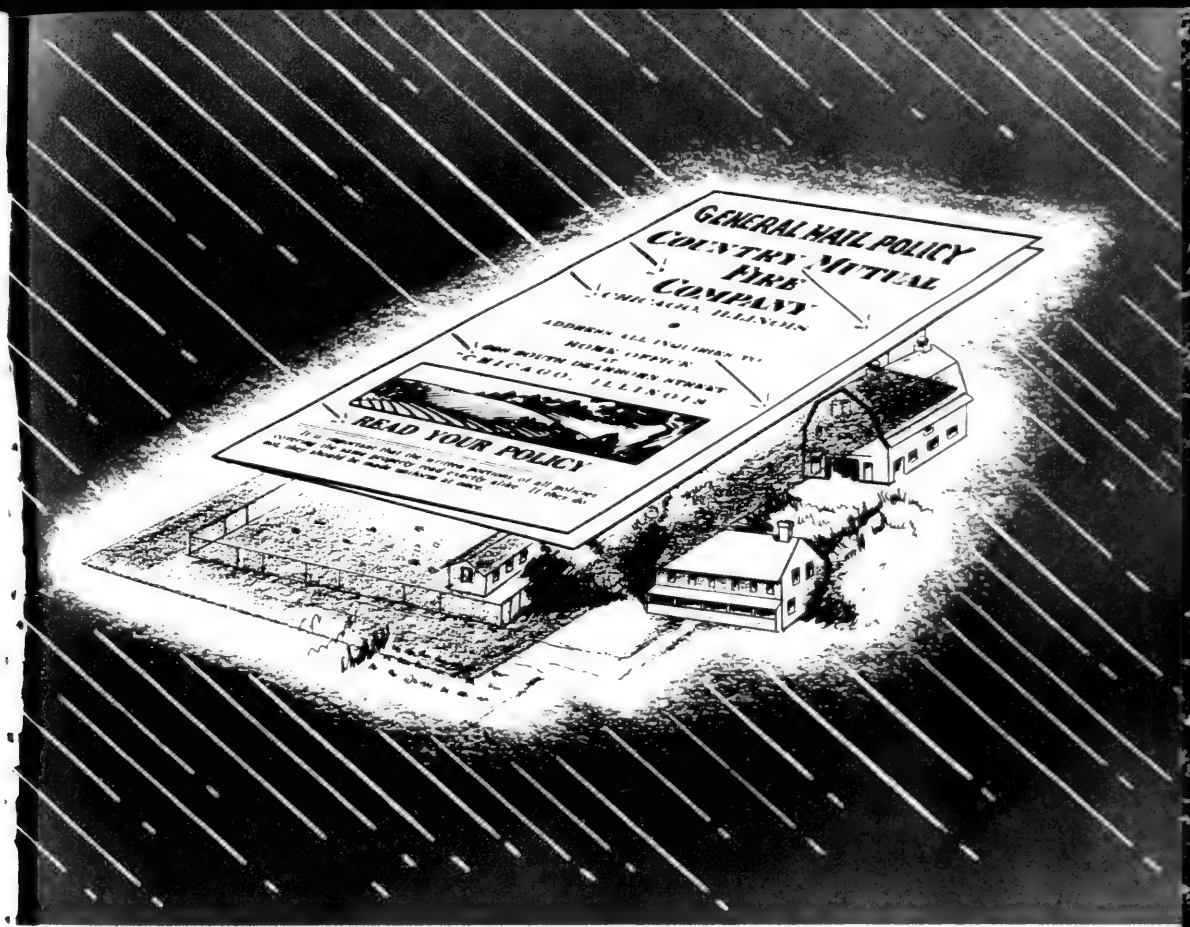

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COUNTRY *Mutual* FIRE *Company*

University of Ill. Library.
Urbana, Ill.
JL-6-51-P

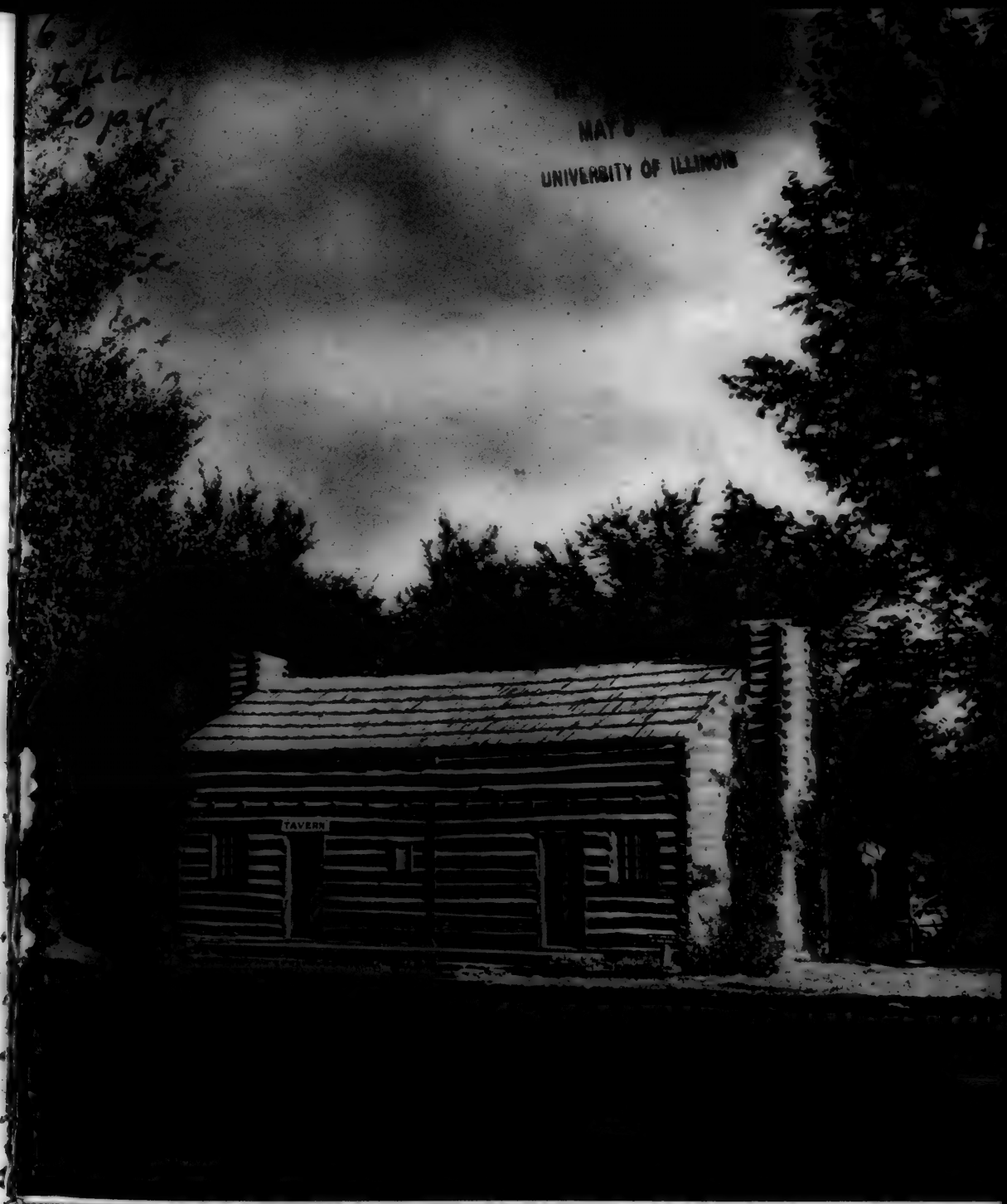
...ut the FARMER'S DAUGHTER

...and 150,000 Guardians of the Future

This young lady seems little concerned about her future. Nor need she be. A bright future, a secure future is assured her by the 150,000 Illinois Farm Bureau members who are vigilantly guarding the fortunes of agriculture, and thus guaranteeing the security and happiness of their children.

These Farm Bureau members think of themselves mainly as good farmers — actually they are *salesmen,* too — selling their children, their neighbors, their legislators on the needs, the problems, the importance, the great contributions of agriculture. Through their Farm Bureau, these farmers have a powerful voice in shaping any and all policies affecting agriculture.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION



MAY 0
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

RECORD

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
MAY 1948
THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

WHEN READY CASH MEANS SO MUCH

When the head of the family is taken from us, the many things to be done demand ready cash right away. Doctor bills, hospital costs, funeral expenses — all requiring prompt payment.

Everyone should have at least one Country Life policy earmarked to meet last expenses. Everyone can afford to make things easier for HER at the time she needs comfort most. It's the "right move" at any age to make this protection available . . . if something SHOULD happen to you.

Whether you carry much life insurance, or very little, the ready cash from this one policy — immediately available for last expenses — will carry your loved ones through this time of trial. Your friendly Country Life representative can advise you on the amount best suited to your family's needs.

Country Life

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

MAN WITH A HOE

By President Charles B. Shuman

SEVERAL years ago a friend gave me a reproduction of the great painting, "Man With A Hoe." Today, it serves to remind us that agricultural progress through the centuries can be measured by the extent to which we have applied more efficient power to the hoe. During the pioneer days of our own America, the sweat and sinew of many men equipped with hand tools was required to produce enough food to feed one city family.

The birth of our present great industrial empire was in large part due to the release of millions of men from agricultural labor by the increased use of the draft horse as a source of power to pull more efficient farm tools. For several generations the chief source of agricultural power was the farm grown corn, oats and hay that old Dobbin converted into useful energy.

Today we have practically completed the transition to a new and more efficient source of power for the "hoes" of agriculture. Millions of farm tractors and trucks have made a wonderful contribution to the efficiency and progress of agriculture, but they have also helped create new problems. . . . A tractor won't eat oats!

The present petroleum shortage offers a serious threat to Illinois farmers in their efforts to maintain abundant production in 1948. What are the facts? The oil industry is operating at capacity and is expanding as rapidly as short supplies of steel will permit. However, the consumption of petroleum products has increased at a much faster rate than production. Farm use of gasoline has doubled in the past seven years. Our own Illinois Farm Supply Company and its County Service Company members now supply more than half of the farm tractors of the state with fuel. The 190,000,000 gallon annual petroleum needs of this, your own company, represents the greatest single concentration of rural business in the world. When supplies are short and conditions difficult, other oil suppliers can and do abandon certain areas of rural service. This practice throws additional demands upon your local Service Company.

I am sure that in the months ahead, Illinois farmers will have occasion to appreciate the prompt action taken by the leadership of their own cooperative in its all-out efforts to secure needed supplies of fuels for farming. The Farm Bureau members of Illinois are responding magnificently to the call for needed additional capital funds. The thirty-five million gallon Pana refinery is now a part of your organization and is helping meet your needs.

Despite all of these actions, your tractor may be stopped for want of fuel unless all Illinois farmers cooperate to eliminate unnecessary use or wastage of tractor fuel. You can help by eliminating all possible extra field operations, by adjusting motors for maximum efficiency, by reducing idling or traveling time — in short, by doing everything possible to conserve fuels for farming.

May the "man with the hoe" stay in the picture over the mantel and may the horses continue to fatten in the hill pasture while Illinois tractors hum on through the night.

MAY, 1948 • VOLUME 26, NUMBER 5

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By LEW REISNER,

Field Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

"They have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind." — *Hosea,* 8:7.

NATURE'S forces of wind and rain have reaped their toll in erosion and waste on farms where man has taken for generation upon generation, returning nothing to the soil. One such farm laid waste is the old Cooper place along Highway 50, two miles east of Carlyle. Fifty years ago it was one of the best farms east of the Waskaskia river in Clinton county.

Now the soil is barren. Only broom sage, a worthless weed, will grow. Gulleys deep enough to hide a two-story house have clawed their way up gently sloping hillsides.

But this spring after 40 years of neglect these gulleys felt a new force at work. Farm kids from neighboring country schools were scrambling up and down gulley banks, planting trees.

They planted black locust and loblolly pine to help stop erosion. The children were the first to work on a country-wide project to make this abandoned farm produce abundantly as it had a century ago.

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During the Aug. 4 demonstration any farmer who cares to try his hand can help with the terraces. Three will be built nearest the road. The rest of the work land will be contoured for strip cropping.

Before fall the soil will be tested and fertilized as needed. Farm Adviser Smith estimated the land will need five tons of lime, 1200 pounds of raw rock phosphate, and 380 pounds of 50 per cent potash. This will cost about

Extension Forester W. F. Bulkley, Champaign, shows serious minded school kids best way to plant loblolly pine seedlings. Tree planting was held this spring on farm where Clinton County Farm Bureau will hold soil conservation field day this fall.

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He estimates that the land should be turning out bumper corn crops after about 10 years, depending somewhat on how often the legume seedings catch.

After this year the project will be continued by the farm operator, John Issak, who will farm the land along with the farm he is now on, both owned by Oscar Neirmann, of Centralia.

The fertilizer will be applied when possible as straight stuff and in heavy doses as needed. And it will be about the first the old Cooper farm has ever seen — at least in doses that will help restore its fertility.

Matt Diekemper, 59, a Clinton county farmer and member of the soil conservation board, was reared on a farm adjacent to the Cooper place.

His memory carries him back 50 years ago when he used to play and hunt over the ground now so deeply gullied.

"There were no ditches here then," he recalled. "The neighbors used to farm straight through the place where this gulley now stands.

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GOUGLER RECEIVES FIRST IAA

Retirement Certificate

By GEORGE E. METZGER, Secretary
Organization and Information

FIRST certificate to draw benefits under the Illinois Agricultural Association employees' retirement plan went to Frank A. Gougler of the marketing department. Gougler was automatically retired as of March 31. His first retirement check was attached to the certificate.

Throughout his life Mr. Gougler has been a hardworking man. He worked his way through school from the very beginning and wound up with a doctor's degree from the University of Illinois.

He has been employed by the Illinois Agricultural Association for 24 years. He first gained recognition in Illinois through some outstanding work as county agricultural agent in Missouri. When Adams county, Illinois, needed a new agent, they went over to Missouri and hired Gougler. He was Farm Adviser in Adams county for four years.

At the end of that time, Gougler had an inborn desire for a higher education and went to the University of Illinois where he worked on his doctor of philosophy degree. During his studies at the University of Illinois, he did part-time work for the Illinois Agricultural Association on produce marketing. When he had completed his studies he came to work full-time for the IAA.

His first activity was an effort to study and improve, if possible, the marketing of farm produce, chiefly butterfat and eggs. Farm leaders used to say of Gougler that he could go out in the state, hold a meeting in some county seat, and raise the price of eggs and butterfat two to three cents a pound the next morning.

Gougler became actively identified in the organization of cream pools. His program was to approach a group of butterfat producers through the Farm Bureau and set up a cream pool for the assembling and marketing of butterfat.

He used to tell the farmers that an organization covering about 600 cows, with a few dollars worth of equipment, was about all that was necessary to enter the cream and butterfat marketing project. At one time, approximately three million pounds of butterfat were under contract and were being marketed through these cream pools.

Frank Gougler (left), veteran of 24 years of marketing work with the IAA, is bid goodbye on his retirement by George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary. Metzger is presenting Gougler with a camera given by his fellow employees and the first pension certificate under the IAA's new employee retirement plan.

The philosophy back of the early cream pool program was that the farmers could assemble the cream more cheaply than could the processors and could carry on a better educational program for quality improvement. This was rather clearly demonstrated through the activities of the cream pools.

The butterfat assembled in these cream pools was sold to processors then in existence by a marketing committee. It worked well for a couple of years. Finally the large processors all began to bid the same price.

An effort was then made to sell the processors the product at a given price, and a contract was written under which the cream producers would share in the profits of the butter made from pooled cream on a 50-50 basis. This did not work long, because most of the larger creameries insisted they had no profits. A few of the smaller ones did divide some profits.

Soon it became apparent that if butterfat producers in Illinois were going to get the most out of their butterfat, they would have to own their own processing plants. The result was the 10 creamery chain now owned by butterfat producers in Illinois. The average increase in price received by the butterfat producers was about five cents per pound over the old methods.

(*Continued on page* 34)

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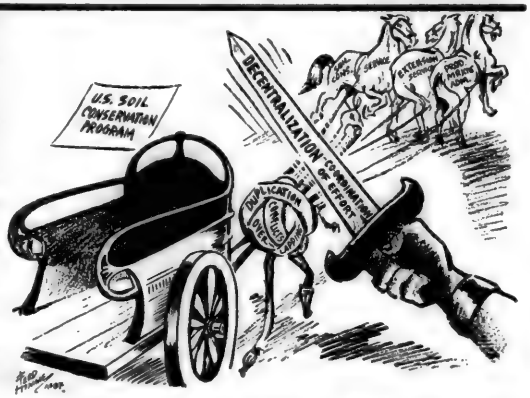
(Continued on page 16)

CO-OPS PL



Cartoon illustrates provision of Aiken bill emphasized by President Shuman at Springfield calling for "reorganization and decentralization of the functions of the department of agriculture" (see story). Below: Farm Bureau leaders pack meeting to doors.

RECENT and further capital expansion by farm cooperatives affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association will require the outlay of $5 to $6 million.

This was announced by George E. Metzger, IAA secretary of organization and information, during the annual spring Farm Bureau leaders' meeting held April 1 in Springfield.

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By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

PLAN NEW EXPANSION

PRESIDENT SHUMAN OUTLINES NEW LONG-RANGE FARM BILL AT SPRINGFIELD MEETING

IAA BACKS AIKEN BILL PRINCIPLE OF FLEXIBLE PRICE SUPPORTS

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A question on legal limitations in the use of school funds is asked by D. H. Cuppy of Douglas county.

Asked to comment on the progress of rural school reorganization, John K. Cox, director of the IAA rural school relations department, said it still needed enlightened aggressive leadership. "Five years from now," Cox said, "I believe we shall be proud of the leadership Farm Bureau people have given to school reorganization. We are being given a great deal of credit for the school reorganization program to the point that if things go wrong we may have to shoulder the blame. So let's go all out for the type of reorganization that gives us the most and the best for the money."

IAA Director Homer Curtiss presented the IAA position on the current butter-margarine controversy in which he explained that the IAA "will not oppose the removal of the taxes on oleomargarine, provided some other means of preserving the identification as between the two products is developed."

President Shuman said he felt that the IAA stand might not be quite satisfactory to soybean oil men but he hoped that when Illinois dairymen and soybean oil men got together they would be able to work out a solution on the butter-margarine controversy satisfactory to both groups.

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Front Cover

CO-OPS PL

Cartoon illustrates provision of Aiken bill emphasized by President Shuman at Springfield calling for "reorganization and decentralization of the functions of the department of agriculture" (see story). Below: Farm Bureau leaders pack meeting to doors.

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Front Cover

David Biggs, Jackson county, last year's Sports Festival watermelon eating champion, chomps a final mouthful.

are you READY for the SPORTS FESTIVAL ?

ABOUT the time this issue of the RECORD reaches you, your county should be pretty-well settled on the type of Sports Festival program it is planning to participate in at Champaign-Urbana Aug. 26-27.

So if you haven't already advised your Farm Bureau of the sports events you would like to enter next August, you had better do so this month. By helping your own Farm Bureau get organized on its participation schedule, you will make it much easier for the men in charge of the Illinois Farm Sports Festival to do a better job on a bigger and better show Aug. 26-27.

Changes in sport and music events of the ninth annual Sports Festival have been announced by Roy Johnson, IAA secretary of special services, following a recent meeting in Chicago of the statewide festival committee.

All bowling and several softball classes will be held on a district elimination basis, Johnson said. The district champions will then go on to the state Sports Festival to be held at Champaign-Urbana Aug. 26-27.

District bowling contests are in progress now and most districts will be finished by May 15. District play will be held in 4-H, Rural Youth, and all-county division of softball throughout the summer with the number entering the state Sports Festival limited to 32 teams.

In the girls open and 4-H classes, and the men's over 35-ers, the number of teams entering the state contest will be limited to 16 but district play will not be held unless total entries exceed this number.

This year at the state Sports Festival contest a trophy will be awarded the winning county. Trophies will also be awarded the county highest in sports events and the county highest in folk events.

Johnson said that in addition to these awards, the county with the greatest number of points in each of the 16 districts will be given a district championship trophy.

All class A entries in the district folk festival contests will take part in the state folk festival contests in Champaign-Urbana. District folk festival contests will be under the direction of E. H. Regnier of the University of Illinois.

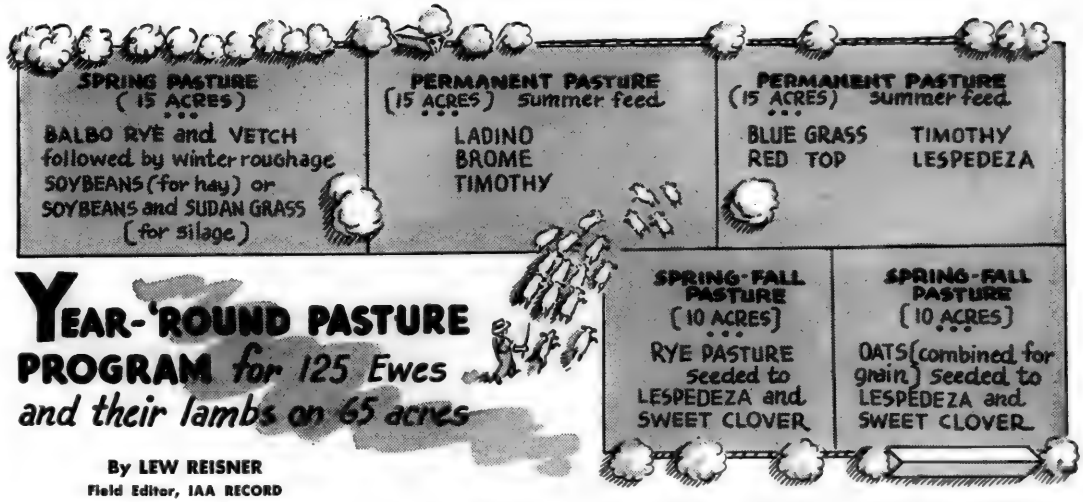
Other changes this year include separate classes for 4-H, Rural Youth, and an open division in square and folk dancing.

Men's classes have been added in chair quoits, clock golf, shuffle board, table tennis, and dart throwing. These events have been limited to women.

Track events for boys and girls have been reduced to: 50 yard dash, 8 pound shot put, high and broad jump for boys under 16; 100 yard dash for boys 16 and older; and 50 yard dash, and high and broad jump for girls under 16.

In the folk festival all solo numbers have been eliminated with the exception of the community song leader and ballad singer. County bands, adult and junior vocal groups, and a class for 4-H chorus groups have been added.

Illinois has been divided into the above 16 districts for the 1948 annual Farm Sports Festival. They will be subject to modification for the 1949 Sports Festival.



YEAR-'ROUND PASTURE PROGRAM *for 125 Ewes and their lambs on 65 acres*

By LEW REISNER
Field Editor, IAA RECORD

DIXON Springs Experiment Station, the 5000-acre experimental farm run by the University of Illinois in Pope county, is spreading a new science of pasture farming throughout southern Illinois.

By showing how grass farming is restoring its own hilly and eroded fields, bought by the federal government in 1935 for about $15 an acre, the Dixon Springs station is proving that careful farming can bring back life to abandoned lands.

The pastures at Dixon Springs are visited each year by thousands of farmers who come singly and on organized tours from all parts of southern Illinois and surrounding states. These pastures are providing a wealth of information on good management practices.

Because of the mild climate, hilly terrain, and thinner soils, much of southern Illinois is well adapted to raising sheep. The men at Dixon Springs were quick to realize this and sheep flocks were established as one of the first livestock enterprises.

The station keeps about 700 grade breeding ewes which are divided into smaller flocks for feeding and pasture experiments. In addition a purebred flock of Hampshires and Suffolks are maintained. One of these flocks of grade ewes has provided a revealing experiment in the value of pasture farming.

This sheep project is called a year-around pasture program for feeding 125 ewes and their lambs on 65 acres of pasture-type lands. The field provides pasture in the summer and hay and grain during winter months.

In 1947, the second year of the experiment, this flock of sheep harvested in terms of lambs and wool a $2573.40 crop, an average of more than $39 an acre, on land that once went begging for a buyer.

The 65-acre field is divided sensibly into 10 and 15-acre tracts as shown by the accompanying chart. The sheep, with their lambs, are turned out early in the spring on a 15-acre field of succulent balbo rye which this year was ready to be pastured on March 19. In May the rye is disked and planted either to soybeans for hay or soybeans and sudan grass for silage.

In early summer the sheep graze alternately on the two permanent pastures. Later lespedeza and sweet clover are ready for the ewes and lambs. Then in late summer and fall the permanent pastures are used again. The five pastures provide green grass from early spring to late fall.

Dick Webb, 3, son of station superintendent, has hard time holding frisky lamb which has markings about eyes resembling a Panda.

Ewes and lambs are turned out on rye pasture early in spring at Dixon Springs. Picture was taken March 19.

R. J. Webb, station superintendent, says that the ladino clover has provided by far the best pasture for the sheep. Ladino is well adapted to southern Illinois.

The cost of seeding the pasture and treating the soil before the sheep were turned into the field is figured at $30 an acre. The soil was treated with four tons of limestone and 400 pounds of super-phosphate per acre. This cost plus the original cost of $15 for the land is about equal to the gross return last year.

Last year the 125 ewes produced 10,170 pounds of lamb and 840 pounds of wool. The lambs sold for 22c a

(*Continued on page* 34)

THE first warm days of May are marking the start of the summer campaign to rid Illinois of flies as farmers join with city groups throughout the state in an all-out battle against the pest.

The state-wide campaign is being directed by the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Illinois Natural History Survey, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health.

Farm Bureaus and farm advisers in 89 counties are working with city health authorities to rid their communities of flies. They are enlisting the aid of hardware dealers, druggists, luncheon clubs, chambers of commerce, housewives, and farmers.

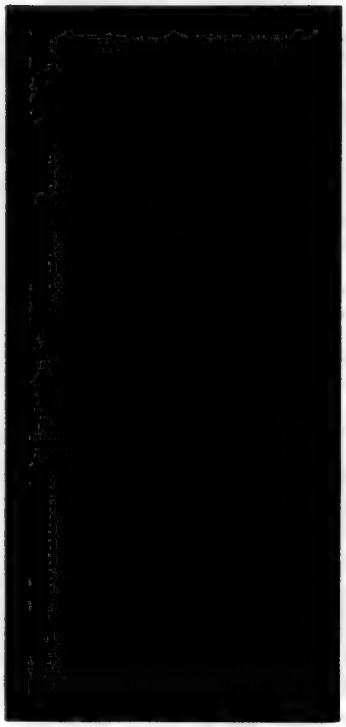
As an example of cooperation, farmers and merchants at Ramsey in Fayette county have met to draw plans to rid the village and five adjoining townships of flies.

The village is using an old fire engine to spray with DDT in town while farmers are either spraying on their own or hiring one of two local custom sprayers.

Farmers who plan to join the campaign should have their clean-up work completed this month. This entails hauling out manure, cleaning up old straw piles, and ridding farms of fly-breeding sources.

Many are joining the campaign even though their neighbors are not planning to do so. Flies do not travel great distances, and farmers who get a few from their neighbors can kill the intruders by their own spraying.

Farmers buying DDT materials are finding that there are various types and concentrations on the market. The three most often recommended are: **The 50 per cent DDT wettable powder.** This is the most economical source of DDT and is recommended for both livestock and buildings. It leaves a slight whitish residue, however, and requires some agitation to keep in solution.



The 25 per cent DDT oil emulsion concentrate. This is DDT in a liquid form and is recommended for interior and exterior surfaces of farm buildings where a slight whitish residue would be objectionable. It is easier to mix with water but is more expensive than the 50 per cent wettable powder.

The 5 per cent DDT oil solution. Designed for exterior surfaces around the home, such as screens, doors, porch ceilings, it lasts longer than other DDT materials but is more expensive.

DDT kills by paralyzing the insect's nerve centers. Very small amounts on any part of the fly's body will penetrate and kill. That is why it is not necessary to spray directly on the insect. Flies pick up a killing dose by walking on DDT residue.

This is also the reason for spraying all surfaces where insects gather and roost. Various strength sprays are being recommended for buildings but one important rule should be followed. One-half pound of the actual chemical DDT should be deposited on every thousand square feet of fly-roosting surface, according to H. B. Petty, entomologist for the Natural History Survey at Urbana.

This half pound of DDT is found in one pound of 50 per cent DDT wettable powder, one quart of 25 per cent DDT emulsified concentrate, or a little more than one gallon of five per cent DDT oil solution. These various amounts should then be mixed with two or three gallons of water to make enough liquid to cover 1000 square feet.

In spraying livestock, dairy cattle are sprayed weekly with a spray containing one-half pound of 50 per cent DDT water-wettable powder to three gallons of water.

Beef cattle are treated once a month with a spray containing one-fourth pound of 50 per cent DDT wettable powder in three gallons of water.

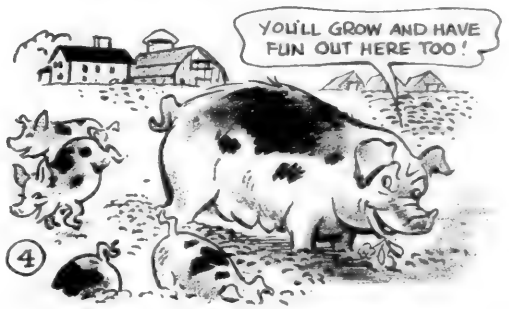
Success of the program on any farm will depend on the follow-up sprayings throughout the summer and fall. By October it should be possible to appraise the success of the state-wide program.

But no matter what his country or city neighbors do, each farmer can reap the rewards of cleanliness, comfort, and better living from his own efforts to rid his farm of flies.

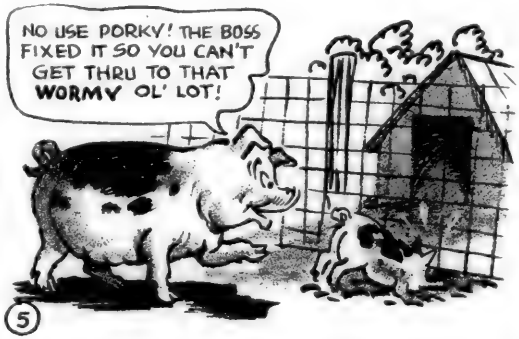
The McLean county system of swine sanitation is a proven method of cutting baby pig losses. One step is washing the sow. Worm eggs can be transferred to baby pigs by the sow if she is not washed before farrowing.

Farrowing pens should be cleaned and disinfected. Scrape out all manure and dirt and disinfect with boiling lye water. Use one pound of lye to 15 gallons of water.

Hauling sows to clean sheds out on clean ground is a third step in the McLean system. If sows are driven to the clean sheds and pasture they carry too much contamination with them.



Plenty of good legumes or other green pasture increases the health and gain of pigs because they supply vitamins, minerals and supplements essential to any good swine ration. They also save high-priced grains.



Pigs must be kept out of worm and disease-infected old lots and sheds. Preventing worm infestation is cheaper than removing worms by treatment.

Pigs should be immunized against hog cholera as an added safeguard to protect their health. Hog cholera is still the most serious disease of swine.

See YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU FOR F.B. SERUM !

Soil Saver FOR 40 YEARS

Adolph Spitznass points along terrace which forms part of system started in 1928. Watching are Sam Sorrells, IAA livestock fieldman, left, and R. C. Broom, Williamson county farm advisor. White line indicates lay of terrace.

FROM his front porch Adolph Spitznass, 65, of near Marion in Williamson county, commands a magnificent view of the green, terraced fields that comprise his 253-acre livestock farm.

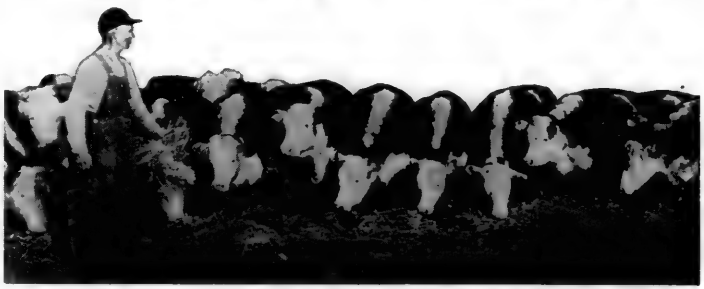
Adolph can see from this vantage point the far corners of his farm and watch his fine cow herd of sleek Herefords as they graze knee-deep in clover with frisky, white-faced calves by their sides.

This, however, was not the view that confronted young Adolph 40 years ago when he brought his bride to the family homestead he had taken over from his father the fall before.

The house and barn was located, as they remain today, in the center of his farm on the crest of a high knoll, with the fields sloping sharply in three directions from the homestead. But the hillside fields were barren and badly gullied. Heavy cropping and cultivating with the slope had eroded the fertility away.

"My father," Spitznass said, "bought the farm in 1883 for $31 an acre. He was a good farmer, grew good crops and seeded down with red clover. But this wasn't enough. Just about the time I took it over, yields started to go down pretty fast."

From stark necessity, backed by a deep love of his land, Adolph Spitznass started to rebuild a worn farm. And from these early struggles Spitznass learned how the job is done and in the process became a pioneer in soil conservation practices that are considered new even today.



Adolph throws out bale of bonn hay to fine herd of 27 Hereford cows that last year raised a $4000 calf crop on roughage and without grain.

His soil building program, based on trial and error, gradually evolved around the practices of heavy fertilization, terracing, livestock farming, large acreages of legumes, and long pasture rotations.

Spitznass started by saving his hillside soil every way he could. He would tramp straw, corn stalks, brush, anything he could lay his hands on, into the ditches to stop them from spreading.

Then in the early twenties he started to lime. Since that time, he has bought and spread 67 carloads of limestone. More recently he had been adding rock phosphate and has tested the effects of potash.

About 20 years ago, even before the days of the depression and CCC camps, Adolph learned about building terraces from the Williamson County Farm Bureau which Adolph helped to organize and joined 30 years ago as a charter member.

Pointing to a steep slope now neatly grassed, Adolph reminisced: "Here's where I built my first terraces with four mules and a small iron road grader." He still has the grader, and uses it to mend rain-damaged terraces.

Spitznass credits his terraces with rebuilding his farm more quickly and saving more soil than any other practice he has used. Before that, even with legumes, progress was slow.

As his liming and terracing progressed, Spitznass found he was having better luck with his legume seedings, and began to rely more and more on alfalfa and clover for hay and pasture. As he grew more roughage he kept more stock. Adolph estimates that he feeds at least three times as many cattle, hogs, and sheep as he used to.

Rotations became longer and longer and now Spitznass leaves terraced fields in hay and pasture as long as they are productive, with five, six, and seven year rotation. This year he estimates that only 66 of his 253 acres will be cropped with 32 acres in corn, 20 in wheat, and 16 in oats.

Yields of grain have doubled and tripled. Last year from one field that years ago would produce only nubbins, he harvested 88 bushels of corn an acre.

The income of the Spitznass farm is supplemented by royalties from coal which a mining company is digging from a large vein underlying the farm. The royalties are not large.

But the coal does present Spitznass with a real problem. "My farm," he said, "is one place where the doctrine of cheap food and high wages doesn't pan out for the farmer." He has trouble keeping help since most men can make a higher hourly wage working in the mines.

(*Continued on page* 34)

State Committee to Study RURAL ROADS

IT MAY be a long time before bottomless rural roads are a thing of the past. But a committee of 20 Illinois farmers is going to see what can be done about it.

The 20 men, representing every section of the state, have been appointed to the Illinois Agricultural Association's Road Survey Committee. They will make a detailed study of the rural road situation and make recommendations to the IAA board based on their conclusions.

Members of the committee are: K. T. Smith, Greenfield, chairman; Homer W. Curtiss, Stockton, vice-chairman; Charles S. Mayfield, IAA staff, secretary; Edwin Gumm, Galesburg; F. E. Morris, Buffalo; Herbert R. Kiltz, Woodstock; Lane Clapsaddle, Earlville; Robert Schubert, Mt. Carroll.

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Soil Saver FOR 40 YEARS

Adolph Spitznass points along terrace which forms part of system started in 1928. Watching are Sam Sorrells, IAA livestock fieldman, left, and R. C. Broom, Williamson county farm adviser. White line indicates lay of terrace.

FROM his front porch Adolph Spitznass, 65, of near Marion in Williamson county, commands a magnificent view of the green, terraced fields that comprise his 253-acre livestock farm.

Adolph can see from this vantage point the far corners of his farm and watch his fine cow herd of sleek Herefords as they graze knee-deep in clover with frisky, white-faced calves by their sides.

This, however, was not the view that confronted young Adolph 40 years ago when he brought his bride to the family homestead he had taken over from his father the fall before.

The house and barn was located, as they remain today, in the center of his farm on the crest of a high knoll, with the fields sloping sharply in three directions from the homestead. But the hillside fields were barren and badly gullied. Heavy cropping and cultivating with the slope had eroded the fertility away.

"My father," Spitznass said, "bought the farm in 1883 for $31 an acre. He was a good farmer, grew good crops and seeded down with red clover. But this wasn't enough. Just about the time I took it over, yields started to go down pretty fast."

From stark necessity, backed by a deep love of his land, Adolph Spitznass started to rebuild a worn farm. And from these early struggles Spitznass learned how the job is done and in the process became a pioneer in soil conservation practices that are considered new even today.

Adolph throws out bale of bean hay to fine herd of 27 Hereford cows that last year raised a $4000 calf crop on roughage and without grain.

His soil building program, based on trial and error, gradually evolved around the practices of heavy fertilization, terracing, livestock farming, large acreages of legumes, and long pasture rotations.

Spitznass started by saving his hillside soil every way he could. He would tramp straw, corn stalks, brush, anything he could lay his hands on, into the ditches to stop them from spreading.

Then in the early twenties he started to lime. Since that time, he has bought and spread 67 carloads of limestone. More recently he had been adding rock phosphate and has tested the effects of potash.

About 20 years ago, even before the days of the depression and CCC camps, Adolph learned about building terraces from the Williamson County Farm Bureau which Adolph helped to organize and joined 30 years ago as a charter member.

Pointing to a steep slope now neatly grassed, Adolph reminisced: "Here's where I built my first terraces with four mules and a small iron road grader." He still has the grader, and uses it to mend rain-damaged terraces.

Spitznass credits his terraces with rebuilding his farm more quickly and saving more soil than any other practice he has used. Before that, even with legumes, progress was slow.

As his liming and terracing progressed, Spitznass found he was having better luck with his legume seedings, and began to rely more and more on alfalfa and clover for hay and pasture. As he grew more roughage he kept more stock. Adolph estimates that he feeds at least three times as many cattle, hogs, and sheep as he used to.

Rotations became longer and longer and now Spitznass leaves terraced fields in hay and pasture as long as they are productive, with five, six, and seven year rotation. This year he estimates that only 66 of his 253 acres will be cropped with 32 acres in corn, 20 in wheat, and 16 in oats.

Yields of grain have doubled and tripled. Last year from one field that years ago would produce only nubbins, he harvested 88 bushels of corn an acre.

The income of the Spitznass farm is supplemented by royalties from coal which a mining company is digging from a large vein underlying the farm. The royalties are not large.

But the coal does present Spitznass with a real problem. "My farm," he said, "is one place where the doctrine of cheap food and high wages doesn't pan out for the farmer." He has trouble keeping help since most men can make a higher hourly wage working in the mines.

(*Continued on page* 34)

State Committee to Study RURAL ROADS

IT MAY be a long time before bottomless rural roads are a thing of the past. But a committee of 20 Illinois farmers is going to see what can be done about it.

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"The board of directors of Illinois Agricultural Association presents herewith the complete and final report of the Economic Study Committee for the study and consideration of the membership of the Association. The work and report of this Committee, which was appointed by the board of directors, was a completely independent study and has not been altered. This report has not been approved or disapproved in whole or in part by the board of directors or voting delegates of the Association. The purpose of this Committee and its report is to stimulate independent thinking and discussion among Illinois farmers on national farm policy.

"Illinois Farm Bureau leaders and members know that the past and present policies of the organization have always been determined by the membership and they will insist that the future course of the Association be determined in the same manner.

"These members and leaders will also recognize that, while the report of this Committee is in substantial agreement with the position of the Association on most of the present important issues confronting agriculture, it does seriously conflict in some instances with policies of the organization as they have been determined by the vote of the membership in recent annual conventions. The board of directors is convinced that fair consideration of any controversial question can be given only after all viewpoints have been examined.

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Work of the Economic Study Committee extended over a period of 12 months during which time 10 meetings were held covering 13 full days. A sub-committee, elected to prepare a preliminary draft of the report, held four additional all-day sessions. The report is 81 pages long and contains 16 charts and one illustration.

The Committee offers its version of the farm problem and from there proceeds to analyze its causes and the many suggested cures, and concludes with its own recommendations.

Following is its introduction to the problem: "The most important and persistent problem of farmers in the United States during the last 30 years has been that of violent fluctuation in the general level of farm prices and income. Alternate periods of rising and falling prices have been a principal cause of farmers' incomes and living standards being considerably lower than those of the rest of the nation."

In the report foreword, the Committee says: "Some of these changes may appear to be rather drastic, but we believe they are necessary in order to take advantage of our experiences with previous farm programs and the growing knowledge of basic factors which affect prices of farm products and the income of farmers, and to permit a maximum of agricultural progress. In making these recommendations the Committee has attempted to keep the welfare of the entire nation foremost in mind at all times."

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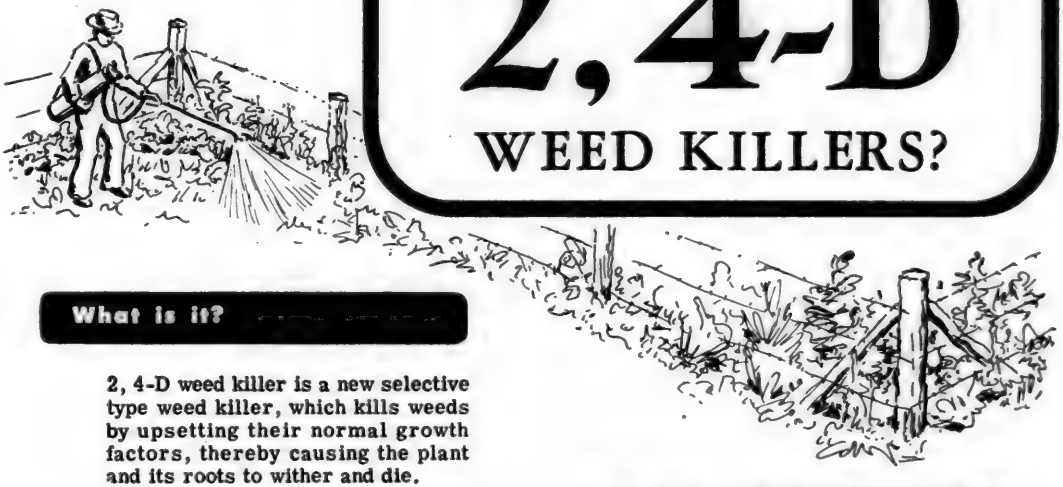
Original members of the IAA Economic Study Committee assemble in Chicago for their first meeting. L. to R., standing: Leslie Mathers, Mason City; W. A. Dennis, Paris; Alfred Rister, Omaha; Russell Hayes, Sparta; B. C. Fulling, Palestine; Homer Curtiss, Stockton; J. S. Bumgarner, McNabb; F. E. Morris, Buffalo; front row: K. T. Smith, Greenfield; Gerald Waters, Edinburg; John Hanna, Sr., Geneseo; Ernest D. Lawrence, Danvers; Earl Kirkpatrick, Roseville; Otto Steffey, Stronghurst; E. E. Houghtby, Shabbona; Lee Knox, Morrison; and Stanley Castle, Alton. Not in the picture are: G. O. Fairweather, Barrington; Lyman Bunting, Ellery; Earl M. Hughes, Woodstock; Harry Munch, Argenta; Everett C. Phelps, Rockton. Subcommittee members were Morris, Dennis, Hughes, Knox, and Lawrence.

COPIES ARE NOW AVAILABLE ON REQUEST TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS

What about 2,4-D WEED KILLERS?



What is it?

2, 4-D weed killer is a new selective type weed killer, which kills weeds by upsetting their normal growth factors, thereby causing the plant and its roots to wither and die.

What are its uses?

2, 4-D weed killing compounds, when mixed with proper amounts of water, make an effective spray for destroying "noxious weed beds" on your farm. These are the weed beds around farm yards, fence rows, grass waterways, lanes, lawns, and pastures. 2, 4-D is also effective for controlling those "weedy patches", in the crop fields, which in spite of cultivation, easily get out of control during wet seasons.

CAUTION

2, 4-D weed killing materials should be used with the proper amount of caution. When treating farm crops, consult your Farm Adviser and Extension Service Bulletins; regarding their proper use and application, as 2, 4-D may damage legume pastures, and certain field crops.

What will it do?

2, 4-D weed killer is especially adapted for killing many broad-leaved weeds, but at the same time does not harm most grasses. It kills the majority of this type of weed easily and completely.

What are the advantages?

2, 4-D weed killers are inexpensive when compared to the time and hard work required for constantly mowing and cutting weeds. In most cases, one effective application will do the job of controlling weeds during the season.

Where can I get it?

Your County Farm Bureau Service Company can supply you. Contact their representatives regarding your 2, 4-D weed killer needs. They are able to economically supply the proper material to take care of your requirements.

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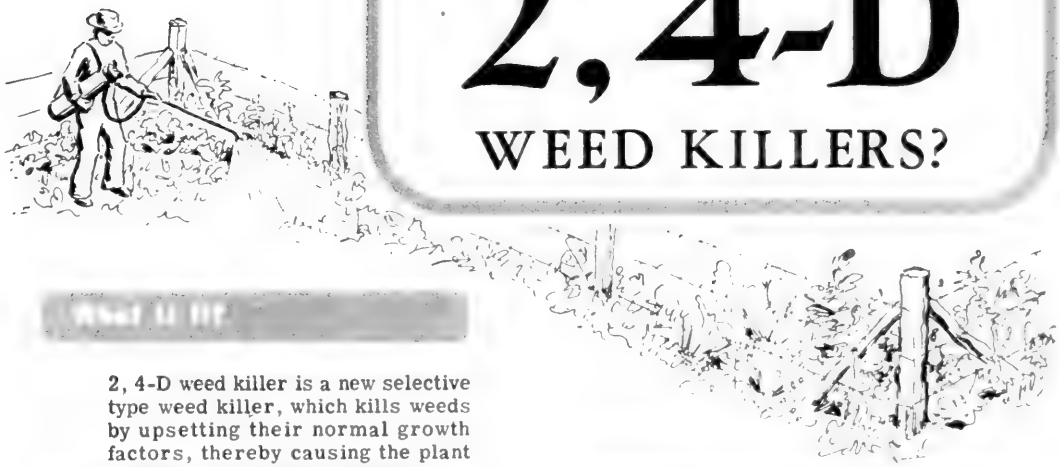

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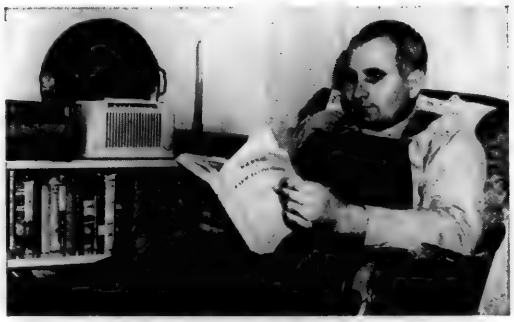


As a farm economist Hughes has to do a great deal of reading to keep up with the newest farm program proposals, etc. Here he reads the latest copy of the Journal of Farm Economics.

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't. Editor, IAA RECORD

YOUNGEST member of the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors is 40-year-old Earl M. Hughes of Woodstock in McHenry county. Since 1946 he has represented Cook, Lake, Kane, McHenry, DuPage and Will counties.

This area is possibly the most diversified farming area in Illinois. It leans heavily to dairying, cash grain, beef and pork production, truck gardening, and flower farming, and other minor agricultural activities.

Farmers in this area are an unusually practical lot. Closer to Chicago, the farms are small. Every cost item is closely scrutinized. Every activity must pay its way. Director Hughes operates the same practical way.

Like most college educated farmers, he likes to have scientific proof for what he does. If he doesn't get it or isn't sure of the proof offered, he will go out in the fields and experiment himself. If a practice shows up well on the account book, he uses it. If not, he discards it and looks for something better.

Hughes was born and reared in the area he now farms four miles northwest of Woodstock. Following his graduation from the high school at Woodstock, he attended the University of Illinois and was graduated in general agriculture in 1929.

Returning home, he operated a dairy farm four years then took up graduate work at Cornell University where he received the degree of doctor of philosophy in agricultural economics in 1938.

He was an assistant professor of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois until 1941 when he moved to the farm and became first field man with the Northeastern Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service. He resigned from the Farm Management Service in 1943 to devote full time to the farm.

Director Hughes operates 836 acres with his father. Of this 836 acres, 166 acres are owned by the IAA director, and 430 are rented. The rest is owned by his father with whom he operates the farm in partnership.

Hughes also owns a 471-acre farm 5½ miles away which he rents out. He is thus an unusual combination of owner, operator, landlord, tenant, and partner.

The Hughes farm has shifted over more and more to the production of certified seed until it is now the most important activity. A herd of 40 Holstein cows is maintained, and production of pork averages 40,000 to 50,000 pounds annually. The farm also has a laying flock of 500-600 Leghorns. Egg production averaged more than 200 eggs per hen last year. Twenty-five of his Duroc Jerseys are being crossed with Minnesota No. 1 boars as an experiment.

This is the 14th in a series of articles to further acquaint you with the men who represent you on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

Last year 300 acres were sown to Clinton oats for seed; 85 to corn, and 125 to soybeans. Eighty acres of corn were grown for home use, and 20 acres additional were in corn for silage. Eighty acres were in permanent pasture and 65 were in hay and tillable pasture. This grain program was heavier than normal.

Crop rotation on the Hughes farm normally runs corn, corn or soybeans, oats, alfalfa for hay, and alfalfa for pasture. Three to four tons of limestone per acre have been spread throughout the farm.

Director Hughes is a firm believer in liberal applications of plant foods to his fields. His records show that it pays. Planting check plots against fields receiving applications of triple superphosphate, ammonium nitrate, and straight potash, Hughes said the additional yield of corn per acre was 20 bushels and of oats, 15 bushels.

The soil is a brown silt loam underlain with deep gravel beds. A minimum of erosion control is necessary because of the level land and small runoff. Hughes has been a pioneer in his area in the use of weed killer. Spraying his oats last year was extremely profitable, he said, because of the higher yields.

Director Hughes was married in 1932 to the former Mildred Shuman of Sullivan, a sister of IAA President Charles B. Shuman. They have three children:

Left: Swedish visitor to Hughes farm Magnus Franson points to fertilizer attachment used while sowing oats, something "we don't have in Sweden," he said. Looking on are Hughes, son Earl Jr., better known as "Happy," and Dean Thompson, Hughes employee. Center: Using electric welding outfit. Right: Loading Clinton oats seed grown on the Hughes farm.

Son Happy hangs on to his cat while he watches Dad sack oats seed.

Helen, 11; Robert, 8; and Earl Jr., 5.

Hughes has been active in school reorganization. He is a member of the McHenry County School Survey Committee and is president of his school district which includes 23 one-room schools and one two-room school. As president he has a leading part in the plan to build two schools to replace the 24.

He was a member of the IAA Livestock Marketing Committee and the IAA Economic Survey Committee which recently finished its work and made its report. He is a former secretary of the McHenry County Farm Bureau and is now secretary of the county service company.

Hughes is an advisory member on the committee on the University of Illinois department of agricultural economics, a member of the American Farm Economics Association, and a member of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Woodstock Chamber of Commerce.

Numerous bulletins and mimeographed reports have been published by Hughes on farm management and agricultural economics.

Widely-known as a progressive farmer in his community, Hughes recently had a young Swede, Magnus Fransen, 27, sent to him when he arrived in the U.S. to study our farming methods. Fransen stayed at the Hughes place for several weeks and was pleased with the excellent opportunity the Hughes farm and Director Hughes himself offered in his quest for information on American agriculture.

Shaded area represents the old congressional districts 1-11, which are represented on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors by Earl M. Hughes of Woodstock.

SPRAYING EQUIPMENT

FOR YOUR FLY & WEED ERADICATION PROGRAM

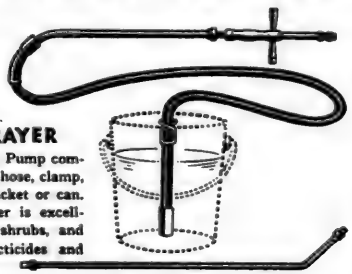
HAND SPRAYER

All brass and copper, for long life. Strong pump. All direction nozzle, sprays continuously in operation.

TROMBONE SPRAYER

Sprayer consists of Pump complete with adjustable nozzle, hose, clamp, and strainer for use with bucket or can.

This double action sprayer is excellent for spraying orchards, shrubs, and gardens. Ideal for insecticides and weed control solutions.



WHEELBARROW SPRAYER

This is a complete portable spraying unit for one man operation. Rigidly constructed for heavy duty use. Pumping solution into 5 gal. steel pressure tank builds up pressure for spraying until pressure is nearly gone. 18 gallon heavy gauge tank hot-dip galvanized. Steel bands top and bottom. Heavy Duty Pump 1¾" brass cylinder, with 2" steel air chamber gives 200 to 250 lbs. pressure. All brass valve parts easily removed for inspection and cleaning. 2" Semi-Pneumatic rubber tire, 16" disc Wheel, 12' hose, 3' extension. Lever type shut-off and Fine Mist Nozzle.

KNAPSACK SPRAYER

This Sprayer is a superior product, with quality material and workmanship throughout. Recommended for all general spraying, weed killer, D.D.T. disinfectants, etc. Non Clog nozzle and 24" seamless brass angle extension, provide easy spraying at different angles. The automatic shut-off and Hold-open feature give the operator finger-tip control at all times. Solid brass valve plunger and seat.

This equipment is available from your Farm Bureau Service Co. affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO

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YOUNGEST member of the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors is 40-year-old Earl M. Hughes of Woodstock in McHenry county. Since 1946 he has represented Cook, Lake, Kane, McHenry, DuPage and Will counties.

This area is possibly the most diversified farming area in Illinois. It leans heavily to dairying, cash grain, beef and pork production, truck gardening, and flower farming, and other minor agricultural activities.

Farmers in this area are an unusually practical lot. Closer to Chicago, the farms are small. Every cost item is closely scrutinized. Every activity must pay its way. Director Hughes operates the same practical way.

Like most college educated farmers, he likes to have scientific proof for what he does. If he doesn't get it or isn't sure of the proof offered, he will go out in the fields and experiment himself. If a practice shows up well on the account book, he uses it. If not, he discards it and looks for something better.

Hughes was born and reared in the area he now farms four miles northwest of Woodstock. Following his graduation from the high school at Woodstock, he attended the University of Illinois and was graduated in general agriculture in 1929.

Returning home, he operated a dairy farm four years then took up graduate work at Cornell University where he received the degree of doctor of philosophy in agricultural economics in 1938.

He was an assistant professor of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois until 1941 when he moved to the farm and became first field man with the Northeastern Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service. He resigned from the Farm Management Service in 1943 to devote full time to the farm.

Director Hughes operates 836 acres with his father. Of this 836 acres, 166 acres are owned by the IAA director, and 430 are rented. The rest is owned by his father with whom he operates the farm in partnership.

Hughes also owns a 471-acre farm 5½ miles away which he rents out. He is thus an unusual combination of owner, operator, landlord, tenant, and partner.

The Hughes farm has shifted over more and more to the production of certified seed until it is now the most important activity. A herd of 40 Holstein cows is maintained, and production of pork averages 40,000 to 50,000 pounds annually. The farm also has a laying flock of 500-600 Leghorns. Egg production averaged more than 200 eggs per hen last year. Twenty-five of his Duroc Jerseys are being crossed with Minnesota No. 1 boars as an experiment.

This is the 14th in a series of articles to further acquaint you with the men who represent you on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

Last year 300 acres were sown to Clinton oats for seed; 85 to corn, and 125 to soybeans. Eighty acres of corn were grown for home use, and 20 acres additional were in corn for silage. Eighty acres were in permanent pasture and 65 were in hay and tillable pasture. This grain program was heavier than normal.

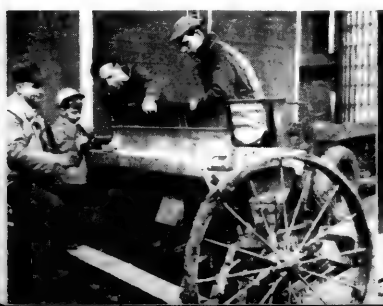
Crop rotation on the Hughes farm normally runs corn, corn or soybeans, oats, alfalfa for hay, and alfalfa for pasture. Three to four tons of limestone per acre have been spread throughout the farm.

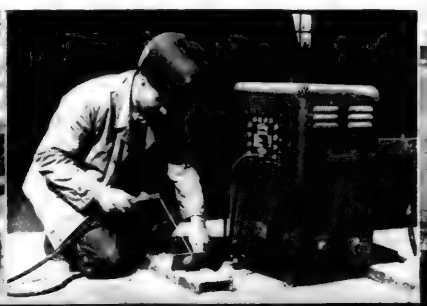
Director Hughes is a firm believer in liberal applications of plant foods to his fields. His records show that it pays. Planting check plots against fields receiving applications of triple superphosphate, ammonium nitrate, and straight potash, Hughes said the additional yield of corn per acre was 20 bushels and of oats, 15 bushels.

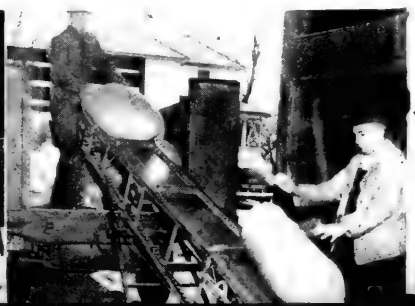
The soil is a brown silt loam underlain with deep gravel beds. A minimum of erosion control is necessary because of the level land and small runoff. Hughes has been a pioneer in his area in the use of weed killer. Spraying his oats last year was extremely profitable, he said, because of the higher yields.

Director Hughes was married in 1932 to the former Mildred Shuman of Sullivan, a sister of IAA President Charles B. Shuman. They have three children:

Left: Swedish visitor to Hughes farm Magnus Fransen points to fertilizer attachment used while sowing oats, something "we don't have in Sweden," he said. Looking on are Hughes, son Earl Jr., better known as "Happy," and Dean Thompson, Hughes employee. Center: Using electric welding outfit. Right: Loading Clinton oats seed grown on the Hughes farm.







Son Happy hangs on to his cat while he watches Dad sack oats seed.

Helen, 11; Robert, 8; and Earl Jr., 5.

Hughes has been active in school reorganization. He is a member of the McHenry County School Survey Committee and is president of his school district which includes 23 one-room schools and one two-room school. As president he has a leading part in the plan to build two schools to replace the 24.

He was a member of the IAA Livestock Marketing Committee and the IAA Economic Survey Committee which recently finished its work and made its report. He is a former secretary of the McHenry County Farm Bureau and is now secretary of the county service company.

Hughes is an advisory member on the committee on the University of Illinois department of agricultural economics, a member of the American Farm Economics Association, and a member of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Woodstock Chamber of Commerce.

Numerous bulletins and mimeographed reports have been published by Hughes on farm management and agricultural economics.

Widely-known as a progressive farmer in his community, Hughes recently had a young Swede, Magnus Fransen, 27, sent to him when he arrived in the U.S. to study our farming methods. Fransen stayed at the Hughes place for several weeks and was pleased with the excellent opportunity the Hughes farm and Director Hughes himself offered in his quest for information on American agriculture.

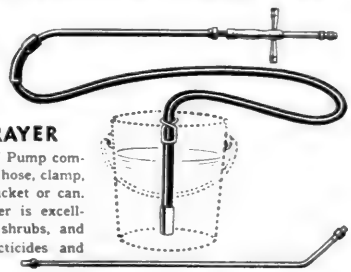
Shaded area represents the old congressional districts 1-11, which are represented on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors by Earl M. Hughes of Woodstock.

SPRAYING EQUIPMENT

FOR YOUR FLY & WEED ERADICATION PROGRAM

HAND SPRAYER

All brass and copper, for long life. Strong pump. All direction nozzle, sprays continuously in operation.



TROMBONE SPRAYER

Sprayer consists of Pump complete with adjustable nozzle, hose, clamp, and strainer for use with bucket or can. This double action sprayer is excellent for spraying orchards, shrubs, and gardens. Ideal for insecticides and weed control solutions.

KNAPSACK SPRAYER

This Sprayer is a superior product, with quality material and workmanship throughout. Recommended for all general spraying, weed killer, D.D.T. disinfectants, etc. Non Clog nozzle and 24" seamless brass angle extension, provide easy spraying at different angles. The automatic shut-off and Hold-open feature give the operator finger-tip control at all times. Solid brass valve plunger and seat.

WHEELBARROW SPRAYER

This is a complete portable spraying unit for one man operation. Rigidly constructed for heavy duty use. Pumping solution into 5 gal. steel pressure tank builds up pressure for spraying until pressure is nearly gone. 18 gallon heavy gauge tank hot-dip galvanized. Steel bands top and bottom. Heavy Duty Pump 1¾" brass cylinder, with 2" steel air chamber gives 200 to 250 lbs. pressure. All brass valve parts easily removed for inspection and cleaning. 2" Semi-Pneumatic rubber tire, 16" disc Wheel, 12' hose, 3' extension. Lever type shut-off and Fine Mist Nozzle.

This equipment is available from your Farm Bureau Service Co. affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO

THAT'S WHAT WE THINK

Prairie Farms Creameries
Chicago, Illinois

I HAVE had occasion to sample some of the butter bearing your label. Enclosed is a part of the wrapper in which the butter came.

Do you have any distributors here in Norfolk for this product, and if so, could you forward me their address? I have tried, unsuccessfully however, to locate this brand here.

Your butter is the best I have ever tasted in this city.

If you do not have any distributors in this city, I certainly wish you could encourage someone to carry Prairie Farms butter.

This is beginning to sound like a "fan" letter but you would understand if you had been used to the good milk and butter we had in my home state, New York — then tried the products here.

Mrs. Joan Miller
1000 Watson Street
Norfolk 6, Virginia

Wish we could help you. But we who work for the IAA, the parent organization, cannot buy it even here in Chicago.

LIKES RECORD

YOUR magazine comes to my father, and I certainly enjoy it whenever I have the chance to read it. I am very much interested in the series of cover pictures of historic and picturesque Illinois. Could you please send me the entire series, also the description of each, to show and read to our York Home Bureau Unit, which meets the first week in May — for a lesson similar to this?

Mrs. H. E. Winger
Clark County

FENCE ROW TALK

TOM — My wife said you sold your hogs this morning.

Dick — Yep. I got back about noon.

Tom — Where did you sell 'em?

Dick — That's an odd question t'ask me, I took 'em to our new co-op yards, of course.

Tom — That's where I took mine this time; thought I'd try 'em once. What did your'n fetch?

Dick — Well, for all that weighed 200 to 225 pounds, I got $24; the lighter ones $23.80.

Tom — There, that's a good sample of all this here Farm Bureau business. Mine averaged 210 pounds and they never sorted 'em at all, just paid me $23.80 for the whole bunch. Course my brother ain't on the marketing committee. I've always wondered where they got their dividends. Well, I'll bet they don't get no more off of me!!

Dick — Did you call the yards before you loaded your hogs?

Tom — Course not, what's it any of their business when I sell my hogs?

Dick — Well, of course, it isn't, unless you want to sell at the highest possible market. Some days they have an order for a definite number of hogs for which they can pay over the true market. What time did you take yours in?

Tom — Oh, it must have been 2 o'clock, why?

Dick — Well, that explains everything. First, you never called the manager when your hogs were ready. Second, you were too late to get in on the premium till the quota was filled. You received the regular market price for hogs that day, with darned little shrink, and you saw them weighed. You didn't get gypped. I got a premium for the trouble of having my hogs listed.

Tom — O-O-O h! I didn't know that!

Harry — Tom, Dick has given you the answer. Don't cuss your own marketing system. If you have t' gripe, cuss the other Farm Bureau members that still think they can beat the old "shell game" and keep supplying the old system. They are the boys who are really responsible for the limited number of premium hogs. With Farm Bureau members in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Missouri producing 80 per cent of the hogs in the market area, should they be cussing their own marketing system? Hogs are not considered intelligent, but they won't hunt acorns under ash trees.

Ol' Long Green
Effingham County

PRIDE IN ILLINOIS

I AM a rural school-teacher in a little one-room school. I am trying to teach the children to be proud of their state.

Among the greatest helps in this that I have found are the RECORD covers. Those pictures and the paragraphs that tell about them are the most prized items in my Illinois unit.

However, I have failed to get some of them, and others are soiled or torn by use, so I wondered if it would be possible for me to get copies of the whole set, with the little paragraphs, or old issues of the magazine. I shall be glad to pay postage or to pay for the set.

I hope you continue the series, especially, since they can be trimmed evenly and are an excellent size and color for bulletin boards.

Mrs. B. A. Tritchler
Hamilton County

"TO ERR IS HUMAN . . ."

ENCLOSED is a clipping about your April cover, the Baha'i Temple in Wilmette. Wilmette, my dear sir, is in Cook county not Lake. If you drive north on Michigan Avenue through Evanston, you will see the temple, just as you enter Wilmette. It is just across the line from Evanston, on Michigan Avenue and very near the lake. This site was chosen because it was said to be directly opposite on the earth from the place where the Bahaism originated in Persia. I trust the other information I read in the RECORD is more nearly correct, although it may not be geographically so near your office.

Mrs. Knight O. Holland
White County

The Baha'i Temple is in Cook county but not on Michigan Avenue. It is on Sheridan Road.

FARMERS AT HEART

I THINK the page of "News and Views for Homemakers" in our Farm Bureau magazine, "The RECORD," is wonderful. Once farmers, we have farm ideas and sympathies for farmers — always. Always we are farmers at heart. We think as farmers.

It is really the only life in our estimation. Especially since our Farm Bureau and Home Bureau organizations have taken over. We farmers now have a hand in legislation, etc., etc. So we really help ourselves.

Mrs. Walter Purvis
403 S. Sixth Street
Sullivan, Ill.

AN OLD PICTURE

I HAVE received your extra copy of March Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD as well as my regular issue.

I appreciate very much the two pages giving voting records of the Illinois legislators.

Your front cover is very good but I think that you might have used an up-to-date picture. The cars all have tires mounted on the back which shows that it is several years old.

Rep. J. Lisle Laufer
14th Senatorial District
Hampshire, Ill.

We expected some sharp-eyed readers to observe that the RECORD cover picture of the original site of the city of Chicago was quite old. We used it because it seemed to be the best available.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

. . . AND IT MEANS YOUR AUTO INSURANCE

DOES COST YOU LESS!

WHY PAY MORE than the **low** auto insurance rates that you are entitled to as a **farmer** and as a **Farm Bureau Member.**

The finest coverage available is yours, through Country Mutual Casualty Company, first, because your mode of living has proved to us over the years that you are the preferred risk.

Second, you can enjoy this lower insurance rate because as a Farm Bureau Member you **OWN** your **OWN** insurance company — the Country Mutual Casualty Company. And all the savings earned by you and other members through safer driving are passed back to you.

It all adds up to a large saving in your auto insurance cost. And that's well worth looking into. Get all the facts today from your friendly Country Mutual Casualty representative.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY CO. 43 EAST OHIO STREET, CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

MORE CORN THE EASY WAY

By GEORGE D. SCARSETH

Director of Research, American Farm Research Association

★ ★ ★

YOU can make 30 extra bushels of cheaper corn from most of your corn land over and above what you are now doing unless you are already producing 125 bushels or more per acre.

This statement will interest most corn growers, since state average yields are running 40 and sometimes 50 bushels per acre in the Midwest.

You want to know how this can be done, especially since the bushels most of you are growing cost anywhere from 75 cents to $2 each, depending on how big your yields are. The extra bushels will cost you about 40 to 60 cents each. Your own college specialists have this same information for you. This is to urge you to use them.

This cannot be the whole story of how to build the land through proper land use, with heavily fertilized deep rooted legumes, and soil conserving rotations. We must limit this to how to get those 30 extra bushels per acre from the condition your corn land is in now.

Suppose your land is such that you are expecting to make about 70 bushels per acre this year. To do this you expect to apply in the row about 200 pounds per acre of 2-12-6. (Unhappily, most of you will have no choice but to use this uneconomic grade — 100 pounds of 4-24-12 or 150 pounds of 3-18-9 would be more to your advantage).

If the rainfall is enough for a 70-bushel crop it is enough for the 30 extra bushels or for a 100-bushel crop too. The two most probable "bottlenecks" stopping your yield at the 70-bushel level are: (1) lack of sufficient stand, and (2) lack of sufficient nitrogen. To go to 100 bushels per acre or more, you have to cut the pattern that wide.

Here is what it takes at the 70-bushel level to get 30 extra bushels on most soils. (We assume that while phosphate, potash, lime and minor elements are likely deficient, the bulk of these should be applied in front of the legumes when seeding the grains and as topdressings on the hay).

1. Experiments have proven that it takes about two pounds of nitrogen to make each extra bushel of corn; so plow under, preferably in the spring, 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre. This takes about 190 pounds ammonium nitrate, or 300 pounds cyanamid or ammonium sulphate or 375 pounds of nitrate of soda. If you know you have a potash deficiency include 100 pounds of muriate of potash.

2. Apply at planting time the equivalent of 100 pounds per acre of 4-24-12 or 5-20-20. This is largely a starter to feed the corn when small and to get it out ahead of the weeds.

3. It takes about 3,000 stalks (single ears) to make 30 bushels of corn, so for a 100-bushel crop you should have a stand of about 12,000 stalks (ears) per acre.

4. If you are one of those who want to try for higher stakes, extend the above formula to fit your needs.

The whole story about how thick to plant corn boils down to a simple rule George Enfield of Purdue University has recently announced.

"When corn is drilled in 40 inch rows use this rule: Divide 1,000 by the number of bushels you think the land is capable of producing per acre and the number you get is the inches to space each kernel. Thus for 100 bushels the spacing is 10 inches and for 150 bushels the spacing is seven inches, etc.

When corn is checked 40 by 40 inches use this rule: Plant 1 kernel per hill for each 30 bushels you think the land is capable of producing. Thus for 90 bushels use three kernels and for 120 bushels use four inches.

If you overestimate the productive capacity of the soil and plant too thick the ears will be small. (Ohio State scientists have shown that the biggest yields were obtained from 8 oz. ears).

If you underestimate the productive capacity of the soil and plant too thin your yield won't be as big as your goal, because there won't be enough stalks and ears to make a bigger yield. However, the ears will be big.

Professors Reed and Salter reported many results from a lot of field tests that brought them to this conclusion:— "To obtain maximum returns for large applications of fertilizer, it is necessary to maintain a planting rate of 12,000 to 14,000 plants per acre." For example in 1945 from 20 fields with a stand of 8,000 to 10,000 stalks per acre they averaged 70.8 bushels with only a row fertilizer, and only 77.5 bushels when 50 pounds of nitrogen (equivalent to 156 pounds ammonium nitrate per acre) per acre were plowed under in addition to the use of the row application. However, when the stand was increased to 12,000 "or over" along with the 50 pounds of nitrogen the yields averaged 94.6 bushels per acre.

Purdue University experiments show that four kernels per hill has ranged from 3 to 15 bushels more per acre than the three kernel rate on good soils.

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They also showed that to increase the stand without increasing the fertility resulted in only a change from 68 to 77 bushels per acre, however, at the higher fertility level the yields went from 71 to 97 bushels as the stand was changed from 7,100 to 17,700 stalks per acre.

This is what a farm yard looks like after a tornado has gone through. When this happened in Grundy county recently, 300 farmers pitched in to help their neighbors clean up. Right: the men worked in teams and are shown together on the Cherrie farm helping to remove some of the heavier debris. Seven farms in the county were leveled by the winds.

Sun-Times Photos

1300 HELP NEIGHBORS IN TORNADO DISASTERS

IT'S AN old story but it's always touching the way farmers turn out to help neighbors battered by misfortune, be it sickness, flood or tornado.

Big city dwellers who don't know their next door neighbors read with wonder and admiration the other day of the army of 300 Grundy county farmers who turned out to help their neighbors after a tornado swept through an area 1100 feet wide and seven miles long.

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There was plenty to do at home, there always is in April, but the men worked through Saturday and Sunday cleaning up. Some were ready Monday to finish the job. When a Chicago newspaper reporter asked a couple of farmers why they came to help. They looked surprised. "These folks are our neighbors," they answered a little puzzled that anyone should ask such a question.

ABOUT 1,000 farmers turned out in Champaign county at a call from their Farm Bureau to help farmers clean up in the Flatville-Gifford area after a tornado ripped across the county April 7. Five farms were badly damaged.

The "good neighbor" job was under the direction of Earl Bantz and J. Walker Robbins of the Farm Bureau office. The good neighbors turned out with saws, shovels, and trucks to move debris, fix fences, and patch buildings.

Robbins reported that the response was "wonderful." The women were there too, he said, and brought more food than the men could eat.

The next good neighbor task will be to help the storm victims get their spring crops planted. Some lost their farm machinery and will have to depend on their neighbors entirely.

Knowing Illinois farmers, they can be sure their faith in their neighbors is well founded.

NEW ERP HEAD REMEMBERED AS IAA CONVENTION SPEAKER

FARM Bureau people who attended the Illinois Agricultural Association annual meeting in 1944 may remember Paul Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation, recently appointed director of the European Recovery Program.

At that time Hoffman was chairman of the Committee for Economic Development. He made a spirited address on the committee's plans for a high level of industrial production in the post-war period.

ERP provides a $6,098,000,000 program of assistance to Europe, China, Greece, and Turkey for a 12-month period. Additional appropriations are authorized through June 30, 1952 subject to annual congressional review.

Here, minus certain recent revisions, is the program which Department of Agriculture officials submitted to the State Department:

In the first crop year of ERP, 5,820,000 metric tons of breadgrains, valued at $536,000,000 (based on prices July 1, 1947) will be shipped abroad. Eligible nations will receive 146,000 tons of fats and oils, including butter, worth $80,000,000; 23,000 tons of meat (mainly horse meat) valued at $6,000,000; and $160,000,000 worth of dairy products, or 375,000 tons.

Ships carrying ERP commodities will include in their holds 205,000 tons of tobacco — $210,000,000 worth — and 521,000 tons of cotton, set at $438,000,000 in value. Officials have scheduled exports of 40,000 tons of eggs and 26,000 tons of rice. Other foods and feedstuffs expected to leave U. S. shores under ERP, include 1,125,000 tons of coarse grains; 198,000 tons of oil cake and meal; 138,000 tons of sugar; 121,000 tons of dried fruit; and 482,000 tons of peas and beans and fresh fruits.

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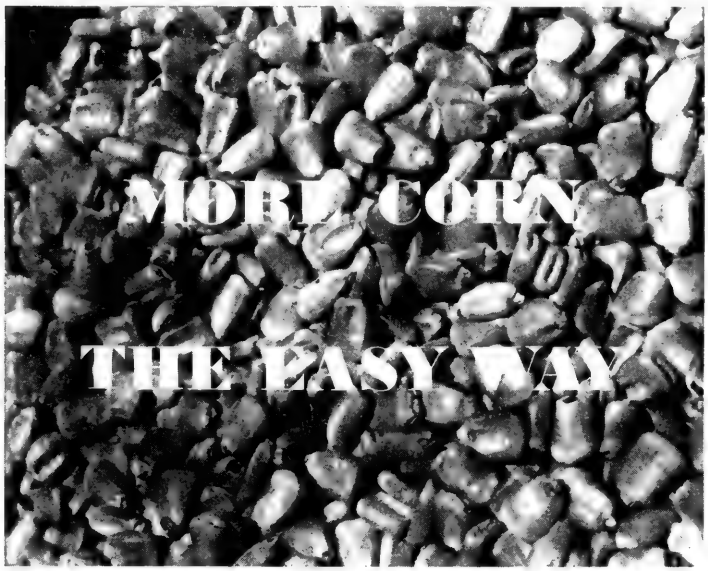

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There was plenty to do at home, there always is in April, but the men worked through Saturday and Sunday cleaning up. Some were ready Monday to finish the job. When a Chicago newspaper reporter asked a couple of farmers why they came to help. They looked surprised. "These folks are our neighbors," they answered a little puzzled that anyone should ask such a question.

ABOUT 1,000 farmers turned out in Champaign county at a call from their Farm Bureau to help farmers clean up in the Flatville-Gifford area after a tornado ripped across the county April 7. Five farms were badly damaged.

The "good neighbor" job was under the direction of Earl Bantz and J. Walker Robbins of the Farm Bureau office. The good neighbors turned out with saws, shovels, and trucks to move debris, fix fences, and patch buildings.

Robbins reported that the response was "wonderful." The women were there too, he said, and brought more food than the men could eat.

The next good neighbor task will be to help the storm victims get their spring crops planted. Some lost their farm machinery and will have to depend on their neighbors entirely.

Knowing Illinois farmers, they can be sure their faith in their neighbors is well founded.

NEW ERP HEAD REMEMBERED AS IAA CONVENTION SPEAKER

FARM Bureau people who attended the Illinois Agricultural Association annual meeting in 1944 may remember Paul Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation, recently appointed director of the European Recovery Program.

At that time Hoffman was chairman of the Committee for Economic Development. He made a spirited address on the committee's plans for a high level of industrial production in the post-war period.

ERP provides a $6,098,000,000 program of assistance to Europe, China, Greece, and Turkey for a 12-month period. Additional appropriations are authorized through June 30, 1952 subject to annual congressional review.

Here, minus certain recent revisions, is the program which Department of Agriculture officials submitted to the State Department:

In the first crop year of ERP, 5,820,000 metric tons of breadgrains, valued at $536,000,000 (based on prices July 1, 1947) will be shipped abroad. Eligible nations will receive 146,000 tons of fats and oils, including butter, worth $80,000,000; 23,000 tons of meat (mostly horse meat) valued at $6,000,000; and $160,000,000 worth of dairy products or 375,000 tons.

Ships carrying ERP commodities will include in their holds 205,000 tons of tobacco — $210,000,000 worth — and 521,000 tons of cotton, set at $438,000,000 in value. Other fats [illegible] exports of 40,000 tons of cake and [illegible] 000 tons of rice. Other foods and feedstuffs expected to leave U. S. shores under ERP, include 1,125,000 tons of coarse grains; 198,000 tons of oil cake and meal, 138,000 tons of sugar; 121,000 tons of dried fruit, and 482,000 tons of peas and beans and fresh fruits.

Pure Milk Seeks Merger of Producer Co-ops

EXPANSION of Pure Milk Association to include all cooperatives and farmers supplying milk in the Chicago milk shed was advocated by General Manager A. H. Lauterbach at the recent 23rd annual meeting of PMA in Chicago.

Pure Milk Association, a producers' bargaining organization, is a member of the Illinois Milk Producers Association, an Illinois Agricultural Association affiliate.

Lauterbach mentioned specifically consolidation with the Pure Milk Products Cooperative of Wisconsin.

Speaking on farm price stabilization, the PMA general manager said: "All farmers should be members of at least one large general farm organization which truly represents farm people in Congress and the state legislature. After World War I, farmers' milk prices in the Chicago milk shed dropped from $3.75 to $1.50 per hundredweight."

Lauterbach pointed out that PMA progress for 1947 included the addition of 491 new members, a greatly expanded plant operation, and five million dollars more for members' milk.

In the principal address before the convention, John Brandt, president of the Land O' Lakes Creameries said, "Farmers' income will be better in 1948 than it was in 1947. Farmers' income must be high in order to keep the government on a sound financial structure. The basis of all sound finance in government is high farmer income. People that are happy when agricultural prices go down are foolish, for as agricultural prices go down so go all other prices in our economy."

Speaking on aid to Europe, Brandt said, "We must maintain a sound financial structure here at home before we spend money in aiding foreign countries. We can never conquer communism with a wall of gold."

The 2500 members from Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan attending the meeting at the Hotel Sherman heard Treasurer W. E. Winn report an increase of $298,607.98 in net worth in 1947. "Pure Milk Association's net worth of $2,064,989 is divided between $698,826.64 in general reserve and $1,366,162.88 in plant fund," Winn said.

Director of Sales F. J. Knox reported that Pure Milk Association sold 1,735, 321,638 pounds of milk in 1947 compared with 1,645,695,396 pounds in 1946.

The daily average production of all PMA markets was 4,767,508, a daily increase over 1946 of 258,757 or 5.44 per cent. Twenty per cent of all milk produced by members was handled by PMA directly.

During the past year PMA put two additional receiving plants into operation at Kankakee and Gary, Ind. Another at Mazon opened March 1 of this year. Other PMA plants are at Chicago, Hinckley, Lisle, Richmond, St. Charles, and Kansasville, Wis., Orfordville, Wis., Salem, Wis., and Sharon, Wis.

Clarence Meyer, Peotone, was elected to the PMA board of directors to succeed W. M. Kimmelshue. Other Illinois members re-elected were: W.E. Winn, Richmond; Harvey Norem, Newark; and J. P. Case, Naperville.

Total membership of PMA is now 14,000 of whom 6475 are in Illinois.

Wilbur J. Swayer, Gurnee, was re-elected president of PMA at the first meeting of the board following the convention. Swayer has served as president since 1943.

Wilbur J. Swayer (left), president of Pure Milk Association, and Arthur H. Lauterbach (right), general manager, pin corsages on Blanche Snow (left) dairy queen of Kane county, Illinois, and Shirley Murdock (right) Walworth county, Wisconsin, during the annual meeting of the PMA in Chicago.

Below: The Milk Foundation exhibit was a popular place. Wonder if the free ice cream samples had anything to do with it.

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Nation-wide American Dairy Association Advertising Increases Sales of Dairy Products

SAY IT WITH SALES . . . . Say it with ACTION! That's the dairy farmer's answer to profitable milk production. The American Dairy Association program of national advertising and merchandising for this year is by far the most comprehensive ever planned. Millions of consumers will see and read about the goodness of dairy products. Get behind and support your ADA sales promotion organization. It means greater prosperity for you and for your industry. June is the month for ACTION!

This program deserves support of all dairy farmers. Illinois Farm Bureau members shipping cream, and those shipping to condenseries and cheese plants should wholeheartedly get behind American Dairy Association along with the Illinois Milk Producers Association and Prairie Farms Creameries producers.

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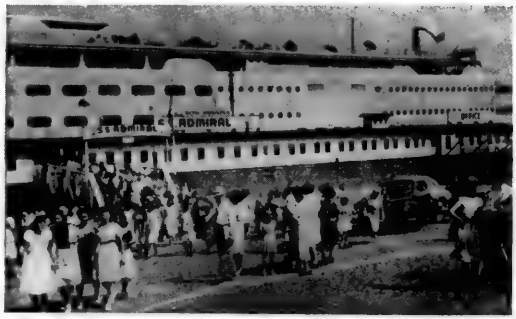

Rural Youthers from various Illinois counties disembark from the Admiral at St. Louis following excursion trip in 1947. The department of young peoples activities is offering assistance with these trips. See story on this page.

RURAL YOUTH

Rural Youth groups over the state soon will be making excursion trips on Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River. The office of Young People's Activities can be of service in providing boat or train schedules, and in coordinating county plans for tours with transportation companies in St. Louis or Chicago. If we can be of assistance, please notify.

THESE spring days remind us that growing plants are pushing from the soil and rapidly reaching toward the sun. From the soil they draw the chemical elements necessary for growth and it is there they anchor and establish themselves to do the job peculiar to their natures. From the sun they receive light which gives the power of photosynthesis, making possible marvelous chemical processes within the plants.

There is a parallel process in plant production to the life of Rural Youth members and their organizations. Just as the growing plant is related to soil and sun, just so are Rural Youthers related to the local organization and its activities and to the larger Rural Youth programs and organizations of district, of the state, and of the nation which are sponsored by Farm Bureau. County organizations, programs, and activities are basic to Illinois Rural Youth. It is there that individuals and groups are anchoring themselves to serve rural life.

But the individual and the local group are not self-sufficient. If they are to have the development which is rightfully theirs, they need the light which Farm Bureau programs and Farm Bureau groups outside the county can give them.

The Midwest Training School of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be held in St. Paul, Minn., June 27 to 30. Rural Youth delegates from nearly all the states of the Midwest, as well as national committee members from various other states, will be present in a youth conference. In December another Rural Youth conference will be held at Atlantic City as part of the annual meeting of the AFBF. These two youth conferences will effectively discuss problems of Rural Youth organizations. Each Rural Youth group in Illinois should send at least one delegate to these meetings. Anyone who has the privilege of attending will return a better informed person and a better Rural Youth member. If a thorough and clear report is given to the local group, and if new ideas are geared into action programs, there is no question about the value of such meetings for all in attendance.

E. D. Lyon, director young people's activities IAA, explains details of district, state, and national activities of Rural Youth to Peoria county members Dorothy McCullough and Walt Joos, and Assistant Farm Advisor, George Kemp (right), after addressing the Peoria group on this subject at a recent guest night meeting.

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director

Young People's Activities

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Follow this Plan!

THE BLUE SEAL SWINE FEEDING PROGRAM

1

Farrow Large, Healthy Litters.

Farrow large, strong litters. To do this a well fortified ration must be given the sow during breeding and gestation periods. Pig and Sow Supplement has been formulated to supplement farm grains in the ration of the sow to insure the greatest number of live, strong pigs at birth.

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Wean a Maximum of Pigs Farrowed.

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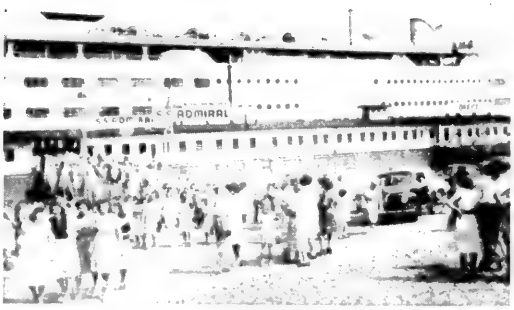
Distributed Exclusively by 77 Member Companies Affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



Rural Youthers from various Illinois counties disembark from the Admiral at St. Louis following excursion trip in 1947. The department of young peoples activities is offering assistance with these trips. See story on this page.

RURAL YOUTH

Rural Youth groups over the state soon will be making excursion trips on Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River. The office of Young People's Activities can be of service in providing boat or train schedules, and in coordinating county plans for tours with transportation companies in St. Louis or Chicago. If we can be of assistance, please notify.

THESE spring days remind us that growing plants are pushing from the soil and rapidly reaching toward the sun. From the soil they draw the chemical elements necessary for growth and it is there they anchor and establish themselves to do the job peculiar to their natures. From the sun they receive light which gives the power of photosynthesis, making possible marvelous chemical processes within the plants.

There is a parallel process in plant production to the life of Rural Youth members and their organizations. Just as the growing plant is related to soil and sun, just so are Rural Youthers related to the local organization and its activities and to the larger Rural Youth programs and organizations of district, of the state, and of the nation which are sponsored by Farm Bureau. County organizations, programs, and activities are basic to Illinois Rural Youth. It is there that individuals and groups are anchoring themselves to serve rural life.

But the individual and the local group are not self-sufficient. If they are to have the development which is rightfully theirs, they need the light which Farm Bureau programs and Farm Bureau groups outside the county can give them.

The Midwest Training School of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be held in St. Paul, Minn., June 27 to 30. Rural Youth delegates from nearly all the states of the Midwest, as well as national committee members from various other states, will be present in a youth conference. In December another Rural Youth conference will be held at Atlantic City as part of the annual meeting of the AFBF. These two youth conferences will effectively discuss problems of Rural Youth organizations. Each Rural Youth group in Illinois should send at least one delegate to these meetings. Anyone who has the privilege of attending will return a better informed person and a better Rural Youth member. If a thorough and clear report is given to the local group, and if new ideas are geared into action programs, there is no question about the value of such meetings for all in attendance.

E. D. Lyon, director young people's activities IAA, explains details of district, state, and national activities of Rural Youth to Peoria county members Dorothy McCullough and Walt Joos, and Assistant Farm Adviser, George Kemp (right), after addressing the Peoria group on this subject at a recent guest night meeting.

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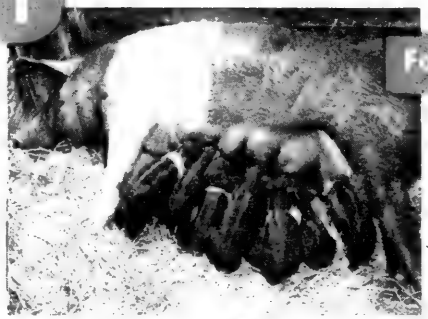

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Among the speakers on the program at St. Paul will be Charles B. Shuman, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association; George E. Metzger, IAA secretary of organization and information; and O. D. Brissenden, IAA director of organization.

President Shuman will speak on "Explanation of Farm Commodity Programs," Secretary Metzger will discuss Farm Bureau personnel, and Director Brissenden will speak on organization problems. Chief topics for discussion on the program will be farm legislation and organization.

Dorward Named General Manager Of Pana Refinery

JACK G. DORWARD, petroleum sales manager for Illinois Farm Supply Company, has been named general manager of the Pana Refining Company plant at Pana, Illinois.

The refinery was bought recently by Illinois Farm Supply to increase its source of supply. Dorward replaces E. G. Youngberg, retiring manager.

Dorward has been employed by Illinois Farm Supply for more than 15 years. Before going to Chicago to head the petroleum sales department, Dorward was assistant to Morris Crandall at the Kingston Mines Terminal. Before that, he was manager for 4½ years of the Iroquois County Service Company. For four years prior to that he worked as a Farm Supply fieldman throughout the state.

Before he went into field work he managed the Macoupin Service Company for three years. His first connection with the organization was his employment by the McLean County Service Company.

Dorward is a graduate of Eureka College and has a masters degree in chemistry from Iowa State College.

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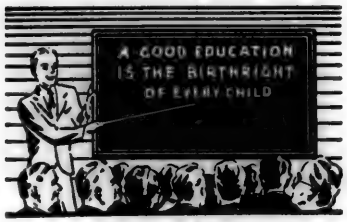
W. B. Bunn, Champaign county, is serving as vice-chairman of the committee on professional improvement and also as a member of the livestock committee.

Other farm advisers and their committee membership include Edwin Bay, Sangamon, chairman of the committee on coordination with the U. S. Department of Agriculture; T. W. May, Madison, vice-chairman of committee on relations; O. O. Mowery, Macoupin, publicity; C. A. Hughes, Cook, city-county agents; W. F. Coolidge, Livingston, rural youth; C. E. Yale, Lee, vocational agriculture; Harold N. Myers, DeWitt, soil conservation; and L. E. McKinzie, Edgar, agricultural planning.

McKinzie is serving this year as president of the Illinois State Association of Farm Advisers.

Jerry Blanchard, Christian County organization director, signs LaVerne Buchter as Christian's 2000th member while M. E. Deal, president, and Ray High look on.



By JOHN COX
IAA Director of Rural School Relations

BONDED debt within the boundaries of a proposed larger school district should not prevent necessarily the establishment of the larger district.

Several larger districts have been voted down, when the entire bond issue if spread over the new district would have amounted to less than ½ of one per cent of the assessed valuation of the new district (the constitutional limit on bonded indebtedness is five per cent of the assessed valuation). This obligation would have been negligible on the tax bill.

Most bond issues run for 20 years, and a building 10 years old which has 10 years of bonds outstanding certainly offers a good deal more utility and service than a 25 year old building, bonds for which were retired five years ago.

Most of these buildings will be used in the larger district, the others sold and the proceeds credited to the larger district. If people wish to have the additional service of the newer building, then they should be willing to pay their part for such service.

The important consideration, is not the per cent of bonds yet to be paid or whether they have two or 18 years to run, but what per cent of the assessed valuation of the larger district would the bonds be when spread over the larger district and how much would that mean to them as taxpayers. Also they should consider the various educational and possible financial advantages which might result from cooperation with others to set up the larger district.

After reflecting upon some of our present limitations in school opportunities, the difficulty of securing good elementary teachers, the inequality of our tax system, it is sometimes difficult for even our most pessimistic doubters to paint a darker picture than the actual condition existing today.

We have been getting fair service out of a poor educational system and many inequalities. Surely school patrons can secure better service from a system adapted to modern needs and requirements.

Foes of Co-ops Spend $1,000,000

Latest figures on lobbyist registrations filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives show that groups joined with the National Tax Equality Association spent $244,749 fighting cooperatives in 1947. When the more than $500,000 spent by NTEA is added, more than $1,000,000 annually is being spent to battle cooperatives.

This arresting shot of Eddie Doughty, son of the Eugene Doughtys of La Salle county, raiding the cookie jar wins our $5 Picture-of-the-Month award. This picture has good human interest and clarity.

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This colored lady's baby needed attention during Fourth of July parade in Stronghurst. We didn't guess it either but the colored mammy is actually the IAA director from the 14th district — Otto Steffey of Henderson county.

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When under a year old, Judy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Nelson of Lee county, liked to watch Dad push the lawn mower. This time the sandman caught up with her.

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Farm Bureau Folks In Pictures

Mrs. Richard E. Ellis and son Wayne, 5, are shown with calf from injured cow bought for $100. Cow had this calf which Mrs. Ellis sold back to cow's owner for $100.

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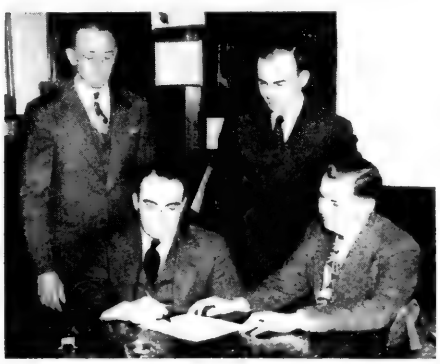

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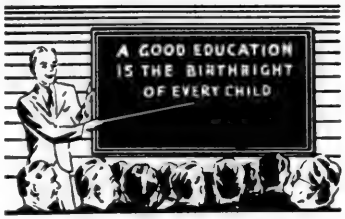

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Farmers Give Generously To Feed Europe's Hungry

FARM families in Illinois gave generously to foreign aid through their support of the Abraham Lincoln Friendship Train. Farm Bureaus helped collect $350,000 in cash or crops to be given for food to Europe's hungry.

In Illinois 60 counties gave toward the Friendship train. Most of the gifts were from farm families and most of the money collected by Farm Bureaus.

One county gave only CARE packages. Others gave carloads of food stuffs produced by Illinois farmers: corn, condensed milk, powdered milk, flour, seeds, lard, corn syrup, fats and oils, honey, soybeans. Many gave money.

A number of counties whose donations are not listed on the adjacent map had already given to a previous train. These counties are designated by three stars. Final returns from some counties have not yet been completed.

Overseas all food stuffs will be distributed by efficient, well-organized church agencies to persons of all religious faiths.

Contributions reported to date are as follows:

Adams	$ 5,367.31
Bond	3,660.13
Boone	4,000.00
Brown	4,100.00
Bureau	3,095.89
Carroll	*First Train
Champaign	9,600.00
Christian	2,710.90
Clark	3,471.06
Clay	1,595.66
Clinton	3,427.60
Coles	2,917.12
Cook	4,979.67
DeKalb	7,672.78
DeWitt	6,423.30
Douglas	4,772.89
Edgar	4,980.86
Effingham	4,763.66
Ford	5,059.81
Fulton	3,537.89
Greene	6,219.41
Grundy	5,344.78
Hancock	7,880.92
Jasper	2,800.00
Jersey	1,331.75
Jo Daviess	829.00
Johnson	380.87
Kane	2,390.85
Kankakee	2,699.03
Kendall	5,195.23
Knox	*6,800.00
Lake	4,700.00
La Salle	5,500.00
	*3,200.00
Lee	5,816.34
Livingston	14,088.80
Logan	8,749.04
Macon	$ 4,070.40
Macoupin	6,533.47
Madison	1,839.29
Marion	4,822.07
Marshall-Putnam	4,263.00
	*1,000.00
Mason	5,127.95
McDonough	2,834.57
McLean	21,163.16
Menard	8,168.51
Mercer	6,100.00
Montgomery	750.50
Morgan	5,824.01
Moultrie	3,323.20
Peoria	120.00
	*Carload wheat
Perry	3,500.00
Piatt	5,584.70
Pike	3,450.00
Randloph	5,075.00
Rock Island	4,750.00
Sangamon	21,500.00
St. Clair	5,225.24
Schuyler	2,000.65
Stark	2,819.00
Stephenson	7,622.00
	*200.00
Tazewell	8,308.07
Vermilion	Separate
Contributions by individual Communities	
Warren	1,974.70
Washington	2,343.48
White	1,200.00
Whiteside	*14,000.00
Winnebago	7,500.00
Woodford	7,328.00

*Denotes First Train Contributions

WEAVER TO HEAD IOWA FARM LIFE INSURANCE

JOHN WEAVER, assistant manager of Country Life Insurance Company, took over his new job as manager of the Iowa Life Insurance Company on May 1. Weaver has been with Country Life for the past 18 years.

Weaver's duties will include supervision of all Farm Bureau insurance agents in the second largest state Farm Bureau in the nation. Iowa's recent rapid growth and increasing demands by farmers for insurance services presents a worthy challenge for Weaver's ability.

Just out of college, Weaver started with Country Life in 1930 as a statistician. During the recent war he served 3½ years with the navy and was discharged with the rank of lieutenant commander. Iowa Farm Life has $70,000,000 of life insurance in force.

Burridge D. Butler, 80, Prairie Farmer Owner, Dies in Phoenix

BURRIDGE D. BUTLER, 80, publisher of Prairie Farmer and president of radio station WLS, died March 30 at his winter home in Phoenix, Ariz.

Since the turn of the century he had been an energetic champion of agriculture through the columns of the Midwest's great farm paper and later through the channels of his radio station.

Butler was born at Louisville, Ky., and sold newspapers on the street corner as a boy. From then on he worked at many jobs—steelworker, printer, reporter, editor, and owner of 15 different newspapers before buying Prairie Farmer in 1909.

Services were conducted in Phoenix April 2. Mrs. Ina H. Butler survives her husband.

Sorrells Is Named Assistant to IAA Secretary of Marketing

SAM SORRELLS, southern Illinois livestock marketing fieldman, since 1940, has been transferred to the IAA division of marketing as assistant to Secretary L. L. Colvis.

In his new duties he will work on the new wool acquisition program now in progress, with locker companies in need of assistance in their new finance campaigns, and with other branches of the marketing department as the need arises.

Sorrells is a Montgomery county farmer who is a former member of the IAA board of directors, the St. Louis Producers board of directors, a former president of the Farm Bureau Serum board, and a former president of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association board.

Get Soils Agreement At Your Farm Bureau

A new aid to soil conservation is now available in the form of a soil conservation agreement for rented farms. Agreement forms may be obtained at the county farm adviser's office or direct from the University of Illinois, Urbana. Distribution is made in pairs, one form for landlord and one for tenant at ten cents a pair.

MY TRACTOR has sold me on

ILLINI MOTOR OIL

for Tractor, Truck or Car

Keeps Resinous Formation at a Minimum

Hot oil oxidizes (breaks down), and forms sticky varnish or lacquer deposits on hot parts of the engine such as piston skirts and rings. Special additives in Illini oil keep this oxidation to a minimum.

Keeps a Clean Motor Clean Longer

Oxidized oil (resins or "varnish") forms a base which collects insoluble combustion products and causes a dirty engine. Illini motor oil, being highly resistant to oxidation, greatly reduces the possibility for an accumulation of combustion products. Illini keeps a clean motor clean longer.

Provides Better Piston Seal

Piston deposits directly interfere with good engine performance. Deposits in the ring zone cause sticking rings —resulting in rapid wear and loss of power. Illini motor oil fights piston deposits. Illini "stands up" under heat, is relatively nonvolatile, has a high viscosity index.

Prevents Bearing Corrosion

High heat makes many oils corrosive to bearing metals. This corrosion may result in bearing failures. Illini motor oil gives protection against bearing corrosion. In fact, Illini motor oil gives complete motor protection.

Gives Longer Life to Rings and Cylinder Walls

Illini provides more than ample film strength to take the heaviest bearing pressures and strongest piston side thrust your tractor, car or truck can build up. Illini is refined from the finest paraffin crude oils by the most modern methods, and reinforced with superior additives for the best in performance.

"Best Buy — ILLINI!"

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 S. Dearborn Street • Chicago, Illinois

NEWS and VIEWS

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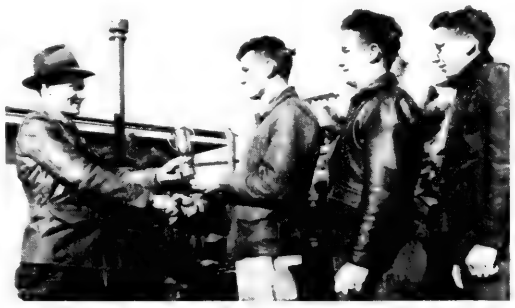

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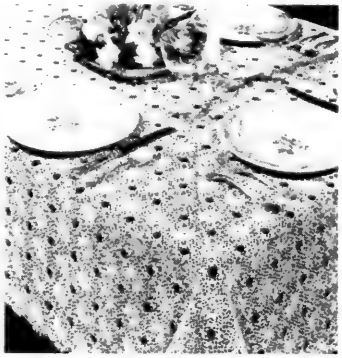

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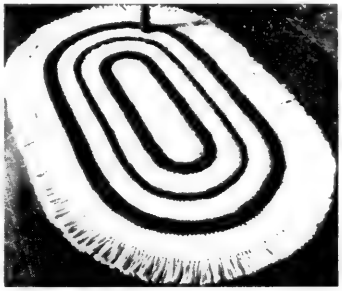

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Gougler Receives First Retirement IAA Certificate

(*Continued from page 5*)

Gougler made virtually all of the surveys necessary to obtain information for the erection of these creameries. He conducted tours to other cooperative creameries then in operation. He arranged for most of the money in the respective creamery districts. He was a great stabilizing influence and relations man between the IAA and the various creamery boards. He was instrumental in the financing of the state creamery company by local plants.

After the creameries were well underway, a demand appeared in the state for cooperative frozen food locker plants. Gougler was assigned to that project. He again took care of most of the promotional work in connection with these locker plants. He assisted county Farm Bureaus in making the surveys for the raising of money for the construction of their plants, and again was a good public relations man between the IAA and the locker companies.

After the locker companies were in operation and satisfactory audits could be made of their business, he visited the various locker boards and assisted in analyzing their financial position.

The last piece of work assigned Gougler by the Illinois Agricultural Association was to make a survey and study of egg marketing. He completed that survey during the last week of his employment with the Association.

Mr. Gougler was highly regarded by the employees of the Illinois Agricultural Association. His honesty and integrity were above reproach. He was always a gentleman and a good citizen. He was firm in his convictions and was always thoroughly grounded in the Farm Bureau movement.

The best wishes of the entire staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association and of thousands of his Farm Bureau friends in Illinois go with him in his retirement.

Adolph helps his wife, a partner for 40 years, as they feed chickens and gather eggs during evening chores.

Southern Illinois Soil Conserver For Forty Years

(*Continued from page 12*)

Adolph's cattle herd is his pride and joy — and also a money maker. Last year he sold most of his spring calf crop off pasture for an average of $150 a head, a substantial income for the product of one beef cow.

Spitznass, friendly and enthusiastic, likes to talk about these cattle. But his deepest thoughts and feelings are saved for his green and productive hillside fields which today reflect the love and foresighted care given by this pioneer in soil conservation over a span of 40 years.

Dixon Springs Pasture Program For 125 Sheep

(*Continued from page 9*)

pound or $2237.40. The gross income in dollars and cents amounted to $39.59 an acre. In 1946 the gross income was $39.67.

The ewes are wintered on soybean hay supplemented with soybean and sudan grass silage when available. A month before lambing they are fed ¾ of a pound of oats and ¼ pound of soybean oil meal. (For other ewes on the station, corn is substituted for oats). Grain is continued until the sheep are turned out on pasture.

The ewes in the project have been western range sheep, bred to native Hampshire and Suffolk bucks. During the two years of the project they have raised from 140 to 150 lambs. During the winter months they are housed in inexpensive, well-ventilated sheep sheds.

In addition to sheep the station also maintains a herd of about 225 breeding cows. These cows and their calves have been found to be very suitable "machinery" for harvesting the pasture and forage crops produced.

The station takes advantage of the long pasture season which is southern Illinois' greatest farming asset.

It relies on small grain and grasses instead of cultivated row crops. The disk, and not the plow, is the important tillage tool. Erosion has been checked and gulleys have healed.

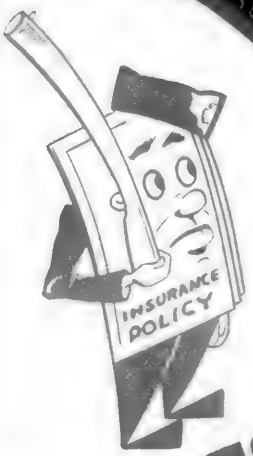
The soil is restored and enriched through long pasture rotations, application of lime and phosphate, and the seeding of legumes. In a practical and inexpensive way this project employs the sound practices that form the basis of pasture farming. It is a way of farming destined to grow in popularity.

HOW A FLY-FREE FARM MEANS GREATER PROFITS

TYPE	NUMBER	SUMMER PROD.	PERIOD	TOTAL PROD.	PRICE	VALUE	EST. INCR. WITH DDT	EST. INCR. INCOME
Dairy	10	20 lbs. per day	90 days	18,000 lbs.	$.04 lbs.	$720.00	10%	$72.00
Beef	12	1 lb. per day	90 days	1,080 lbs.	$.20 lbs.	$216.00	10%	$21.60
Hogs	50	1 lb. per day	90 days	4,550 lbs.	$.20 lbs.	$900.00	5%	$45.00
Poultry	150	½ egg per day	90 days	562½ doz.	$.25 lbs.	$140.63	5%	$ 7.03
								$145.63
Cost of 20 pounds of DDT 50 per cent wettable powder needed on average farm								10.00
Average cost of inexpensive knapsack or other type spray equipment								10.00
Extra profits from effective fly control program on typical Illinois farm								$125.63

*Example represents typical Illinois farm. Presented by Illinois Farm Supply Company to county service company managers and salesmen.

It's Hail...and Farewell!*



*UNLESS

INSURANCE STANDS GUARD OVER YOUR CROPS

One hailstorm can do it! Can wipe away the biggest chunk of your annual profits . . . should it level your most important crop! Yet your Country Mutual Fire Company guards your crops with an inexpensive policy giving you FULL CROP HAIL PROTECTION at a minimum of cost to you.

You can't afford to gamble a year's efforts on unpredictable weather. Be on the safe side. Do not let yourself be vulnerable to the financial havoc which hail can bring.

Last year over 32,000 Farm Bureau members used this protective service. Don't take a chance. Consult your nearby Country Mutual Fire Insurance representative now.

COUNTRY *Mutual* FIRE *Company*

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Urbana, Ill.
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EVEN SKY SCRAPERS HAVE THEIR ROOTS IN THE SOIL

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Illinois
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RECORD

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

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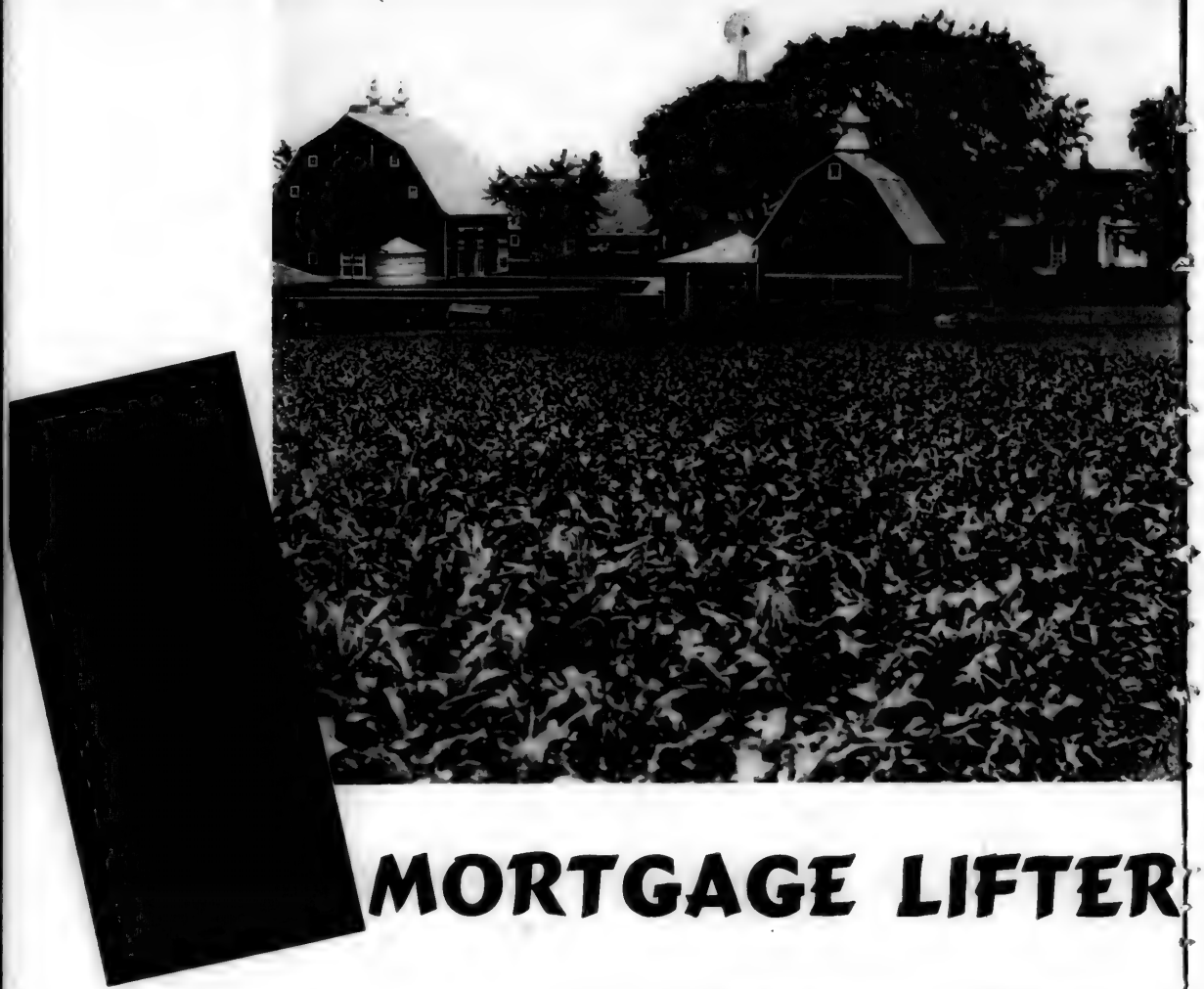

MORTGAGE LIFTER

This is a picture of what your family may lose . . . if anything happens to you!

If you're paying off a mortgage on your farm, don't gamble with your family's future. It takes so little to insure their welfare, their home, should death deprive them of your help.

Country Life's "Home & Family Protector" costs so little, means so much, when years of hard work and planning stand between you and a final mortgage clearance. It means that the home you've been building together will be theirs . . . making it easier for them to carry on alone, if necessary.

Ask your friendly Country Life counselor to explain what the "Home & Family Protector" plan can do for you. Guarantee your family's future.

Country Life
INSURANCE COMPANY

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS!

By President Charles B. Shuman

TWENTY million dollars every week! That is the extra toll taken from the livestock farmers' pockets by the meat processing and distributing industries since early in April. The reason given by the trade for this deplorable condition has been the packing-house workers' strike. This seems to be a flimsy excuse when we realize that total slaughter tonnage was reduced little more than 10 per cent.

Lest there be some question as to the accuracy of this startling charge, it may be well to examine the facts. Every farmer knows that livestock prices at the farm have taken a terrific nose-dive since the peak period in January of this year. As of the first week of May, top hogs are down approximately $7 per hundred and choice steers are off almost as much from the January high.

Prices of other classes of livestock have not been so drastically cut, but have been substantially reduced. If we apply a conservative average price reduction to the average national weekly marketings, we find that farmers are realizing twenty million dollars less each week for the same tonnage of livestock. Who gets the twenty million? Have retail meat prices paid by the consumers been reduced?

With the exception of a few cuts of pork, retail prices were actually higher than they were in January. In other words, livestock prices are much lower, while retail meat prices are steady or higher. Wholesale prices of meats also remain at a high level.

Admittedly, our calculations are of the two plus two nature, yet when twenty million dollars per week is taken off farmers' prices and at the same time retail prices climb, there can be but one conclusion . . . . . Our present system of distribution has failed in its primary function of reflecting changes in supply and demand conditions.

Throughout this senseless strike period, the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation used every practical means of urging an early settlement of this struggle for power. Appeals were made to leaders of both sides of the issue and to the President of the United States.

We were informed by the packers that they were protecting farmers' interests, as wage increases would come out of our prices. Twenty million dollars per week is a rather high price to pay for protection! The union, on the other hand, was not justified in the arbitrary course that it pursued.

Farmers can draw only one reasonable conclusion. We must continue to encourage the decentralization of the meat industry. We must find new ways to encourage increased competition in the field of processing and distribution. We should carefully examine the possibility of moving into these fields with our farmer cooperatives.

JUNE, 1948 • VOLUME 26, NUMBER 6

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OFFICERS and BOARD OF DIRECTORS (By Districts)

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Rural Youthers Visit Canada

FIVE Illinois young farm people have returned from a visit to Canada and a taste of our neighbor's hospitality. It was a wonderful trip. The Illinois Rural Youthers will never forget the courtesy, the good will, and the hospitality of the Canadians.

Under the sponsorship of the Illinois Agricultural Association the Illinois young people with the IAA director of young people's activities attended the annual meeting of the Junior Farmer's Association of Ontario. The meeting was held April 25-27 at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

The Junior Farmer's Association is an organization of Ontario young people from the age of 18 to 28. Membership is 10,500. Other Rural Youth representatives from Iowa and Michigan attended the meeting.

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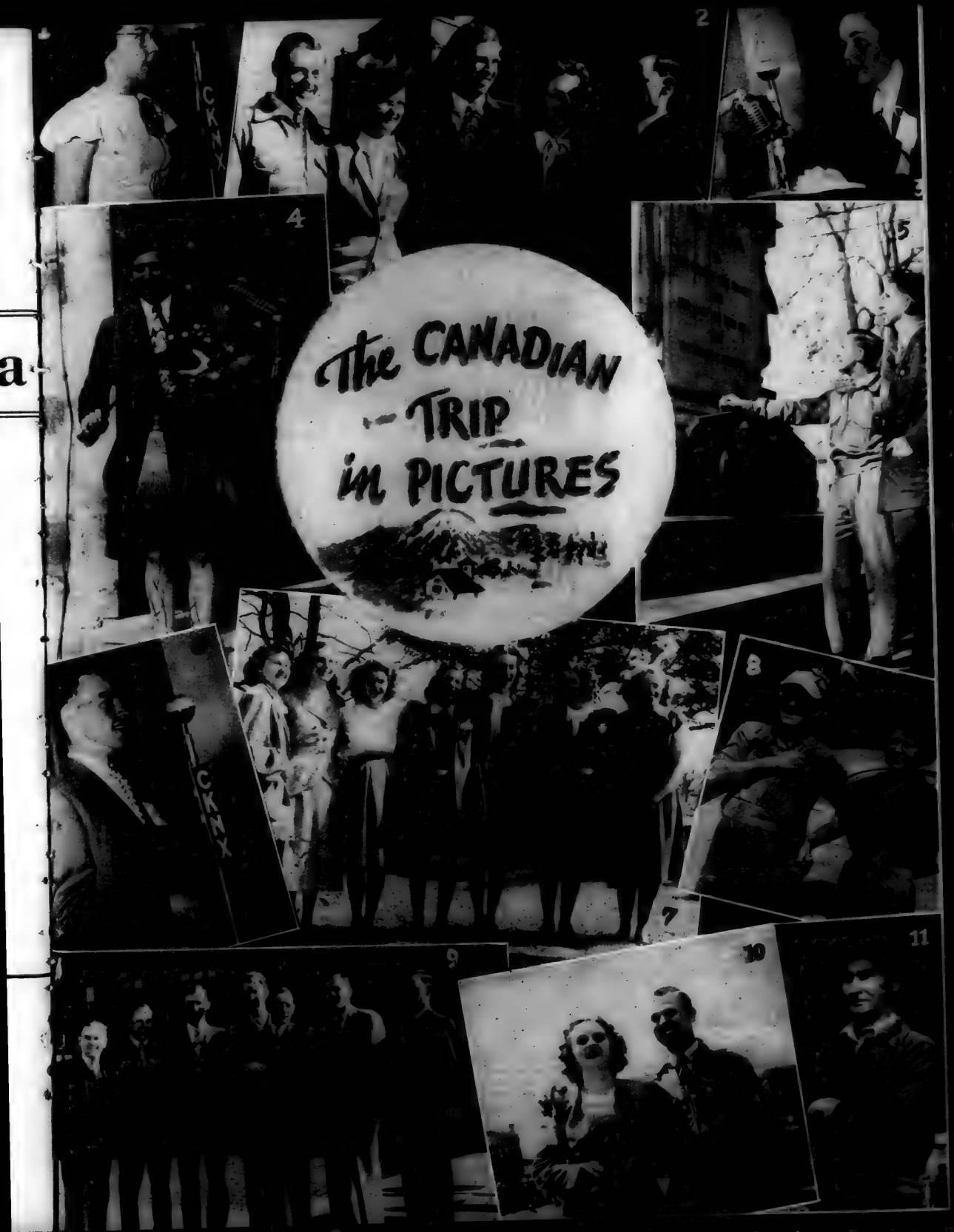
The CANADIAN TRIP in PICTURES
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Rural Youthers Visit Canada

FIVE Illinois young farm people have returned from a visit to Canada and a taste of our neighbor's hospitality. It was a wonderful trip. The Illinois Rural Youthers will never forget the courtesy, the good will, and the hospitality of the Canadians.

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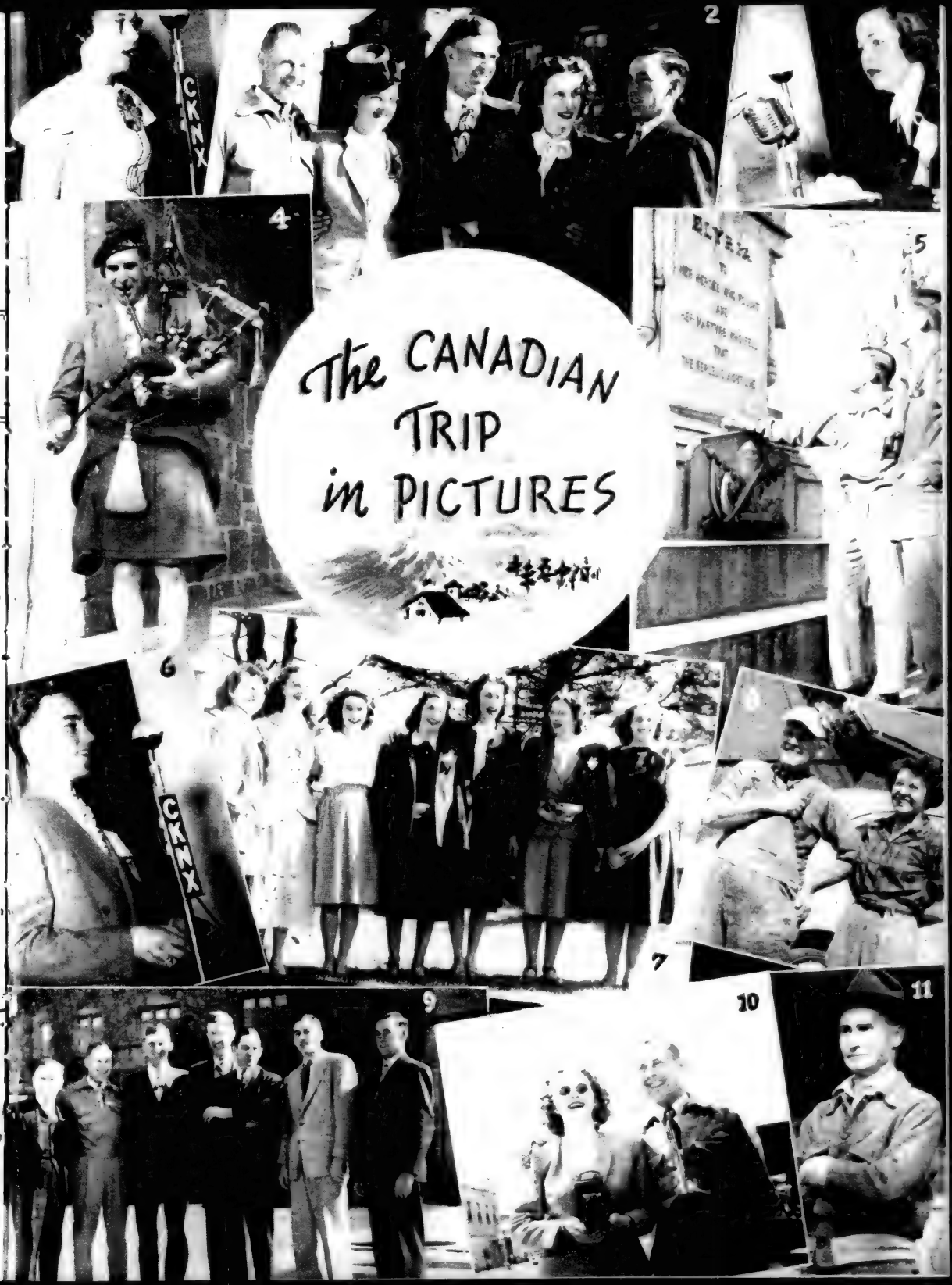
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At the present time, there is a satisfactory spirit of cooperation between the various individual agencies working with these programs in Illinois. However, under the present system, there is considerable duplication of effort by these various agencies of government.

Duplicates Work

For example, research work on soil conservation projects is being carried on by the College of Agriculture experiment stations and also by the Soil Conservation Service. Soil conservation educational work is conducted by three agencies of government — the Soil Conservation Service, the Agricultural Extension Service and the Production and Marketing Administration. It is our firm conviction that there should be a definite correlation of the soil conservation activities in government so that this duplication of effort can be eliminated.

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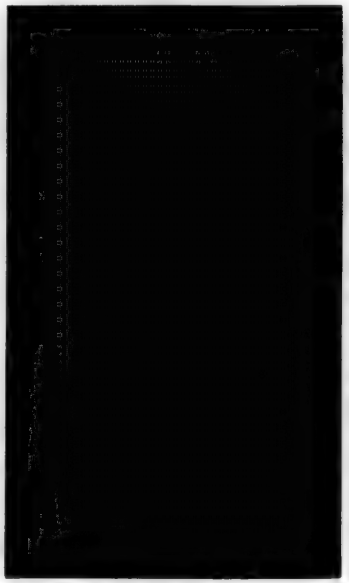

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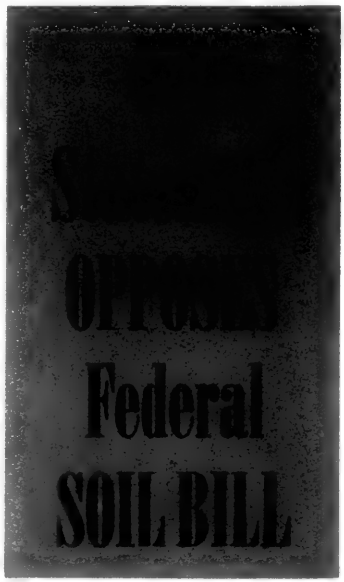

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Listening to Earl C. Smith, (wearing coat) Pike county, former IAA president, discuss the Illinois road situation at the IAA offices in Chicago before the IAA's Road Survey Committee are, left to right: Emery Irwin, Petersburg; Ed Niehaus, Butler; Robert Schubert, Mt. Carroll; Virgil Milner, Fairfield; Ronald Holt, Galva; and Committee Chairman K. T. Smith, Greenfield.

IAA SURVEY COMMITTEE

Analyzes Illinois Rural Road Problem

IAA EX-PRESIDENT EARL C. SMITH TELLS GROUP PROBLEMS ARE "MANY AND PERPLEXING"

IMPROVEMENT of Illinois farm roads will be no easy task, Earl C. Smith of Adams county, former president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, told a group of farmers in Chicago recently.

The group was the IAA Road Survey Committee, recently appointed to make a detailed study of the rural road situation. The committee will make recommendations to the IAA board of directors based on its findings.

Two of the first speakers to appear before the committtee were Former President Smith and Prof. Ellis Danner of the University of Illinois College of Engineering.

"Too many of us," Smith said," expect good roads tomorrow. The IAA has long been interested in road improvement. But rural road problems are many and perplexing. And solutions for these problems are difficult to find."

Smith explained that farmers backed the bond issues for Illinois' primary system of hard roads. When these laws were passed, he continued, rural people were told they would receive help from the state in constructing and maintaining access roads once the primary system was built.

Today, more than half the road district roads, Smith said, are still primitive dirt. There are thousands of unsafe bridges in need of immediate attention. Smith told the 20-man committee the most serious problem to be faced is that of revenue. The state primary road system is in a critical condition. The secondary system is in need of extensive repair.

The state highway department, the counties, and the cities each are asking for at least one billion dollars. Where does the farm-to-highway road fit into the picture? Rebuilding primary and secondary roads and the providing of all weather roads in road districts probably will call for a 20-year program.

Smith called upon the committee to present the facts, then demand satisfaction. The stock argument, he said, against the use of motor fuel funds on farm roads has been that they bear such a small portion of the traffic. Counts show more traffic on these roads than was thought, Smith said.

"The overall problem," Smith concluded, "is enormous. But the farmers of Illinois must stand ready to offer constructive suggestions."

Professor Danner discussed some of the engineering aspects on the need for research on the construction and maintenance of farm roads. He pointed out that the type of topography, climate, and traffic, as well as other factors must be considered before satisfactory roads can be economically supported in any road district. He said that many of the present road failures are due to frost and heavy truck traffic.

He told the committee that 500 vehicles a day will cause a good gravel road to become unpassable in a short time. One thousand vehicles a day will cause the same condition on the thin black top roads.

Professor Danner pointed out that one of the biggest steps forward in the improvement in road district roads would be the reorganization of many small districts into larger road districts.

Danner pointed out also that although a great deal of research has been done on hard road problems practically none has been done on farm roads. Industry, he said, puts enormous sums into solving their difficulties by research. He said, however, that no money was available to the college of engineering for study of farm roads.

Some of the problems, studied at least in part by the committee so far, are: 1. Continued state grants for farm-to-highway roads. 2. Reorganization of small township road districts into larger units. 3. Construction, required right-of-ways, administration, finance, and maintenance of primary, secondary, and township roads. 4. Current abuse and violation of the refund provision of the motor fuel tax law. 5. Weights, lengths, and speed of trucks and buses on Illinois highways. 6. Present and future legislation concerning farm-to-highway roads.

Most farmers are agreed on the need for a long-range continuous program for farm roads financed in part by state money. Local property taxes finance 75 per cent of the road mileage in Illinois' present farm-to-highway roads. Farmers look to the road committee to point the way to a better country road system at a reasonable price.

Traffic Commission Hears IAA on Roads

STATEMENT ASKS REASONABLE GAS TAX INCREASE FOR RURAL ROAD MAINTENANCE

THE interest of farm people in Illinois in good roads is of long standing. At each annual meeting for more than 25 years, the voting delegates of the Illinois Agricultural Association have adopted resolutions on some phase of the subject of primary, secondary and farm-to-highway roads. The Association supported the state bond issues for highway purposes and the enactment of the gasoline tax.

It has opposed efforts to reduce motor vehicle license fees and has opposed the diversion of motor vehicle tax revenues to non-highway purposes. It has opposed increases in the axle weights of buses and trucks permitted to operate over our public highways. It has endeavored to support legislation for the protection of our highway system and to secure funds to build that system.

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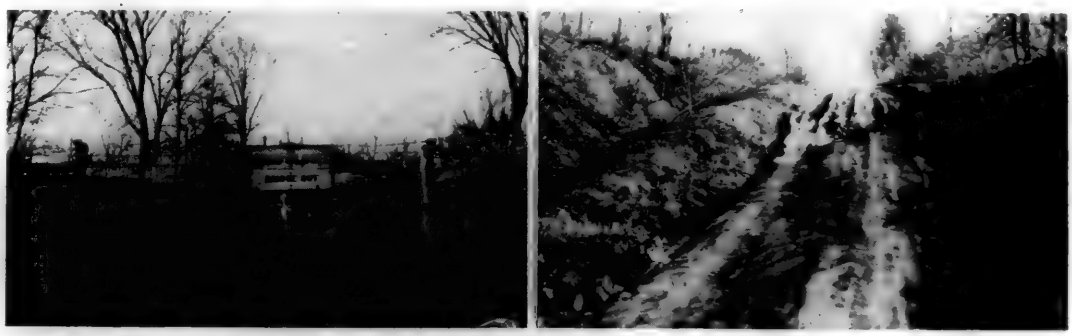

You don't need to travel far in Illinois to find worn out bridges and battered roads.

Listening to Earl C. Smith, (wearing coat) Pike county, former IAA president, discuss the Illinois road situation at the IAA offices in Chicago before the IAA's Road Survey Committee are, left to right: Emery Irwin, Petersburg; Ed Niehaus, Butler; Robert Schubert, Mt. Carroll; Virgil Milner, Fairfield; Ronald Holt, Galva; and Committee Chairman K. T. Smith, Greenfield.

IAA SURVEY COMMITTEE

Analyzes Illinois Rural Road Problem

IAA EX-PRESIDENT EARL C. SMITH TELLS GROUP PROBLEMS ARE "MANY AND PERPLEXING"

IMPROVEMENT of Illinois farm roads will be no easy task, Earl C. Smith of Adams county, former president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, told a group of farmers in Chicago recently.

The group was the IAA Road Survey Committee, recently appointed to make a detailed study of the rural road situation. The committee will make recommendations to the IAA board of directors based on its findings.

Two of the first speakers to appear before the committtee were Former President Smith and Prof. Ellis Danner of the University of Illinois College of Engineering.

"Too many of us," Smith said," expect good roads tomorrow. The IAA has long been interested in road improvement. But rural road problems are many and perplexing. And solutions for these problems are difficult to find."

Smith explained that farmers backed the bond issues for Illinois' primary system of hard roads. When these laws were passed; he continued, rural people were told they would receive help from the state in constructing and maintaining access roads once the primary system was built.

Today, more than half the road district roads, Smith said, are still primitive dirt. There are thousands of unsafe bridges in need of immediate attention. Smith told the 20-man committee the most serious problem to be faced is that of revenue. The state primary road system is in a critical condition. The secondary system is in need of extensive repair.

The state highway department, the counties, and the cities each are asking for at least one billion dollars. Where does the farm-to-highway road fit into the picture? Rebuilding primary and secondary roads and the providing of all weather roads in road districts probably will call for a 20-year program.

Smith called upon the committee to present the facts, then demand satisfaction. The stock argument, he said, against the use of motor fuel funds on farm roads has been that they bear such a small portion of the traffic. Counts show more traffic on these roads than was thought, Smith said.

"The overall problem," Smith concluded, "is enormous. But the farmers of Illinois must stand ready to offer constructive suggestions."

Professor Danner discussed some of the engineering aspects on the need for research on the construction and maintenance of farm roads. He pointed out that the type of topography, climate, and traffic, as well as other factors must be considered before satisfactory roads can be economically supported in any road district. He said that many of the present road failures are due to frost and heavy truck traffic.

He told the committee that 500 vehicles a day will cause a good gravel road to become unpassable in a short time. One thousand vehicles a day will cause the same condition on the thin black top roads.

Professor Danner pointed out that one of the biggest steps forward in the improvement in road district roads would be the reorganization of many small districts into larger road districts.

Danner pointed out also that although a great deal of research has been done on hard road problems practically none has been done on farm roads. Industry, he said, puts enormous sums into solving their difficulties by research. He said, however, that no money was available to the college of engineering for study of farm roads.

Some of the problems, studied at least in part by the committee so far, are: 1. Continued state grants for farm-to-highway roads. 2. Reorganization of small township road districts into larger units. 3. Construction, required right-of-ways, administration, finance, and maintenance of primary, secondary, and township roads. 4. Current abuse and violation of the refund provision of the motor fuel tax law. 5. Weights, lengths, and speed of trucks and buses on Illinois highways. 6. Present and future legislation concerning farm-to-highway roads.

Most farmers are agreed on the need for a long-range continuous program for farm roads financed in part by state money. Local property taxes finance 75 per cent of the road mileage in Illinois' present farm-to-highway roads. Farmers look to the road committee to point the way to a better country road system at a reasonable price.

Traffic Commission Hears IAA on Roads

STATEMENT ASKS REASONABLE GAS TAX INCREASE FOR RURAL ROAD MAINTENANCE

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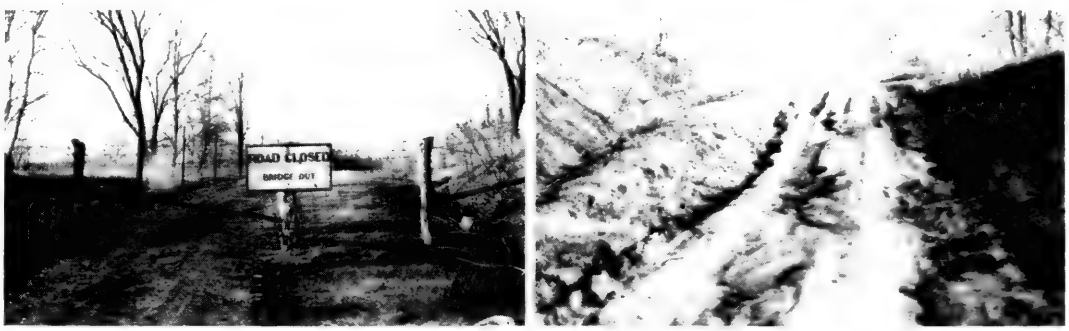

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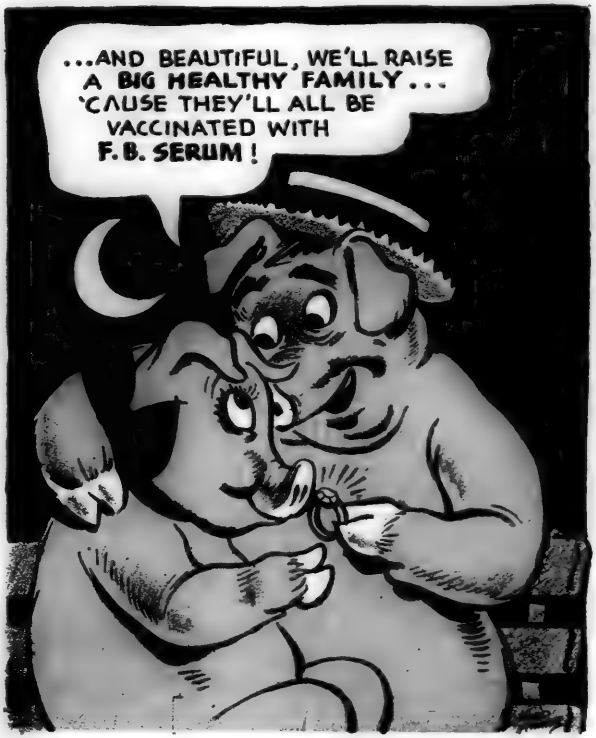

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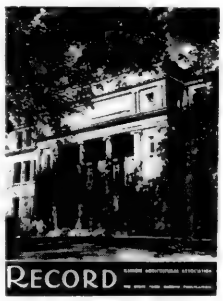

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YARDSTICK for SUCCESS

By LEW REISNER

Field Editor, IAA RECORD

WHAT chance has a veteran to make a success of farming? More than 15,000 ex-G. I.'s in Illinois receiving on-the-job training and federal aid as hired men and self-employed farmers are asking themselves this question.

Probably no one is better fitted to help them with the answer than M. L. Mosher who has worked for 32 years with Illinois farmers and their farm records.

Mosher has observed the records of thousands of Illinois farmers in his position as head of the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service, a project of the College of Agriculture department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois at Urbana.

He has found that through the years certain traits of character and methods of farming are common among the most successful farmers.

These guideposts can help veterans decide whether their personal characters, financial backing, and farming set-up are such to insure a successful life as an Illinois farmer, Mosher believes.

It's just not possible to predict for each veteran whether he will succeed as a farmer. But Mosher estimated that eight out of ten will be successful if they have a chance to get started.

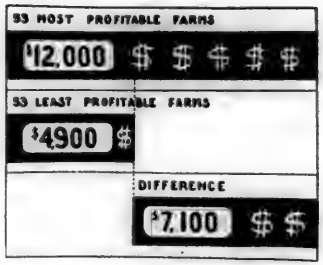
But first, Mosher often asks G. I. classes, what constitutes a success?

Farming at its best provides, Mosher says, these basic needs: a modern home for every farm family, including the tenants and hired men; all weather roads; modern grade and high school education; hospital and medical service; good churches with a resident pastor; a program of recreation, and last, farming at its best provides for old age security.

"Successful farmers I have known who provide these needs for their families generally feel that their life as a farmer has been well rewarded," Mosher has found.

And now, what traits of character do most outstanding farmers have that young men should look for in themselves? The following are the ten Mosher considers most important.

First of all, Mosher says, most successful farmers have a love for farm work and farm life and have wives who share this love with them. They take pride in their work.



What makes one farm more profitable than another? Much is due to the farmer himself, part to factors beyond his control. Chart shows earnings of 53 most profitable farms at $12,000 and 53 least profitable farms at $4,900 from a total of 265 record keeping farmers in North-Central Illinois. Years were 1944-45-46, three high-farm-profit years.

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They stay with chosen plans rather than jump from one project to another. In a year like the present a farmer who is a heavy hog raiser may cut down but he won't go out of the hog business.

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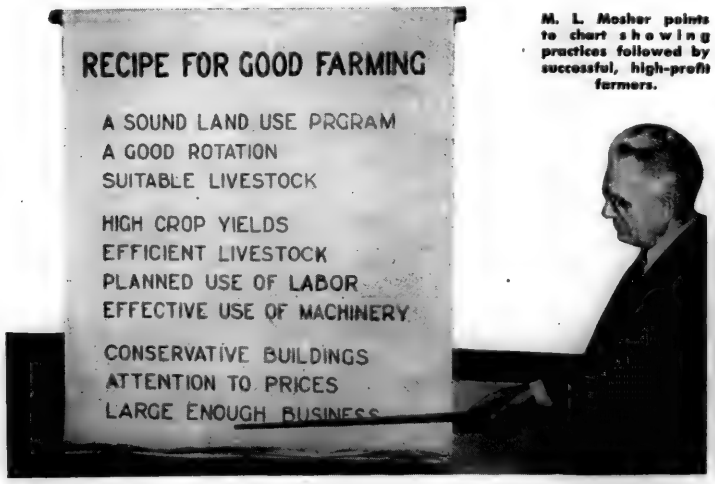
(*Continued on page* 34)



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Other changes, Lammle contemplates, most of them first discussed in the GI class at Fisher, include an expanding livestock program, 50 acres planted to the new Mindo oat variety, 20 acres of ladino-alfalfa-brome pasture, hay stored in wire bins shaped like a silo (for air drying and curing.)

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When they started on the 100 acre farm near Fisher owned by Ann's father they "really pioneered", at least as far as Ann is concerned. The house, small and in poor repair, had no conveniences except electricity.

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Meister praised the way the GI school has been directed at Fisher by Marshall Scott, the vocational agricultural high school teacher there. Meister feels, as do many veterans, that the public is often unaware of the value veterans have received from well-run GI classes.

YARDSTICK for SUCCESS

By LEW REISNER
Field Editor, IAA RECORD

WHAT chance has a veteran to make a success of farming? More than 15,000 ex-G. I.'s in Illinois receiving on-the-job training and federal aid as hired men and self-employed farmers are asking themselves this question.

Probably no one is better fitted to help them with the answer than M. L. Mosher who has worked for 32 years with Illinois farmers and their farm records.

Mosher has observed the records of thousands of Illinois farmers in his position as head of the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service, a project of the College of Agriculture department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois at Urbana.

He has found that through the years certain traits of character and methods of farming are common among the most successful farmers.

These guideposts can help veterans decide whether their personal characters, financial backing, and farming set-up are such to insure a successful life as an Illinois farmer, Mosher believes.

It's just not possible to predict for each veteran whether he will succeed as a farmer. But Mosher estimated that eight out of ten will be successful if they have a chance to get started.

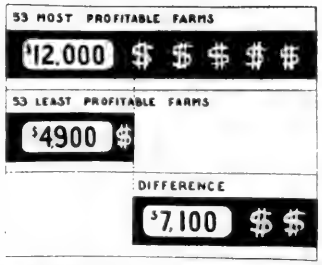
But first, Mosher often asks G. I. classes, what constitutes a success?

Farming at its best provides, Mosher says, these basic needs: a modern home for every farm family, including the tenants and hired men; all weather roads; modern grade and high school education; hospital and medical service; good churches with a resident pastor; a program of recreation, and last, farming at its best provides for old age security.

"Successful farmers I have known who provide these needs for their families generally feel that their life as a farmer has been well rewarded." Mosher has found.

And now, what traits of character do most outstanding farmers have that young men should look for in themselves? The following are the ten Mosher considers most important.

First of all, Mosher says, most successful farmers have a love for farm work and farm life and have wives who share this love with them. They take pride in their work.



What makes one farm more profitable than another? Much is due to the farmer himself, part to factors beyond his control. Chart shows earnings of 53 most profitable farms at $12,000 and 53 least profitable farms at $4,900 from a total of 265 record keeping farmers in North-Central Illinois. Years were 1944-45-46, three high-farm-profit years.

Successful farmers study their farm business constantly. One of the most useful tools a farmer owns is his lead pencil, Mosher has observed. They attend field meetings, read bulletins, are alert to new developments.

They stay with chosen plans rather than jump from one project to another. In a year like the present a farmer who is a heavy hog raiser may cut down but he won't go out of the hog business.

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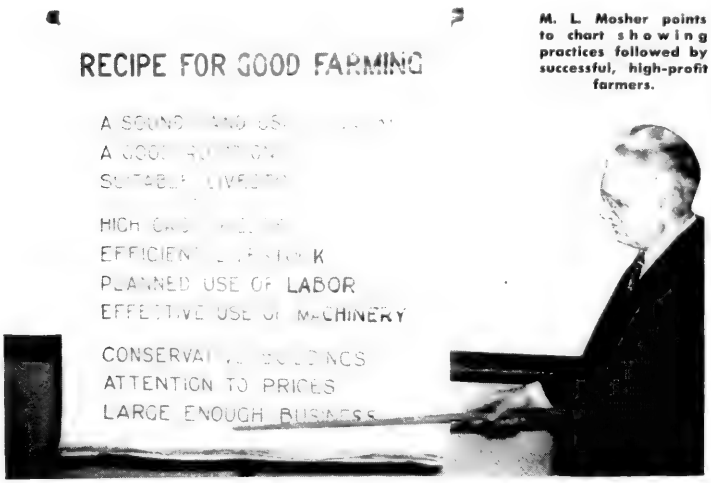

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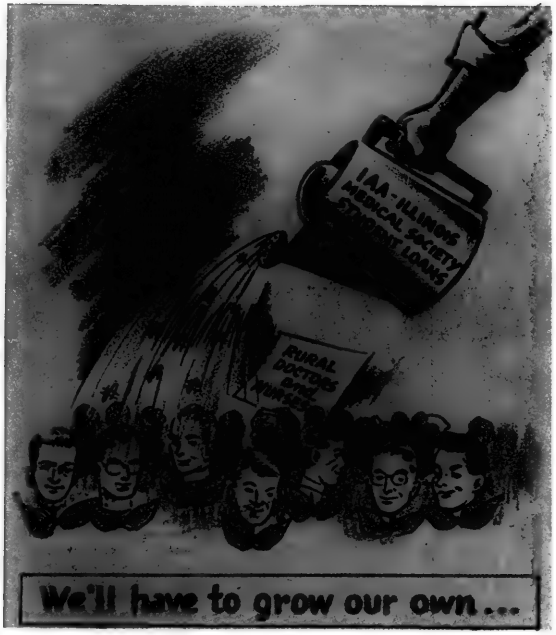
Better Medical Care For Rural Areas

Loans to pre-medical farm youth and new hospitals for country areas should spell improved health for Illinois farm families.



THE joint student loan fund committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Illinois Medical Society will meet June 19 to review applications for loans to pre-medical students.

The IAA and the Illinois Medical Society have set up a student loan fund for pre-medical students who promise to practice in an Illinois community of 5000 or less for five years following their internship.

Four candidates for the loans are to be selected. To be eligible an applicant must have completed his college pre-medical work with good grades, and must have the endorsement of his county Farm Bureau and local medical society.

Applicants from 20 counties where the need for country doctors is greatest will be given preference. The counties are: Calhoun, Johnson, Pulaski, Jasper, Schuyler, Fayette, Scott, Washington, Bond, Cumberland, Jo Daviess, Clark, Clay, Edwards, Hancock, Brown, Hardin, Effingham, Jersey, and Pope.

The fund will advance $1,000 annually over a period of five years to the students chosen by the committee. Young men interested in the fund should contact their county Farm Bureau and get their applications in to I. E. Parett, Secretary of General Services, Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois, by June 16.

The student loan fund is the result of a question farmers have asked themselves for at least a quarter of a century: "Where will we find another doctor?" The answer they have decided is: "We will have to grow them ourselves."

"There is no way any governmental agency can furnish rural areas with doctors farmers want," Dr. Harlan English, chairman of the Illinois State Medical Society's rural medical service committee, said recently. "So farmers must grow their own. The same is true of nurses. If farm families want nurses in their areas, it will have to be their own daughters who take up nursing."

Dr. English pointed out that city-bred doctors and nurses just won't go to rural areas. Rural doctors and nurses must, therefore, come from the country.

Secretary Parett said there is an excellent future for doctors in rural areas. During the depression many doctors deserted the rural areas for the cities. Few returned. Now the field is wide open. Farmers have the ability to pay in all sections of the state. A doctor establishing a practice in the country would be making a good move from a humanitarian viewpoint and a good move from a business standpoint, Parett explained.

The future also looks bright for the establishment of hospitals in country towns. Twenty-five will be finished in southern Illinois within the next five years, under the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act. Three million dollars has been appropriated by the federal government for the construction of hospitals in rural centers. The money is to be matched by the local and state governments 2 to 1.

Parett pointed out that these hospitals will be complete about the time the present applicants for the funds finish their education.

A number of applications coming in indicate that some are confused about the provisions of the loan fund, Parett said. He advised all applicants to get preliminary information from their county Farm Bureaus and local medical societies.

Parett said some of the applications emphasized the great need for vocational guidance in our high schools. He said too many students don't know until too late what sort of a career they plan to follow.

Let's make it A FLY-FREE STATE IN '48!

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YOUR NEIGHBORS IN THE STATE-WIDE

FLY ERADICATION PROGRAM

AN ALL-OUT CAMPAIGN TO RID ILLINOIS OF FLIES

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Farmers Should Stick Together

—DIRECTOR, CULNAN

Son Tommy, 5, watches Dad tune up the lawn mower motor before doing the weekly trimming chore.

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't. Editor, IAA RECORD

A HUNDRED years ago a potato famine swept Ireland. As the famine grew worse thousands fled to America.

Because of that remote event, Farm Bureau has a strong supporter today on a 200-acre Logan county farm. And he's not a bit sorry about the potato famine, because it brought his four grandparents to one of the most fertile farming areas in Illinois. (Logan county farmers maintain their land is the best in the state. And the University of Illinois soil map classifies Logan as the No. 1 county in soil types).

Descendant of these sturdy pioneers is Edward Thomas Culnan, Illinois Agricultural Association director from the 17th district. He has represented the counties of Woodford, Livingston, McLean, Ford, and Logan since 1946 when he succeeded Charles Lauritzen of Livingston county.

He still farms the 40 acres his grandfather bought in 1865 and the 160 he added in 1871. Culnan was born five miles east of Lincoln. Forty-nine years ago he moved with his parents to the home place five miles southeast of Lincoln. He has been there ever since. As he grew to manhood he worked in partnership with his father operating 200 acres of the homestead and 200 rented acres.

The IAA director took over alone when his father died in 1941. He bought out the interest of one brother and two sisters in the home farm last March.

He finished 10th grade in rural school and was graduated in 1919 from the Lincoln Business College. While working a short time with the McGrath Sand and Gravel Company of Lincoln, Culnan's boss kept referring to him as "Ted". He has been Ted to his friends ever since. He left his job with McGrath when his father became ill and never went back.

A cash grain farmer, Director Culnan would like to do a lot more feeding and some grazing. He feels, however, that outside activities do not give him the time to give proper care to animals. He fed cattle six or seven years but quit when his father died.

He raises a few hogs, keeps two cows and a few chickens. These are mainly for his own family use.

Proud and thankful of his heritage of good farming land, Culnan is determined to pass it along to his children in as good, if not better, condition than he received it. (An adjacent farm sold for $454 an acre during World War I). Soil care is a never ending task with him. After raising soybeans during the war years he has decided to outlaw them from his farm. Culnan feels that the soybean tends to loosen the topsoil too much so it can easily be swept away by high winds or washed away by heavy rains.

No organic matter on the Culnan farm is burned. Straw, corn stalks, cobs, everything is plowed under. Every acre has been limed and half of the farm has been treated with phosphate.

Culnan's father became a charter mem-

This is the 15th in a series of articles to further acquaint you with the men who represent you on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

IAA Director E. T. Culnan loads his spreader with cobs (left) to haul to the fields. Center: he repairs a cornstalk cutter while son Tommy and Logan County Organization Director Ray Schillings look on. Right: he works on an income tax return with the aid of his electric adding machine. Culnan works on about 120 farm income tax returns each year.

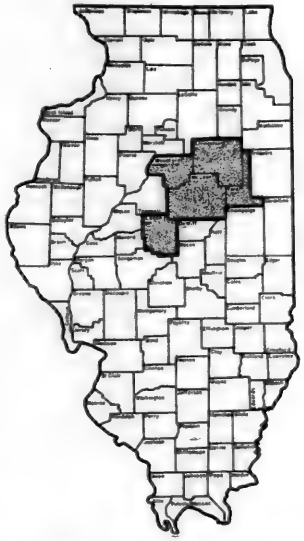
ber of the Logan County Farm Bureau in 1918. He joined his father in 1927 in a joint membership. About 1930 he took a lively interest in Farm Bureau affairs during some open forum meetings at Lincoln to discuss farm problems. Shortly afterwards he was elected director of the local cream pooling station sponsored by Farm Bureau.

In 1934 Culnan was elected chairman of his township corn-hog committee and was a member of the county committee a number of years. He also has been connected with the Logan County Agricultural Conservation Association.

Fourteen years ago Culnan was elected to the Logan Farm Bureau board and in 1943 was named chairman of the business service committee. He has been board secretary since 1945. Since 1938 he has been president of Logan Producers Supplies, a co-op dealing in Farm Bureau serum, seed, and seed inoculation.

He became a member of his county cold storage locker board in 1938 when it was organized. He resigned in 1946 and is now a member of the state locker board. He has been township school treasurer since 1937 and is treasurer of his community consolidated school district.

One of Culnan's proudest achievements was his move to better the schools of his community and the wide interest it caused. Back in 1940, he and F. C. Sparks, decided there was need of larger school districts in Logan county. This was some time before the organization of county school survey committees. Seven school boards were called together to discuss the matter. The move caused the Bloomington Daily Pantagraph to editorialize that some men in Logan county had taken the first progressive step in the reorganization of their schools and that the move would bear watching throughout Illinois.



Shaded area outlines the 17th district which is represented on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors by E. T. Culnan of Lincoln.

Culnan has been chairman of the Logan County Farm Bureau Income Tax Service Committee for the past seven years, which assists farmers in making out their income taxes. He still averages about 120 returns a year.

Culnan is a director of the Producers Hybrid Seed Company at Piper City and is a member of the Sangamon Valley Farm Bureau Farm Management Service.

Since 1927, as a sort of hobby, he has kept an account of his daily activities. He can, for instance, tell you how many hours his 21-year-old tractor has run in the fields and elsewhere and at what cost.

The IAA director was married in January, 1938 to the former Marie Plut of Lincoln. They have three children — Jane, 9; Anita, 7; and Thomas Edward, 5.

In Lincoln, Culnan belongs to the Elks lodge, Knights of Columbus, and St. Mary's Catholic Church.

"Farm Bureau," Culnan says, "is a great thing for farmers. Everything else in our economy is organized. So it is only common sense for farmers to stick together. Farm Bureau does much that the average member doesn't hear about but it helps the farmer make a better living just the same. My father was 100 per cent a Farm Bureau cooperator. I hope I can live up to his principles as a good Farm Bureau farmer."

Prairie Farms Manager Resigns

DAVE HENRY has resigned as sales manager for Prairie Farms Creameries to join the H. C. Christians Company of Chicago. He will be in charge of sales in the cheese division.

As the RECORD goes to press Henry's successor has not yet been hired. Forrest Fairchild, plant manager at Bloomington, will stay at the Chicago office two days a week until a new manager is named.

Henry had been sales manager for two years, succeeding J. B. Countiss who left Prairie Farms Creameries to become sales manager for a large hybrid seed corn producer and distributor.

Henry joined the IAA staff in 1940. Entering the army in 1941, he was granted a leave of absence by Prairie Farms Creameries where he had supervised the butter laboratory in the Chicago cutting plant and directed campaigns to improve butter quality. At the time of his discharge Henry held the rank of lieutenaut colonel.

Henry is a graduate of South Dakota State College and Ohio State University in dairy manufacturing and dairy technology. He has worked in several creameries in South Dakota.

How Much Does It Cost To Dry Corn?

HOW much does it cost to dry corn? The U. S. Department of Agriculture has just released results of tests it made last fall and winter on high-moisture ear corn.

Fuel and power costs ranged from 2½ to 7 cents a bushel and raised the value of the corn from 20 to 70 cents a bushel.

Lincoln Courier Photo

One of the youngest ever to pay a Farm Bureau membership at the Logan County Farm Bureau office was Edwin LaBaw. He is shown as he dashed in to pay a membership for his grandmother, Mrs. Gary LaBaw. Clerk is Mrs. Florence Jaggi.

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—DIRECTOR, CULNAN

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Because of that remote event, Farm Bureau has a strong supporter today on a 200-acre Logan county farm. And he's not a bit sorry about the potato famine, because it brought his four grandparents to one of the most fertile farming areas in Illinois. (Logan county farmers maintain their land is the best in the state. And the University of Illinois soil map classifies Logan as the No. 1 county in soil types).

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He still farms the 40 acres his grandfather bought in 1865 and the 160 he added in 1871. Culnan was born five miles east of Lincoln. Forty-nine years ago he moved with his parents to the home place five miles southeast of Lincoln. He has been there ever since. As he grew to manhood he worked in partnership with his father operating 200 acres of the homestead and 200 rented acres.

The IAA director took over alone when his father died in 1941. He bought out the interest of one brother and two sisters in the home farm last March.

He finished 10th grade in rural school and was graduated in 1919 from the Lincoln Business College. While working a short time with the McGrath Sand and Gravel Company of Lincoln, Culnan's boss kept referring to him as "Ted". He has been Ted to his friends ever since. He left his job with McGrath when his father became ill and never went back.

A cash grain farmer, Director Culnan would like to do a lot more feeding and some grazing. He feels, however, that outside activities do not give him the time to give proper care to animals. He fed cattle six or seven years but quit when his father died.

He raises a few hogs, keeps two cows and a few chickens. These are mainly for his own family use.

Proud and thankful of his heritage of good farming land, Culnan is determined to pass it along to his children in as good, if not better, condition than he received it. (An adjacent farm sold for $454 an acre during World War I). Soil care is a never ending task with him. After raising soybeans during the war years he has decided to outlaw them from his farm. Culnan feels that the soybean tends to loosen the topsoil too much so it can easily be swept away by high winds or washed away by heavy rains.

No organic matter on the Culnan farm is burned. Straw, corn stalks, cobs, everything is plowed under. Every acre has been limed and half of the farm has been treated with phosphate.

Culnan's father became a charter mem-

This is the 15th in a series of articles to further acquaint you with the men who represent you on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

IAA Director E. T. Culnan loads his spreader with cobs (left) to haul to the fields. Center: he repairs a cornstalk cutter while son Tommy and Logan County Organization Director Ray Schillings look on. Right: he works on an income tax return with the aid of his electric adding machine. Culnan works on about 120 farm income tax returns each year.

ber of the Logan County Farm Bureau in 1918. He joined his father in 1927 in a joint membership. About 1930 he took a lively interest in Farm Bureau affairs during some open forum meetings at Lincoln to discuss farm problems. Shortly afterwards he was elected director of the local cream pooling station sponsored by Farm Bureau.

In 1934 Culnan was elected chairman of his township corn-hog committee and was a member of the county committee a number of years. He also has been connected with the Logan County Agricultural Conservation Association.

Fourteen years ago Culnan was elected to the Logan Farm Bureau board and in 1943 was named chairman of the business service committee. He has been board secretary since 1945. Since 1938 he has been president of Logan Producers Supplies, a co-op dealing in Farm Bureau serum, seed, and seed inoculation.

He became a member of his county cold storage locker board in 1938 when it was organized. He resigned in 1946 and is now a member of the state locker board. He has been township school treasurer since 1937 and is treasurer of his community consolidated school district.

One of Culnan's proudest achievements was his move to better the schools of his community and the wide interest it caused. Back in 1940, he and F. C. Sparks, decided there was need of larger school districts in Logan county. This was some time before the organization of county school survey committees. Seven school boards were called together to discuss the matter. The move caused the Bloomington Daily Pantagraph to editorialize that some men in Logan county had taken the first progressive step in the reorganization of their schools and that the move would bear watching throughout Illinois.

Shaded area outlines the 17th district which is represented on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors by E. T. Culnan of Lincoln.

Culnan has been chairman of the Logan County Farm Bureau Income Tax Service Committee for the past seven years which assists farmers in making out their income taxes. He still averages about 120 returns a year.

Culnan is a director of the Producers Hybrid Seed Company at Piper City and is a member of the Sangamon Valley Farm Bureau Farm Management Service.

Since 1927, as a sort of hobby, he has kept an account of his daily activities. He can, for instance, tell you how many hours his 21-year-old tractor has run in the fields and elsewhere, and at what cost.

The IAA director was married on January, 1938 to the former Miss [illegible] of Lincoln. They have three children, Jane, 9; Anita, 7; and Thomas Edward, 4.

In Lincoln, Culnan belongs to the Elks lodge, Knights of Columbus, and St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Farm Bureau," Culnan says, "is a great thing for farmers. Everything else in our economy is organized. So it's only common sense for farmers to stick together. Farm Bureau does much for the average member doesn't hear about, but it helps the farmer make a better living just the same. My father was 100 per cent a Farm Bureau cooperator. I hope I can live up to his principles as a good Farm Bureau farmer."

Prairie Farms Manager Resigns

DAVE HENRY has resigned as sales manager for Prairie Farms Creameries to join the H. C. Christians Company of Chicago. He will be in charge of sales in the cheese division.

As the RECORD goes to press Henry's successor has not yet been hired. Forrest Fairchild, plant manager at Bloomington, will stay at the Chicago office two days a week until a new manager is named.

Henry had been sales manager for two years, succeeding J. B. Countiss who left Prairie Farms Creameries to become sales manager for a large hybrid seed corn producer and distributor.

Henry joined the IAA staff in 1940. Entering the army in 1941, he was granted a leave of absence by Prairie Farms Creameries where he had supervised the butter laboratory in the Chicago cutting plant and directed campaigns to improve butter quality. At the time of his discharge Henry held the rank of lieutenant colonel.

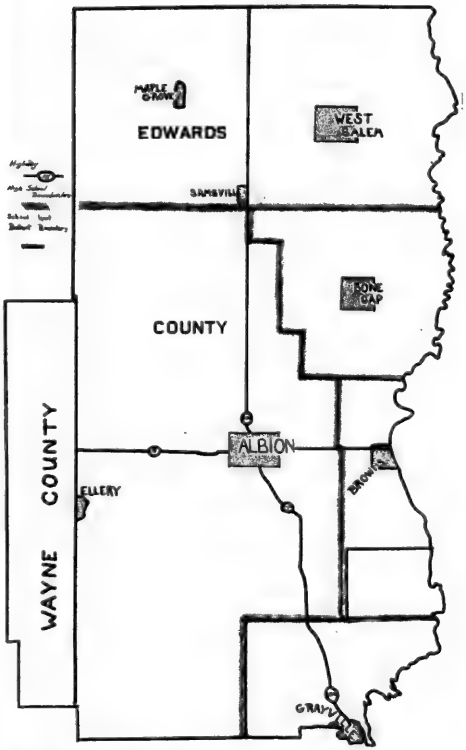
Henry is a graduate of South Dakota State College and Ohio State University in dairy manufacturing and dairy technology. He has worked in several creameries in South Dakota.

How Much Does It Cost To Dry Corn?

HOW much does it cost to dry corn? The U. S. Department of Agriculture has just released results of tests it made last fall and winter on high-moisture ear corn.

Fuel and power costs ranged from 2½ to 7 cents a bushel and raised the value of the corn from 20 to 70 cents a bushel.

One of the youngest ever to pay a Farm Bureau membership at the Logan County Farm Bureau office was Edwin LaBaw. He is shown as he dashed in to pay a membership for his grandmother, Mrs. Gary LaBaw. Clerk is Mrs. Florence Jaggi.



Supt. of Schools Virgil Judge (left) and Lyman Bunting.

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Has anything of value been accomplished? Are the citizens of Edwards county satisfied with progress on their school program thus far? What will be the outcome of this move to unify the 12-grades in the county under one school board?

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A great deal, of course, remains to be done, but Edwards county does have a 12-grade district except for 18 sections at Grayville. It also includes 20 sections in adjoining Wayne county. The first board of directors for the new unit district was elected April 24. The seven-man board replaces about 150 men who served on school boards throughout the county. Although Albion has one-fifth of the county's population, it has no representative on the new school board.

The changeover to the 12-grade unit district hasn't been easy. Edwards county has had about the average Illinois county's share of troubles.

That includes dealing with people imbued with fierce local pride, others reluctant to give up their small costly high schools, and some opposed to change of any kind.

Edwards county, however, was blessed with some unusually good leadership. Leadership which steered the county past obstacles that wrecked the best laid plans of other counties.

Reading part of the foreword to the survey committee's report you get a glimpse at the thinking of these men:

"Children are Edwards County's greatest asset. The general welfare of all depends upon how well they are prepared in our public schools to meet society's demand for them. With our social and economic life becoming more complex, it becomes more important that our children, our grandchildren and our great grandchildren be better prepared in our schools to meet these ever-changing and complicated conditions.

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The State School Commision considered the Edwards school report "one of the most unprejudiced in the state."

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If this is so then Edwards county, with 1472 in both grade and high schools has sufficient students to operate efficiently and economically as a 12-grade district.

One of the most outspoken champions of school reorganization is Lyman Bunting, charter member of the Edwards County Farm Bureau, chairman of the Edwards County School Survey Committee, and a member of the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors since 1940.

As a farmer, Bunting was concerned with the rapidly deteriorating state of rural education. Assessed valuations

for taxing purposes plus state aid were not sufficient to meet costs which have risen rapidly since 1939. Per capita costs rose steeply as rural school populations dwindled.

RURAL SCHOOL CHILDREN ENROLLED, EDWARDS COUNTY

1891	1875	1940	445
1930	826	1947	395
1951 (estimated	375)		

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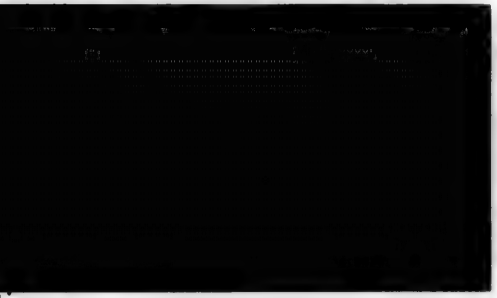

Does the county unit district solve everything? Far from it. Supt. Judge said the elementary school situation is still in a critical state and the new county school board elected April 24 is "inheriting a bankrupt situation." He added, however, that if the people will cooperate with the board to streamline the county school system "I am sure we can have far better schools and not need to vote any extra taxes."

After two years of study of the Edwards county school situation, the county survey committee recommended that the county be made into one school district with the exception of the area served by the Grayville high school. The suggestion was voted down Dec. 20, 1947 — 702 for; 818 against. Albion favored the idea but West Salem, Bone Gap, and Browns were opposed.

Albion thereupon voted on a unit district of its own March 20, 1948. Four days later a petition was circulated in the northern part of the county asking for a second vote on the county unit proposal including the Albion district. After some thought, many had changed their minds because the proposal carried April 3 by a substantial majority. Local pride gave way to consideration for the welfare of their children.

Bunting, who lives near Ellery, said there is no intention on the part of anyone connected with school reorganization to gain any advantage for his community over another. The welfare of all the children in Edwards county must come first, Bunting said.

Bone Gap has a fine little school building. But lack of pupils makes operation of the school highly uneconomical and inefficient. West Salem has a poor plant. Albion's building is adequate and Browns is fair.

Curricula of all, however, are inadequate, and the overall operation is wasteful and costly.

EDWARDS COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS

	Subjects	Enrollment	Per Cap Cost
Browns	21	28	$400
Bone Gap	18	35	380
West Salem	20½	123	250
Albion	31	225	200

The four county high schools listed above spent as much on 414 students as all of the grade schools in the county spent on 1100 pupils.

Rural pupils are expected to be the great benefactors from school reorganization. By combining many districts, the grade school pupil will have greater advantages—more and better books, better qualified teachers, more school mates for organized play. More classmates offer more competition and competition spurs many children to greater effort.

The school survey committee recommended for the county unit district — one senior high school (grades 10 to 12) to be located near the county's geographical center, junior high schools (grades 7, 8, 9) in the four towns; rural schools in neighborhoods where as many as 18-20 pupils can be brought together in the first six grades or where distances are too great for transport to other centers.

OPERATING COSTS, EDWARDS COUNTY SCHOOLS

1920	$69,383	1940	$119,170
1935	85,675	1947	193,509
1948 (estimated)	$220,000		

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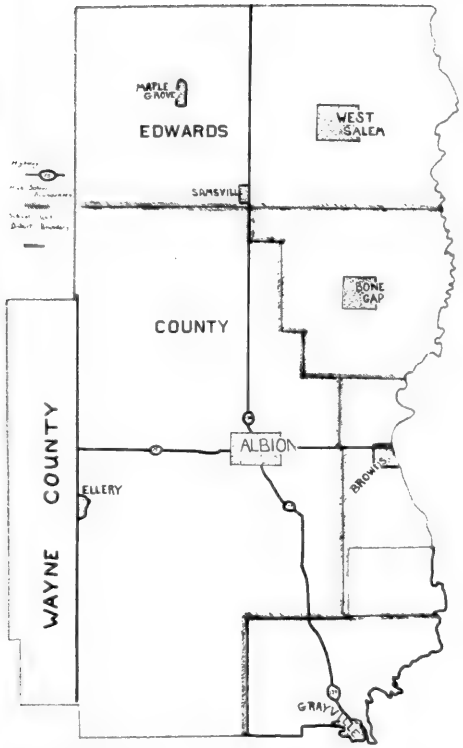

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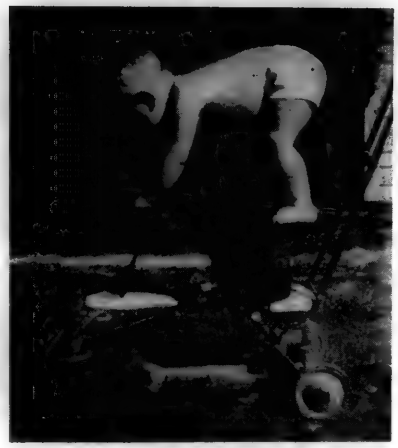

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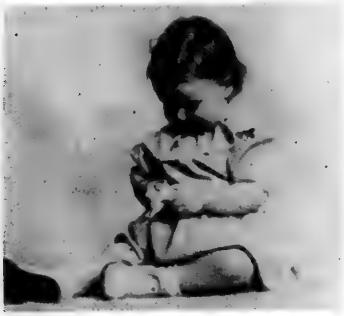

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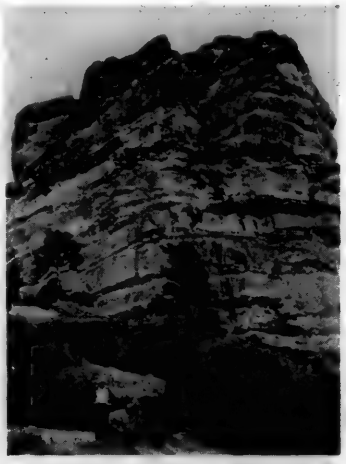
Playing with the water faucet is a normal stage in the child's growth. Here Arnold William Burgener tries it. The "William" is for two Farm Bureau grandfathers — William A. Burgener, Richland, and William H. Goodall, Vermilion.

Farm Bureau Folks In Pictures



Albert Starman, well-known Adams county farmer, gets his picture taken near a sample in Red Rock Park, Colorado.

JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH

Illinois dairy leaders map program to promote milk and dairy products during June. Back row, l. to r.: Jerry Cash, U. of I.; W. H. Brazelton, Ill. Ice Cream Ass'n.; A. M. Burton and C. V. Holmes, Ill. Dairy Prod. Ass'n.; Enos Huffer, Ill. Dep't. of Health; C. M. Craft, Sanitary Milk Producers; M. G. Van Buskirk, Ill. Dairy Prod. Ass'n.; A. H. Hobart, Ill. Milk Dealers Ass'n.; Fred Nonnamaker and John Duzansky, Ass'd Milk Dealers; W. J. Swayer, Pure Milk Ass'n. Front, l. to r.: Lowell Oranger, Div. of Foods and Dairies; Paul Tracy, U. of I.; A. P. Benson, Ill. Dir. of Agr.; Edward Reilley, Ill. Milk Sanitarians; Jud Mason, Ill. Milk Prod. Ass'n.; C. F. Deysenroth, Milk Foundation, and James Caterina, Ill. Cheese Mfg. Ass'n.

JUNE is dairy month. It is the time when dairy producers let the world know how important dairy products are to a healthy diet.

Under the banner of the American Dairy Association dairy farmers throughout the country have united in an aggressive nation-wide campaign to make the consumer milk, butter, ice cream, and cheese conscious.

To finance the year-long advertising and promotion campaign of the ADA, one cent for each pound of butterfat is deducted from milk and cream checks during the month of June.

In Illinois a dairy queen will be selected from delegates in 60 communities. The queen will be awarded $250 in prizes and will reign over the dairy building at the state fair in August. Gov. Dwight Green has also signed a special proclamation designating June as dairy month.

Other plans include the distribution of colorful posters, and special displays for grocers, fountains, and restaurants. Illinois is one of the leading dairy states and more than one million cows are milked on Illinois farms.

The ADA advertising program is spread over 12 months with sales creating advertising and merchandising activities in national magazines, newspapers, on billboards and radio. and in retail food stores.

For every dollar invested by dairy farmers through the ADA related food advertisers and retailers spend $12 in cooperative advertising at no cost to farmers.

No farmer could advertise his own products effectively alone but when millions band together the job can be done at a relatively small cost to each farmer.

Get Extra Power with Less Gas!

The NEW EDISON Spark Plug is here!

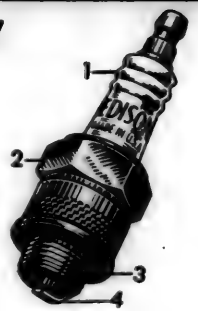
The new EDISON spark plug is here with its new insulator, fitted steel shell, leakproof gasket and high alloy electrodes.

1. The new insulator is made of a new heat-dispersing material, Aluminum Oxide, which possess great mechanical strength. It is also resistant to lead compounds in fuel. It provides a greater heat range than old style insulators

2. The steel body is heat-sealed under high voltage. This thermo-electric seal moulds the steel to the insulator so that they are like one piece.

3. The "Spun-on", leakproof gasket is an exclusive Edison feature. It is made of copper and permanently attached to the plug. It forms a leakproof connection at the engine block, being accurately seated.

4. The electrodes, the business end of the plug, are made from a special alloy (pure nickel and manganese) to withstand high temperatures of modern motors. They have been designed with a wide, flat-ground firing surface. The New Edison spark plug is the "last word" in spark plug efficiency.



Give your motor a Spring Tonic!

LAX-O-GAS

Peps up your engine

LAX-O-GAS is the new compound which produces such beneficial effects when a little is added to the fuel. Six ounces of LAX-O-GAS added to each 10 gallons of fuel will greatly improve the performance of your motor. LAX-O-GAS is composed of gum solvents, highly heat resistant lubricating oils and corrosion inhibitors. When added to motor fuel, it blends perfectly, dispersing evenly through the fuel, so that each drop of fuel has its own share of cleanser.

LAX-O-GAS has these beneficial effects: Dissolves gum formations in combustion chamber, valves and piston rings; improves top cylinder lubrication; resists corrosion; improves compression through better valve seating and freer ring action; conserves fuel and oil; insures a smoother running engine with longer life.

Ask your Blue Seal Trucksalesman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO

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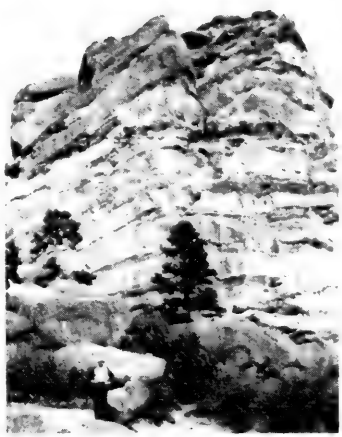
Farm Bureau Folks In Pictures



Albert Starman, well-known Adams county farmer, gets his picture taken near a sample in Red Rock Park, Colorado.

JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH

Illinois dairy leaders map program to promote milk and dairy products during June. Back row, l. to r.: Jerry Cash, U. of I.; W. H. Brazelton, Ill. Ice Cream Ass'n.; A. M. Burton and C. V. Holmes, Ill. Dairy Prod. Ass'n.; Enos Huffer, Ill. Dep't. of Health; C. M. Craft, Sanitary Milk Producers; M. G. Van Buskirk, Ill. Dairy Prod. Ass'n.; A. H. Hobart, Ill. Milk Dealers Ass'n.; Fred Nonnamaker and John Duzansky, Ass'd Milk Dealers; W. J. Swayer, Pure Milk Ass'n. Front, l. to r.: Lowell Oranger, Div. of Foods and Dairies; Paul Tracy, U. of I.; A. P. Benson, Ill. Dir. of Agr.; Edward Reilley, Ill. Milk Sanitarians; Jud Mason, Ill. Milk Prod. Ass'n.; C. F. Deysenroth, Milk Foundation, and James Caterina, Ill. Cheese Mfg. Ass'n.

JUNE is dairy month. It is the time when dairy producers let the world know how important dairy products are to a healthy diet.

Under the banner of the American Dairy Association dairy farmers throughout the country have united in an aggressive nation-wide campaign to make the consumer milk, butter, ice cream, and cheese conscious.

To finance the year-long advertising and promotion campaign of the ADA, one cent for each pound of butterfat is deducted from milk and cream checks during the month of June.

In Illinois a dairy queen will be selected from delegates in 60 communities. The queen will be awarded $250 in prizes and will reign over the dairy building at the state fair in August. Gov. Dwight Green has also signed a special proclamation designating June as dairy month.

Other plans include the distribution of colorful posters, and special displays for grocers, fountains, and restaurants. Illinois is one of the leading dairy states and more than one million cows are milked on Illinois farms.

The ADA advertising program is spread over 12 months with sales creating advertising and merchandising activities in national magazines, newspapers, on billboards and radio and in retail food stores.

For every dollar invested by dairy farmers through the ADA related food advertisers and retailers spend $12 in cooperative advertising at no cost to farmers.

No farmer could advertise his own products effectively alone but when millions band together the job can be done at a relatively small cost to each farmer

Get Extra Power with Less Gas!

The NEW EDISON Spark Plug is here!

The new EDISON spark plug is here with its new insulator, fitted steel shell, leakproof gasket and high alloy electrodes.

1. The new insulator is made of a new heat-dispersing material, Aluminum Oxide, which possess great mechanical strength. It is also resistant to lead compounds in fuel. It provides a greater heat range than old style insulators

2. The steel body is heat-sealed under high voltage. This thermo-electric seal moulds the steel to the insulator so that they are like one piece.

3. The "Span-on", leakproof gasket is an exclusive Edison feature. It is made of copper and permanently attached to the plug. It forms a leakproof connection at the engine block, being accurately seated.

4. The electrodes, the business end of the plug, are made from a special alloy (pure nickel and manganese) to withstand high temperatures of modern motors. They have been designed with a wide, flat-ground firing surface. The new Edison spark plug is the "last word" in spark plug efficiency.

Give your motor a Spring Tonic!

LAX-O-GAS

Peps up your engine

LAX-O-GAS is the new compound which produces such beneficial effects when a little is added to the fuel. Six ounces of LAX-O-GAS added to each 10 gallons of fuel will greatly improve the performance of your motor. LAX-O-GAS is composed of gum solvents, highly heat resistant lubricating oils and corrosion inhibitors. When added to motor fuels, it blends perfectly, dispersing evenly through the fuel, so that each drop of fuel has its own share of cleanser.

LAX-O-GAS has these beneficial effects: Dissolves gum formations in combustion chamber, valves and piston rings, improves top cylinder lubrication; resists corrosion, improves compression through better valve seating and freer ring action, conserves fuel, and assures a smoother running engine with longer life.

Ask your Blue Seal Trucksalesman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO

STAY ON THE LEVEL

WHEN OPERATING YOUR TRACTOR

FRIENDS, draw up a chair beside my desk here for a few minutes. You won't like what you are going to see, but it could mean life or death to one of your family — or to you. See these scraps of paper arranged in several stacks on my desk? They are newspaper clippings gathered from papers all over the state since Jan. 1.

Just scraps of paper now, but each of those pieces of paper carries the story of a death or serious injury on some Illinois farm. Some of them tell about your friends or neighbors, other about close relatives. And the ones we get next month may tell about you.

We won't take time to look through all of them now, but let's glance through just a few of those on the largest stack. Those tell about tractor accidents. Thumbing through those papers you'll find that most tractor casualties happen to adults, but the most tragic and shocking are those involving little children. Here's one dated April 21 in Milbrook. It tells about a young farm mother and her efforts to surprise her husband who was away helping some neighbors.

Have you seen enough? We haven't even looked at the refueling casualties — such as those about gasoline spilled on hot manifolds. This story shows the folly of refueling inside a building. Spilled gasoline ignited and destroyed not only the tractor but a new car, new corn picker, and the shed as well.

Nor have we seen any of the stories about all those tractors and farm trailers involved in accidents on the highways of our state. But perhaps you are beginning to see the picture as we see it here. Those stories — stories about real people — keep coming in month-in and month-out until the stack is about 300 clippings high as it was last year. Every month, as sure as the world, we know more are coming. And we wonder, "Who will it be this month?"

Here's a story about a Henry farmer who died in a fall beneath his plow. And there is the same story about an Adair farmer. With that same group of clippings you will find the usual number of farmers who were crushed under tractors and who waited for minutes or hours for someone to happen along to drag them out. That's what happened to this Freeport farmer. A passing motorist summoned help, but the farmer is still in serious condition. Look at this Monticello clipping dated April 29. Death by drowning came to that young tractor operator when he upset the tractor in a drainage ditch. The same story from another paper says his body was crushed. However death may come, it still reflects the old, old result of driving too close to ditches.

A New Lenox farmer fractured his skull, an Orland Park man broke a foot, and a La Grange tractor operator hurt his back—all in falls from tractors.

Dig down a little deeper in those papers. You'll see several sad stories about unguarded power take-offs. Right there's one about a Patoka farmer who lost his left leg — and his life — when caught in the power take-off while spraying fruit trees.

Here's a clipping from Kankakee labeled "unusual". It's about a farmer hurt while cranking a tractor. Unusual? Just keep on looking for a moment and you'll see several others very similar. One is from Palestine, another from Reynolds, and there are still more.

She could mind her youngest son, age 4, while her four older children were at school and get some of the plowing done, too. But the surprise ended in tragedy when both the mother and child were found pinned under the heavy tractor which had refused to mount a steep slope after crossing a small stream. Friends and neighbors with 30 tractors and equipment finished the job of plowing several days later. But the mother and child are dead.

The next clipping tells how a three-year-old boy from near Chatsworth suffered bruises and a broken collar bone in a fall from a tractor. His grandfather, the driver, also fell and was injured attempting to catch the child.

The next piece shows how a five-year-old Manhattan girl was severely cut when she fell from a moving tractor under the blades of a disc. Riding on the rear of the tractor proved to be a dangerous thing for this little tot. Fortunately, the disc hit a high spot just as it passed over her and prevented even more serious injuries.

Are Your Pigs in Clover?

Pigs in clover need a feed which does not duplicate the nutrients obtainable from legume pastures. Blue Seal 42% Pasture Supplement was designed just to fill that need. It contains all the vital ingredients not found in pasture. When combined with farm grains and good pasture, Blue Seal 42% Pasture Supplement forms the ideal feeding program. This will give your pigs faster and more economical gains than they would make on corn and pasture alone. It is still urgent to follow a feeding program which will save grain.

For Pigs on DRY LOT

Where legume pastures are not available, excellent results can be obtained by feeding Blue Seal 40% Hog Supplement with home grains in dry lot. In addition to high quality animal and plant proteins, it contains alfalfa meal and all of the vitamins and minerals contained in good alfalfa pasture. Fed with home grains, it makes an ideal ration.

Blue Seal Hog Supplement is the answer to dry lot swine feeding.

Blue Seal Pasture Supplement is the answer to successfully feeding hogs on pasture.

Your Blue Seal Feed Salesman will deliver these feeds directly to your farm.

Distributed exclusively by 72 member companies affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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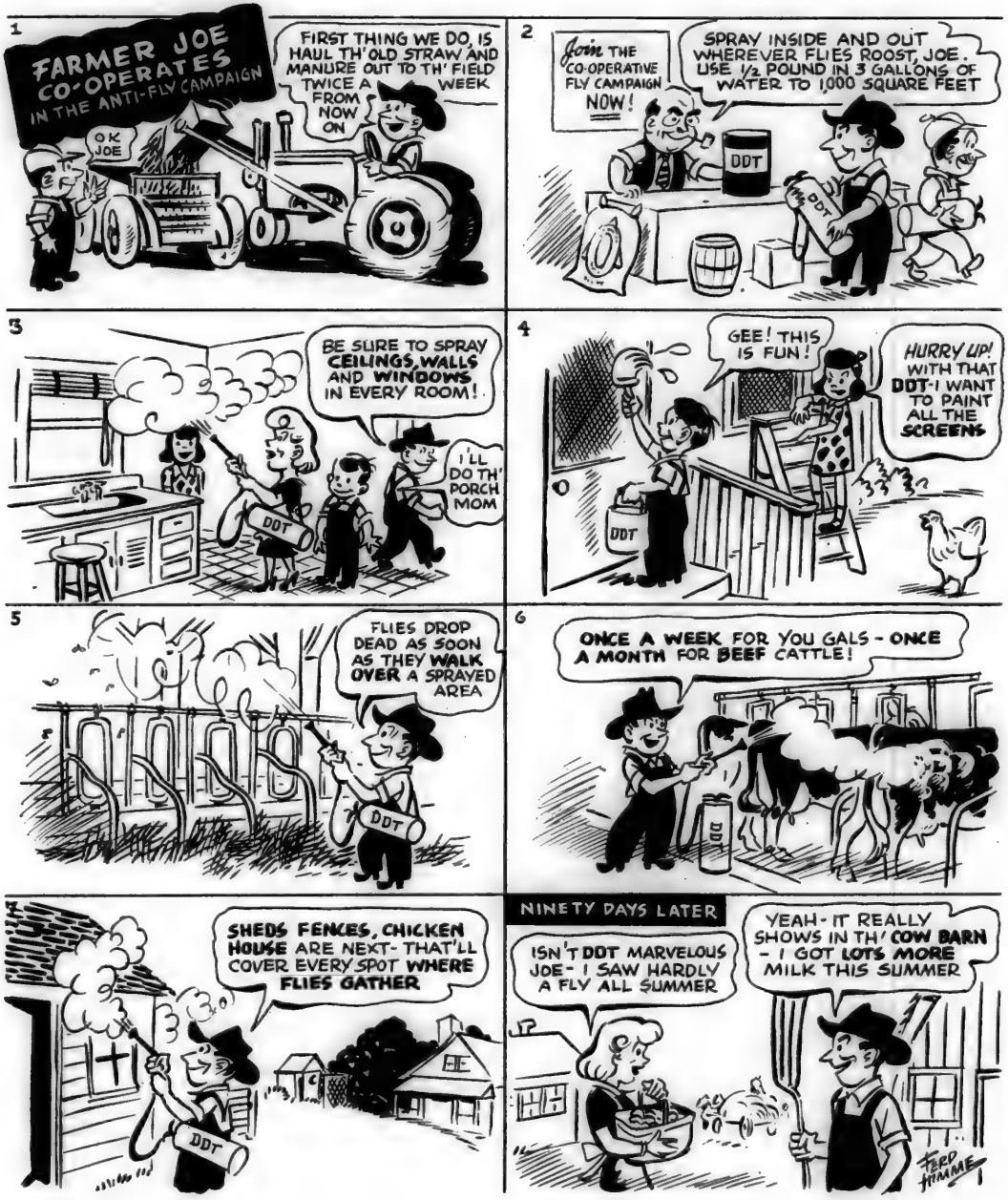

YOU can join with Farmer Joe, as thousands of Illinois farmers are doing, to help make Illinois a fly-free state this summer. You can make your part of the campaign a real success by ridding your own farm of flies. This can be done by cleaning up manure piles and other places where flies lay eggs; and then follow up by spraying buildings and livestock with DDT. DDT is a cheap fly killer.

This campaign means greater health, comfort, and profit to farmers. Help make it a success. Join the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Illinois Natural History Survey, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health in their drive to rid the state of flies. Help rid your community of flies by destroying the disease-carrying insects on your own farm.

ANIMAL DISEASES ARE SPREAD BY FLIES

By DR. DON VAN HOUWELING, DIRECTOR IAA VETERINARY MEDICAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

MASTITIS drops off rapidly right after the first killing frost, a veterinarian with 30 years experience in Illinois, said to me the other day. "This would appear contrary to the old belief that mastitis is much more common in winter.

"You probably have noticed that a drop of milk is always left on the end of the cow's teat after milking," he continued. Flies soon settle on this milk.

"Now if the milk from the cow has mastitis organisms in it, you can easily see what the flies do as they follow the milker down the line. They carry millions of bacteria from cow to cow."

I hadn't thought too much about that angle of mastitis spread until he called it to my attention. After discussing it with other veterinarians and dairymen, I decided his explanation made good sense. Later, I learned about an experiment designed to prove whether or not bacteria could get into the cow's udder through the teat openings. The evidence, I believe, was very conclusive. Let's see if you agree.

A mechanical milker was placed on a cow. When a good flow of milk came from the cow a dye was injected into the milk tube. After the cow was milked, she was killed and the udder was carefully dissected and examined. The dye was well up into the quarter. The dye had gone "against the stream" so to speak and up into the gland. If dye does it, bacteria will too!

Most mastitis is caused by bacteria called streptococci. The particular group of streptococci which most often causes mastitis is probably not dangerous to humans. One streptococcus is primarily associated with septic or "strep" sore throat in humans. This particular germ can cause mastitis in cows, but it doesn't often cause what we would consider a serious case. It is a source of danger to humans drinking raw (unpasteurized) milk from these cows.

There are two ways to prevent this spread. One is to remove the milk from the teat by wiping and disinfecting. The other way is to get rid of flies! I have more faith in the latter method. It is so easy to let the "little things" go when you're in a hurry at milking time.

This is only one of the diseases of animals that may be spread by flies. This is only one way which flies spread disease. Another common way for them to carry infected blood from one animal to another. Take anaplasmosis for example.

You probably haven't heard much about anaplasmosis unless you have been one of the relatively few unfortunate ones in Illinois who have had this disease on your farm. In this part of the U. S., it is not a common disease; but there are some parts where it is very prevalent. Most of our feeder cattle come from these areas. It causes a breakdown of the red blood cells of the animal infected and most of them die. One county in Illinois had an extensive outbreak last summer. This organism that destroys the red blood cells is carried from one animal to another by flies and other blood sucking insects.

It has been demonstrated that one of the most effective ways to check the spread of this diseasase is to eliminate flies. Isolation of infected animals and the elimination of flies is about the only means known to control anaplasmosis. After a killing frost, this disease ceases to spread although animals that are infected and have recovered continue to be carriers of the disease for a long time. They may even remain carriers until the next fly season and again be a source of the infection.

Equine encephalomyelitis (quite a name for horse sleeping sickness, isn't it?) is another animal disease proven to to be transmitted by some flies, ticks, mosquitos, and other biting insects. Although we haven't had a serious epidemic of sleeping sickness in Illinois for several years, scientists tell us it is one of those diseases that run in cycles. According to past experiences, we can expect this disease this summer. Most of you can remember the seriousness of the widespread epidemics of sleeping sickness during the late thirties.

(*Continued on page* 34)

IAA Is Host To Adjusters from 3 States

IAA Vice-President F. E. Morris, Sangamon county, greets hail adjusters from Farm Bureau associated companies of four states at a May meeting in Peoria.

THE Farm Bureau service program in Illinois was outlined by George E. Metzger, field secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association, to hail adjusters from Farm Bureau associated insurance companies of four states meeting in early May at Peoria. Metzger was introduced by F. F. Morris, Sangamon county, IAA vice-president.

Country Mutual Fire Company, associated company of the Illinois Agricultural Association, was host to the adjusters from Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Metzger, who is also secretary of the division of organization and information for the IAA, pointed out to the visitors that today the Farm Bureau in Illinois can go to a farmer and offer him a complete insurance service.

Ability to offer such a service, he pointed out, was the result of the planning and work of Illinois Farm Bureau leaders who had a vision and an overwhelming desire to serve farmers.

Metzger also reviewed other services offered farmers through the Farm Bureau in marketing, purchasing, legislation, education, etc., and reported that the total assets of the Farm Bureau and associated companies now amounted to an estimated 77 million dollars.

The hail adjusters attending the Peoria meeting will either adjust or supervise the adjustment of all the hail losses in the state of Illinois in 1948 for the Country Mutual Fire Company.

Last year this group of adjusters handled more than 2200 losses totalling approximately $600,000. Prospects for 1948 indicate that the Country Mutual Fire Company will write in excess of the 148 million dollars of coverage written in 1947.

Vern Holland, assistant manager of Country Mutual Fire Company, chairman of the meeting, emphasized that a successful insurance company must be adequately financed.

Discussing some of the experiences in hail adjusting, Holland said he would rather have a man for an adjuster with 90 per cent Farm Bureau background and 10 per cent insurance experience than one with 90 per cent insurance background. He also said that there seemed to be no way of charting the trend of hail storms over a number of years.

Other speakers on the program from Country Fire Company were Donald Teare and Charles Masching who discussed hail adjusting procedure.

Richard O'Dell, general agent in Platt county, and C. L. Platt, secretary of the Platt Service Company, came in a little late for the group picture, but IAA RECORD photographer thought they were too important to be left out, so he made a separate shot.

Illinois Farm Bureau insurance adjusters attending Peoria meeting pose for picture. Front row, l. to r.: F. L. Borton, Monticello; J. F. Meyers, Blue Island; Elbert Urfer, Chicago; Glenn Zook, Farmington; George Metzger, IAA, Chicago; E. E. Sandell, Yorkville; J. G. Mesher, Princeton. Back row: Jacob Ouwenga, Blue Island; Don Teare, Chicago; C. W. Harvey, Paw Paw; Vern Holland, Chicago; Garth Hinkley, DuQuoin; C. C. Masching, Chicago; George Dirreen, Havana.

Frank Atchley is Named New IAA Research Director

FRANK M. ATCHLEY, 37, has been employed as director of the Illinois Agricultural Association department of research. He will take over his duties July 1.

F. M. Atchley

Atchley has been working in the farm management department at Michigan State College since 1938. He succeeds L. H. Simerl, who resigned Sept. 15, 1947 to join the extension service at the University of Illinois.

Born and reared in Iowa, Atchley graduated from Iowa State College at Ames in 1933 and worked a year for a life insurance company in Des Moines.

He returned to Iowa State College in 1934 to continue his graduate work. In 1935 he took a job as a research assistant at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture where he received his master of science degree in 1937.

Atchley joined the army in 1942 and was discharged with the rank of major. Since his return from the army most of his work has been in farm management and soil conservation on the rougher lands of southern Michigan.

As IAA director of research Atchley will work with all divisions of the association and its affiliated cooperatives in furnishing research facts. He will also develop reports for information of farmers in general.

Atchley is married and has a 7-year-old daughter.

HERE'S SPILLED MILK *Really* WORTH CRYING OVER!

Photo — Courtesy of National Safety Council, Inc.

There's more involved here than spilled milk! This same cow that kicked over the milk struck down the hired man. Possible results: A brain concussion (and a probable costly damage suit *if his employer doesn't carry liability insurance*).

Last year 326,000 farm people suffered disabling injuries. Figure your own chances of immunity with your employees. You just can't afford to pay liability costs for injuries sustained by your help at their jobs, or injuries sustained by strangers on your property.

Country Mutual Casualty Insurance can protect your income against costly mishaps with both general and employers liability coverage.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Our insurance representative at your Farm Bureau office will explain why liability coverage is essential for you as a farmer.

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A BASIC FARM HOUSE PLAN

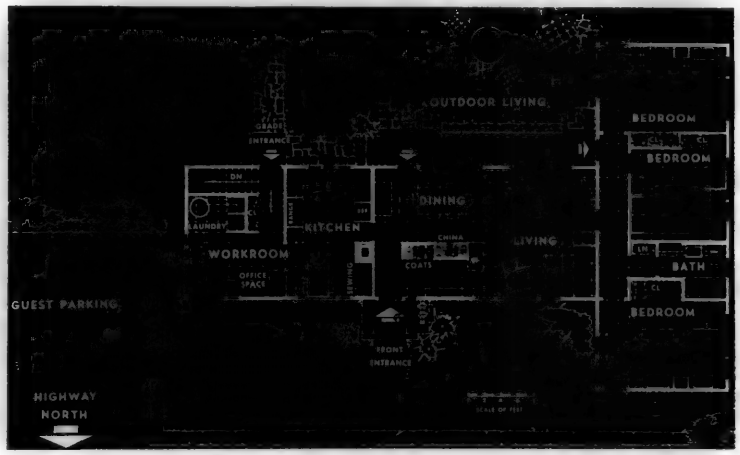
HERE IS a house designed for the farm, built to fit the living and working habits of the farm family. The basic plan takes advantage of the farm's generous home site. Its general design provides for spacious outdoor living.

The house is simple to construct. Much of the rough carpenter work can be done by any man handy with tools. The plans are flexible and can be expanded to fit the needs of a growing farm family.

This can be the home of your dreams. The house is architecturally sound. It is the result of months of study and the pooling of ideas by engineers, architects, home economists, and landscape architects at your own state university.

The house consists of two rectangles. One contains the living room, dining room, kitchen, workroom, and allied storage spaces. The other rectangle contains the bedrooms and bathroom. These two units can be put together as desired. Three ways are suggested on these pages: 1) when the farmhouse faces north (the large picture and plan) 2) when the farmhouse faces east, and 3) when the farmhouse faces west.

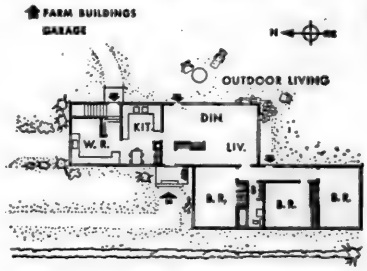
The house has many advantages made possible by careful engineering and architectural planning. The housewife working in the kitchen has a view of the highway, the approach from the highway, and of the farmyard itself. The living and dining room, combined into one large area, open onto a terrace which provides an outdoor living area with southern exposure. Visitors will be attracted to the front door since it can be reached easily from the driveway. The bedroom unit,

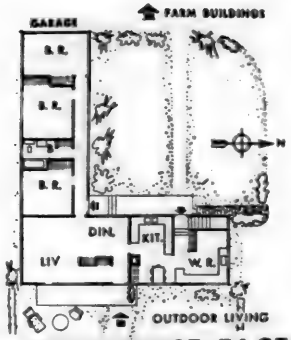


Material and illustrations for this article are based on Small Homes Council Circular C7.2. This circular is one of a series on small homes prepared by the Small Homes Council. Circular C7.2 may be purchased for 10c or the entire set of 19 circulars for $1.50 by writing to Small Homes Council, Taft Drive, Mumford House, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

The plans for this basic farmhouse were designed by the agricultural engineering department of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Small Homes Council, under a *Farm Journal* research grant.

FARMHOUSE FACES HIGHWAY ON WEST





FARMHOUSE FACES HIGHWAY ON EAST

simple in design, provides for each room to be separated from the other by closet space, permits a variable number of bedrooms, and can be reached from the outside.

The Exterior

The house exterior looks nice from any direction and makes the most of a spacious setting. It should look equally well constructed of stone, brick, wood siding, shingles, plywood, or asbestos sheets. The windows are large, in keeping with the trend among homeowners for sunshine and spacious views. The roof projects to form a large overhang which is attractive and practical.

This house is based on the much discussed principle of modular planning. The floor plan shown here is a checkerboard of squares. These squares are based on a standard modular unit of four inches, or multiples of four inches, instead of fractional and odd dimensions.

It can be built with a minimum of cutting and waste when materials are also of modular sizes. The floor joist is 16 feet wide, for example. Windows also coincide with modular lines. Manufacturers are now making modular-sized windows.

Construction

This farmhouse achieves simplicity because the rectangles of the farmhouse are only one room wide (16 feet) and require only one span of 2 x 10 floor joints. The house needs no center beams or other supports in the basement since interior partitions do not carry a load. The roof is built of light-weight rafters.

The cost of the house will vary with locality and for a variety of reasons. However, E. V. Stadel, farm adviser for Jo Daviess county has asked contractors for estimates.

Two contractors submitted bids averaging from $7,000 to $8,000 for the house complete with plumbing, heating, and wiring. Stadel says he feels that anyone who is handy at all at carpentering could do much of the rough work on a house of this type himself.

He says that he has had a lot of folks in to talk about building a new house of this type but they seem to shy away from a one story house.

"We seem to have the idea that a farm house must be a big, square house," he says, "when a one story house should be much more efficient for a homemaker as well as cheaper to build."

Work Area

One of the particular advantages in this house is the well-engineered homemaking area. The workroom contains a handy wash-up space, an office with desk and files, a laundry alcove, work space for processing food and preparing produce for market, and storage cabinets for work clothes.

The kitchen provides a U-shaped area for refrigerator, sink, range, cabincts and efficient work counters. The kitchen also provides a breakfast nook. It can also double as a sewing room.

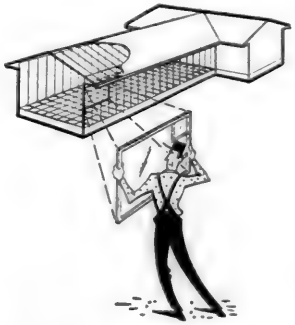
Shower and toilet can be put in the workroom also in case it is impossible, because of drainage, to put them in the basement.

The one-story house with a partial basement was selected because of today's preference for one story houses. In addition, most farmers want at least a partial basement under their home.

The house was made flexible because of a difference in family size and to make the building inexpensive in case only a one-bedroom house was desired with expansion to come later.

The basement was designed to enable farm workers to clean up before entering the living areas. The basement also can be built to include an all-purpose room which can serve as a clothes-drying room in case of wet weather.

MODULAR PLANNING



The house is designed along modular lines. Studs, room partitions, windows and door openings are placed to fall along 16-inch modular lines. Sketch shows how the windows fit without cutting because they are of modular dimensions.

House must have sufficient elevation so basement plumbing fixtures can drain into septic tank.

BASEMENT PLAN

Break Ground for New

FARM SUPPLY MIXING PLANT

Work Also Started on $500,000 Milling Plant

WORK on the new 80,000 ton capacity Illinois Farm Supply fertilizer plant at Fairmont City started recently when President Fred E. Herndon stepped into the cab of a power shovel and scooped up the first bucket of dirt.

The new plant, one of the most modern superphosphate acidulating and fertilizer-mixing plants in the midwest, is being built on a 12-acre tract at the intersection of U. S. Highway 40 and the Alton and Southern Railroad, east of Fairmont City.

The fertilizer-mixing section of the new plant will have a capacity to mix 40,000 tons annually. The acidulating portion will produce an equal amount of superphosphate.

Rock phosphate will be shipped in either from Florida or western deposits and treated with sulphuric acid to produce superphosphate. About half of this will be sold to farmers. The other half will be used by the fertilizer-mixing section of the plant. Here it will be processed and other plant food elements, as nitrogen and potash, will be added to produce high analysis Blue Seal crop fertilizers.

This new plant will be used to supply member distributors in the southern two-thirds of Illinois. The Hartsdale, Ind., plant will furnish the plant food for the northern third of Illinois.

The Fairmont City plant is the first wholly owned and operated by the Illinois Farm Supply Company. The Hartsdale plant is operated jointly with the Indiana and Wisconsin Farm Bureaus and the Midland Wholesale Cooperative.

Plans are under consideration for increasing Illinois Farm Supply Company ownership in the Hartsdale plant.

New Milling Plant

Construction of a second new plant was started by the Illinois Farm Supply Company last month when ground was broken at Mendota in LaSalle county for a $500,000 milling plant. Workmen are now building the office and general merchandise warehouse.

The plant will blend and mix livestock and poultry feeds.

The plant is being built on a 15-acre site south of Mendota on Highway 51 adjacent to the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad. Grain and processed feed can be moved into the plant both by rail and truck.

The general merchandise warehouse will measure 100 feet by 100 feet. The mill house will be four stories high. The storage capacity will be between 50,000 and 60,000 bushels.

Next to the mill building 12 storage tanks 60 feet high will be constructed. Space is being saved for nine others to be built later. In addition, a 15,000 gallon molasses tank will be built.

It is estimated that the plant, which will employ about 25 men, will take from nine months to a year to complete.

Earth moving equipment swings into action as ground is broken for the Illinois Farm Supply Company's new fertilizer plant at Fairmont City near East St. Louis.

AFBF OFFERS $500 IN THRIFT CONTEST

FOR the best statement supporting thrift and sound investments as a way to control inflation the American Farm Bureau Federation will pay a first prize of $300 in savings bonds, a second prize of $150 in bonds, and a third prize of a $50 bond.

Statements should be limited to 500 words and should stress the wisdom of farmers using their money wisely during high prices and protecting their future with sound investments. Your statement might well be based on personal experience in saving through government bonds.

The wining entry will be published in The Nation's Agriculture. Submit contest entries to the Department of Information, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 E. Washington St., Chicago 2, Ill., not later than July 4, 1948.

JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH

It's Good Business to

PAINT with SOYOIL

It is good business to see that farm buildings are not allowed to deteriorate. Soyoil paint offers excellent protection against the deteriorating effects of weather. Refined soybean oil, made from beans grown in Illinois, is the chief "weather fighter" of Soyoil paint!

It's even better business to protect your investment in buildings with a product made from your own crops, by your own company!

No. 90 Red Barn

No. 90 Soyoil Red Barn Paint is especially designed to give long lasting protection for barns, sheds and corn cribs. Of importance to farmers is the fact that it is mildew resistant and that good results and good coverage can be obtained when used on badly weathered surfaces. No. 90 Red Barn Paint can be successfully used on brick, concrete, metal or wood.

No. 5 Outside White

Soyoil #5 White Paint is the paint which is so popular with Illinois farmers. They like it's "white brilliance" which results from it's excellent hiding power. You will like it's superior lasting qualities which are obtained by carefully mixing white lead, zinc oxide and titanium pigment with highly refined soybean and linseed oils, and grinding to a fine consistency for brushing or spraying.

You'll find it's good business to paint with Soyoil.

ORDER NOW!

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NEWS and VIEWS

Rural Women Tour Chicago As Holiday

Enjoying themselves as luncheon guests of the Continental Bank in Chicago a group of La Salle County Home Bureau women are shown with Paul E. Mathias (left), IAA Secretary, and John Mannion (right), bank official. The women, left to right, front, are: Mesdames E. Nodland, L. A. Beardsley, Glenn Maier, Clarence Frye, and Tom Kenney. Back: Mrs. O. H. Ryan and E. Dimmick.

A TWO-DAY sightseeing and vacation trip to Chicago, including luncheons, guest appearances at radio programs, and tours of art centers, was enjoyed by 108 La Salle County Home Bureau members recently.

The rural women traveled in a caravan of three busses, stopping first at the Merchandise Mart where they heard Don McNeil conduct his morning breakfast club. Mrs. Glenn Ford was interviewed.

They then were shown through the Board of Trade. Later they were escorted by guide through the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company building where they were luncheon guests.

After lunch many went shopping. Their next stop was Chinatown where the group ate dinner and afterwards attended the play, "John Loves Mary."

During the trip the group visited the Art Institute where they had a first hand chance to admire the fine art and skilled workmanship in a display of French tapestries.

Nation Honors Home Bureau Week

WILL County Home Bureau members celebrated National Home Bureau Week May 2-8 by displaying in store windows the projects studied during the year by their members.

The displays consisted of health booklets studied which stressed home pasteurization of milk, home furnishings, accessories for the well-groomed lady, and some phases of clothing construction.

Unit chairman appointed committees in each locality to take care of these displays set up in local store windows.

This is the third year this special week has been celebrated. Home demonstration work or Home Bureau work is carried on in each of the 48 states and in Hawaii, Alaska, and the Philippines.

State and federal workers are assisted by half a million rural women volunteer leaders in the program.

In Illinois Home Bureau work is conducted in 100 of the 102 counties in the state. Membership is near the 50,000 mark.

In Illinois and throughout the nation more than three million rural women celebrated National Home Bureau week. In Wisconsin it was celebrated in conjunction with the state's centennial ceremonies. Homemakers portrayed changes in their homes during the past 100 years.

In New Mexico good neighbor ideas were featured with foreign war brides invited to tell of homes in their native lands.

Wyoming women sponsored a letter-writing contest describing daily life on a western farm or ranch. The best were published locally and were later sent to the Associated Country Women of the World in London to help European women understand farm life in our

The La Salle visitors stop to chat with Eugene W. Sloan, vice president of the Continental Bank. Seated, l. to r., Mrs. Harriett Reed, bank teller; and Miss Helen Elliott, assistant home adviser; standing: Miss Eureath Freyermuth, home adviser, and Mrs. W. J. Wylie, Home Bureau president.

for HOMEMAKERS

FESTIVE SETTING

The busy homemaker can entertain with a minimum of table linen if she has a set of place mats. If you like to crochet, you will be particularly happy to learn that the Nation-Wide Crochet Contest has returned. You many enter crocheted pieces in any of eight classifications. Your entry must first be submitted in a state, county, or local fair. For full contest details, a Nation-Wide Crochet Contest rules sheet is available to you. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

CROCHETED GLOVES

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Georgia sent a delegation to Washington, D. C., to learn about the workings of the department of agriculture. San Joaquin county, Cal., planned a tri-county celebration with a special luncheon table for members active for 20 or more years.

Alaska honored the clubs in the Matanuska Valley which was colonized from the states during the days of the depression.

Nearly every state honored the week in a special way and with planned events. It was a nation's tribute to the fine spirit with which home advisers and volunteer leaders are serving unselfishly the farm women of the United States.

Hancock to Build County Hospital

A CAMPAIGN to raise $250,000 locally toward a hospital building fund has been launched in Hancock county. A community and county-wide program, the drive for funds is being supported strongly by the Hancock County Farm Bureau.

Plans provide for the hospital to be built in Carthage at an estimated cost of $600,000. This will give the county a 50-bed general hospital and an intermediate medical center conforming to the Illinois Hospital Survey and Plan.

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The Memorial Hospital Association, which is directing the building fund campaign, has been accepted as a member by the American Hospital Association and the Illinois Hospital Association.

Fugard, Burt and Wilkinson of Chicago are the architects for the new hospital.

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IAA Gives Position on Rural Roads

(*Continued from page* 9)

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Maximum standards of design for farm-to-market roads should be adjusted to allow for traffic needs in order that the maximum mileage of low-cost, all-weather roads may be constructed. The standards fixed under the $15,000,000 state assistance program seem to be practical and might form the basis for legislation.

5. Research—Materials, Construction

The citizens of Illinois have paid in property and gasoline taxes vast sums of money for road improvement each year. Plans are now being made for further large expenditures of local, state and federal funds for road purposes.

All construction costs have increased greatly and the cost of construction of low-type secondary roads has become almost prohibitive. Outstanding research work has been done in this state upon the construction and design of state roads which carry heavy traffic, but very little research on construction, surfacing materials, design and maintenance of local roads has been done.

The Association requests your commission to urge the University of Illinois and the Division of State Highways to institute an adequate program of research on the problems of materials, design, construction, and maintenance of secondary farm-to-market roads.

The Illinois Agricultural Association will continue to support all reasonable efforts to provide an adequate system of primary, secondary, and farm-to-market roads. We believe Illinois should have a long-range program of highway development consistent with and measured by our needs and the taxpayer's ability and willingness to pay.

We appreciate the seriousness and complexity of the problems facing your commission. In recent years it has become more and more apparent that piecemeal remedies and rivalries between highway agencies and organizations will solve none of the basic problems. These conditions actually are impeding sound development of our road system. We look to your commission for the preparation of a factual statement of Illinois highway needs and sound recommendations for measures to meet these needs.

Animal Diseases Spread By Flies

(*Continued from page* 25)

There is a vaccine available to protect horses against sleeping sickness that is an excellent immunizing agent. But each year, there are less and less horses vaccinated because the memories of the disease when it was so widespread are not so vivid anymore.

The other way to protect horses against encephalomyelitis is to get rid of biting insects. Army experiences demonstrated clearly that mosquitos and flies can be practically eliminated by proper spraying. The protection against the disease afforded the horses is enchanced by the comfort enjoyed by the animals and the convenience experienced by the driver or rider when horses are not continually pestered by flies and insects.

There is another angle to this sleeping sickness prevention which shouldn't be overlooked. Although all pieces of the puzzle have not been fitted together as yet, there is no doubt that humans can get encephalitis or "sleeping sickness" from the viruses causing horse sleeping sickness. So it's bad business to have horses around that have sleeping sickness for the sake of your own health. Again, flies, ticks, and mosquitoes are the culprits involved in the spread of this disease from horses to man.

There are many other animal diseases that may be spread by flies. These hairy legged little insects have been suspected of spreading hog cholera, anthrax, brucellosis and many other common maladies of farm animals. It is almost impossible to determine how often flies are a factor in the spread of animal diseases. Anyone familiar at all with flies and their habits can readily imagine how they could transmit diseases.

The elimination of this method of disease spread is just one more of the many benefits to be derived from eradicating flies! Science has thrust a powerful weapon into your hands — DDT. Its use will protect your health and the health of your stock. Use it NOW!

Yardstick For Farm Success

(*Continued from page* 12)

under the G. I. bill.

"Rather than spend two years on a farm too small, and in the end lose the farm and the benefits of the G. I. training, these veterans might better learn a trade that will support themselves and their family."

There is nothing new about other practices in the recipe. High crop yields, efficient livestock, and others mentioned, have been recognized by farmers for 30 years or more as necessary for profitable farming.

JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH

Above is a group of the Madison County Farm Bureau members who went to Fosterburg in April to help farmers who lost homes or parts of their farms during a tornado which swept the area.

...AND I'LL BLOW YOUR HOUSE IN

Whether your house is made of straw, wood, or brick isn't important to a windstorm. It levels them all! Your ONLY guard against wind loss is insurance protection.

In the past 20 years, Farm Bureau members have found they can't afford to take chances on windstorms which strike without warning, giving no quarter until the damage is done. Today they are carrying almost 200 times more windstorm protection with Country Mutual Fire than they carried in 1928.

Country Mutual Fire's wind insurance gives you the benefit of lower rates because this company is a cooperative enterprise, BELONGING TO YOU and other Farm Bureau members. Ask your Country Mutual Fire repesentative for information on the low-cost protection available to you.

COUNTRY *Mutual* **FIRE** *Company*

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All construction costs have increased greatly and the cost of construction of low-type secondary roads has become almost prohibitive. Outstanding research work has been done in this state upon the construction and design of state roads which carry heavy traffic, but very little research on construction, surfacing materials, design and maintenance of local roads has been done.

The Association requests your commission to urge the University of Illinois and the Division of State Highways to institute an adequate program of research on the problems of materials, design, construction, and maintenance of secondary farm-to-market roads.

The Illinois Agricultural Association will continue to support all reasonable efforts to provide an adequate system of primary, secondary, and farm-to-market roads. We believe Illinois should have a long-range program of highway development consistent with and measured by our needs and the taxpayer's ability and willingness to pay.

We appreciate the seriousness and complexity of the problems facing your commission. In recent years it has become more and more apparent that piecemeal remedies and rivalries between highway agencies and organizations will solve none of the basic problems. These conditions actually are impeding sound development of our road system. We look to your commission for the preparation of a factual statement of Illinois highway needs and sound recommendations for measures to meet these needs.

Animal Diseases Spread By Flies

(*Continued from page 25*)

There is a vaccine available to protect horses against sleeping sickness that is an excellent immunizing agent. But each year, there are less and less horses vaccinated because the memories of the disease when it was so widespread are not so vivid anymore.

The other way to protect horses against encephalomyelitis is to get rid of biting insects. Army experiences demonstrated clearly that mosquitos and flies can be practically eliminated by proper spraying. The protection against the disease afforded the horses is enchanced by the comfort enjoyed by the animals and the convenience experienced by the driver or rider when horses are not continually pestered by flies and insects.

There is another angle to this sleeping sickness prevention which shouldn't be overlooked. Although all pieces of the puzzle have not been fitted together as yet, there is no doubt that humans can get encephalitis or "sleeping sickness" from the viruses causing horse sleeping sickness. So it's bad business to have horses around that have sleeping sickness for the sake of your own health. Again, flies, ticks, and mosquitoes are the culprits involved in the spread of this disease from horses to man.

There are many other animal diseases that may be spread by flies. These hairy legged little insects have been suspected of spreading hog cholera, anthrax, brucellosis and many other common maladies of farm animals. It is almost impossible to determine how often flies are a factor in the spread of animal diseases. Anyone familiar at all with flies and their habits can readily imagine how they could transmit diseases.

The elimination of this method of disease spread is just one more of the many benefits to be derived from eradicating flies! Science has thrust a powerful weapon into your hands — DDT. Its use will protect your health and the health of your stock. Use it NOW!

Yardstick For Farm Success

(*Continued from page 12*)

under the G. I. bill.

"Rather than spend two years on a farm too small, and in the end lose the farm and the benefits of the G. I. training, these veterans might better learn a trade that will support themselves and their family."

There is nothing new about other practices in the recipe. High crop yields, efficient livestock, and others mentioned, have been recognized by farmers for 30 years or more as necessary for profitable farming.

JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH

Above is a group of the Madison County Farm Bureau members who went to Fosterburg in April to help farmers who lost homes or parts of their farms during a tornado which swept the area.

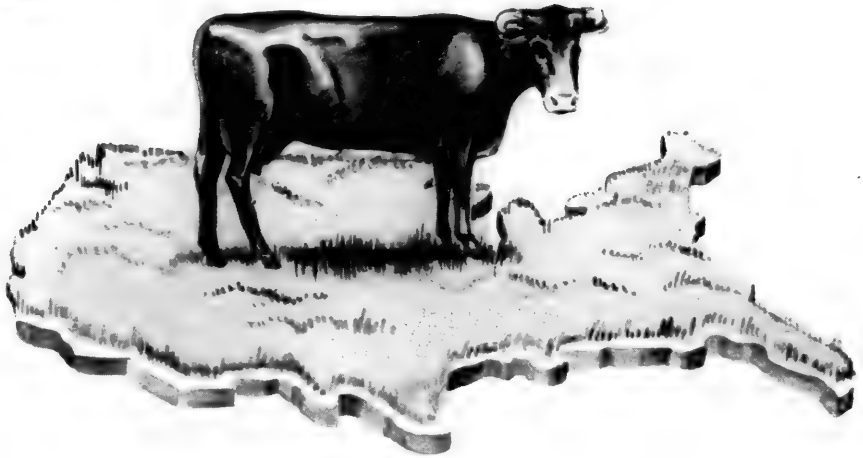
Whether your house is made of straw, wood, or brick isn't important to a windstorm. It levels them all! Your ONLY guard against wind loss is insurance protection.

In the past 20 years, Farm Bureau members have found they can't afford to take chances on windstorms which strike without warning, giving no quarter until the damage is done. Today they are carrying almost 200 times more windstorm protection with Country Mutual Fire than they carried in 1928.

Country Mutual Fire's wind insurance gives you the benefit of lower rates because this company is a cooperative enterprise, BELONGING TO YOU and other Farm Bureau members. Ask your Country Mutual Fire repesentative for information on the low-cost protection available to you.

COUNTRY *Mutual* FIRE *Company*

SYMBOL OF



Hungry cattle on hungry land might be a spectre of the future — a danger signal for all Americans. Hungry land means a weak and ill-fed nation. America's acres have produced plentifully. During the war farm production reached an all-time high.

But every farmer knows that in order to preserve the fertility of the soil, land must be given a chance to rest . . . must be fed and fertilized. The drain on the plant food in our soil has been great. It will cost money to put it back . . . and this must be met by favorable prices for farm products. Farmers can afford to give the land the rest and nourishment it needs only if fair farm prices and profits are assured in the coming years.

This is a cause that is worthy of united and positive action by all farmers. It is a cause for which your Farm Bureau is fighting.

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

RECORD

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

JULY 1948

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

Don't "Dampen" His Dreams

What are his dreams today? Policeman . . . airplane pilot . . . doctor? Tomorow those dreams may find a new hero. But no matter . . . whatever the dream, it can be fulfilled with the RIGHT insurance plan behind it. Just a small investment TODAY will guarantee his education in the field of his choice . . . will help him launch a home of his own . . . will get him started in business.

Country Life's plan for your children's future should start when they're young. That way the cash value of the policy grows as they grow. Should anything happen to you, they'll have the opportunities they deserve. If you survive, the cash value of the policy acts as a savings fund available for education at college age.

Get in touch with your Country Life counselor today. Discuss with him the best plan to insure your child's success.

Country Life

WHY NOT TAKE ONE INSURANCE STEP IN

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

NEW IDEAS AND THE NEW LOOK

By President Charles B. Shuman

A SMALL group of IAA officers stood watching a huge transport truck at the Pana Refinery loading its precious cargo of fuel for farming. It gave me a thrill to look beyond the loading dock to the busy refinery. In a way it seemed to typify the activity and progress of the far-flung cooperative service structure being built by the Farm Bureau members of Illinois.

I wish you could have gone with us on this 2,000 mile inspection of a few of the facilities and operations of your own organizations. You would have seen thousands of cans of milk coming into the Prairie Farm Creameries each day to produce tons of high-quality butter, milk and milk products; hogs by the hundreds moving through your own yards to all parts of the nation; paper milk bottles at Olney; huge piles of graded wool at Paris; great towers of concrete and machinery pouring a golden stream of grain into river barges at Hennepin and Havana; pelleting machines and conveyor belts at the Benton Feed Mill; a hog dehairing machine in the co-op slaughter plant near Carlinville. These we saw, together with hundreds of other examples of progress typical of the farmer cooperative marketing, purchasing and service organizations affiliated with your own organization.

Why have farmers built this huge and varied structure? The price in terms of time and loyalty and hard earned dollars has not been cheap. Illinois farmers have also accepted a great responsibility in the proper guidance and direction of their multi-million dollar cooperative institutions which today employ in excess of 5,000 people. I am sure that they have not followed the co-op route solely to save a few millions of dollars. Everywhere we went we heard the same statement, "We started this organization because we farmers could not obtain the kind or quality of service which we desired at a reasonable cost." That is the answer!

You can be proud of the fact that your cooperatives have been pioneers in introducing the "new look" to business and industry. The old system was based on production to suit the industry with dependence upon high pressure sales programs to induce farmers to purchase. For example, low analysis fertilizer is produced and sold because it suits the convenience and equipment of the manufacturer. Our own cooperative has taken on a new look and asked the farmer what kind of fertilizer he wants. The result has been a higher analysis, more economical product. Again and again we visited successful cooperatives operating on this policy of offering the farmer the service that he wants and needs.

Future progress and further expansion of our cooperatives will depend upon the extent to which farmers' marketing, supply and service needs are properly analyzed and filled. Cooperatives will fail if they blindly follow old methods; they will thrive on new ideas and the "new look" toward service.

JULY, 1948 • VOLUME 26, NUMBER 7

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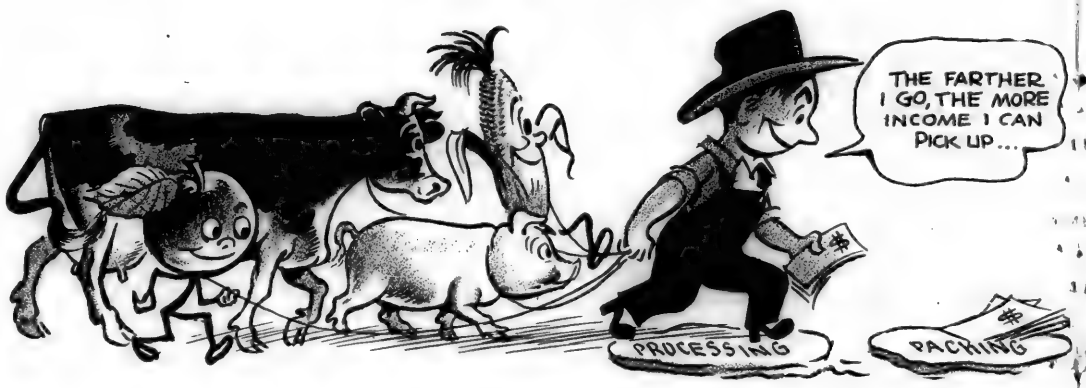


MARKETING FR

By L. L. COLVIS,
Secretary Division of Marketing

SEVERAL days ago a grain elevator was finished on the Illinois river at Hennepin. In a few months another will be ready at Lacon. Slowly but surely Illinois farmers are taking a greater share in the marketing of their own grain.

As Illinois Agricultural Association-sponsored elevators and grain-handling facilities multiply along the rivers and inland grain growing centers, farmers find themselves developing a program looking toward the eventual terminal marketing of grain.

When this program is completed, it will be possible for Farm Bureau members to follow their grain all the way from combine to consumer without losing ownership. Terminal facilities are being planned for Chicago and St. Louis.

The IAA Division of Marketing, is working toward similar ends in its other marketing departments. The intention is to keep prices more responsive to supply and demand.

How can this be done? There is perhaps some difference of farm opinion on marketing. You might say there are three schools of thought.

1. Some think farmers should take over the entire job of marketing their products.

2. Some think farmers should carry out only certain phases of marketing. For instance, sell fluid milk to dealers but not to consumers.

3. Others think farmers should market all the way from the feed lot through the butcher shop, but for only a part of the production of each commodity. This is known as the "across the board" method.

Most Illinois farmers appear to favor the third approach. It is believed that by marketing some grain, some milk, some livestock, etc., the farmer, through his Farm Bureau cooperatives, can exert tremendous influence on others in the field. Competitors are kept on their toes looking for better methods of doing business.

But marketing is not a simple operation. It cannot be taken on or sluffed off overnight. It is the entire process of assembling, processing, grading, packing, transporting, stocking, and finally delivering to the consumer. As Illinois farmers have moved into every field of marketing their marketing problem has, of necessity, become more complex. Meanwhile, agriculture and farmers' organizations are looked upon with greater respect.

Just setting up a cooperative is no guarantee of improved marketing. Sound business principles must be applied and day-to-day operations must be carried on with honest effort and efficiency.

County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association have been organizing and assisting marketing cooperatives for more than 25 years. Most of the Farm Bureau cooperatives have been outstanding successes. They have been organized not just to set up cooperatives but to develop marketing techniques for the benefit of farmers. In doing so, they also have benefitted consumers.

To facilitate the work of these cooperatives, the IAA established the marketing division more than a year ago. While all marketing work is not under this division, it does include these departments and their heads: livestock marketing, Sam F. Russell; grain marketing, George H. Iftner; dairy marketing, Judson P. Mason; and fruit and vegetable marketing, R. S. McBride. Following is a brief account of what is being done in these departments.

Since 1947 there has been increased activity in the operations of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, an IAA affiliate. Nine new concentrated buying points have been established in northern and western Illinois.

Livestock Markets

They are located in Henderson, Stephenson, Adams, Hancock, Mercer, Henry, Whiteside, Schuyler, and Scott counties. In addition to the unit at Freeport, Stephenson is operating another at Lena. The unit at Shelbyville operates another at Effingham.

Three more are being organized in Jo Daviess, Bureau and Winnebago counties. Others will be in operation before the end of the year.

The livestock marketing department took an active part in the organization of the producer agencies at St. Louis, Chicago, Peoria, Springfield, Bushnell, and Indianapolis. The first, the St. Louis Producers, was started in 1922 at National Stock Yards, Ill.

The original buying points of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association are located in Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Edgar, Macon, and Shelby counties. These units purchase hogs, and assemble other livestock for shipment to a producer agency or a terminal market.

Before new concentration buying points are set up, surveys are made by the department at the request of the county Farm Bureaus. The following questions require favorable answers: 1. Is there sufficient livestock in the area? 2. Are livestock producers interested? 3. Are farmers will-

NG FROM COMBINE TO THE CONSUMER

ing to finance the project? 4.Will farmers support it? 5. Is there need for it? 6. Are transportation facilities favorable? 7. Is the distance from a cooperative outlet reasonable (within 40 miles)?

Besides requiring the cooperation of the farmer patrons to furnish a complete marketing system, it seems essential that operations of country and terminal markets should be carried on under a unified plan. Perhaps under one operational policy. One look at the hog marketing situation today leads one to conclude that a merger of cooperative buying and terminal market selling should be under a unified head with one board of directors setting the policy for the entire state.

A plan such as this is being recognized by leaders in livestock marketing as being essential to future progress. Such a plan must have the support of the livestock producers. Otherwise it is doomed to failure.

The livestock producer is very much in favor of local buying points for hogs. He is supporting them by marketing his livestock through this organization as well as furnishing operating capital. This development has made rapid progress in the past year.

He also is strongly supporting terminal marketing. About 85 per cent of the livestock marketed cooperatively in Illinois is sold on terminal markets by producer agencies. The remaining 15 per cent is sold by the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

The department works for the benefit of the livestock producer and is anxious to assist in bringing about a more effective and efficient marketing system.

Grain Marketing

The present program of the grain marketing department involves the ownership of local elevator facilities, river elevators on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and terminal facilities at Chicago and St. Louis.

During the past three years the department has promoted the organization and operation of river sub-terminal elevators at Dallas City, Havana, Lacon, Hennepin and Morris. Some of these elevators already are serving farmers within a radius of 30 to 50 miles of the river points.

Grain originating on Illinois farms and marketed through Illinois Grain Corporation, Illinois Grain Terminals Company, the producers statewide marketing company, and Indiana Grain Cooperative will be eligible to receive patronage refunds. These patronage refunds flow back to the local elevators, county and river companies and finally are distributed to the original producers.

The grain marketing department cooperates with the Indiana Grain Cooperative, with terminal elevators at Indianapolis, Louisville, Evansville and Decatur, Ala. The Illinois Grain Corporation is the statewide commission and brokerage grain firm affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association.

In developing the grain marketing program in Illinois it is not the intention to have identical patterns in every county. Instead, there will be variations to fit the particular needs of producers. A study of the entire program will show that regardless of location, any grain grower in Illinois can fully benefit from the overall grain marketing program. Such a study will also reveal that while patronage refunds are emphasized, greater emphasis has been placed upon the other more important benefits to be derived from a sound, orderly, marketing procedure.

Fruit and Vegetable Marketing

Practically all activities of the fruit and vegetable department are carried on through the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange at Carbondale. Services have been concentrated in southern Illinois where most of the fruit is grown in the state.

Marketing problems in this department are probably less like those of any other. Orchards are not sufficiently concentrated and the products, mainly apples and peaches, do not lend themselves well to centralized grading and packing. Consequently most of the fruit is graded and packed right on the farm.

Fruit, too, is highly perishable and often must be sold the day it is harvested. Buyers must have a dependable source of supply. Buyer and producer both benefit, therefore, when a group of producers satisfy this demand through their cooperative.

Since fruit is graded and packed in so many different sheds, it is most difficult, even with constant supervision, to get exactly the same quality in each grower's pack. For that reason,

(*Continued on page 26*)

REMEMBER FARM SAFETY WEEK, JULY 25-31

AN OPEN LETTER TO FARM WOMEN

★ ★ ★

DEAR Mrs. R. F. D. Illinois:

Would you like to help us save the lives of 217 Illinois farm people during the coming year? We are sure you would. That's the reason I write you now. Of course, you are very busy at this time of year with gardening, canning, preparing meals and all. And the kids being home from school makes extra work, too. But what we're going to ask you to do won't take much more time. A few extra minutes each day—but it may save a lifetime.

Maybe you haven't thought about it much, but 217 farm people in Illinois lost their lives last year in farm home and work accidents, not to mention a similar number involved in traffic casualties.

You may wonder why this appeal is made to you, especially when you learn that only 12 of the 217 deaths were farm women. Well, 61 of those deaths were little children. Some of these were toddlers who escaped the eye of a busy mother for a few brief moments—just long enough to tumble to their deaths, perhaps into an open stock tank, or from a wagon or piece of machinery.

Some of these innocent children are no longer here because they stood too close to cows or horses, or fell from the back of a frisky colt. Others tumbled from lofts, or from roofs and trees. One killed himself and one killed another child in handling firearms which should have been locked up.

Still more kiddies, 17 in all, lost their lives with farm machinery intended for men.

"What," you may ask, "can I do about it?" See to it that wells and stock tanks are covered, that children are provided safe places to play and safe toys to play with. Turn a deaf ear to the pleas of small children to "ride on the tractor with daddy." Keep them out of harvest fields where they may be overlooked by the machine operator. And make sure that poisons, explosives, and flammable liquids are kept away from inquisitive hands.

True, a person shielded from everything throughout childhood will develop the self-reliance of a week-old pup. But a child, when exposed to things which his undeveloped mind is not ready to understand or his small body able to control, is much more apt to appear in accident statistics.

Looking at the larger share of deaths, we naturally find farm men topping the list. Farming is one of the most hazardous jobs in the world. Maybe that is why 144 Illinois farmers lost their lives at work last year. Perhaps it is because they usually work alone or because they have no organized safety campaign at work which forces them to use safe machinery and follow safe practices. Large industrial plants, you know, have these precautions and workers operate under the watchful eye of a safety engineer most of the time.

A plant safety engineer of my acquaintance recently said that he sent safety materials and literature to the wife of every workman, saying, "We keep your husband safety-conscious eight hours a day—*you* take care of him the other sixteen!"

Well, ladies, I won't try to get sentimental about what you and your family stand to lose if the bread-winner is removed—you know more about that than I. But I would like to ask you to help develop a safety consciousness in your house which works not only 16 hours a day, but 24! And not just during Farm Safety Week, but all through the year!

Please think about this when you observe National Farm Safety Week, July 25-31.

Yours truly,

W. W. Whitlock

W. W. Whitlock, Director IAA
Department of Safety and Public Health

THE STORY OF FARM BUREAU

THE epic story of the American Farm Bureau movement is now available in the new book just out entitled "The Farm Bureau through Three Decades." This Farm Bureau history is being sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation. The author is Orville M. Kile of Washington, D. C., a member of the AFBF information staff in the early years.

The book is printed on fine book paper, cloth bound, illustrated, and numbers 425 pages. You can secure a copy by sending your check or money order for $3.50 postpaid, to the American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago 2, Ill.

Kile has been intimately connected with the Farm Bureau movement through the years. He has attended every AFBF convention but one.

"The Farm Bureau through Three Decades" may well be considered necessary reading for all Farm Bureau leaders.

PLAN BIGGEST, BEST Sports Festival Aug. 26-27

Trap Shoot to be held August 6

DISTRICT folk festivals and softball contests will mark the weeks ahead in July and early August as teams compete to represent their counties in the ninth Illinois Farm Sports Festival to be held Aug. 26-27 at Champaign-Urbana.

District contests will be held in the Rural Youth, all-county, 35'ers, and 4-H girls and boys softball divisions where nearly 200 teams have already been entered. These district contests should be completed before Aug. 14.

District folk festivals have been scheduled from July 19 to Aug. 7 and will be held at Mendon, Effingham, Galesburg, Champaign, Oregon, Yorkville, Carlinville, Eureka, Elgin, and Carbondale. Sixty-one counties already have submitted entries in various music, drama, and dance events. Persons or groups may enter the folk festival most convenient in location to them.

This should be the biggest year in the history of the Sports Festival. Roy Johnson, festival secretary, says that in the bowling contests alone nearly 1100 individuals took part. District bowling tournaments were held in May and June when alleys were still open.

Another sports event, a part of the state Sports Festival, will share the spotlight with softball in August. The state skeet and trap shoot, which annually draws thousands of Illinois sportsmen, will be held Aug. 6 at the Champaign-Urbana Gun Club, three weeks in advance of the state Festival.

This advance in the date of the trap and skeet shoot was made to avoid a conflict with the Grand American Trap Shoot, and real competition is expected this year.

William Holderman, trap chairman from Grundy county, and Glen Chenoweth, skeet chairman from Livingston county, report that 40 counties plan to send teams, and three champions from last year's Festival will be back to defend their titles. These are the skeet team from Logan county, the Class A trap champions from Tazewell, and the Class B trap winners from Henry county.

Counties will earn points for taking part in the county and district festivals as well as in the finals at the state festival. First and second place teams in the district softball games and all entries in the folk festival contests with a class A rating will be eligible to enter the state festival.

Two of the highlights of the Sports Festival will be the entertainment on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon. The Thursday evening program will consist of three separate events: the square and folk dance jamboree, the swing carnival and dance, and the evening musical revue consisting of selected folk festival numbers.

The grand finale program on Friday afternoon will be highlighted by the WLS Dinner Bell program, songs by the champion barber shop quartet, hog-calling and watermelon eating contests, the woodchopping finalists, and announcement of awards.

In the district bowling contests nearly all results have been reported. The high scores so far in the men's open class have been made by Ogle county, 2716 points, Macoupin, 2709, and Champaign, 2689. High individuals were: Degen, Randolph, 620; Kaney, Ogle, 610, and Russell, Will, 610.

In the women's open class St. Clair leads with 2145 points, DeKalb is second with 2108, and Ogle is third with 2105. High individuals are: Dietz, St. Clair, 528; Dufner, Macoupin, 522, and Morey, Douglas, 489.

(*Continued on page 26*)

How Many Pigs Are You Going to Raise This Fall?

WONDERING how many pigs to raise this fall? Here are some facts from Larry Simerl, U. of I. farm economist, that may help you decide.

1. With average or better weather, the 1948 corn crop will be one-fifth to one-fourth larger than the 1947 crop.

2. There can be no rapid increase in the numbers of hogs, cattle, and poultry to use up this larger supply of corn. Therefore, corn will be much more abundant, in comparison with the numbers of livestock to eat it, than it has been during the past nine months.

3. When the new crop of corn becomes available, corn and other feeds probably will become relatively cheaper than hogs. This situation should prevail throughout the period when the 1948 fall pigs will be fed and marketed.

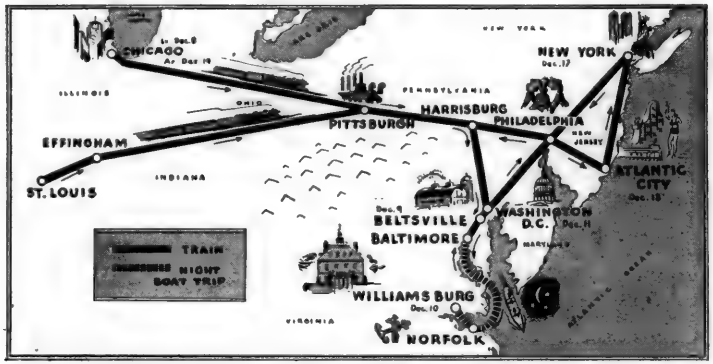
4. Unsatisfactory prices for hogs in recent months have discouraged many inefficient hog producers. Judging from past experiences in similar situations, the 1948 fall crop may be five to 15 per cent smaller than the 1947 fall crop which is now being marketed.

5. Market supplies of meats which compete with pork will be considerably smaller in 1949 than in recent years.

Simerl concludes that there are no "sure things" in farming, but for hog producers who know their business, a good-sized fall pig crop looks like a good bet.

Here's Your Chance

A TRIP TO THE CONVENTION



The IAA is making plans for 500 persons to take the trip, about equally divided between the eastern and southern routes. Two folders giving complete details are being prepared and will be available soon to those interested.

In the meantime you can be sure of a place on one of the trains by filling out the reservation request printed on these pages. After the IAA receives your reservation request it will be forwarded to the railroad handling your trip.

Hotel reservations for the convention in Atlantic City may be made through the IAA whether you are going by special train or are arranging your own transportation. All letters relating to the trip and convention, including reservations for the special trains and hotel rooms during the AFBF annual meeting, should be ad-

IT'S A return engagement by popular request. Yes . . . . a "relax and enjoy yourself" train trip next December to the American Farm Bureau Federation convention in Atlantic City.

You'll recall the swell time Illinois folks had on their trip to the AFBF convention in California. They've been asking us: "Be sure to charter a train for the next convention."

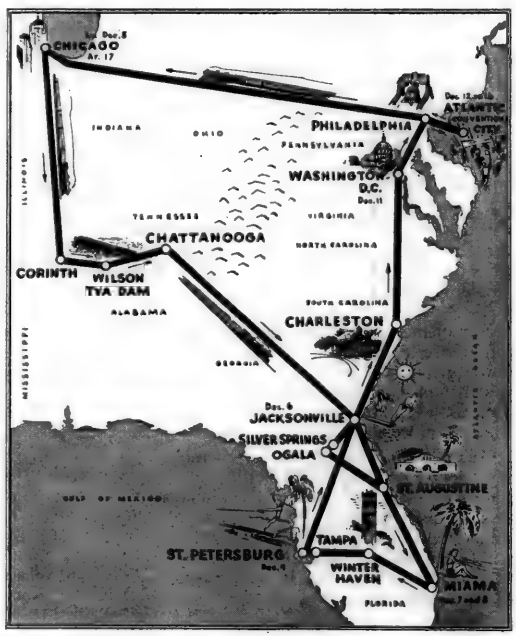
We've gone one better than that! We're giving you a choice of two special train trips. One train will go a southern route through Florida and up along the east coast. A second train will travel an eastern route going through Norfolk, Va., en route to Atlantic City and returning to Chicago by way of New York City. Both trains will go through Washington, D. C.

Every day of the trips to the convention has been planned as a sightseer's holiday. Roy Johnson, IAA director of special services, says the railroads have arranged a number of side trips along the way, varying in interest from a trip in a glass-bottom boat through tropical Florida waters to a conducted tour of the U. S. Department of Agriculture experiemental farm at Beltsville, Md.

The southern trip will be longer by three days and will provide a greater variety of side trips. It will cost about $220, depending on the type of travel accommodations desired. The eastern trip will cost about $175. Both figures include the cost of the railroad ticket, most meals en route, tips, and special sightseeing junkets.

Map (above) shows stops and arrival dates along the route of the eastern trip on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Map (right) shows major stop-overs and arrival dates along the route of the southern trip on the Illinois Central Railroad.



YOU CAN GO TO ATLANTIC CITY THRU THE EAST OR VIA FLORIDA

dressed to Roy Johnson, Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 E. Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

The southern tour will leave on the Illinois Central Railroad Dec. 5. The train will arrive at Atlantic City on Dec. 13 and will leave after the convention on Dec. 16, arriving in Chicago the next day.

Features of this trip incude: A tour of Wilson Dam, a part of the TVA system; a bus trip through St. Augustine, Fla., oldest city in the United States; two days of sightseeing at Miami; stops at St. Petersburg and Sarasota, and sightseeing trips at Charleston, S. C., and Washington, D. C.

The eastern train caravan will leave Chicago Dec. 8 on the Pennsylvania Railroad, crossing Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and arriving at Washington, D. C. the next day. Special features will include: sightseeing trips through various public buildings in Washington; an overnight cruise on the Potomac River to Norfolk, Va.; a motor trip to colonial Williamsburg, Yorktown, and Langley Field; a tour and luncheon at Beltsville, and tours of Fort Meyer, Mt. Vernon, and other historical sites. The train will arrive at Atlantic City on Dec. 13 in time for the convention.

It will leave Atlantic City on Dec. 16 and will return to Chicago by way of New York City where tours have been arranged of Radio City, United Nations Headquarters at Lake Success, and a sightseeing trip of upper and lower New York.

Each railroad will have representatives who will be in charge of the special trains. Charles P. McEvilly will represent the Illinois Central Railroad and will handle details of the Southern trip. He is the district passenger agent who did such a fine job handling the special train which carried the Illinois Farm Bureau folks to the AFBF convention in San Francisco in 1946. W. E. Millspaugh city passenger agent, will handle reservations for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Roy P. Johnson
Illinois Agricultural Association
43 E. Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

RESERVATION REQUEST

Dear Sir:

Here's my request for reservations on the IAA special train. Please make train reservations for the following number of persons: ..... These train reservations are for the following route: (Check route desired) (a). Eastern trip on Pennsylvania Railroad ..... (b). Southern trip on Illinois Central Railroad .....

I want my reservation for the following type of Pullman car: (Check type desired) (a). Intermediate Pullman car: ..... (b). Standard Pullman car: .....
(Standard Pullman cars are newer and more expensive but both types of cars provide the same travel comforts).

I wish the following type of berth:

(a). Lower for one .....
(b). Upper for one .....
(c). Lower for two .....
(d). Compartment for two .....
(e). Compartment for three .....
(f). Drawing room for two .....
(g). Drawing room for three .....
(h). Drawing room for four .....
(i). Coach seat .....

I also wish to reserve hotel reservations while at Atlantic City for the following number of persons: ..... Following are the names and addresses of members of my party:

Name: ..... Address: .....
Name: ..... Address: .....
Name: ..... Address: .....

.....
(my name)

.....
(my address)

EASTERN TOUR

The following prices are the round trip train fare from Chicago to Atlantic City and return. They are subject to change between now and December.

One in lower:	$170.45
One in upper:	$170.30
Two in lower:	$167.10 (each)
Two in compartment:	$179.85 (each)
Two in drawing room:	$186.25 (each)
Three in drawing room:	$177.65 (each)

In addition to these Pullman accommodations it will be possible to ride by coach since the distances on this trip are not as great as the southern trip. A coach ticket will cost approximately $135.

SOUTHERN TOUR

The following prices are the round trip train fare from Chicago to Atlantic City and return. They are subject to change between now and December.

Intermediate Sleeping Cars

One in lower: $219.31. One in upper: $212.17.
Two in lower: $203.66 (each person)

Standard Sleeping Cars

One in lower: $234.26. One in upper: $223.32.
Two in lower: $211.14 (each)
Two in compartment: $258.64 (each)
Three in compartment: $242.10 (each)
Three in drawing room: $233.03 (each)
Four in drawing room: $236.77 (each)

Front Cover

THE old statehouse at Vandalia in Fayette county is the 14th of our series of picturesque and historic Illinois scenes. Abraham Lincoln served part of his first term in the Illinois legislature in this building on its completion in 1836. When built it cost $16,000.

The original state capital was moved in 1820 from Kaskaskia to Vandalia and in 1839 to Springfield. The cover picture shows the third Capitol building built in Vandalia. The first was destroyed by fire and the second considered inadequate.

On Feb. 25, 1837 the Assembly passed a bill providing that the state capital be removed from Vandalia to some place nearer the center of the state. Three days later Springfield was chosen. Gov. Thomas Carlin ordered all state records moved to Springfield by July 4, 1839. However, the state government did not actually function in Springfield until December, 1839.

FLY-FREE PROGRAM IN HIGH GEAR

A FLY-FREE state this summer becomes one step nearer reality as farmers move into the final stages of their campaign to rid their farms and communities of flies.

Spraying of buildings and stock started on many farms early this month after a clean-up campaign to rob flies of breeding places had been completed.

The sale of DDT, a new and powerful fly killer, has been increased many times over last year. The Illinois Farm Supply Company reports that their sales of DDT have increased more than five times over last year.

George E. Metzger, who has led the campaign for the Illinois Agricultural Association, says that most farms and many cities the size of county seat towns and smaller will be free from flies this summer.

For the last two years Iowa has conducted a similar fly-free program that has been popular and successful.

• • •

In many counties urban and rural groups are working together closely. In Livingston county the farm adviser, W. F. Coolidge, working in cooperation with commercial spray men, has held demonstrations on farms near Dwight, Chatsworth, Fairbury, Graymont, Flanagan, and other communities. More than 400 farmers have attended.

In addition to the spraying on the farms, two urban communities in the county, Pontiac and Fairbury, are planning extensive fly eradication programs. The entire program has been given strong support by the newspapers in the county.

Most of the farmers who have purchased DDT materials for spraying flies are buying the 50 per cent wettable powder. It is a safe livestock spray, easy to apply, and is inexpensive. For the average Illinois livestock farm $10 worth of DDT should rid the farm of flies all summer.

In spraying livestock, dairy cattle are sprayed weekly with a spray containing one-half pound of 50 per cent DDT water-wettable powder to three gallons of water.

Beef cattle are treated once a month with a spray containing one-fourth pound of 50 per cent DDT wettable powder in three gallons of water.

In buildings and along fences it is not necessary to spray directly on the insect. DDT kills by paralyzing the insect's nerve centers and very small amounts on any part of the fly's body will penetrate and kill. Flies pick up a killing dose by walking on DDT residue.

The state-wide campaign is being sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Illinois Natural History Survey, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health.

Uncle Sam's Asking Farmers To Raise 15% More Pigs This Year For '49 Markets!

Other Meats Expected to Be In Short Supply....

x x x

Careful management of feed supplies until 1948 grains become available is necessary.

Careful management of our pig crop including early vaccination with Farm Bureau Serum also will be a wise investment.

PREPARE IN TIME FOR '49!

See Your Farm Bureau!

Be SAFE and SAVE in JULY!

SUMMER TIRE SALE

Summer heat is hazardous for worn tires!

AVOID ACCIDENTS
Enjoy
NEW - TIRE SAFETY

New Blue Seal Tires are SAFE tires - worn tires cause accidents. (National Safety Council reports 5 deaths every 24 hours due to tire failure.)

Buy BLUE SEAL *Economy*

Blue Seal Master Tires are top quality, first line tires. They are safer, tougher, and more economical than lower quality tires.

Why buy a second or third line tire when you can buy a TOP QUALITY, FIRST LINE tire that has the following outstanding features:

- SMOOTH RIDING
- BLOW-OUT PROTECTION
- COOL RUNNING
- RUGGED CONSTRUCTION
- WIDE TREAD
- HIGH DENSITY CORD
- EXTRA MILEAGE
- DEEP TREAD
- QUICK STOPPING
- STRONG CARCASS

NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK
JULY 25-31
PLAY SAFE At home or away

Ask your Blue Seal Salesman to show you a

BLUE SEAL *Master* TIRE

Distributed by 84 Member Companies Affiliated with Illinois Farm Supply Co.

By JOHN K. COX,
Director IAA Rural School Relations

RURAL SCHOOL BUS TRANSPORTATION MUST BE SAFE

"I DON'T want my six-year-old child meeting a school bus at 6 o'clock in the morning in six below zero weather. Besides bus transportation is unsafe." Variations of the above statement have been heard so many times that it has been catalogued as the SIX-SIX-SIX objection."

Meeting the bus at 6 a.m. in sub-zero weather is the worst possible situation and rarely, if ever, should be tolerated. The second part of the statement is not quite accurate. No more than it would be accurate to say that train, or ship transportation is unsafe.

Bus transportation is much safer than passenger car transportation. According to figures furnished by the National Safety Council, school bus fatalities in the United States are only .047 per one million passenger miles while passenger car fatalities are 3.7 per one million passenger miles.

School bus transportation has increased many times in Illinois since the school reorganization movement started. According to figures from the state superintendent's office, Illinois had 625 school buses in January 1945, 2200 in February 1948, and the figure after school reorganization is fairly complete, may be beyond 7000.

Why Are Buses Safer?

Perhaps a great many people would be interested in knowing what attempt is made or can be made by school bus operators to make school bus transportation safe. In the first place, all school buses in Illinois are given a rigid safety inspection in December and August of each year at a regular bus inspection headquarters. Any deficiencies must be corrected before the bus is approved. Without this approval at the inspection headquarters, no money is forthcoming from the state as reimbursement for pupil transportation.

Also the driver must have a chauffeur's license, must have had experience driving buses or trucks, must pass a health examination, a mental examination on Illinois traffic laws, and an examination in actually driving the bus, the two latter examinations being given by members of the state police.

Then the administrative head of the school system has the responsibility of seeing that the school buses are in safe operating condition and of planning the routes with an eye to the maximum safety, comfort, and convenience of those served. Among other duties he is to plan the school program for those children who arrive early or remain late on account of transportation schedules, so that they will be under supervision at all times, and, if possible, have a planned program of activity.

The bus driver has the responsibility of keeping the bus in repair or reporting needed repairs to the administrator. Also he must maintain discipline and report unusual cases of misconduct on the bus to the administrator. The driver is in full charge of the bus and the pupils while enroute. He must be obeyed. Through a large rear view mirror he has a reasonably good vision of what happens in the bus. The driver can stop the bus and correct a disobedient child or put him off the bus to walk home if the pupil's conduct is persistently unsatisfactory. It has been found that this punishment is a very powerful "persuader."

Pupils' Responsibility

In addition to the responsibilities of bus drivers and administrators, the pupils have some definite responsibilities. They must obey monitors or patrols on duty. These officers are generally older children, charged with the duty of assisting younger pupils on and off the bus and helping them to get across traffic lanes. The stop arm on the bus is always to be extended when the bus is stopped if the bus is being used to transport pupils. The state law requires that all traffic from either direction stop while the school bus is stopped to take on or let off pupils on the highways. The bus driver is asked to report to the administrator the license number of any driver who fails to heed the stop signal, who in turn reports such cases to the proper state authorities.

Pupils may be assigned seats in the bus and allowed to move only by consent of the driver and when the bus is not in motion. Pupils must not use tobacco while being transported nor throw waste paper or other rubbish on the floor of the bus. Pupils must not extend their heads or arms out of bus windows.

Buses in Motion

When buses are in motion, the windows must be kept at a level high enough to discourage the thrusting of head or arms out of the windows. Windows cannot be lowered below a safe height in the newer buses. Pupils must not try to get on or off the bus or move about while the bus is in motion. When pupils must cross the road to be picked up, the driver, (if the patrol is not used) after looking for approaching cars, motions them to cross. Pupils must await the proper signal and cross promptly. Similar precautions are taken for unloading pupils.

These responsibilities of the bus driver, the school administrator, and

(*Continued on page 26*)

Farm Bureau Folks In Pictures

This excellent portrait is of Mary Marshall, youngest grandchild of H. T. Marshall, La Salle county, who has been prominent in Farm Bureau affairs for many years.

Mrs. Bernice M. McPheron, Macon county, calls this picture of her home "Apple Blossoms and Fried Chicken."

With an empty pipe Pat Kerstion, Evansville, Ind., does a good job of imitating Grandpa Charles Gregan, Lawrence county, during visit to grandparents farm.

Accompanied by her collie, Bob, Carolyn Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Martin, White county, makes music with her banjo.

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PICTURE PAGE NOTE: The picture editor is particularly interested at this time in scenes of picturesque and historic interest in Illinois for use on the picture page and on the Farm Bureau calendar. Pictures used on the calendar will receive, besides the regular picture page prize, an additional prize of $10.

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PICTURE OF THE MONTH

On vacation at Eagle Lake in Canada, Kenneth (left) and William Palmer, sons of Harvey Palmer, Bureau county, show the results of a nice day's fishing. This shot has all the elements of a good picture — sharp focus, excellent exposure, strong human interest, and lack of camera-consciousness.

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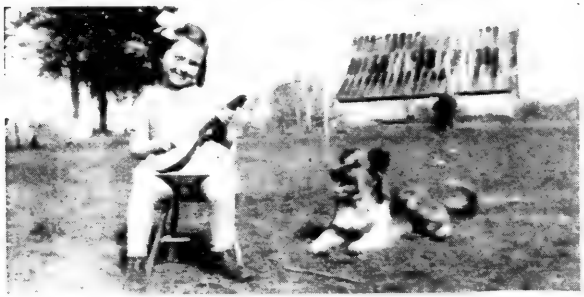

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Top: Hogs on Smith farm are raised on clean ground. These three sows raised 25 pigs, farrowed in individual houses. Right background is farmstead. Center: Gerald Smith, owner, second from right, shoots serum into armpit while Spencer Grover injects virus into ham. Holding pig are Ernie Jacobs, left, and Noel Sheffield, right. Lester Smith, owner's son, holds extra syringe at far right. Bottom: These healthy pigs in pen awaiting vaccination are product of good feeding plus proper sanitation.

PROPER FEEDING + CAREFUL SANITATION =

HIGH HOG PROFITS

GERALD Smith, a quiet, soft-spoken farmer near Leland in La Salle county, has a record as one of the best hogmen in Illinois.

Year after year he has been outstanding in the membership of the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service to which he has belonged for 17 years. One year recently his record on hog production was the best in the state.

Smith employs no practices in raising his hogs that are not generally known and used by good farmers. His formula combines sanitation with proper feeding. It works well on the 600 pigs he raises each year on his 160-acre farm.

This formula of sanitation and proper feeding has paid Smith handsomely. He says that in the 20 years he has been farming his pigs have returned from $150-$170 for each $100 of feed consumed.

"They've helped to pay for this farm too," Smith added. He bought the place in 1938, and is still a man of modest means. For Smith, like many farmers, has had to earn his way. He started as a hired man in his home county, Jefferson, and worked four years for other farmers before starting for himself. He farmed two years in Jefferson county and 11 in La Salle before buying the farm he is now on.

As part of his sanitation program Smith farrows his pigs on clean ground away from the buildings. He uses individual houses to farrow his pigs. Some of these houses are 20 years old. They not only last well but are simple to build and easy to keep clean and warm. Smith would have no other kind. His 47 gilts raised 320 pigs, an average of seven, and all were farrowed in these houses.

He also vaccinates his pigs against hog cholera as a matter of routine. He generally works with four or five neighbors as a team on this job. This is one insurance policy Smith wouldn't do without.

Smith changes his pasture for his pigs each year. He uses only alfalfa for pasture. They are self fed from the time they first start to eat grain until they are shipped to market.

He follows closely the experiments and recommendations of the colleges of agriculture at Illinois, Purdue, and other state universities on feeds and feeding practices. He relies chiefly on oats, corn, alfalfa meal, buying soybean oil meal and linseed meal for protein. He feeds tankage when it is available.

Smith spends time with his hogs when they need it, particularly at farrowing time. He keeps the feed hoppers full and sees to it that his pigs are well bedded, particularly in the spring months, but does not pamper his animals.

Feeding and caring for his 600 hogs this spring, including more than 200 heavy fall hogs in the fattening pen, takes Smith and his son, Lester, about two hours a day normally.

The fattening hogs are sheltered in a cattle barn and feed on a concrete floor next to a large corn bin. They are fed in large self feeders which are filled from wagons. This helps to cut down on the time needed to care for his hogs.

Although 1948 may prove to be a bad hog year for Smith, he says he'll keep at it, although it may mean cutting down on fall litter numbers. Good hog years always follow bad years, Smith has found, and it doesn't pay to jump in and out of the hog business.

One of Smith's good hog years was in 1932 when his hogs returned $192 for each $100 worth of feed eaten. His total profit was low, however because corn was worth only 19c a bushel. (*Continued on page* 18)

Produce Hogs Cheaper Quicker Easier

BLUE SEAL PASTURE SUPPLEMENT
Guaranteed 42% Protein

Self-feed free choice. Keep Blue Seal Pasture Supplement and shelled corn in self feeders at all times. This system cuts grain consumption 50% and saves labor. It is the most economical method of producing pork.

BLUE SEAL HOG SUPPLEMENT
Guaranteed 40% Protein

Self-feed free choice. Keep Hog Supplement and shelled corn in self feeders at all times. Blue Seal Hog Supplement contains Alfalfa Meal and all the Minerals and Vitamins contained in good legume pasture. This is an ideal method of feeding pigs in dry lot.

Your Blue Seal Feed Salesman will deliver directly to your farm.

Distributed exclusively by 72 member companies affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., Chicago

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In top picture Director Webb (left) is shown with his Dad at Illinois Farm Supply gas tank. 2. At home with wife and daughters, Sue, and Carolyn. 3. In front of Webb home with daughters. And (bottom) showing to Jack Howlett, southern Illinois organization director, grass waterway and concrete spillway to prevent erosion caused by carelessness of previous owner.

IAA DIRECTOR FINDS

Grass Farming most profitable

This is the 16th in a series of articles to further acquaint you with the men who represent you on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

"GOOD fences make good neighbors," an American poet once said. It's true, too, that good fences are made by good farmers. So when the Webbs, Albert and his father, J. S., rebuilt their fences several years ago, they did something which symbolized the sturdy farm background of the Webb family.

Into six feet of concrete they sank heavy railroad rails for corner posts. It would take a tractor to budge them. The Webbs have been on the land east of Ewing a long time — five generations of them. Since 1818 when Albert's great great grandfather came from Kentucky. The Webbs build things to last, even fence posts, because they plan to be there for a long time to come.

As Illinois Agricultural Association director from the 25th district, Albert Webb has represented the counties of Randolph, Perry, Franklin, Jackson, Williamson, Union, Pulaski, and Alexander, since 1946. He succeeded August Eggerding of Randolph county.

The Webbs, father and son, consider themselves "grass farmers." They operate 600 acres in partnership and raise pure bred polled Herefords as their principal activity.

Director Webb attended the local rural school and the Ewing College Academy at nearby Ewing. Later he enrolled at Southern Illinois University and received his degree in commerce at the University of Illinois in 1928.

Following graduation he taught at Dahlgren high school for three years then joined the Farm Security Administration as a supervisor. He helped make some of the first Tenant Purchase Loans. Later he served for two years as a land appraiser for the same loans in southern Illinois.

His travels in southern Illinois familiarized him with problems of erosion and over-cropping, so when he returned to the home farm, he promoted contouring and terracing. He banned up-and-down-hill plowing and turned large tracts of cropland into pasture and hay.

By careful selection, Webb has made a great improvement in the beef cattle herd. The bull, A.L.F. Choice Domino 10, is a five-eighths brother to the world's champion bull shown at Knoxville in 1947. About 75 cows are maintained and the young bulls are sold off as breeding stock.

To use pasture lands efficiently, he carries a flock of 125 breeding ewes and buys about 600 additional feeder lambs each year. Webb buys 300-400 baby chicks each year and keeps a laying flock of around 200 hens. These are disposed of about the time they are one year old. A few pigs are raised for the family's own use. Director Webb likes horses and usually has a few

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't. Editor, IAA Record

registered mounts on the farm.

Of the cropped land, an average of 100 acres are in wheat, 60 in corn, and 40 in soybeans. For winter feeding he puts up corn silage and alfalfa and clover hay.

When the Webbs took over an 80-acre field about 15 years ago it was badly eroded. Today it is an excellent pasture with some of the first terraces ever built in the community. The eroded gully which ran through the heart of the field was once deep enough to swallow 100 automobiles. Now it is partially filled in and grassed. Water runoff is slowed down by the terraces and four concrete spillways.

All of the fields have been limed two or three times. All but 60 acres have had applications of 1,000 pounds of rock phosphate to the acre, and all have had some potash and nitrogen. The Webbs now spread concentrated fertilizers shortly before planting.

Webb's grandfather was the first farmer in the community to use limestone and phosphate about 40 years ago when the University of Illinois set up an experiment field at Ewing. Director Webb follows the precedent set by his grandfather and goes a step further with a balanced program of plant feeding.

A number of labor saving devices are used on the Webb farm. For instance, silage is unloaded by pulling a false endgate from the front to the back of the wagon or truck, thus eliminating hand work. He uses a field cutter and blower besides. Baled hay is raised to the ceiling of the barn where it is dropped on a conveyor and moved to any place in the barn without any rehandling necessary. Director Webb designed and built the conveyor.

His father was a charter member of the Franklin County Farm Bureau. About that time Albert had a joint membership with him. Director Webb was elected to the Franklin County Farm Bureau board about 1930. He was appointed secretary and served four years. About 1937 he became president of his Farm Bureau and served four years. He is chairman of his district soil conservation committee and chairman of the agricultural committee of the Benton Chamber of Commerce.

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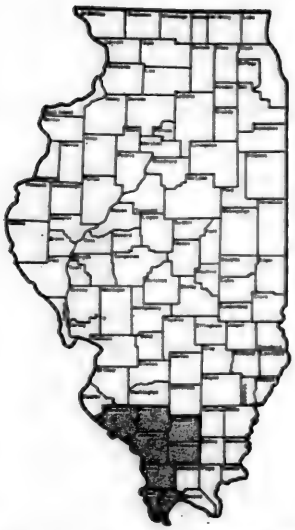

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In top picture Director Webb (left) is shown with his Dad at Illinois Farm Supply gas tank. 2. At home with wife and daughters, Sue, and Carolyn. 3. In front of Webb home with daughters. And (bottom) showing to Jack Howlett, southern Illinois organization director, grass waterway and concrete spillway to prevent erosion caused by carelessness of previous owner.

IAA DIRECTOR FINDS

Grass Farming most profitable

This is the 16th in a series of articles to further acquaint you with the men who represent you on the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors.

"GOOD fences make good neighbors," an American poet once said. It's true, too, that good fences are made by good farmers. So when the Webbs, Albert and his father, J. S., rebuilt their fences several years ago, they did something which symbolized the sturdy farm background of the Webb family.

Into six feet of concrete they sank heavy railroad rails for corner posts. It would take a tractor to budge them. The Webbs have been on the land east of Ewing a long time — five generations of them. Since 1818 when Albert's great great grandfather came from Kentucky. The Webbs build things to last, even fence posts, because they plan to be there for a long time to come.

As Illinois Agricultural Association director from the 25th district, Albert Webb has represented the counties of Randolph, Perry, Franklin, Jackson, Williamson, Union, Pulaski, and Alexander, since 1946. He succeeded August Eggerding of Randolph county.

The Webbs, father and son, consider themselves "grass farmers." They operate 600 acres in partnership and raise pure bred polled Herefords as their principal activity.

Director Webb attended the local rural school and the Ewing College Academy at nearby Ewing. Later he enrolled at Southern Illinois University and received his degree in commerce at the University of Illinois in 1928.

Following graduation he taught at Dahlgren high school for three years then joined the Farm Security Administration as a supervisor. He helped make some of the first Tenant Purchase Loans. Later he served for two years as a land appraiser for the same loans in southern Illinois.

His travels in southern Illinois familiarized him with problems of erosion and over-cropping, so when he returned to the home farm, he promoted contouring and terracing. He banned up-and-down-hill plowing and turned large tracts of cropland into pasture and hay.

By careful selection, Webb has made a great improvement in the beef cattle herd. The bull, A.L.F. Choice Domino 10, is a five-eighths brother to the world's champion bull shown at Knoxville in 1947. About 75 cows are maintained and the young bulls are sold off as breeding stock.

To use pasture lands efficiently, he carries a flock of 125 breeding ewes and buys about 600 additional feeder lambs each year. Webb buys 300-400 baby chicks each year and keeps a laying flock of around 200 hens. These are disposed of about the time they are one year old. A few pigs are raised for the family's own use. Director Webb likes horses and usually has a few

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't. Editor, IAA Record

registered mounts on the farm.

Of the cropped land, an average of 100 acres are in wheat, 60 in corn, and 40 in soybeans. For winter feeding he puts up corn silage and alfalfa and clover hay.

When the Webbs took over an 80-acre field about 15 years ago it was badly eroded. Today it is an excellent pasture with some of the first terraces ever built in the community. The eroded gully which ran through the heart of the field was once deep enough to swallow 100 automobiles. Now it is partially filled in and grassed. Water runoff is slowed down by the terraces and four concrete spillways.

All of the fields have been limed two or three times. All but 60 acres have had applications of 1,000 pounds of rock phosphate to the acre, and all have had some potash and nitrogen. The Webbs now spread concentrated fertilizers shortly before planting.

Webb's grandfather was the first farmer in the community to use limestone and phosphate about 40 years ago when the University of Illinois set up an experiment field at Ewing. Director Webb follows the precedent set by his grandfather and goes a step further with a balanced program of plant feeding.

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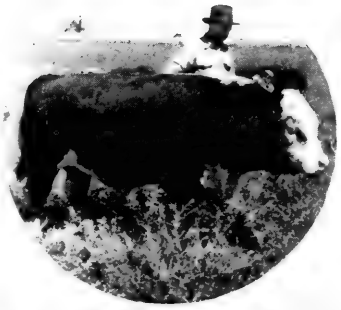

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Tennessee and Illinois Farm Bureau officials complete plans for July visit of 296 Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation members to 23 Illinois county Farm Bureaus and the IAA offices. Left to right, seated: O. R. Long, executive secretary, TFBF; Vernon Vaniman, AFBF; Clyde York, TFBF insurance staff. Standing, left to right: Larry Brandon, Indiana Farm Bureau Federation; George E. Metzger, IAA; and Roy Johnson, IAA.

Feeding Plus Sanitation Equals High Hog Profits

(*Continued from page* 14)

He has started to feed a few steers during the last several years but does not keep milk cows. He did, however, when he first started farming and would advise any young farmer starting out to keep four to six dairy cows. "It keeps those troublesome little bills paid up that seem to get to be a burden."

The buildings on the Smith farm are neat and trim. Everything is picked up. He likes to have things clean — and this goes for the way his pigs are raised because it just doesn't pay to court trouble, Smith says.

Since his farm is level and fertile much of the land is planted to corn and small grain to feed his hogs and cattle. This year about half the acreage was in corn and the rest in oats and alfalfa for hay and pasture.

Corn yields in recent years have averaged 102 bushels an acre. This provides between seven and eight thousand bushels of corn for Smith to feed his hogs. The amount of corn he raises does not limit his hog program because he feels that he can make just as much by buying and feeding corn, except for the elevator operator's commission, as from the corn he raises on his own farm.

A loyal and sincere booster for Farm Bureau in his home community, Smith buys his farm supplies through Farm Bureau when it is possible to do so. He is particularly sold on the Farm Bureau serum and virus which he buys by the case, and which he has used successfully for many years.

By location his farm is particularly suited to hog farming. Smith is located in a surplus grain area. He lives within 100 miles of the great Chicago stock yards and can get his hogs to market quickly by truck.

FOUR FROM ILLINOIS ATTEND NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP

FOUR Illinois 4-H club members attended the 18th National 4-H club camp as representatives of the state's 45,000 club members in mid-June.

The lucky four were Athylin Harris, Pulaski county; Meta Marie Keller, La Salle; Gilbert Blankenship, Kendall, and Robert Willret, DeKalb. These young people were selected on the basis of outstanding 4-H achievements, leadership qualities, and accomplishment in project and community activities.

The Illinois Agricultural Association contributed $100 towards the expenses of the four delegates to Washington.

FORD COUNTY TOPS STATE IN SALE OF SECURITY BONDS

FORD county led the state in the Security Loan Drive report for the period ending May 22, according to a report issued in June by A. J. Rauen, state director of the U.S. Savings Bonds division.

Ford reached 86.8 per cent of its quota to top the entire state. Purchase of savings bonds by Ford county residents amounted to $392,411.

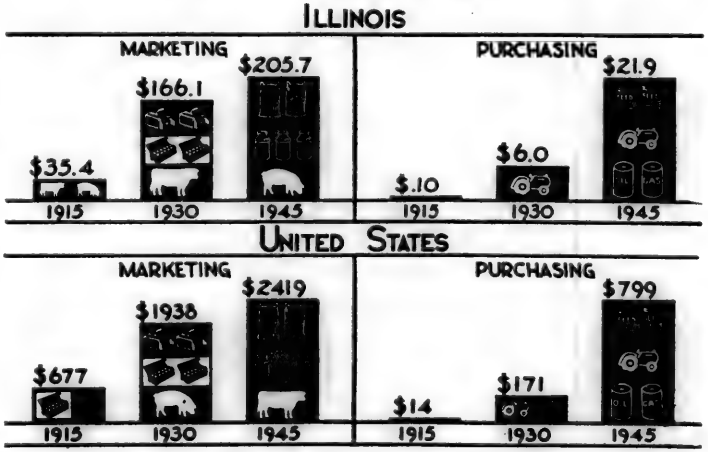
Other counties among the first ten in the state on goal percentage attainments were: Menard, Hamilton, Schuyler, Cumberland, DeKalb, Henderson, Kendall, Morgan, and Pike.

The Security Drive objective is to urge each and every citizen to provide financial security for himself and his family by investing to the limit in the world's best investment—United States Savings Bonds. Aside from financial security and stability for the nation, farmers will benefit individually by having adequate financial reserves to protect themselves from the natural hazards of their business.

EDGAR GRAIN MANAGER

Carlton Cannon, Coal City, has been employed to manage the newly organized Edgar County Grain Company starting July 1. The company will operate four elevators and sell plant food and Blue Seal feed in Edgar county.

Growth of Farm Cooperatives



In Millions of Dollars

Source: University of Illinois

How much did this wreck cost YOU?

Photo — Courtesy, National Safety Council

No, we know you weren't driving, and that this isn't your car. Yet this accident cost you money if you were insured by the same company that's going to pay insurance costs on this car. Every time a policy holder in your company smashes up a car, YOU share in paying the damage expenses.

That's why farmers pay a penalty — Farm Bureau members like yourself — when they carry auto insurance with companies who insure everybody, farmers and city folk alike. Congested, fast-moving traffic which urban drivers face daily means RISK . . . higher premiums to cover a higher percentage of loss. Farmers generally drive shorter distances at more moderate speeds. They deserve insurance rates proportionate to their lesser risks.

That's why Country Mutual Casualty Company offers Farm Bureau members the lowest possible rates. You are a PREFERRED RISK. See your Country Mutual Casualty representative tomorrow about fuller insurance coverage at lower cost to you, a Farm Bureau member.

Casualty

43 EAST OHIO STREET, CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

Mason county representatives develop plans for rural young married group. The initial committee held a dinner meeting in Mason City and consisted of (left to right) Morris Bell, Home Adviser Mrs. John Fisher, Mrs. Morris Bell, Dick Stone, Mrs. Dick Stone, Alfred Mangold, Mrs. Alfred Mangold, and Farm Adviser Ray Watson.

RURAL YOUTH

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON
Director Young People's Activities

"BUILDING and maintaining membership has long been a problem in our group," were the frank, opening words of Bob Kuhn, DuPage, in answer to a question sent out to Rural Youth presidents on how to build and maintain membership. Such honest facing-up of membership problems is characteristic of successful Rural Youth groups.

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MOTOR OIL SALE

SAVE MONEY Buy NOW!

Production costs in the oil industry are increasing. Some retail prices have already been raised to offset these higher costs. You can still order Illini or Penn Bond motor oil at no increase in price!

Hurry- Present prices may not last--avail yourself of this opportunity to purchase a large quantity of top quality motor oil at prices that today represent a substantial saving.

ILLINI PREMIUM MOTOR OIL

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO

NEED GREASE?

BLUE SEAL
Specialized
FARM GREASES

LUCO LUBE
Super quality gun grease that "stays put".

ALUMINATE GUN
Super quality gun grease that resists heat and handles with ease.

GRAPH SEAL GUN
Excellent gun grease containing powdered graphite.

HI-TEMP BEARING
For high speed, high temperature bearings.

WATER PUMP
Provides lubrication and seal in water pumps.

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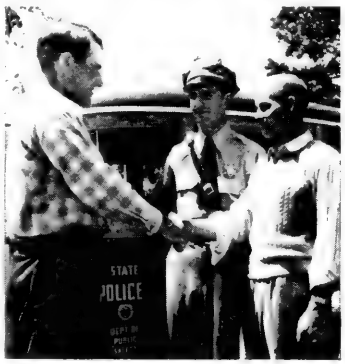

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Super quality gun grease that "stays put".

ALUMINATE GUN
Super quality gun grease that resists heat and handles with ease.

GRAPH SEAL GUN
Excellent gun grease containing powdered graphite.

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For high speed, high temperature bearings.

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Provides lubrication and seal in water pumps.

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PUT IT ON!

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Soyoil #5 White Paint is the paint which is so popular with Illinois farmers. They like it's "white brilliance" which results from it's excellent hiding power. You will like it's superior lasting qualities which are obtained by carefully mixing white lead, zinc oxide and titanium pigment with highly refined soybean and linseed oils, and grinding to a fine consistency for brushing or spraying.

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No. 90 Soyoil Red Barn Paint is especially designed to give long lasting protection for barns, sheds and corn cribs. Of importance to farmers is the fact that it is mildew resistant and that good results and good coverage can be obtained when used on badly weathered surfaces. No. 90 Red Barn Paint can be successfully used on brick, concrete, metal or wood.

ORDER NOW!

See Your Blue Seal Truck Salesman

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 S. Dearborn Street • Chicago, Illinois

Livestock men from Farm Bureaus in eight Midwest states met recently in Chicago at request of IAA to discuss uniform regulations governing shipment of feeder cattle and control of T.B. and Bang's disease in feeder cattle. Seated at left of table are: S. M. Powell, Mich. Farm Bureau; C. F. Clark, Mich. Dep't of Agric.; F. G. Ketner, Chicago Producers; I. E. Parett, IAA; William Kasakaitas, Wis. FB; B. P. Pattison, Mich. FB. Seated at right side of table: H. S. Nicol, Iowa FB; C. K. Whistler, Indiana FB; W. W. Fuqua, Missouri FB; L. M. Larson and F. W. White, Minn. FB.

AUTHORITY GIVES OPINION ON BANG'S DISEASE CURES

ALLEGED cures for bovine brucellosis are being sold in Illinois despite statements by the University of Illinois and the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry that no known cure has as yet come to their attention.

Following is a statement by the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture:

". . . . this subject (drug therapy of bovine brucellosis) has been intensively studied for the past several years by any number of competent investigators, without success. In addition to original work along these lines, a great many check tests have been carried out on alleged cures for the disease; none of which have proven out when subjected to properly controlled investigation.

"Bovine brucellosis is an unusual disease in many respects, and because of its peculiar manifestation, lends itself readily to misinterpretation of results when conclusions are drawn from clinical observations alone. The fact that the characteristic act of abortion observed in brucella-infested cattle usually occurs only once, even though the individual may remain infected, has probably accounted for most of the support that alleged cures for the disease have received in the past. It is so-called 'remedies' such as these that have confused a great many livestock people and have tended to hamper control efforts based upon scientifically sound methods."

The IAA department of veterinary medical relations concurs in the above opinion.

Holland Named Manager Of AFBF Insurance Co.

VERN E. HOLLAND, assistant manager of Country Mutual Fire Insurance Company, has been named manager of the new American Agricultural Insurance Company.

Vern Holland

Holland also has served as actuary of Country Fire, an IAA affiliate for the past seven years. The American Agricultural Insurance Company is sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation to provide reinsurance service for Farm Bureau insurance companies.

The new manager was reared in Iowa and graduated from the University of Iowa in 1925. He was actuary of the Great Western Insurance Company before going to Chicago to work with the First Trust Joint Stock Land Bank.

HEARING HELD ON ILLINOIS MILK MARKETING ORDER

A PUBLIC hearing to consider a federal milk marketing order for Rockford and Freeport was held June 2-9 in Rockford. It is expected that a federal milk marketing order will be issued as a result of the hearing to become effective sometime after December of this year.

The hearing was requested by the Mid-West Dairymen's Company and the Stephenson County Pure Milk Association, bargaining associations for dairymen in that area.

Under the proposed marketing program minimum prices to producers would be guaranteed at levels about the same as those prevailing in the Chicago market.

The effect of the order would be to establish classes of milk based upon its use. Prices would be based on these classes. A complete auditing program would be established to insure producers that their milk was paid for as directed by the order.

The hearing was conducted by Jack W. Bain, representing the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Other representatives from the USDA dairy branch included Dr. Paul L. Miller, Karl Degan, J. C. Kraus and Mary E. Poole.

The Illinois Milk Producers Association was represented by Judson P. Mason, association secretary and director of dairy marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The local milk bargaining associations were represented by Martin Burns of Chicago. The principle testimony was introduced by William H. Klahn, manager of the Rockford association, Robert E. Miller, manager of the Stephenson County Pure Milk Association, and Paul Bainbridge and Lowell Coomber, former presidents of the two milk producers groups.

Jud Mason, left, IAA director of dairy marketing, presents testimony in behalf of dairymen before Jack W. Bain, center, presiding officer, during federal milk order hearing in Rockford. Roy Long, right, vice-president of the Stephenson County Pure Milk Association, is seated in witness chair as court reporter, foreground, takes notes.

Don't Put it Off!

PUT IT ON!

Paint Now with SOYOIL PAINT

Soyoil #5 White Paint is the paint which is so popular with Illinois farmers. They like it's "white brilliance" which results from it's excellent hiding power. You will like it's superior lasting qualities which are obtained by carefully mixing white lead, zinc oxide and titanium pigment with highly refined soybean and linseed oils, and grinding to a fine consistency for brushing or spraying.

No. 90 Soyoil Red Barn Paint is especially designed to give long lasting protection for barns, sheds and corn cribs. Of importance to farmers is the fact that it is mildew resistant and that good results and good coverage can be obtained when used on badly weathered surfaces. No. 90 Red Barn Paint can be successfully used on brick, concrete, metal or wood.

If your farm buildings are in need of paint protection, order your Soyoil Paint now while the supply and prices are favorable. Deterioration of farm buildings is costly. Add protection, beauty, and charm to your farm with Soyoil Paint.

See Your Blue Seal Truck Salesman

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NEWS and VIEWS

This group of Michigan Farm Bureau delegates recently toured the Chicago office building of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Fourth from right is I. E. Parett, IAA.

For A Beautiful Lawn

Don't Clip Your Grass Too Short

MORE lawns are poor from too short mowing than from lack of plant food. Doesn't sound reasonable, does it? But it's true.

At Purdue hundreds of lawn soils are tested each year. We find generally that available phosphate and potash are high, nitrogen is adequate except perhaps during cool weather in the spring, and lime is seldom needed where hard water is used for watering.

This means that the grass is not starving for plant food. What then? The plant is actually starving for energy building nutrients. It cannot get enough energy from the sunlight to make enough sugars for proper growth. The leaves have been cut too short!

And well-fertilized grass starves even more as a result of too short cutting because it pushes its stems and leaves up faster, and is cut short more often than poorly fed grass.

There are other bad features to short mowing. Common broad-leaved lawn weeds as dandelions and plantain thrive where the lawn is short because their first leaves lie close to the ground and escape the mower.

When grasses on a well-fertilized soil are permitted to grow long these weeds find the going tough. They are crowded out to a large extent. The new weed killing chemicals do best under these conditions.

This doesn't mean that lawns should not be fertilized but plant food, topdressing and reseeding will not make a good lawn if the grass doesn't get enough energy to grow well.

Most of us mow short to keep the mower tracks from showing. The first effect is like a clean shave and haircut—it looks neat. But this can be deceptive. Those who try cutting lawns high haven't liked the beat down look and wheel tracks.

At first high-cut grass looks thin. But after a few high cuttings the mat thickens and wheel tracks go away in about a day.

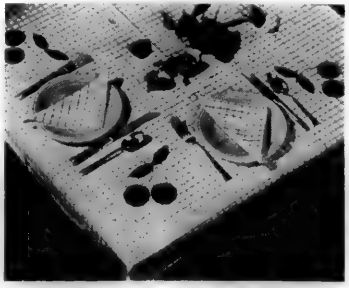
Good lawns also require adequate sunlight. Low tree branches are bad. Trim high if you want better grass, and plant shade grasses in such places. The fescue type grasses are better than blue grass for shaded spots.

Midsummer watering encourages crabgrass which in turn crowds out the better grasses and looks bad after the first frost. It also leaves a poor winter sod.

Bluegrass can live through severe droughts. An unwatered bluegrass lawn will look brown and dead in the heat and droughts of July and August but will spring to life again. If the lawn is not watered these critical months crabgrass will not take over.

The result of no watering in midsummer is often a better lawn in the fall and winter.

HAND DECORATION



Colorful tablecloths always add cheer to a meal. Here's one way of decorating checked fabric to make an attractively bright cloth at a small cost. Applique circles of scarlet cotton at each corner for cherries and finish with green appliqued leaves and embroidery. For free instructions send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

Care In Buying Can Prolong Life of Hose

If you think your nylon hose are running away with you—developing too many snags and runs—the fault may be in buying.

Perhaps you're purchasing hose that weren't designed by the maker to suit your everyday needs, suggests Miss Edna R. Gray, clothing specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Sometimes women buy and wear the sheerest nylons for heavier duty than they can take, she says.

Sheerness in silk and nylon is indicated by the word denier. A 15-denier nylon is especially thin, best for dress up and evening wear. A 30-denier nylon is better suited to everyday wear.

Before buying new hose, check which length and denier has worn best for you, which brand has seemed most satisfactory, Miss Gray suggests. Then report your preference to your retailer.

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MARION REPORTS 100 NEW MEMBERS JOIN

About 250 members and guests attended the annual meeting May 4 of the Marion County Home Bureau in Salem. Annual reports were made and new officers installed. More than 100 new members joined the organization during the past year, reports showed. Officers installed were: Mrs. Orville Schroeder, chairman; Mrs. H. J. Barksdale, vice-chairman; Mrs. G. C. Clifton, secretary; and Mrs. H. B. Saeger, treasurer.

HOLD HOUSING CLINICS

Three housing meetings were held recently in Clinton county by Home Bureau. About 450 women attended the three meetings.

Coles County Home Bureau sponsored a county-wide meeting on cancer several weeks ago.

QUICK APPLE STRUDEL

2 cups sifted enriched flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
4 tablespoons shortening
2/3 to ¾ cup milk
3 cups chopped apple
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
Confectioners' sugar
Chopped nuts

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Cut in the shortening and add milk to make a soft dough. Turn out on floured board and knead gently. Roll out one-fourth inch thick. Brush with melted butter, cover with chopped apple. Sprinkle sugar and cinnamon over apple. Roll jelly-roll fashion and form into a semi-circle on a greased baking sheet. Bake in moderately hot oven (425 degrees F.) 20-25 minutes. While warm frost with white frosting made by beating confectioners' sugar with a little hot water until smooth and flavor with vanilla extract. Sprinkle chopped nuts over frosting. Yield: 12 one-inch slices.

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IAA Marketing From Combine to Consumer

(*Continued from page* 5)

the Fruit Exchange does not pool returns. Each grower's fruit retains its identity and is sold on its own merits. The best quality thus returns the highest price to the man who grew it. Growers packing poor quality year after year are discouraged from becoming members of the organization.

In 1935, a subsidiary organization, the Fruit Exchange Supply Company, was set up. It was designed as a purchasing cooperative to provide growers with needed orchard materials and kindred supplies.

The Fruit Exchange has added other services. A new modern cold storage building with 150,000 cubic feet of space was completed in 1947 and is in operation. Pre-cooling of peaches, and state-federal inspection of all packs are adopted practices. A new brand, the Prairie Chief, has been developed as a companion to the highly respected Illini Brand.

Over 700,000 bushels were sold through the Exchange in 1947. In its 27th year, it is a vigorous and a growing organization.

Dairy Marketing

About 60 per cent of the milk produced in Illinois is marketed through cooperatives. Chief purpose of these cooperatives is to strengthen and improve marketing conditions for dairy farmers.

This demands coordinated effort between cooperatives to meet changing conditions in the dairy industry. The function of the dairy marketing department is to assist producers in obtaining, developing, and correlating efficient and orderly outlets for milk and cream.

Recent developments make the problems of creameries and milk associations more nearly one problem than they have been before. Careful consideration is being given to means for strengthening these programs. Large metropolitan markets and some smaller cities are organized into bargaining associations. In other communities, milk producers bottle and distribute milk through Producers Dairies or Prairie Farms Creameries.

The Prairie Farms Creameries, an IAA affiliate, has 10 creameries in Illinois. These are located at Mt. Carroll, Moline, Mt. Sterling, Henry, Galesburg, Olney, Carlinville, Carbondale, Champaign and Bloomington. Producers Dairies are situated at Springfield, Danville, Peoria, Quincy and Jacksonville.

Producers who do not supply fluid milk markets, market their milk or cream cooperatively through processing plants operated by Prairie Farms Creameries, Producers Dairies and, in some instances, bargaining associations. Twenty-three associations and dairies are members of the Illinois Milk Producers Association, an IAA affiliate.

The state Prairie Farms Creamery Company is also a member of the Illinois Milk Producers Association, thus all are tied together for united effort, where producers interests lie in the same direction. Another affiliated association is the Illinois Milk Producers Supply Company. This is a purchasing company organized to obtain savings by combining the buying of all groups.

The widespread growth of improved roads has shifted from the sale of cream to whole milk. The grade A development and the use of paper containers in milk distribution are factors bringing about changes and new developments in the dairy industry and in the cooperative program.

BUS TRANSPORTATION MUST BE SAFE

(*Continued from page* 12)

the pupils are outlined in Circular 309, "Safe Transportation," and published by the office of state superintendent of public instruction. It is the guide to school bus transportation and is effective to the extent that its recommendations are applied. Administrators often have special meetings with the pupils at the beginning of the school year to discuss their responsibilities in connection with bus transportation and the necessity of conforming to the regulations, and to provide accident drills in methods of escape, use of fire extinguisher and other procedures.

Good school bus service depends on good roads, good equipment and good operating personnel. School boards are responsible for seeing to it that those essentials are provided. It is the responsibility of the school administrator to discuss with the bus drivers the standard of conduct which the community and the school expects to be maintained on the bus. It is the responsibility of the administrator to impress the drivers with the importance of checking the bus for loose lug bolts, low tires, weak brakes, etc., twice a day before hauling pupils. It is the duty of bus drivers to report needed bus repairs promptly.

Sports Festival Contests Now Well Underway

(*Continued from page* 9)

In the Rural Youth men's division Bureau leads with 2420, Grundy is second with 2384, McDonough third with 2366. High individuals are: Wishell, Champaign, 561, and Whaley, McDonough, 559.

The DeKalb Rural Youth women's team is first with 1956 points, Randolph second with 1944 points, and Ogle third with 1906. High individuals: Kruse, Tazewell, 434; Walton, Randolph, 428; Claude, Kane, 426. High counties in Rural Youth mixed doubles are: Fayette, 945; Warren, 935; Ogle, 925.

BRISSENDEN ON LEAVE

O. D. Brissenden, IAA organization director, has taken a leave of absence because of ill health. He hopes to be back on the job in September. Meanwhile L. B. Hornbeck, organization man for western Illinois, will help out by spending a couple of days a week in the Chicago office.

$3,000,000 Says...

IT CAN HAPPEN TO YOU

Most farmers are fire-conscious. Most farmers observe basic fire prevention measures. Yet, statistics show that nearly three million dollars worth of farm property goes up in smoke every year. Fire doesn't always hit "the other fellow's" farm, nor does it strike only the careless. Don't take chances!

No matter how careful you are to guard against fire on your farm, when prevention fails you need the full protection of Country Mutual Fire Insurance. It costs so little to be safe — costs so much to say "It can't happen here."

Don't take a chance! See your Country Mutual Fire representative today. He can explain why Country Mutual Fire offers full fire protection to you as a Farm Bureau member at such low cost.

Photo—Courtesy, National Safety Council

COUNTRY Mutual FIRE Company

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Producers who do not supply fluid milk markets, market their milk or cream cooperatively through processing plants operated by Prairie Farms Creameries, Producers Dairies and, in some instances, bargaining associations. Twenty-three associations and dairies are members of the Illinois Milk Producers Association, an IAA affiliate.

The state Prairie Farms Creamery Company is also a member of the Illinois Milk Producers Association, thus all are tied together for united effort, where producers interests lie in the same direction. Another affiliated association is the Illinois Milk Producers Supply Company. This is a purchasing company organized to obtain savings by combining the buying of all groups.

The widespread growth of improved roads has shifted from the sale of cream to whole milk. The grade A development and the use of paper containers in milk distribution are factors bringing about changes and new developments in the dairy industry and in the cooperative program.

BUS TRANSPORTATION MUST BE SAFE

(*Continued from page 12*)

the pupils are outlined in Circular 309, "Safe Transportation," and published by the office of state superintendent of public instruction. It is the guide to school bus transportation and is effective to the extent that its recommendations are applied. Administrators often have special meetings with the pupils at the beginning of the school year to discuss their responsibilities in connection with bus transportation and the necessity of conforming to the regulations, and to provide accident drills in methods of escape, use of fire extinguisher and other procedures.

Good school bus service depends on good roads, good equipment and good operating personnel. School boards are responsible for seeing to it that those essentials are provided. It is the responsibility of the school administrator to discuss with the bus drivers the standard of conduct which the community and the school expects to be maintained on the bus. It is the responsibility of the administrator to impress the drivers with the importance of checking the bus for loose lug bolts, low tires, weak brakes, etc., twice a day before hauling pupils. It is the duty of bus drivers to report needed bus repairs promptly.

Sports Festival Contests Now Well Underway

(*Continued from page 9*)

In the Rural Youth men's division Bureau leads with 2420, Grundy is second with 2384, McDonough third with 2366. High individuals are: Wishell, Champaign, 561, and Whaley, McDonough, 559.

The DeKalb Rural Youth women's team is first with 1956 points, Randolph second with 1944 points, and Ogle third with 1906. High individuals: Kruse, Tazewell, 434; Walton, Randolph, 428; Claude, Kane, 426. High counties in Rural Youth mixed doubles are: Fayette, 945; Warren, 935; Ogle, 925.

BRISSENDEN ON LEAVE

O. D. Brissenden, IAA organization director, has taken a leave of absence because of ill health. He hopes to be back on the job in September. Meanwhile L. B. Hornbeck, organization man for western Illinois, will help out by spending a couple of days a week in the Chicago office.

IT CAN HAPPEN TO YOU

Most farmers are fire-conscious. Most farmers observe basic fire prevention measures. Yet, statistics show that nearly three million dollars worth of farm property goes up in smoke every year. Fire doesn't always hit "the other fellow's" farm, nor does it strike only the careless. Don't take chances!

No matter how careful you are to guard against fire on your farm, when prevention fails you need the full protection of Country Mutual Fire Insurance. It costs so little to be safe — costs so much to say "It can't happen here."

Don't take a chance! See your Country Mutual Fire representative today. He can explain why Country Mutual Fire offers full fire protection to you as a Farm Bureau member at such low cost.

Photo—Courtesy, National Safety Council

COUNTRY *Mutual* FIRE *Company*

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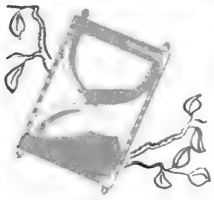
"TAKES TIME TO MAKE 'EM GROW"



Keep after them, Sonny. Keep after them till they sprout. That's the way it goes with most things in life . . . why your Dad can look forward to a bright future for YOU.

Why, right today 155,000 Farm Bureau Members all over the state of Illinois are planting ideas for your future that will grow right up with you. Seeing to it that fair prices will continue . . . be passed on to you and other Farm Bureau Members' sons. These men are BUILDING TOGETHER on a prosperous farm front.

There's extensive insurance coverage at lowest possible rates, cooperative marketing and purchasing plans, a trained staff of agricultural advisers at your Dad's service, and specialists who work for your interests on better legislation for farmers. You may not understand these things now, Sonny. But you will when the time comes for you to take over some day.

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
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AND 9 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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RECORD

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
AUGUST 1948
THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

More than a

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OTECTION

Country Life
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COMPANY

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

—NOT BY BREAD ALONE!

By President Charles B. Shuman

IT WAS a blistering hot afternoon in late July when Tom drove into my barn lot with a car load of boys. He asked if it would be agreeable with me if they camped by the river for a few days. He was somewhat apologetic at leaving his farm work, but explained that the boys had worked hard and even if the neighbors talked he did not intend to go back on his promise of a camping trip "for the boys".

A few years later when one of "the boys" failed to return from a flight over Germany I paid silent tribute to Tom, the man who had taken time to live and play with his boys. How much better to be able to remember a few days of companionship with the boy who didn't come back than to have had a few more bushels of corn in the crib.

Modern mechanized farming has helped agriculture advance in efficiency very rapidly during recent years. The replacement of hand and horse labor by motor power has increased tremendously the efficiency of every farm operator and worker.

Despite the reduced size of the average farm family, the family type farm has increased in area. In other words, today's farmer, with fewer sons and hired men, is able to cultivate many more acres and do a better job than the farmer of 1920. Modern equipment and improved methods have multiplied the output per worker. This new efficiency has resulted in greatly increasing the income possibilities of every farm family.

However, "Man shall not live by bread alone!"

Too many farmers look upon their increased efficiency as a means to greatly expand operations so that they can make more and more money. Some have forgotten what we "live by".

New tools, more power, greater efficiency should mean more time to live, greater opportunities for recreation, shorter working hours, a shorter working week and earlier retirement. Let us use some of these gains in efficiency to provide more time for real living, more time for recreation and vacations, more time for religion and education. No family groups in America have a better opportunity to work and play and live together than do our farm families.

We live in the heart of nature's wonderland. Why not plan a vacation trip? Visit some of the historical areas and state parks recently pictured on the cover pages of the RECORD. Illinois is rich in historic as well as scenic spots. Take your youngsters on a fishing trip or bring the family down to the Illinois Farm Sports Festival at the University of Illinois, Aug. 26-27. You'll have a wonderful time.

Shall our machines work for us, or shall we become slaves of the machines?

AUGUST, 1948 • VOLUME 26, NUMBER 8

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President, Charles B. Shuman.....Sullivan
Vice-President, Floyd E. Morris.....Buffalo
Secretary, Paul E. Mathias.....Kinsdale
Field Sec., Geo. E. Metzger.....Chicago
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21st.....Dan L. Clarke, New Berlin
22nd.....J. King Exten, Edwardsville
23rd.....Chester McCord, Newton
24th.....Lyman Bunting, Ellery
25th.....Albert Webb, Ewing

Editor, Creston Foster. Ass't. Editor, James C. Thomson. Field Editor, Lewis A. Reisner.

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You may lose More than a Partner without

PROTECTION

When you're sharing a business venture with someone else, usually the success of your business depends upon the judgment and skill of both principals involved. Therefore, it's a joint responsibility for BOTH of you to protect that partnership.

Should either you or your partner die, your mutual investment could mean a loss for the surviving principal without proper protection. One of Country Life's several "Business Policies" will act as a stand-by guarantee against your loss, or your partner's loss, if death dissolves your partnership.

Insure your continuation of good *business* by a friendly talk with your nearby Country Life representative. He can fully explain the ever-present risks in business ventures without proper protection.

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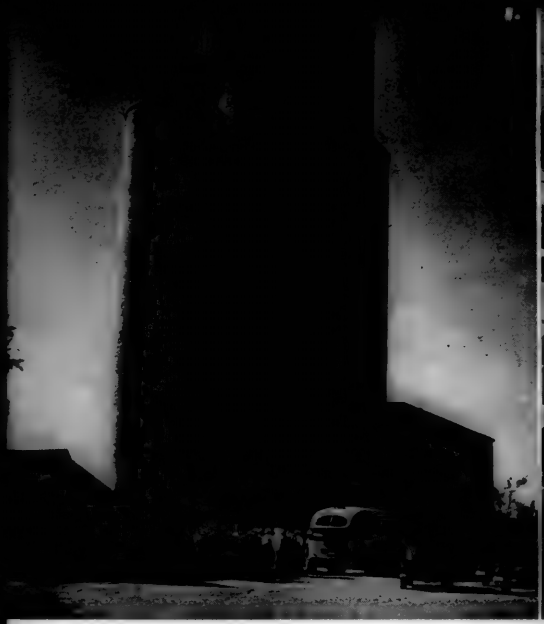


TENNESSEANS WELCOMED. TO

DIXIE FARMERS MAKE THREE-DAY STUDY OF FARM BUREAU OPERATIONS HERE

"A FARMER would have to be crazy not to belong to Farm Bureau in Illinois," a Tennessee farmer said during the visit of 300 Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation leaders to Illinois in July.

Thoroughly impressed by the fine county Farm Bureau homes and the long list of services offered Farm Bureau members, the Tennessean leaped to his feet during a visit to Woodford county and asked: "How can an Illinois farmer afford not to belong?"

Another Tennessee visitor said jokingly: "When an Illinois farmer dies and goes to heaven, the first question St. Peter must ask him at the Golden Gate is 'Were you a Farm Bureau member?' "

Entering eastern Illinois after a two-day visit to the Indiana Farm Bureau, the 300 Tennesseans in eight separate bus tours, swept across central Illinois, then through the northern part of the state before meeting at the Illinois Agricultural Association offices in Chicago.

Each bus load visited three or four county Farm Bureaus on the way. At each county the visiting group was given an intensive explanation of the financial, organizational, and operational setup of the county Farm Bureau.

This included talks by the farm adviser, assistant farm adviser, home adviser, organization director, general agent, service company manager, and other employees such as locker manager, etc.

The Tennesseans were particularly interested in the IAA insurance companies because they were planning to set up their own automobile insurance company when they returned home.

Rolling past ripening oatfields and corn about chest high the Southerners repeatedly expressed wonder at the fertile flat lands which produced such bountiful crops. "A land of milk and honey," one man termed Illinois. Several asked why so many Illinois farm homes and buildings were in such poor condition in such a prosperous-looking land.

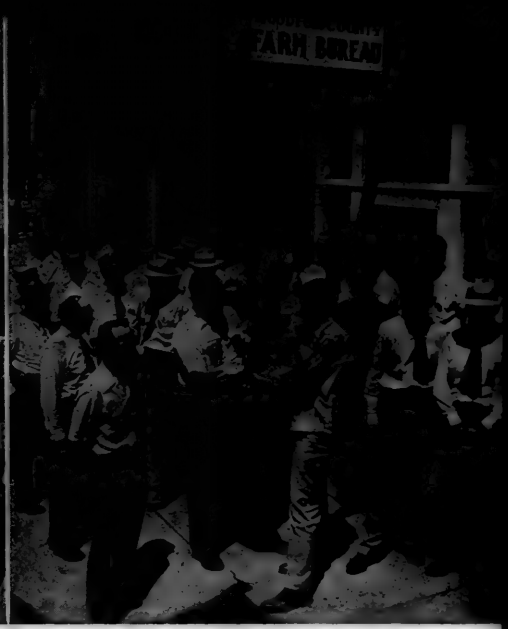
The tour ended in Chicago where the visitors inspected the IAA's 12-story office building.

A dinner in honor of the visitors was given by the IAA at the Stevens building in Chicago. President Charles B. Shuman of the IAA presided. During the after dinner session IAA division heads and company managers explained their organization programs.

Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation President Tom Hitch expressed the appreciation of his organization for the hospitality extended by the Illinois Agricultural Association. "It is a wonderful spirit of cooperation and fraternization," Hitch said, "when you Illinois farmers do your best to help us in this inspection trip through your state. It shows what farmers will do to help other farmers regardless of where they live."

In charge of the Illinois end of the Tennessee visit was Roy Johnson, IAA director of special services. Eight IAA staff men acted as guides on the buses during the tours.

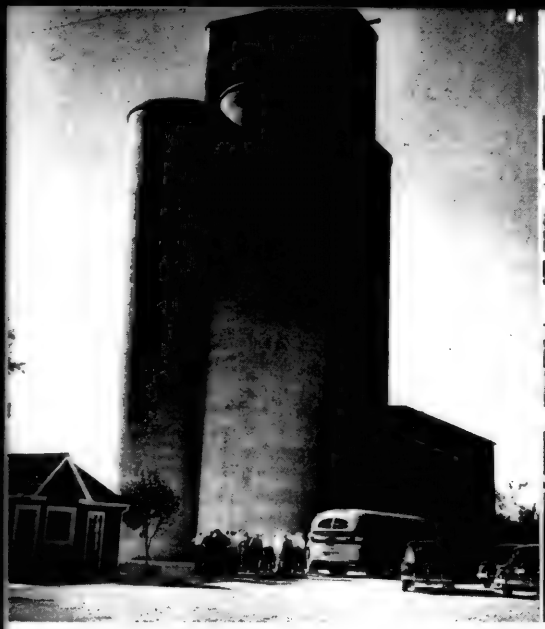
Counties visited included: Edgar, Douglas, Grundy; Champaign, Ford, Will; Macon, DeWitt, LaSalle; Vermilion, Iroquois, Kankakee; Piatt, Livingston, DeKalb; McLean, Kane; Woodford, Marshall-Putnam, Kendall; Peoria, Bureau, Lee.



D. TO ILLINOIS

"YOU'D HAVE TO BE CRAZY NOT TO BELONG TO FARM BUREAU IN ILLINOIS," VISITOR SAYS

1. From the side of their 19-ton bus the Tennessee Farm Bureau visitors look over Illinois' 160,000 bushel elevator at Hennepin; 2. Lester Leigh (left), Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau president, answers questions from Tennesseans; 3. Looking over the service company warehouses at Henry; 4. Woodford President O.C. Tanton welcomes group at Eureka; 5. Woodford Farm Adviser T. H. Brock shows Southerners soils testing laboratory; 6. Ready to move on to the next Farm Bureau; 7. Tennessee Vice President Fonner Heathcock and President Tom Hitch (left) thank IAA President Charles B. Shuman and Vice President F. E. Morris (right) for Illinois' hospitality; 8. Tennesseans examine meat in locker company chill room at Yorkville; 9. Looking over Kendall county service company facilities; and 10. The visitors say goodbye before shoving off for the IAA offices in Chicago.



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By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

HENNEPIN ELEVATOR IS READY FOR BUSINESS

160,000 BUSHEL CAPACITY STRUCTURE IS PRIDE OF PRAIRIE GRAIN COMPANY

THE ILLINOIS Agricultural Association's terminal grain marketing program took a long stride nearer its goal recently with the completion of the 160,000 bushel elevator at Hennepin. The new elevator started taking grain in July.

The Hennepin elevator is one of three river houses planned by the Prairie Grain Company, a nine-county Farm Bureau grain marketing organization affiliated with the IAA's Illinois Grain Terminals Inc. A second elevator is now under construction at Lacon, and a third is to be built in the Ottawa area whenever a suitable site is obtained.

Dedication of the elevator recently marked the first annual meeting of the Prairie Grain Company at which county Farm Bureau and IAA leaders urged support for this farmer-owned and controlled enterprise.

Carl O. Johnson, Marshall-Putnam, secretary-treasurer of Prairie Grain Company and chairman of the building committee, estimated that the elevator, including land and river dredging would cost close to $200,000. It will be able to load and unload 9,000 bushels of grain per hour.

Tracing the history of Prairie Grain, Johnson said the organization held its first meeting three years ago in Ottawa to consider requests by farmers and cooperative elevators for an arrangement to provide for the shipment of grain by river barge. Other meetings followed and it was decided to incorporate with the following nine counties as the territory to be served by Prairie Grain: Lee, La Salle, Henry, Marshall-Putnam, Bureau, Stark, Peoria, and Woodford.

This is the new grain elevator at Hennepin.

Other counties along the Illinois and Mississipppi rivers are or will be served by their own respective organizations also affiliated with Illinois Grain Terminals. The IAA parent organization is promoting the construction of these elevators along the rivers between Chicago and St. Louis. Large terminal elevators will be built in both these cities for the terminal marketing of the grain collected in the river elevators such as the one at Hennepin.

President H. T. Marshall, La Salle, said the elevator was located at Hennepin because of its strategic bridgehead position and because most interest was shown there. In the area served by Prairie Grain, the 10-year average shows that farmers market 53 million bushels of cash grain a year.

Speaking at the dedication of the elevator, IAA Director Russell V. McKee, Marshall-Putnam, said: "This elevator is a step in farm progress. It is an indication that our organizations are growing up. We may not enjoy all the fruits of our work, but we can help those who follow. We are building for the next generation."

Principal Speaker George E. Metzger, IAA secretary of organization and information, complimented Prairie Grain leaders for their hard work and devotion to the cause of farmer-owned terminal grain operations.

"I question the value of this fine structure," Metzger said referring to the elevator, "unless it can raise the standard of living back on the farms around here. That is the objective of organized agriculture. That must be the objective of the elevator. It can be done with your support."

L. L. Colvis, IAA secretary of marketing, told the assembled crowd: "A grain elevator takes more than sand, gravel, cement, and steel; it requires courage, imagination, and determination. It is with courage, imagination, and determination that Illinois farmers are planning to go further along the road of grain and other commodity marketing."

George H. Iftner, acting director of Illinois Grain Terminals Inc. said: "The statewide program will soon go into gear. Then will come the test. We can move far out ahead with the support of 80 to 90 per cent of the farmers. We're in the grain business. Let's stay in it."

Members of the Prairie Grain Company board of directors who served during the past year are left to right, front row: Wesley J. Attig, Lee county; H. S. Lampe, Woodford; Albert Hayes, vice president, Peoria; E. R. Kuntz, Peoria; C. E. Studley, Bureau; H. E. Myers, Henry; and R. H. Jackson, Stark. On platform are Carl O. Johnson, secretary-treasurer, Marshall-Putnam; and H. T. Marshall, president, La Salle. Attig retired and was replaced by Glen Pfouts, Lee. All others were reelected for the ensuing year.

Picture at left shows the cypress gardens at Winter Haven, Fla. At right are glass-bottomed boats at Silver Springs, Ocala, Fla. These places will be visited on the southern trip sponsored by the IAA.

Farmers Sign Up for CONVENTION TRIPS

Roy P. Johnson — **RESERVATION REQUEST**
Illinois Agricultural Association
43 E. Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Here's my request for reservations on the IAA special train. Please make train reservations for the following number of persons: ..... These train reservations are for the following route: (Check route desired) (a) Eastern trip on Pennsylvania Railroad ..... (b) Southern trip on Illinois Central Railroad .....

I want my reservation for the following type of Pullman car: (Check type desired) (a) Intermediate Pullman car: ..... (b) Standard Pullman car: ..... (Standard Pullman cars are newer and more expensive but both types of cars provide the same travel comforts).

I wish the following type of berth:

(a) Lower for one .....
(b) Upper for one .....
(c) Lower for two .....
(d) Compartment for two .....
(e) Compartment for three .....
(f) Drawing room for two .....
(g) Drawing room for three .....
(h) Drawing room for four .....
(i) Coach seat .....

I also wish to reserve hotel reservations while at Atlantic City for the following number of persons: ..... Following are the names and addresses of members of my party:

Name: ..... Address: .....
Name: ..... Address: .....
Name: ..... Address: .....

.....
(my name)

.....
(my address)

"JUST what we've been waiting for—a vacation trip to the convention." This is the message we've been receiving from folks who sent in their requests for a berth on the IAA caravan trains the day they read the good news in last month's RECORD.

As you know, two special trains will carry Illinois Farm Bureau members to the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation which will be held in December in Atlantic City.

The first request for the southern train trip came to the IAA office from Mr. and Mrs. Mark Williams of Dixon, Lee county, and for the eastern trip from Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Gomel and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kepp of Annawan, Henry county.

More than 70 requests were sent in during the first week. So if you want to go east this fall, make your reservations early by completing and sending in the reservation request on this page.

Any questions you have relating to the trip and convention, including train ticket and hotel reservations during the AFBF annual meeting, should be addressed to Roy Johnson, Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 E. Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

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ELEVATOR
IS READY FOR BUSINESS

160,000 BUSHEL CAPACITY STRUCTURE IS PRIDE OF PRAIRIE GRAIN COMPANY

THE ILLINOIS Agricultural Association's terminal grain marketing program took a long stride nearer its goal recently with the completion of the 160,000 bushel elevator at Hennepin. The new elevator started taking grain in July.

The Hennepin elevator is one of three river houses planned by the Prairie Grain Company, a nine-county Farm Bureau grain marketing organization affiliated with the IAA's Illinois Grain Terminals Inc. A second elevator is now under construction at Lacon, and a third is to be built in the Ottawa area whenever a suitable site is obtained.

Dedication of the elevator recently marked the first annual meeting of the Prairie Grain Company at which county Farm Bureau and IAA leaders urged support for this farmer-owned and controlled enterprise.

Carl O. Johnson, Marshall-Putnam, secretary-treasurer of Prairie Grain Company and chairman of the building committee, estimated that the elevator, including land and river dredging would cost close to $200,000. It will be able to load and unload 9,000 bushels of grain per hour.

Tracing the history of Prairie Grain, Johnson said the organization held its first meeting three years ago in Ottawa to consider requests by farmers and cooperative elevators for an arrangement to provide for the shipment of grain by river barge. Other meetings followed and it was decided to incorporate with the following nine counties as the territory to be served by Prairie Grain: Lee, La Salle, Henry, Marshall-Putnam, Bureau, Stark, Peoria, and Woodford.

This is the new grain elevator at Hennepin.

Other counties along the Illinois and Mississipppi rivers are or will be served by their own respective organizations also affiliated with Illinois Grain Terminals. The IAA parent organization is promoting the construction of these elevators along the rivers between Chicago and St. Louis. Large terminal elevators will be built in both these cities for the terminal marketing of the grain collected in the river elevators such as the one at Hennepin.

President H. T. Marshall, La Salle, said the elevator was located at Hennepin because of its strategic bridgehead position and because most interest was shown there. In the area served by Prairie Grain, the 10-year average shows that farmers market 53 million bushels of cash grain a year.

Speaking at the dedication of the elevator, IAA Director Russell V. McKee, Marshall-Putnam, said: "This elevator is a step in farm progress. It is an indication that our organizations are growing up. We may not enjoy all the fruits of our work, but we can help those who follow. We are building for the next generation."

Principal Speaker George E. Metzger, IAA secretary of organization and information, complimented Prairie Grain leaders for their hard work and devotion to the cause of farmer-owned terminal grain operations.

"I question the value of this fine structure," Metzger said referring to the elevator, "unless it can raise the standard of living back on the farms around here. That is the objective of organized agriculture. That must be the objective of the elevator. It can be done with your support."

L. L. Colvis, IAA secretary of marketing, told the assembled crowd: "A grain elevator takes more than sand, gravel, cement, and steel; it requires courage, imagination, and determination. It is with courage, imagination, and determination that Illinois farmers are planning to go further along the road of grain and other commodity marketing."

George H. Iftner, acting director of Illinois Grain Terminals Inc. said: "The statewide program will soon go into gear. Then will come the test. We can move far out ahead with the support of 80 to 90 per cent of the farmers. We're in the grain business. Let's stay in it."

Members of the Prairie Grain Company board of directors who served during the past year are left to right, front row: Wesley J. Attig, Lee county; H. S. Lampe, Woodford; Albert Hayes, vice president, Peoria; E. R. Kuntz, Peoria; C. E. Studley, Bureau; H. E. Myers, Henry; and R. H. Jackson, Stark. On platform are Carl O. Johnson, secretary-treasurer, Marshall-Putnam; and H. T. Marshall, president, La Salle. Attig retired and was replaced by Glen Pfouts, Lee. All others were reelected for the ensuing year.

Picture at left shows the cypress gardens at Winter Haven, Fla. At right are glass-bottomed boats at Silver Springs, Ocala, Fla. These places will be visited on the southern trip sponsored by the IAA.

Farmers Sign Up for CONVENTION TRIPS

Roy P. Johnson
Illinois Agricultural Association
43 E. Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

RESERVATION REQUEST

Dear Sir:

Here's my request for reservations on the IAA special train. Please make train reservations for the following number of persons: ..... These train reservations are for the following route: (Check route desired) (a) Eastern trip on Pennsylvania Railroad ..... (b) Southern trip on Illinois Central Railroad .....

I want my reservation for the following type of Pullman car: (Check type desired) (a) Intermediate Pullman car: ..... (b) Standard Pullman car: ..... (Standard Pullman cars are newer and more expensive but both types of cars provide the same travel comforts).

I wish the following type of berth:

(a) Lower for one .....
(b) Upper for one .....
(c) Lower for two .....
(d) Compartment for two .....
(e) Compartment for three .....
(f) Drawing room for two .....
(g) Drawing room for three .....
(h) Drawing room for four .....
(i) Coach seat .....

I also wish to reserve hotel reservations while at Atlantic City for the following number of persons: ..... Following are the names and addresses of members of my party:

Name: ..... Address: .....
Name: ..... Address: .....
Name: ..... Address: .....

.....
(my name)

.....
(my address)

"JUST what we've been waiting for—a vacation trip to the convention." This is the message we've been receiving from folks who sent in their requests for a berth on the IAA caravan trains the day they read the good news in last month's RECORD.

As you know, two special trains will carry Illinois Farm Bureau members to the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation which will be held in December in Atlantic City.

The first request for the southern train trip came to the IAA office from Mr. and Mrs. Mark Williams of Dixon, Lee county, and for the eastern trip from Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Gomel and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kepp of Annawan, Henry county.

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See You At the Festival!

THIS is the month of the ninth annual Illinois Farm Sports Festival. Aug. 26-27 are the dates. So now is the time to make your final plans to attend this great rural music and sports pageant.

On hand to greet and entertain you on the campus of the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana during the thrill packed two-day event will be a galaxy of popular radio stars, orchestras for the big swing and barn dance jamborees, the Illinois Rural Chorus with 300 mixed voices, plus 4,500 rural athletes competing in softball, track, trap shooting, bowling and more than 50 music, dance, and sports events.

It will be bigger and better than ever this year. Many softball, bowling, and folk festival events have grown so large that district elimination contests have been necessary. These district winners, already selected to represent their counties, will make competition tougher than ever.

An old favorite in radio entertainment —the WLS Dinner Bell hour—will be back again to broadcast from festival headquarters Thursday and Friday noon. It will include interviews with persons taking part in sports and folk festival events. Radio talent from the National Barn Dance will appear also during the general evening and afternoon programs.

The Illinois State Rural Chorus, under the direction of R. G. Haley, will provide one of the big entertainment thrills of the festival. Composed of 300 voices drawn from county choruses, this group will travel to the festival from the Illinois State Fair and will then go by special train to Canada on a singing tour.

The festival will start on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock when the softball and other teams pair off for two days of grueling elimination contests.

The sport with the greatest number of teams entered is again softball, a game that has skyrocketed in popularity throughout rural Illinois in recent years. At the referee's command to "play ball" 150 or more softball teams will start blazing away on University diamonds.

Softball will be played by groups of all ages—from 4-H'ers to men over 35—and the hotly contested games will draw big crowds.

Roy Johnson, secretary of the festival and IAA director of special services, estimates that at least 600 Farm Bureau softball teams have been entered in leagues this summer. Of this number, 217 survived for the district contests and approximately 150 won the right to go to the state festival for a try at a state championship.

Bowling, also caught in a tidal wave of popularity among farm men and women, will be heavily represented at the festival. More that 300 survivors from district meetings will compete for state crowns. The district bowling contests were held throughout Illinois early this summer in May and June and attracted an estimated 1,200 keglers.

The colorful trap and skeet shoot which last year drew more than 3,000 fans and followers at the state festival was held early this year on Aug. 6 to avoid a conflicting date with the All-American Trap Shoot. Many Illinois farmers who enter the shoot at the Sports Festival have won recognition nationally as marksmen. Jim Holderman, chairman of the festival trap shoot and Farm Bureau president in Grundy county, is a former winner of the All-American Trap Shoot.

Survivors of district folk contests will also be on hand at the state festival to defend their skills. They represent the best of rural talent from the 61 counties that entered music, drama, and dance events in 12 district meetings at Libertyville, Mendota, Effingham, Galesburg, Champaign, Oregon, Yorkville, Carlinville, Eureka, Elgin, Carbondale, and Woodstock.

Other events at the state meeting will include: archery, golf, baseball, softball, bowling, checkers, hog calling, horseshoes, swimming, track, clock golf, knot tying, shuffleboard, barber shop quartet singing, novelty bands, and folk and square dancing.

On Thursday evening there will be a "three-ring" circus of music, dancing, and entertainment. A square dance jamboree will be held on the third floor of Huff gym for those who like the old time dances and a swing dance on the main floor of Huff gym for those who like modern dancing. For those who would rather look on, a general program, drawing on the music and dance talent from the folk festival, will be held at the university auditorium.

The climax of the two-day event will be the staging of several final contests, such as woodchopping and hog-calling, at the Stadium Friday afternoon, the awarding of ribbons and trophies to winners, the parade of sport and festival stars, and the selection of a Sports Festival queen.

At this Friday afternoon program, a championship trophy will be awarded the winning county. A second will also be awarded the county highest in sports events and a third trophy to the county highest in folk events.

In addition to these awards, the county with the greatest number of points in each of the 16 districts will be given a district championship trophy.

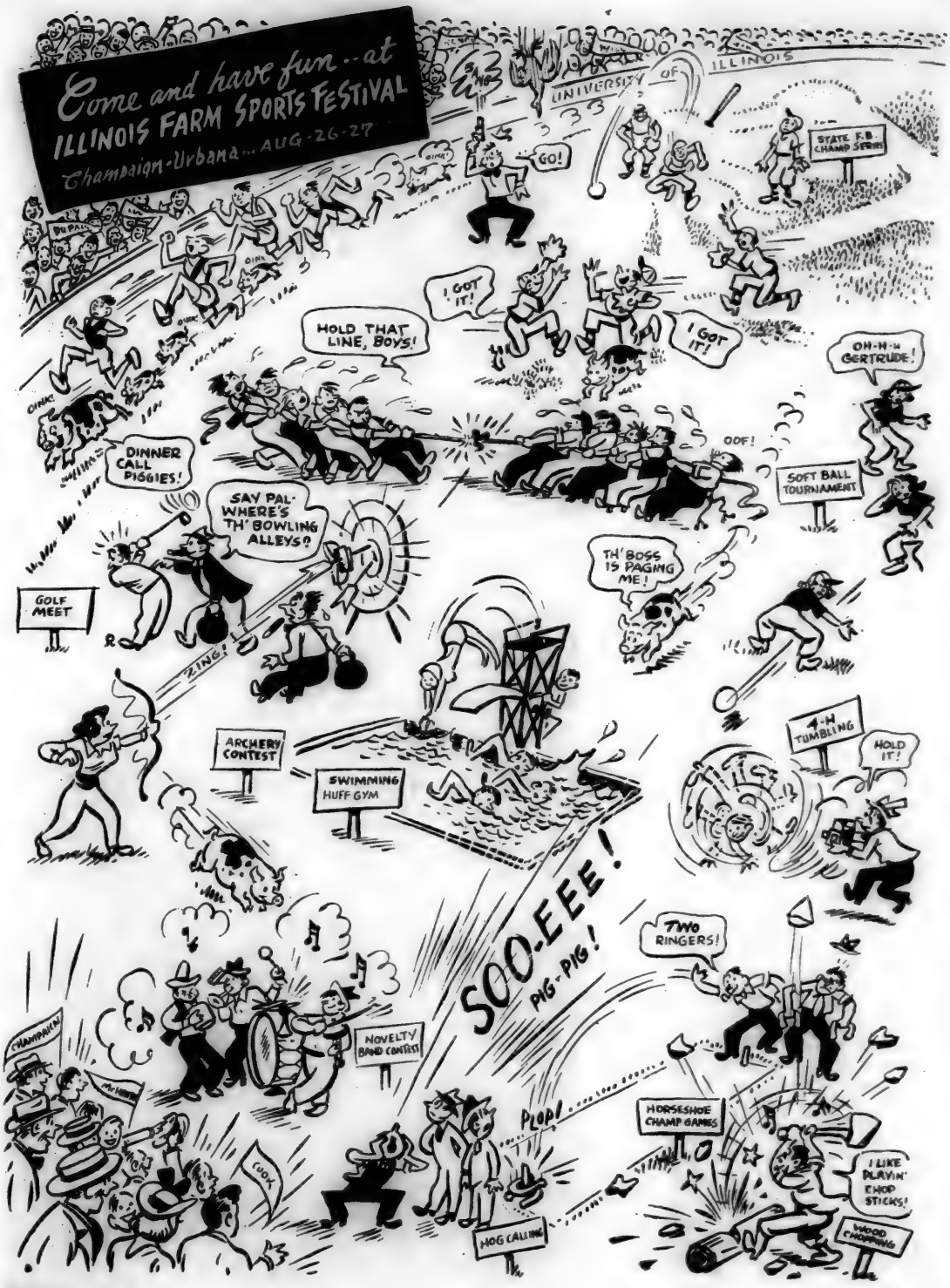
No Break in Price Level Expected in Twelve Months

Farmers need not worry about a break in the general price level during the next 12 months.

There may be some changes and adjustments in individual prices, but the general level should remain high. This analysis is based upon a report made by L. J. Norton, agricultural economist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Norton gives three major reasons for expecting general farm prices to remain high. First, there's a huge volume of construction and capital investment. Second, this country probably will continue to export more than it imports. And, third, there is no real move to reduce federal spending—but taxes have been reduced.

If there is a good corn crop this year, corn prices may move down the scale because of the reduction in livestock numbers. Increased exports of corn and other feed grains, however, may help to offset this reduction in price.


Come and have fun ... at
ILLINOIS FARM SPORTS FESTIVAL
Champaign-Urbana ... AUG. 26-27
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
STATE F.B. CHAMP SERIES
GO!
DU PAGE
OINK!
I GOT IT!
I GOT IT!
HOLD THAT LINE, BOYS!
OH-H-H GERTRUDE!
DINNER CALL PIGGIES!
OOF!
SOFT BALL TOURNAMENT
SAY PAL- WHERE'S TH' BOWLING ALLEYS?
TH' BOSS IS PAGING ME!
GOLF MEET
ZING!
ARCHERY CONTEST
SWIMMING HUFF GYM
4-H TUMBLING
HOLD IT!
SOO-EEE!
PIG-PIG!
TWO RINGERS!
CHAMPAIGN
NOVELTY BAND CONTEST
PLOP!
HORSESHOE CHAMP GAMES
I LIKE PLAYIN' HOOP STICKS!
HOG CALLING
WOOD CHOPPING
COOK

DO YOU LIVE ON A FREEWAY?

By CHARLES S. MAYFIELD, Director
IAA Department of Road Improvement

DO YOU live near a freeway or does your farm adjoin a freeway? Freeways, or limited access roads, are the latest development in Illinois high-speed highways. Route No. 66, which runs from Chicago through Springfield to St. Louis, is perhaps the best known in the state. Farmers should know some of the facts about this type of road.

The Freeway Act authorizing these roads was passed by the Illinois legislature in 1943. During this period of the war, the federal government urged the states to pass legislation authorizing limited access highways. These highways or freeways speeded the transportation of war supplies. At the time the Illinois law was passed, the Illinois Agricultural Association wrote several protective measures for farmers and land owners into the act.

Any law of this kind allowing for a new road naturally affects many farmers because right-of-way has to be acquired. However, in the case of freeways, not only has it been necessary to take farm lands for right-of-way, but also the farmer's access to the road is prescribed by law.

The main provisions of the act follow:

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2. **Establishment of Freeways.** The Department of Public Works and Buildings, the county board of any county, or the corporate authorities of any city, village or incorporated town may be the freeway "authority". When the safety and convenience of highway traffic will be promoted in the public interest, the freeway authority has the power to make a freeway of any highway under its jurisdiction.

3. **Access by Abutting Owners.** When an existing highway has been made a freeway, no owner or person having an interest in abutting land, that is, land bordering on the road, may construct a new means of access to the highway except upon written consent of the authority governing the freeway. The freeway authority has full power to deny or to specify and enforce the terms and conditions under which new means of access may be given. The freeway authority is also authorized to acquire private property and property rights in connection with these highways.

4. **Acquisition of Land.** When a proposed highway is designated as a freeway, the freeway authority has the right to purchase or condemn all property rights necessary for the construction and maintenance of the highway. This includes any rights or easements of access and crossing vested in the property not taken as part of the highway, but which is abutting.

5. **Severing of Tract.** Whenever property held under one ownership is cut across by a freeway, the freeway authority may grant a limited or restricted easement permitting crossing of the freeway at a designated location, under specific terms and conditions, to be used only to cross the road from one tract to the other. If the owner of these two tracts should sell one of them, the freeway authority may revoke the right to cross.

6. **Local Service Drives.** When traffic conditions justify, the freeway authority may construct drives adjacent to the highway or designate existing streets or

(*Please turn to page* 22)

Front Cover

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This bridge was built in 1863 at a total cost of $3,148.57. The supporting timbers are heavy oak beams. It is said that the roofs were built over the bridges in the old days to protect the flooring and supporting timbers from the weather.

In 1938, the Bureau County Historical Society placed a bronze plaque on the bridge which says in part: "For three-quarters of a century this bridge, defying storms and floods, has carried the traveler across Bureau Creek. It well represents the unyielding character of those who erected it. In tribute to the building committee and to the other citizens of Bureau county who, with foresight and faith planned and builded well, this memorial tablet is today dedicated."

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Five years ago he started work on a new vaccine. Dr. Huddleson calls it "M" vaccine. It is produced from a mucoid growth phase of the brucellosis germ.

It is this vaccine that may control brucellosis in cattle which alone costs Illinois farmers about $8 million annually.

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Use of vaccine M at present is limited mainly to dairy herds in the state of Michigan and is considered only in the experimental stage. Several states are conducting their own experiments with M vaccine in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Ohio under permit of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

The vaccine now in general use for the prevention of brucellosis in cattle is called "Strain 19." The search for a better vaccine has continued because Strain 19 has several objectionable features. Criticisms made are: 1. An animal vaccinated against brucellosis gives a positive reaction in its blood test which is the same as though it had the disease; 2. It does not give lifetime immunity; 3. It can cause the disease (undulant fever) in man; and 4. Some farmers and veterinarians suspect that the vaccine itself can cause the disease in the animal vaccinated.

The first objection is overcome by the fact that an animal vaccinated with M vaccine does not give a positive or diseased blood test reaction after 90 days or less as a result of the vaccination.

The other objections to Strain 19 vaccine listed above have not been raised against M vaccine as a result of experiments to date.

M vaccine is now being used in more than 1,800 herds in Michigan under the direction of the state veterinarian, Dr. C. F. Clark. In 1947, 5,399 animals were vaccinated with M vaccine in Michigan, according to Dr. Clark. During the first six months of 1948 more than 20,000 animals were vaccinated. About half that many were vaccinated with Strain 19 in the first six months of 1948.

Dr. Huddleson made it clear that M vaccine, like other vaccines, is a preventive and has little if any curative value once the disease has taken hold.

Use of the M vaccine during the past three years on cattle in private herds has limited the spread of the disease to four per cent of the susceptible animals.

The great value of the new vaccine is seen in the possibility of preventing the spread of the disease in animals of recently infected herds. By doing so, it will become possible to eliminate infected animals, immunize the remainder, and not only have a disease-free herd but one which is highly resistant to brucellosis.

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(*Continued on page 22*)

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

Right: Dr. E. A. Wohlfer (left), University of Illinois extension veterinarian, and Dr. C. D. Van Houweling, Illinois Agricultural Association veterinarian (right) look over the records of Dr. E. F. Sterner (center), Ionia, Mich., veterinarian who has had considerable experience with the new "M" vaccine for bovine brucellosis. Left: G. E. Peterson (standing, left) and his family are shown with Dr. Sterner. Peterson, an Ionia dairyman who came from Livingston county, Illinois, is sold on the benefits of M vaccine which has been administered under the direction of Dr. Sterner. The children (left to right), are: Jim, Karen, Lois (standing), and Jerry.

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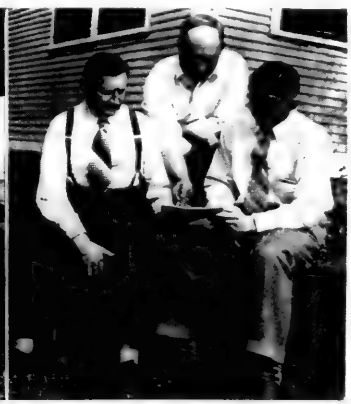

Right: Dr. E. A. Wohlfer (left), University of Illinois extension veterinarian, and Dr. C. D. Van Houweling, Illinois Agricultural Association veterinarian (right) look over the records of Dr. E. F. Sterner (center), Ionia, Mich., veterinarian who has had considerable experience with the new "M" vaccine for bovine brucellosis. Left: G. E. Peterson (standing, left) and his family are shown with Dr. Sterner. Peterson, an Ionia dairyman who came from Livingston county, Illinois, is sold on the benefits of M vaccine which has been administered under the direction of Dr. Sterner. The children (left to right), are: Jim, Karen, Lois (standing), and Jerry.

Top left. Crowds at Olney Dairy Day see fine Piper-owned Jersey bull, right, on parade.

DAIRY DAY AT OLNEY

By LEW REISNER

Field Editor, IAA RECORD

THE girls in southeastern Illinois are winsome and beautiful—prettiest in the state—because they drink lots of rich, wholesome milk produced by excellent southern Illinois dairy cows. If you think otherwise, you'll get an argument from the folks who saw proof during Dairy Day held recently at Olney, county seat of Richland.

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Dairy Day in Olney was one of many similar celebrations throughout the nation commemorating June as dairy month. It was sponsored by the Prairie Farms Creamery at Olney with the help of the local Chamber of Commerce. The queen, Marilyn Lee Morgan, Lawrenceville, became eligible to enter one of three district contests where a contestant will be picked for dairy queen of the Illinois State Fair.

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MAJOR PARTIES STATE THEIR

'48 FARM PLATFORMS

Democratic . . . .

. . . "We pledge our efforts to maintain continued farm prosperity, improvement of the standard of living and the working condition of the farmer, and to preserve the family size farm.

"Specifically, we favor a permanent system of flexible price supports for agricultural products, to maintain farm income on a parity with farm operating costs; an intensified soil conservation program; an extended crop insurance program; improvement of methods of distributing agricultural products; development and maintenance of stable export markets; adequate financing for the school lunch program; the use of agricultural surpluses to improve the diet of low income families in case of need; continued expansion of the rural electrification program; strengthening of all agricultural credit programs; intensified research to improve agricultural practices, and to find new uses for farm products.

"We strongly urge the continuance of maximum farmer participation in all these programs. We favor the repeal of the discriminatory taxes on the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine.

"We will encourage farm co-operatives and oppose any revision of federal law designed to curtail their most effective functioning as a means of achieving economy, stability and security for American agriculture. . ."

Republican . . . .

. . . "The soil as our basic natural resource must be conserved with increased effectiveness; and farm prices should be supported on a just basis . . .

"There must be a long term program in the interest of agriculture and the consumer which should include: an accelerated program of sounder soil conservation; effective protection of reasonable market prices thru flexible support prices, commodity loans, marketing agreements, together with such other means as may be necessary, and the development of sound farm credit; encouragement of family-size farms; intensified research to discover new crops, new uses for existing crops, and control of hoof and mouth and other animal diseases and crop pests; support of the principle of bona fide farmer-owned and farmer-operated co-operatives, and sound rural electrification.

"We favor progressive development of the nation's water resources for navigation, flood control and power, with immediate action in critical areas.

"We favor conservation of all our natural resources and believe that conservation and stockpiling of strategic and critical raw materials is indispensable to the security of the United States . . ."

Grundy Youth Wins Chicago Lamb Show

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His 90 pound lamb was later sold at auction for $1.75 per pound, establishing a new record price for lambs at the Chicago Show. A total of 53 exhibitors from 4-H and Vocational Agricultural clubs of Illinois and Indiana exhibited 321 lambs at the show.

The top three winners out of each of the classes were sold at auction in the afternoon. The 57 head sold weighed an average of 79 pounds and yielded an average price of 41½c per pound. This tops last year's average of 38½c and is an all time record in the 10-year-history of this event.

Lambs which did not place in the first three spots sold on the open market for a reported average of 32c a pound or 3 cents over the extreme top of the day's open market price for lambs in Chicago.

The first prize pens of three lambs and five lambs were shown by Laurence McLachlan, of Earlville, LaSalle county, Ill.

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Pure Milk Ass'n Redeeming 1941 Plant Certificates

Pure Milk Association, large Chicago area dairy co-op, is redeeming its 1941 plant certificates totaling $41,000. Issued in $5, $10, $15, and $20 denominations, these certificates were issued in 1941 to aid in a plant expansion program.

Members and former members should mail the Certificates of Investments, series 1941, to the office of Pure Milk Association, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

Think Before You Sell Your Sows

If you're planning to get rid of your old brood sows—maybe you'd better reconsider. With fewer hogs and more corn in prospect for next winter, Illinois hog producers will be in a more favorable position to make a profit than they have been during the past year.

L. F. Stice, extension economist in marketing with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that markets and weather have united to make the possibility of fewer hogs and more corn a good probability.

He suggests this four-point program for Illinois hog producers: keep your brood sows; delay the time of marketing for late spring pigs and those farrowed this summer by keeping them on legume pasture and feeding a minimum amount of grain until new corn is available; take good care of sows bred for fall pigs—and raise a maximum number of pigs per litter; plan to maintain or increase moderately the number of sows to farrow 1949 spring pigs.

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School Bus Standards MUST BE KEPT HIGH

By JOHN K. COX, Director
IAA Rural School Relations

WITHOUT doubt Illinois standards for pupil bus transportation are very high, and rightly so. One result of these high standards is that there has been only one fatality in Illinois from 1940 to 1948 while transporting pupils to and from school. Figures are not readily available on the number of casualties among children walking along country roads or for the many students who ride to school in private cars.

Illinois transportation costs per pupil were close to $50 during the 1946-1947 term and higher this year.

The Ohio state average per capita cost for transportation for the 1946-47 school year was $24 per pupil. The average operation cost per bus mile was 18 cents. This was based on 6,000 school buses transporting 314,341 pupils. The buses traveled a distance of approximately 240,000 miles per day. Two-thirds of the buses are owned by boards of education and there is very little objection to transporting grade and high school pupils in the same bus, says the supervisor of transportation for the Ohio State Department of Education.

Indiana reports a per capita cost for pupil transportation for 1946-1947 of $33.13. Their buses are usually owned by the operator. However, some of the school corporations do own the buses; some, the bodies only. The fact that, in general, the districts do not own the buses in Indiana may account for part of the difference in per capita costs as compared to Ohio.

They said no objections had been received by the state office to transporting grade and high school pupils together and added that although the state recommended a maximum of 45 minutes on the bus, there were no limits on the length of time a person might remain on the bus.

Also they added the significant statement, "Some of our corporations are too small to operate economically at present. The movement is still on to consolidate whenever it may prove educationally and economically sound."

The main reason Illinois' per capita transportation costs have been so high is that heretofore we have hauled mainly high school students or in some cases have had dual transportation systems. Under the increasingly popular 12-grade unit, by hauling grade and high school pupils together, we should be able to cut our per capita transportation costs to $35 and perhaps to $30. If so, with the state paying $20 per pupil, the local district would be obligated for only $10 to $15 per pupil per year for transportation costs.

Since grade school pupils will not be transported as far as the high school

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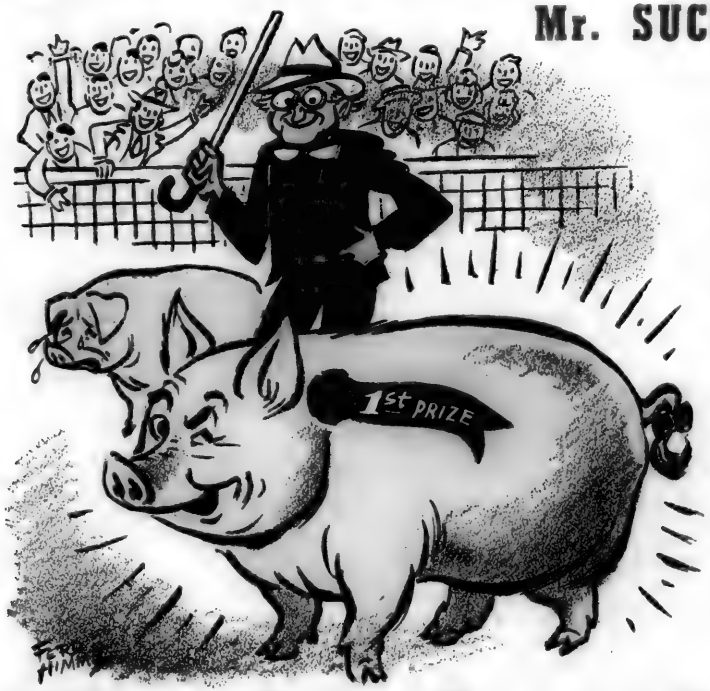

Mr. SUCCESSFUL HOG...

For a prize hog at the fair or for the market, nothing succeeds as well as a routine of good feed, sanitation, and early vaccination with Farm Bureau Serum.

No hog can go far wrong with this recipe at today's good prices.

Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Assoc.

Last Chance

MOTOR OIL SALE

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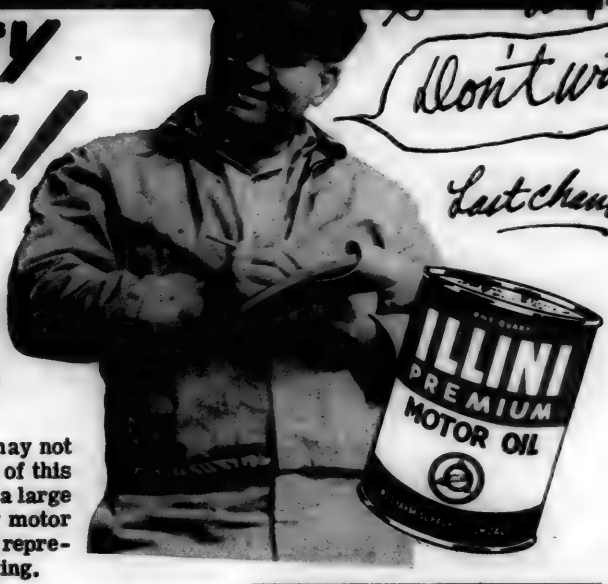


Don't wait

Last chance

What a buy!

Production costs in the oil industry are increasing. Some retail prices have already been raised to offset these higher costs. You can still order Illini or Penn Bond motor oil at no increase in price!

Hurry-

This is for Sure!

Present prices may not last--avail yourself of this opportunity to purchase a large quantity of top quality motor oil at prices that today represent a substantial saving.

ILLINI PREMIUM MOTOR OIL

Illini Premium Motor Oil is our most popular oil. It makes up 60% of our total Motor Oil Sales to farmers. Illini is a new motor oil with five outstanding features of superiority: (1) Keeps a clean motor clean longer; (2) Provides a better piston seal; (3) Non-corrosive to bearing metals; (4) Holds resinous varnish formation to minimum; (5) Assured longer life for piston rings and cylinder walls.

PENN BOND MOTOR OIL

A 100% pure Pennsylvania paraffin base motor oil known as a "regular type of oil". It's an old standby preferred by many farmers.

Ask Your Blue Seal Salesman

YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU SERVICE CO. *affiliated with* **ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO**

NEED GREASE?

BLUE SEAL *Specialized* **FARM GREASES**

LUCO LUBE
Super quality gun grease that "stays put".

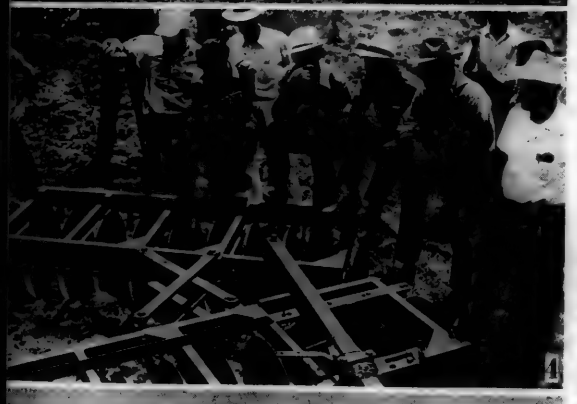
ALUMINATE GUN
Super quality gun grease that resists heat and handles with ease.

GRAPH SEAL GUN
Excellent gun grease containing powdered graphite.

HI-TEMP BEARING
For high speed, high temperature bearings.

WATER PUMP
Provides lubrication and seal in water pumps.

You can order enough for all next year!



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This is done by using a hay roller in combination with a field chopper which cuts and blows the cured hay into self-unloading wagons. The new hay roller—still very expensive—field dries hay twice as fast by cracking the coarser stems. This prevents sap from flowing into the leaves.

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Report Result of State FLY-FREE Campaign

"NO MORE trouble with flies since we've sprayed with DDT" is the report from thousands of farmers who are cooperating in the state-wide campaign to make Illinois fly-free this summer.

"At least six out of every 10 farmers in our county are spraying this year" is the estimate of 40 farm advisers in counties conducting a fly-free campaign.

"Just aren't as many flies around as there used to be," urbanites and farmers alike are saying. Success of the drives is widespread. Town and cities in many communities have sprayed or have made plans to do so.

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A survey on what is happening in the counties has been made by the RECORD. Here are some of the remarks by farm advisers and results of county campaigns.

A. R. Kemp, farm adviser Knox county: "Many report no flies either in barns or on cattle. Galesburg was sprayed with an airplane. Also the city dump. Four or five other towns in the county have done some spraying."

W. H. Brown, Greene county: "All towns and cities conducted good clean up campaigns. Drug stores, filling stations, grocery and hardware stores, elevators, and others, have been selling large quantities of DDT."

F. M. Smith, Clinton county: "Everyone remarks about the lack of flies. The city and country around Clinton seem almost free. Our small cities are spraying garbage cans twice a month, and dumps and behind restaurants and grocery stores more often."

T. W. May, Madison county: "We made a survey and found that at least three-fourths of the farmers in the county are taking part in the state-wide fly control program. A few who sprayed last year haven't had to spray the inside of buildings because of the carry-over effects. However, they expect to spray soon."

G. E. Lampe, Clay county: "Several have said their beef cattle were much more contented since they were sprayed and that their tails were just extra baggage."

E. J. Barnes, Richland county: "One town reports their business houses are not using screens on doors and windows. Watch out for the hucksters peddling DDT, the miracle insecticide, at a terrific price. We have a report of one who sold a pound of DDT and a small house sprayer for more than $7."

L. W. Chalcraft, Menard: "Most farm people have sprayed thoroughly. One restaurant owner in Petersburg leaves his screen doors wide open. Roy Pike, two miles east of Petersburg, says his cattle now lie in the shade without a fly bothering."

W. F. Coolidge, Livingston: "Our service company has handled 10 times as much DDT as last year. Many dairymen report milk production has held up due to the spraying campaign."

M. P. Roske, Carroll: "We put on a demonstration meeting in each township, using a high pressure outfit, in a concentrated effort to get buildings sprayed. I would estimate from 85 to 90 per cent are using DDT on livestock."

W. H. Tammeus, McHenry: "Woodstock sprayed the entire town last year and are going to spray again this year. Two years ago there were six cases of polio and last year none. Mayor Johnson is proud of Woodstock's accomplishments. I can't find a farmer who doesn't spray cows, walls and fences."

Farm Adviser J. B. Turner (left), Fayette county, sent in this picture to help convince the doubtful that the town of Farina was completely sprayed with DDT for fly control. Man operating sprayer is Glen Ernst, who took on the job and charged $60 for the materials and 2½ hours work. Center is George Reitz of the Farina city council, who lined up the routing of the sprayer.

Predict All-Time Record Corn Crop

AN ALL-TIME record corn crop of 3,328,862,000 bushels was predicted in the July estimate by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is 39 per cent greater than last year's crop and two per cent higher than the nation's record 1946 crop.

The USDA also predicted an estimated 1,241,751,000 bushel wheat crop, the second largest in history.

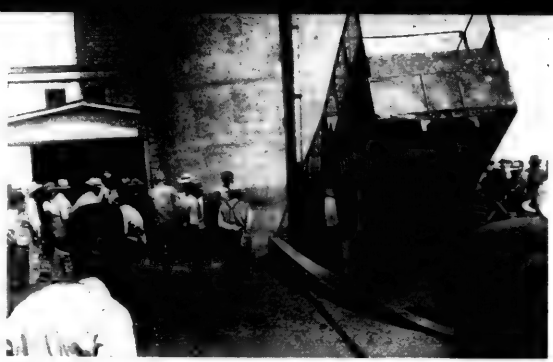
YOU ARE ELIGIBLE FOR FARM HOME CONTEST

Farmers and homemakers in 50 southern Illinois counties are eligible to compete in the 1948 farm and home improvement contest sponsored by the University of Illinois in cooperation with the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

It is open to farm families in all the counties south of and including Adams, Schuyler, Cass, Menard, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland, and Clark.

Entries must be made with county farm or home advisers by July 1. Three winners will be selected in each county at the end of the year. In each case the husband and wife will receive an expense-paid overnight trip to St. Louis.

Progress during the current year will count approximately 60 per cent and previous improvements 40 per cent. Records must be completed by Dec. 31.



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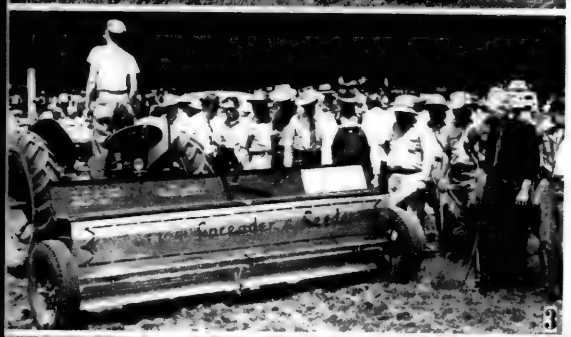

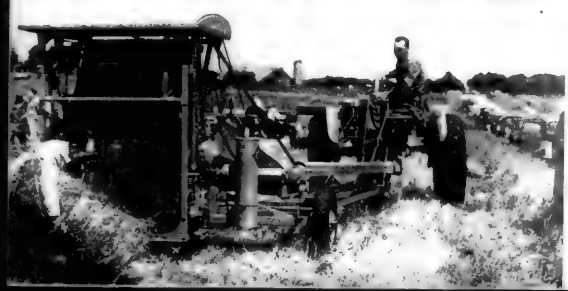

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T. W. May, Madison county: "We made a survey and found that at least three-fourths of the farmers in the county are taking part in the state-wide fly control program. A few who sprayed last year haven't had to spray the inside of buildings because of the carry-over effects. However, they expect to spray soon."

G. E. Lampe, Clay county: "Several have said their beef cattle were much more contented since they were sprayed and that their tails were just extra baggage."

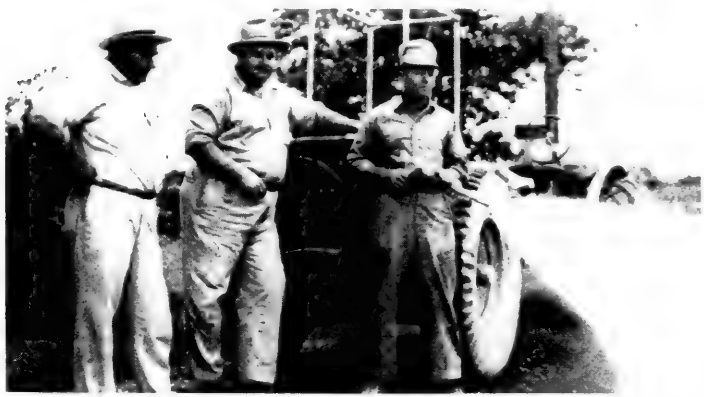
E. J. Barnes, Richland county: "One town reports their business houses are not using screens on doors and windows. Watch out for the hucksters peddling DDT, the miracle insecticide, at a terrific price. We have a report of one who sold a pound of DDT and a small house sprayer for more than $7."

L. W. Chalcraft, Menard: "Most farm people have sprayed thoroughly. One restaurant owner in Petersburg leaves his screen doors wide open. Roy Pike, two miles east of Petersburg, says his cattle now lie in the shade without a fly bothering."

W. F. Coolidge, Livingston: "Our service company has handled 10 times as much DDT as last year. Many dairymen report milk production has held up due to the spraying campaign."

M. P. Roske, Carroll: "We put on a demonstration meeting in each township, using a high pressure outfit, in a concentrated effort to get buildings sprayed. I would estimate from 85 to 90 per cent are using DDT on livestock."

W. H. Tammeus, McHenry: "Woodstock sprayed the entire town last year and are going to spray again this year. Two years ago there were six cases of polio and last year none. Mayor Johnson is proud of Woodstock's accomplishments. I can't find a farmer who doesn't spray cows, walls and fences."



Farm Adviser J. B. Turner (left), Fayette county, sent in this picture to help convince the doubtful that the town of Farina was completely sprayed with DDT for fly control. Man operating sprayer is Glen Ernst, who took on the job and charged $60 for the materials and 2½ hours work. Center is George Reitz of the Farina city council, who lined up the routing of the sprayer.

Predict All-Time Record Corn Crop

AN ALL-TIME record corn crop of 3,328,862,000 bushels was predicted in the July estimate by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is 39 per cent greater than last year's crop and two per cent higher than the nation's record 1946 crop.

The USDA also predicted an estimated 1,241,751,000 bushel wheat crop, the second largest in history.

YOU ARE ELIGIBLE FOR FARM HOME CONTEST

Farmers and homemakers in 50 southern Illinois counties are eligible to compete in the 1948 farm and home improvement contest sponsored by the University of Illinois in cooperation with the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

It is open to farm families in all the counties south of and including Adams, Schuyler, Cass, Menard, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland, and Clark.

Entries must be made with county farm or home advisers by July 1. Three winners will be selected in each county at the end of the year. In each case the husband and wife will receive an expense-paid overnight trip to St. Louis.

Progress during the current year will count approximately 60 per cent and previous improvements 40 per cent. Records must be completed by Dec. 31.

FIGHT FOR LONG RANGE FARM

BILL TOLD AT ST. PAUL MEETING

THE DRAMATIC story of how the Farm Bureau secured passage of a long-range farm program in the closing hours of the 80th Congress highlighted the sessions of the Midwest Farm Bureau Training School late in June at St. Paul.

A farm audience of more than 1000 local, county and state Farm Bureau leaders heard the story first hand from those who directed the fight in Washington.

The men who told of Farm Bureau's part in securing passage of the bill were Allan Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Roger Fleming, director of the AFBF Washington office, who came to the meeting direct from the nation's capitol.

Three other major addresses were given by spokesmen from the Illinois Agricultural Association. President Charles B. Shuman discussed the commodity program of the American Farm Bureau Federation. George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary, spoke on personnel problems in Farm Bureau work. O. D. Brissenden, IAA organization director, talked on the issues in selling Farm Bureau.

Most Washington observers had made up their mind that there would be no long range bill passed during this season, Kline and Fleming said.

But a small senate group, headed by Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont was determined to fight a long range farm program through this session. This group in the senate, according to Fleming, included Senators Thye of Minnesota, Young of North Dakota, Ellender of Louisiana, and Lucas of Illinois.

Fleming related how these men pushed their fight into the closing hours of the 80th Congress. At 4 A.M. Sunday, June 20, the new bill passed both houses. A weary Congress adjourned two hours later.

During their fight for the farm bill the senate group had the solid backing of Farm Bureau forces. Fleming quoted Senator Aiken as saying, "If it hadn't been for support from the American Farm Bureau Federation, we couldn't have put this price support program over."

Senator Aiken said that from start to finish the Farm Bureau carried a major part of the fight for a long-range farm bill, and he expressed his deep appreciation.

Kline expressed his gratitude for the support given by county and state Farm Bureaus. "We needed the help we received from back home," Kline said. "We could not have won without it."

County Farm Bureau leaders in Illinois, many of whom were at the St. Paul conference, supported the bill by contrating their congressmen and senators, urging them to pass the Aiken bill.

The long range bill provides for an extension of present price supports until Dec. 31, 1949, after which time the new permanent program will go into effect.

The permanent program revises parity on a current 10-year moving average basis rather than present parity which is based on the years 1909-14.

For basic crops, supports are placed on a sliding scale, based on supply, ranging from 60 to 90 per cent of parity. When the supply of certain basic farm commodities, including corn and wheat, is normal, the price will be supported at 75 per cent of parity.

But when the supply is above or below normal, the support level will slide up and down accordingly. As an example, when the supply drops to 70 per cent of normal, the support will be 90 per cent of parity. When supply rises to 30 per cent above normal, the support will be 60 per cent of parity.

This means that farmers will receive more nearly the same income whether the crop is large or small.

Left. Varn Vaniman, midwest organization director, during mid-west Farm Bureau training school in St. Paul points to Illinois as the largest state Farm Bureau organization. Illinois organization directors, left to right, are: F. W Tieken, Ford; G. W. Burroughs, Vermilion; G. W. Blanchard, Christian; and Orville Johnston, Montgomery. Right. Clyde Stackhouse, right center, bursts into hearty laugh, joined by wife, right, and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Johnston, left, farmers, all from Henry county, during breakfast at midwest training school.

Tillman To Retire After 29 Years In St. Clair Co.

B. W. TILLMAN, farm adviser in St. Clair county for 29 years, has announced he will retire in September.

Tillman is the only farm adviser to serve St. Clair county. He was hired soon after the Farm Bureau was organized there in June of 1919.

All of the cooperative organizations in St. Clair county were started originally through Tillman's efforts. He is one of Illinois' most valued and respected farm advisers.

For Your School Buses:

, LOWER COSTS

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COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY offers to the school buses that carry farm children the same complete insurance protection that you've carried on your own cars and trucks, at the same substantial saving: Full insurance coverage . . . liability PROTECTION, property damage PROTECTION, and medical PROTECTION in the event of accident.

School buses have always been a FIRST in driving safety. Let's keep them that way by taking every conceivable precaution . . . by keeping them FULLY INSURED through your own company — the Country Mutual Casualty Company.

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By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
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Do You Live On a Freeway?

(*Continued from page* 10)

service drives for access. These drives must be of appropriate design and construction and separated from the freeway by parkways, curbs, or other effective devices. In all cases the freeway authority determines the need, location, and nature of the local service drive.

7. **Elimination of Highway Crossings.** The freeway authority may eliminate a crossing or junction by agreement with the existing county, township, city, or village having jurisdiction over the access road in question. The crossing may be relocated elsewhere for safety and convenience.

8. **Intersections or Crossings.** The freeway authority must give its consent or fix the terms and conditions under which new intersections or crossings are connected to the freeway.

So if you live on property lying along a freeway, be sure you know what your own particular rights are in relation to the road. Besides, if you ever sell your property, the buyer probably will want to know what restrictions the freeway puts on your property rights.

What Is This New Bang's Vaccine?

(*Continued from page* 11)

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School Bus Standards Must Be Kept High

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Coming Soon
Any Day Now!
Any day now, your local Farm Bureau Service Company will be proudly displaying the new
BLUE SEAL
Master
EXTRA LOW PRESSURE TIRE
This is the tire that gives the easy ride - So smooth it's like floating on air!
This completely new design gives maximum riding comfort and long wear. The specially designed side walls literally "eat up" the bumps. Road shocks are absorbed by the "extra low pressure" of the air which acts as a cushion.
Watch for it at your Blue Seal Service Station.
See Your Blue Seal Salesman

Do You Live On a Freeway?

(*Continued from page* 10)

service drives for access. These drives must be of appropriate design and construction and separated from the freeway by parkways, curbs, or other effective devices. In all cases the freeway authority determines the need, location, and nature of the local service drive.

7. **Elimination of Highway Crossings.** The freeway authority may eliminate a crossing or junction by agreement with the existing county, township, city, or village having jurisdiction over the access road in question. The crossing may be relocated elsewhere for safety and convenience.

8. **Intersections or Crossings.** The freeway authority must give its consent or fix the terms and conditions under which new intersections or crossings are connected to the freeway.

So if you live on property lying along a freeway, be sure you know what your own particular rights are in relation to the road. Besides, if you ever sell your property, the buyer probably will want to know what restrictions the freeway puts on your property rights.

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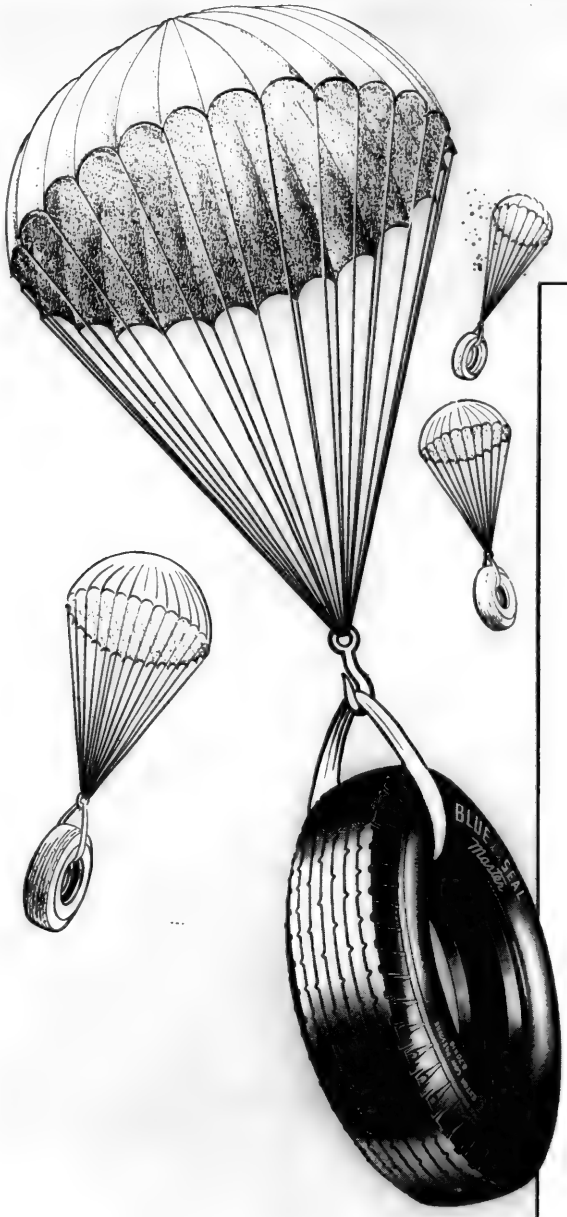

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Illinois Home Bureau Federation Publicity Chairman

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In carrying out the theme, the key to the discussions during the four-day conference was an adequate program both in membership and education.

Outstanding speakers who contributed to the scope of the program were Dr. Carl F. Taeusch, graduate school, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., who discussed "The Situation in Germany," "The Marshall Plan," and "The Bill of Rights," in three sessions. In the "Bill of Rights" discussion he was assisted by a panel of Home Bureau women: Mrs. Henry Carlson, DeKalb county; Mrs. Howard Leach, Macoupin; Mrs. A. L. Canterbury, Sangamon; Mrs. H. D. Bowyer, Cook; Mrs. Floyd Leonhard, Cass; and Mrs. Clarence Clifford, La Salle.

Constance Roach, organization relations officer with Unesco relations staff, gave information concerning Unesco's contribution to peace.

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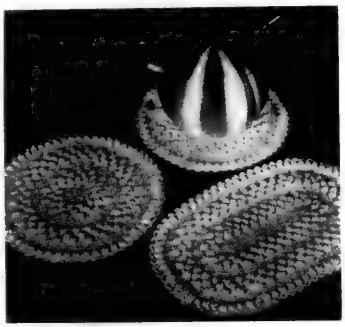

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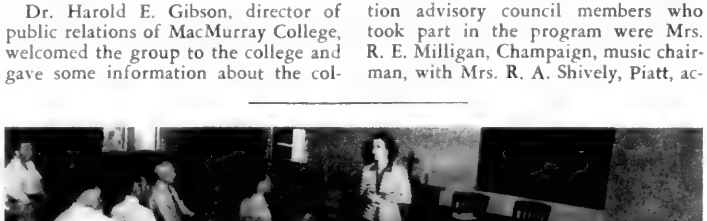

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Profitable milk production depends upon maintaining high milk yields. During the summer, pastures sometimes become dry and fibrous. Dry pastures are lacking in the essential nutrients required to maintain high milk production.

BLUE SEAL DAIRY SUPPLEMENT fed with your own farm grains supplies the necessary nutrients lacking in dry pastures. Keep up milk production! Feed Blue Seal Dairy Supplement and high milk yields will keep production costs low.

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Have you ever watched a farm go up in flames . . . watched a neighbor standing helpless in the red glare and searing heat as his home, his buildings, his machinery goes up in clouds of fire? Even if you've never seen this tragedy, it happens to neighbors like yours the country over every day. To see it is a SURE CURE — the harshest, most practical argument you can find for fire prevention and the need for insurance.

At times like this, looking at what might have been YOUR loss, you can feel safer — surer — with a Country Mutual Fire Insurance policy. And it can cost you so little to be safe because Country Mutual Fire, cooperatively owned by you and other Farm Bureau member policy holders, passes all savings back to you in the form of dividends.

Ask your Country Mutual Fire counselor just one question. "What will complete fire protection cost me?"

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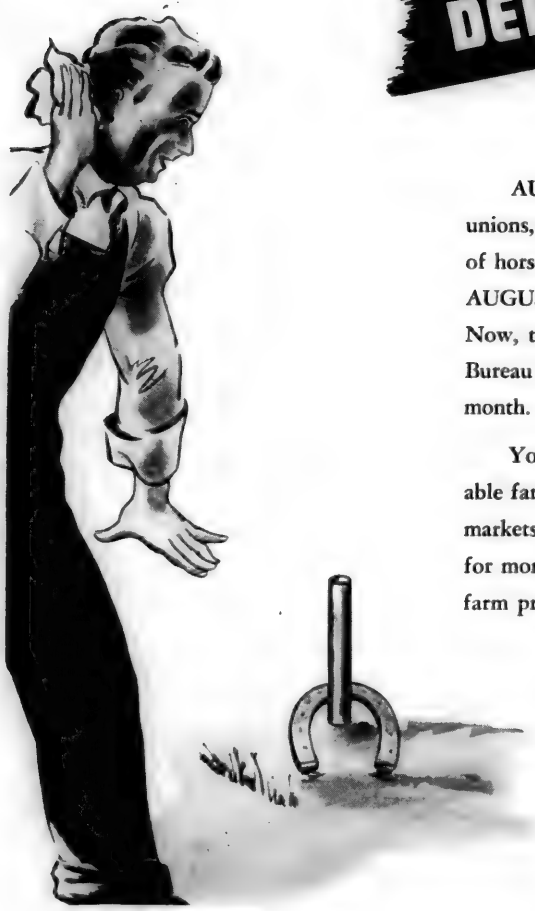

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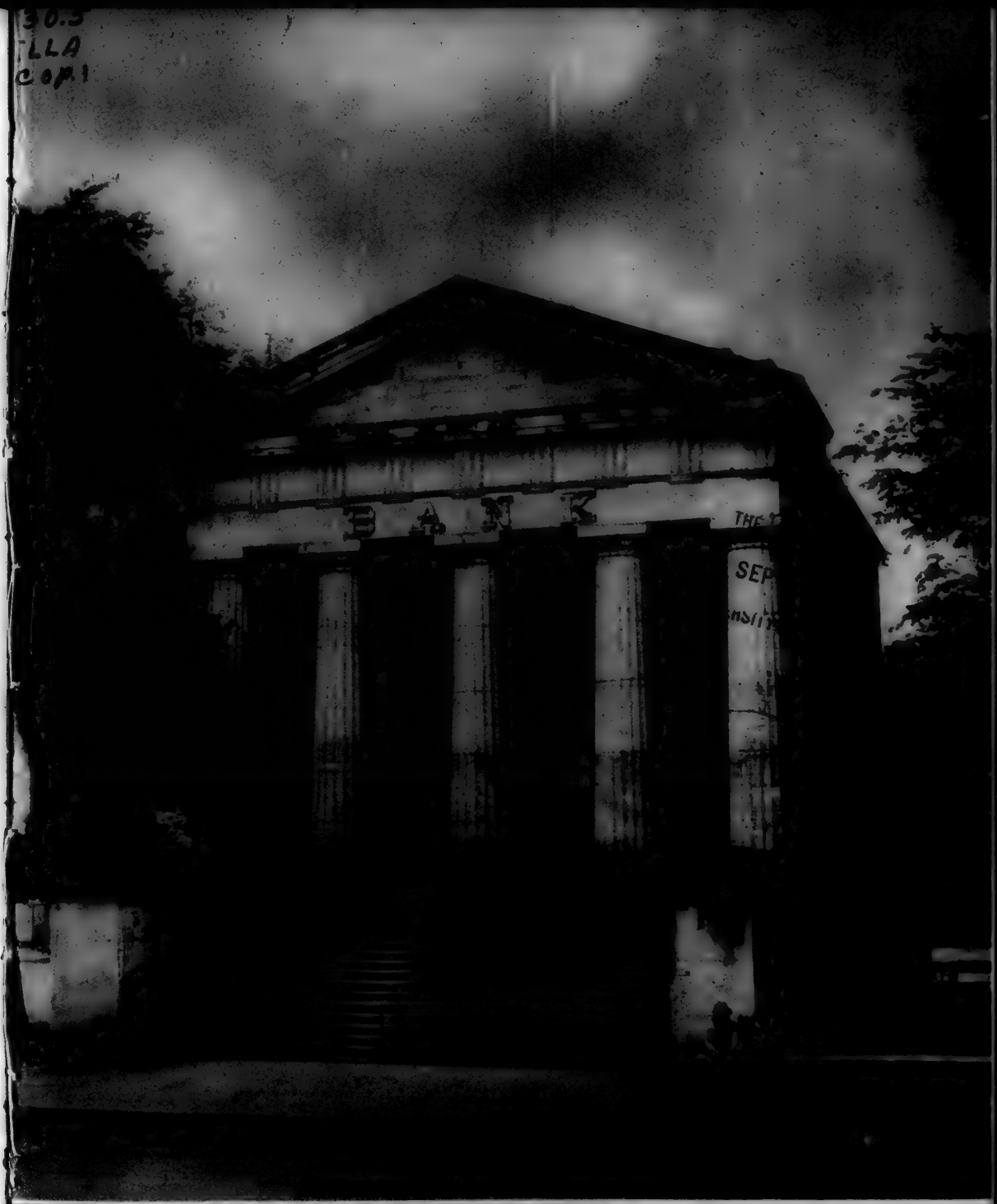

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SEPTEMBER 1948
THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

A FARM THAT SHRANK 17%

Farmer Gage hadn't heard about estate shrinkage. After his death, a forced sale was necessary to pay taxes, to settle debts. By the time final settlement was made, his wife and children were left a farm 17 per cent smaller than the original estate.

A Country Life insurance policy will furnish a guaranteed liquid reserve to meet immediate cash demands on your estate should anything happen to you. Too often tax law changes, immediate payment of "just" debts, mean estate shrinkage amounting to 17 per cent — larger estates even more.

You can be sure that your estate will be preserved intact for your family with the right insurance policy. Your Country Life adviser will give you full information on the insurance plan which pays the cost FOR the estate instead of FROM the estate.

Country Life
INSURANCE
COMPANY

Volume 26 Number 9 September, 1948

The RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

Readin' 'Ritin' and 'Rithmetic

BEING SOMEWHAT "allergic" to shucking corn by hand, I purchased one of the first two-row corn pickers in our community. It was a wonderful piece of machinery to look at but like all new machines, there were many poorly designed parts. Plentiful use of baling wire and the welding torch resulted in a more reliable machine for the second season.

For the first time this fall, many Illinois farm children and their parents will participate in the first operation of a new educational machine. The change from the old to the new has been rapid. Many mistakes will be made and the patience of teachers, students and parents will be sorely tried. Like that first corn picker, this new educational machine will require a great amount of adjustment and repair.

THE FARMERS OF ILLINOIS have assumed the leadership in initiating these changes. It is, therefore, their primary responsibility to see that a better educational system emerges from the present confusion. Several needs are already apparent. The state school laws are clearly inadequate to deal with present conditions. We must secure necessary revisions as soon as possible. School modernization depends upon good roads. With proper interest and guidance from the membership your organization is ready to undertake a huge rural road improvement program.

It is probably unfortunate that the long delayed but inevitable revision of our school system has come upon us so suddenly. In too many instances the changes made were the "easy way out".

There have been too many cases of joining or adopting a city system. If we will think always of the best welfare of our children we will build a school system geared to the needs of the rural community and its future citizens.

Every parent and citizen in the community must be ready to cooperate with constructive thought and action. Let us give this new "machine" a chance to serve rural educational needs.

Charles B. Shuman

President,
Illinois Agricultural Association

1. The Bureau County Grain Company's feed warehouse at Princeton. 2. Shown visiting the company president, Gene Naffziger (right) are former company manager Cliff Brandt (left) and Farm Adviser Halsey Miles. 3. This is the coal yard at Sheffield. Part of the elevator is visible at left. 4. This is the elevator bought by the company for the Princeton area.

Bureau Grain *Means Business*

By LEW REISNER

Field Editor, IAA Record

THE Bureau County Grain Company, a husky, young cooperative, expects to do a million dollars worth of business this year in grain, fertilizer, coal and Blue Seal feeds. This is big business for a farmer-owned company operating within one county, and doing business for only a short time.

The Bureau county company started buying and selling grain two years ago when it bought the 25,000-bushel elevator and coal yards at Princeton.

Later it took over the distribution of Blue Seal feeds, fertilizers, and other farm supplies, from the Bureau County Service Company.

This year the farmers' company added two elevators in the northeast and northwest sections of the county. The goal is "A Farm Bureau type cooperative elevator within 15 miles of every farmer in the county."

E. Y. Naffziger, president of the Bureau County Grain Company, said that as soon as they purchased the Princeton elevator, and before they had bought a bushel of grain, they were considered the leading competitor in Bureau county.

"I guess," Naffziger said, "that others know we mean business this time because we've planned big enough.

"In the past our local farmers' elevators have been too small. Now, with our county, river, and later terminal elevators, we're going to be big enough to compete.

"We'll do things we just can't do in county elevators. We'll be able to blend, for one thing, and that takes volume."

Bureau is one of eight new Farm Bureau-type grain companies in north central Illinois. Grain producers in Lee, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall-Putnam, La Salle, and Woodford counties are banded together as the Prairie Grain Company.

These eight counties will furnish much of the grain marketed by the Prairie Grain Company through its new river elevator at Hennepin, a second being built at Lacon, and a third to be built at Ottawa.

Farm leaders in Bureau county know their grain company faces stiff competition. The established grain trade has reduced margins in the Hennepin area on wheat to as little as one cent a bushel. In southern Illinois, where they do not have this competition, margins on wheat are running to 20 cents a bushel.

The elevators at Sheffield were largely farmer-owned and were purchased by Bureau County Grain Company in an interesting way. The Sheffield elevators called in their stock and paid it off at par value plus two year's stock dividends.

Then the Bureau grain company bought Sheffield's two elevators and facilities, and authorized the sale of stock to cover the investment. The stock was offered to Sheffield farmers and they bought it all in a relatively short time.

"We were pleased with the enthusiasm and interest shown by the Sheffield board of directors who acted in behalf of the stockholders. We feel their reasoning was wise. In a way it was more of a transfer than a sale. They were buying back their own property," Naffziger said.

"But more than this, they were putting into a larger unit, the elevator they already had. They've got a county and state organization backing them now. They'll have refunds and savings from a county, state, and later, a national cooperative, to help them."

C. P. Brandt, until recently manager of the Bureau grain cooperative estimates that this year the cooperative will handle more than $500,000 in grain, $110,000 in plant food, and $400,000 in Blue Seal feeds and other farm supplies.

The grain company not only buys grain for shipping but also

(*Continued on page* 22)

TRACKING DOWN ANIMAL DISEASE

QUICKER ways to shut the door on livestock diseases, and to prevent their spread, are available to Illinois farmers through the three regional testing laboratories set up recently by the state Department of Agriculture.

The new laboratories, equipped to track down obscure animal diseases, can make complete bacteriological and blood tests, perform urinalysis, and do clinical chemistry work.

Farmers and veterinarians are invited to submit specimens to the state-supported laboratories for diagnosis. The laboratories are located at Centralia, Peoria, and Chicago. A fourth laboratory, where this same work is done, is located at Champaign-Urbana, and is operated by the College of Agriculture.

The four laboratories will work together to bring laboratory facilities closer to farmers and veterinarians throughout Illinois.

The idea for these regional laboratories originated with a committee representing various agricultural interests, and was supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association and the state medical and veterinary professions.

The purpose of the laboratories is to help the veterinarian give better and more efficient service to the livestock and poultry owner.

In the words of Dr. Frederick W. Boebel, director of the Peoria laboratory: "The day of over-the-fence diagnosis is fading out. Modern laboratory facilities make it possible to diagnose obscure diseases which otherwise might go undetected.

"Many diseases out in the field have similar symptoms and only through laboratory facilities can you differentiate between the various diseases accurately," he says.

"We have had chickens sent in to us at the Peoria laboratory to distinguish between range paralysis and Newcastle disease. We have also had specimens sent in to distinguish between anthrax, black leg and hemorrhagic septicemia, or between swine erysipelas and malignant edema."

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"A farmer or veterinarian brings in a pig that is either dead or dying. He wants to know what is wrong. If the pig is alive we kill it and perform an autopsy to see what we can find inside the animal.

"Perhaps the pig shows lesions of erysipelas. We immediately take some of the blood and inject it into a pigeon. If it is erysipelas the pigeon will be dead in 18 hours.

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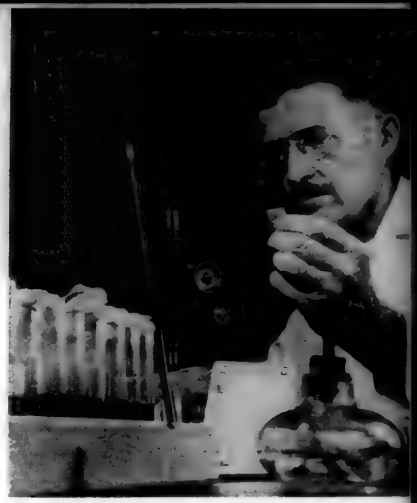
This is the type of work the laboratories are equipped to handle, and work a busy veterinarian would not have time to do. A farmer sending the laboratories specimens must furnish the name of his veterinarian with each specimen.

In addition to the diagnostic work, the laboratories are doing the blood testing for Bang's disease control work.

The Peoria diagnostic laboratory is located at 2101 S. Washington street, Peoria; the Centralia laboratory at 114 West Broadway, Centralia; and the Chicago laboratory at Room 206, 999 Exchange avenue, Chicago 9.



Examining a bacteria slide stained to make it visible is V. E. Peterson, assistant director and chief bacteriologist at the Peoria laboratory.

Shown at work (left) in the Peoria laboratory are Dr. F. W. Boebel (left) and William Herman, laboratory helper. At the Centralia laboratory (right) are Dr. L. D. Jones (left) and George Emmett, technician assistant.

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HOW is the Sta

YOUR M

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

LIKE the cost of living, the cost of state government is up. Away up. Today, Illinois is spending more of your money faster than it ever did before. More than twice as fast as it did 10 years ago. Just 21 years ago, state government cost Illinois taxpayers $75,000,000 a year.

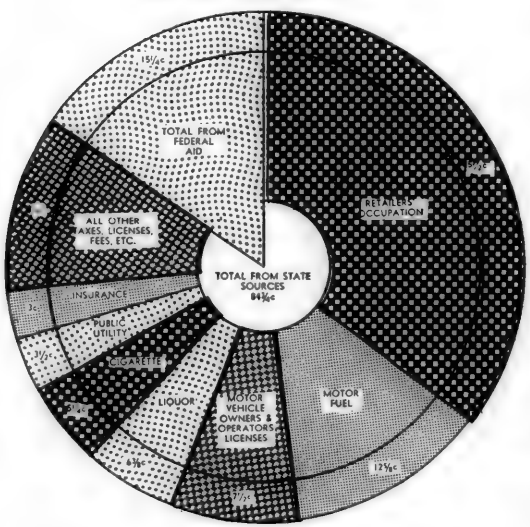
The two-year budget for 1948-49 is $822,164,160. Appropriations, that is, funds assigned for a particular purpose, are even higher than the budget . . . running slightly more than one billion dollars.

But 21 years ago the taxpayers didn't expect the state to do as many things for them as they do today. At that time local governments took care of their own old people, their blind, their poor, their widows and orphans. It didn't cost the state government a nickel. As for schools, the state spent less than a tenth of what it spends today.

For 1948 and 1949, the cost of old age pensions and other public aid alone will run about $106,000,000 annually, more than the state spent in 1930 for all purposes.

Where The 1947 State Dollar Came From . . .

(Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1947)



"Newer taxes and more taxes" is the bleak prediction by the Illinois Taxpayers Federation if the state goes the limit on its spending power for 1948-49.

What or who is responsible for Illinois' increasing spending? As we said before, for one thing, costs have gone up since 1939. It costs more to support the government just as it costs more to support your home.

As to who is responsible, perhaps you are to some extent. You are if you have supported the need for higher old age and blind pensions, better care for our dependent children, better care for inmates of our state institutions, and more money for education. You are if you voted to give Illinois veterans the bonus which will require the sale of $385,000,000 in state bonds. You are if you didn't vote at all because you defaulted when you had a chance to express your opinion.

The cost of state government is the concern of every taxpayer. It is of particular concern today when county, city, and village officials, as well as school boards in big and little communities throughout Illinois are struggling with the problem of making ends meet. Most are considering or have considered new sources of revenue.

Burdened by financial difficulties, Chicago has led the fight to get the state to turn back to the cities one-fourth of the money the state collects from the retailers' occupation tax, commonly known as the sales tax.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is strongly opposed to this diversion of the sales tax to the cities. The IAA maintains that counties, townships, school districts, and all other local governments have the same problem of increased costs.

"The sales tax," says an IAA resolution approved by the board of delegates to the last annual convention, "is paid by all citizens, not merely those living within the corporate limits of cities. It would be unfair to pay over to cities taxes which have been paid by all citizens, many of whom reside outside the corporate limits of a city."

Meanwhile the state administration is resisting all efforts to divert income from the sales tax to the cities. It maintains that all of the revenue from the sales tax is necessary to meet the rising costs of state government.

Local officials argue that with revenues greater (sales tax revenue was $66,483,484 in 1941; $139,945,578 in 1947) the state should have more funds to give to local governments. The state administration answers that rising costs are keeping pace with income.

Gov. Dwight Green has suggested that "The cities also have the further alternative of curtailing unnecessary expenses and less essential expenses to meet added costs of the

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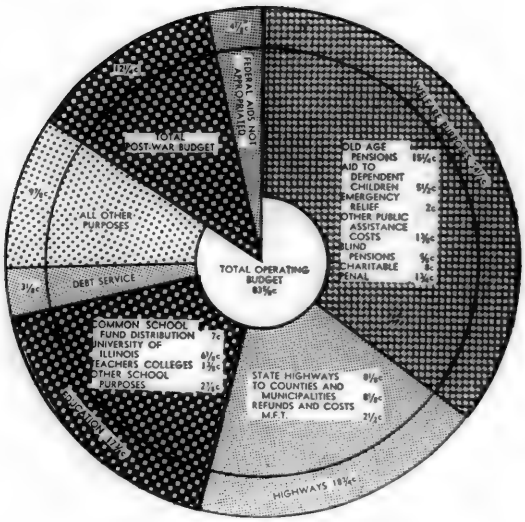
most vital municipal services. How completely any municipality has explored that possibility I, of course, am not prepared to state."

The Illinois Taxpayers Federation feels that the state could use a little of this advice itself. The Federation believes that the state can do a better job of cutting costs and could do better with less. The Taxpayers Federation is convinced that the crying need at present is for a comprehensive study by an outside organization of all phases of state government for greater economy and greater efficiency.

In spite of this, it cannot be ignored that the upkeep of our state institutions, even at their pre-war level, costs us far more because of higher prices. Besides, virtually all of our state institutions have more inmates than they did in 1939.

To show how the cost of operation of state institutions has increased since before the war, let's take the University of Illinois for example. It cost the Illinois taxpayers $5,357,427 to operate in 1939. The appropriation for 1948-49 (two years) was $43,083,818.

During the war state spending dipped slightly as repairs and construction of roads and buildings were postponed.



Where The 1947 State Dollar Went . . .

(Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1947)

The pent up need for better roads, new and improved buildings is now with us at tremendously inflated costs. Some of this work must be done now in spite of high costs. What isn't absolutely necessary is being postponed further.

From the chart on this page you will notice that more than half of all the money spent by the state is for welfare and school purposes. For welfare, 34½ cents out of every dollar spent; for education, 17⅜ cents. Perhaps these funds could be spent more efficiently but there is little likelihood that spending for schools and welfare can be reduced much without hurting our educational system and without increasing the distress of the aged, widows and orphans, and the institutional patients.

To you who vote on state bond issues it should be pointed out that interest on the state debt alone in 1947 cost the taxpayers of Illinois nearly four million dollars. Interest payments in the next several years will be much higher due to payment of the Illinois veterans' bonus.

Where does the money come from to pay these increasing costs of state government and will they remain steady sources of income? In 1947 more than half of the state income came from the sales tax, $139,945,578, and from taxes and licenses on motor vehicles and motor fuel, $79,373,434.

Of the taxes on motorists two-thirds of the gasoline tax is returned to your local government. It is doubtful that the income from these sources will remain anywhere near these levels if there is a business recession. When that time comes, the state will find it necessary to curtail expenditures drastically or find new sources of income.

State authorities have pointed many times to the fact that Illinois does not have a state property tax or a state income tax.

(*Continued on page 22*)

Walter Splinter gazes fondly at one of his fine Holstein cows. This cow was in herd when Splinter broke the national record in 1939 for twice a day milking.

Champion Dairyman

Walter Splinter has a knack with dairy cows. Unaided, he broke national record in 1939 for twice-a-day milking.

WALTER Splinter, 48, a soft-spoken dairyman who farms near Winslow in Stephenson county, has a way with dairy cows that borders on genius. In 1939 his herd established a national record for twice-a-day milking. At that time Splinter was almost unknown as a dairy breeder.

This spring his herd again proved their ability. In April his 23 Holsteins placed first among the 1,589 herds on test in Illinois. In March they had been in fourth place.

A modest man, Splinter says he is surprised himself at the records his cows have made. He claims no special formula for success.

When his herd established the twice-a-day record in 1939 they produced 615 pounds of butterfat and 16,366 pounds of milk, more than three times the Illinois average. At that time he was on a 78-acre farm, milking eight cows. Two of these cows are still in his herd.

Splinter's farm is located only a few miles from the Wisconsin state line. He lives comfortably in a neat white frame house with his wife and 11-year old daughter, Viola. The window in their modern kitchen overlooks a well-kept lawn which slopes down to a small creek and a wooded pasture beyond, where Viola's sheep and lambs graze.

Started on 42 Acres

Walter Splinter started farming a mile up the road on his grandfather's 42-acre farm when he was 16 years old. This was in 1916.

"I must have joined Farm Bureau shortly after this when I was 18 or 19 years old," Splinter recalls. "They sent me a 25-year membership pin several years ago." He also has one of the first life insurance policies sold by Country Life. It was for $1000. He wishes it were for more.

Herd Cost Little

In 1922 Splinter bought a 78-acre farm and lived there for 22 years. Then in 1944 he bought the farm across the road where he now lives. He farms 174 acres at present and has increased his herd to 23 cows.

In 1923 Splinter bought his first pure-bred Holsteins, two aged cows and two yearling heifers. They came from a herd not far from Splinter's farm and cost the young farmer a total of $500. "I was lucky with these foundation cows," Splinter said. "They produced good calves."

It has cost him very little to build his herd. The most he ever paid for a herd sire was $450. He has relied on his own breeding program to build his cow herd, raising his own heifer calves. He does not advertise and never has showed an animal in a judging ring. This has meant that Splinter has had for the most part only a local market for his surplus stock.

Surplus Sells Cheaply

His bull calves sell for $150-200. The most money he has ever received for cattle was the $1000 he got for three cows he sold at a Waukesha, Wis., sale in 1940. "It was right after I'd made the national record. It isn't so much money now but it made me feel good then." The three days at the sale is the longest he has spent away from his farm.

"About this time I had big breeders coming here from all over and my surplus sold pretty well," he related. One day a southern gentleman from Mississippi drove in his yard in a big car driven by a colored chauffeur. He wanted a look at Splinter's herd.

When war broke out he had to quit testing since his local association was unable to hire a cow tester. He is just getting back to testing again.

To be successful as a dairyman Splinter suggests starting with good cows. "You can't do much with a cow that doesn't have it in her to milk well."

A good cow must be fed well and handled quietly. "A dairy cow responds more to gentle handling than any other farm animal," Splinter has found.

Grains Year Around

He feeds them by the old rule of thumb, one pound of grain for every four pounds of milk. His ration: corn, 400 pounds; oats, 200; bran, 100; linseed meal, 50; soybean meal, 50. In the summer he substitutes soybean for the linseed meal.

Splinter's herd is milked regularly, the time never varying more than 15 minutes. They are also fed grain every day even on the best of pasture.

Morning and evening his cows are waiting at the gate to be milked. "I had to get my cows from the pasture only once last summer," Splinter said. They are almost pets.

By LEW REISNER
Field Editor, IAA RECORD

Model Landlord

By following Golden Rule Oscar Kiest has earned the name of best landlord in Logan county

Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them—Matthew VII. 12.

ARE landlords people? This question was asked of his readers recently by a metropolitan newspaper columnist. He evidently had had some trouble with his landlord.

If he asked Harold Fue of Logan county that question, Fue probably would say: "Yes landlords are people. Some are the very best of people. And you can include my landlord among them."

Fue operates a 160-acre farm near Lincoln on a 50-50 crop share basis with Oscar Kiest, the landlord.

Possible areas of friction between landlord and tenant are many, but Fue and Kiest have submerged their differences over the years until they now work together as a harmonious team.

Both have the same motto: "What makes money for him, makes money for me." The result: both have prospered from the farm. Now after 21 years as Kiest's tenant, Fue feels he is in a position to buy his own farm. What bothers him most on that score, however, is his feeling of reluctance at leaving the farm where he has built up a long tradition of good relations with his landlord.

Kiest, though well-versed in scientific farming, doesn't tell Fue what or when to plant. He feels that Fue is a good enough farmer to do that himself. The tenant does, however, keep his landlord informed on all operations as a matter of course.

Both landlord and tenant take a great deal of pride in raising crop yields. In 1946 Fue brought in 97.7 bushels of corn per acre.

Kiest is one of the few landlords in Logan County who furnishes his tenant with seed. Besides he pays for half the cost of inoculation. He is also generous in taking care of all plant food needs. All of the land has been limed twice and all has been phosphated once and some twice.

Fue said he once asked his landlord for 200 fence posts. Four hundred were delivered. Mrs. Fue is particularly happy about the care Kiest gives the buildings and the farm home. The house has modern plumbing with stoker heat, hot and cold running water, and a water softener. Fue liked the modernization so well, he pitched in to help with the installation of the plumbing and dug out the basement.

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

Sold on the advantages of modern methods of farming, Kiest, at his own expense, sent Fue to a University of Illinois College of Agriculture short course. Fue has since gone on his own.

Kiest had a renter on another farm for 32 years and a third for 10 years. He owns a place in Missouri and one summer he took Fue and another tenant along to see his cotton fields there. The men were gone four days. Kiest paid all expenses.

Fue keeps his own livestock on the farm. He pays cash rental on the pasture-land and alfalfa ground. As a condition that he pay for all fertilizer, Kiest receives the soil conservation payments.

A one-year lease is the Logan county custom but for many years Kiest and Fue haven't bothered with new leases. They let the old one ride.

Kiest says there are many advantages in the long-time lease especially if you get a good tenant. The morale of the long-time tenant is high and he takes better care of the soil, the buildings, and the equipment.

"My advice to landlord and tenant," Fue said, "is to be honest with one another. You will both be better off and you will be able to work in harmony."

Fue stopped in the midst of his work in the fields and looked thoughtfully towards the horizon. "I've had a lot of ups and downs," he said, "but life on this farm has been pretty good when you consider that I arrived in Lincoln in 1912 with only $12 in my pocket."

The writer followed his gaze across the fields and spoke in admiration of a cluster of beautiful buildings on an adjacent farm.

"That's one of Mr. Kiest's farms," Fue said with a smile.

Left: Landlord Oscar Kiest (left) talks over operations with Tenant Harold Fue at planting time. Right: Mrs. Fue discusses the kitchen of her home with Mr. Kiest. Kiest had modern plumbing installed in the Fue home.

Walter Splinter gazes fondly at one of his fine Holstein cows. This cow was in herd when Splinter broke the national record in 1939 for twice a day milking.

Champion Dairyman

Walter Splinter has a knack with dairy cows. Unaided, he broke national record in 1939 for twice-a-day milking.

WALTER Splinter, 48, a soft-spoken dairyman who farms near Winslow in Stephenson county, has a way with dairy cows that borders on genius. In 1939 his herd established a national record for twice-a-day milking. At that time Splinter was almost unknown as a dairy breeder.

This spring his herd again proved their ability. In April his 23 Holsteins placed first among the 1,589 herds on test in Illinois. In March they had been in fourth place.

A modest man, Splinter says he is surprised himself at the records his cows have made. He claims no special formula for success.

When his herd established the twice-a-day record in 1939 they produced 615 pounds of butterfat and 16,366 pounds of milk, more than three times the Illinois average. At that time he was on a 78-acre farm, milking eight cows. Two of these cows are still in his herd.

Splinter's farm is located only a few miles from the Wisconsin state line. He lives comfortably in a neat white frame house with his wife and 11-year old daughter, Viola. The window in their modern kitchen overlooks a well-kept lawn which slopes down to a small creek and a wooded pasture beyond, where Viola's sheep and lambs graze.

Started on 42 Acres

Walter Splinter started farming a mile up the road on his grandfather's 42-acre farm when he was 16 years old. This was in 1916.

"I must have joined Farm Bureau shortly after this when I was 18 or 19 years old," Splinter recalls. "They sent me a 25-year membership pin several years ago." He also has one of the first life insurance policies sold by Country Life. It was for $1000. He wishes it were for more.

Herd Cost Little

In 1922 Splinter bought a 78-acre farm and lived there for 22 years. Then in 1944 he bought the farm across the road where he now lives. He farms 174 acres at present and has increased his herd to 25 cows.

In 1923 Splinter bought his first pure-bred Holsteins, two aged cows and two yearling heifers. They came from a herd not far from Splinter's farm and cost the young farmer a total of $500. "I was lucky with these foundation cows," Splinter said. "They produced good calves."

It has cost him very little to build his herd. The most he ever paid for a herd sire was $450. He has relied on his own breeding program to build his cow herd, raising his own heifer calves. He does not advertise and never has showed an animal in a judging ring. This has meant that Splinter has had for the most part only a local market for his surplus stock.

Surplus Sells Cheaply

His bull calves sell for $150-200. The most money he has ever received for cattle was the $1000 he got for three cows he sold at a Waukesha, Wis., sale in 1940. "It was right after I'd made the national record. It isn't so much money now but it made me feel good then." The three days at the sale is the longest he has spent away from his farm.

"About this time I had big breeders coming here from all over and my surplus sold pretty well," he related. One day a southern gentleman from Mississippi drove in his yard in a big car driven by a colored chauffeur. He wanted a look at Splinter's herd.

When war broke out he had to quit testing since his local association was unable to hire a cow tester. He is just getting back to testing again.

To be successful as a dairyman Splinter suggests starting with good cows. "You can't do much with a cow that doesn't have it in her to milk well."

A good cow must be fed well and handled quietly. "A dairy cow responds more to gentle handling than any other farm animal," Splinter has found.

Grains Year Around

He feeds them by the old rule of thumb, one pound of grain for every four pounds of milk. His ration: corn, 400 pounds; oats, 200; bran, 100; linseed meal, 50; soybean meal, 50. In the summer he substitutes soybean for the linseed meal.

Splinter's herd is milked regularly, the time never varying more than 15 minutes. They are also fed grain every day even on the best of pasture.

Morning and evening his cows are waiting at the gate to be milked. "I had to get my cows from the pasture only once last summer," Splinter said. They are almost pets.

By LEW REISNER
Field Editor, IAA RECORD

Model Landlord

By following Golden Rule Oscar Kiest has earned the name of best landlord in Logan county

Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them—Matthew VII. 12.

ARE landlords people? This question was asked of his readers recently by a metropolitan newspaper columnist. He evidently had had some trouble with his landlord.

If he asked Harold Fue of Logan county that question, Fue probably would say: "Yes landlords are people. Some are the very best of people. And you can include my landlord among them."

Fue operates a 160-acre farm near Lincoln on a 50-50 crop share basis with Oscar Kiest, the landlord.

Possible areas of friction between landlord and tenant are many, but Fue and Kiest have submerged their differences over the years until they now work together as a harmonious team.

Both have the same motto: "What makes money for him, makes money for me." The result: both have prospered from the farm. Now after 21 years as Kiest's tenant, Fue feels he is in a position to buy his own farm. What bothers him most on that score, however, is his feeling of reluctance at leaving the farm where he has built up a long tradition of good relations with his landlord.

Kiest, though well-versed in scientific farming, doesn't tell Fue what or when to plant. He feels that Fue is a good enough farmer to do that himself. The tenant does, however, keep his landlord informed on all operations as a matter of course.

Both landlord and tenant take a great deal of pride in raising crop yields. In 1946 Fue brought in 97.7 bushels of corn per acre.

Kiest is one of the few landlords in Logan County who furnishes his tenant with seed. Besides he pays for half the cost of inoculation. He is also generous in taking care of all plant food needs. All of the land has been limed twice and all has been phosphated once and some twice.

Fue said he once asked his landlord for 200 fence posts. Four hundred were delivered. Mrs. Fue is particularly happy about the care Kiest gives the buildings and the farm home. The house has modern plumbing with stoker heat, hot and cold running water, and a water softener. Fue liked the modernization so well, he pitched in to help with the installation of the plumbing and dug out the basement.

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, LAA RECORD

Soil is one of the advantages of modern methods of farming. Kiest, at his own expense, sent Fue to a University of Illinois College of Agriculture short course. Fue was glad to do his own [illegible]

Kiest [illegible] another farm for 25 years and a third for 10 years. He owns a place in Missouri and one summer he took Fue and another tenant along to see his cotton fields there. The men were guests on the trip. Kiest paid all expenses.

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Front Cover . . .

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SIXTEENTH in our series of picturesque and historic Illinois scenes is the bank at Shawneetown in Gallatin county. It was built by the state in 1838 as successor to the first bank in Illinois which was erected in 1816, just two blocks away. The first bank in Illinois was also the first in the Northwest territory. It still stands.

The 110-year-old bank is three stories high and 40 feet by 60 feet. It cost in the neighborhood of $90,000. When it was erected, Shawneetown was a busy river trading center. Since then the town has declined in importance and the bank appears immense for the size of the community.

★ ★ ★

The impressive Doric sandstone columns fronting the bank were floated down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh on a flat boat. Note the dark stain on the lower half of the columns. When the Ohio River flooded the town in 1937 it rose nearly halfway up the columns and stained the sandstone.

Best known tale about the bank, which may be fact or fiction, is the story about representatives of the infant city of Chicago riding on horseback to the bank at Shawneetown to negotiate a loan of $1,000 for the development of the city. The Shawneetown bankers got an independent report on Chicago and its prospects and refused to make the loan. The story goes that Chicago was too far from Shawneetown and would never amount to anything.

GOOD RURAL ROADS NO DREAM HERE

By CHARLES S. MAYFIELD, Director
IAA Road Improvement Department

HERB KILTZ was in the office the other day and we had quite a talk about the roads in his township in McHenry county. Herb is a member of the Illinois Agricultural Association road committee. He has long been interested in farm-to-highway roads, and loves to talk about them. It was not hard for him to show me why the roads are good in Dorr township.

He had some very interesting figures. He said his township has good roads because it has a good road commissioner, modern road equipment, and a road income that allows full use of this equipment.

Part of the township's equipment is shown in the picture. This equipment together with three snow plows and other miscellaneous items represent an investment of over $22,000.

Both Martin Ladefoged, township road commissioner, and his brother Jim are expert road men. They put in full time on the 48 miles of township road. They are also expert mechanics and take excellent care of the equipment. They work the entire year.

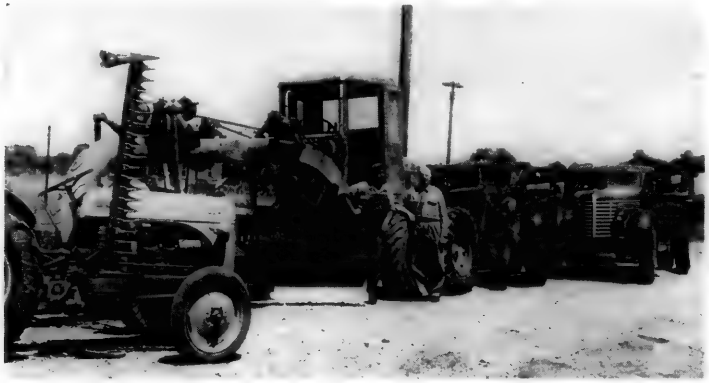
Their annual township road and bridge money is sufficient to buy materials for surfacing the roads. The township money comes in as follows:

Road and Bridge Tax	$ 9,000
Gravel Tax	11,000
Blacktop bond issue tax	13,000
Township road income	$33,000

Herb laughed and said it would seem that his township has no road problem. Some folks might wonder just why the IAA has appointed a committee to study Illinois road problems. Then Herb tapped the desk with his pencil and explained what he was thinking about. Here it is:

"How many townships in Illinois can afford an investment of over $22,000 for equipment? How many can hire two expert men, and pay for the upkeep of equipment and road materials necessary to keep the men and equipment busy all year? How many townships in Illinois are able to spend $33,000 a year on township roads? Present day prices for equipment and buildings to house it, will probably run between $35,000 and $40,000. Road materials have almost doubled in price."

Herb suggests you compare your township road setup with his or check it with others. If you do this, you will begin to see where the road problem exists. Then if you can find the answer, we would appreciate having it. We need to have more people thinking about farm-to-highway roads on a scale larger than just their own locality.



Part of the road equipment of Dorr township in McHenry county is shown above. Three snowplows and other miscellaneous equipment are not shown in this picture. Left to right: Martin Ladefoged, road commissioner; Herbert Kiltz, member, IAA road committee; and Jim Ladefoged, township road district employee.

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★ EXTRA Driving Ease

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Enjoy better tire traction and resistance to skidding.

★ EXTRA Mileage

Enjoy added mileage made possible by this cooler-running tire.

The first new Blue Seal Master Extra Low Pressure tire has been delivered to the Illinois Farm Supply Company. This new tire which is now rolling off the production lines will soon be available at your local Service Company.

This is the tire you have been waiting for -- it is the tire that gives the easy ride -- so smooth its like floating on air.

The Blue Seal Extra Low Pressure tire offers many extras -- extra riding ease -- extra driving ease -- extra safety -- and extra mileage.

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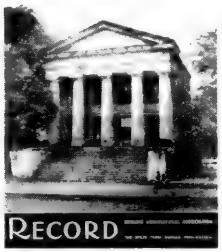
Front Cover . . .



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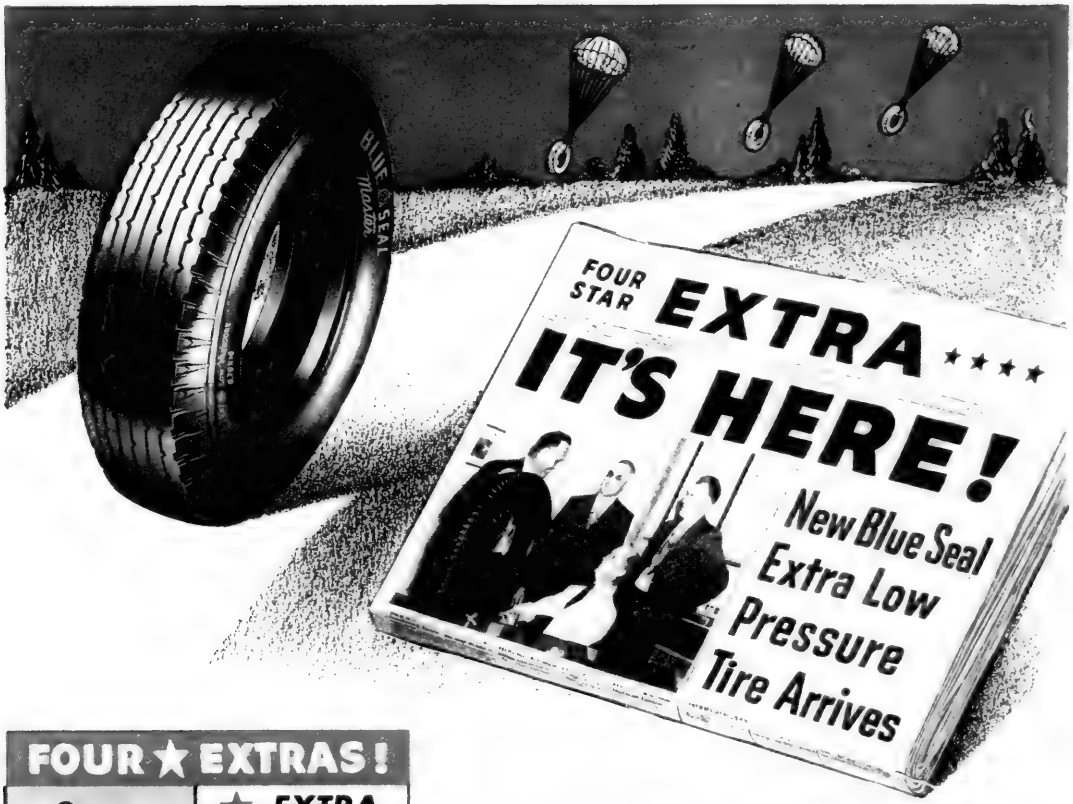

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Farmers, Railroad Men Join in Shipper Appreciation Dinner

HENDERSON County Livestock Marketing Association is just one of the youngsters in the Stronghurst business family, but the community is mighty proud of its bustling junior.

New honors came to the young business in August when the Santa Fe railroad gave an appreciation dinner to some 100 members of the Association. High officials of the railroad came from Kansas City and Chicago to tell the livestock shippers of the county how much they appreciated their business.

After a roast beef dinner topped off with deep dish apple pie and ice cream, the railroad officials, station agents and livestock producers all agreed that the dinner was a good idea, but they should have thought of it 20 years ago.

The Henderson Association under the managership of C. A. Hartquist has made a phenomenal record since it opened Jan. 6, 1947. For the first six months of 1948 some 478 decks of livestock have moved out of the Stronghurst point as compared with 352 decks for the first six months of 1947.

During his visit to the IAA offices in Chicago, Prof. Glen Salisbury (right), head of the dairy production department, U. of I., discusses marketing problems with Judson Mason (left), IAA dairy marketing; and O. H. Ryan, president, Illinois Milk Producers Association.

Illinois Ranks Near Bottom in Milk Production Per Cow

ALTHOUGH Illinois has made great strides in the dairy industry within recent years, particularly in marketing, it has some real problems from the production point of view. This thought was expressed by Prof. Glen Salisbury, head of the dairy production department, University of Illinois, when he recently met with the board of directors of the Illinois Milk Producers Association.

"The dairy industry," he said, "developed in Illinois largely as a side line operation. This may be largely responsible for the low degree of efficiency in Illinois milk production."

Prof. Salisbury pointed out that Illinois ranks near the bottom in the amount of milk produced per cow. Increasing milk production per cow and decreasing the seasonality of milk production to more nearly fit the needs of fluid milk markets, were two programs discussed by Prof. Salisbury. He cited the need for a better dairy production department at the University of Illinois and stressed particularly the need for a good research program.

Spray Again to Kill Last of Flies On Your Farm

THE second round of spraying with DDT for flies should be completed soon or farmers may lose the gains they've made already in the war on flies. Only a few flies remain on most farms, but these few can soon start a new population.

H. B. Petty, entomologist with the Natural History Survey and the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, points out that the weather during recent weeks has been hot and humid much of the time, ideal for increasing the fly population.

"Sanitation and clean-up are still in order," Petty says. "We need to clear out all remaining fly breeding places and get busy with the DDT and sprayers again.

"Rain, heat and sunlight tend to destroy the killing power of DDT previously applied to outside areas. These places should be resprayed just as soon as possible," he concludes.

Illinois farmers and small town residents have done a remarkable job this summer of ridding their premises of flies. The work was directed on a county-wide basis by farm advisers in 89 county Farm Bureaus.

A survey completed last month by the RECORD showed that in these cooperating counties an estimated six out of ten farmers sprayed with DDT. Results were uniformly successful.

The fly-free campaign began in the spring with a drive to rid farms and cities of fly-breeding areas. This was followed by spraying with DDT.

The fly-free campaign was supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, the Natural History Survey, and the State Department of Public Health.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FROM EX-RURAL YOUTHER

I'VE BEEN thinking for some time that I should write and then when a news release about the Rural Youth tour came in I decided to get right at it.

The reason for my having access to a news release is that we get U. of I. radio news here at WKTY. I've been working in radio as a farm director since the first of the year. The big reason for my getting into radio was my Rural Youth and Farm Bureau activity. That's why I've wanted to write. I feel that I owe something to the people who were so nice to me and did so much for me in Illinois Rural Youth. I've always heard that you get out of a thing just what you put into it, and that's just how it worked with Rural Youth. Rural Youth got me my job.. I worked for WLPO in LaSalle, Illinois, first and then came here July 1. The only way I could be happier would be to be closer to home.

I'd like to make Rural Youth camp this year, but that's impossible. I do hope though to get to the IAA convention in Chicago next winter.

Wisconsin has no Rural Youth and it's certainly a shame. I think you should bring some Illinois Rural Youthers up here and do some missionary work. It would make a grand tour.

I'd better close now as I have a news cast coming up.

Bill Mason, Farm Director
Station WKTY
La Crosse, Wisconsin

WANTS COUNTRY SCHOOL

AFTER reading about the rural school bus on page 12 in July's RECORD I sort of agree with the mother who doesn't want her six year old meeting the 6 o'clock bus.

After all a child of six is just a baby and needs those extra hours of sleep. Of course a school bus is safe.

But does that give the child that extra shut eye? No!

I used to go to a city school and I've gone to country schools. It may seem strange to you but I say: "Give us back our country schools". And to make your book more interesting lets have a poem page too. I love to write poems. I enjoy THE RECORD very much.

Mrs. Elmer Lyons
Montgomery County

RURAL YOUNG MARRIEDS

I'M SORRY that I have not written before concerning our Edwards County Rural Young Married Couples organization.

This is our second year of being organized. At the present time we have 32 members and the prospects of 28 more. A couple must attend our meetings two times to become a member. Our committee for a meeting is selected by drawing the names of three couples from the "hat." There have been 33 different children attending the meetings this year.

So far this year we have had four outdoor meetings, a wiener roast, swimming, a picnic supper, and our June meeting's big hit was a mock wedding. Some of our other meetings have been a Valentine party, St. Patrick's day party, and our May meeting was as guests of Rural Youth.

We have had several very interesting educational features given by local people. At our last meeting, our local dentist, Dr. Clyde Straup, enlightened our group on a new tooth powder which is being used in several school programs this year. Some of our other speakers have spoken on insurance and the showing of moving pictures of a trip through Alaska.

I hope you have some idea from this letter as to how our group works.

Mrs. Don Cowling
Edwards County

LIKES COVER

I'VE been enjoying and appreciating your cover pictures and keep looking forward for new surprises. Several of the small (inside) descriptive pictures have been saved for my scrap book — where, by the way, only choice material is considered. I hope the old state house at Kaskaskia is coming up — and how about the present one?

Mrs. Blanche Wilhelm
Fulton County

RECEIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

Above are two of three medical students awarded IAA-Illinois Medical Society loans. Right is Burton Bagby, 35, Mounds, and, left, L. C. Fiene, 21, Sparta. They have agreed to practice five years in community of 5000 or less after internship.

TWO FROM IAA JOIN ILL. FARM SUPPLY STAFF

TWO men from the staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association have transferred to the Illinois Farm Supply Company, the IAA's largest affiliate.

C. E. Strand, for the past 10 years manager of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, will become Farm Supply Company comptroller starting Sept. 1.

W. W. Whitlock, IAA director of public health and safety for the past two years, has become director of safety for Farm Supply.

A. F. Schuck Joins Treasurer's Staff

ARTHUR F. SCHUCK, who was associated with Sears, Roebuck and Company, in many positions for 12 years, has joined the staff of the treasurer's office of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

A. F. Schuck

Just prior to coming with the IAA, Schuck was associated with one of the larger mortgage investment organizations of Chicago.

A veteran of World War I, Schuck held responsible positions during World War II in several ordnance plants.

Schuck had a wide variety of business experience with Sears starting in 1928 and continuing until 1940. He was first assigned to the staff of the vice-president of finance and his major work was with the factory organizations. Later, he was made assistant to the vice-president in charge of retail administration. He then was called upon to serve as operating manager of the company's rock wool plant at Wabash, Ind. His next assignment placed him in the position of president and general manager of Sears' three sporting goods manufacturing companies. Just prior to the outbreak of World War II, Schuck was named comptroller and treasurer of Encyclopedia Britannica.

Born in Washington, Ind., May 11, 1896, Schuck attended grade and high schools in that community and worked on the family's farms during the summer months. He entered the University of Illinois in 1915. His engineering and commercial studies were interrupted in May, 1917, when he enlisted in the army. After his discharge from the service March 3, 1919, he went with the Bedford Stone and Construction Co., Indianapolis, as assistant secretary and treasurer, and remained until 1921.

Following a short term of service in the Springfield division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Schuck went with Corporation Service Co., financial counselors.

Schuck has a 183-acre fruit farm northeast of LaPorte, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Schuck have two children, Arthur F. Jr., 15, and daughter, Dorothy Ann, 13.

At Santa Fe dinner, left to right, are: C. A. Hartquist, manager, Henderson County Livestock Marketing Association; W. E. Goodloe, general livestock agent, Kansas City; Howard G. Nicholson, general freight agent, Chicago; Otto Steffey, IAA board member and Henderson Association president; R. J. Yost, division superintendent, and S. F. Russell, IAA director of livestock marketing.

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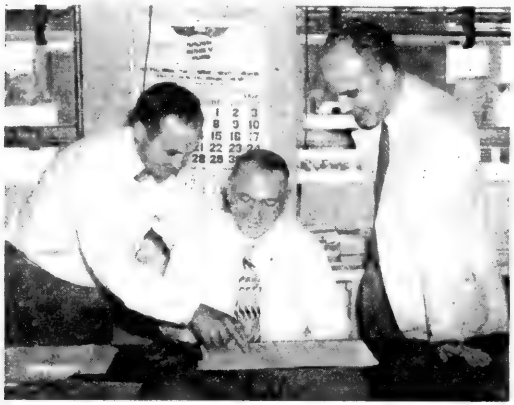

During his visit to the IAA offices in Chicago, Prof. Glen Salisbury (right), head of the dairy production department, U. of I., discusses marketing problems with Judson Mason (left), IAA dairy marketing; and O. H. Ryan, president, Illinois Milk Producers Association.

Illinois Ranks Near Bottom in Milk Production Per Cow

ALTHOUGH Illinois has made great strides in the dairy industry within recent years, particularly in marketing, it has some real problems from the production point of view. This thought was expressed by Prof. Glen Salisbury, head of the dairy production department, University of Illinois, when he recently met with the board of directors of the Illinois Milk Producers Association.

"The dairy industry," he said, "developed in Illinois largely as a side line operation. This may be largely responsible for the low degree of efficiency in Illinois milk production."

Prof. Salisbury pointed out that Illinois ranks near the bottom in the amount of milk produced per cow. Increasing milk production per cow and decreasing the seasonality of milk production to more nearly fit the needs of fluid milk markets, were two programs discussed by Prof. Salisbury. He cited the need for a better dairy production department at the University of Illinois and stressed particularly the need for a good research program.

Spray Again to Kill Last of Flies On Your Farm

THE second round of spraying with DDT for flies should be completed soon or farmers may lose the gains they've made already in the war on flies. Only a few flies remain on most farms, but these few can soon start a new population.

H. B. Petty, entomologist with the Natural History Survey and the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, points out that the weather during recent weeks has been hot and humid much of the time, ideal for increasing the fly population.

"Sanitation and clean-up are still in order," Petty says. "We need to clear out all remaining fly breeding places and get busy with the DDT and sprayers again.

"Rain, heat and sunlight tend to destroy the killing power of DDT previously applied to outside areas. These places should be resprayed just as soon as possible," he concludes.

Illinois farmers and small town residents have done a remarkable job this summer of ridding their premises of flies. The work was directed on a county-wide basis by farm advisers in 89 county Farm Bureaus.

A survey completed last month by the RECORD showed that in these cooperating counties an estimated six out of ten farmers sprayed with DDT. Results were uniformly successful.

The fly-free campaign began in the spring with a drive to rid farms and cities of fly-breeding areas. This was followed by spraying with DDT.

The fly-free campaign was supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, the Natural History Survey, and the State Department of Public Health.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FROM EX-RURAL YOUTHER

I'VE BEEN thinking for some time that I should write and then when a news release about the Rural Youth tour came in I decided to get right at it.

The reason for my having access to a news release is that we get U. of I. radio news here at WKTY. I've been working in radio as a farm director since the first of the year. The big reason for my getting into radio was my Rural Youth and Farm Bureau activity. That's why I've wanted to write. I feel that I owe something to the people who were so nice to me and did so much for me in Illinois Rural Youth. I've always heard that you get out of a thing just what you put into it, and that's just how it worked with Rural Youth. Rural Youth got me my job. I worked for WLPO in LaSalle, Illinois, first and then came here July 1. The only way I could be happier would be to be closer to home.

I'd like to make Rural Youth camp this year, but that's impossible. I do hope though to get to the IAA convention in Chicago next winter.

Wisconsin has no Rural Youth and it's certainly a shame. I think you should bring some Illinois Rural Youthers up here and do some missionary work. It would make a grand tour.

I'd better close now as I have a news cast coming up.

Bill Mason, Farm Director
Station WKTY
La Crosse, Wisconsin

WANTS COUNTRY SCHOOL

AFTER reading about the rural school bus on page 12 in July's RECORD I sort of agree with the mother who doesn't want her six year old meeting the 6 o'clock bus.

After all a child of six is just a baby and needs those extra hours of sleep. Of course a school bus is safe.

But does that give the child that extra shut eye? No!

I used to go to a city school and I've gone to country schools. It may seem strange to you but I say: "Give us back our country schools". And to make your book more interesting lets have a poem page too. I love to write poems. I enjoy THE RECORD very much.

Mrs. Elmer Lyons
Montgomery County

RURAL YOUNG MARRIEDS

I'M SORRY that I have not written before concerning our Edwards County Rural Young Married Couples organization.

This is our second year of being organized. At the present time we have 32 members and the prospects of 28 more. A couple must attend our meetings two times to become a member. Our committee for a meeting is selected by drawing the names of three couples from the "hat." There have been 33 different children attending the meetings this year.

So far this year we have had four outdoor meetings, a wiener roast, swimming, a picnic supper, and our June meeting's big hit was a mock wedding. Some of our other meetings have been a Valentine party, St. Patrick's day party, and our May meeting was as guests of Rural Youth.

We have had several very interesting educational features given by local people. At our last meeting, our local dentist, Dr. Clyde Straup, enlightened our group on a new tooth powder which is being used in several school programs this year. Some of our other speakers have spoken on insurance and the showing of moving pictures of a trip through Alaska.

I hope you have some idea from this letter as to how our group works.

Mrs. Don Cowling
Edwards County

LIKES COVER

I'VE been enjoying and appreciating your cover pictures and keep looking forward for new surprises. Several of the small (inside) descriptive pictures have been saved for my scrap book — where, by the way, only choice material is considered. I hope the old state house at Kaskaskia is coming up — and how about the present one?

Mrs. Blanche Wilhelm
Fulton County

RECEIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

Above are two of three medical students awarded IAA-Illinois Medical Society loans. Right is Burton Bagby, 35, Mounds, and, left, L. C. Fiene, 21, Sparta. They have agreed to practice five years in community of 5000 or less after internship.

TWO FROM IAA JOIN ILL. FARM SUPPLY STAFF

TWO men from the staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association have transferred to the Illinois Farm Supply Company, the IAA's largest affiliate.

C. E. Strand, for the past 10 years manager of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, will become Farm Supply Company comptroller starting Sept. 1.

W. W. Whitlock, IAA director of public health and safety for the past two years, has become director of safety for Farm Supply.

A. F. Schuck Joins Treasurer's Staff

ARTHUR F. SCHUCK, who was associated with Sears, Roebuck and Company, in many positions for 12 years, has joined the staff of the treasurer's office of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

A. F. Schuck

Just prior to coming with the IAA, Schuck was associated with one of the larger mortgage investment organizations of Chicago.

A veteran of World War I, Schuck held responsible positions during World War II in several ordnance plants.

Schuck had a wide variety of business experience with Sears starting in 1928 and continuing until 1940. He was first assigned to the staff of the vice-president of finance and his major work was with the factory organizations. Later, he was made assistant to the vice-president in charge of retail administration. He then was called upon to serve as operating manager of the company's rock wool plant at Wabash, Ind. His next assignment placed him in the position of president and general manager of Sears' three sporting goods manufacturing companies. Just prior to the outbreak of World War II, Schuck was named comptroller and treasurer of Encyclopedia Britannica.

Born in Washington, Ind., May 11, 1896, Schuck attended grade and high schools in that community and worked on the family's farms during the summer months. He entered the University of Illinois in 1915. His engineering and commercial studies were interrupted in May, 1917, when he enlisted in the army. After his discharge from the service March 3, 1919, he went with the Bedford Stone and Construction Co., Indianapolis, as assistant secretary and treasurer, and remained until 1921.

Following a short term of service in the Springfield division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Schuck went with Corporation Service Co., financial counselors.

Schuck has a 183-acre fruit farm northeast of LaPorte, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Schuck have two children, Arthur F. Jr., 15, and daughter, Dorothy Ann, 13.

School Bus Should Operate on Well Defined Schedule

By JOHN COX
Director, IAA Rural School Relations

This is the third of a series of three articles on school bus transportation.

THE school bus should travel on a well defined schedule. A copy of this schedule should be filed in the administrator's office. He should be able to pull from his file the bus schedule for any bus engaged in transporting pupils, check the time, and tell approximately where any driver is on his route. The variation should not be more than five minutes and never ahead of schedule.

Bus drivers should not be asked to wait on pupils who are not ready and waiting except in unusual cases. Tardy pupils keep the bus on the road longer than necessary and make the service less efficient.

In bad weather parents should take steps to protect the health and safety of their small children. However, it is possible in bad weather for children living up lanes or impassable roads to walk to the bus line and along the route of the bus to a neighbor's house to be picked up with the neighbor's children. Before long the bus driver becomes familiar with his route and where to expect the pupils, depending on the weather.

"It is not legally required that the vehicle used in transporting pupils shall go to the home of each child in the district," says Circular 309, "Safe Transportation," published by the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Continuing it says, "It is recommended that the vehicle go to the nearest entrance along the route of travel .... If the distance (for the pupil to walk to the bus route) is too great, the board may employ the parent or some other person (under contract) to transport the children to the transportation line." It adds that such supplementary service is not compulsory.

Most people who have had experience with pupil transportation agree that the 28 or 36 passenger buses can be operated more successfully on most rural roads than the large 48, 52, or 60 passenger buses.

The responsibility of the school board and principal are roughly as follows:

1. Provide the very best pupil transportation service possible.

2. Arrange bus routes to eliminate unnecessary stops so that pupils can be transported in a reasonable time. The state recommends 30 minutes as the maximum time a grade school youngster should be required to stay on the bus and 60 minutes for a high school student.

3. Protect the buses which usually are the property of the school district from uneconomical use and untimely deterioration on bad roads.

No one other than pupils or teachers regularly assigned to the bus should be allowed to ride unless given a special permit from the school board.

Liability insurance is not necessary. School boards are not liable in case of school bus accidents while transporting resident pupils. Although school boards

(*Continued on page* 22)

HOG CHOLERA SHUNS THE PIG...

who is vaccinated with fresh, potent Farm Bureau hog cholera serum and virus!

The farmer who doesn't take unnecessary risks will find an ample supply of this serum and virus at his County Farm Bureau building at all times.

ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU
Serum Association

Photo courtesy, National Safety Council, Inc.

How to lose a Hired Hand!

(AND A CORN CROP, TOO!)

Your hired man is reaching down to clean his corn picker WHILE IT'S STILL RUNNING! A loose sleeve or glove . . . pulled into the machinery . . . would mean loss of a hand, or an arm. There could go the profits from your corn crop should you have to pay a costly damage suit resulting from a corn picking accident such as this. Guard your hired help, your profits, with SAFETY PRECAUTIONS and INSURANCE PROTECTION, as offered by Country Mutual Casualty's employers liability coverage.

Fourteen per cent of farmers questioned in a recent poll named the CORN PICKER their MOST DANGEROUS THREAT to life and limb. Protect your investment with these two precautions of the *careful* farmer.

(1) NEVER clean the corn picker while it's running.

(2) Consult your Country Mutual Casualty representative on inexpensive liability insurance available to you as a Farm Bureau member BEFORE YOU CHANGE THE RISKS OF CORN PICKING SEASON.

COUNTRY MUTUAL Casualty COMPANY

Here's Your Chance!

Get Aboard Convention Special

This is the reconstructed palace which housed the British royal colonial governors at Williamsburg, Va. It will be visited on the eastern IAA trip. It was built from 1706 to 1718 and was the center of fashion and social life in the Virginia colony.

REQUESTS are rolling in from every corner of the state for berths on one of the IAA convention trains. It looks like a "smash hit" sellout. And even though December may seem like a long way off, we suggest you clip the reservation request on this page and send it along, if you're planning to go.

As you know, we're planning two trips and have chartered two trains for those who plan to go to the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation. It will be held this year Dec. 13-16 in Atlantic City, N. J. One train will go an eastern route with stops in the east at Washington, D. C., Williamsburg, Beltsville, New York City and other cities. A second train will travel a southern route through vacation spots in Florida and up the Atlantic seaboard to Washington and Atlantic City.

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For that matter, we wish all our 155,000 Farm Bureau members in Illinois could go. We know you'd enjoy it!

Below is the skyline of America's winter playground city of Miami which will be visited on the Southern tour being sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association on route to the AFBF convention in Atlantic City.

Roy P. Johnson
Illinois Agricultural Association
43 E. Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

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(d). Compartment for two .....
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.....
(my name)
.....
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Cow is Loss Unless It Produces 4000 lbs of Four Per Cent Milk

ANY COW in a dairy herd which cannot yield at least 4,000 pounds of four per cent milk per year is a low producer and therefore unprofitable, according to Alex Reed, assistant professor of agriculture at Southern Illinois University.

Moreover, he said, according to the 1945 U. S. Census, the average production of all cows in the 16 southernmost counties of Illinois was only 3,536 pounds per year.

"This proves that there are a number of cows producing much less than 4,000 pounds of milk per year," Reed said.

Any cow in the farmer's dairy herd which cannot produce enough milk to show a good profit over and above all expenses — including feeding, housing, milking and handling the product — should not be kept on the farm, Reed believes.

A cow must produce about 4,000 pounds of four per cent milk or 160 pounds of butterfat per year to pay all expenses, he explained. Cows producing less than this are kept at an actual loss.

Besides, he added, the margin of profit widens as production goes up, for the value of the product increases about three times as fast as the increased cost of keep.

For example, the average return above feed costs of cows producing only 200 pounds of butterfat per year was $80, out of which other production costs — housing, labor and management — must be paid, Reed said, using figures from the Dairy Herd Improvement Association of Illinois. Cows producing an average of 300 pounds of butterfat per year returned $162 above feed costs.

In other words, the 300-pound producer required $12 more feed, but yielded $82 more milk. Moreover, a 400-pound producer required $16 more feed and returned an additional $78 in products.

Reed advises checking the production of each individual cow, and the disposal of any animal yielding less than 4000 pounds of four per cent milk.

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"It is a very simple job to weigh the night and morning milk of each cow once a month and calculate her production on that basis. In many communities the vocational agriculture departments in schools will cooperate with the farmer by making the butterfat tests for him."

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George Iftner, IAA director of grain marketing, represented the Illinois Agricultural Association at the Chicago hearing.

The IAA proposed to combine dockage and foreign material, and to allow a three per cent tolerance for this factor. Under present law, dockage is anything that passes an 8/64 inch diameter sieve and foreign material anything other than soybeans that would not go through the sieve.

Under present grade standards, a certain amount of dockage material goes through the sieve at the time the beans are brought to the elevator. The farmer is not paid for this material.

If the beans are put in storage at the country elevator, material that does not go through the sieve will dry out and shrink, and will pass through the sieve when the beans are loaded out of the elevator and sent on to the terminal market.

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The Illinois Agricultural Association also believes that there should be a reduction in the moisture content for No. 2 beans. This grade is bought on the basis of 14 per cent moisture and no premium is allowed where the moisture content is below 14 per cent.

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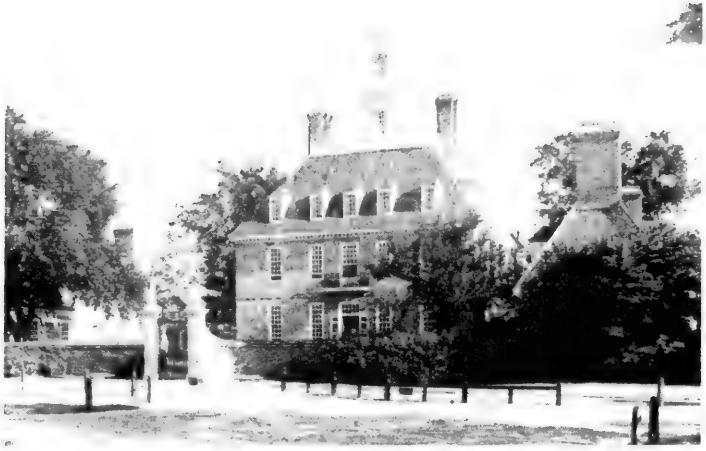

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Above is the cheerful group of more than 100 Rural Youthers and leaders at the Rural Youth State Camp held in July at Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see on Rock creek near Kankakee.

Resting at the half-way point on a Rural Youth hike, H. W. Gilbert (left) and E. H. Regnier of the University of Illinois lean on the stone which marks the original burial place of Indian Chief Shaw-waw-nas-see for whom the Camp at Kankakee is named. Note difference in spelling.

RURAL YOUTH

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
Young People's Activities

SINCE conservation is an all important subject of today, Rural Youth of Illinois will again study wild life conservation at the state conservation school, Lake Villa, in Lake county. There will be room for just 50 people. Reservations must be made with the Illinois Agricultural Association at an early date. Both young men and young women may take part in this three-day school which begins at 3 p.m. on Friday, Sept. 24, and ends on the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 26. The first people to make reservations will be accepted. However, a county's reservation is limited to two people.

4-H CLUB FAIRS

For the past month county 4-H fairs have been held over the state. According to reports, Rural Youthers throughout the state have assisted in these fairs. Resulting partly from the interest which Rural Youth is taking in 4-H Club work in some counties Rural Youth has sponsored or cooperated with 4-H in sponsoring refreshment stands at the county fairs. In some counties Rural Youth members have assisted 4-H in square and folk dance activities under the district sports festivals being held in connection with county fairs. Members of Rural Youth are to be congratulated upon their active interest in all these activities for 4-H.

DISTRICT TALK FESTS

District talk fests have been scheduled for the two-week period from Oct. 18 to Oct. 28. The district schedule covering the state is as follows: Oct. 18, Oregon; Oct. 19, Cambridge; Oct. 20, Rushville; Oct. 21, Petersburg; Oct. 22, Streator; Oct. 25, Champaign; Oct. 26, Greenville; Oct. 27, Louisville; and Oct. 28, Benton.

This year more than one thousand young people are expected to enter county talk fests in order to receive the training which experience in talk festing provides. Three members of Rural Youth from each county may participate in the district talk fests. In each district talk fest Rural Youth participants will choose two of their own members to go to the state talk fest to be held in connection with the Annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Chicago on Tuesday, Nov. 16.

SKILLED DRIVERS

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Now, Let's "SAY IT WITH SALES"

THANKS TO YOU!

READY TO BUILD A BETTER BUSINESS

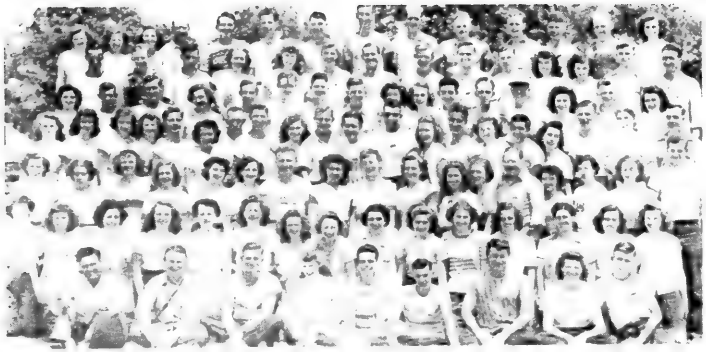
Thanks to the Illinois dairy farmer and his neighbor producers in other states who contributed in June to the ADA advertising set aside — the industry is ready with a mighty program of national advertising and merchandising for the year.

The American Dairy Association is an association for nation-wide promotion, advertising and research supported by the dairy farmers of the nation. Illinois farmers contribute to the ADA program through their Dairy, Creamery, Processing Plant, or Bargaining Association.

Through the ADA program millions of consumers will see and read about the goodness of dairy products in the coming months.

The ADA program is aimed at building a better public understanding of the dairy industry . . . and a continued good demand and outlets for dairy products which in turn means better returns to you as a producer.

ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION AND PRAIRIE FARMS CREAMERIES



Above is the cheerful group of more than 100 Rural Youthers and leaders at the Rural Youth State Camp held in July at Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see on Rock creek near Kankakee.

Resting at the half-way point on a Rural Youth hike, H. W. Gilbert (left) and E. H. Regnier of the University of Illinois lean on the stone which marks the original burial place of Indian Chief Shaw-waw-nas-see for whom the Camp at Kankakee is named. Note difference in spelling.

RURAL YOUTH

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
Young People's Activities

SINCE conservation is an all important subject of today, Rural Youth of Illinois will again study wild life conservation at the state conservation school, Lake Villa, in Lake county. There will be room for just 50 people. Reservations must be made with the Illinois Agricultural Association at an early date. Both young men and young women may take part in this three-day school which begins at 3 p.m. on Friday, Sept. 24, and ends on the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 26. The first people to make reservations will be accepted. However, a county's reservation is limited to two people.

4-H CLUB FAIRS

For the past month county 4-H fairs have been held over the state. According to reports, Rural Youthers throughout the state have assisted in these fairs. Resulting partly from the interest which Rural Youth is taking in 4-H Club work in some counties Rural Youth has sponsored or cooperated with 4-H in sponsoring refreshment stands at the county fairs. In some counties Rural Youth members have assisted 4-H in square and folk dance activities under the district sports festivals being held in connection with county fairs. Members of Rural Youth are to be congratulated upon their active interest in all these activities for 4-H.

DISTRICT TALK FESTS

District talk fests have been scheduled for the two-week period from Oct. 18 to Oct. 28. The district schedule covering the state is as follows: Oct. 18, Oregon; Oct. 19, Cambridge; Oct. 20, Rushville; Oct. 21, Petersburg; Oct. 22, Streator; Oct. 25, Champaign; Oct. 26, Greenville; Oct. 27, Louisville; and Oct. 28, Benton.

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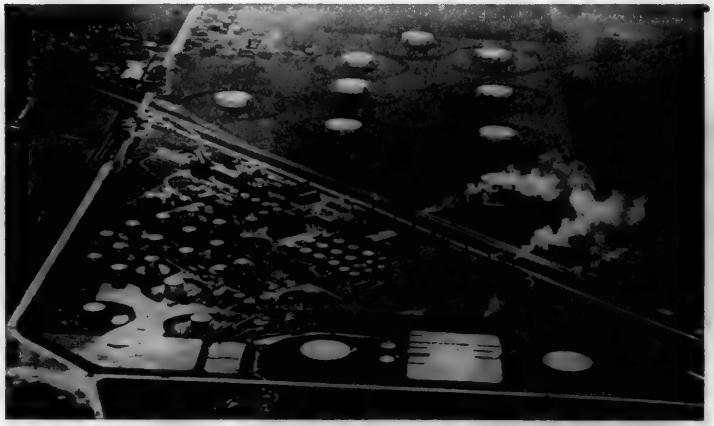

Above is a bird's eye view of the largest of the Premier Oil Company refineries. It is at Fort Worth, Texas, and has a capacity of 7000 barrels of petroleum products daily.

Farm Supply Buys Texas Refineries With Other Co-ops

THE Illinois Farm Supply Company together with two regional cooperatives, the Farmers Union Central Exchange, St. Paul, and Midland Cooperative Wholesale, Minneapolis, have purchased the Premier Oil Refining Company of Texas.

The total capacity of the refineries is about 180 million gallons a year of the type of petroleum products used by farmers.

This will mean that ultimately Illinois Farm Supply Company will add between 60 and 70 million gallons annually to the supply of fuel available to Illinois farm people.

Four of the refineries owned by the company are in Texas and one in western Louisiana. Headquarters are in Longview, Texas.

The gallonage from this new company in addition to the output of the Pana refinery acquired by Illinois Farm Supply in January of this year will furnish about one-half of its needs. It will continue to purchase the balance of its needs under contract from other refineries.

A. M. Ault, comptroller for the Illinois Farm Supply Company, will transfer to the newly acquired company as director of finance and treasurer. The refinery employs about 500 persons, and will be operated under the same name and with the same personnel as previously.

Ault started his association with Illinois Farm Supply Company in 1934 as manager of the Jo Daviess Service Company. Two years later he went to Marshall-Putnam county as manager of their service company, and in 1939 joined the field staff of IFS.

In 1942 he came into the Chicago office to head the petroleum division and was promoted to assistant treasurer of the company in 1946 and later to the position of comptroller.

Farm Supply Manager C. H. Becker (seated) gets look at new Blue Seal low pressure tire shown to him by Clarence Carrison, Farm Supply tire buyer. Others are John Rawlings, supplies department, and L. H. Nesemeier, retail sales manager.

Farm Supply Company Introduces New Low Pressure Auto Tire

THE first Blue Seal extra low pressure tire has been manufactured and delivered to the Illinios Farm Supply Company.

The extra low pressure tire employs a revolutionary new principle of design which provides greater riding comfort, extra safety, and longer mileage than the conventional tire.

The tire carcass allows for extra air space, which permits operation at lower air pressures. Its new design also employs a narrower but flatter tread, which actually puts more working rubber on the road than the regular or conventional tire.

The new tire can be used successfully on regular rims, and is made to fit all cars using 15" to 16" rims. This makes it possible to use the tire on the regular or conventional type rims commonly found on older cars.

The maximum advantage from improved ride and car handling is gained only when all four wheels are equipped with extra low pressure tires. On the other hand, when either the front or rear wheels are equipped with these tires, there is a noticeable improvement in car performance.

This new tire will soon be available at all Farm Bureau service companies and service stations.

Seed Co-op Sales Top Half Million Dollar Mark

THE Producers' Crop Improvement Association of Piper City, hybrid corn growers, announced at its annual meeting held recently that sales volume last year amounted to $519,152.18. Most of the sales, 91.4 per cent, were made to Farm Bureau members in the more than 60 Illinois counties where the company operates.

According to the company's annual report, a total of $39,907.11 was distributed to members as a six per cent dividend on first preferred stock, four per cent dividend on second preferred stock, and a refund of 75 cents a bushel in second preferred stock. Total dividends and patronage refunds distributed since the company was organized now total $286,315.17.

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"Butch" Doughty, 4½, La Salle county, engages hand clutch on midget racer built by his dad and powered by washing machine motor.

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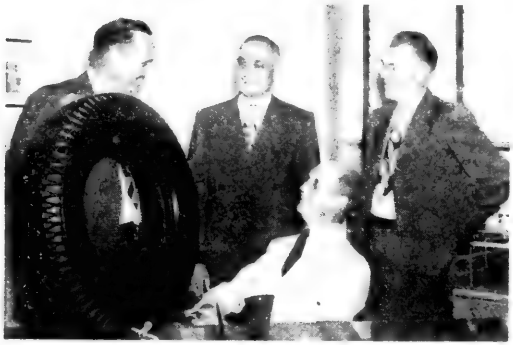

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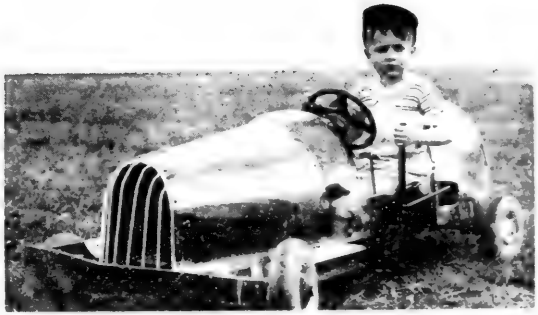

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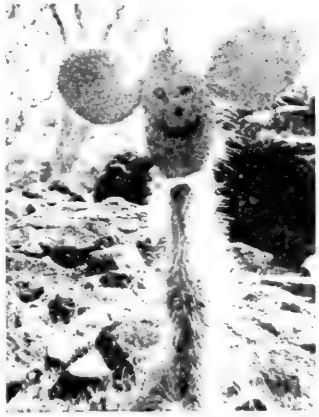

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How Are They Spending Your Money?

(*Continued from page* 7)

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In all fairness, it should be mentioned that Illinois taxpayers paid an average of $45.04 per head for state government in 1947 which was below the national average of $48.66 and below the per person state taxes paid in 30 states. The five high states in 1947 were Washington, $84.05; California, $73.19; New Mexico, $66.77; Arizona, $65.16; and Nevada, $61.19.

This, of course, should be no excuse for waste or inefficiency in Illinois government. Taxpayers and organizations looking out for the taxpayer's best interest must keep a sleepless eye on the public purse and hope that public officials will follow the advice of Governor Green who said in presenting Illinois' peak 1948-49 budget: "By intelligent cooperation we can, if we will, keep Illinois sound under a financial structure which will provide better state service to all the people while imposing the lowest burdens possible on our taxpayers. In these days of inflation and uncertainty, that surely must be our goal."

Good School Buses Run On Time

(*Continued from page* 14)

are not liable, school board members should be careful not to exceed their authority as board members, because then they act as individuals who may be held responsible. At least one insurance company has a clause in its policy renouncing its right to take advantage of the absence of school board liability to refuse to pay a public liability claim.

The school bus driver, however, may be held responsible for an accident if it can be proved he was guilty of "willful and wanton negligence." Some school boards include in the salary of the bus driver enough extra to pay for public liability insurance to protect him against possible proof of negligence. Of the other types of insurance coverage, perhaps fire insurance offers the best protection for the money.

The number of new 12-grade unit districts already established is well over 125 and the number is increasing. Grade and high school pupils will be carried in the same buses. There is no good reason why this will not work satisfactorily. It not only does work in other states but in some districts in Illinois and with considerable economy over dual system duplication of equipment and service.

Tazewell's Organization Director Hoyt, right, signs Jonathan Allen as 2000th member in their Farm Bureau.

Corn, Oats, Beans, Wheat -- Bumper Crops

ILLINOIS farmers are turning in a record harvest of field crops this year. A record corn crop of 525,000,000 bushels is the August estimate for Illinois. This is 20,000,000 more than the 1946 record Illinois harvest.

The state-federal crop reporting service also says the oats harvest will be the largest since 1937, with production figured at 167,684,000 bushels, compared to 117,005,000 last year.

Illinois has also had an all-time high per-acre yield for winter wheat. Winter wheat production is estimated at 40,425,000 bushels, 42 per cent larger than last year's crop and 37 per cent above the 10-year average.

The soybean harvest may be the second largest in history with 75,600,000 bushels the expected fall yield. This is but three per cent under the top year of 1946 when 78,000,000 bushels were harvested.

Bureau Grain Means Business

(*Continued from page* 4)

resells to local feeders. In all they will handle better than a quarter of a million bushels of grain this year. Bureau is the second county in beef and hog production in Illinois. The company also operates a coal yard at Princeton and Sheffield. It was purchased along with the elevator, and has been a profitable business.

The grain company also has a good plant food program. It stockpiles rock phosphate in bulk and gives immediate delivery, spreading it on the farm cheaper than a farmer can buy it by the sack and spread it himself.

During the past spring the company was spreading 33 per cent rock phosphate for $22.65 a ton. They have 20 cars stockpiled at Princeton and Buda and are taking orders for phosphate to be spread as soon as the crops are off the field.

A full time soils tester has been hired by the Bureau County Farm Bureau. He has a back order for 14,000 acres to be tested. The tester goes to the farm, collects samples, and is making a complete color map of the farm's plant food needs.

The success and many services offered by the Bureau County Grain Company proves the statement printed in its first annual report: "Use your own company and you will benefit. Use another man's company and he will benefit."

Plan for 'Grade A' If You're Building

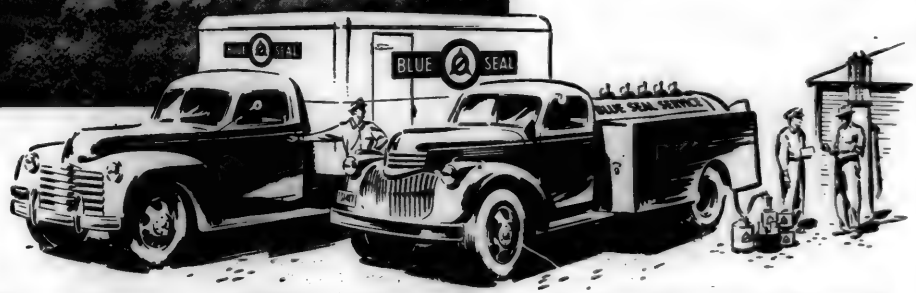
DAIRY farmers who are planning to rebuild or remodel their dairy barns will want to check the building requirements for Grade "A" milk before starting work.

A list of these requirements is available in your farm adviser's office. The compliance requirements for a number of cities in Illinois and neighboring states are included. The list was prepared by the department of agricultural engineering at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Tips For Fall Pigs

Farrowing fall pigs on pasture will eliminate much of the danger from anemia and roundworms. Sows that have been on good pasture all summer should be in the best possible condition for fall farrowing. Good feeding after farrowing will allow the sow to keep up her milk flow.

FOR BETTER FARMING



800 Servicemen Offer the Best Petroleum – Feed – Plant Food Service Direct-to-the-Farm in Illinois

For Better Machinery Performance

Better farming today needs these superior petroleum products to give economical power and efficient, trouble-free operation of machinery to prepare the soil—plant the seed—tend the crop—harvest it—to market it or process it—and finally to turn it into cash income.

MAGIC ALADDIN GASOLINE is a modern high quality gasoline for high-compression engines. 130,000,000 gallons of this fuel have been used this crop season to help make the abundant yields of 1948 a reality.

PS/50 TRACTOR FUEL is an economical fuel that is tax-free and ideal for low-compression tractors. It gives knock-free performance with maximum power for heavy loads.

ILLINI MOTOR OIL is a premium quality lubricant for tractors, trucks, and cars made from the best solvent-refined stocks, combined with war-proven additives that "keeps a clean motor clean longer."

BLUE SEAL GREASES embodying the latest developments in grease lubricant knowledge and experience. These specialized greases are available to meet every farm machine requirement for warm weather or cold.

For Better Poultry and Livestock Returns

Blue Seal Feeds are nutritionally correct as they are formulated under the supervision of the four-organization Quality Control Committee. These feeds are mixed *the modern way* in mills owned and controlled by Illinois farm people.

BLUE SEAL POULTRY BALANCER contains 30% protein of highest quality and includes essential vitamins and minerals. Available in pellet or mash form. When fed cafeteria-style it reduces labor.

BLUE SEAL LAY MASH is a 20% protein laying mash to be fed with home scratch grains. Available in pellet or mash form. This feed is formulated to meet heavy production in the season of highest egg prices.

BLUE SEAL PIG AND SOW SUPPLEMENT is a 35% protein supplement. It should be fed to sows during their gestation and lactation periods. Pigs should have access to this feed in a creep along with shelled corn until they reach the weight of 75 pounds.

BLUE SEAL HOG SUPPLEMENT is a 40% protein feed, gives ideal balance to farm-grown grains for dry-lot feeding. This feed should be fed to hogs from the time they reach 75 pounds until they go to market.

BLUE SEAL PASTURE SUPPLEMENT is a 42% protein mixture containing proteins from both plant and animal sources. No alfalfa meal has been added. This feed is designed to give low production costs on good pasture.

BLUE SEAL DAIRY SUPPLEMENT is a 34% supplement to be fed with good legume hay and farm-grown grains. 600 pounds of farm-grown grains and 100 pounds of this supplement makes a well balanced dairy ration.

For Better Crops from Better Land

The Blue Seal Plant Food Program is dedicated to provide plant food materials to fit into the well-known Illinois plan of permanent soil fertility. Farmers should first have their soil tested by the county Farm Bureau soil testing laboratory and then purchase the materials they need, following the advice of their Farm Adviser.

PHOSPHATES—Rock phosphate, superphosphate, or triple superphosphate, each has a place on Illinois farms. Ample supplies of these are available.

POTASH—A deficiency of potash severely reduces crop yields. Illinois farmers are receiving many times the pre-war tonnage of potash, however the supply remains limited.

NITRATES—Nitrogen, whether added to the soil in the form of legumes or nitrogen fertilizers, is absolutely essential. Due to the heavy domestic and foreign demand, the supply of nitrogen carriers is limited.

HIGH ANALYSIS FORMULA FERTILIZERS—Our policy is to supply more actual plant food and less filler in each bag of mixed fertilizer. To this end, grades available for Fall use are the higher analysis grades. They include such as 4-16-16; 3-12-12; 0-20-10; and 0-12-12.

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(Continued from page 7)

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This, of course, should be no excuse for waste or inefficiency in Illinois government. Taxpayers and organizations looking out for the taxpayer's best interest must keep a sleepless eye on the public purse and hope that public officials will follow the advice of Governor Green who said in presenting Illinois' peak 1948-49 budget: "By intelligent cooperation we can, if we will, keep Illinois sound under a financial structure which will provide better state service to all the people while imposing the lowest burdens possible on our taxpayers. In these days of inflation and uncertainty, that surely must be our goal."

Good School Buses Run On Time

(Continued from page 14)

are not liable, school board members should be careful not to exceed their authority as board members, because then they act as individuals who may be held responsible. At least one insurance company has a clause in its policy renouncing its right to take advantage of the absence of school board liability to refuse to pay a public liability claim.

The school bus driver, however, may be held responsible for an accident if it can be proved he was guilty of "willful and wanton negligence." Some school boards include in the salary of the bus driver enough extra to pay for public liability insurance to protect him against possible proof of negligence. Of the other types of insurance coverage, perhaps fire insurance offers the best protection for the money.

The number of new 12-grade unit districts already established is well over 125 and the number is increasing. Grade and high school pupils will be carried in the same buses. There is no good reason why this will not work satisfactorily. It not only does work in other states but in some districts in Illinois and with considerable economy over dual system duplication of equipment and service.

Tazewell's Organization Director Hoyt, right, signs Jonathan Allen as 2000th member in their Farm Bureau.

Corn, Oats, Beans, Wheat -- Bumper Crops

ILLINOIS farmers are turning in a record harvest of field crops this year. A record corn crop of 525,000,000 bushels is the August estimate for Illinois. This is 20,000,000 more than the 1946 record Illinois harvest.

The state-federal crop reporting service also says the oats harvest will be the largest since 1937, with production figured at 167,684,000 bushels, compared to 117,005,000 last year.

Illinois has also had an all-time high per-acre yield for winter wheat. Winter wheat production is estimated at 40,425,000 bushels, 42 per cent larger than last year's crop and 37 per cent above the 10-year average.

The soybean harvest may be the second largest in history with 75,600,000 bushels the expected fall yield. This is but three per cent under the top year of 1946 when 78,000,000 bushels were harvested.

Bureau Grain Means Business

(Continued from page 4)

resells to local feeders. In all they will handle better than a quarter of a million bushels of grain this year. Bureau is the second county in beef and hog production in Illinois. The company also operates a coal yard at Princeton and Sheffield. It was purchased along with the elevator, and has been a profitable business.

The grain company also has a good plant food program. It stockpiles rock phosphate in bulk and gives immediate delivery, spreading it on the farm cheaper than a farmer can buy it by the sack and spread it himself.

During the past spring the company was spreading 33 per cent rock phosphate for $22.65 a ton. They have 20 cars stockpiled at Princeton and Buda and are taking orders for phosphate to be spread as soon as the crops are off the field.

A full time soils tester has been hired by the Bureau County Farm Bureau. He has a back order for 14,000 acres to be tested. The tester goes to the farm, collects samples, and is making a complete color map of the farm's plant food needs.

The success and many services offered by the Bureau County Grain Company proves the statement printed in its first annual report: "Use your own company and you will benefit. Use another man's company and he will benefit."

Plan for 'Grade A' If You're Building

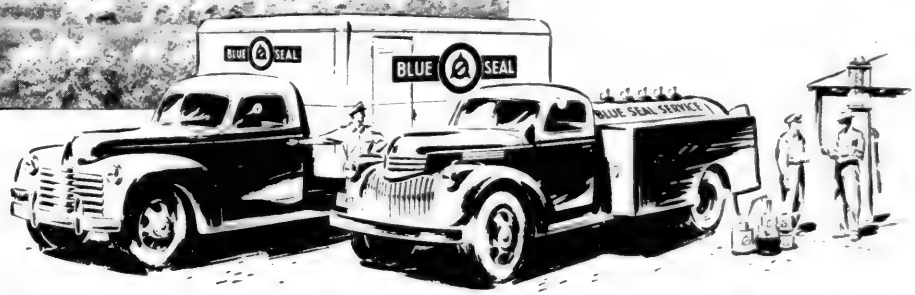
DAIRY farmers who are planning to rebuild or remodel their dairy barns will want to check the building requirements for Grade "A" milk before starting work.

A list of these requirements is available in your farm adviser's office. The compliance requirements for a number of cities in Illinois and neighboring states are included. The list was prepared by the department of agricultural engineering at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Tips For Fall Pigs

Farrowing fall pigs on pasture will eliminate much of the danger from anemia and roundworms. Sows that have been on good pasture all summer should be in the best possible condition for fall farrowing. Good feeding after farrowing will allow the sow to keep up her milk flow.

FOR BETTER FARMING



800 Servicemen Offer the Best Petroleum – Feed – Plant Food Service Direct-to-the-Farm in Illinois

For Better Machinery Performance

Better farming today needs these superior petroleum products to give economical power and efficient, trouble-free operation of machinery to prepare the soil—plant the seed—tend the crop—harvest it—to market it or process it—and finally to turn it into cash income.

MAGIC ALADDIN GASOLINE is a modern high quality gasoline for high-compression engines. 130,000,000 gallons of this fuel have been used this crop season to help make the abundant yields of 1948 a reality.

FS/50 TRACTOR FUEL is an economical fuel that is tax-free and ideal for low-compression tractors. It gives knock-free performance with maximum power for heavy loads.

ILLINI MOTOR OIL is a premium quality lubricant for tractors, trucks, and cars made from the best solvent-refined stocks, combined with war-proven additives that "keeps a clean motor clean longer."

BLUE SEAL GREASES embodying the latest developments in grease lubricant knowledge and experience. These specialized greases are available to meet every farm machine requirement for warm weather or cold.

For Better Poultry and Livestock Returns

Blue Seal Feeds are nutritionally correct as they are formulated under the supervision of the four-organization Quality Control Committee. These feeds are mixed *the modern way* in mills owned and controlled by Illinois farm people.

BLUE SEAL POULTRY BALANCER contains 40% protein of highest quality and includes essential vitamins and minerals. Available in pellet or mash form. When fed cafeteria-style it reduces labor.

BLUE SEAL LAY MASH is a 20% protein laying mash to be fed with home scratch grains. Available in pellet or mash form. This feed is formulated to meet heavy production in the season of highest egg prices.

BLUE SEAL PIG AND SOW SUPPLEMENT is a 35% protein supplement. It should be fed to sows during their gestation and lactation periods. Pigs should have access to this feed in a creep along with shelled corn until they reach the weight of 75 pounds.

BLUE SEAL HOG SUPPLEMENT is a 40% protein feed, gives ideal balance to farm-grown grains for dry-lot feeding. This feed should be fed to hogs from the time they reach 75 pounds until they go to market.

BLUE SEAL PASTURE SUPPLEMENT is a 42% protein mixture containing proteins from both plant and animal sources. No alfalfa meal has been added. This feed is designed to give low production costs on good pasture.

BLUE SEAL DAIRY SUPPLEMENT is a 34% supplement to be fed with good legume hay and farm-grown grains. 600 pounds of farm-grown grains and 100 pounds of this supplement makes a well balanced dairy ration.

For Better Crops from Better Land

The Blue Seal Plant Food Program is dedicated to provide plant food materials to fit into the well-known Illinois plan of permanent soil fertility. Farmers should first have their soil tested by the county Farm Bureau soil testing laboratory and then purchase the materials they need, following the advice of their Farm Adviser.

PHOSPHATES—Rock phosphate, superphosphate, or triple superphosphate, each has a place on Illinois farms. Ample supplies of these are available.

POTASH—A deficiency of potash severely reduces crop yields. Illinois farmers are receiving many times the pre-war tonnage of potash; however the supply remains limited.

NITRATES—Nitrogen, whether added to the soil in the form of legumes or nitrogen fertilizers, is absolutely essential. Due to the heavy domestic and foreign demand, the supply of nitrogen carriers is limited.

HIGH ANALYSIS FORMULA FERTILIZERS—Our policy is to supply more actual plant food and less filler in each bag of mixed fertilizer. To this end, grades available for Fall use are the higher analysis grades. They include such as 4-16-16, 3-12-12, 0-20-10, and 0-12-12.

These Services are Offered Only in Illinois by

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

Affiliated with

FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY • CHICAGO

NEWS and VIEWS

How Long A Nap Does Your Child Need?

YOUR Susy and Bill will feel better when they take afternoon naps. Children need this rest period until they're at least 5 years old.

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It's a good idea to put the children into their night clothes. This suggests sleep. Each child needs to be in a different room or at least a different bed. The room should be quiet, well ventilated and darkened.

A 2-hour nap is best for the littlest tot. By the age of 4, you can expect a child to stay quiet only ½ to ¾ hour if he isn't sleeping. Tell him he doesn't have to sleep, just rest for a short time. He may fall asleep. And if he isn't sleeping, give him some quiet activity — picture books, crayons and paper or puzzles.

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Eight pretty girls turn on the charm for the benefit of the judges picking the Illinois Dairy Queen during 1948 ceremony in Decatur. Left to right: Rosalie Waddington, Pana; Dolores Wilson, Waukegan; Louise Marrs, Harvard; Martha Shehan, Springfield; Marilyn Morgan, Olney; Patricia Monroe, Decatur; Barbara Sasma, Savanna; and Sue Williams, Bloomington. Winner was Patricia Monroe.

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Here's Some Tips On Water Systems

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You'll be more satisfied with the machine if you check each type of automatic washer before you buy, Miss Ward explains. Machines with a tumble-action are satisfactory for less soiled clothes. In it, clothes are washed by being tumbled in a revolving drum.

There are machines with more action for more soiled clothes. Some have an agitator which has blades attached to the central post in the machine. Or there may be a vacuum cup device that works with an up-and-down type of plunger-suction action.

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Peplums have an important place in the new accessories. For changing the silhouette of a dated dress or for adding a dash of color, contrasting peplums are fine innovators. This one of crisp gingham has a double ruffle which gives hipline interest to a straight skirt. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

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WHEN WINTER COMES

Be Ready!

BLUE SEAL ANTI-FREEZE

PERMA-TYPE

Winterize the radiator of your farm truck, tractor and car with PERMATYPE Anti-Freeze. One filling lasts all winter. Prevents corrosion. Improves hot water heater performance. Will not evaporate.

WINTERMASTER

Designed for those who prefer a medium priced methanol-type anti-freeze. WINTERMASTER is odorless. Contains an effective rust inhibitor. Also contains an effective evaporation retardant which reduces evaporation losses. Protect your truck, tractor and car before winter comes.

BLUE SEAL *MAGIC POWER* BATTERY

For quick winter morning starting equip your car, truck and tractor with a new modern BLUE SEAL Magic Power Battery. This battery is made of the finest materials and workmanship. It will give excellent service with a reasonable amount of care.

The NEW EDISON Spark Plug

Cold winter mornings require a strong spark for engine starting. The new EDISON Spark Plugs are fully guaranteed and made to fit all types of engines. Check these great features:

1. Aluminum oxide insulator
2. Thermo-electric seal
3. "Spun-on" leak proof gasket
4. "Edispark" electrodes.

NOW IS THE TIME

Check up on your winter needs for your car, tractor and truck. Prepare them for the winter to come. Radiators and engines require protection against freezing. Strong batteries and good spark plugs eliminate the failures of cold morning engine starting. For your winter needs -- see your Blue Seal Trucksalesman.

FALL CHANGE OVER

- ✔ Check radiator for leaks and clean with RUSTOP.
- ✔ Check the fan belt.
- ✔ Check the thermostat.
- ✔ Check spark plugs -- clean and test -- replace faulty plugs.
- ✔ Check the battery, Replace weak batteries.
- ✔ Change to winter oil.

ask your

BLUE SEAL TRUCKSALESMAN

BLUE SEAL

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Swat the FIREBUG Before he LIGHTS!

Oct. 3-9 is Fire Prevention Week — seven days dedicated to whittling down our national fire debt which has skyrocketed to over 700 million dollars a year. Don't give the Firebug a chance to light! Think in terms of FIRE PREVENTION, not just this week but every day of the year.

We list here some garden variety DO'S and DON'TS. Look around your farm, then find 10 more preventive measures for you to follow this coming year.

Swatting the Firebug before he lights is the "ounce of prevention" worth a pound of cure. But when prevention fails, Country Mutual Fire insurance provides that "pound of cure" — ready cash to rebuild property lost by fire.

"DO'S" AND "DONT'S" OF FIRE PREVENTION

1. DON'T SMOKE IN THE BARN.
2. NEVER USE KEROSENE OR GASOLINE TO START A FIRE.
3. INSPECT AND CLEAN CHIMNEYS, STOVEPIPES REGULARLY.
4. INSULATE WOOD, OTHER INFLAMMABLES, FROM HOT STOVES AND PIPES.
5. KEEP OILY RAGS IN METAL CONTAINERS.

COUNTRY Mutual FIRE Company

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Cover Crop...

Today, just kids . . . tomorrow the backbone of agriculture. Like a new stand of clover these youngsters need the protection, the shade, of a "cover crop." They've found this guidance — 150,000 strong — in stalwart, clear-thinking Farm Bureau members who are constantly working together for the common good of agriculture.

Their hopes for a bright future lie in a progressive, far-sighted farm front. Their assurance is your Farm Bureau membership. Your united voice in policy-forming circles promises your children a richer heritage for farm life, provides you with the tools for sound planning.

They know and depend upon your knowledge, your growth, to protect their right to a bountiful future. Make use of your Farm Bureau membership. Guard their *tomorrows* with progressive *todays*.

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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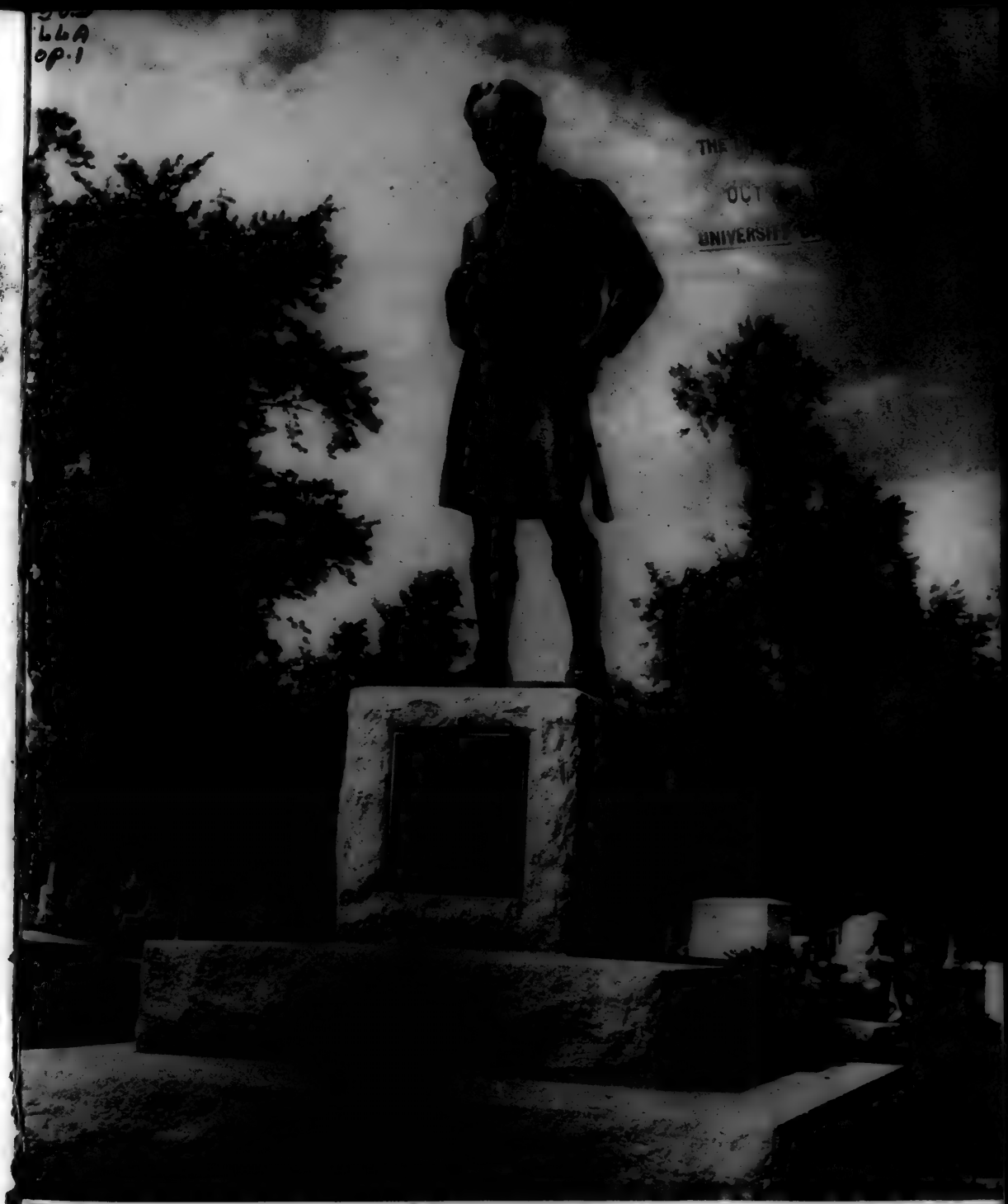

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
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OCTOBER 1948

R. R. #3
Centerton, Ill.
Oct. 10, 1948

Dear Jim,

Just wanted to let you know that I finally took your advice. What a good feeling it is to know that Margaret and the youngsters will be well taken care of if anything should happen

Why I didn't look into the Country Life insurance plans before I'll never know Even if things weren't going pretty well on the farm, I'd never miss the few dollars a month that go into my sizeable new insurance policy. Fred Zimmerman, our local Country Life representative, explained the wonderful in-surance protection his company offers to every Farm Bureau member. He says it all works on a co-operative basis---thats why it costs us Farm Bureau members so little.

Margaret sends her love. And thanks again for the tip on Country Life.

Your brother,

Ted

Country Life
INSURANCE
COMPANY

Volume 26 Number 10 October, 1948

THE RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLCATION

FOOD PRICE SUPPORTS AND $3.50 STEAK

THE HEADLINE in the evening paper screamed "Farm Price Supports Boost Food Costs." The accompanying feature story was filled with the type of misinformation that has been fed to the American public so liberally during recent weeks. "Mounting food prices are caused by high farm prices which result from the government parity price support program." — That was the story.

Full of resentment, I went into a well-known restaurant on Chicago's Randolph street and picked up the menu. A wide variety awaited my selection, from a complete dinner featuring egg omelet at $1.30 to a steak for $3.50. The waitress informed me that she sold five steak dinners to each omelet. That is the answer to the news headline. With the highest income of all time, the American public demands steak.

The only two food items listed on that restaurant menu which have received any government support price assistance were eggs and potatoes. Even with a support price the omelet was the lowest priced entree on the list. After reading the metropolitan press, city consumers naturally assume that farmers are rolling in wealth created by government guaranteed prices. What are the facts?

Price support legislation was enacted by Congress during the war to encourage needed expansion in production. It has been continued because of the greatly enlarged domestic and foreign needs. However, as a result of this great demand, prices have, with few exceptions, remained much higher than the 90 per cent of parity support levels. If all support prices were removed food prices would probably show little or no reduction. Consumers themselves, not government supports, have forced food prices higher and higher.

Is the price of food too high? The only fair way to determine whether or not the nation's food is costing too much is to examine how much of the national income goes for groceries. Before the war 23 per cent of the total national income went for food, as compared to only about 19 per cent today.

Is the farmer profiteering? Farm incomes have been good but farm operating costs are increasing more rapidly than income. Many farm commodity prices have dropped drastically within recent months. Farm prices of grains, fruits and vegetables have gone down while retail prices to consumers continue to mount upward. In many cases processors, distributors or retailers have not passed on price reduction.

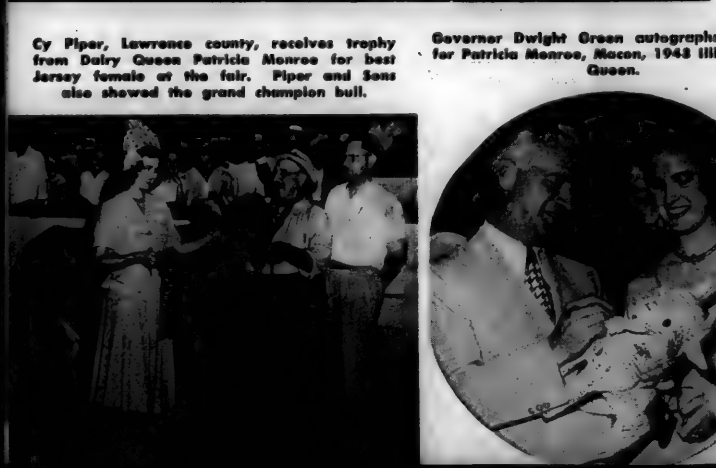
Any farmer can tell our city friends how to obtain lower priced food. He would tell them to shop around for food bargains and go easy on scarce items. He might say eat more eggs and potatoes.

Charles B. Shuman,
President,
Illinois Agricultural Association

Left: This is a view of the Illinois Agricultural Association courtesy tent which attracted thousands of Farm Bureau people. Center: President Charles B. Shuman talks on WLS Dinnerbell Hour. At his left is Announcer Art Page. Right: The barker always attracts a big crowd. This one tells of the wonderful effects from drinking juices.

Farm Bureau Day AT

Left: Taking a look at the Prairie Farms Creameries and Illinois Milk Producers Association exhibit are, left to right: Mrs. Betty Thompson, Miss Betty Thompson, and Miss Claire Givens, Sangamon. Right: The grand parade of champions.



A group of farm boys make a mad scramble to rope a calf for themselves during the annual calf scramble held at the Illinois State Fair. Thirty youths competed for the six purebred calves.

Cy Piper, Lawrence county, receives trophy from Dairy Queen Patricia Monroe for best Jersey female at the fair. Piper and Sons also showed the grand champion bull.

Governor Dwight Green autographs souvenir for Patricia Monroe, Macon, 1948 Illinois Dairy Queen.

Left: This is the grand champion steer in the junior shows shown by Jim Steger, Kendall, and owned by his sister Janet. Center: Former IAA President Earl C. Smith (left) chats with a group of IAA directors in Farm Bureau tent. They are: Chester McCord, Ed Gumm, Dan Clarke, and K. T. Smith. Between showings Mason county boys play a friendly game.

AT THE STATE FAIR

Donald Walker, Tazewell, is proud of Angus heifer which won junior championship in open class. It also was judged champion heifer in junior show.

These twin Guernseys were born at the Fair. Arthur Bunning, Shelby, (right) brought the mother (left) to exhibit.

Joan Ashbaker, Brown, prepares one of her sheep for showing. Her Dad, J. Emmett Ashbaker, offers encouragement.

Spinning Angora rabbit wool into yarn fascinates these youngsters watching Otto Peterson, DuPage county. Watching the old-fashioned spinning wheel are, left to right: Sammy Lane, Allen Lane, Nancy Delaney, all of Sangamon county, and Abilina Johnson, Christian.

Left: This Piatt county farm family enjoys supper in the Farm Bureau tent. Left to right from foreground, Mrs. Roy Wittig, Joan Wittig, Roy Perkins, Helen Wittig, Leland Perkins, Ann Perkins, Roy Wittig, Mrs. Roy Perkins, and Roy Wittig. Right: This is a general inside view of the Farm Bureau — IAA courtesy tent at the Illinois state fair.

Martin Gorman, Champaign county, poses with Poland China boar which won several ribbons in the junior competition at the State Fair.

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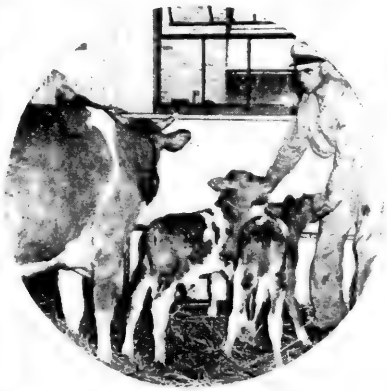

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Here are the Voting Records of Issues Affecting Farmers . .

Are Your Representatives Interested In Agricultural Legislation?

X

IN ACCORDANCE with action taken by the voting delegates of Illinois Agricultural Association at an annual meeting several years ago, the Board of Directors has authorized and directed the publication of the following statement, together with the records of the members of the 65th General Assembly, as determined by their votes and general attitude on matters of important legislation directly affecting farmers as supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The Association was interested in and took a position upon numerous measures of interest to agriculture in the 1947 session. These included the appropriation of $15,000,000 of state funds for local township and road district roads, school reorganization, state support for schools, permissive township and road district consolidation measures, property tax limitations, weed and seed law revisions and other matters.

For the most part, the legislation favored by the Association was enacted. The appropriations for the veterinary college and the home economics' building at the University of Illinois were not passed and did not reach a roll call vote. Many of the measures of major interest received the unanimous support of the members voting in each house of the legislature.

On other major agricultural measures very few negative votes were cast and none of these votes in opposition to the Association's position were cast by members from downstate. This resulted in part from the fact that by the time the bills reached roll call stage they had been amended until they were generally satisfactory. The Association opposed some of the amendments adopted but the amendments were not adopted by roll call vote.

For instance, the Association sought an appropriation of $20,000,000 from state funds for local roads. This appropriation was reduced to $15,000,000 in the senate but there was no official roll call upon the amendment reducing the appropriation. In view of this peculiar situation, this report is weighted heavily by the general attitude of members toward, and the support given the legislative program of the Association, including support in committees as well as on the floor of the legislature.

Basis of Report

This report is based entirely upon the legislator's record and attitude as observed in Springfield. The Association has not given and obviously cannot be aware of, or give consideration to, the record or attitude upon local problems which may affect the voters' decision.

The first column of the report tabulated below lists the number of regular sessions of the General Assembly during which the respective members have served. The second column carries the legislative record of the legislators as determined by their votes on agricultural legislation during the last regular session, together with their general attitude on legislation supported or opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association throughout their terms of service.

Ratings Used

A member, to receive a rating of "Excellent" must not only have a satisfactory voting record, but his general attitude in recent legislative sessions must have been generally recognized as actively supporting the Illinois Agricultural Association's legislative program. To achieve an "Excellent" record a member must also have served more than one two-year legislative period and must have taken a favorable position on highly controversial legislative proposals.

First term members, to secure a "Very Good" rating, must have a satisfactory voting record and must have actively supported the Illinois Agricultural Association's legislative program. This rating is the highest given any first term member.

In accordance with the directions given by the delegates of the Illinois Agricultural Association, members of the Association are advised that all members of the present General Assembly seeking re-election who are rated as "Excellent" or "Very Good" are entitled to support by all members and friends of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the coming general election.

The records of members rated as "Good" are worthy of careful consideration in comparison with the qualifications of new candidates seeking office.

Vote Nov. 2

In line with its long-established policy, the Illinois Agricultural Association publishes herewith the voting records of members of the Illinois General Assembly.

Many of these legislators are candidates for office Nov. 2. The Association urges its members to study carefully the information published in this issue of the Record and to actively support those representatives who, by their records, have proved themselves worthy of confidence of farmers.

Farm people represent only a minority of the population. Only through their united action at the polls, wherein they place the interests of agriculture above parties and personalities, can they hope to maintain fair representation in lawmaking bodies.

Your Illinois Legislators on

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★ Records of Members of the Illinois General Assembly ★

(See Page 9 for Voting Records of Illinois Members of Congress)

Members by Senatorial Districts	No. of Regular Sessions Served	Legislative Record on Important Agricultural Measures
7th District (Outlying Cook County)		
Sen. Bidwill	5	Excellent
Rep. Van der Vries	7	Excellent
Rep. Reich	1	Very Good
Rep. McGrath	8	Very Good
8th District (Boone, Lake and McHenry)		
Sen. Paddock	10	Excellent
Rep. Keller	6	Excellent
Rep. Kelsey (Deceased)		
Rep. Bolger	8	Excellent
10th District (Ogle and Winnebago)		
Sen. Baker	15	Excellent
Rep. Hunter, David	13	Excellent
Rep. White	2	Excellent
Rep. Hunter, Edw. C.	4	Excellent
12th District (Carroll, JoDaviess and Stephenson)		
Sen. Laughlin	7	Excellent
Rep. Burt	2	Excellent
Rep. Stransky	6	Excellent
Rep. Morris	1	Very Good
14th District (Kane and Kendall)		
Sen. Little	2	Excellent
Rep. Peffers	5	Excellent
Rep. Laufer	2	Excellent
Rep. Schuler	5	Excellent
16th District (Livingston, Marshal, Putnam and Woodford)		
Sen. Lantz	17	Excellent
Rep. Bruer	12	Excellent
Rep. Carpenter	5	Excellent
Rep. Lennan	2	Excellent
18th District (Peoria)		
Sen. Trager	2	Excellent
Rep. Grabo	5	Excellent
Rep. Crowley	9	Very Good
Rep. Carrigan	1	Very Good
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois and Kankakee)		
Sen. McBroom	4	Excellent
Rep. Topping	7	Excellent
Rep. Kamp	1	Very Good
Rep. Shapiro	1	Very Good
22nd District (Edgar and Vermilion)		
Sen Luckey (Deceased)		
Rep. Walker	3	Excellent
Rep. Wayland	1	Very Good
Rep. Edwards	8	Excellent
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie and Piatt)		
Sen. Peters	7	Excellent
Rep. Dillavou	4	Excellent
Rep. Clabaugh	5	Excellent
Rep. Simpson	1	Very Good
26th District (Ford and McLean)		
Rep. Caton	6	Excellent
Sen. Cash	4	Excellent
Rep. Kane	2	Excellent
Rep. Rhodes	5	Excellent
28th District (DeWitt, Logan and Macon)		
Sen. Betz	2	Excellent
Rep. Harris, H. B.	3	Excellent
Rep. Dinneen	7	Excellent
Rep. Ferguson	1	Very Good
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler and Tazewell)		
Sen. Lohmann	13	Excellent
Rep. Allison	7	Excellent
Rep. Burnsmier	3	Excellent
Rep. Ratcliffe	1	Very Good
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough and Warren)		
Sen. Downing	7	Excellent
Rep. Schraumlefiel	5	Excellent
Rep. Robbins	12	Excellent
Rep. Salisbury	4	Excellent
33rd District (Henderson, Mercer and Rock Island)		
Sen. Carpentier	3	Excellent
Rep. Searle	10	Excellent
Rep. McCaskrin	1	Very Good
Rep. Smith, Ora	6	Excellent
34th District (Clark, Coles and Douglas)		
Sen. Lyons	4	Excellent
Rep. Lewis	4	Excellent
Rep. Lollar	1	Very Good
Rep. Frazier	2	Excellent
35th District (DeKalb, Lee and Whiteside)		
Sen. Collins	9	Excellent
Rep. Brydia	5	Excellent
Rep. Prescott	2	Very Good
Rep. Considine	1	Very Good
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike and Scott)		
Sen. Dick	3	Very Good
Rep. Scarborough (deceased)		
Rep. Ihnen	1	Very Good
Rep. Gibbs	6	Excellent
37th District (Bureau, Henry and Stark)		
Sen. Kendrick	13	Excellent
Rep. Newlan	3	(Absent, not recorded — attitude very good)
Rep. Chapman	2	Excellent
Rep. Knaul	7	Excellent
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin and Montgomery)		
Sen. Miller, Rice W.	3	Very Good
Rep. Robinson	4	Excellent
Rep. Fellis	3	Excellent
Rep. Schaefer	1	Very Good
39th District (LaSalle)		
Sen. Benson	14	Excellent
Rep. Hart	3	Excellent
Rep. Smith, J. Ward	5	Excellent
Rep. Dimond	1	Very Good
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette and Shelby)		
Sen. Fribley	7	Excellent
Rep. Walker	4	Excellent
Rep. Hunter, C. C.	2	Excellent
Rep. Prolhe	2	Very Good
41st District (DuPage and Will)		
Sen. Barr	12	Excellent
Rep. O'Neill	12	Excellent
Rep. Wood	6	Excellent
Rep. Downey	2	Very Good
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham and Marion)		
Sen. Oldfield	2	Very Good
Rep. Branson	12	Excellent
Rep. Stamer	1	Very Good
Rep. Taylor	3	Excellent
43rd District (Fulton and Knox)		
Sen. Thompson	3	Excellent
Rep. Cutler	11	Excellent
Rep. Peel	2	Excellent
Rep. Ray	4	Excellent
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph and Washington)		
Sen. Crissenberry	7	Excellent
Rep. Thornton	8	Excellent
Rep. McDonald	4	Very Good
Rep. Brands	7	Excellent
45th District (Morgan and Sangamon)		
Sen. Giffin	3	Excellent
Rep. Green, Hugh	8	Excellent
Rep. Horsley	1	Very Good
Rep. Sullivan	7	Excellent
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland and Wayne)		
Sen. Broyles	3	Excellent
Rep. Sanford	3	Excellent
Rep. Travers	2	Excellent
Rep. Lee, Clyde	4	Excellent
47th District (Bond and Madison)		
Sen. Mueller	4	Excellent
Rep. Hodge	1	Very Good
Rep. Harris	6	Very Good
Rep. Kennedy	1	Very Good
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash and White)		
Sen. Armstrong	4	Excellent
Rep. Stanley	3	Excellent
Rep. Green, Herschel	1	Very Good
Rep. Kimber	1	Very Good
49th District (St. Clair)		
Sen. Thomas	3	Excellent
Rep. Miller, O. L.	3	Excellent
Rep. McRoberts	1	Very Good
Rep. Holten	15	Excellent
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union and Williamson)		
Sen. Butler, Homer	3	Excellent
Rep. McClintock	1	Very Good
Rep. Miller, J. E.	2	Excellent
Rep. Choate	1	Very Good
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope and Saline)		
Sen. Van Hooser	4	Excellent
Rep. Westbrook	8	Excellent
Rep. Verhines	1	Very Good
Rep. Powell	7	Excellent

CRIB YOUR CORN FOR PRICE SUPPORT

With good storage, you can get price protection on your 1948 corn crop through a loan or purchase agreement.

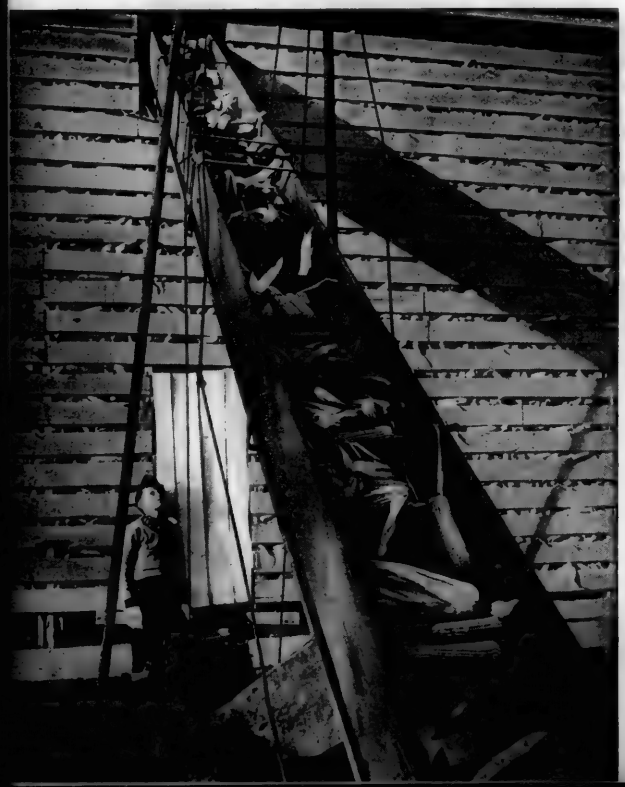
FARM storage of a good share of the 1948 corn crop will pay dividends to the producer this year.

By providing proper farm storage, Illinois farmers can protect their price with either a government loan or purchase agreement. The anticipated corn loan rate is $1.45 per bushel.

A farmer with storage space is in a position to market his grain to the best advantage. He can avoid being caught in a market glut.

Because of record crops, terminal and country elevators won't be able to handle the grain movement unless farm storage is increased, according to government and Extension Service specialists. Unless the storage problem is met, there is danger that an avalanche of corn will hit the market early in the season, scuttle prices and over burden the price support programs. Another aim of the storage program is to prevent undue damage through grain spoilage.

As in past loan programs, a farmer stores his corn under seal in a crib meeting strict specifications. The crib and corn are checked by the county AAA committee. The farmer gets a cash advance equal to the loan rate times the number of bushels he has under seal. The farmer can liquidate the loan at any time or deliver the grain at the maturity date of the loan. Loans will be available from harvest through June 30, 1949. Maturity date will be Sept. 1, 1949, or earlier on demand.



The purchase agreement is a new feature. This is for the producer who wants price protection, but doesn't want to borrow money on his corn. He signs a certificate at the county AAA committee office covering any portion of his 1948 production.

He can do anything he likes with his corn, but if he doesn't otherwise dispose of it, he can at an established time deliver his corn to the Commodity Credit Corporation and receive the loan price, which is expected to be $1.45 per bushel. Any corn delivered under this option must be of proper grade, so good storage is still necessary. The producer signing such a purchase agreement pays ½ cent per bushel for the amount of corn he wants covered.

Only corn produced in 1948 which grades No. 3 or better or No. 4 on test weight only and which meets the moisture requirements for safe storage will be eligible for loan or purchase.

Purchase agreements will be offered producers from harvest time, through June, 1949. The CCC will accept for delivery any quantity up to the maximum stated by the producer on his agreement during the 30-day period immediately following the maturity date of the 1948 loans.

Under the purchase agreement, the county AAA committee doesn't check the corn or the crib, but the corn must have the proper grade if and when it is delivered to the CCC. Thus the producer is his own corn and crib inspector

But to get a corn loan, you have to provide the kind of storage as outlined by your county AAA committee. Here are a few of the rules. Temporary cribs are acceptable, such as picket fence cribs or cribs with woven wire. But they must have good floors off the ground and good waterproof roofs, and the sides must be of adequate strength so that the corn won't break out. The roofs may be of sheet metal. water proof roofing paper or boards.

The corn stored in the crib must come under certain moisture limits, according to the crib width. For a crib 8 feet wide, the maximum moisture content is 20.5 per cent; for 9 feet, 19.5, and for 10 feet, 18.5 per cent.

In the case of round cribs, the width is measured from the central ventilator to the outside. If there is no ventilator, the width is counted as 2/3 of the diameter. For example, in a round crib measuring 12 feet across, the corn would have to meet the same moisture content as in a crib 8 feet wide with straight sides, or 20.5 per cent. A round crib without ventilator must be either small in diameter or the corn very dry. Corn loans carry an interest rate of 3 per cent. Fee for loans is 1 cent per bushel.

Farmers are advised to look around their place to see what they can find in the way of used lumber, poles, etc., for building crib space.

The University of Illinois College of Agriculture at Urbana has plans available for building low-cost storage and you can get further information from your farm adviser at your county Farm Bureau.

It is difficult to predict how the supply of crib materials will hold up in the face of the heavy demand. In September, wire meshing was found to be critically short. Snow fence was available, but dealers expected heavy orders to deplete their stocks. Creosote poles and waterproof roofing paper appeared to be in good supply.

Keith Hincheliff, farm building designer at the U. of I. College of Agriculture, estimates that a farmer can build a

temporary crib at a reasonable cost per bushel. This is the type built from poles and snow fence or welded wire mesh. While not permanent it can last for several years.

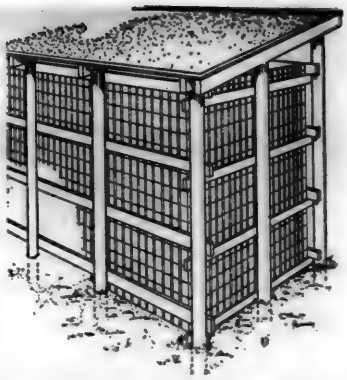
One of the cheapest is that made out of picket fence, 16 feet in diameter and 12 feet high with a central ventilator. Cost of this, including ventilator, would be about 12 cents a bushel, Hinchcliff says. Another low cost type is the poled crib with wire which figures about 21 cents per bushel.

In Illinois, state Production Marketing Administration officials estimate that farmers are going to have to provide additional crib room for about 130 million bushels of corn.

September 1 Illinois corn crop estimate placed production at 534 million bushels. Corn yield outlook for the state is at a new high — 59 bushels. This is two bushels higher than the previous record of 57 in 1946.

Soybean price support loans will be at the rate of $2.18 a bushel for the new crop, but the beans must grade No. 2 yellow and have no more than 14 per cent moisture. Soybeans can be stored in steel bins. Loans will be available from harvest through Dec. 31, 1948 and will mature April 30, 1949.

Price support purchase agreements, similar to the corn purchase agreements, will be available to producers of this year's crop of soybeans from harvest through Dec. 31, 1948. If the producer does not otherwise dispose of his crop before the April 30, 1949, soybean loan maturity date, he may sell to Commodity Credit Corporation any number of bushels, up to the maximum he securing coverage on in his purchase agreement, at the rate of $2.18 per bushel provided they meet grade requirements.



Plans for the temporary corn crib illustrated here may be obtained from your farm adviser at your County Farm Bureau or at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

HERE'S HOW YOUR CONGRESSMEN VOTED

Check the record of your members of Congress from Illinois on vital issues

"THE extent of the cooperation and support accorded the legislative program of the Illinois Agricultural Association by the members of Congress from Illinois is not adequately reflected by the roll call vote recorded in the published record.

"Most of our representatives from downstate districts and several from Cook county have demonstrated their ability and independence of thinking both on the floor of Congress and in important committee assignments. Both senators from Illinois have had committee assignments of vital importance to Agriculture, and have worked diligently in the longtime best interests of Agriculture.

"While the recorded vote published in this issue of the IAA Record were on issues of extreme importance to Agriculture, they do not adequately reflect the attitude of all members of Congress on Agricultural issues.

"I hope every farmer will carefully study this information."

Charles B. Shuman
President
Illinois Agricultural Association

HERE are the voting records of Illinois Congressmen on several key legislative actions in the 80th Congress. One is the Labor-Management Relations Bill of 1947, better known as the Taft-Hartley law. A second is the vote of Illinois Congressmen on the overriding of the President's veto of the labor bill.

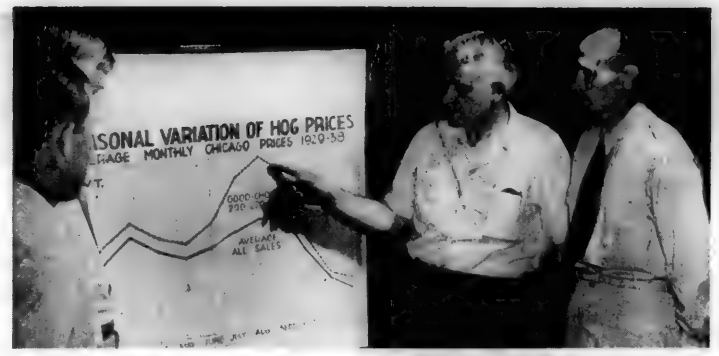
The Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation favored passage of the labor bill and overriding the President's veto. A yea vote therefore by your Congressmen on these two issues is in support of the IAA and Farm Bureau's position.

Another major legislative issue is represented in the Russell amendment to the long-range farm program bill. A nay vote on this amendment is in support of the IAA and AFBF's position. Both Senator Lucas and Senator Brooks supported the IAA's position on this amendment.

The Russell amendment called for the substitution of a temporary extension of existing price supports (with some modifications) for the provisions of the Aiken long-range farm program bill. A vote for this amendment was a vote to prevent the enactment of a long-range farm bill by the 80th Congress. As most Farm Bureau members know, organized agriculture was successful in securing passage of a long-range farm program and the Russell amendment was defeated 27 to 55.

The IAA had urged Illinois Congressmen to enact a long-range farm program bill, rather than temporary extension of price supports.

Members of Congress from Illinois	Yea Vote Supports IAA Position — Taft Hartley Bill	Yea Vote Supports IAA Position — Overriding Veto of Taft Hartley Bill	Nay Vote Supports IAA Position — Russell Amendment on Farm Program Bill
Sen. Lucas		Nay	Nay
Sen. Brooks		Yea	Nay
1. Dawson	Nay	Nay	
2. Vail	Yea	Yea	
3. Busbey	Yea	Yea	
4. Gorski	Nay	Nay	
5. Sabath	Nay	Nay	
6. O'Brien	Nay	Nay	
7. Owens	Yea	Yea	
8. Gordon	Nay	Nay	
9. Twyman	Nay	Yea	
10. Church	Yea	Yea	
11. Reed	Yea	Yea	
12. Mason	Yea	Yea	
13. Allen	Yea	Yea	
14. Johnson	Yea	Yea	
15. Chiperfield	Yea	Yea	
16. Dirksen	Yea	Yea	
17. Arends	Yea	Yea	
18. Jenison	Yea	Yea	
19. McMillen	Yea	Yea	
20. Simpson	Yea	Yea	
21. Howell	Yea	Yea	
22. Price	Nay	Nay	
23. Vursell	Yea	Yea	
24. Clippinger	Yea	Yea	
25. Bishop	Nay	Nay	
AL Stratton	Yea	Yea	



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Front Cover

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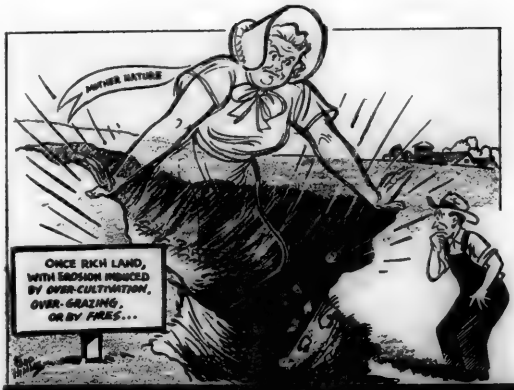

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Through soil control, you can increase the moisture content of your land during the growing season and increase yields with less fertilizer and at the same time use 10 per cent less fuel in your farming operations.

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It has been said that the man who would gain nature's rewards must first learn her laws and obey them implicitly. Apparently, we have not yet learned nature's laws or how to obey them. Wide, fertile areas have been depleted. Over-cropping, over-grazing, burning over of woodlands and other undesirable practices have allowed sheet and gulley erosion to spread. Many operators have acquired more acreage in order to maintain total production. Proper land use is the key to soil conservation. This more than the cropping of more acres is a far better solution to the production problem.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, there are in Illinois 3,523,000 acres which should be taken out of crop land and 3,016,000 acres in idle or pasture land which should be put in grain production. This gives a minus balance of 507,000 acres.

From the present 22,103,000 acres of crop land in the state, this would leave 21,596,000 acres in crop land according to their classification of proper land use. Even with the reduction of 507,000 acres of crop land, total production and profits could be increased by making the shifts to proper land use.

According to the 1940 census, there are 1,007,001,467 acres in farm land in the United States. These acres are devoted to the following purposes: cropland, 397,869,606; grassland, 493,801,863; woodland, 115,329,998.

Of the 398 million acres used for crops, 40 million acres are not suitable for this purpose, according to the Soil Conservation Service. That leaves 358 million acres of cultivated land which are suitable for crops. However, some lands not used for crops are suitable for this purpose. The following table gives the suitable land use regardless of present crops.

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Scientific soil tests on which to base fertilizer recommendations are necessary for greatest efficiency. Terraces may be needed to prevent erosion. Contour farming and strip cropping may be sufficient. A grass waterway is, in many cases, nothing more or less than a reclaimed gulley but nature will never, by herself, produce a desired shape which can be attained with ordinary farm implements by the farmer.

Shaping with farm implements, together with use of the proper fertilizers, and the final seeding, will accomplish in a short time something that would never be accomplished if left alone. Black locust seedlings in the gulley might accomplish the same job of erosion control, but they have to be put in by man in order for them to do the job. These same seedlings could not continue to grow unless properly protected from grazing.

In a pasture-improvement program, a proper fertilization program is necessary and a desirable seeding mixture should be used. The area then needs to be protected from overgazing. Sometimes this involves the removal of a hedge row, changing of fences, or the use of temporary fences. In the establishment of a pasture or wood lot, the desired species are selected and planted rather than allowing a survival of the fittest among the existing species, most of which are usually not too desirable.

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In 1937 the Morrises bought and moved to the 120-acre farm they live on today. With the Scully lease, the Morris operations added up to 220 acres.

In 1945 an additional 120 acres were rented but that same year Morris was elected vice-president of the IAA. As his IAA duties increased, he sold his Scully lease. Today, Morris operates 240 acres with a hired man.

Vice-President Morris is a general farmer. Normally he has 30 acres in permanent pasture, 40 in oats, 80 in corn, 70 in beans, and 20 in clover. His rotation is corn, corn, beans, oats, clover.

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The IAA vice-president was on the first corn-hog temporary committee in 1931 and served as secretary-treasurer of the permanent committee until 1938 when he was elected chairman and served for two years.

He is a member of the board of trustees of his local Methodist church, a member of the board of trustees of Mechanicsburg township, and a former member of the Buffalo school board. Morris was a key figure in the establishment of the Tri-City school district which resulted in the successful consolidation of three high schools located in Mechanicsburg, Buffalo, and Dawson. The first move in this consolidation was made in the early 30's. The school was ready for use in the fall of 1938.

On the state level he is vice-president of Country Mutual Casualty Company, Country Life Insurance Company, a member of the board of directors of Illinois Farm Supply Company, and Country Mutual Fire Company, and a member of the IAA public relations committee and finance committee, which keeps an eye on IAA funds.

Members of the Morris family shown together are, left to right: son Don, 13, at piano; Vice President Morris with grandsons, Bill and Bob, son Bob, 21; Mrs. Morris; and daughter, Jean, 23, Mrs. Fred Siemert.

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't. Editor, IAA RECORD

Mrs. Morris comes out to watch her husband work in their flower and vegetable garden.

MARKET PRICES ABOVE SUPPORT LEVEL

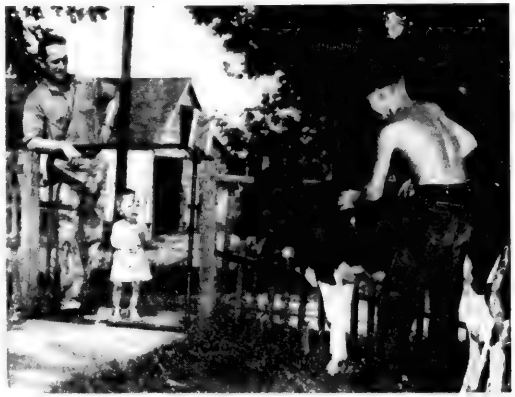
For most of the important farm commodities for which Government price-support programs are available, the level of support is below the market price. Here is a comparison for 1948 crops of national averages of price-support levels, parity prices, and prices received by farmers as of August 15, 1948:

1948 Commodity	Parity 8-15-48	Price Support Nat. Average	Prices Received by Farmers 8-15-48
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	$13.60	No support	$24.40
Sheep (per cwt.)		No support	10.20
Lambs (per cwt.)	15.80	No support	24.80
Hogs (per cwt.)	18.20	16.84	27.10
Wool (per lb., shorn wool grease basis)	.459	.423	.471
Eggs (per doz.-operative in Midwest)	.54	.35	.492
Soybeans (per bu.)	2.41	2.18	2.91
Rye (per bu.)	1.81	1.29	1.46
Corn (per bu.)	1.61	90% of 9-15 parity	1.91
Wheat (per bu.)	2.22	2.00	1.96
Oats (per bu.)	1.00	.70	.680
Barley (per bu.)	1.55	1.15	1.14
Potatoes, late (per cwt.)	1.86	1.25 - 1.75	1.58

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Country Mutual Casualty Company will be held in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 16th day of November, 1948, at 1:00 P.M., to receive, consider and if approved, confirm and ratify the reports of the officers and of the Board of Directors of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1947; to elect directors for the coming year and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Otto Steffey, Secretary



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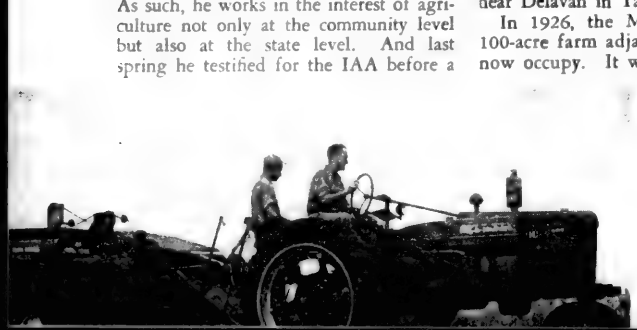

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He is a member of the board of trustees of his local Methodist church, a member of the board of trustees of Mechanicsburg township, and a former member of the Buffalo school board. Morris was a key figure in the establishment of the Tri-City school district which resulted in the successful consolidation of three high schools located in Mechanicsburg, Buffalo, and Dawson. The first move in this consolidation was made in the early 30's. The school was ready for use in the fall of 1938.

On the state level he is vice-president of Country Mutual Casualty Company, Country Life Insurance Company, a member of the board of directors of Illinois Farm Supply Company, and Country Mutual Fire Company, and a member of the IAA public relations committee and finance committee which keeps an eye on IAA funds

Members of the Morris family shown together are, left to right: son Don, 13, at piano; Vice President Morris with grandsons, Bill and Bob, son Bob, 21; Mrs. Morris; and daughter, Jean, 23, Mrs. Fred Siemert.

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't. Editor, IAA RECORD

Mrs. Morris comes out to watch her husband work in their flower and vegetable garden.

MARKET PRICES ABOVE SUPPORT LEVEL

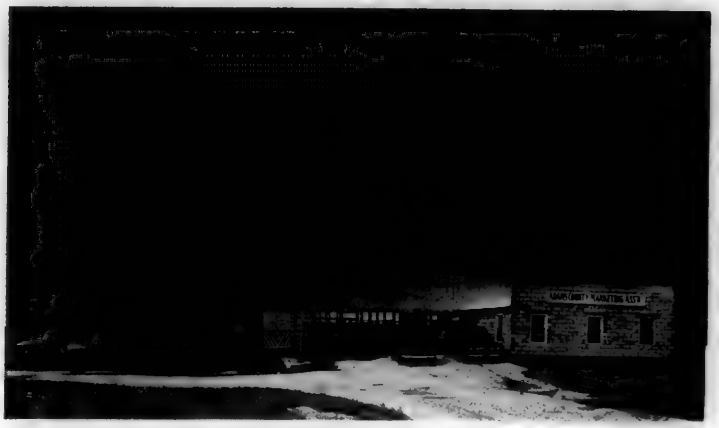
For most of the important farm commodities for which Government price-support programs are available, the level of support is below the market price. Here is a comparison for 1948 crops of national averages of price-support levels, parity prices, and prices received by farmers as of August 15, 1948:

1948 Commodity	Parity 8-15-48	Price Support Nat. Average	Prices Received by Farmers 8-15-48
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	$13.60	No support	$24.40
Sheep (per cwt.)		No support	10.20
Lambs (per cwt.)	15.80	No support	24.80
Hogs (per cwt.)	18.20	16.84	27.10
Wool (per lb., shorn wool grease basis)	.459	.423	.471
Eggs (per doz.-operative in Midwest)	.54	.35	.492
Soybeans (per bu.)	2.41	2.18	2.91
Rye (per bu.)	1.81	1.29	1.46
Corn (per bu.)	1.61	90% of 9-15 parity	1.91
Wheat (per bu.)	2.22	2.00	1.96
Oats (per bu.)	1.00	.70	.688
Barley (per bu.)	1.55	1.15	1.14
Potatoes, late (per cwt.)	1.86	1.25 - 1.75	1.58

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Country Mutual Casualty Company will be held in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois on Tuesday the 16th day of November, 1948 at 1:00 P.M. to receive, consider and if approved, confirm and ratify the reports of the officers and of the Board of Directors of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1947; to elect directors for the coming year and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Otto Stelley, Secretary



Above are the new office and yards of the Adams County Marketing Association at Camp Point.

TROUBLES? Sure, we've had plenty. Almost more than our share, young Gene Shaver, manager of the new livestock co-op yards in Adams county, admitted readily.

But in spite of set backs the young marketing cooperative Shaver manages handled more than a million dollars worth of hogs during their first year of operation. And more important, raised the general price level on hogs from 25 to 50 cents a hundred.

The new Adams County Marketing Association organized a year ago at Quincy. It took over the yards and the business of the old shippers' association.

"Then shortly after we started buying we were notified we were losing our lease" Shaver related. "So we decided to build yards more centrally located than Quincy."

Camp Point was settled on as being more nearly in the center of the county. They moved into the present location July 19.

"It means we'er still new at Camp Point," Shaver said. "And much of our business still comes from the Quincy area."

Last year Adams county farmers were flooded out in the low country, and burned out in the hills. They had a poor corn crop. And that resulted in a small hog crop this year. All the buyers are feeling its effect.

The cooperative also has faced stiff competition from the seven direct buyers in the county.

"And it's partly a problem of letting the farmers know how we operate," Shaver said. For one thing, the Adams yard completes most of its buying in the early afternoon, generally by 2 o'clock. Most farmers there have been used to selling late in the afternoon.

The Adams County Marketing Association is a member company of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, a statewide marketing cooperative affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Both county and state companies have been set up to help farmers market their hogs closer to their homes and to furnish proper grading and weighing.

Any farmer who sells his hogs to the Adams co-op knows how much he will be bid for his hogs before they leave his feedlot. He is paid cash for his hogs as soon as they are graded and weighed in at the yards.

All hogs are sold through the state sales office at Decatur where orders are taken for carload lots.

The state office can demand competitive bidding because, through its volume, it reaches buyers in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Philadelphia, and points throughout the east and west.

The Adams county yards at Camp Point is one of 16 yards in this fast-growing group of county-wide marketing yards affiliated with the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

Other yards are located at Bloomington, Champaign, Danville, Paris, Shelbyville (with a branch at Effingham), Decatur, Stronghurst, Rushville, Freeport (with a branch at Lena), Camp Point, Elvaston, Aledo, Cambridge, Erie, Bluffs, and Princeton.

The Camp Point yards are of cement block construction. The aluminum roof reflects the sun's rays and helps make them cool in summer. The yards, and an office building were constructed at a cost of about $10,000.

Gene Shaver, the manager, was reared on a farm near Rushville. He worked in livestock yards in Iowa before coming to the yards at Quincy, and later, Camp Point.

The Adams county cooperative is bringing a cash market direct to the farmer's feedlot. But even more important in the eyes of such local farmers as Charles Kopsieker: "It is restoring competition."

By LEW REISNER

Field Editor, IAA RECORD

Gene Shaver (right) talks beef and beef prices with Charles Kopsieker, who owns fine Hereford herd with son, Ralph. The Kopsiekers have sold stock through new marketing point.

Plans well underway for 34th annual meeting Illinois Agricultural Ass'n.

PLANS are now well underway for the 34th annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association which will be held Nov. 15-18 at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago. The 1947 meeting was held in St. Louis. Ransom Aldrich of Mississippi, former member of the American Farm Bureau Federation board of directors, has been invited to speak at the IAA convention.

The November issue of the IAA RECORD will carry the complete program including times and places for meetings of the Associated Companies of the IAA.

PLAN NOW *for* NOVEMBER PRODUCTION

This is the season of the year when egg prices become more favorable.

The experienced poultryman will start NOW to build his pullet flock, so that by November he will be able to cash in on the seasonably higher prices.

"FREE CHOICE" FEEDING

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"Free Choice" eliminates grinding and mixing—or purchasing a lay mash if farm grains are available.

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608 S. DEARBORN ST. • CHICAGO 5, ILL.

BLUE SEAL

MILLION DOLLAR CO-OP

Adams County Livestock Association is Still a Baby But Has Marketed Record Number of Hogs in First Year

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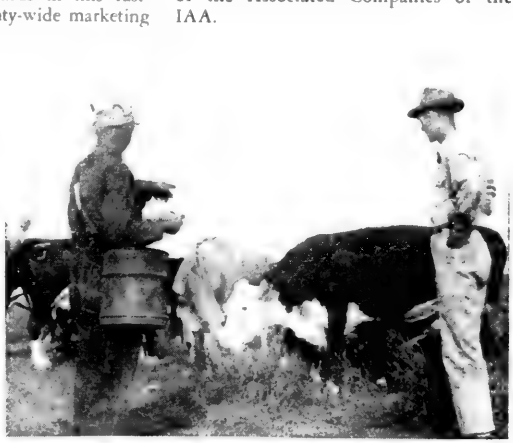

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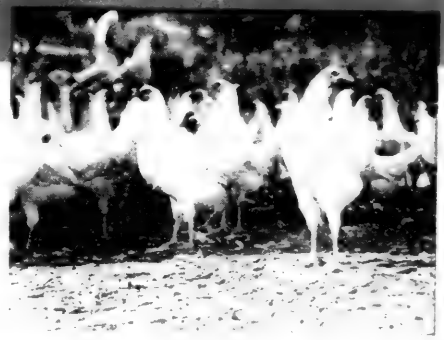

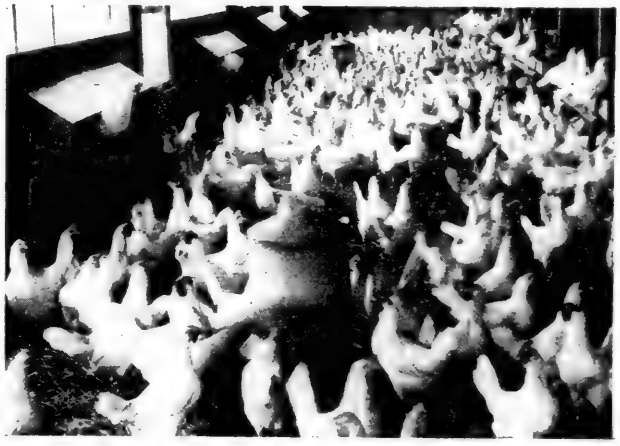

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Mrs. Mary Schaumburg, Iroquois, takes first in dart throwing, women's singles.

HOT TIME AT THE FESTIVAL

YES, it was hot. Hotter than the inside of an incubator. But that didn't stop 5,000 rural Illinois athletes, dancers, and singers from exerting every effort to bring glory to their home counties.

They had come from every section of Illinois to vie for championships in every sport in the book and they weren't going to let a little heat stop them from giving the best they had.

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Good sportsmanship and clean, hard play marked the rural olympics as bowlers, ball players, and barber shop quartets did their best in two-days filled with games, music, and dancing.

Symbolic of the fine sportsmanship and the colorful pageantry of the games was the crowning of the Queen of Sports by Bob Prymuski, veteran tackle of the University of Illinois football team. Miss Betty Farrell, DeKalb, was chosen queen by a vote of women winners.

The nineteen-year-old Queen of Sports was a pitcher on the DeKalb girls' softball team which won the state girls' open class title for the second year in succession. Born and reared on a farm, Betty is now a junior at Northern Illinois State Teachers College.

Champaign county repeated last year's triumph by amassing the most points of any county in the festival—4,935. Kane county ranked first in the folk festival with 2,860 points. Champaign's points included 2,975 in sports events and 1,960 in the folk festival events. Champaign was high county in sports events as well as in total points.

Other counties rating first in their districts were: Winnebago, Kane, Whiteside, Warren, Livingston, Iroquois, Adams, Sangamon, Bond, Effingham, Edgar, St. Clair, Richland, Hamilton, and Jackson.

Winner of one of the most coveted honors of the Sports Festival—the State Farm Bureau baseball championship—was Will county. The Joliet-area farmers pushed out DeKalb in the final 6-2. Will held the title in 1934-39-40-41-46.

Greater than a three-ring circus, the Sports Festival was scattered over a 10 square mile area—from the bowling alleys in downtown Champaign to the archery courts, and the University golf course south of the campus. It was just impossible to keep an eye on everything.

Left: Smiling following her victory as women's diving champion is Jo Davis, Champaign. Above: William Goff (left), Sangamon, defeats D. A. Cadwell, Knox, to win checkers title. Right: Bowling singles champion is Ray Baker, Ogle, with a 591.

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It was a lot more comfortable out on the lawn under the stars in front of the University auditorium where several thousand spectators watched the best of the folk festival contestants present their talent. Another feature on this program was the singing of three numbers by the Illinois 4-H Club Chorus.

The wilting heat seemed to have little effect on the contestants because bright and early the next morning the campus was again swarming with competitors eager to put the finishing touches on their opponents.

Because the Sports Festival conflicted with the Grand American Trap Shoot, the Sports Festival trap shoot was held Aug. 6 at the Champaign Gun Club. The contest drew about 500 entries for the trap and skeet events.

The trap shoot became an exciting duel between last year's champion James Holderman, Grundy, and Marion Partlow, Clark. Tied at the end of their shoot, Partlow won on the shoot-off before a large crowd. Partlow also headed the Clark county quintet which won team honors. In the skeet shoot, Wilford Tendick, Logan placed first. Team winner was Kankakee.

(*Continued on next page*)

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2. Best high jumper was Lois Jett, Bond, at four feet.

3. This is the first heat of the 50-yard dash for boys.

4. Bill Turner, Jackson, tosses shot put 42' 5¼" to win.

5. It's Turner Mayfield, Adams, again. He's three time winner.

11. Betty Farrell, DeKalb, is crowned Queen of Sports by Bob Prymuski, Illinois football tackle.

12. IAA men defeat farm advisers. Win trophy. Wilbur Smith, F.A.; F. V. Wilcox, and D. Kuntz, IAA.

13. Women archers line up for title shoot. Winner was Mrs. Verna Kern, Macon, (second from right).

14. Tops among barber shop quartets were the Masser Melody Boys of Metropolis with pianist Anna McWade.

19. Jack Klondworth, Whit winning form in darts singles.

20. Hog calling champ like l Al DeCap, Whiteside county.

21. Before Minuet Diane Sei straightens John Turner's tie.

22. Bureau county dancers ap they go through their steps.

23. Lena Baird, Vermilion (fa wins women's singles in tabl

6. Bernie Moser (far right) of DeKalb wins by a melon seed.

7. Clark Esarey, Wabash, takes look at world upside down.

8. Mrs. Neena Fleming, Henry, serves during tennis tourna-

9. A McLean player makes a dazzling recovery during volley

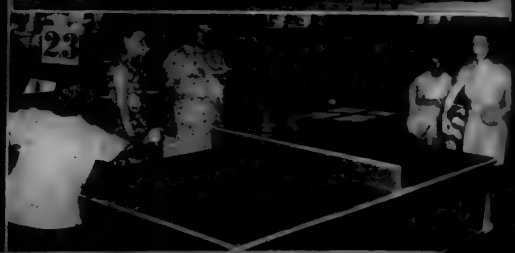
10. A Winnebago player wallops ball during 4-H title game

15. Coles county boys jump for joy after winning state Rural Youth softball title from Fulton county.

16. Champions in mixed doubles at dart throwing were Mrs. Rex Mills and Marion Shumate, both Champaign.

17. Genevieve Koniak, Macoupin, slides in safe while Jocelyn Wisely, Washington, makes first class catch.

18. The state 4-H Club chorus sings on Auditorium steps during Thursday night variety musical program



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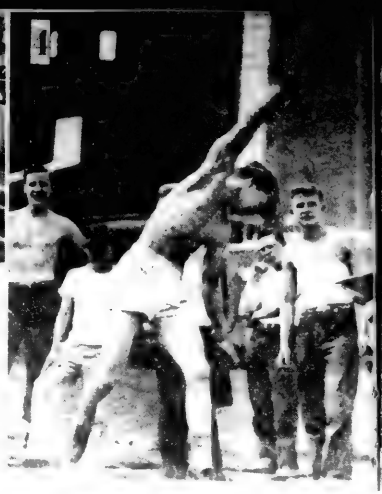

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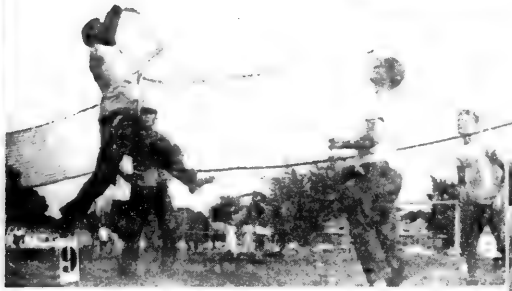


11. Betty Farrell, DeKalb, is crowned Queen of Sports by Bob Prymuski, Illinois football tackle.

12. IAA men defeat farm advisers. Win trophy. Wilbur Smith, F.A.; F. V. Wilcox, and D. Kuntz, IAA.

13. Women archers line up for title shoot. Winner was Mrs. Verna Kern, Macon, (second from right).

14. Tops among barber shop quartets were the Massac Melody Boys of Metropolis with pianist Anna McWade.

19. Jack Klendworth, Whit winning form in darts singles.

20. Hog calling champ like l Al DeCap, Whiteside county.

21. Before Minuet Diane Seit straightens John Turner's tie.

22. Bureau county dancers ap they go through their steps.

23. Lena Baird, Vermilion (fa wins women's singles in table

6. Bernie Moser (far right) of DeKalb wins by a melon seed.

7. Clark Esarey, Wabash, takes look at world upside down.

8. Mrs. Neena Fleming, Henry, serves during tennis tourna-

9. A McLean player makes a dazzling recovery during volley

10. A Winnebago player wallops ball during 4-H title game

IEW OF THE FESTIVAL

15. Coles county boys jump for joy after winning state Rural Youth softball title from Fulton county.

16. Champions in mixed doubles at dart throwing were Mrs. Rex Mills and Marion Shumate, both Champaign.

17. Genevieve Koniak, Macoupin, slides in safe while Jocelyn Wisely, Washington, makes first class catch.

18. The state 4-H Club chorus sings on Auditorium steps during Thursday night variety musical program

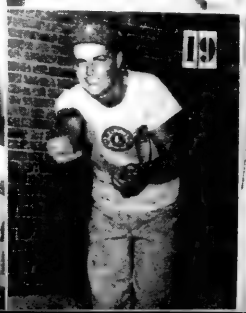
: Klendworth, Whiteside, shows form in darts singles.

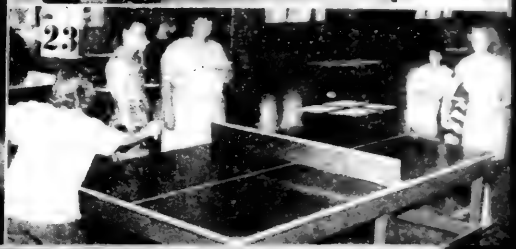
calling champ like last year was o, Whiteside county.

re Minuet Diane Seibel, McHenry, ns John Turner's tie.

au county dancers appear grim as through their steps.

Baird, Vermilion (facing camera), men's singles in table tennis.





How the Counties Finished in the Sports Festival

DISTRICT I

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Winnebago	490	615	1,105
Ogle	130	960	1,090
Carroll	250	665	915
Lee	——	800	800
Stephenson	100	165	265
Jo Daviess	100	160	260

DISTRICT II

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Kane	2,800	1,800	4,600
DeKalb	1,115	2,425	3,540
McHenry	1,080	275	1,355
DuPage	335	525	860
Lake	100	280	380
Boone	——	100	100
Cook	——	——	——

DISTRICT III

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Whiteside	1,500	1,570	3,070
Henry	965	1,595	2,560
Bureau	590	1,185	1,775
Rock Island	380	795	1,175
Stark	870	20	890
Mercer	——	500	500

DISTRICT IV

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Warren	345	810	1,255
Knox	320	145	865
Henderson	——	510	510
McDonough	190	310	500
Hancock	——	410	410
Fulton	——	325	325

DISTRICT V

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Livingston	1,775	960	2,835
McLean	230	1,750	1,980
Peoria	——	1,555	1,555
LaSalle	960	575	1,435
Marx.-Put.	385	730	1,115
Woodford	——	725	725

DISTRICT VI

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Iroquois	1,610	1,880	3,490
Will	2,155	1,310	3,465
Kendall	1,220	595	1,825
Kankakee	100	905	905
Ford	——	715	715
Grundy	——	670	670

DISTRICT VII

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Adams	1,045	840	1,885
Brown	290	685	975
Pike	400	485	885
Schuyler	——	45	45
Morgan	——	20	20
Scott	——	——	——

DISTRICT VIII

County	Folk Festival Division	Sangamon	Total
Sangamon	1,420	1,490	2,910
Tazewell	885	1,140	2,025
Mason	——	855	855
Logan	——	675	675
Menard	200	145	345
Cass	190	90	280

DISTRICT IX

County	Folk Festival Division	Champaign	Total
Champaign	1,980	2,075	4,055
Vermilion	1,980	1,745	3,725
Moultrie	200	610	810
DeWitt	——	380	380
Piatt	——	380	380
Douglas	——	450	450

DISTRICT X

County	Folk Festival Division	Bond	Total
Bond	1,485	1,888	3,325
Macoupin	1,825	1,110	2,935
Madison	——	385	385
Greene	——	540	540
Calhoun	——	——	——
Jersey	——	——	——

DISTRICT XI

County	Folk Festival Division	Shelby	Total
Effingham	2,000	850	2,850
Shelby	——	630	630
Christian	——	585	585
Fayette	——	485	485
Macon	——	310	310
Montgomery	——	200	200

DISTRICT XII

County	Folk Festival Division	Edgar	Total
Edgar	290	840	1,140
Jasper	490	450	940
Coles	——	655	655
Crawford	——	220	220
Clark	——	250	250

DISTRICT XIII

County	Folk Festival Division	St. Clair	Total
St. Clair	300	1,285	1,585
Randolph	285	1,255	1,540
Clinton	250	355	845
Perry	480	——	480
Washington	150	340	390

DISTRICT XIV

County	Folk Festival Division	Richland	Total
Richland	300	405	705
Wabash	——	445	445
Clay	——	150	150

DISTRICT XV

County	Folk Festival Division	Hamilton	Total
Hamilton	——	410	410
Jefferson	——	220	220
Saline	——	170	170
Franklin	——	135	135

DISTRICT XVI

County	Folk Festival Division	Jackson	Total
Jackson	940	610	1,550
Massac	770	——	770
Pope-Hardin	100	——	100

Whiteside county's tug o'war team wrested the crown from the strong Vermilion team which has held the title for the past two years. In another of the special events, Turner Mayfield, Adams, earned the plaudits of the crowd by winning the woodchopping contest for the third successive year. He chopped through a nine-inch hickory log in 1 minute and .6 seconds.

Also defending his hog calling title successfully for the third year in a row was Alfred DeCap, Whiteside. According to the judges, DeCap's voice had 1. The greatest carrying power, reaching out to the back field; 2. The best appeal to the hog, denoting honesty and a firm conviction that supper is ready; 3. The most variety; pigs, they say, get tired of the same old monotonous calls; 4. The most original; the hog must know his master's voice; and 5. The clearest and most musical; pigs apparently are lovers of good music.

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Sue Davidson, Piatt, was first among women contestants in the trap shoot.

At the final session, held in Huff gymnasium starting with the Dinnerbell Hour Friday, many of the champions were introduced to the audience including Miss Farrell, the Queen of Sports, and her court which included about two dozen girl winners in all types of competition.

The traditional IAA Staff-Farm Advisers game was won for the third straight year since the war by the boys from Chicago by a score of 10-1.

Any way you look at the Sports Festival, it was a great show. In size and variety of musical, dancing, and sports events it probably cannot be equaled by any rural group in the nation. If you didn't get to the festival this year you missed a great deal. Why don't you plan now on attending the festival in 1949? Tell your farm adviser you want to get on one of the county teams. Because only by participation can you get the fullest enjoyment out of the Illinois Farm Sports Festival.

SUMMARIES OF FESTIVAL EVENTS

ARCHERY

WOMEN — 1st, Mrs. Robert Kern, Macon; 2nd, Edith Hvalgren, Whiteside; 3rd, Nancy Danby, Macoupin; 4th, Joan Nelson, DeKalb.

MEN — 1st, Francis Hazen, Champaign; 2nd, John Linengood, Piatt; 3rd, R. J. Hales, Champaign; 4th, Mason Burd, Vermilion; 5th, Virgil Mewes, Piatt.

BASEBALL

Final: Will 6, DeKalb 2. Consolation: Peoria won on forfeit from Champaign.

BOWLING

MEN'S OPEN SINGLES — 1st, Ray Baker, Ogle; 2nd, Art Holtman, Adams; 3rd, Fred Vincent, Henry; 4th, Stanley Smith, Macoupin; 5th, Elmer Degen, Randolph.

MEN'S OPEN TEAM — 1st, Macoupin; 2nd, St. Clair; 3rd, Christian; 4th, Ogle; 5th, Iroquois.

WOMEN'S OPEN TEAM — 1st, DeKalb; 2nd, St. Clair; 3rd, Christian; 4th, Ogle; 5th, Iroquois.

WILL COUNTY WINS FARM BUREAU BASEBALL TITLE

WILL COUNTY won the state championship of the Illinois Farm Bureau baseball league by defeating DeKalb county 6-2 at the Illinois Farm Sports Festival.

Third place went to Champaign county on a forfeit from Peoria county.

A home run by Seehausen, Will county second baseman, with two men on base in the first half of the ninth inning, clinched the game and Will county's sixth league title in the 20 years of championship competition. To open the ninth, with the score tied at two-all, Drecksler singled and was moved to second on McQuarrie's sacrifice. Smith, the pitcher, walked. McHugh singled to right on a three-two pitch scoring Drecksler. Then Seehausen drove his homer over the right fielder's head, Smith and McHugh counting ahead of him. Box Score:

WILL

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
R. McHugh, lf	4	1	2	0	1	0
Seehausen, 2b	3	2	2	3	2	0
Fitzer, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Stoeyen, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
C. Bermet, 3b	5	0	1	2	1	0
Broadrick, 1b	5	0	1	9	0	0
Drecksler, ss	4	1	1	1	1	1
McQuarrie, c	3	0	0	7	0	0
Smith, p	3	1	0	1	1	0
Totals	34	6	9	27	6	1

DE KALB

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Latimer, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Nelson, ss	4	1	1	0	4	0
Joe Johnson, 3b	2	0	1	0	4	0
Maxwell, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0
W. Challand, 1b	1	0	1	0	0	0
R. Challand, 1b	3	0	0	11	2	0
Tindall, c	3	0	0	0	1	0
Williams, cf	4	1	2	3	0	1
Thurlby, p	4	0	0	1	4	0
Berg, 2b	3	0	1	2	2	0
Chambers*	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	8	27	14	1

*Singled for Berg in 9th

Score by Innings

De Kalb	000	110	000
Will	000	001	014

Home run—Seehausen. Struck out—Smith 4, Thurlby 6. Bases on balls—Smith 2, Thurlby 4. Hit by pitcher—by Thurlby, Fitzer; by Smith, Maxwell. Sacrifice hits—Nelson, Joe Johnson, Seehausen. Umpires—Dexter at plate, Unser 1st base, Moore 3rd base.

High team in the state trap shoot was Clark county. Here they are left to right, back: Art Stifel, Marion Partlow, Homer Hart. Front: C. R. Cochanour, Stanley Vaught.

WOMEN'S OPEN SINGLES — 1st, Pat Vale, St. Clair; 2nd, Florence Johnson, DeKalb; 3rd, Zella Dubner, Macoupin; 4th, Irene Smith, Macoupin; 5th, Evelyn Mueller, Ogle.

RURAL YOUTH MEN'S TEAM — 1st, Madison; 2nd, Bureau; 3rd, Ogle; 4th, Kane; 5th, McDonough.

RURAL YOUTH WOMEN'S TEAM — 1st, Tazewell; 2nd, DeKalb; 3rd, Ogle; 4th, Champaign; 5th, Rock Island.

RURAL YOUTH MEN'S SINGLES — 1st, Wilbur Klueter, Madison; 2nd, H. Groes, Ogle; 3rd, Homer Blunier, Woodford; 4th, Harold Strum, Kane; 5th, Floyd Langenwalter, Madison.

RURAL YOUTH WOMEN'S SINGLES — 1st, Ilene Kruse, Tazewell; 2nd, Irene Koch, Tazewell; 3rd, Elma Welp, Ogle; 4th, Mary Dean, Champaign; 5th, Marcella Engle, DeKalb.

RURAL YOUTH MIXED DOUBLES — 1st, Bond; 2nd, Kane; 3rd, Fayette; 4th, Bureau; 5th, Tazewell.

CHAIR QUOITS

MEN'S OPEN CLASS SINGLES — 1st, Duane Hudson, Whiteside; 2nd, Nelson Dinkel, Champaign; 3rd, George L. Bauer, Bond.

WOMEN'S OPEN CLASS SINGLES — 1st, Mrs. Bob Bismark, Henry; 2nd, Lorna Perkinson, Iroquois; 3rd, Mrs. Leslers, Macoupin.

MIXED DOUBLES — 1st, Mrs. Roscoe Smith, Kane — A. C. Johnson, Kane; 2nd, Mrs. Fred Kapelman, Will — Wm. Day, Adams; 3rd, R. Bismark, Henry — Richard Beelaes, Henry.

CHICKERS

1st, Wm. Goff, Sangamon; 2nd, D. A. Cadwell, Knox; 3rd, John Steele, Shelby; 4th, Robert Doubet, Knox.

CLOCK GOLF

MEN SINGLES — 1st, Howard Elliott, DeKalb; 2nd, Cecil Peddicord, Bond; 3rd, LaVerne Reitz, Iroquois.

WOMEN SINGLES — 1st, Susan Kessler, Jasper, 2nd, Jean Slayton, Macoupin; 3rd, Mrs. Fred Kaperman, Will.

MIXED DOUBLES — 1st, Mrs. Roscoe Smith, Kane — A. C. Johnson, Kane; 2nd, Carlos Cobb, Whiteside — Clayton Cobb, Whiteside; 3rd, George L. Bauer, Bond — Mrs. G. L. Bauer, Bond.

DART THROWING

MEN SINGLES — 1st, Jack Kleadworth, Whiteside; 2nd, A. C. Johnson, Kane; 3rd, Kenneth Simpson, Warren.

WOMEN SINGLES — 1st, Mary Schaumburg, Iroquois; 2nd, Mrs. Eugene Bonneur, Whiteside; 3rd, Mrs. E. Schirch, McLean.

MIXED DOUBLES — 1st, Mrs. Rex Mills, Champaign —Mrs. Marion Shumate, Champaign; 2nd, A. C. Johnson, Kane — Mrs. Roscoe Smith, Kane; 3rd, Jack Kleadworth, Whiteside — Mrs. Eugene Bonneur, Whiteside.

FOLK FESTIVAL

Only those with A ratings listed.

OPEN FOLK DANCE — G. L. Colley, Effingham, Don McCly, Kane.

RURAL YOUTH SQUARE DANCE — Ray Leach, LaSalle; George Bauer, Bond; Bill Grommet, St. Clair; Marilyn Burgerer, Richland; George Matthews, Whiteside; Roland Fairbarn, Henry.

4-H SQUARE DANCE — Mary Belle Eichhorst, Champaign; Opal Clayton, Adams; Glen Culley, Effingham.

OPEN SQUARE DANCE — Ray Leach, LaSalle, George Matthews, Whiteside; K. Bauer, Whiteside; R. W. Beeson, Champaign; Ralph McKenzie, Kane.

RURAL YOUTH FOLK DANCE — Lyle Curley, Sangamon.

4-H FOLK DANCE — Mr. & Mrs. John Meeslar, McHenry; Mrs. Speeard, Vermilion.

SQUARE DANCE BANDS — LaSalle, Champaign, Whiteside.

DIALOGUES, SKITS AND STUNTS — Norma Braxton, Livingston; Ancona Little Woman, Livingston; Bob and Nancy Bovee, Will; Fox River Pals, Kane.

NOVELTY & RHYTHM BANDS — County Rhythm Band, Iroquois; Chambersburg Comm. Club, Pike.

COUNTY BAND — Livingston County 4-H Band; Stark Valley 4-H Band.

VOCAL MUSIC — Glenn Gordon, Champaign; Ed Dew, Ogle.

BARBERSHOP QUARTET — Iroquois Four, Iroquois; County Four, Kendall.

JR. VOCAL GROUP — Onarga Quartet, Vermilion; Rosemary Link, Acc., Knox; Wayne Churchill, Will; Ruth Ann Farrell, Dir., Kane; Mrs. M. Brush, Dir., Jackson; Mrs. G. H. Beacom, Dir., Carroll; Anna Mae Wade, Acc., Massac.

ACROBATIC AND TAP — Hosier, Abbot, Fry

THE CHAMPS

Farm Bureau Baseball Champions: Will — Back row: Weber, Zartau, Lawrence, Honsbruch, Jacobs, R. Bermet, Miller, Irwin. Second row: Stoeyen, Broadrick, Fitzer, Drecksler, McHugh, C. Bermet, Seehausen. Front: McQuarrie, Seeley, Smith. Batboys are Riley, Patterson, Murphy.

How the Counties Finished in the Sports Festival

DISTRICT I

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Winnebago	490	615	1.105
Ogle	130	960	1.090
Carroll	250	665	915
Lee	—	600	600
Stephenson	100	165	265
Jo Daviess	100	160	260

DISTRICT II

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Kane	2.860	1.800	4.660
DeKalb	1.115	2.425	3.540
McHenry	1.080	275	1.355
DuPage	335	525	860
Lake	100	280	380
Boone	—	100	100
Cook	—	—	—

DISTRICT III

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Whiteside	1.500	1.570	3.070
Henry	965	1.595	2.560
Bureau	590	1.185	1.775
Rock Island	380	795	1.175
Stark	870	20	890
Mercer	—	500	500

DISTRICT IV

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Warren	345	910	1.255
Knox	520	145	665
Henderson	—	510	510
McDonough	190	310	500
Hancock	—	410	410
Fulton	—	325	325

DISTRICT V

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Livingston	1.775	860	2.635
McLean	230	1.750	1.980
Peoria	—	1.555	1.555
LaSalle	860	575	1.435
Mar.-Put.	385	730	1.115
Woodford	—	725	725

DISTRICT VI

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Iroquois	1.610	1.880	3.490
Will	2.155	1.310	3.465
Kendall	1.230	595	1.825
Kankakee	100	865	965
Ford	—	715	715
Grundy	—	670	670

DISTRICT VII

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Adams	1.045	840	1.885
Brown	290	685	975
Pike	400	485	885
Schuyler	—	45	45
Morgan	—	20	20
Scott	—	—	—

DISTRICT VIII

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Sangamon	1.420	1.490	2.810
Tazewell	885	1.140	2.025
Mason	—	955	955
Logan	—	475	475
Menard	200	145	345
Cass	190	90	280

DISTRICT IX

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Champaign	1.960	2.975	4.935
Vermilion	1.980	1.745	3.725
Moultrie	200	610	810
DeWitt	—	380	380
Piatt	—	380	380
Douglas	—	450	450

DISTRICT X

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Bond	1.465	1.860	3.325
Macoupin	1.825	1.110	2.935
Madison	—	595	595
Greene	—	540	540
Calhoun	—	—	—
Jersey	—	—	—

DISTRICT XI

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Effingham	2.000	850	2.850
Shelby	—	630	630
Christian	—	565	565
Fayette	—	485	485
Macon	—	310	310
Montgomery	—	200	200

DISTRICT XII

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Edgar	200	940	1.140
Jasper	490	450	940
Coles	—	655	655
Crawford	—	320	320
Clark	—	250	250

DISTRICT XIII

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
St. Clair	300	1.285	1.585
Randolph	285	1.255	1.540
Clinton	290	355	645
Perry	480	—	480
Washington	150	240	390

DISTRICT XIV

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Richland	300	405	705
Wabash	—	445	445
Clay	—	150	150

DISTRICT XV

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Hamilton	—	410	410
Jefferson	—	220	220
Saline	—	170	170
Franklin	—	135	135

DISTRICT XVI

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total
Jackson	940	610	1.550
Massac	770	—	770
Pope-Hardin	100	—	100

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BASEBALL

Final: Will 6, DeKalb 2. Consolation: Peoria won on forfeit from Champaign

BOWLING

MEN'S OPEN SINGLES — 1st, Ray Baker, Ogle; 2nd, Art Holtman, Adams; 3rd, Fred Vincent, Henry; 4th, Stanley Smith, Macoupin; 5th, Elmer Degen, Randolph.

MEN'S OPEN TEAM — 1st, Macoupin; 2nd, St. Clair; 3rd, Christian; 4th, Ogle; 5th, Iroquois.

WOMEN'S OPEN TEAM — 1st, DeKalb; 2nd, St Clair; 3rd, Christian; 4th, Ogle; 5th, Iroquois

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WILL

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R. McHugh, lf	4	1	2	0	1	0
Seehausen, 2b	3	2	2	3	2	0
Fitzer, rf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Stoeyen, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
C. Bormet, 3b	5	0	1	2	1	0
Broadrick, 1b	5	0	1	9	0	0
Drecksler, ss	4	1	1	1	1	1
McQuarrie, c	3	0	0	7	0	0
Smith, p	3	1	0	1	1	0
Totals	34	6	9	27	6	1

DE KALB

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Latimer, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Nelson, ss	4	1	1	0	4	0
Joe Johnson, 3b	2	0	1	0	4	0
Maxwell, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0
W. Challand, 1b	1	0	1	0	0	0
R. Challand, 1b	3	0	0	11	2	0
Tindall, c	4	0	0	8	1	0
Williams, cf	4	1	2	3	0	1
Thurlby, p	4	0	0	1	4	0
Berg, 2b	3	0	1	2	2	0
Chambers*	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	8	27	14	1

*Singled for Berg in 9th

Score by Innings

De Kalb	000	110	000
Will	000	001	014

Home run—Seehausen. Struck out—Smith 4, Thurlby 6. Bases on balls—Smith 2, Thurlby 4. Hit by pitcher—by Thurlby, Fitzer; by Smith, Maxwell. Sacrifice hits—Nelson, Joe Johnson, Seehausen. Umpires—Dexter at plate, Unser 1st base, Moore 3rd base.

High team in the state trap shoot was Clark county. Here they are left to right, back: Art Stifal, Marion Partlow, Homer Hart. Front: C. R. Cochanour, Stanley Vought.

WOMEN'S OPEN SINGLES — 1st, Pat Vale, St Clair; 2nd, Florence Johnson, DeKalb; 3rd, Zella Dufner, Macoupin; 4th, Irene Smith, Macoupin; 5th, Evelyn Mueller, Ogle

RURAL YOUTH MEN'S TEAM — 1st, Madison, 2nd, Bureau; 3rd, Ogle; 4th, Kane; 5th, McDonough.

RURAL YOUTH WOMEN'S TEAM — 1st, Tazewell; 2nd, DeKalb; 3rd, Ogle; 4th, Champaign; 5th, Rock Island.

RURAL YOUTH MEN'S SINGLES — 1st, Wilbur Klueter, Madison; 2nd, H. Gross, Ogle; 3rd, Homer Blunier, Woodford; 4th, Harold Strum, Kane; 5th, Floyd Langenwalter, Madison.

RURAL YOUTH WOMEN'S SINGLES — 1st, Ilene Kruse, Tazewell; 2nd, Irene Koch, Tazewell; 3rd, Elma Welp, Ogle; 4th, Mary Dean, Champaign, 5th, Marcella Engle, DeKalb.

RURAL YOUTH MIXED DOUBLES — 1st, Bond, 2nd, Kane; 3rd, Fayette; 4th, Bureau; 5th, Tazewell.

CHAIR QUOITS

MEN'S OPEN CLASS SINGLES — 1st, Duane Hudson, Whiteside; 2nd, Nelson Dinkel, Champaign; 3rd, George L. Bauer, Bond

WOMEN'S OPEN CLASS SINGLES — 1st, Mrs Bob Bismark, Henry; 2nd, Lorna Perkinson, Iroquois; 3rd, Mrs. Leefers, Macoupin.

MIXED DOUBLES — 1st, Mrs. Roscoe Smith, Kane — A. C. Johnson, Kane; 2nd, Mrs. Fred Kopelman, Will — Wm. Day, Adams; 3rd, R Bismark, Henry — Richard Beelens, Henry

CHECKERS

1st, Wm. Goff, Sangamon; 2nd, D. A. Cadwell, Knox; 3rd, John Steele, Shelby; 4th, Robert Doubet, Knox

CLOCK GOLF

MEN SINGLES — 1st, Howard Elliott, DeKalb 2nd Cecil Peddicard, Bond, 3rd, LaVerne Retz Iroquois

WOMEN SINGLES — 1st, Susan Kessler, Jasper, 2nd, Jean Slayton, Macoupin; 3rd, Mrs. Fred Kapelman, Will

MIXED DOUBLES — 1st, Mrs. Roscoe Smith, Kane — A. C. Johnson, Kane, 2nd, Carlos Cobb Whiteside — Clayton Cobb, Whiteside; 3rd George L. Bauer, Bond — Mrs G L. Bauer Bond

DART THROWING

MEN SINGLES — 1st, Jack Klendworth, Whiteside; 2nd, A. C. Johnson, Kane; 3rd, Kenneth Simpson Warren

WOMEN SINGLES — 1st Mary Schaumburg, Iroquois, 2nd, Mrs Eugene Bonneur, Whiteside; 3rd Mrs E Schizen McLean

MIXED DOUBLES — 1st, Mrs Rex Mills, Champaign —Mrs Marion Shumate, Champaign; 2nd A. C. Johnson, Kane — Mrs Roscoe Smith Kane; 3rd, Jack Klendworth, Whiteside — Mrs Eugene Bonneur, Whiteside.

FOLK FESTIVAL

Only those with A ratings listed

OPEN FOLK DANCE — G. L. Coffey, Effingham Don McCly, Kane

RURAL YOUTH SQUARE DANCE — Ray Leach LaSalle; George Bauer, Bond; Bill Grommet, St Clair; Marilyn Burgerer, Richland; George Mathews, Whiteside; Roland Fairham, Henry

4-H SQUARE DANCE — Mary Belle Eschhorst, Champaign; Opal Clayton, Adams; Glen Cuffey Effingham

OPEN SQUARE DANCE — Ray Leach, LaSalle George Matthews, Whiteside; K Bauer Whiteside; R. W. Beeson, Champaign, Ralph McKenzie, Kane.

RURAL YOUTH FOLK DANCE — Lyle Curley Sangamon

4-H FOLK DANCE — Mr. & Mrs. John Memler McHenry; Mrs Spesard, Vermilion.

SQUARE DANCE BANDS — LaSalle, Champaign Whiteside

DIALOGUES, SKITS AND STUNTS — Norma Brenton, Livingston; Ancona Little Women, Livingston; Bob and Nancy Bovee, Will. Fox River Pals, Kane.

NOVELTY & RHYTHM BANDS — County Rhythm Band, Iroquois; Chambersburg Comm Club Pike

COUNTY BAND — Livingston County 4-H Band Stark Valley 4-H Band

VOCAL MUSIC — Glenn Gordon, Champaign Ed Dew, Ogle

BARBERSHOP QUARTET — Iroquois Four, Iroquois; County Four, Kendall

JR. VOCAL GROUP — Onarga Quartet, Vermilion; Rosemary Link, Acc., Knox; Wayne Churchill Will; Ruth Ann Farrell, Dir., Kane Mrs. M. Brush, Dir.; Jackson; Mrs G. H. Beacom Dir., Carroll; Anna Mae Wade, Acc., Massac

ACROBATIC AND TAP — Hasler, Abbot, Fry

THE CHAMPS

Farm Bureau Baseball Champions: Will — Back row: Weber, Zattau, Lawrence, Honsbruch, Jacobs, R. Bormet, Miller, Irwin. Second row: Stoeyen, Broadrick, Fitzer, Drecksler, McHugh, C. Bormet, Seehausen. Front: McQuarrie, Seeley, Smith. Batboys are Riley, Patterson, Murphy.

FOLK FESTIVAL (Cont.)

Vermilion; Clark Triplets, McLean; Hudson & Wilson, Champaign; Happy Go-Getters, Knox; Sharp & Bernhardt, Will; Van Alven Sisters, Will; Joycelyn Wisely, Washington; Scheeler and Schoeller, Livingston.

INSTRUMENTAL — McFarland & Grimes, Edgar; Billy Don, David Seymour, Vermilion; Trombone Quartette, McHenry; Happy Helpers, Jackson; James, Richard and Marjorie Bailey, Kane; Richard Smith, Iroquois; Kimpling and Rhode, Livingston; Anderson & Bushmen, Iroquois.

ADULT VOCAL GROUP — Sharp Trio, Iroquois; Wayne Churchill, Dir.

FOLK SONG OR BALLAD SINGERS — Kara Bayly, Sangamon; Mary Biesenthal, Sangamon; Kelso Sharp, Will; Joe Smith, Bond; Barbara Hicks, McDonough; Duo Piano Number, Kendall.

4-H PHYSICAL FITNESS

INDIVIDUAL — (in order of scoring) 1st, Duane Lanoue, Iroquois; 2nd, Marion Casson, Carroll; 3rd, Ronald Ropp, McLean; 4th, Peggy Curl, Edgar; 5th, Jim Bland, Whiteside; 6th, Ed. Abbott, Whiteside.

TEAMS — 1st, McLean, Ronald Ropp-Wallace Denzer; 2nd, Iroquois, Duane Lanoue-Eugene Tincker; 3rd, Edgar, Mike Englum-Peggy Curl; 4th, Whiteside, Chuck Rosenberry-Ed Abbott.

4-H TUMBLING TOURNAMENT

TEAMS — (In order of scoring) 1st, Wabash, Clark Esarey, Donald Lutz, and Bill Groff; 2nd, Lake, Doris Stone, Naomi Brausch and Charlotte Kuebler; 3rd, Iroquois, Duane Lanoue, Vernon Meitts, and Donald Tascher; 4th, DeKalb, Charlotte Needban, Marilyn Olsen, and Bonnie Mosher; 5th, Saline, George Sutton, Bob Oliver and Calvin Sutton.

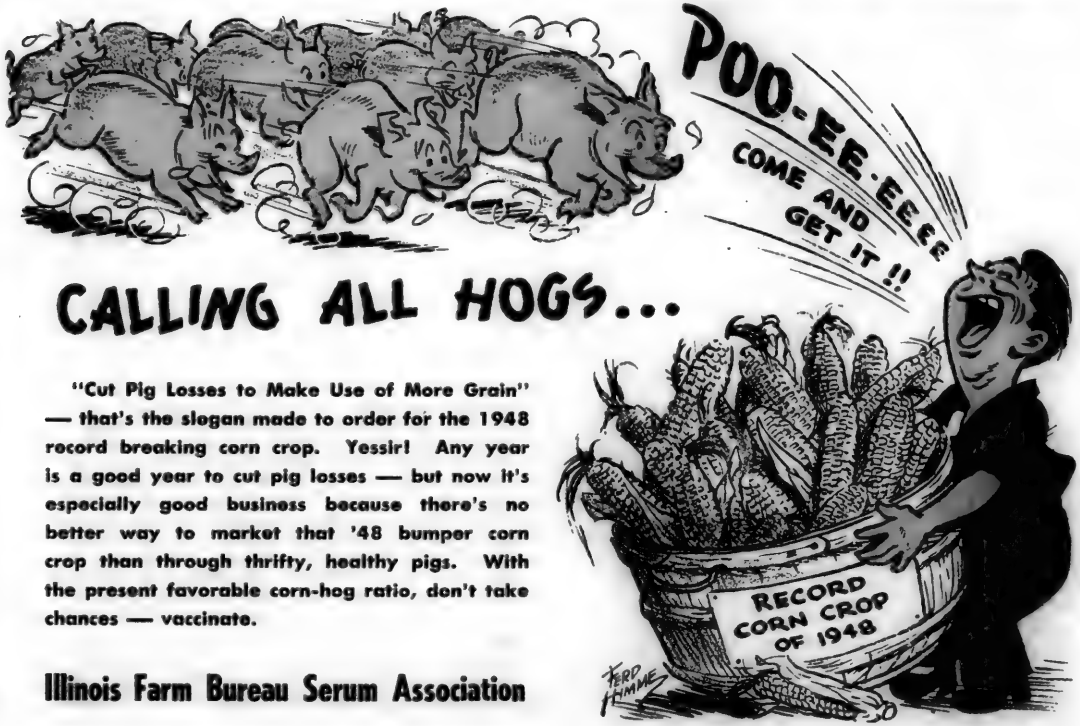
GOLF

INDIVIDUALS — MEN — 1st, Marshall Dresser, Carroll; 2nd, Dean Stewart, Champaign; 3rd, M. E. Huelster, Moultrie.

(*Continued on page* 24)

Girls Open Class Champions. DeKalb — Back row: Colby, Bale, Stevens, Kosky, LeRette. Second row: Arnold, Degner, Boscherner. Front: Heidenthal, Farrell, Colley, Wennlund.

All County Champions: DeKalb — Back row: Stahl, Smith, Prestegaard, Smiley, Tompkins, Voss. Front: R. Breunig, Chapman, Anderson, LeRette, Doner, G. Breunig, Ropp, Ritter.



CALLING ALL HOGS...

"Cut Pig Losses to Make Use of More Grain" — that's the slogan made to order for the 1948 record breaking corn crop. Yessir! Any year is a good year to cut pig losses — but now it's especially good business because there's no better way to market that '48 bumper corn crop than through thrifty, healthy pigs. With the present favorable corn-hog ratio, don't take chances — vaccinate.

Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association

When Horsepower Was Measured In Hay

. . . . YOU DIDN'T WEIGH THE RISKS

Surrey with the fringe on top . . . pleasant memories of gentle horsepower when a rare runaway presented the only threat to life and limb. Back in the "good old days" we didn't have to weigh the risks of speed, bustling traffic, powerful machinery — we didn't have to *be prepared* with ample insurance coverage to protect ourselves and our property as we must in this modern age of ruthless, untamed HORSEPOWER.

Country Mutual Casualty Company offers Farm Bureau members low-cost insurance to protect you, in this machine age, against liability and property damage. Extensive coverage will stand by you in your driving, in the event of an accident to your employees, in case strangers should be harmed by your livestock, your machinery. Unleashed horsepower — in tractors, cornpickers, combines, autos, trucks — is too dangerous an ally without the precaution of adequate insurance.

Ask your Country Mutual Casualty agent to help you determine the amount of liability and property damage insurance best suited to protect your investments.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY 43 EAST OHIO STREET CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

FOLK FESTIVAL (Cont.)

Vermilion, Clark Triplets, McLean, Hudson & Wilson, Champaign, Happy Go-Getters, Knox, Sharp & Bernhardt, Will, Von Alven Sisters Will, Joyceyln Wisely, Washington, Scheefler and Schaefer Livingston

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FOLK SONG OR BALLAD SINGERS — Kara Bayly Sangamon, Mary Biesentha, Sangamon, Reisc Sharp, Will, Joe Smith, Bond, Barbara Hicks, McDonough, Duo Piano Number, Kendall

4-H PHYSICAL FITNESS

INDIVIDUAL — (in order of scoring) 1st, Duane Lanoue Iroquois, 2nd, Marion Casson, Carroll, 3rd, Ronald Ropp, McLean, 4th, Peggy Cutt, Edgar, 5th, Jim Bland Whiteside, 6th, Ed Abbott Whiteside

TEAMS — 1st, McLean, Ronald Ropp-Wallace Denzer; 2nd, Iroquois, Duane Lanoue Eugene Tincker; 3rd, Edgar, Mike English-Peggy Cutt; 4th, Whiteside, Chuck Rosenberry-Ed Abbott

4-H TUMBLING TOURNAMENT

TEAMS — (In order of scoring) 1st, Wabash Clark Esarey, Donald Lutz, and Bill Grott, 2nd Lake Doris Stone, Naomi Brausch and Charlotte Kuebler, 3rd Iroquois, Duane Lanoue, Vernon Mertes, and Donald Tascher, 4th, DeKalb, Charlotte Needham, Marilyn Olsen, and Bonnie Mosier, 5th, Saline, George Sutton, Bob Oliver and Calvin Sutton

GOLF

INDIVIDUALS — MEN — 1st, Marshall Dresser Carroll, 2nd, Dean Stewart, Champaign, 3rd, M E Huelster, Moultrie

(*Continued on page 21*)

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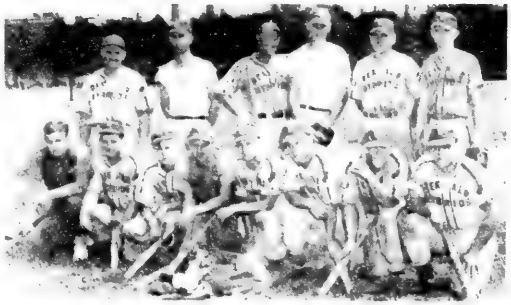

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Surrey with the fringe on top . . . pleasant memories of gentle horsepower when a rare runaway presented the only threat to life and limb. Back in the "good old days" we didn't have to weigh the risks of speed, bustling traffic, powerful machinery — we didn't have to *be prepared* with ample insurance coverage to protect ourselves and our property as we must in this modern age of ruthless, untamed HORSEPOWER.

Country Mutual Casualty Company offers Farm Bureau members low-cost insurance to protect you, in this machine age, against liability and property damage. Extensive coverage will stand by you in your driving, in the event of an accident to your employees, in case strangers should be harmed by your livestock, your machinery. Unleashed horsepower — in tractors, cornpickers, combines, autos, trucks — is too dangerous an ally without the precaution of adequate insurance.

Ask your Country Mutual Casualty agent to help you determine the amount of liability and property damage insurance best suited to protect your investments.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

SUMMARIES

(*Continued from page 22*)

HOG CALLING

1st, Al DeCap, Whiteside; 2nd, Gale Yocum, Adams; 3rd, Clifford Roberts, Champaign.

HORSESHOES

MEN DOUBLES — 1st, Ray Martin — Jim Martin, Champaign; 2nd, Harlon Hoffman — Frank Gresham, Kendall; 3rd, George Schleeter, McLean — Horace Tambling, McLean.

WOMEN DOUBLES — 1st, Mrs. Joseph Irle — Mrs. Harry Eichhorst, Champaign; 2nd, Mrs. Roscoe Smith — Mrs. Wm. Peoplow, Kane.

MEN SINGLES — 1st, Earl Bomke, Sangamon; 2nd, Leslie Long, Lee; 3rd, V. Whittler, Macoupin.

WOMEN SINGLES — 1st, Mrs. Ernest Schirch, McLean; 2nd, Mrs. Rex Mills, Champaign; 3rd, Mrs. Don Sipple, Whiteside.

RIFLE SHOOTING

INDIVIDUAL — MEN — 1st, George Hanson, DeKalb; 2nd, Claude Durfee, DeWitt; 3rd, Wm. Berb, DeKalb.

INDIVIDUAL — WOMEN — 1st, Florence Hove, DeKalb; 2nd, Lois Beatty, Champaign.

TEAMS — MEN — 1st, De Kalb; 2nd, Champaign; 3rd, Livingston.

TEAMS — WOMEN — 1st, DeKalb; 2nd, Champaign.

SHUFFLEBOARD

MEN SINGLES — 1st, Robert Bismark, Henry; 2nd, Berl Wilson, Champaign; 3rd, H. B. Wilken, Iroquois.

WOMEN SINGLES — 1st, Dolores Maple, Macoupin; tie for 2nd, Mrs. Rudolph Soucie, Will — Mrs. Bob Bismark, Henry; 4th, Mrs. Walter Brandt, McLean.

MIXED DOUBLES — 1st, Mary Belcher, Bond — Belmont Hoffman, Jr., Bond; 2nd, A. C. Johnson — Mrs. Charles Kesslinger, Kane; 3rd, Beverly Wilken, Iroquois — H. B. Wilken, Iroquois.

SOFTBALL

ADULT COUNTY LEAGUE — Final: St. Clair 4, Iroquois 3. Consolation: Champaign 8, McLean 7.

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FARM BUREAU MEMBERS, 25 YEARS & OVER — Final: Vermilion 14, McLean 3. Consolation: Champaign 8, De Kalb 4.

RURAL YOUTH BOYS — Final: Coles 3, Fulton 2. Consolation: Hancock 11, Bureau 5.

GIRLS OPEN CLASS — Final: DeKalb 8, Peoria 2. Consolation: Lee 3, Iroquois 0.

SWIMMING

BOYS 50 YARD SWIM — 15 YEARS AND UNDER — 1st, Robert L. Howe, Champaign; 2nd, Jim Price, Bond; 3rd, Gene Hockett, Bond.

BOYS DIVING — 15 YEARS AND UNDER — 1st, Robert L. Howe, Champaign; 2nd, Gene Hockett, Bond; 3rd, Jim Price, Bond.

BOYS 50 YARD SWIM — 16 YEARS AND OLDER — 1st, Jess Dowell, Champaign; 2nd, Gene Darfler, DuPage; 3rd, Arvid Johnson, Rock Island.

BOYS DIVING — 16 YEARS AND OLDER — 1st, John Gilbert, Edgar; 2nd, Gene Darfler, DuPage; 3rd, Warren Reinecke, Christian.

GIRLS 50 YARD SWIM — 15 YEARS AND UNDER — 1st, Donna Davis, Champaign; 2nd, Mary Hudson, Champaign; 3rd, Joan McLaine, Will.

GIRLS DIVING — 15 YEARS AND UNDER — 1st, Mary Hudson, Champaign; 2nd, Donna Davis, Champaign; 3rd, Joan McLaine, Will.

GIRLS 50 YARD SWIM — 16 AND OVER — 1st, Jo Alice Davis, Champaign; 2nd, Susan Bergaust, Kane; 3rd, Jean Patsch, Peoria.

GIRLS DIVING — 16 AND OVER — 1st, Jo Alice Davis, Champaign; 2nd, Joan Clements, Iroquois.

SKEET SHOOTING

TEAM: 1st, Kankakee; 2nd, Crawford; 3rd, Logan; 4th, Edgar; 5th, Shelby.

INDIVIDUAL — Men: 1st, W. Tendick, Logan; 2nd, G. Van Voorst, Kankakee; 3rd, U. Tendick, Logan; 4th, J. Corpe, McLean; 5th, Bob Foley, Edgar.

INDIVIDUAL — Women: 1st, Mrs. McBraid, McLean.

TWO-MAN TEAM: 1st, W. Tendick & U. Tendick, Logan; 2nd, G. Van Voorst & W. Husfoedt, Kankakee; 3rd, T. Earlywine & T. Sankey, Crawford; 3rd, Wm. Foley & Don Shoaf, Edgar; 5th, Leland Dallaban & E. E. Ayre, Champaign.

(*Continued on page 30*)

CHAMPIONS ALL

LIVINGSTON

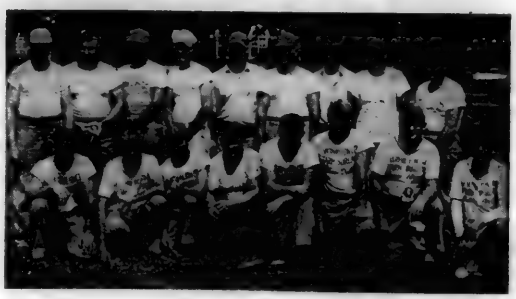
Boys 4-H Champions: Livingston: Back row: Fahsbender, D. Trainer, Collins, Worthington, B. Trainer, B. Trainer, Edinger, Horner, Mitchell, Steffens. Front: P. Trainer, Geschwendtner, Snow, Asper, Schneeman, Bressner.

ST. CLAIR

Adult County League Champions: St. Clair — back row, l. to r., Seib, R. Baltz, Speckinger, Siebert, Koerber, Vogel, Kempf, Becker, B. Baltz. Front: J. Baltz, Meeth, Miller, W. Muskopf, A. Muskopf, Peter, Krupp.

WINNEBAGO

Girls 4-H Champions: Winnebago — Back row: Newell, N. Gable, Barber, Warner, P. Larson, S. Larson. Front: B. Larson, Rasmussen, Adwell, Flora, Newman, McDonald, B. Gable.



VERMILION

Champions, 35 and over class: Vermilion — Back row: Hunt, Custer, Malecosky, Sawyer, Woodard, Norman, Brown, Rohmann, Cottle. Front: Sproul, Leonard, Potter, Barry, Wise, Dickson, Kinyer, Jeffers.

Get Reservations In Now For IAA Trips East, South

"WHEELS a-rolling." Everyone wants to go! We have a pile of requests a foot high. It's the IAA caravan train trips to the AFBF convention in Atlantic City, Dec. 13-16.

More than 400 Farm Bureau folks have already said: "Sure. Let's go!" We've had that many requests. And they're still rolling in. So if you want to go, please let us know. We're running short of train space.

The latest development along the caravan front is a special side trip! If you're going the southern route you'll have an invitation to see a big Florida ranch, big enough to keep 32 separate herds of cattle. And you'll be entertained in traditional southern style with a big beef barbecue plus a rodeo staged by ranch hands.

Those taking the eastern tour will visit the large U. S. Department of Agriculture experimental farm at Beltsville, Md., where they will see the vast dairy and hog projects together with other experimental work. They will also visit United Nations headquarters and see UN in action.

The southern tour will leave on the Illinois Central Railroad Dec. 5 and will travel through Florida and up the Atlantic seaboard on its way to the convention. It leaves the convention Dec. 16 and arrives in Chicago the next day.

The eastern train leaves Chicago Dec. 8 on the Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving in Washington, D. C., the next day. After special tours throughout eastern states, this group will arrive at Atlantic City Dec. 13 in time for the convention. The train returns to Chicago Dec. 19 by way of New York City.

Reservation requests have been printed in the July, August, and September issues of the RECORD. You can assure yourself of a place on the train of your choice by clipping out one of these requests and mailing it in to us.

The southern trip, longer by three days, will cost about $220 and the eastern trip about $175, depending on the type of travel accommodations.

Roy Johnson, who is in charge of the trip for the Illinois Agricultural Association, has this one word of caution. He says that those who are thinking about travel accommodations should be warned that "two in one lower" is just the same as two persons sleeping in a single bed. It may mean discomfort in travel for many.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING ILLINOIS WOOL MARKETING ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders and members of Illinois Wool Marketing Association will be held on Tuesday, the 16th day of November, 1948, at the hour of 9:30 A.M. in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, to elect directors for the succeeding year; to receive and if aproved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1948; to consider and if approved, ratify and confirm all of the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the shareholders and members of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. King Eaton, Secretary

State Honors Go To Prairie Farms Creamery of Olney

PRAIRIE Farms Creamery of Olney won first prize on market milk and first prize on cottage cheese in the dairy products class competition at the Illinois State Fair.

Competing against a large number of entries from both large and small dairies over the state, Prairie Farms of Olney won first prize on pasteurized market milk on the basis of flavor, visible sediment and package. The entry consisted of four quarts of milk.

The cottage cheese also was entered in open class competition and the blue ribbon fell to Prairie Farms on the basis of flavor, body and texture, makeup and package over a large number of entries. This is the second year in succession that Prairie Farms of Olney has won the blue ribbon first on cottage cheese.

The judging of the dairy products was conducted by the University of Illinois.

Due to a vigorous quality program conducted by Prairie Farms with its producers during the past two years, much of the credit for these prizes is due to the Prairie Farms patrons who have improved the quality of their milk immeasurably. Careful processing in the plant with high quality milk from the producers has made the winning of these prizes possible, according to Frank Mylanek, manager of the Olney plant.

Clean plowing will destroy 95 to 98 per cent of the corn borers in a field.

Fairchild Named Manager of Prairie Farms Creameries

FORREST C. FAIRCHILD, 45, manager of dairy and creamery cooperatives in Bloomington for the past 22 years, has been named manager of Prairie Farms Creameries, the statewide affiliate of the Illinois Agricultural Association. He will assume his new duties Nov. 1.

F. C. Fairchild

Fairchild was born on a dairy farm in Knox county and moved to a farm near Kansas City, Kans., with his family when five. He remembers delivering milk to railroad men near the Kansas farm. The family returned to Knox county and a dairy farm retailing milk in Galesburg.

In 1923 Fairchild was a dairy herd tester in Edgar county and in 1924 worked for Jubilee Farms in Peoria and later exhibited cows for the Ruth Hanna McCormick Sims farm and the Governor Lowden farm at Sinissippi. He studied dairy husbandry at the University of Illinois for two years before doing dairy herd testing work in McLean county.

A few months later, Fairchild became first manager of the newly organized McLean County Milk Producers Association. In 1932 when the producers creamery was organized he became manager of both until and after their consolidation last year.

Fairchild also served as manager of the Prairie Farms Creamery of Champaign while Manager Ike Hochstrasser was in the armed service for 4½ years. In 1931 he assisted with the reorganization of the Rockford Milk Producers Association and was secretary of the organization which preceded the Illinois Milk Producers Association.

In 1946-47 he served on the National Milk Producers Association committee on national policy on social security and hospitalization for farmers.

Fairchild lives in Bloomington with his wife and family of two daughters, both students at Illinois Wesleyan University. Ann, 19, is a junior. Alice, 17, is a freshman. Mrs. Fairchild is a member of the Bloomington board of education.

He is a member of the local Presbyterian church, the Bloomington consistory, past president of the local Rotary club, and chairman of the citizens committee on needs of Bloomington schools.

SUMMARIES

(*Continued from page 22*)

HOG CALLING

1st, Al DeCap, Whiteside; 2nd, Gale Yocum, Adams; 3rd, Clifford Roberts, Champaign.

HORSESHOES

MEN DOUBLES — 1st, Ray Martin — Jim Martin, Champaign; 2nd, Harlon Hoffman — Frank Gresham, Kendall; 3rd, George Schleeter, McLean — Horace Tambling, McLean

WOMEN DOUBLES — 1st, Mrs. Joseph Irle — Mrs. Harry Eichhorst, Champaign; 2nd, Mrs. Roscoe Smith — Mrs. Wm. Peoplow, Kane

MEN SINGLES — 1st, Earl Bomke, Sangamon; 2nd, Leslie Long, Lee; 3rd, V. Whittler, Macoupin.

WOMEN SINGLES — 1st, Mrs. Ernest Schirch, McLean; 2nd, Mrs. Rex Mills, Champaign; 3rd, Mrs. Don Sipple, Whiteside.

RIFLE SHOOTING

INDIVIDUAL — MEN — 1st, George Hanson, DeKalb; 2nd, Claude Durfee, DeWitt; 3rd, Wm Berb, DeKalb.

INDIVIDUAL — WOMEN — 1st, Florence Hove DeKalb; 2nd, Lois Beatty, Champaign

TEAMS — MEN — 1st, De Kalb; 2nd, Champaign 3rd, Livingston.

TEAMS — WOMEN — 1st, DeKalb; 2nd, Champaign.

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SOFTBALL

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F. C. Fairchild

Fairchild was born on a dairy farm in Knox county and moved to a farm near Kansas City, Kans., with his family when five. He remembers delivering milk to railroad men near the Kansas farm. The family returned to Knox county and a dairy farm retailing milk in Galesburg.

In 1923 Fairchild was a dairy herd tester in Edgar county and in 1924 worked for Jubilee Farms in Peoria and later exhibited cows for the Ruth Hanna McCormick Sims farm and the Governor Lowden farm at Sinissippi. He studied dairy husbandry at the University of Illinois for two years before doing dairy herd testing work in McLean county.

A few months later, Fairchild became first manager of the newly organized McLean County Milk Producers Association. In 1932 when the producers creamery was organized he became manager of both until and after their consolidation last year.

Fairchild also served as manager of the Prairie Farms Creamery of Champaign while Manager Ike Hochstrasser was in the armed service for 4½ years. In 1931 he assisted with the reorganization of the Rockford Milk Producers Association and was secretary of the organization which preceded the Illinois Milk Producers Association.

In 1946-47 he served on the National Milk Producers Association committee on national policy on social security and hospitalization for farmers.

Fairchild lives in Bloomington with his wife and family of two daughters, both students at Illinois Wesleyan University. Ann, 19, is a junior. Alice, 17, is a freshman. Mrs. Fairchild is a member of the Bloomington board of education.

He is a member of the local Presbyterian church, the Bloomington consistory, past president of the local Rotary club, and chairman of the citizens committee on needs of Bloomington schools.

George Lewis, Brown county, president of Illinois Future Farmers and a member of Rural Youth, presents honorary state farmer degree to State Ag Director Arnold Benson at Illinois State Fair. Left is Lee Rogers. Right is Larry Douglas.

RURAL YOUTH

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON
Director
IAA Young People's Activities

WHEN this issue of the IAA RECORD reaches you a number of counties will have held their talk fests. Other counties will not complete speech activities until about the middle of October.

All along the way, from the small local practice sessions to the big state talk fest in Chicago on Nov 16, each reader of the RECORD can give support to this speech project by participation, by giving information on the topics discussed, or by attendance at talk fest meetings.

This worthwhile project has proven its value in personal development and community leadership many times in the history of Rural Youth. Former participants speak with enthusiasm of the confidence developed, of the ability gained to think and speak while standing before an audience, of the information added to knowledge from research upon the various topics, and of skills discovered in organizing speech material as some of the values to be derived from talkfesting.

A number of topics this year deal with some phase of rural health. The State Rural Youth Committee recommended that opportunity for participants be given to discuss several phases of this problem since the general topic of the National Talk Meet sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation is "National Health Problems Facing Rural America." The health and safety topics listed for our talk fests are in harmony with the recommendations of our department of safety and public health.

Here are the topics: (1) Brucellosis, enemy of man and animal; (2) Rural medical doctors are needed; (3) Muffle that sneeze; (4) Better hospitalization is needed in my community; (5) First aid education for everyone; (6) Swat the fly with D.D.T.; (7) A good school — a healthy community; (8) Time for that annual health check; (9) Soil erosion is human erosion; (10) Control those rats; (11) Glide or slide on country roads; (12) Planned recreation leads to good health; (13) Democracy must first be lived and taught in my community; (14) My limbs are my living; (15) What are the opportunities in farming not found in other occupations; (16) My idea of a successful farmer or homemaker; (17) An ounce of insurance protection; (18) Getting along with the family.

The schedule for the district talk fests is as follows: Mon., Oct. 18, Oregon; Tues., Oct. 19, Cambridge; Wed., Oct. 20, Rushville; Thur., Oct. 21, Petersburg; Fri. Oct. 22, Streator; Mon., Oct. 25, Champaign; Tues., Oct. 26, Greenville; Wed., Oct. 27, Louisville; and Thur., Oct. 28, Benton.

Any help we can provide for Rural Youth members to take part in the talk fests, or any support by encouragement or attendance at talk fests will be appreciated and will be of much value in developing leaders for agriculture.

Farm Sports Festival

Rural Youth increased participation in the Farm Sports Festival this year. The district sports festivals provided opportunity for wide participation in bowling, softball, and folk and square dancing. Rural Youthers were outstanding in their participation at Urbana on Aug. 26 and 27. The Rock Island square dance team shown on this page which took first place in Moline's Centennial celebration in July, received an "A" rating and attracted much attention in Urbana. Ilene Kruse, Tazewell, received high individual score for Rural Youth Girls' Bowling. Coles County took first place in Rural Youth Softball. Ed Dew, Ogle Rural Youther, was rated as the outstanding community song leader.

County Activities

Darrell McAfee, past president of Christian, and Avo Hancock were married in the old Stonington Baptist Church, Sept. 5. While on their honeymoon in Chicago they paid a visit to the office of Young People's Activities of the IAA. Come again Mr. and Mrs. McAfee. Word comes from the same county that Barbara Shetler and James Atkinson were married Aug. 2 in the Presbyterian Church in Taylorville with 200 relatives and friends present. Be on the alert, Christian Rural Youthers, and keep adding new members to your group.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Clark, popular Warren youth leaders, left for Iowa State College, September 15, where Marvin will study in the Iowa State College of Veterinary Medicine. We hope they will return to Illinois when Marvin has completed his studies.

Congratulations LaSalle upon your successful "snack bar" project at the 4-H Club Fair held August 10, 11, and 12 on the selling of 22,715 items. Profits were $806.07. Co-chairmen were Betty Barr and Bob Wilson.

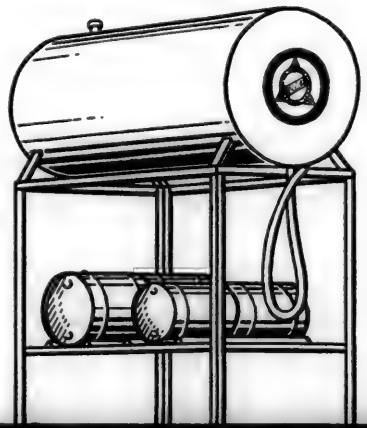
The Rock Island County Rural Youth square dance team takes part in the state folk festival held in connection with the State Farm Festival at Champaign-Urbana

FALL WORK

Requires

FARMING FUELS!

FILL FARM STORAGE TANKS *and* *Keep Filled*



Whether you use Magic Aladdin or Kleer Motor gasoline, T-40 or FS/50 tractor fuel, it is very important that you keep your storage tanks filled. Tell your Blue Seal Trucksalesman to "Fill 'er up"!

HEATING OILS

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

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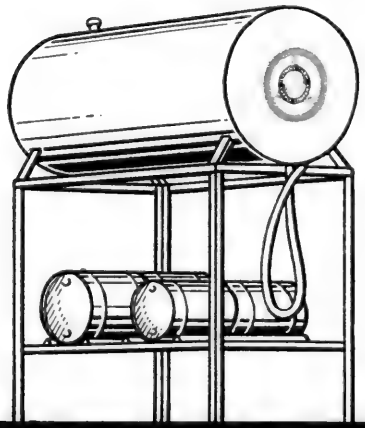

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IS TWELVE-GRADE SCHOOL UNIT BEST FOR OUR CHILDREN?

IAA Schools Director Points Out Advantages in Combining Grade And High School Boards — Economy, More and Better Equipment, Special Teachers, Greater Flexibility, and a Better Balanced Program

THE school boards of several new community unit school districts have apparently been led to believe that there is something very unusual and different about a 12-grade district, that the change requires fancy jobs, business agents, extra secretaries and other costly non-essentials. Some extra help may be needed in a very large district, say of county size, but patrons should expect the main advantages of the 12-grade unit to come from the broader, more equitable tax base and the greater flexibility and coordination inherent in the unit district.

Some of those advantages and possibilities are of a cooperative nature such as a more practical and fuller use of buildings, equipment, special teachers, health and recreational services.

Other advantages come from the fact that the curricula and extra curricula programs in all the schools in the district will be coordinated so that all 8th grade graduates enter high school with approximately equal training and opportunities. Also, the same text-books will be used over the entire district.

Balanced Program

The overall supervision of the unit district also provides an opportunity to balance the entire 12 grade program by strengthening the grade school that is suffering from a severe teacher shortage and has been unable to recruit sufficient replacements. Under the 12 grade district it would be possible to reward teachers of equal training, experience, and responsibility equally. Then weaknesses in pupil preparation that show up in high school—English, mathematics, etc.—can be traced back under one supervision into the grade school and corrected.

Economies

There may be some economy in the unit district not possible in the dual system. Experience in other states as well as in Illinois all indicate that the taxpayer gets more for his dollar in the 12 grade district. Top heavy administrative costs can nullify any financial advantage the 12 grade district should normally enjoy from economies or from additional state aid to the unit district.

Organization of Unit District

Briefly, the organization personnel of a unit district consists of the superintendent, various grade school and high school principals and teachers. The superintendent's job is one of overall supervision of course of study, activities, correlation and supervision of all units of instruction, pupil transportation, and head executive officer of the board and public relations representative in the district. He carries out the policy established by the board. In many of the smaller unit districts he will also be principal of the high school.

The principals over the various schools will handle enrollment, discipline, the extra curricular programs and eligibility of players, supervise teachers, handle office records of that particular school, supervise hot lunch programs, and generally administer that school unit. Most of them will also have teaching responsibilities as well. However, they are relieved of being the main contact between the school and the school board.

The teachers in a 12 grade unit occupy about the same position as before.

Delay Building — Modest Structures

The soundest advice to school boards in new 12 grade districts seems to be to go slow and study the possibilities for making the most of the inherent advantages of the 12 grade unit. A few buildings may be closed the first year, but the people should be assured that their children will be well provided for. It seems wise to urge against building new buildings and floating big bond issues in these high cost times. Most of these bonds are paid off over a 20 year period which may extend over very lean years with lower assessed valuations and increasing tax delinquencies. If some building is necessary, modest housing seems to be more in keeping with common sense.

Consolidate Sentiments in Community

During the first year or two of the unit district the administration and school board might well concentrate on welding the district together in common interests and loyalties. This can be done by various devices including an all district open-house where parents are invited to see the school actually in

(*Continued on page 34*)

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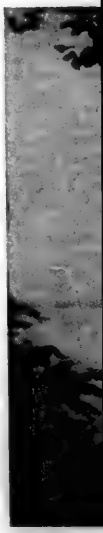

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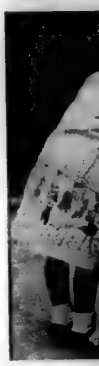

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Farm Bureau Folks In Pictures

Sail boat gliding smoothly along on Lake Geneva caught by camera of Mrs. June McLuckie, Grundy Co.

Kay Wieland, 16 months, has pants and puppy trouble enjoyed by her brother, Bobby, 3. Both are children of Walter Wieland, Peoria, Co.

$5 Picture Of The Month

Mother 'possum carries her 10 babies to safety across corn field of Anna Mae Brown, Randolph Co.

Three little girls feeding three timid deer during school picnic are pictured by Barbara Ferguson, Stephenson Co. Girls are Nancy Ferguson, Emily Niemeier and Marlene Keller.

Lincoln's tomb at Springfield is subject of picture by Mrs. L. C. Spangler, Jefferson Co. RECORD editors will pay $10 for historical scenes used for IAA calendar pictures.

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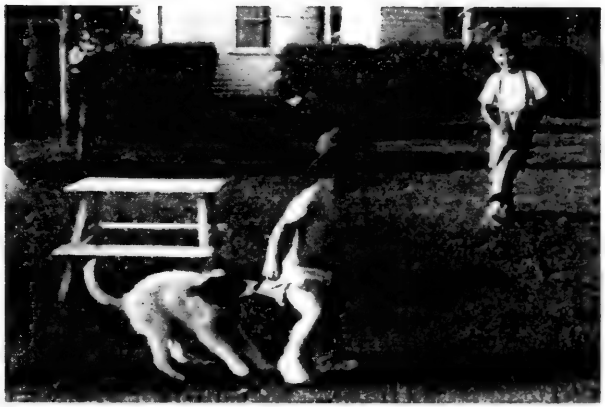

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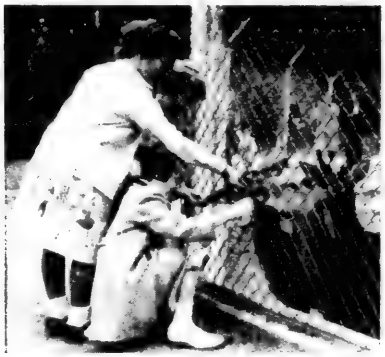

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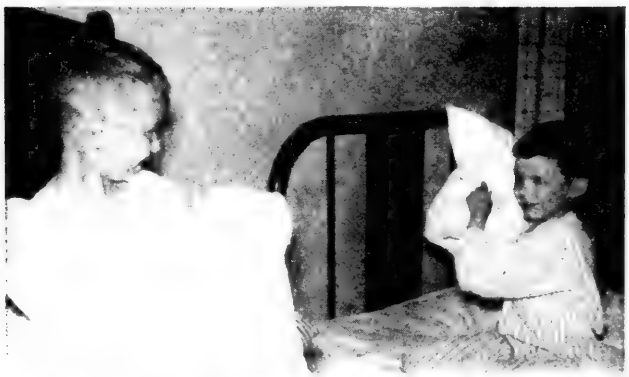

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Summaries

(*Continued from page 24*)

FATHER AND SON: 1st, G. Van Voorst & Hugh Van Voorst, Kankakee; 2nd, Dan & R. H. Parks, Brown; 3rd, Fred & Bud Wolfe, Edgar.
BROTHER AND BROTHER: 1st, Bob & Bill Foley, Edgar; 2nd, G. & R. Van Voorst, Kankakee.
JUNIOR: 1st, Bob Foley, Edgar; 2nd, Hugh Van Voorst, Kankakee; 3rd, Sonny Richog, Peoria.

TABLE TENNIS

MEN SINGLES — 1st, Ed Dugan, Kane; 2nd, Bill Hanks, Jr., Champaign; Tie for 3rd, R. Herriott, Ford — Russell Ash, Greene — Lloyd Ummel, Tazewell — Albert Anderson, Warren.
WOMEN SINGLES — 1st, Lena Baird, Vermilion; 2nd, Anna Lu Meyer, Bond; tie for 3rd, Mae Kirk, Warren — Willa Ummel, Tazewell.
MIXED DOUBLES — 1st, Georgia Cook and Lloyd Marcoot, Bond; 2nd, Velma Ackerman and J. B. Allen, Tazewell; tie for 3rd, John Bryant and Norene Arnold, DeKalb — Russell Ash and Charlotte Hanley, Greene.

Winner of the rifle shoot, Florence Heve, DeKalb, draws a bead on the target.

A. H. Ammann, Will, winner of the "Old Timers" class in the trap shoot, gives Dean Doss, Piatt, a few pointers on the shooting technique.

This team placed first in two-man skeet shooting event. Left to right: Uriah and Wilford Tendick, Logan. Wilford Tendick also placed first in men's skeet singles.

TENNIS

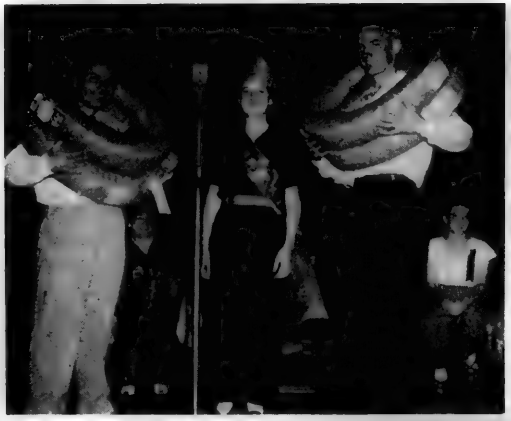
1st, Eugene Mills, Vermilion; 2nd, Claire Gsell, Whiteside; 3rd, Dale Mills, Vermilion; 4th Mrs. Neena Fleming, Henry.

TRACK

GIRLS 50 YARD DASH — UNDER 15 (:6.5 sec.) — 1st, Becky Ayres, Champaign; 2nd, Charlotte Needham, DeKalb; 3rd, Judith Konneker, Macoupin.
GIRLS HIGH JUMP — UNDER 15 (4') — 1st, Lois Jett, Bond; Tie for 2nd, Lena Baird, Vermilion — Alice Bishop, Will.
GIRLS BROAD JUMP — UNDER 15 (12' 2") — 1st, Ruth DeDecker, Henry; 2nd, June Beaver, Will; 3rd, Marietta Smith, Kane.
BOYS 8 LB. SHOT PUT — UNDER 15 (42' 5¼") — 1st, Bill Turner, Jackson; 2nd, Eugene Hewerst, Champaign; 3rd, William Kahl, Macoupin.
BOYS 50 YARD DASH — UNDER 15 (:6.1 Sec.) — 1st, Gale McDade, Champaign; 2nd, Don Anderson, Bureau; 3rd, Willis Hannum, Marshall-Putnam.
BOYS 100 YARD DASH — 16 YRS. & OVER (:10.9 sec.) — 1st, Ed Stormer, Vermilion; 2nd, Tilden Meyers, Kane; 3rd, Gene Green, Whiteside.
BOYS HIGH JUMP — UNDER 15 (4' 10") — 1st, Gale McDade, Champaign; Tie for 2nd, Dean Behrends, Mason — Jim Esarey, Wabash.
BOYS BROAD JUMP — UNDER 15 (17' 11") — 1st, Don Anderson, Bureau; 2nd, Don Pottorf, Mason; 3rd, Bob Huber, Mason.

TRAP SHOOTING

TEAM — Men (A Team): 1st, Clark; 2nd, Tazewell; 3rd, Kankakee; 4th, Vermilion; 5th, Crawford.
TEAM — Men (B Team): 1st, Shelby; 2nd, Will; 3rd, Champaign; 4th, Kankakee; 5th, Tazewell.
INDIVIDUAL — Men: 1st, Marion Partlow, Clark; 2nd, James Holderman, Grundy; 3rd, Dale Rithaler, Tazewell; 4th, James Hunter; 5th, Tony Sankey, Crawford.
INDIVIDUAL — Women: 1st, Sue Davidson, Piatt; 2nd, Mrs. Edith Vinckel, Henry; 3rd, Marilyn Mathers, Sangamon; 3rd, F. Tolley, Macon.
INDIVIDUAL — Old Timers: 1st, A. H. Amman, Will; 2nd, Harry Zelle, Tazewell; 3rd, W. A. Stephenson; 3rd, I. Dace; 5th, Russell Winterbottom, Grundy.
INDIVIDUAL — Juniors: 1st, Joe Marble, Vermilion; 2nd, W. Bollman, Whiteside; 3rd, J. Hartman, Kane.
FATHER AND SON: 1st Clyde & Joe Marble, Vermilion; 2nd, Dan & Joe Steinke, Will; 3rd, J. S. & R. G. Ford, Macon.
HUSBAND AND WIFE: 1st, Edith & James Vinckle, Henry; 2nd, Marion and Jane Partlow, Clark.
BROTHER AND BROTHER: 1st, Clyde & Laverne Love, Kankakee; 2nd, Harold & Wilbur Love, Kankakee; 3rd, Harry & Elmer Dannewitz, DeKalb.
TWO-MAN TEAM: 1st, Marion Partlow & Art Stifal, Clark; 2nd, James Holderman & John Phillip, Grundy; 3rd, Trulock & Mahannah, Macon; 3rd, Laverne Love & Wm. Love, Kankakee.
DOUBLES: 1st, James Holderman, Grundy; 2nd, Marion Partlow, Clark; 3rd, Art Stifal, Clark; 4th, Pete Graham, Douglas; 5th, Carl Miller.



In appreciation of their unselfish efforts to make the Illinois Farm Sports Festival a success, the Illinois Agricultural Association presented the two men at left with pairs of Illinois Farm Supply Company's new low pressure tires. Left is E. H. Regnier, U. of I. rural sociologist, and right is Ralph McKenzie, Kane county farmer. The Queen of Sports, Betty Ferrell, DeKalb, joins in the fun.

Winner of top honors in the trap shoot was Marion Partlow, Clark. Partlow tied with James Holderman, Grundy, last year's champion, then defeated him in the shootoff.

Howard Elliott, DeKalb, proudly displays ribbon he won for first place in men's singles of clock golf.

ALL AROUND (TRAP & SKEET): 1st, Marion Partlow, Clark; 2nd, James Holderman, Grundy.

TUG 'O WAR

1st, Whiteside, Bob Anderson; 2nd, Vermilion, Elmer Varner; 3rd, DeKalb, Clarence Bale.

VOLLEY BALL

1st, Will, Richard McHugh; 2nd, Richland, Walter Fehrenbacher; 3rd, Champaign.

WOODCHOPPING

1st, Turner Mayfield, Adams; 2nd, Dwayne Vorses, DeKalb; 3rd, Henry Maddox, Crawford; 4th, Al DeCap, Whiteside; 5th, Glen Hickam, Jackson.

A *Special* Grease For Every Farm Need!

Lubrication costs less than new parts. The life of farm trucks, cars and machinery can be prolonged by regular and complete lubrication. It is highly essential that a good grease of the proper grade be used for effective lubrication. BLUE SEAL greases provide high quality lubricants for every farm purpose. Each grease contains the highest quality ingredients and is specifically made to meet the requirements of the part for which it is recommended.

BLUE SEAL pressure gun greases are marketed in 100 lb. Drums, 40 lb. and 25 lb. Lug Pails, the 25 lb. E-Z Pail and the 10 lb. Can. Cup greases are also available in 1 lb. and 5 lb. Cans.

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HI-TEMP BEARING
An excellent soda base grease especially designed to lubricate anti-friction bearings operating at high speeds or under severe conditions where high temperatures are produced.

SMOOTH WHEEL BEARING
A short fiber lubricant which is superior for passenger cars.

FIBROUS WHEEL BEARING
A long fiber lubricant designed for heavy duty bearing service.

OUTSIDE GEAR
An excellent grease for use on slow moving exposed gears.

Your Blue Seal Salesman can satisfy your farm lubrication needs.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Summaries

(Continued from page 24)

FATHER AND SON: 1st G Van Voorst & Hugh Van Voorst, Kankakee; 2nd, Dan & R H Parks, Brown; 3rd, Fred & Bud Wolfe, Edgar.
BROTHER AND BROTHER: 1st, Bob & Bill Foley, Edgar; 2nd G & R Van Voorst, Kankakee.
JUNIOR: 1st Bob Foley, Edgar; 2nd Hugh Van Voorst, Kankakee; 3rd Sonny Richey, Peoria.

TABLE TENNIS

MEN SINGLES — 1st Ed Dugan, Kane; 2nd, Bill Hanks, Jr Champaign; Tie for 3rd R Herriott, Ford — Russell Ash, Greene — Lloyd Ummel, Tazewell — Albert Anderson, Warren.
WOMEN SINGLES — 1st Lena Baird, Vermilion; 2nd Anna Lu Meyer, Bond; tie for 3rd Mae Kirk, Warren — Willa Ummel, Tazewell.
MIXED DOUBLES — 1st Georgia Cook and Lloyd Marcott, Bond; 2nd Velma Ackerman and J R Allen, Tazewell; tie for 3rd John Bryant and Noreen Arnold, DeKalb — Russell Ash and Charlotte Hanley, Greene.

TENNIS

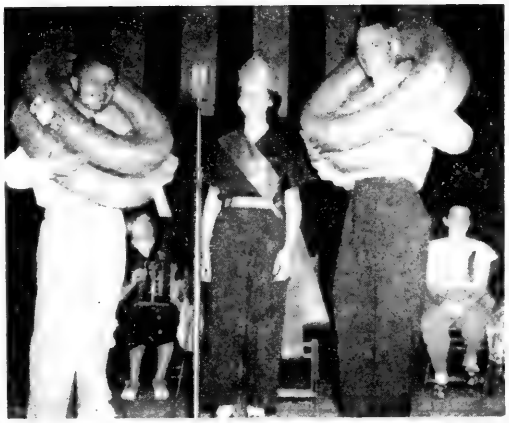
1st Eugene Mills, Vermilion; 2nd Clare Gaell, Whiteside; 3rd Dale Mills, Vermilion; 4th Mrs Neena Fleming, Henry.

TRACK

GIRLS 50 YARD DASH — UNDER 15 (6.5 sec.) — 1st Becky Ayres, Champaign; 2nd Charlotte Needham, DeKalb; 3rd, Judith Kenneker, Mason.
GIRLS HIGH JUMP — UNDER 15 (4'0" — 1st, Lois Jett, Bond; Tie for 2nd, Lena Baird, Vermilion — Alice Bishop, Will.
GIRLS BROAD JUMP — UNDER 15 (12' 2") — 1st, Ruth DeDecker, Henry; 2nd, June Beaver, Will; 3rd Marjorie Smith, Kane.
BOYS 8 LB. SHOT PUT — UNDER 15 (42' 5¾") — 1st Bill Turner, Jackson; 2nd, Eugene Bowerst Champaign; 3rd William Kohl, Macoupin.
BOYS 50 YARD DASH — UNDER 15 (6.1 Sec.) — 1st, Gale McDade, Champaign; 2nd Don Anderson, Bureau; 3rd Willis Hannum, Marshall; 4th
BOYS 100 YARD DASH — 16 YRS. & OVER (10.8 sec.) — 1st Ed Stormer, Vermilion; 2nd Tilden Meyer, Kane; 3rd, Gene Green, Whiteside.
BOYS HIGH JUMP — UNDER 15 (4' 10") — 1st, Gale McDade, Champaign; Tie for 2nd Dean Behrends, Mason — Jim Esgrey, Wabash.
BOYS BROAD JUMP — UNDER 15 (17" 11") — 1st Don Anderson, Bureau; 2nd, Don Petrofi, Mason; 3rd Bob Huber, Macon.

TRAP SHOOTING

TEAM — Men (A Team) 1st Clark; 2nd Tazewell; 3rd Kankakee; 4th, Vermilion; 5th Crawford.
TEAM — Men (B Team) 1st Shelby; 2nd Will; 3rd Champaign; 4th, Kankakee; 5th Tazewell.
INDIVIDUAL — Men 1st Marion Partlow, Clark; 2nd James Holderman, Grundy; 3rd Dale Rittmeier, Tazewell; 4th, James Hunter, Shelby; 5th Tony Cantu, Shelby.
INDIVIDUAL — Women 1st, Sue Davidson, Piatt; 2nd Mrs Ethel Vinckier, Henry; 3rd Marion Mathers, Sangamon; 3rd, F Tovey, Macon.
INDIVIDUAL — Old Timers 1st, A H Ammann, Will; 2nd, Harry Dyer, Tazewell; 3rd W A Stephenson, 3rd, I Doss, 5th, Russell Winterrowd, Grundy.
INDIVIDUAL — Juniors 1st Joe Marble, Vermilion; 2nd W Bollman, Whiteside; 3rd J Hartman, Ham.
FATHER AND SON: 1st Clyde & Joe Marble, Vermilion; 2nd Don & Joe Stranke, Will; 3rd J & C S Ford, Macon.
HUSBAND AND WIFE: 1st Edith & James Vinckier, Henry; 2nd Marion and Jane Partlow, Clark.
BROTHER AND BROTHER: 1st Clyde & Laverne Love, Kankakee; 2nd Harold & Wilbur Love, Kankakee; 3rd Harry & Elmer Dannewitz, DeKalb.
TWO-MAN TEAM: 1st Marion Partlow & Art Stitz, Clark; 2nd James Holderman & Dan Pfeiffer, Grundy; 3rd Tedrick & Marcantel, Macon; 3rd, Laverne Love & Wm Love, Kankakee.
DOUBLES: 1st James Holderman, Grundy; 2nd Marion Partlow, Clark; 3rd Art Stitz, Clark; 4th Pete Graham, Douglas; 5th, Carl Miller.

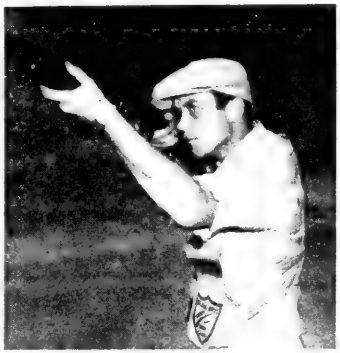


In appreciation of their unselfish efforts to make the Illinois Farm Sports Festival a success, the Illinois Agricultural Association presented the two men at left with pairs of Illinois Farm Supply Company's new low pressure tires. Left is E. H. Regnier, U. of I. rural sociologist, and right is Ralph McKenzie, Kane county farmer. The Queen of Sports, Betty Farrell, DeKalb, joins in the fun.

Winner of the rifle shoot, Florence Hove, DeKalb, draws a bead on the target.

A. H. Ammann, Will, winner of the "Old Timers" class in the trap shoot, gives Dean Doss, Piatt, a few pointers on the shooting technique.

This team placed first in two-man skeet shooting event. Left to right: Uriah and Wilford Tendick, Logan. Wilford Tendick also placed first in men's skeet singles.



Winner of top honors in the trap shoot was Marion Partlow, Clark. Partlow tied with James Holderman, Grundy, last year's champion, then defeated him in the shootoff.

Howard Elliott, DeKalb, proudly displays ribbon he won for first place in men's singles of clock golf.

ALL AROUND (TRAP & SKEET): 1st, Marion Partlow, Clark; 2nd, James Holderman, Grundy.

TUG 'O WAR

1st, Whiteside, Bob Anderson; 2nd, Vermilion, Emer Varner; 3rd, DeKalb, Clarence Bate.

VOLLEY BALL

1st, Will, Richard McHugh; 2nd, Richland, Walter Feurenbacher; 3rd, Champaign.

WOODCHOPPING

1st, Turner Mayfield, Adams; 2nd, Dwayne Vorees, DeKalb; 3rd, Henry Maddox, Crawford; 4th, Al DeCap, Whiteside; 5th, Glen Hickam, Jackson.

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NEWS and VIEWS

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100 Girls Win Special Awards at Future Homemakers Conference

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The girls received the awards as individuals or as representatives of high school units. About 400 girls, representing 18,478 members, attended the camp.

Highest of the individual awards were the $100 State Future Homemakers of America Scholarships presented to four girls in the state for outstanding achievements in high school and FHA work.

Those receiving the scholarships were Barabara Isenberger, Lanark; Marjorie Moore, Camp Point; Barabara Buckholz, Melvin; Muril Tracy, Wyoming. Miss Rena L. Hodgen, chief of home economics education in Illinois, presented these scholarships. They require that the girls go to a four-year accredited college or university and major in home economics.

Mary Baird of Bethany was elected state president of the Future Homemakers of America. Other officers are: Lois Magnuson, Irion, vice-president; Marjorie Troutvetter, Hamilton, secretary; Claudine Atterbury, Armington, treasurer; Jeanne Di Gusto, Lacon, parliamentarian; Barabara Foote, Granville, historian; Bette O'Neil, Springfield, public relations; Donna Beals, Neoga, recreation; and Barbara Murphy, Carthage, projects.

The week-long conference was in charge of Miss Francis Conkey of the Home Economics Education department, Illinois State Normal university. Counselors included high school homemaking teachers from various high schools in the state and four junior counselors of home economics majors in colleges.

Vernon L. Nickell, state superintendent of public instruction, was a guest speaker.

Special programs included, "The Model FHA Girl," described by an instructor from the Patricia Stevens Finishing school; "This Thing Called Morale" by Dr. A. H. Lauchner, lecturer and principal of Thornburn Junior High school, Urbana; Miss Patsy Lew, formerly of Shanghai, China, and a home economics student from Francis Shimer college, Mount Carroll talked on "Our Chinese Friends." Miss Conkey chose as her topic, "Cheerful Cherub Speaks."

Name Eleven Top 4-H Judging Teams

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E. I. Pilchard, in charge of boy's 4-H club work, supervised the contest in which 790 Illinois 4-H boys took part in an all-day program of judging horses, beef cattle, sheep, swine, dairy cattle and poultry.

Six county teams were given a rating of "A" for high scoring on livestock (except dairy cattle and poultry): Boone, Christian, Macon, Tazewell, Sangamon and McLean. Three county teams were awarded an A rating in the dairy judging contest: Fulton, McLean and Tazewell; and two county teams were given A ratings in poultry judging: Kendall and Will.

On Oct. 2 the six county livestock teams were scheduled to return to the University for a run-off to determine the state champion. The winning team will represent Illinois in the non-intercollegiate judging contest held in Chicago on Nov 26, preceding the opening of the International Live Stock Exposition.

Members of the winning teams were: (livestock) Boone, Earl Jackson, James Turner, David Lampert; Christian, Jim Winans, Dale Smith, Gene Fisher; Macon, Lyle Tohill, Arnold Bork, Ernest Myers; Tazewell, Robert Schrock, Dan Roth, Howard Springer; Sangamon, William Brunner, John Krell, Harry Robertson; McLean, Lynn LaMont, Lee Quast, Eddie Wright.

(Dairy) Fulton county, H. Ault, J. Thompson, Philip Melville; McLean, Dick Compton, Gordon Ropp, Don Smith; Tazewell, David Diemer, Elmon Koch, Gerald Wagler. (Poultry) Kendall, Duane Clauson, Ronald Johnson, Ralph Norwick; Will, Vernon Laukenau, William Shoop, Maurice Soucie.

for HOMEMAKERS

Here's Chance to Take Educational Eastern Trip

AN interesting and educational all-expense tour to New England is being sponsored Oct. 22-31 by the Agricultural Leaders' Digest, Chicago.

The tour is being conducted by Mr. and Mrs. C. L. (Cap) Mast, Jr., who will be assisted by representatives of the New York Central Railroad and other tour services. Cap, who is editor and publisher of the Digest, was formerly a 4-H club leader in LaSalle county. He has also been editor of Prairie Farmer, IAA RECORD and the Business of Farming. He is a native of Adams county.

To make reservations for the trip, write to Cap Mast at 139 N. Clark Street, Chicago 2, Ill.

Members of the Pike County Home Bureau are shown during their trip by bus to St. Louis in late July. Seventy-four members made the trip and visited numerous points of interest in the city.

CROSS STITCH

Two popular forms of needlework join forces in this handsome afghan. The side panels are worked in afghan stitch and crocheted together with strips of star stitch. A colorful leaf and trellis pattern in rust, tan and maroon is cross-stitched to the back-ground panels of dark green. The center stripes combine light and dark green. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Association will be held in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on the 17th day of November, 1948, at 9:30 o'clock A.M. for the following purposes:

To receive, consider and if approved, to ratify and confirm the reports of the officers and the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and officers in furtherance of the matters therein set forth since the last annual meeting of members of the Association;

To approve, ratify and confirm the several purchases heretofore made by this Association of stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein;

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Is 12-Grade Unit Best For Children?

(*Continued from page* 28)

operation, to get acquainted with the teachers of their youngsters, to meet and talk with the superintendent, principals, etc. The superintendent or principal should take this opportunity to explain basic school policy, tell what they are trying to do for the children and enlist the understanding and cooperation of parents in their important partnership undertaking.

School leaders should always take the patrons into their confidence on important school issues. Gaining the confidence of the people is fundamental to developing a feeling of unity and loyalty within the district. Parents should be encouraged to attend other school functions, perhaps including a father and son banquet and an afternoon tea for the mothers.

It might add solidarity to a school district to have a joint meeting of all the teaching staff wherein teachers can get better acquainted with one another.

Then the special teachers as music, speech, art, and physical education instructors should initiate their programs in each of the grade schools, including remaining one room schools, and see to it that all of the pupils, as nearly as possible, get the same advantages and opportunities.

Possibility of Junior High

Some school boards will doubtless see the advisability of transferring the 7th and 8th grade pupils out of the elementary schools into a junior high program, thus improving their opportunities and perhaps relieving the grade teachers or grade school buildings of over-crowded conditions. This step should discourage drop-outs.

Many opportunities and possibilities for improving the school program under the unit district will appear to the superintendent and school board that studies their situation. Not all of the possibilities could or perhaps should be exploited immediately. Gradually over a period of years, local leaders can make progress as conditions permit. But careful planning should precede all important changes, and local people should be informed of the intended changes and the reasons for them. If the reasons do not justify the changes, perhaps no changes should be made.

The 12 grade district offers an opportunity to do a better job if we can eliminate the non-productive costs and efforts and make the new system work.

Frank Bill, farm editor of the Bloomington Pantagraph for the past 32 years, is presented a plaque by J. C. Spitler (right) of the University of Illinois, for his "outstanding service to agriculture." Mrs. Bill (center) was presented an orchid. The Bills also were given a four-door Chevrolet sedan by "agricultural interests of central Illinois" in "recognition of his service to agricultural journalism." The honors were given at the McLean County Soil Conservation Field Day program in early September.

Livestock Prices to Hold Firm in 1949

(*Continued from page* 10)

But even though there may be hay shortages on some farms, there still should be enough to go around, Russell concluded.

The demand for meat continues strong in the cities despite the very real threat of buyers strikes, the men at the livestock meetings said. This demand will help shore up prices during the months ahead.

"After all, we are a nation of meat eaters," Howe said. "We like good meat, and we've always been willing to pay the price it takes to get it. Even during the depression."

Key industries are going full blast. We've had another round of wage increases. The federal goverment is spending at the rate of $40 billion annually.

It looks like boom times ahead for all. Livestock men should share in the general prosperity.

What Will Your Farm Look Like Tomorrow?

(*Continued from page* 11)

needed on all farms. Only the ones are used which are needed in a sound land use plan in which the laws of nature are respected, and nature is helped by the farmer in the conservation of the soil upon which life depends. This plan is made by the farmer himself, with the assistance of the Soil Conservation District farm planner.

Do you have such a plan on your farm? If not, talk to your neighbor who does. With the help of your farm adviser and local soil conservationist, you can get started now on a planned program of soil conservation.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of October, 1948, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the association.

During October, annual meetings will be held in Adams, Hamilton, JoDaviess, Madison, Peoria, Pike, Pulaski-Alexander, Stark and Washington Counties.

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary

Phone Strike Affects Fruit Exchange

BECAUSE of the phone strike which tied up the telephones in Carbondale and several other southern Illinois communities, the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, an affiliated company of the IAA, found it necessary to set up temporary sales headquarters in Mount Vernon. The strike hit the Fruit Growers Exchange at the height of the apple harvest. R. S. McBride, manager of the exchange, reports that the southern Illinois apple crop this year has been of good quality and excellent size.

A House that GREW like a Garden

Big wages, big incomes, big prices . . . TOO BIG to fit values of a couple years back when house and property were insured against fire according to pre-war costs of building and real estate.

COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY is reminded daily that fire losses today mean MORE LOSS when insurance protection hasn't kept pace with increasing costs. Your home, your farm buildings, may have doubled in value since 1940. *Should fire strike today,* would your present insurance do its fair share in helping you to rebuild?

For your own protection, re-estimate your property's present value, and insure accordingly. Country Mutual Fire offers you the complete protection of your OWN company at rates tailored for YOU at the lowest possible cost. Your Country Mutual Fire adviser is always there to help you keep your insurance UP . . . your costs DOWN . . . your protection IN STEP with values.

COUNTRY *Mutual* FIRE *Company*

Is 12-Grade Unit Best For Children?

(*Continued from page 28*)

operation, to get acquainted with the teachers of their youngsters, to meet and talk with the superintendent, principals, etc. The superintendent or principal should take this opportunity to explain basic school policy, tell what they are trying to do for the children and enlist the understanding and cooperation of parents in their important partnership undertaking.

School leaders should always take the patrons into their confidence on important school issues. Gaining the confidence of the people is fundamental to developing a feeling of unity and loyalty within the district. Parents should be encouraged to attend other school functions, perhaps including a father and son banquet and an afternoon tea for the mothers.

It might add solidarity to a school district to have a joint meeting of all the teaching staff wherein teachers can get better acquainted with one another.

Then the special teachers as music, speech, art, and physical education instructors should initiate their programs in each of the grade schools, including remaining one room schools, and see to it that all of the pupils, as nearly as possible, get the same advantages and opportunities.

Possibility of Junior High

Some school boards will doubtless see the advisability of transferring the 7th and 8th grade pupils out of the elementary schools into a junior high program, thus improving their opportunities and perhaps relieving the grade teachers or grade school buildings of over-crowded conditions. This step should discourage drop-outs.

Many opportunities and possibilities for improving the school program under the unit district will appear to the superintendent and school board that studies their situation. Not all of the possibilities could or perhaps should be exploited immediately. Gradually over a period of years, local leaders can make progress as conditions permit. But careful planning should precede all important changes, and local people should be informed of the intended changes and the reasons for them. If the reasons do not justify the changes, perhaps no changes should be made.

The 12 grade district offers an opportunity to do a better job if we can eliminate the non-productive costs and efforts and make the new system work.

Frank Bill, farm editor of the Bloomington Pantagraph for the past 32 years, is presented a plaque by J. C. Spitler (right) of the University of Illinois, for his "outstanding service to agriculture." Mrs. Bill (center) was presented an orchid. The Bills also were given a four-door Chevrolet sedan by "agricultural interests of central Illinois" in "recognition of his service to agricultural journalism." The honors were given at the McLean County Soil Conservation Field Day program in early September.

Livestock Prices to Hold Firm in 1949

(*Continued from page 10*)

But even though there may be hay shortages on some farms, there still should be enough to go around, Russell concluded.

The demand for meat continues strong in the cities despite the very real threat of buyers strikes, the men at the livestock meetings said. This demand will help shore up prices during the months ahead.

After all, we are a nation of meat eaters," Howe said. "We like good meat, and we've always been willing to pay the price it takes to get it. Even during the depression."

Key industries are going full blast. We've had another round of wage increases. The federal goverment is spending at the rate of $40 billion annually.

It looks like boom times ahead for all. Livestock men should share in the general prosperity.

What Will Your Farm Look Like Tomorrow?

(*Continued from page 11*)

needed on all farms. Only the ones are used which are needed in a sound land use plan in which the laws of nature are respected, and nature is helped by the farmer in the conservation of the soil upon which life depends. This plan is made by the farmer himself, with the assistance of the Soil Conservation District farm planner.

Do you have such a plan on your farm? If not, talk to your neighbor who does. With the help of your farm adviser and local soil conservationist, you can get started now on a planned program of soil conservation.

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During October, annual meetings will be held in Adams, Hamilton, JoDaviess, Madison, Peoria, Pike, Pulaski-Alexander, Stark and Washington Counties.

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary

Phone Strike Affects Fruit Exchange

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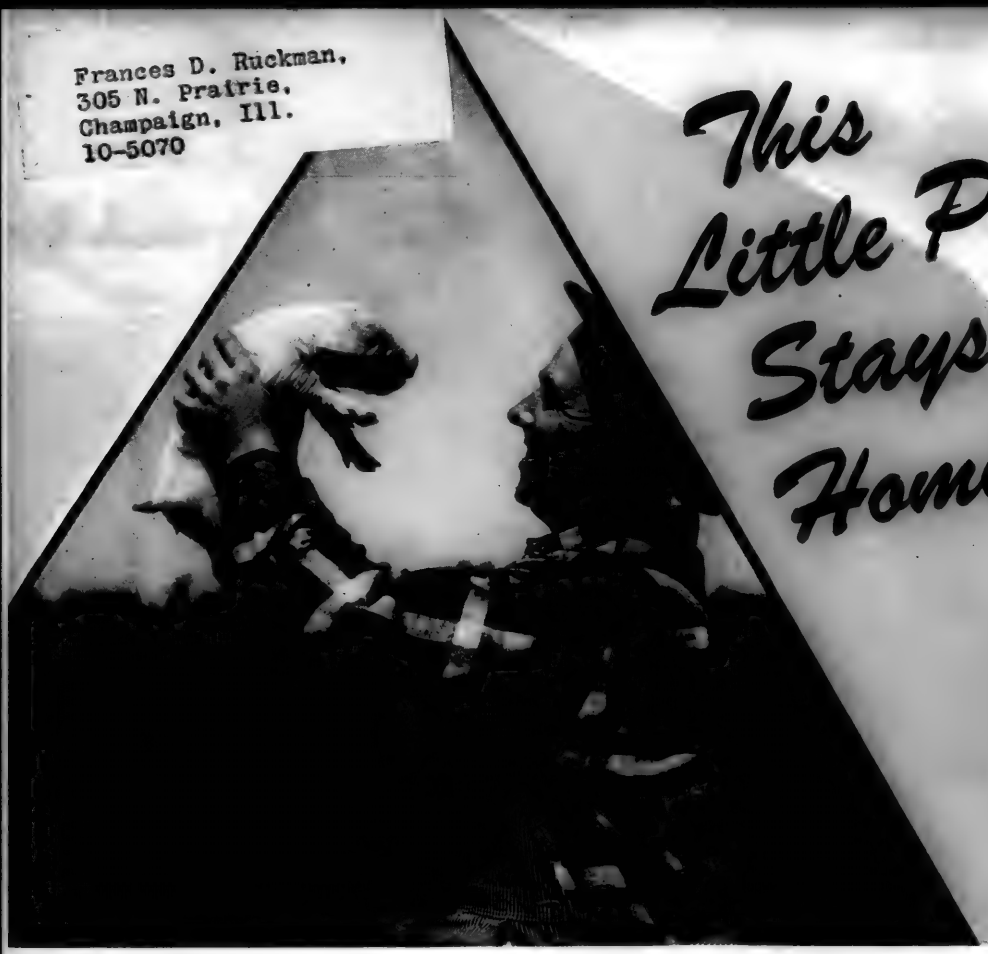
COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY [illegible] MORE LOSS when insurance protection [illegible] ing costs. Your home [illegible] doubled in value since [illegible] would your present insurance [illegible] you to rebuild.

For your own protection [illegible] present value, and insure accordingly. Country Mutual Fire offers you the complete protection of your OWN company at rates tailored for YOU at the lowest [illegible] cost. Your Country Mutual Fire adviser is always [illegible] to help you keep your insurance UP [illegible] DOWN . . . your protection IN STEP with [illegible]

COUNTRY *Mutual* **FIRE** *Company*

Frances D. Ruckman,
305 N. Prairie,
Champaign, Ill.
10-5070

This Little Piggie Stays Home



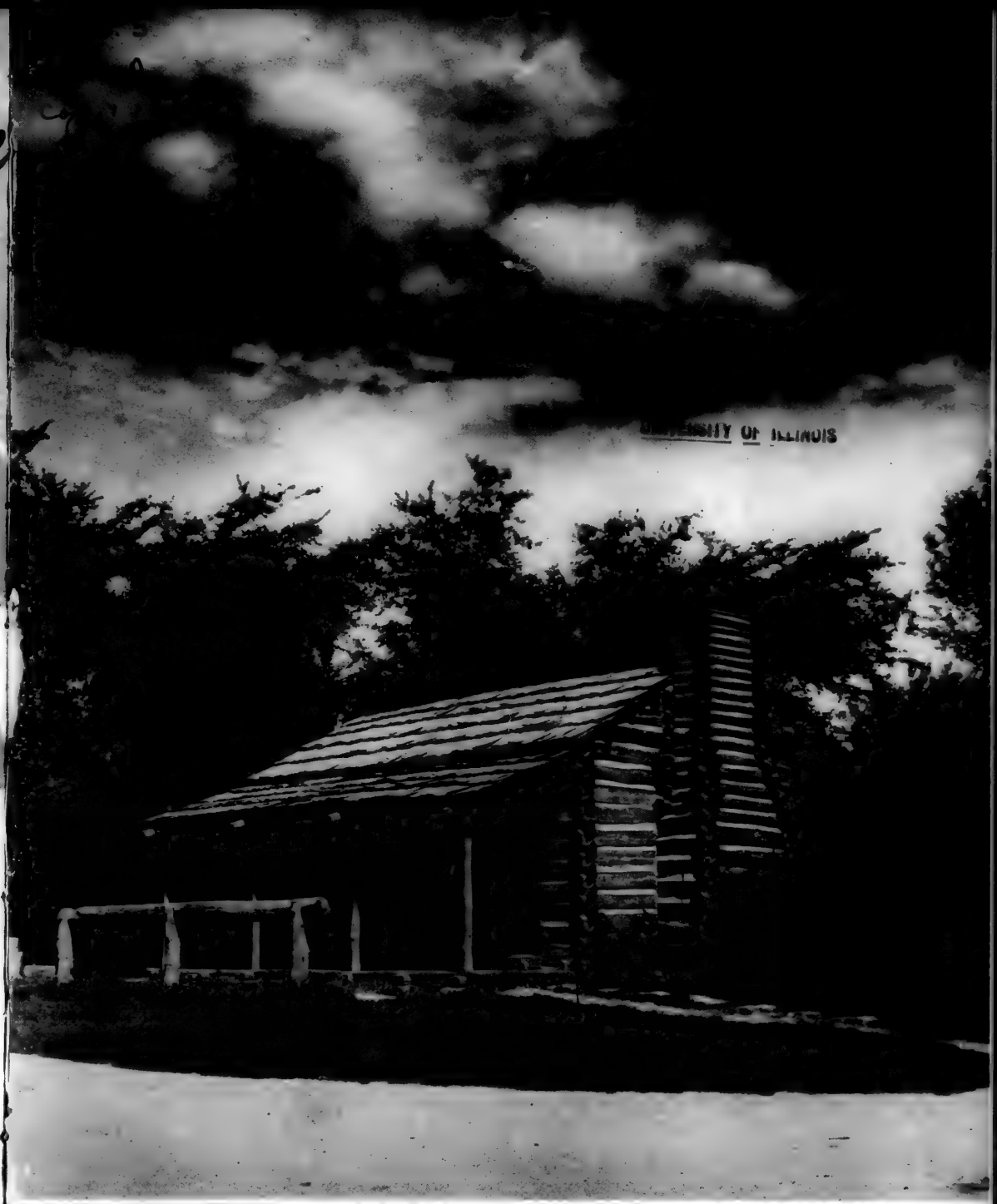
This little piggie doesn't know it, but he's going to stick around awhile to grow and fatten up. A potential pork chop this size may be small potatoes now . . . and yet he's a part of a $100 billion investment.

Few people realize the size of agriculture — the mammoth investment that totals 100 BILLION DOLLARS! It's made up of small things like newborn livestock, big things like powerful farm machinery, land and buildings. For the first time in more than a generation, the farmer is financially in a position to take advantage of the wonderful, progressive practices developed in recent years.

Your Farm Bureau membership has made many of these advances available to you. It has pointed out the advantages of erosion-control, cooperative practices of marketing and buying, given you and other farmers a strong voice in molding favorable farming legislation.

Your investment is great. Protect it through your Farm Bureau activities.

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION
AND ITS COUNTY FARM BUREAUS



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

RECORD

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
NOVEMBER 1948
THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

"Without Jim, Thanksgiving this year will be pretty hard. But much as we miss him, one thing will remain unchanged. We still have our home, plenty to live on and everything that he wanted us to have — even after he'd gone. We are thankful this year for his investment in Country Life."

You never realize how or when, but when the breadwinner IS taken from you, your Country Life insurance can save and maintain your home, your standard of living.

The low cost of your Country Life policies will enable you to purchase MORE PROTECTION at LESS COST — a bigger policy than you normally could afford. Check with your Country Life representative on greater protection for your family NOW.

Country Life

Volume 26 Number 11 November, 1948

THE RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

For These Things We Are Thankful

WE WHO are privileged to live and work in God's own workshop — the open field — are, I'm sure, more conscious than any other group of His constant presence. We appreciate the importance of the harvest season and welcome the opportunity of giving thanks to the Giver of all good.

Charles B. Shuman

We are thankful for America where the individual citizen is still the most important unit in the nation and where the power of the state protects rather than destroys his property and freedom. We are thankful that we have made some recovery from the destruction of war. We are thankful that we have been able to help those less fortunate than ourselves.

AS FARMERS, we are thankful for a bountiful harvest even in the face of its almost certain reduction in financial reward. We appreciate the more nearly equitable balance between farm and city income during recent months. We are thankful for debts that are paid, for more modern homes, for new farm machines, for money in the bank, for government bond reserves for future security. We value highly our new scientific knowledge. We are thankful for county farm and home advisers who help us use this knowledge; for research workers and teachers; for all who serve our many needs.

AS HOME loving men and women we are thankful that farming is a family occupation. We are proud of and thankful for the wonderful stream of rural youth that means so much to our nation and to agriculture. We are confident in the future for agriculture as more and more of our best young people stay on the land. We are thankful for our Farm Bureau organization and our affiliated cooperatives that have helped bring agriculture to its proper place in our society. We pay tribute to the wisdom of the early leadership; to the present membership; to all who serve the farmers of Illinois and the nation.

FOR ALL of these and many more we are deeply grateful. Let us each in our own way give thanks and pray that the blessings that have come to us may be multiplied throughout the world.

Charles B Shuman

President,
Illinois Agricultural Association

Ransom Aldridge

We'll see you in CHICAGO!

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Illinois Home Bureau Federation
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NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of November, 1948 at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the [illegible] meeting of the Association, including the election of officers, as is provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During November annual meetings will be held in Bond, Brown, Clinton and Franklin [illegible] Counties, Lawrence, Richland, Marion, Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian, Shelby, De Witt, Macon, Williamson and Piatt [illegible]

Paul E. Marriott, Secretary

Who's to Blame for *High Food Pr*

Many Consumers Have Been Misled Into Believing That Price Supports On Farm Commodities Are Responsible For High Cost of Living

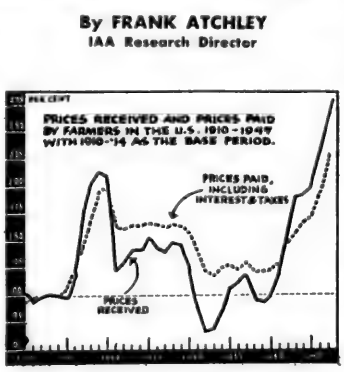
By FRANK ATCHLEY
IAA Research Director

WE HEAR considerable talk these days about farmers making so much money. It is true to some extent. Most farmers are making more money than they did in 1932 when whole milk sold for less than $1.25 a hundredweight, and hogs were selling at the rate of $3.35. Certainly those times represented anything but a fair relationship between agricultural prices and those of other parts of our economy.

We see many charts these days in our newspapers and magazines showing the percentage increase in annual earnings of farmers compared to other businesses. It seems to me that showing the percentage increase in annual earnings of farmers over the last 15 or 20 years is quite similar to giving three more pennies to a child who has but one penny, saying that the gift increased his money 300 per cent and then assuming that he has a lot of money.

Although some newspapers do, others do not carry the complete story of farm prices and income. If you'll look at the prices-paid-prices-received chart, you will see that the prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes, were higher than the prices received by farmers from 1920 to 1941.

Surely that is long enough for the farmer to have to pay higher prices than he receives. The crossing of



those lines in 1942 was certainly overdue. If we look at the prices-received line for 1939, we see that it is much below the dotted line of prices paid. That means that farmers were several steps behind on the price front during those pre-war years.

If we'll go clear back to 1910-14, the period commonly used as a base, we'll find that prices received by farmers in this country in 1947 were more than 175 per cent higher than they were in that base period. On the other hand, if we'll check the average earnings of factory workers using the same base period, we'll find that their earnings increased nearly 350 per cent over the same period of time.

True, there were some good and some poor times between 1915 and 1940 both for labor and agriculture. In 1929, the average income per person on farms from farming was $223 as compared to $871 for those persons not on farms. In 1946, income per person on farms was $620 compared to $1326 for those persons not on farms.

Here is another way of figuring income. Net farm income in 1947 was estimated to be about $18 billion. A little arithmetic shows us that our 6 million farm families would each receive an everage of $3,000 net income or about $58 a week.

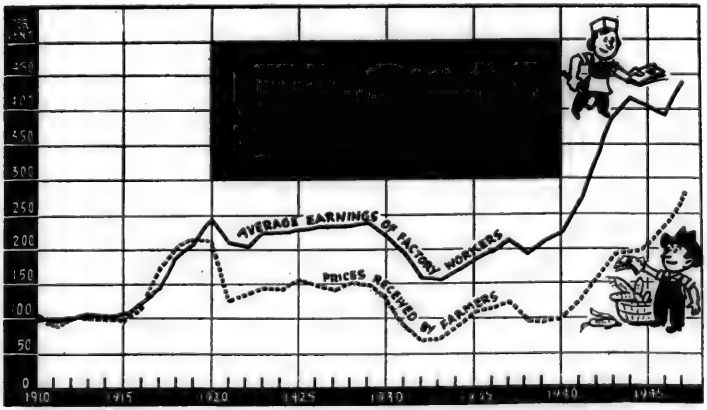
Now just what is this net income? It is the farmer's return for his own work, for the work on the home farm done by members of his own family without pay, and for the return on his investment without any adjustment being made for changes in inventory.

Just the interest on the farmer's investment would take about $15 a week away from this $58 figure. That would leave $43 a week for the labor, management, and risk of the operator, and for the labor of his family. Let's just compare this figure of $43 a week with the average manufacturing worker who received about $49 a week during 1947. This is for the work of only one person. It doesn't include pay for any other member of the family.

Expressions involving "price supports," "parity price," and "high production" were used during the war to indicate that farmers were doing their part to help win the conflict. They hadn't even been thought of in the villainous role in which they are now pictured by some consumers.

Price supports then were popular because they stimulated greater food output without which wars cannot be won. Many forget that food is now having a great deal to do with our efforts to win the peace. Surely, farmers shouldn't be made the scapegoat for inflation.

The metropolitan press has carried stories of how farm price supports are the cause of high food prices. They say



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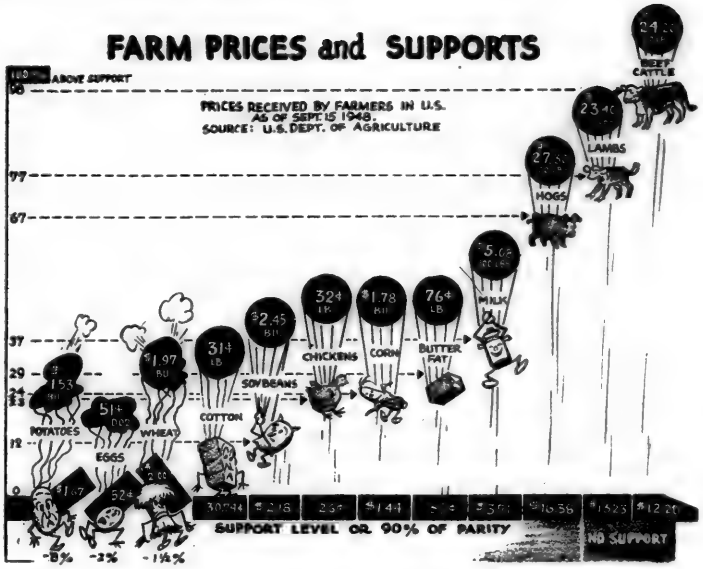

that the taxpayer's money is being used to hike the prices he is paying to his grocer, his butcher, and the milkman. The issue has even been brought into the political campaign but so far neither party has been able to fasten the blame for high food costs.

Some of the critical statements have implied that the farm price-supports were foisted on the public at the whim of government officials. This certainly is not the case. These price supporting activities are the result of action by Congress and are required by law to be carried out in full. These laws were passed with the support of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The original law requiring minimum support levels for farm prices (90 per cent of parity in most cases) was a war measure to stimulate agricultural production. This law was to run two full years after the end of the war, which would be to the end of this year.

In the closing hours of the last regular session, Congress, by enacting the Agricultural Act of 1948 extended the requirements to run through 1949, and on crops produced in 1949 until the end of the marketing season running into 1950. Beginning with the 1950 crop, the Act provides for a new method of computing parity and for a variable level of price support, ranging from 60 to 90 per cent of the "modernized" parity with the percentage variations based on the yearly level of supplies of each commodity in relation to a "normal supply."

With respect to support prices generally, there are two items which need to be noted.

First, support prices are in effect a form of insurance. Farmers are requested to hold or maintain production at a level which will meet domestic and foreign needs, and in return, they are given some assurance against disastrous price breaks.

Second, actual support-price operations have been relatively minor during the war and so far in the post-war period.

Farmers are not "guaranteed" that prices will not go below the "floors." They are offered loans, purchases, or purchase agreements that give them an alternative to selling below support levels if market prices should go below the support price. Furthermore, it seems likely that even with the support programs some sales will be made below the floors because the support programs may not be technically fully effective.

For example, a farmer may have to sell corn for less than the support price because he doesn't have approved storage, making it impossible for him to get a loan on his corn or to enter into a purchase agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Larger support operations are probable for this year as a result of record crop yields. Cotton, wheat, and new-crop corn prices are now at, or near, the support level, but this does not mean that huge losses have been necessarily realized.

In fact, operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation (other than wartime subsidies which were mainly for the purpose of holding the line on price ceilings) from the time of its first loans in 1933 through June 30, 1948, showed a gain of about $80 million after paying all operating expenses of the corporation.

What have support prices really done to the price of food? Many key food prices are far above the level at which the government would have to come in with its support program.

To reach the support level, hogs would have to drop 42 per cent; butterfat, 22 per cent; milk, 27 per cent; chickens, 19 per cent. Other products on which there are no support prices are even higher. Beef cattle are 79 per cent above parity price and lambs and veal calves are nearly as far above. Certainly support prices haven't affected these products.

The accompanying "balloon chart" indicates that the prices of very few products are down to, or below, their support level or 90 per cent of parity. Only four products — potatoes, eggs, wheat, and cotton — have reached, or gone below, the point where, according to the law, they must be supported by the government.

Prices paid to farmers are only a part of the cost of a loaf of bread or a bottle of milk delivered at your back door. Food prices include the cost and profits of middlemen, processors, distributors, and retailers. What part of the consumer's dollar does the farmer get? This varies of course for different foods but it was down to an average of 51 cents in June. That was the farmer's pay for growing the food. The remaining 49 cents pays for the cost of transporting, processing, and delivering the food between the farm and the consumer's table. In June, 1932, the farmer was getting only 29 cents of the retail food dollar while the middleman was getting 71 cents.

In the current boom, farm prices have risen much more than marketing charges giving farmers, rather than the middlemen, the edge. In the next few years, if history repeats itself, farm

(*Continued on page 34*)

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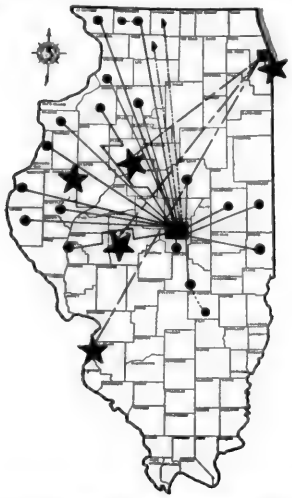

Map shows network of cooperative marketing points in Illinois. Lines radiate from state sales office of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association at Decatur, and National Livestock Producers' Association office in Chicago. Circles show where county buying points affiliated with Illinois Livestock are operating. Stars show Producer markets. Triangles indicate county points of Illinois Livestock organized but not yet buying.

Feeders For Sale!

New Farm Bureau Yards At Princeton Are First To Handle Cattle On A 'See Before You Buy' Basis

THE Bureau County Livestock Marketing Association, buying hogs at its fine new yards at Princeton, is the 17th county member to affiliate with the fast-growing statewide Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

Bureau county's marketing association started buying hogs in June. They moved into their new quarters the last week in September.

The new building which houses the yards is one of the finest of its kind. It is made of concrete block construction and was built at a cost of $20,000.

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Although their feeder business is new, the livestock yards have had four successful months of buying hogs. Their hog business has been running just under $100,000 a month during the slack hog marketing season.

At this Princeton outlet, the Chicago Producers plan to handle calves, yearling heifers and steers, and two year old steers. They are also selling feeders at Malta and Montgomery.

The feeder cattle business has been good, even though they got started at the end of the feeder season, as Leo Richardson, local manager for the Chicago Producers, explained.

These first cars of feeders were 600-900 pound yearlings, good and mediums, that came from Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Texas, and northern New Mexico.

Darrel Newmister, manager of the yards and in charge of buying hogs, said they hoped to buy from 30,000 to 50,000 hogs a year. This large volume is possible in Bureau county, he explained, because it is one of the largest hog producing counties in the nation.

Newmister comes from McLean county where he worked for the Producers stock yards in Bloomington. He was reared on a McLean county farm.

Hogs have been sent to the Princeton yards from farms near a number of neighboring towns, Newmister said. He has had shipments from Wyanet, Sheffield, Neponset, Manlius, Buda, Tiskilwa, Ohio, Walnut, La Moille, Arlington, Spring Valley, Bureau, and Mendota.

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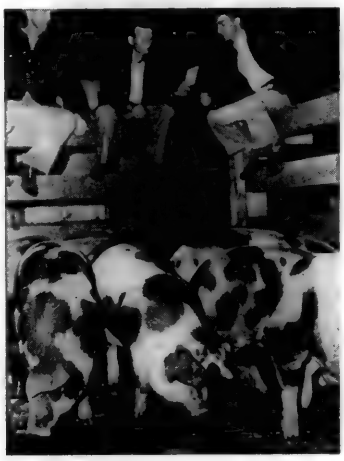

These top market hogs, 200-pound Spotted Poland Chinas, were sent to market through Princeton co-op by Bob Linden, center. At right is Darrel Newmister, manager, and at left is Frank Anderson, farmer.

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Mr. Cowles was chosen by the Association to fill the vacancy in the treasurer's office arising through the appointment of George A. Fox of Sycamore to the office of executive secretary. Howard Leonard of Eureka was then president of the Association and Sam Thompson of Quincy, who was later to become IAA and AFBF president, was a board member and chairman of the finance committee.

In his early years with the Association, in addition to performing the duties of treasurer, Mr. Cowles shared with officers general responsibility of carrying on the Association's program, including particular attention to some of its accumulated and troublesome problems.

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Fights for Parity

Later, with Mr. Thompson, then president, Mr. Cowles represented the Association in Washington in its support of the original McNary-Haugen bill. At that time, with the Association's approval, he acted as secretary-treasurer for the American Council of Agriculture, an organization formed by George N. Peek of Moline, one of the co-authors of the bill. The main objective of the Council was to carry on support of the bill which had the backing of farm leaders and some prominent business men. Earl C. Smith of Pike county, succeeding Mr. Thompson as IAA president, carried on the fight with George Peek, Chester Davis, Bill Settle of Indiana, Charles Hearst of Iowa, and many others, in support of the major principle embodied in the bill of — "parity prices for major agricultural commodities."

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(*Continued on page* 34)

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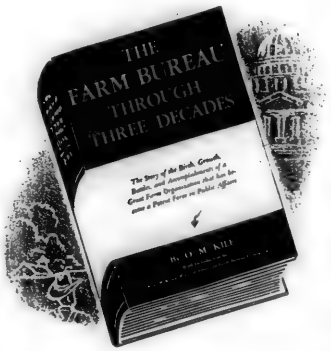

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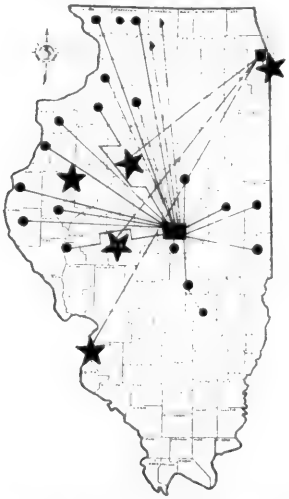

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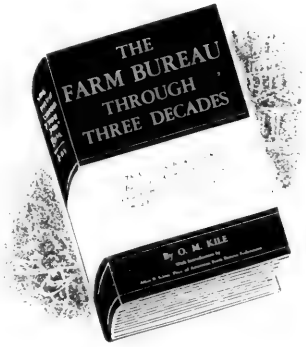

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IAA Plans Junior Co-op Institute

By CRESTON FOSTER, Editor IAA Record

ORGANIZATION by the Illinois Agricultural Association of a junior institute of cooperation to train tomorrow's cooperative leaders of the state was announced at the fall meeting of Farm Bureau leaders early in October at Springfield.

The institute will be held early in January and three single men between the ages of 17 and 25 will be selected to attend from each county Farm Bureau of Illinois.

The selection will be made by the county Farm Bureaus and associated county cooperatives. It is expected that those named will be drawn largely from the ranks of 4-H and Future Farmers of America clubs and Rural Youth groups.

I. E. Parett, secretary of general services for the IAA, outlined the great need for such training in his announcement of the institute. Most young farmers, he said, have little opportunity to get any formal training in cooperatives. After they get married and leave Rural Youth they are busy getting started in farming. Before they are 30 years old, these young men may be elected directors of cooperatives without having had a chance to learn much about cooperative philosophy, Parett said.

According to present plans, the institute will be held once each year and will consist of four full days of classes with some evening sessions. Parett will serve as chairman of the institute.

President Charles B. Shuman presented another matter of wide interest to the leaders in discussing the 1948 Christian Rural Overseas program for Illinois. He reported that the IAA board of directors had decided that the Association would lend its cooperation in this program, but would not be in the position of sponsorship. President Shuman said that he knew many Farm Bureau members would participate as individuals and through their church organizations.

Delivery of contributions to the 1948 CROP train is set for Nov. 29 to Dec. 2, and the loading of cars is scheduled for Dec. 11 to 14. The 300-car Abraham Lincoln Food Train is scheduled to leave Illinois on Dec. 15, according to Arnold P. Benson, state director of agriculture, and state chairman of CROP.

The 1947 Abraham Lincoln train from Illinois amounted to 60½ freight cars of gifts in kind, 15,469 packages of seeds for peace, and the total value of donations amounted to $350,019.72. County Farm Bureaus and their members were responsible to a large degree for this achievement.

President Charles B. Shuman addresses the Farm Bureau Leaders Conference. At right is IAA Secretary Paul Mathias.

President Shuman also presented to leaders the position of the Association in regard to soybean grading and export allocations. He pointed out that the Association had vigorously demanded an increase in the fourth quarter export allocation from 2,800,000 bushels to at least 10 million bushels.

The announcement of the small soybean allocation in the face of the record U. S. crop had unduly depressed the market at harvest time. President Shuman said that the Association had endeavored to get an immediate increase in the allocation while the soybeans were still in the hands of the farmers. Historically, President Shuman pointed out, some development seems to occur just after the beans have been marketed by the producer and handlers and processors reap the profits.

President Shuman also said that he planned to ask the IAA board of directors to ask the proper government agency to investigate the soybean and grain processing and milling industry.

The IAA president also said that the Farm Bureau had urged three other revisions in soybean marketing practices: 1. that a sizeable portion of the soybean export allocation be in the form of whole beans; 2. that grades be revised so that high quality beans be given proper recognition; 3. that a premium be paid on low moisture beans. These proposals have been opposed by the soybean processing industry.

Other subjects discussed at the meeting and reported elsewhere in this issue were the taxation of cooperatives by Paul E. Mathias, IAA secretary; the handling of insurance claims and the grain marketing program by George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary and secretary of organization and information.

L. L. Colvis, secretary of marketing for the IAA, reported on the need for additional financing to take care of expansion in the grain, locker, and creamery programs.

This is a view of audience at Farm Bureau Leaders Meeting held in auditorium of Knights of Columbus building at Springfield.

Below is Vermilion Farm Adviser Orin Hertz' account of the interstate 35'ers championship game with Iowa which Illinois won, 8-2 and 6-1. Vermilion won the Illinois title at the Farm Sports Festival in August.

CORN BELT CHAMPIONS

TWO games were played against the Webster county, Iowa, 35-and-over champions at Dayton, Iowa, Sept. 18. For Vermilion county Forrest Hunt pitched the first game and Elmer Learnard the second, with Raymond Sprouls catching both games.

In the first game it was three runs scored on John Klayer's being hit by a pitched ball, Merle Jeffers' sacrifice, Raymond Sprouls' three base hit and Glenn Custer's home run that started the series in proper order for Vermilion County and Illinois. The final score was 8 to 2.

In the second game, after two and one-half scoreless innings, it was a single by Ken Berry followed by his thefts of second and third, coupled with an overthrow at third, that produced the first run, which looked big at that time. The final score was 6-1 with Learnard giving them but two hits.

Our team was quite anxious to make this trip and to soundly trounce Iowa to make up for a pre-war loss or two to Iowa teams when Vermilion County 35'ers had been the state champs. A total of 26 people drove to Fort Dodge in six automobiles. One carload even stopped at Ames to see an Iowa State football game. All felt that the trip was worth while and returned in good order.

This is Livingston Assistant Farm Adviser H. H. Fulkerson's description of the 4-H Club championship game with Iowa which Illinois lost, 3-6; 5-4; and 4-5. Livingston won the state title at the Farm Sports Festival in August.

ONE RUN LOSES SERIES

THE Livingston County 4-H Club softball team traveled to Chariton, Iowa, to play an interstate championship softball playoff with the Iowa state champions Sept. 18-19. After a hard-fought battle, the Iowa state champions pulled through victorious two games to one.

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The Illinois champions came back with a hard-fighting team to win the second game 5-4, collecting 10 hits to Iowa's 3 hits. The outstanding thing in this game was that the Illinois battery, consisting of Trainor and Huisman again, made 15 putouts, with Trainor striking out 10.

Iowa, taking advantage of five costly Illinois errors, emerged victorious in the third game, winning 5-4 on eight hits compared to 10 for Illinois.

The team felt it a high privilege to have been able to make this trip to Iowa and felt that Lucus County had made it a very receptive visit.

ILLINOIS Wins One, LOSES 2 TO Iowa Farm BUREAUS

Will county's championship Farm Bureau baseball team, winner at the Sports Festival, went to Decorah, Iowa, in September, where they played Iowa's Festival winners Winneshiek county. Illinois lost the three game playoff 2-1; 4-7; 3-5. Following is the account of the game by Will County Farm Adviser Wayne Churchill.

WIN FIRST, THEN LOSE TWO

IN the first game Will defeated Winneshiek two to one. Will made two runs, seven hits and one error; Winneshiek, one run, seven hits and three errors. Will's battery was made up of R. Bormet pitching and McQuarrie, catching.

In the second game, Winneshiek defeated Will seven to four. Winneshiek had seven runs, ten hits and two errors; Will four runs, six hits and six errors. Battery in this game was Honsbruch pitching and McQuarrie catching.

In the third game, Will lost five to three; summary, Winneshiek five runs, seven hits and three errors; Will, three runs, two hits and two errors. R. Bormet was the pitcher with Jacobs and McQuarrie catching.

More than 65 accompanied the team to Iowa from Will county. The first game was as good as any one would ever want to see with the score tied one to one going into the last half of the ninth inning. Three singles by Palmer,

(*Continued on page* 34)

THIS month's cover picture is of the reconstructed store in the abandoned village of New Salem at New Salem State Park northwest of Springfield. It is the 18th in our series of historical and picturesque photographs of Illinois.

It was the first store built in the village and was constructed by Samuel Hill in 1829. It was here that Abraham Lincoln served as a clerk for Hill and later as the village postmaster.

On completion of the building Hill was named first postmaster of the village in 1829. The store thereupon became New Salem's first post office. This was the only store in the village after the failure of Lincoln and his partner, William F. Berry, and two other enterprises.

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Front Cover

IAA Plans Junior Co-op Institute

By CRESTON FOSTER, Editor IAA Record

ORGANIZATION by the Illinois Agricultural Association of a junior institute of cooperation to train tomorrow's cooperative leaders of the state was announced at the fall meeting of Farm Bureau leaders early in October at Springfield.

The institute will be held early in January and three single men between the ages of 17 and 25 will be selected to attend from each county Farm Bureau of Illinois.

The selection will be made by the county Farm Bureaus and associated county cooperatives. It is expected that those named will be drawn largely from the ranks of 4-H and Future Farmers of America clubs and Rural Youth groups.

I. E. Parett, secretary of general services for the IAA, outlined the great need for such training in his announcement of the institute. Most young farmers, he said, have little opportunity to get any formal training in cooperatives. After they get married and leave Rural Youth they are busy getting started in farming. Before they are 30 years old, these young men may be elected directors of cooperatives without having had a chance to learn much about cooperative philosophy, Parett said.

According to present plans, the institute will be held once each year and will consist of four full days of classes with some evening sessions. Parett will serve as chairman of the institute.

President Charles B. Shuman presented another matter of wide interest to the leaders in discussing the 1948 Christian Rural Overseas program for Illinois. He reported that the IAA board of directors had decided that the Association would lend its cooperation in this program, but would not be in the position of sponsorship. President Shuman said that he knew many Farm Bureau members would participate as individuals and through their church organizations.

Delivery of contributions to the 1948 CROP train is set for Nov. 29 to Dec. 2, and the loading of cars is scheduled for Dec. 11 to 14. The 300-car Abraham Lincoln Food Train is scheduled to leave Illinois on Dec. 15, according to Arnold P. Benson, state director of agriculture, and state chairman of CROP.

The 1947 Abraham Lincoln train from Illinois amounted to 60½ freight cars of gifts in kind, 15,469 packages of seeds for peace, and the total value of donations amounted to $350,019.72. County Farm Bureaus and their members were responsible to a large degree for this achievement.

President Charles B. Shuman addresses the Farm Bureau Leaders Conference. At right is IAA Secretary Paul Mathias.

President Shuman also presented to leaders the position of the Association in regard to soybean grading and export allocations. He pointed out that the Association had vigorously demanded an increase in the fourth quarter export allocation from 2,800,000 bushels to at least 10 million bushels.

The announcement of the small soybean allocation in the face of the record U. S. crop had unduly depressed the market at harvest time. President Shuman said that the Association had endeavored to get an immediate increase in the allocation while the soybeans were still in the hands of the farmers. Historically, President Shuman pointed out, some development seems to occur just after the beans have been marketed by the producer and handlers and processors reap the profits.

President Shuman also said that he planned to ask the IAA board of directors to ask the proper government agency to investigate the soybean and grain processing and milling industry.

The IAA president also said that the Farm Bureau had urged three other revisions in soybean marketing practices: 1. that a sizeable portion of the soybean export allocation be in the form of whole beans; 2. that grades be revised so that high quality beans be given proper recognition; 3. that a premium be paid on low moisture beans. These proposals have been opposed by the soybean processing industry.

Other subjects discussed at the meeting and reported elsewhere in this issue were the taxation of cooperatives by Paul E. Mathias, IAA secretary; the handling of insurance claims and the grain marketing program by George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary and secretary of organization and information.

L. L. Colvis, secretary of marketing for the IAA, reported on the need for additional financing to take care of expansion in the grain, locker, and creamery programs.

This is a view of audience at Farm Bureau Leaders Meeting held in auditorium of Knights of Columbus building at Springfield.

ILLINOIS Wins One, LOSES 2 TO Iowa Farm BUREAUS

Below is Vermilion Farm Adviser Orin Hertz' account of the interstate 35'ers championship game with Iowa which Illinois won, 8-2 and 6-1. Vermilion won the Illinois title at the Farm Sports Festival in August.

CORN BELT CHAMPIONS

TWO games were played against the Webster county, Iowa, 35-and-over champions at Dayton, Iowa, Sept. 18. For Vermilion county Forrest Hunt pitched the first game and Elmer Learnard the second, with Raymond Sprouls catching both games.

In the first game it was three runs scored on John Klayer's being hit by a pitched ball, Merle Jeffers' sacrifice, Raymond Sprouls' three base hit and Glenn Custer's home run that started the series in proper order for Vermilion County and Illinois. The final score was 8 to 2.

In the second game, after two and one-half scoreless innings, it was a single by Ken Berry followed by his thefts of second and third, coupled with an overthrow at third, that produced the first run, which looked big at that time. The final score was 6-1 with Learnard giving them but two hits.

Our team was quite anxious to make this trip and to soundly trounce Iowa to make up for a pre-war loss or two to Iowa teams when Vermilion County 35'ers had been the state champs. A total of 26 people drove to Fort Dodge in six automobiles. One carload even stopped at Ames to see an Iowa State football game. All felt that the trip was worth while and returned in good order.

This is Livingston Assistant Farm Adviser H. H. Fulkerson's description of the 4-H Club championship game with Iowa which Illinois lost, 3-6; 5-1; and 4-5. Livingston won the state title at the Farm Sports Festival in August.

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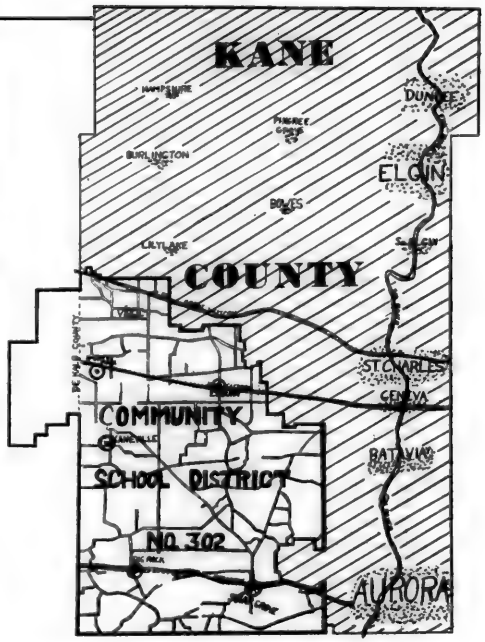

SCHOOLS FOR TOMORROW

Kane County District Follows Tradition and Consolidates

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA Record

IT MAY seem strange to say that any rural community in Illinois has a tradition of school consolidation behind it. This is the case, however, in the area covering all or parts of eight townships which comprises Community School District 302 (see map) in Kane and part of DeKalb counties.

Discontinuance of some rural schools during the period 1900-10 in what is now District 302 sent a number of farm children to village schools. By 1920 one-room schools in the neighborhood of Big Rock started the move by consolidating some rural grade school districts.

The move at Big Rock was followed by similar consolidation around Sugar Grove, Elburn, Maple Park, and Kaneville.

Before the Kane County School Survey Committee was ready to issue its preliminary report, the District 302 area had no one-room school districts in existence. All had combined with their neighbors to set up larger grade school districts.

So when the voters were asked at an election in July to approve of district consolidation, they did so by a heavy majority. The move brought five high schools and seven grade schools under one board.

Voters cast their ballots separately as either rural or urban residents. Both groups favored the proposal. District 302 school board President Donald Stevenson, Elburn, said it wasn't entirely a tradition of consolidation that caused the voters of District 302 to approve the move to bring 197 square miles in Kane and part of DeKalb counties under one school district.

The important factor, according to Stevenson, was the general attitude of the people. He said he believed that the farmers and towns-people in Kane county are among the best-informed and most enlightened voters in the state in school matters. They knew, Stevenson said, that consolidation meant better opportunities for their children. That was the only thing that really mattered. They felt it was the thing to do and they did it.

The people were aware that some school reorganization was necessary to give their children a better chance. The Illinois Agricultural Association School Report states that a minimum of 150 students is needed to operate a high school with any degree of efficiency. The National Education Association sets the figure at twice that number. Maple Park, the largest high school in District 302, had an average daily attendance last year of 90; Big Rock, 45; Elburn, 37; Kaneville, 25; and Sugar Grove, 25. Together they expect eventually to have a combined enrollment of 300. This is enough for one first class high school with a good assortment of both academic and vocational subjects.

John E. Shields, principal of the Sugar Grove high school and chairman of the administrative staff of District 302, said he believed the consolidation was long overdue. Small high schools like Sugar Grove are not adequate in his opinion. Sugar Grove is about ready to combine with another school any time, Shields said, and this may be done next fall.

"A small high school like ours," Shields said, "can't offer much of a curriculum. How can you with 22 students? We feel the need for an athletic program, better vocational agriculture and shop courses, music, speech correction, etc., and we don't always have a home economics teacher. Besides high school classrooms are needed by the increasing number of children in the lower grades."

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Greater efficiency and better business methods can be expected from the consolidation. Already one board secretary has taken the places of 10 secretaries and one treasurer has replaced 10 township treasurers, who handled school funds on a part time basis. Records are being kept on school bus efficiency and costs, and bus routes are being laid out to eliminate all unnecessary travel.

Many Kane county men and women, including County Superintendent of Schools E. E. McCoy, have devoted a great deal of their time and energy to do the best possible job of reorganizing Kane county schools. Their efforts are directed mainly at giving the children of the county the best possible education at the least cost to the taxpayers.

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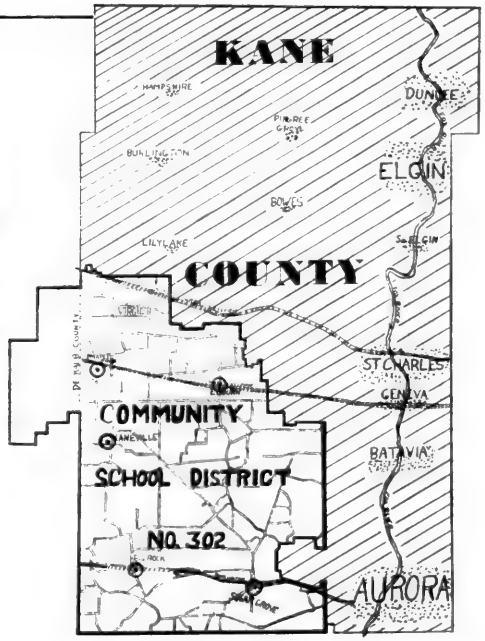

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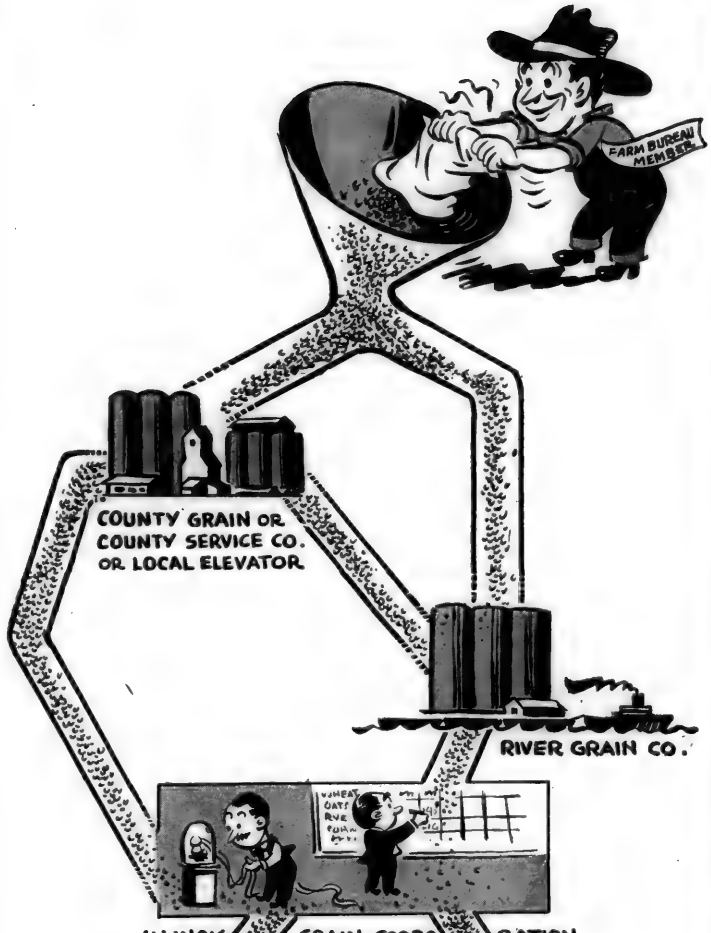

ILLINOIS GRAIN MARKETING PLAN

Rolls into High Gear

☆

Sam L. Hassell, Outstanding Grain Merchandiser, is Employed as Illinois Grain Terminals Manager, and site is purchased for Terminal Elevator on Chicago's South Side.

☆

ILLINOIS farmers stand on the threshold of a new era in grain marketing. As the result of action taken within the last several weeks by the Illinois Grain Terminals Company and the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Farm Bureau's grain merchandising program is now picking up speed.

Step by step this great overall cooperative grain merchandising plan has been taking shape — now it is ready to go into a vital stage of development.

Action was authorized on two major fronts in mid-October by the IAA and Illinois Grain Terminals.

A financing plan was adopted providing for the sale of three-quarters of a million dollars in capital stock to start the venture.

One of the country's outstanding grain men was hired as merchandising manager of the Terminals Company.

A third important step in the program, approved prior to the October board meetings, was the purchase of a site for a Chicago terminal elevator. This purchase covers 11 acres adjacent to the Calumet River at 106th Street on Chicago's south side. It is accessible for lake transport boats.

Thus the Farm Bureau is moving ahead with a grain merchandising program geared to meet modern grain marketing trends.

It's a big plan and to understand the importance of recent developments, it's necessary to go back and take another look at the overall program.

The general plan was approved back in 1945 by the IAA after a study of two years by a staff committee and many conferences with various groups.

It was clear at the outset that there were many steps in a complete marketing job. Marketing means more than delivering the grain to the local cooperative elevator or even performing a brokerage service.

[redacted]

A complete marketing job includes not only brokerage and transportation, but also merchandising and even processing in some cases. And merchandising includes operation of terminals elevators, storing, and blending grain.

Therefore if the producer is to get a larger share of the marketing dollar, he and his cooperative have to perform more of the steps in the marketing job. He must follow his grain beyond the local elevator.

With these facts established, the grain marketing department of the IAA went to work. Terminal elevators were definitely part of the overall plan. But first the producer had to build up operations.

Samuel L. Hassell

It also was apparent that any grain merchandising program could not overlook the Illinois and Mississippi waterways as important channels to principal terminal markets. Long-range trucking was also found to be increasing the volume of river grain marketing.

Therefore, during the last several years, the merchandising program has moved forward to take advantage of these trends.

County-wide grain companies have been organized by Farm Bureaus.

Some county service companies have developed grain marketing facilities.

[redacted]

Regional operations have been organized and operating for several years on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers by Western Illinois Grain Company, Havana River Grain Company, and Prairie Grain Company. These regional operations include sub-terminal river elevators and inland elevators. Probably two or three more regionals will be established on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers.

All of these operations are Farm Bureau-type cooperatives and are part of a coordinated grain marketing program.

Now the grain merchandising program has progressed to the terminal elevator stage and that is going to take considerable money.

Farm Bureau type grain marketing cooperatives of Illinois have already invested approximately $1,450,000 in river sub-terminal elevators and other facilities.

But more money will be required to finance terminal elevators and to buy and sell grain at the terminal level.

In addition to the Chicago terminal elevator, for which a site has been purchased, it is planned to have terminal facilities on the Mississippi at St. Louis, and perhaps others will be found necessary at a later date.

The Chicago terminal elevator's capacity probably will be in excess of three million bushels. The St. Louis elevator will be smaller.

It may also be found necessary to establish transportation facilities, such as river grain barges.

Several million dollars of capital will be needed to complete this merchandising program.

The first phases of the financing will be carried on through the sale of stock to the river grain companies mentioned previously, country grain companies, service companies, Farm Bureau type elevators, county Farm Bureaus, and other organizations vitally interested in a complete grain marketing program. The IAA and other Farm Bureau affiliates of course have and will invest money in the venture.

Farm Bureau members will, for the most part, carry the risk. Farm Bureau members also will put forth most of the effort to raise the money.

Because of the effort and investment, it seems fair and reasonable that the new grain merchandising program is set up as a Farm Bureau-type cooperative with patronage earnings, when available, passing down through regional or local Farm Bureau-type cooperatives to the Farm Bureau member.

To run the merchandising end of this program, the Illinois Grain Terminals Company has hired Sam L. Hassell of Buffalo, N. Y., who has been operating his own successful business in that city.

G. H. Iftner, IAA director of grain marketing, now will be able to devote more time to the overall phases of grain marketing.

Hassell has a long and fine record in the grain marketing field. During the war he served as assistant regional director of Commodity Credit Corporation in charge of all grain operations and exports originating east of the Mississippi River. He handled allocations of wheat made by the lower lakes grain committee and also handled governmental corn and wheat programs with distilleries making alcohol for ammunition, synthetic rubber, and other war purposes.

Hassell got started in the grain business in 1921 in Kansas City, Mo., with the Equity Union Grain Company, and after traveling several years opened several branch offices for this cooperative. He became manager at Omaha in 1930.

In 1931, Hassell was employed by the Farmers National Grain Corporation at Chicago and had charge of branch

(*Continued on page* 30)

THE PAYOFF

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The storm that hit Tuftie's farm started from the Mississippi River and swept east through Whiteside, Lee, and La Salle, finally spending itself in Grundy county.

On one mile-long corn field on Tuftie's farm, where the damage was the most extensive, the adjuster for Country Mutual Fire Company, Clifford Harvey, allowed from 10 to 90 per cent damage.

Tuftie's check, covering loss on 45 acres of beans and 135 acres of corn, amounted to $4300. His policy, covering his loss, cost him $198. It was but one of many paid out by Country Mutual, whose losses this year will amount to about $3,000,000, largest in the company's history.

The storm that hit Tuftie's crops was one of many that month. A second damaging hail storm swept over northern and central Illinois on Aug. 29. Other storms, more local in character, were reported on Aug. 14, 15, and 16.

La Salle county farmers were paid the most for hail damage and had the greatest number of claims, 512. And because of this terrific loss, appraisers were brought in from Wisconsin and Iowa to help out.

The heavy loss brought an ugly crop of rumors: the company was broke, it was issuing coupons rather than cash, it was deducting $15 for fertilizer value of the soybeans. All were false.

Country Mutual Fire Company, an IAA affiliate which writes the hail insurance, has protected itself against such losses. It has a catastrophe fund of $1,000,000 to draw on if needed. It has a re-insurance contract with Lloyd's of London if losses exceed income.

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"Country Mutual is giving a wonderful service by furnishing this kind of hail protection to Farm Bureau members," he said. "And they are doing it at about two-thirds the cost charged when the hail insurance was established."

The storms did one thing well. It taught many the value of insurance, as Tuftie said. He had gone five years without hail insurance before starting in again two years ago.

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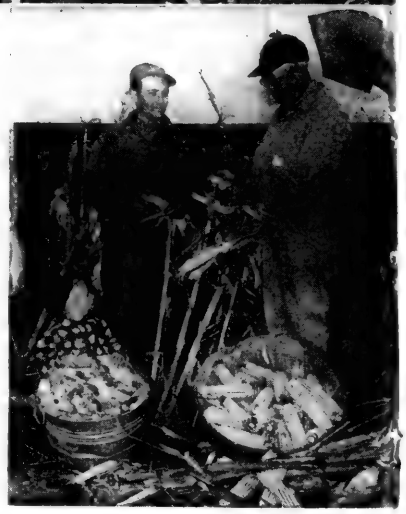

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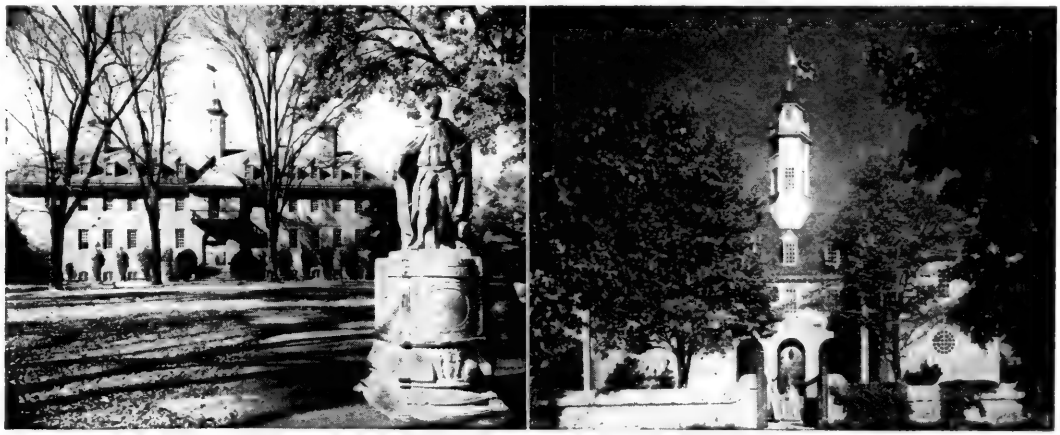

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This has been a busy year for our cooperative. Great strides have been made in securing more adequate sources of supplies. Additional facilities have been built and purchased. It has been a year of accomplishments—and a year of problems.

I'm bringing a friend of mine with me—Charlie Smith, one of your neighbors with lots of good farming experience behind him. He has a story to tell you—some memories of his early years of farming —reasons why he joined his cooperative—what it has done for him —how it looks today—why he considers it an investment in better farming.

Yes, I want you to meet Charlie Smith and his family in the new film "Your Investment in Better Farming"—a film produced on an Illinois farm, with Illinois people, telling the story of Illinois cooperatives. It's an important story—one you won't want to miss!

Watch for announcement of meetings in your county!

This announcement is in behalf of

104 FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

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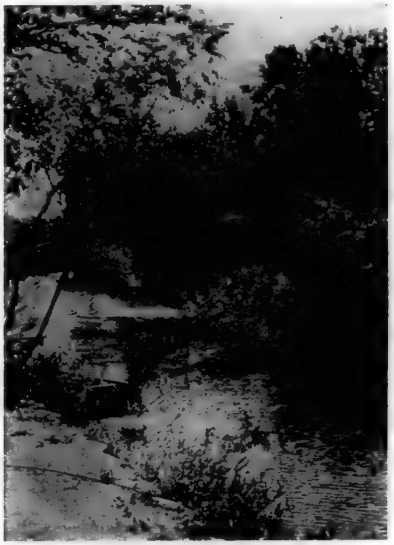

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Champion Plowman

With His Pretty Wife As His Helper, Hillis Swanson captured first place in State Contour Plowing Contest

By LEW REISNER, Field Editor, IAA Record

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The plowing contest was the featured event of the day-long conservation demonstration. The program included terrace and pond building, an FFA staking contest, machinery exhibits, and a windbreak and landscaping demonstration.

The field day was the farmer's answer to the problem of saving the soil. For the most part, the men who ran the show were farmers, members of soil conservation boards.

"It's bringing home the lesson of soil-saving to men who will do the most about it," Halsey Miles, Bureau county farm adviser, said. The crowd, estimated at 3,000, was made up almost entirely of farmers. They gave the new techniques in soil saving a long, long look.

The field day was sponsored by the Bureau County Farm Bureau, the Illinois State Soil Conservation district board, the Bureau County Soil Conservation District, the College of Agriculture Extension Service, and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

During the day a large pond was excavated on the farm. It had a pond area of one and one-half acres and a drainage area of about 10 acres. Three large earth moving machines were used to build it. The dam normally would cost about $1500 to construct.

On one of the fields a terrace was built with a new terracing machine, a large auger mounted on a single bottom plow. The auger threw dirt on a ridge to make the terrace. The machine sells for about $450.

The Johnson farm, where the field day was held, has been operated on a soil conservation program for the past three years.

To save his soil Johnson keeps one-third of his farm in legumes, utilized by beef cattle and hogs. All his corn is planted on the contour, and terraces eventually will be built on all the crop fields.

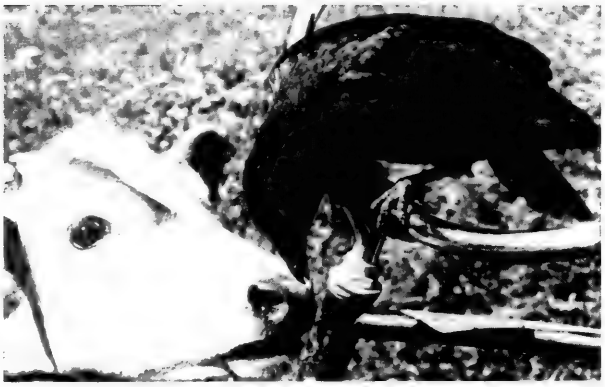
Contouring and contour plowing are gaining in favor throughout the state. John and William Kaufmann, brothers who were entered in the contest, said they had been contouring for five years on their 315 acre farm.

Hillis Swanson, Boone county, holds IAA check for $100 for winning state plowing contest as wife, Frances, his stakeman, gives him a great big smile.

This year's plowing contest is the second official Illinois state contour contest. Last year the contest was held near Sibley in Ford county. Nineteen contestants, most of them winners of county contests, entered the plowing contest this year. All contestants received a cash award from the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The placings of the first nine were: 1st, Hillis Swanson, Boone; 2nd, Jerry Haberkorn, Livingston; 3rd, Fred Alsene, McLean; 4th, John Hood, Bureau; 5th, Duke Dail, Whiteside; 5th (tie), John Wire, Ogle; 7th, Richard Green, Kankakee; 8th, Austin Peterson, Marshall-Putnam; 9th, Lloyd, Shafer, Livingston.

Left — top: New terracing machine used during field day is pulled by 2-bottom tractor. Bottom: Dirt-throwing auger on terracer is pointed out by Dennis Manning, Grundy county. Bottom: Roger Gish, IAA soil conservation department director, (left) presents $100 IAA check to Hillis Swanson, Boone county, winner of state contour plowing contest. Center is Fred Alsene, McLean, third place winner, and Jerry Haberkorn, Livingston, second. Hidden by microphone is Glenn Shaner, secretary-treasurer of the Bureau county conservation district.



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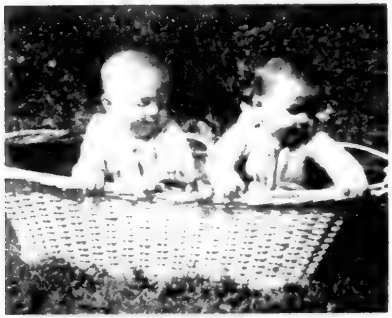

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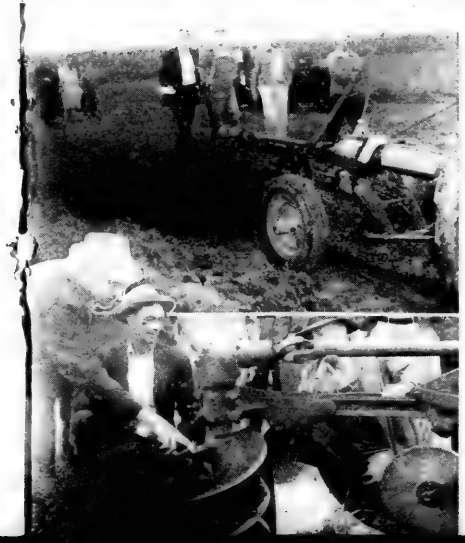

Left — top: New terracing machine used during field day is pulled by 2-bottom tractor. Bottom: Dirt-throwing auger on terracer is pointed out by Dennis Manning, Grundy county. Bottom: Roger Gish, IAA soil conservation department director, (left) presents $100 IAA check to Hillis Swanson, Boone county, winner of state contour plowing contest. Center is Fred Aisene, McLean, third place winner, and Jerry Haberkorn, Livingston, second. Hidden by microphone is Glenn Shaner, secretary-treasurer of the Bureau county conservation district.

Fat Barrow Show

Any Man Would Be Proud to Put These Prize Hogs on Display As Did These Illinois Farm Boys and Girls in Chicago

By LEW REISNER

Field Editor, IAA Record

Chicago Daily News Photo

Champ of the fat barrows at junior show is this Berkshire shown by Russell Kates, 13, Grand Ridge, La Salle county.

WHERE do the top fat barrows go that 4-H and FFA kids show at county fairs? Many of them go straight to market.

But some of the best find their way to the Chicago junior market hog show and sale held every year in mid-September.

At this year's show held in the noisy, bustling stockyards, fat barrows that carried off the purple ribbon at county, and even state fairs were pitted against each other for championship crowns.

King of them all was a plump 290-pound Berkshire, led to his crown by Russell Kates, 13-year old farm boy from Grand Ridge in La Salle county.

His hog was later sold at auction to Swift for $1.20 a pound, 20 cents higher than last year's champ. The sale brought young Kates $348.

A pretty 12-year old girl, Marcia Tuftie, La Salle county, was the top winner in the division for pens of three. Her champion pen, averaging 271 pounds per head, brought $45 per cwt. from a Chicago packing company. Her hogs were Hampshires.

The champion pen of five were Chester Whites shown by Jerald Jorstad, 15, Kendall county. They averaged 217 pounds per head and sold for $39 per cwt.

Winners in the various weight classes included Roger Worthington, 17, whose pen of five won the class for hogs 230 to 270 pounds.

Jeanette Hubly, 16, Livingston county, showed a pen of Chester Whites to first place for pens of five, 270 to 300 pounds.

Billy Trainor, 11, Livingston county, showed a pen of cross Chester Whites which won top spot in the class of pens of three, 200 to 230 pounds.

Jerome D. Donnelly, 12, Bureau county, showed the best heavyweight pen of three with his Hampshires. Phillip Trainor again won the class for lightweight individual hogs, and Robert Bomkamp, 20, Macoupin county, showed a Spotted Poland China hog to first place in the mediumweight division.

Left: Marcia Tuftie, 12, La Salle county 4-H club member, showed her pen of three to a grand championship in this division. Below: Jerald Jorstad, 15, has sparkle in eye over winning grand championship award in pen of five division. He was one of 150 boys and girls from Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana competing.

Court Decision Releases Rural School Funds

THE STATE supreme court of Illinois handed down on Sept. 24 a momentous decision affecting the school reorganization movement in Illinois. Much confusion would have resulted from an adverse decision. The court, however, declared House Bill 575, referred to as the Community Unit Act, constitutional after many weeks of uncertainty on the part of school leaders, school treasurers and state officials.

The decision automatically released school funds in many of the new community unit districts that had been held on the advice of states attorneys pending the decision by the supreme court. Also, it will allow such districts to sell bonds where needed and will encourage other areas on the verge of voting under the community unit law. The opinion of the court was expressed on related points, namely:

1. The legislature has all right to legislate on public school matters. This right is subject only to stated limitations in Section 1 of Article VIII of the constitution. The local citizen's right to vote in his school district is granted by legislative grace only to further the policy of the legislature. The power given to local people to organize a school district by petition or election is only a "privilege" granted by the legislature as distinguished from a "right." It also states that the constitution nowhere gives a particular group of the population the *right* to the continued enjoyment of a particular school system, against the will of the legislature.

2. Teachers of districts wholly absorbed into community unit districts retain their "tenure" rights. The court holds that the new district stands in the place of the old one and the contractual rights are unimpaired.

3. House Bill 340, which required petitions for a change of boundaries to be submitted to the survey committee in the county or counties affected before being acted upon, was declared not to apply to community unit districts. The court argues that the wording of House Bill 340 referring to "change in boundaries" was the same wording used in other laws in deferring to annexing or detaching of territory. It said that although the petition for the establishment of a new community unit district did involve a change of boundaries, the legislature obviously did not intend that petitions for community unit districts were to be submitted to survey committees. This point is important as it pertains to the validity of several new community unit districts in the vicinity of Springfield.

4. The court again upheld the two-vote idea — which gives rural and urban groups the right to vote separately on the establishment of a new school district.

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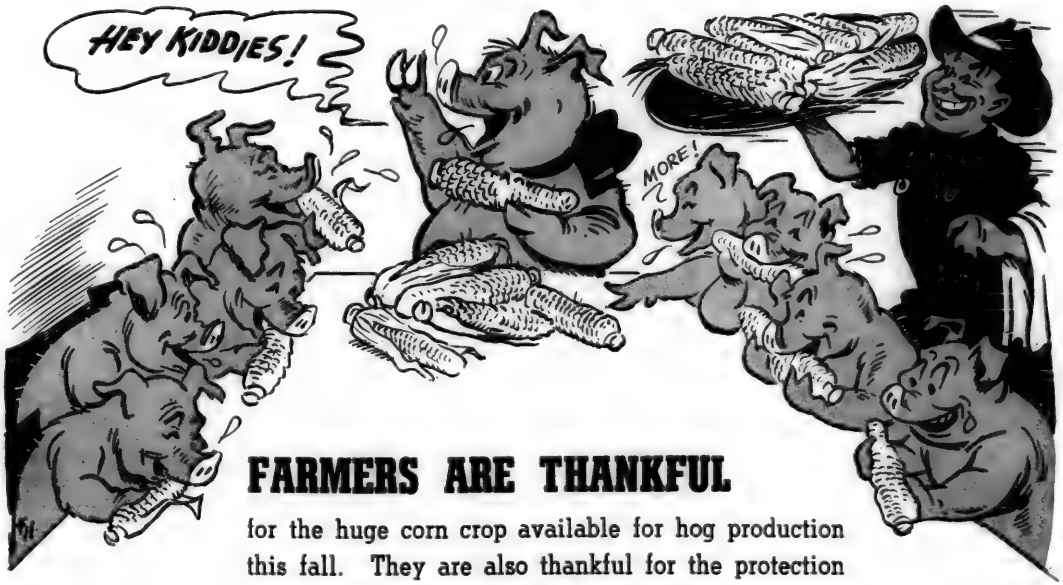

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ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION

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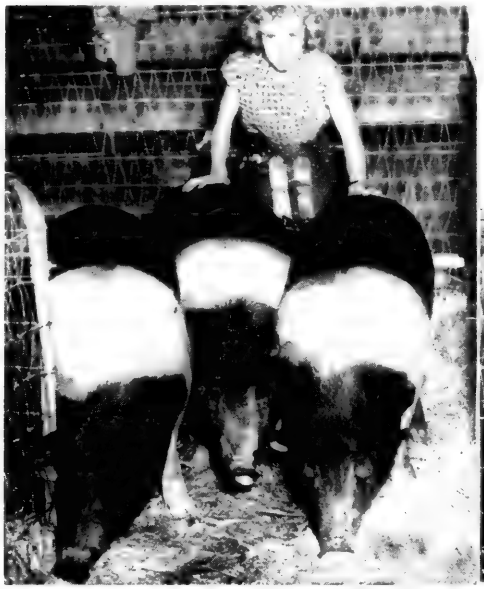

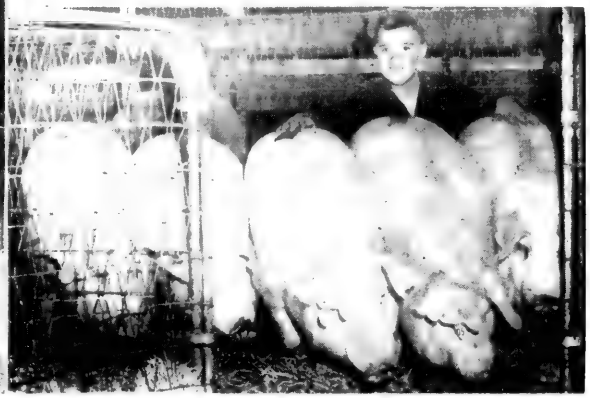

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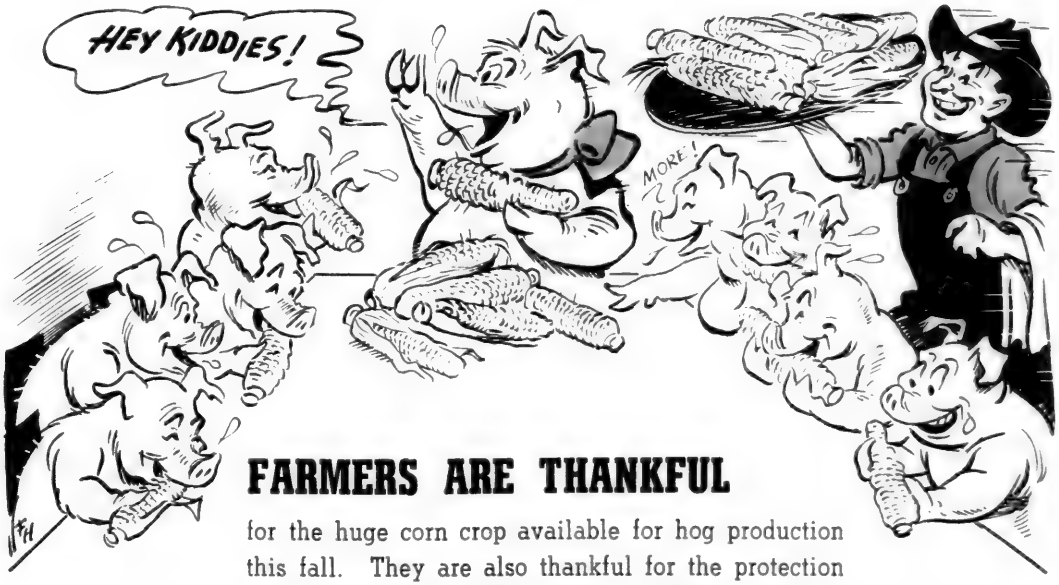

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ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION

What Are Motives Behind Attacks On

Illinois Farmers Do Not Regard Their Co-ops As Part Of Any Movement. The Farmer Regards His Cooperative As A Tool, A Means for Increasing His Farm Operations Income

MANY charges are made that farm cooperatives receive unfair tax advantages. There is a constant barrage of propaganda to this effect. These charges are repeated by persons who are members of cooperatives serving business or industry, which enjoy the same tax advantages. One wonders why all the propaganda directed against farm cooperatives? What are the motives behind this drive?

Illinois farmers do not regard their cooperatives as part of any movement, as a peculiar system, or as a panacea for all economic ills. The farmer regards his cooperative as a tool, a means for increasing his income from his farming operations.

His cooperative is merely a corporation, privately owned and engaged in business primarily for the benefit of its owners who use its services. It distributes its earnings on a patronage basis in proportion to the amount of business done with each member.

The cooperative differs from the business corporation principally in the distribution of earnings. The business corporation is privately owned and engaged in business for the benefit of its shareholders, with its earnings distributed to its shareholders on the basis of the amount of stock held by them.

Farm cooperatives engaged in marketing farm products are referred to as marketing cooperatives and those engaged in purchasing supplies and commodities used on the farm are referred to as purchasing cooperatives. The nature of the farming industry, in itself, forces farmers to cooperate with their neighbors.

It was natural that farmers should form cooperatives for the marketing of their products and the purchasing of farm supplies. According to the most recent reports, there are 10,125 farm cooperatives in the United States. 94 per cent are local associations serving small areas. However, a substantial portion of the total volume of business is done by large scale central or federated cooperatives operating in larger areas.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that for the 1946-47 marketing year, these farmer cooperatives had a total volume of $7,100,000,000. This compares with a volume of $6,100,000,000 in the preceding year. Of the total volume in 1946-47, $5,600,000,000 was done by marketing cooperatives and $1,500,000,000 was done by purchasing cooperatives. However, cooperatives handled only about 25 per cent of the farm products marketed, and purchased only about 20 per cent of the farm supplies.

It is charged that farm cooperatives have made a tremendous growth in recent years. However, the United States Treasury Department recently stated that the "increases in cooperative marketing and purchasing are no greater in the aggregate than the increases in total cash receipts from farm marketing and purchasing".

The business of the cooperatives has not increased faster than that of other types of firms doing business with farmers. An elevator handling a bushel of corn selling at $2 has a 300 per cent increase over the year in which it sold a bushel of corn for 50 cents on a dollar basis. However, on a bushelage basis, it is still just one bushel of corn.

While the propaganda is directed against farm cooperatives, the cooperative type of organization is not confined to farmers. The newspaper which prints the charges probably is a member of the Associated Press. The Associated Press is a cooperative news gathering agency owned by its newspaper members. There are many cooperatives in the retail field.

The National Retailer-Owned Grocers, Inc., 309 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, provides a cooperative buying service for over 100 regional cooperatives in 33 states and one Canadian province and is reported to have a membership of around 18,000 retail food dealers. The Central Growers Cooperative, 1001 South California Ave., Chicago, serves over 500 retail grocers in the midwest.

The Mutual Drug Company, 25 North Green St., Chicago, serves coop-

★ ★

By PAUL E. MATHIAS,
Secretary, Ill. Agr. Ass'n

s On Farm Cooperatives?

erative drug stores. There is the Retailers Marketing Guild, also in Chicago, serving more than 150 furniture stores. There are also cooperative associations for cleaners and dyers, bakers, laundries, truck owners and many other businesses.

These cooperatives have been formed by small businesses in order to enable them to meet competition. Our production and distribution facilities have tended to become concentrated in the hands of big corporations. In order to meet this situation, small business men have banded together into cooperative organizations and have combined their resources and purchasing power just as farmers have done.

And big business has well integrated operations. For example a farm implement company may own and operate the iron ore mine, the ship which transports the ore, the steel mill, the factory which manufactures the machine and the trucks which transport the finished machine to the retail distributor. Farmers are not critical of these multi-million dollar organizations. It is recognized that they represent the United States industrial capacity and have contributed greatly toward the high standard of living which we enjoy.

However, it is obvious that the farmer and the small business man facing the competition of this type of integrated operation is compelled to cooperate with other farmers or other small business men in order to maintain himself and achieve efficiency in buying and selling and gain the advantages of bigness without surrendering his independence.

Our economy, our capitalistic system, is based upon competition. Cooperatives serve to maintain competition. Without competition we would have monopoly. Then to control monopoly we probably would insist upon governmental regulation. This could lead to nationalization and socialization of many industries just as is happening now in England.

But it is charged the farm cooperatives have an unfair tax advantage; that they have grown big through an accumulation of untaxed reserves and surpluses. Under the theory of our internal revenue law, there are no net profits in a cooperative. The earnings all are to be distributed to the members and there is nothing to tax in the hands of the cooperative. The earnings which are distributed to members as patronage dividends, are, of course, taxable in the hands of the members. However, cooperatives have been permitted to accumulate "reasonable" reserves.

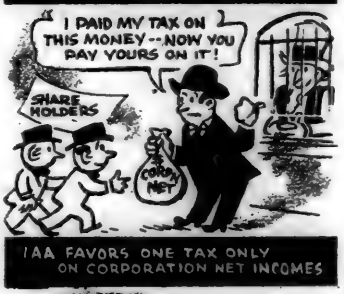
In cooperatives having complete exemption from federal income tax, no taxes have been paid upon the amounts retained as reserves. It is pointed out that in a business corporation the corporation would pay a tax upon its earnings and when these earnings were distributed to the shareholders as dividends they would again be taxable as income to the shareholder. This constitutes double taxation.

While the propaganda as to unfair tax advantage is all directed toward farm cooperatives, it should be pointed out that there are over 500,000 partnership business income tax returns. No tax is paid by the partnership as such but the income is taxed as a part of the individual income of the partners. There are more than 2,000,000 proprietors of non-farm individually owned businesses. These businesses, likewise, are exempt from any double levy on the business income. However, all of the fire is directed toward the 10,125 farm cooperatives.

The Illinois Agricultural Association agrees that but one income tax should be paid upon earnings. The business corporation should not be required to pay a tax upon the amount of its earnings which it distributes to its shareholders as these dividends are taxable as income of the shareholder.

The Illinois Agricultural Association does not insist upon complete exemption from income tax for farm cooperatives. It is not opposed to the taxation of the amount of earnings retained by farm cooperatives but it does maintain that the farm cooperatives should be allowed a deduction for amounts paid as patronage dividends or as dividends on invested capital. These dividends would be taxable in the hands of the recipient.

All statewide companies affiliated with Illinois Agricultural Association are now on a tax paying basis. Most of the local companies affiliated with the Farm Bureaus in Illinois also pay income tax. It is estimated that the Illinois Farm Supply Company, which has often been referred to recently as "tax free" will pay $400,000 in federal income tax for its year ending Aug. 31, 1948. Other statewide companies likewise pay substantial income tax.



The tactics used and the extremes resorted to indicate that many of the attacks upon farm cooperatives are not designed to secure tax reform or adjustment but to destroy farm cooperatives.

Many persons do not like the competition of the farm cooperatives. They do not like this competition even though the cooperative is paying income taxes and is maintaining current retail prices because the cooperative returns a portion of its net earnings as a patronage dividend to

(*Continued on page* 30)

R. H. Schilling, Logan C.O.D. Dies Suddenly

RAY H. SCHILLING, 34, Logan county organization director and assistant farm adviser, died at 11 a.m., Sunday, Oct. 17, of a heart attack.

Schilling had been with the Logan County Farm Bureau for the past four years during which time he also was in charge of Rural Youth activities.

He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Schilling of Elkhart, Ill., where he was born and reared. He attended Blackburn College two years, then operated a small dairy at Elkhart for a short time and was an agent for the New York Life Insurance Company. He was married to Lois Sparling two years ago.

He is survived by his widow and a seven-months-old son, Keith.

Put Those Extra Dollars In Government Bonds For Future Security

EVERY well-managed business maintains a financial reserve as security against future needs and emergencies.

This financial backlog is built up during good years and drawn on to tide the business over the lean years.

Farming is a combination of a business and a home. So it is doubly important that every farm family have a financial reserve for both business and personal security.

Here are four reasons why farmers need financial reserves.

1. As insurance against emergencies — crop failure, disease in herd or flock, sickness or accident in family, etc.

2. To provide some of those things that cost money but make life more enjoyable — better conveniences in the home and on the farm, education of children, travel, etc.

3. To have some money coming in when the time comes to retire or to "take it a little easier."

4. To have something to fall back on in case of a sharp drop in the general price level.

So farmers can't go far wrong in the practice of putting financial reserves into safe and profitable bonds of our Federal Government. This should be a permanent and definite part of the financial program of every farm family, says the Treasury Department.

The Treasury's new movie in color, "Power Behind the Nation," is now available to farm groups. Prints are available in the film library of the Illinois Agricultural Association's publicity department.

Veterinarians Meet With Farm Leaders

AIMED at promoting better cooperation in dealing with farm problems, the Central Illinois Veterinary Medical Association held a recent meeting in Springfield with state and county agricultural leaders.

Representing farming interests at the conference were county Farm Bureau presidents, Illinois Agricultural Association board directors, state department of agricultural representatives and farm advisers.

Dr. C. Don Van Houwelling, director of veterinary medical relations of the Illinois Agricultural Association, served as toastmaster for the meeting that attracted more than 120 farm leaders and veterinarians. Dr. Van Houwelling was introduced as the "only veterinarian in the country who holds the unique role of working full time for a Farm Bureau organization."

Arnold P. Benson, state director of agriculture, said, "Many of the livestock diseases which cause an annual loss of 100 million dollars in the nation can be eliminated by teamwork between the farm organizations in carrying out the educational part of program and the veterinarians in actual disease control."

Dr. Van Houwelling said it was the first time that the veterinarians have had agricultural leaders take part in their association meetings. He stressed the need of dropping "petty differences in favor of the overall good that can be achieved through cooperation."

Officials who spoke briefly in behalf of their organizations were: Dr. R. C. Klussendorf, Chicago, assistant executive secretary of the American Veterinary Medical Association; Dr. E. A. Anderson, Dixon, president of the Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association; Robert Graham, dean of the U. of I. Veterinary College; K. T. Smith, member of the IAA board and chairman of the legislative committee; M. N. Meyers, DeWitt county farm adviser and vice-president of the Farm Advisers' Association.

George Lewis Will Represent Illinois in FFA Speaking Contest

GEORGE LEWIS, 18, member of the Mt. Sterling, Ill., chapter of Future Farmers of America, won first place in the 12-state central region FFA public speaking contest held last month at Waterloo, Ia.

George Lewis

Lewis won the right to represent the central region in a national FFA public speaking contest to be held Sunday night, Nov. 14 at the FFA's 20th anniversary convention at Kansas City, Mo. Lewis will speak on "The Place of Farm Cooperatives in Our National Economy." He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Dana Lewis of Hersman in Brown county.

Illinois FFA also had teams entered in dairy cattle, poultry, livestock, and meat judging.

THIS IS YOUR FIGHT

TODAY, more than ever before, the American farmer is learning the truth of the old maxim: "United we stand; divided we fall."

During recent months, some segments of the city press have been attempting to convince the public that farmers are to blame for inflation.

Many city papers have used half-truths and innuendos to accomplish this objective. Their campaign now seems to be turning into an open attack against the whole farm program.

The individual farmer is powerless to combat this sort of attack. Were farmers divided, there would be no way of presenting the true facts to the general public.

You can be thankful that modern farmers are united. They are represented by a great and powerful organization—the AFBF—which is meeting this attack with united strength.

The battle is far from won. It may never end. There have been organized attacks on the farmers before; there will be again.

That is why farmers must support their organizations to the limit.

The price of a free and prosperous agriculture is organized vigilance.

American Farm Bureau Federation

IT'S TIME YOU LEARNED THE FACTS OF LIFE!

"Now that you're using the car quite a bit, it's time you realized what a dangerous animal that car can be if you don't put safety first. Drivers of your age — 16 to 19 years old — drive only ONE FIFTH as far as the safer, older age group for EVERY FATAL ACCIDENT that takes place!

"Know what that means? That with better reflexes than us oldsters . . . in better physical condition . . . the average teen-age driver still has MORE ACCIDENTS.

"Why? Because sometimes you get a little too sure of yourselves. Even if it takes time to learn caution from experience, that experience is a compensation — even after we get older and aren't quite as quick on the brake and at the steering wheel as we used to be.

"So take a tip from me, and from the Country Mutual Casualty Company which handles our auto insurance, and BE CAREFUL. We Farm Bureau members get the benefit of lower auto insurance rates because we're considered PREFERRED RISKS. That's because our driving conditions are safer than your average run of policy holders.

"Son, let's keep it that way. Let's put SAFETY FIRST every time we get behind that steering wheel."

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Members of the Rural Youth state committee listen intently to the discussion at the Farm Bureau Leaders conference in Springfield in October. Left to right: Ruth Huser, Tazewell; Edna Dew, Ogle; George Matthews, Whiteside; Glenn Niehaus, Montgomery; Youth Activities Director Lyon; and Rex Emory, McDonough.

RURAL YOUTH

THE State Rural Youth Committee planned the Rural Youth activities of the IAA annual meeting well in advance this year. The program, from the get-acquainted party at 8 p.m. Monday, Nov. 15 in the Gray room of the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, throughout the entire annual meeting, will be of interest to Rural Youth over the state. Last year 72 counties were represented by young people. It is possible that registration will be higher this year.

Edna Dew, Ogle, will be in charge of registration. Rural Youth Day will be on Tuesday, Nov. 16. Every interested person should take note that the talk fest this year will be in the grand ballroom at the Sherman Hotel at 9 a.m., with Ruth Huser, Tazewell, as chairman.

All Rural Youth activities for Tuesday are scheduled for this room. The Rural Youth conference under the direction of Rex Emory will be held there at 2 p.m. Throughout the years there has been a growing interest in both the state talk fest and the Rural Youth conference, requiring larger and larger meeting rooms. Can we fill the grand ballroom this year, Rural Youthers?

Host to Canadians

Floyd Morris, vice-president of the IAA, will welcome Rural Youth at the talk fest. Another IAA personality on the program will be Bert Vandervliet, director, department of taxation. He will speak at the Rural Youth conference upon the subject "Democracy at the Local Level." Vandervliet is a student of local government and feels strongly that young people should think clearly upon the subject of democracy and that they should bring it down to the local

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
IAA Young Peoples Activities

level where people should live democratically. Another highlight of the afternoon conference will be the presentation of guests from the Junior Farmers' Association of Ontario, Canada, who will tell Illinois Rural Youth about the Junior Farmer activities of Ontario. Last spring representatives of Illinois Rural Youth attended the annual meeting of the Junior Farmers' Association of Ontario at Guelph and were warmly entertained by the young people of that organization who are of the same age group as our Rural Youth. Now we give to the Ontario Junior Farmers a hearty welcome.

Skilled Drivers Contest

Scheduled for 1:30 p.m. will be the annual skilled drivers' contest under the direction of W. W. Whitlock, department of safety, Illinois Farm Supply Company, with Glenn Niehaus, Montgomery, chairman. At Soldier Field the nine contestants will demonstrate their ability in both road performance and skill tests.

The state committee for 1949 will be elected at 4 p.m. by the young people designated from each county Rural Youth group to represent officially the local county organization. Two voting delegates may represent each county. County delegates may make nominations from the floor in addition to the slate presented by the nominating committee.

The climax of Tuesday's activities will be the annual Rural Youth mixer led by Edna Dew and Rex Emory. In this evening of fun, Rural Youthers from over the state will entertain both adults and young people who are in attendance at the annual meeting of the IAA. An orchestra has been procured for this big event and Rural Youth members trained in recreation will direct the games and dances.

Breakfast will be ready for Rural Youthers at 7 a.m. on Wednesday, Nov. 17. To balance the lateness of this breakfast, our Rural Youthers will be privileged to ask questions of our Canadian guests about young people on Ontario farms. George Matthews, presiding, will lead us through the breakfast activities and then invite all assembled to hear IAA President Charles B. Shuman's address at 9 a.m. in the grand ballroom.

This year Rural Youth will participate in the Organization-Information conference held at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 17, and will take part in presenting a dramatic skit which will include the place of Rural Youth in our total farm picture.

Rural Youthers desiring to attend the annual meeting should contact their county Farm Bureau for reservations. Greet your friends at this, the largest meeting of agricultural leaders in Illinois.

State Conservation School

The State Conservation School at Lake Villa in Lake county was one of the interesting and valuable experiences for a limited number of Rural Youthers in the study of soil and wild life conservation. The young people in attendance were quite enthusiastic about the instruction, the spirit of the school, the well-trained personnel, the good food, and the beautiful surroundings. The dates, Sept. 23-25, possibly were not suited to harvesting schedules for this year. It

was suggested that plans be made for a session in 1949 around the first week of September.

Coordinator of the school, and assistant to Director Livingston Osborne, Claude Graeff of the Department of Conservation will gladly welcome Rural Youth back for the third Rural Youth Conservation School if funds are made available.

District Camps

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Kankakee reports a large attendance at a recent meeting with ten new-comers and the return of several old members. This group is growing.

LEARNING ABC'S OF CONSERVATION

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This is the Lake Villa conservation school building with some Rural Youthers enjoying the sun during a brief recess from the classroom. Dr. George Bennett, Illinois Natural History Survey, lectures. Graeff is standing at rear.

Rural Youthers really put it away three times a day in the school's dining room.

Roberts Mann, superintendent of conservation, Cook County Forest Preserve, leads a field trip.

Members of the Rural Youth state committee listen intently to the discussion at the Farm Bureau Leaders conference in Springfield in October. Left to right: Ruth Huser, Tazewell; Edna Dew, Ogle; George Matthews, Whiteside; Glenn Niehaus, Montgomery; Youth Activities Director Lyon; and Rex Emory, McDonough.

RURAL YOUTH

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
IAA Young Peoples Activities

THE State Rural Youth Committee planned the Rural Youth activities of the IAA annual meeting well in advance this year. The program, from the get-acquainted party at 8 p.m. Monday, Nov. 15 in the Gray room of the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, throughout the entire annual meeting, will be of interest to Rural Youth over the state. Last year 72 counties were represented by young people. It is possible that registration will be higher this year.

Edna Dew, Ogle, will be in charge of registration. Rural Youth Day will be on Tuesday, Nov. 16. Every interested person should take note that the talk fest this year will be in the grand ballroom at the Sherman Hotel at 9 a.m., with Ruth Huser, Tazewell, as chairman.

All Rural Youth activities for Tuesday are scheduled for this room. The Rural Youth conference under the direction of Rex Emory will be held there at 2 p.m. Throughout the years there has been a growing interest in both the state talk fest and the Rural Youth conference, requiring larger and larger meeting rooms. Can we fill the grand ballroom this year, Rural Youthers?

Host to Canadians

Floyd Morris, vice-president of the IAA, will welcome Rural Youth at the talk fest. Another IAA personality on the program will be Bert Vandervliet, director, department of taxation. He will speak at the Rural Youth conference upon the subject "Democracy at the Local Level." Vandervliet is a student of local government and feels strongly that young people should think clearly upon the subject of democracy and that they should bring it down to the local level where people should live democratically. Another highlight of the afternoon conference will be the presentation of guests from the Junior Farmers' Association of Ontario, Canada, who will tell Illinois Rural Youth about the Junior Farmer activities of Ontario. Last spring representatives of Illinois Rural Youth attended the annual meeting of the Junior Farmers' Association of Ontario at Guelph and were warmly entertained by the young people of that organization who are of the same age group as our Rural Youth. Now we give to the Ontario Junior Farmers a hearty welcome.

Skilled Drivers Contest

Scheduled for 1:30 p.m. will be the annual skilled drivers' contest under the direction of W. W. Whitlock, department of safety, Illinois Farm Supply Company, with Glenn Niehaus, Montgomery, chairman. At Soldier Field the nine contestants will demonstrate their ability in both road performance and skill tests.

The state committee for 1949 will be elected at 4 p.m. by the young people designated from each county Rural Youth group to represent officially the local county organization. Two voting delegates may represent each county. County delegates may make nominations from the floor in addition to the slate presented by the nominating committee.

The climax of Tuesday's activities will be the annual Rural Youth mixer led by Edna Dew and Rex Emory. In this evening of fun, Rural Youthers from over the state will entertain both adults and young people who are in attendance at the annual meeting of the IAA. An orchestra has been procured for this big event and Rural Youth members trained in recreation will direct the games and dances.

Breakfast will be ready for Rural Youthers at 7 a.m. on Wednesday, Nov. 17. To balance the lateness of this breakfast, our Rural Youthers will be privileged to ask questions of our Canadian guests about young people on Ontario farms. George Matthews, presiding, will lead us through the breakfast activities and then invite all assembled to hear IAA President Charles B. Shuman's address at 9 a.m. in the grand ballroom.

This year Rural Youth will participate in the Organization-Information conference held at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 17, and will take part in presenting a dramatic skit which will include the place of Rural Youth in our total farm picture.

Rural Youthers desiring to attend the annual meeting should contact their county Farm Bureau for reservations. Greet your friends at this, the largest meeting of agricultural leaders in Illinois.

State Conservation School

The State Conservation School at Lake Villa in Lake county was one of the interesting and valuable experiences for a limited number of Rural Youthers in the study of soil and wild life conservation. The young people in attendance were quite enthusiastic about the instruction, the spirit of the school, the well-trained personnel, the good food, and the beautiful surroundings. The dates, Sept. 23-25, possibly were not suited to harvesting schedules for this year. It

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Illinois Grain—

(*Continued from page* 15)

offices in Illinois and Iowa. He was transferred to Baltimore, Md., as branch manager in 1933, and later to Louisville, Ky., to sell grain to distilleries. He returned to Kansas City in 1938 and became a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade and in charge of the coarse grain and consignment department of Farmers National Grain Corporation.

In 1938, Hassell went with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Kansas City, as chief of the commodity and traffic division and in that position had charge of large purchases of wheat for the government.

In July, 1942, Hassell transferred to the Commodity Credit Corporation after grain operations of the CCC and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation were merged through his recommendation. This merger resulted in large savings to the government.

A native of Texas, Hassell was graduated from Fort Worth High School and attended the University of Texas for three years. He served on the Mexican border and in Mexico with the Sixth U. S. Cavalry in 1916-17 and in France with the Sixth Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters in 1918-19.

Hassell is married and has one daughter. He is a member of the Central Park Methodist Church of Buffalo, Buffalo Corn Exchange, Buffalo Athletic Club, Buffalo Flour Club, Central Park Men's Club, and National Grain and Feed Dealers Association.

What Are Motives?—

(*Continued from page* 25)

its patrons. There have been a number of instances in which business concerns have stated that they did not want to do business with cooperatives. It is noticeable, too, that much of the campaign is directed against purchasing cooperatives which, as was pointed out before, are doing only slightly more than 20 per cent of the total volume of business done by farm cooperatives. Very little, if any, propaganda is directed against the cooperatives which are serving newspapers, grocery stores, furniture stores, drug stores and similar businesses.

Local companies last year paid more than $480,000 of federal income tax. These companies which are alleged to be "tax free" are paying more than a million dollars per year in federal income taxes. But the same charges continue to be made by persons who either are misinformed and have not made an effort to verify their statements or who misrepresent the facts.

This leads one to inquire as to the motive back of these charges. Are they designed to secure a change in the tax laws or is there some other objective? As previously pointed out, cooperatives and the payment of patronage dividends help to maintain competition. Consumers are afforded some protection against price fixing schemes.

Farmers do not want monopoly either of big business or of cooperatives. They do not want any unfair tax advantage for cooperatives. They are concerned that we keep our competitive system with its rewards for individual enterprise and initiative.

They believe cooperatives are a part of that system. They believe that farmers have the same right as other businesses to set up cooperatives and to obtain the savings resulting from cooperative operations. They believe cooperatives, both farm and business, provide competition and help to prevent monopolies. Are the persons talking about unfair tax advantages of farm cooperatives really concerned with taxation, do they want tax reform or are they attempting to destroy the competition of farm cooperatives.

Wormy pigs were more quickly and seriously affected with necrotic enteritis than were healthy pigs when both were equally exposed during careful tests.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of October, 1948, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the association.

During October, annual meetings will be held in Adams, Hamilton, JoDaviess, Madison, Peoria, Pike, Pulaski-Alexander, Stark and Washington Counties.

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Association will be held in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on the 17th day of November, 1948, at 9:30 o'clock A.M. for the following purposes:

To receive, consider and if approved, to ratify and confirm the reports of the officers and the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and officers in furtherance of the matters therein set forth since the last annual meeting of members of the Association;

To approve, ratify and confirm the several purchases heretofore made by this Association of stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein;

To secure consent and authorization to acquire on behalf of the Association by purchase certain stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein;

To elect eight (8) members of the Board of Directors to serve for a term of two years;

To elect a President and Vice-President who shall also serve as directors for a term of one year;

To consider and act upon such proposed amendments of the Articles of Incorporation or of the By-Laws of Illinois Agricultural Association as may be properly submitted;

For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
ILLINOIS WOOL MARKETING ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders and members of Illinois Wool Marketing Association will be held on Tuesday, the 16th day of November, 1948, at the hour of 9:30 A.M. in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, to elect directors for the succeeding year; to receive and if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors of the Association for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1948; to consider and if approved, ratify and confirm all of the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the shareholders and members of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. King Eaton, Secretary

Get HIGH EGG PRODUCTION

High egg production is most desirable at this season of the year when egg prices are usually more favorable. Following a few simple rules and a good feeding practice will help your flock produce more eggs.

FOLLOW THE BLUE SEAL FEED SYSTEM

1. A well ventilated laying house.
2. Plenty of feeder space.
3. Ample supply of fresh, clean water.
4. Clean nests.
5. Follow one of these two BLUE SEAL feeding methods:

"FREE CHOICE"

During recent years this program has become very popular because of its convenience and the economy it effects in time and labor.

"Free Choice" is a method of feeding BLUE SEAL POULTRY BALANCER with farm grains. This allows the pullets to balance their own rations according to their individual requirements.

"Free Choice" eliminates grinding and mixing—or purchasing a lay mash if farm grains are available.

"MASH and GRAIN"

This program is widely used and well-adapted in grain-deficient areas. The "mash and grain" method consists of feeding BLUE SEAL LAY MASH and hand-feeding whole farm grains.

Where supplies of farm grains are adequate, an economical lay mash can be made by mixing ground grain with BLUE SEAL POULTRY SUPPLEMENT according to directions on the tag.

Begin NOW on one of these systems!

Blue Seal Feeds are distributed by Local companies affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

608 S. DEARBORN ST. • CHICAGO 5, ILL.

BLUE SEAL SERVICE

NEWS and VIEWS

Money Now Going For Permanent Improvements

SOME farm families are adjusting their post-war spending by putting a higher percentage of their income into durable things—housing improvements, household equipment and savings.

This is found in a study of account records of 204 Illinois farm families for 1947. These families are using currently high income in a number of ways to reach long-time goals rather than putting more money into short-time spending. That is pointed out by co-authors of the study, Mrs. Ruth Crawford Freeman and Miss Wilma Sebens, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

A great deal more was spent for housing improvements during 1947 than in 1946. Putting in running water and bathrooms were the most common improvements.

In 1947 the families spent about 2¼ times as much for household equipment as in 1946. Most commonly purchased items included vacuum cleaners, washing machines, stoves, refrigerators and home freezer lockers.

Because of the rise in prices, the families also spent more for food and clothing. But they had less to show for the money they spent in 1947.

Average total savings were larger in 1947 than 1946, though they represented a smaller percentage of total income.

As these families have shown, money management is vitally important during these days of inflation if a family is to achieve its goals, Mrs. Freeman says.

WILL GETS NEW ADVISER

Mrs. Melvin Wingrove, Wilmington, is the new home adviser for Will county, succeeding Mrs. Clarence Castle. Mrs. Wingrove is a graduate of the home economics department of the University of Wisconsin, where she specialized in clothing and textiles.

Mrs. Eloise Tholen, assistant home adviser of the Morgan-Scott Home Bureau admires an old Burmese bowl owned by Mrs. Mindora E. Henley of Concord, right, who will exhibit it at their hobby show Nov. 12-13 at the Centenary Methodist church.

HEAR NEWS OF WORLD MEETING IN HOLLAND

THE 10th annual meeting of the Will County Home Bureau was held Oct. 5 at 10 a. m. in the Woodruff Hotel at Joliet. Mrs. R. E. Milligan, Champaign county, was the guest speaker. She told about the meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World held recently in Holland, and which she attended as a delegate.

In the afternoon Mrs. Mona Luckow, Chicago, showed motion pictures of customs and scenes of Mexico. Mrs. Luckow will be the director of women's relations when the Chicago station, WHIP, returns to the air soon.

BEWARE OF CORN PICKER

Harvesting the corn crop is now the number one job on Illinois farms. Harvest time is bringing into operation thousands of mechanical pickers.

Even though these machines are well-guarded and specific instructions are given for safe operation, many operators will meet with accidents due to carelessness.

Every fall, corn-picker accidents run high in the cornbelt states. Besides being costly, many accidents are fatal.

So if your husband is operating a corn picker this fall, advise him to follow the rules of safety — always.

Cool, Dark, Dry Storage Is Key To Canning Luck

FOOD you canned this summer is a precious crop, so store it where it will keep well — in a cool, dark and dry place.

Having a cool storage place is especially important. If jars are kept where it's warm, bacteria in them may grow and cause food to spoil, explains Miss Frances Cook, foods and nutrition specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

She points out that a dry place is best because dampness may injure metal caps. And jars need to be kept in a dark place because light fades food and is hard on vitamins.

Food in tin cans needs the same storage conditions except that light doesn't harm it.

If you're planning to build in shelves for canned food, have them 10 inches deep for jars up to the quart size. A convenient width is 12 inches. This is wide enough for three rows of jelly glasses or two rows of large jars.

MONROE HEARS BOOKER

Monroe County Home Bureau's annual meeting on Sept. 14 drew an attendance of more than 80, according to the report of Mrs. Milton Nottmeier, county publicity chairman.

Miss Fannie Booker was the speaker of the afternoon for the session held at Memorial Hall, Waterloo.

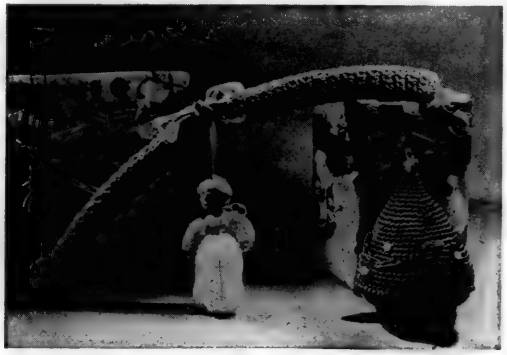
TIPS ON SLIPCOVERS

With attractive ready-made slipcovers on the market, you may decide to buy covers for your furniture. Look for covers that are guaranteed not to shrink or fade, advises Miss Marion Kaeser, home furnishings specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Most of these covers are of knit heavy-weight cotton yarn or cretonne. You may find that the knit ones fit furniture best, says Miss Kaeser.

for HOMEMAKERS

Make Your Own Christmas Gifts



Why not make your own Christmas gifts this year? — a sweater for any member of the family, a sweet-scented sachet, a covered clothes hanger, a sequin-speckled angel, a crocheted Christmas tree, spiral knitted sox, a felt handbag, a pair of slippers, or crocheted gift horses. For free instructions here send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

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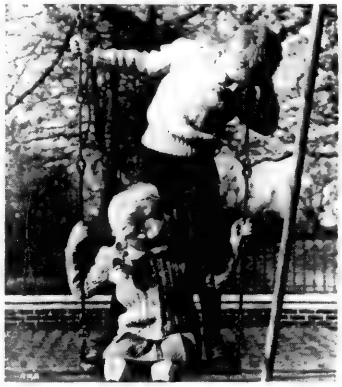

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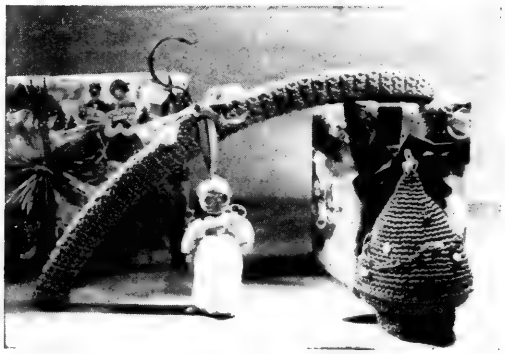

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Who's To Blame?—

(*Continued from page 7*)

prices will decline more than marketing charges and the farmer's share of the food dollar will again go down.

The weatherman was helpful in 1948 in producing the largest amount of feed ever produced in this country. It doesn't seem, however, that the lower prices which have been brought about by high production have as yet affected the consumer's food price to any great extent. Bread hasn't come down from its last year's price although the price of wheat has been reduced from $3 to less than $2. Perhaps someone other than the farmer is making money too.

We'll grant that farmers' incomes now are high. Net farm incomes are several times what they were before the war. Chances are good that these high incomes will be cut sharply if, and when, we have deflation or depression.

A little financial planning for those years ahead would seem to be good business. Costs of farming will not be reduced as fast as the prices you get for your farm products. Although you may have your debts pretty well paid off, the mortgage burned, and the buildings painted, a little nest egg may come in handy as a reminder of the days when you sold corn for $2.65 or beef steers for $40 and there was a lot of fuss about farm income.

Illinois Wins One—

(*Continued from page 11*)

Broadrick and Drecksler brought in the winning run. This game was played on the Luther College diamond.

Sunday's double header was played on the Winneshiek county fair grounds diamond at Decorah. Paid attendance 503. Will jumped off to a 4-0 lead in the early stages of the first game on Sunday afternoon but their defense fell apart in one inning and four runs came in as a result. Later in the game, two more unearned runs were made by Winneshiek county. Honsbruch did a very good job of pitching in the second game. Iowa, on the other hand, was still better in this game and the Will county boys were not able to deliver hits when needed.

Because of the time in getting the second game started on Sunday afternoon, it was agreed that the game would only go seven innings. Although Will lost five to three in this game, darkness was fast approaching and the weather was quite cold. Winneshiek scored two unearned runs in the final game in the three-game series. Will's team was only able to make a total of two hits in the last game. Lack of hits, together with errors at inopportune moments cost Will county the series. Pitching was good on both sides.

We certainly have no alibis for losing to Iowa—they had a fine team. As far as we were concerned, however, it was unfortunate that our good left handed pitcher Smith who pitched against DeKalb in the finals in Urbana was unable to get away from St. Bede to make the trip. We certainly could have used him in the third game of the series.

See You in Chicago—

(*Continued from page 4*)

Several speakers, well-known in Illinois, will address the conference on schools. They are: Luther Black, acting secretary of the state advisory commission and assistant to the state superintendent of public instruction, and Ray Fetterston, field secretary of the Illinois Association of School Boards.

A picture of this year's world production of grain will be presented at the annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Corporation by Roy F. Hendrickson, Washington representative of the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives. Sam L. Hassell, recently employed as its new manager, will talk at the annual session of the Illinois Grain Terminals Company.

The IAA also promises plenty of entertainment during the four-day convention. Gene Fields will be master of ceremonies. A quick-witted comedian, he also does imitations of such celebrities as The Ink Spots and Vaughn Monroe. The Five Maschinos, four men and a girl, do a sensational tumbling, balancing, and acrobatic act. Also included in the general entertainment are acrobatic and trapeze acts and singing and dancing numbers.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Country Mutual Casualty Company will be held in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 16th day of November, 1948, at 1:00 P.M., to receive, consider and if approved, confirm and ratify the reports of the officers and of the Board of Directors of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1947; to elect directors for the coming year and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Otto Steffey, Secretary

Cowles Retires—

(*Continued from page 9*)

affiliated with the Association, many of which elected Mr. Cowles to the office of treasurer by virtue of his office with the Association and under the central treasurer's office set-up.

Mr. Cowles, first with Mr. Smith as IAA president, and later with A. R. Wright of Varna, assistant treasurer, and Mr. Smith, arranged and negotiated the Association's several leases for office space during the IAA's 24 years of tenancy in the Transportation building at 608 South Dearborn street. Mr. Cowles handled the leases with the management of the building and recoveries of rent to the Association from affiliated organizations.

Within the period of Mr. Cowles office the Association and its affiliated organizations passed through and weathered the troublesome times and worries of the "agricultural depression," the "stock market collapse," with resulting nation-wide failures and closed banks, the "bank moratorium," and in later years, encountering the many problems presented through World War II.

Locate IAA Building

With Mr. Wright, assistant treasurer, Mr. Cowles located the building at 43 East Ohio street, now owned and occupied by the Association. Together they contacted the owner of the property through a broker, not intending then to disclose the Association as a possible purchaser. The broker succeeded in securing the listing of the property with him for sale and immediately secured for the Association an option to purchase the building. The Association exercised the option and completed the purchase for a cash consideration. Other buyers, then aware of the option to purchase in the hands of the Association, stood ready, able and anxious to buy the property on the same terms made the Association.

With other officers, board members and downstate Farm Bureau leaders in Illinois, Mr. Cowles throughout his years with the Association, has contributed his services and endeavors to secure for the Association its financial stability and well regarded character and position among other organization and business men.

Arthur F. Schuck, who recently joined the staff of the IAA, has been elected treasurer by the IAA board of directors to succeed Mr. Cowles. He took office Oct. 1. Mr. Schuck will serve as general treasurer and adviser to the affiliated companies of the IAA on financial matters.

LOOK OUT- BROTHER!

"We wouldn't bet on your chances of survival this month — any more than we'd bet on how long a farmer can 'take a chance,' risking fire loss without adequate fire insurance protection.

"But you're lucky in a way! You know when the axe is going to fall. But with a farmer — fire may sweep away his farm buildings at any time, day or night, WITHOUT WARNING!"

That's why Country Mutual Fire Company offers Farm Bureau members complete fire insurance protection at the lowest possible rates. You see, it's your company, set up for your own security, and owned cooperatively by all Farm Bureau members. We know that you can't afford to gamble on taking a chance when rates are so low, protection so high.

COUNTRY *Mutual* FIRE *Company*

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NEVER A MILLIONAIRE

"...not for a Million"

They say millionaires don't whistle — and me, I like to whistle. I like the things that make living fun — a good day's work behind me, a good meal, a family.

Take farming, for instance. In my work we have better opportunities today than ever before. Farm Bureau alone offers many fine advantages. Through it I rub shoulders with men and women who are trying always to do a better job of farming. From them I get good and new ideas. Farm Bureau helps me get fair prices in buying and selling through co-operative purchasing and marketing — the best insurance in the world at a saving — legislation that will help maintain fair prices for farm products.

Let millionaires have their millions and their worries. Me, I'm going to spread the word about Farm Bureau, and what farming has done for me.

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION
AND ITS COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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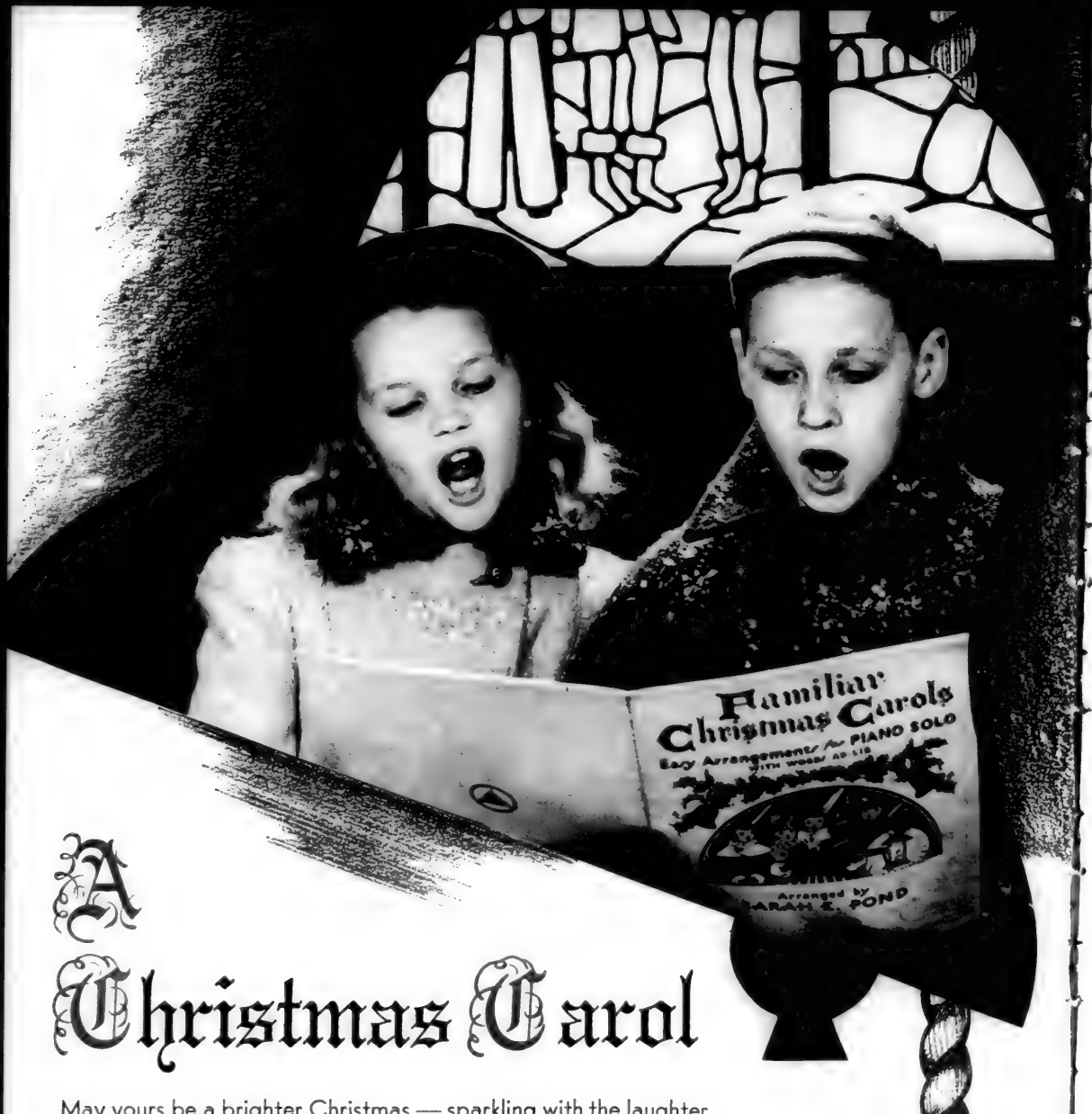
Season's Greetings

RECORD

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION



A Christmas Carol

May yours be a brighter Christmas — sparkling with the laughter of joyful children — a holiday of complete contentment that only this wondrous season can bring. And you may be all the surer, happier in your thoughts of the future, when you realize that life insurance stands beside you and yours to guarantee your wishes for many other Christmases to come.

Country Life Insurance Company

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Volume 26 Number 12 December, 1948

THE RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Editorial Office 43 East Ohio, Chicago 11

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

Onward!

ONE OF THE GREATEST scientists the world has ever known was Louis Pasteur. His discoveries were the basis for much of our present day knowledge in biology, medicine and agriculture. Faced with bitter public opposition, Pasteur devoted his life to the search for truth. The motto he lived by was the one word — "Onward."

Charles B. Shuman

TODAY, AS ALWAYS, it is easier to turn back than to press onward. If we go forward we must deal with the uncertain and the unknown. It is therefore quite natural that political candidates often gain favor by promising to turn back to some previous type of activity. However, history reveals that the progress of our American civilization has resulted from moving forward rather than turning back. Perhaps we are fortunate that all campaign promises are not kept.

AT THE PRESENT time, the battle lines are being drawn by those who would like to see the new Congress move backward rather than onward. Strong attempts will be made to repeal the Taft-Hartley law, to nullify the Aiken long-range farm bill and to return to OPA price controls. Farmers, through their own organization, have been active in securing the recent constructive action along these lines and they will certainly resist every effort to turn back.

FARMERS BELIEVE in the right of labor to organize. They also believe that the public welfare comes ahead of any organized group. The Taft-Hartley law may need some revision and amendment. Organized agriculture will, however, continue to insist that certain features of this legislation be maintained. We are not willing to give the control of our entire national economy to a small group of unscrupulous individuals.

GOVERNMENT-IMPOSED price controls as a cure for inflation were recognized as a failure by practically all who cared to look at the facts. Prices do not cause inflation, they only indicate how far it has progressed. As long as consumer income continues to increase, prices will also advance until adequate production is secured. Farmers know that price controls do not encourage production.

THE AIKEN LONG-RANGE farm bill was actively supported by the American Farm Bureau Federation. This legislation undoubtedly has many imperfections but it does deserve the opportunity of a fair trial. We know that rigid, extremely high support price programs have not been fully satisfactory to farmers or to the public. If we wish to preserve past gains we must recognize the need for constructive change.

THE NEXT FEW WEEKS will determine whether we in America meet our problems courageously by pressing onward, or whether we turn about to satisfy those who prefer to walk down hill.

Charles B. Shuman

President,
Illinois Agricultural Association

Speakers at American Farm Bureau Federation Convention Include Brannan, Hoffman, Stassen, Ruml, Senator Aiken

OUR guess is that right now about 450 of your neighbors are basking in the Florida sun or taking a boat ride down the Potomac.

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Most of the folks are going the southern route, through Florida where tropical sunshine should welcome them.

So many decided to go on the southern trip, the IAA scheduled two trains for the trip down South. About 350 are going this route, with the remaining 100 taking the eastern tour.

Three trains are leaving Chicago Dec. 5 and 8, carrying Illinois delegates to Atlantic City in time for the AFBF convention Dec. 13-16.

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The delegates have come from farms near Illinois crossroads, towns, villages, and cities. From Oswego, Tuscola, and Wataga. From Chicago and Champaign, Decatur and Altona, El Paso and Aledo.

In fact, more came from Aledo than any other town, and more reservations, 36, from the Rock Island-Mercer county area than any other. La Salle, with 24, led all counties for numbers registered. Other high towns were Dixon, Cordova, Port Byron, Caledonia, and Fisher.

Helping the Illinoians to maintain their convention spirit will be special trains from eight other states, Indiana, Iowa, California, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Arkansas, Georgia, and Mississippi.

When the Farm Bureau folks on the southern tour return to their Illinois homes, they'll be able to give you a first-hand account of Alabama hospitality.

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Paul E. Mathias, Secretary
November 8, 1948

THE BANG'S PUZZLE

What Is The Answer To Brucellosis? Vaccination, Blood Test, Careful Sanitation And Good Herd Management Are All Vital Parts Of A Successful Control Program

By DR. C. D. VAN HOUWELING
Director, Veterinary Medical Activities

ONE question that has confronted practically every owner of cattle in Illinois at one time or another is "What shall I do about Bang's disease?" Anyone trying to read all of the reports and articles on this subject during the past few years has probably come to the conclusion that no one seems to know the answers.

In fairness to all who have presented the various aspects of the problem one has to admit that there has been and still are many unanswered questions. Unfortunately, many questions that pertain to diseases and their control seldom can be answered with a straight yes or no. There are so many complicating and influencing factors that most of these questions have to be given a qualified answer.

Differences of opinion are always healthy and stimulating. The same can be said about discussions that have been going on relative to Bang's disease control. In fact it is fortunate that those who have ideas and evidence to support their contentions express themselves and have an opportunity to be heard.

For that reason farmers in Illinois have been fortunate. To many of them it has seemed that nothing but confusion existed so far as the authorities in Illinois were concerned. On the one hand, the Extension Service of the University of Illinois, because of its great responsibility to the livestock producers in the state, has had to limit its recommendations to scientific evidence proven beyond a shadow of a doubt.

On the other hand, the Division of Livestock Industry, whose job it is to control the disease, has had to see that the control work progressed. It has had to accept what seemed to be the best program and the one the livestock owners wanted. The volume of the work that had been carried on in Illinois shows how active the Division has been in the control of brucellosis.

Even today no one has all the answers. However, there are a good many points which should be brought out.

One question often raised is "How long are calves that are vaccinated between four and eight months of age protected against the disease?" The results of field tests indicate that 95 per cent of the calves properly vaccinated will be protected against abortion from three to five years. Another ten per cent may develop a positive blood test during the same period of time. So, one can say that roughly 85 to 95 per cent of the calves vaccinated seem to be protected against the disease for the greater part of their lives.

Dr. Van Houweling has discussed the Bang's disease problem with hundreds of farmers. Here he talks it over with Ray Pearce (right) Jersey County.

Although experiments have been designed and conducted to demonstrate that the vaccine can spread the active form of the disease they have not been successful. One can say with a reasonable amount of confidence that the vaccine will not cause the active form of disease in unvaccinated animals.

Accusations have been made that vaccination causes sterility in the vaccinated animals. There does not seem to be any basis for this statement. On the other hand there is certainly no basis for the belief that vaccination by itself will serve to correct sterility. It must be remembered that vaccination does not possess curative powers. Its sole purpose is to develop a resistance against the disease.

Vaccination of adult animals has been advocated and discredited. There is no evidence to show that there is any value received from vaccinating *infected* adult animals. There does seem to be evidence that there is value in vaccinating the uninfected cows in a herd which is experiencing a "storm" of abortions. In any case, the vaccination of adults should be regarded conservatively due to the complications that arise from subsequent blood testing.

Another confusing point has been how long vaccinated calves will continue to react to the blood test. It can safely be said that about 90 per cent of the calves vaccinated between four and eight months of age will be negative to the blood test in about nine to 12 months. It can be just as definitely stated that a few per cent will continue to react to the blood test up to two or three years of age or older. Some vaccinated animals may lose this blood reaction and later have it reappear.

That brings up another point I mentioned earlier, as to the percentage of animals that will be protected against the disease by vaccination. One should always remember that vaccine is not 100 per cent effective and that it is possible for vaccinated animals to become infected and to lose calves. Therefore, no one should place his entire faith in controling the disease on vaccinating animals. Vaccination alone probably never will eliminate the disease. The blood test coupled with careful sanitation and good herd management are still vital parts of a successful control program. Combined with proper vaccination they provide the means for the elimination of Bang's disease losses.

Vaccination, with all its shortcomings, is still the best answer for Bang's disease control. At left a federal veterinarian is shown taking a blood sample. At right he injects Bang's vaccine.

All Farm Roads Lead to Atlantic City

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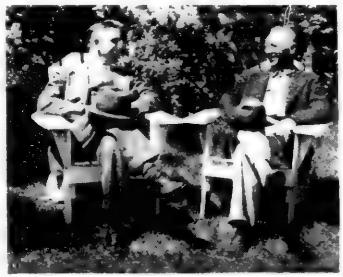

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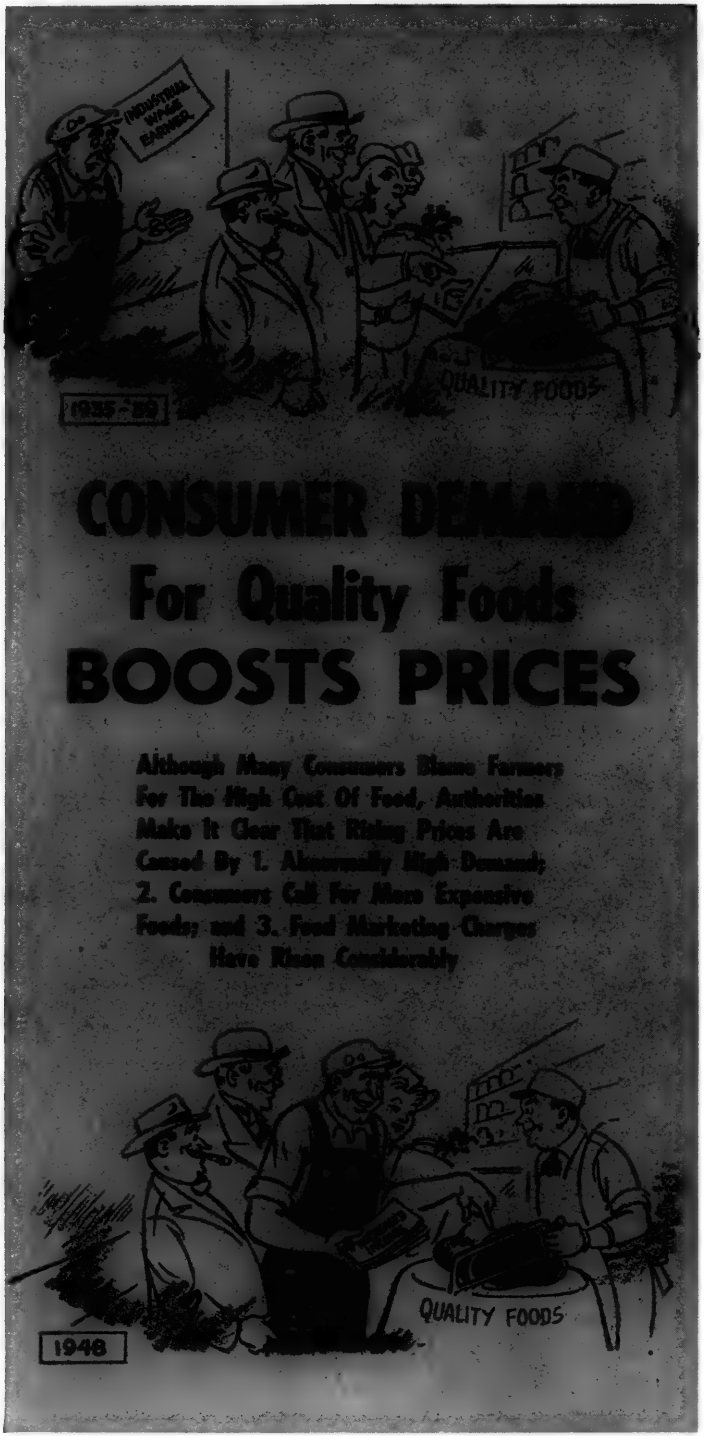

BILL JONES filled his pipe and settled his plump dimensions comfortably into his easy chair. He had just finished a large evening meal and was looking over the accounts before working on the family budget.

Suddenly he sat upright as though stuck with a pin. "What," he roared at his wife, "Do you mean to tell me this is our food bill for last week? Why," he spluttered, "it's outrageous. Those confounded farmers must be getting rich!"

This is the usual reaction of many consumers. Without thinking much about it they look around for someone handy on whom to pin the blame. Food, they appear to reason, comes from farmers. So farmers are the cause of high prices.

What are the facts? First and foremost, the high cost of food is caused by heavy demands from Bill Jones and everyone else. Factory worker Bill Jones, who thinks farmers must be "getting rich," is doing pretty well himself. His wages have more than doubled since 1934.

And strange as it may seem, he is spending a smaller part of his income for the same quantity of food than he did before the war. Furthermore, he is eating more and better; better than he has in a good many years. He and his family are consuming more milk, more eggs, more meat, and more fruits and vegetables, but less potatoes and bread.

A Fine Thing

Farmers think it's a wonderful thing that more American families are better fed and they take a great deal of pride in feeling mainly responsible for the improved American diet.

While other peoples are going hungry, how is it that Bill Jones and his neighbors can eat better quality foods than ever before?

Simply because of the man he criticizes — the farmer. Since 1940 the farmer has, by his efficiency and hard work, poured record-breaking floods of food and fiber on the market. His efforts were climaxed this fall by the production of record grain crops including the greatest corn crop of all time. Sure, the farmer will benefit from this record production. But so will Bill Jones. Bill should try to imagine where prices would be if the fellow he thinks is "getting rich" produced only two-thirds of the food he is producing now.

And what about this "getting rich" idea in Bill's head. Yes, the farmer is making a better living; but is he

making a better living at someone else's expense? Of course not. Food prices are high; sure they are; all prices are high, and why? Simply because more American families have more money to buy more of everything. Supplies haven't been equal to the demand; so food prices have gone up with most other commodities.

What is the farmer doing about it? We just told you. He is pouring record-breaking floods of food and fiber on the market. What will this mean? Already you should have noticed it. The cost of food is dropping.

Farm Prices Drop

You say it isn't dropping much? That may be true. But the farmer's prices have dropped considerably. Wheat has dropped an average 83 cents from the peak price of $2.81 per bushel; corn is down $1.08 per bushel. But remember the farmer only gets 50 cents out of every dollar you spent on food. It was 32 cents in 1933. The rest goes for processing and distribution. The farmer cannot help it if the middleman doesn't cut his price when the farmer does.

In bringing in these huge crops, the average farmer made about $3,000 in 1947 and worked longer hours than Bill Jones to earn it. And that doesn't take into consideration help from other members of the family. Besides he has thousands of dollars tied up in land, buildings and machinery. Bill Jones probably has little or nothing invested in the factory where he works and if he did naturally he would expect a fair return on his investment.

The years 1910-14 are thought by many experts to have been a period when farm and factory income were in proper balance.

Considering this period as a base of 100, we find that average earnings for factory workers have increased 350 per cent while farm income, despite the talk of high food prices, has increased 175 per cent. In other words, the average factory worker is still away ahead of food costs.

Americans are fortunate in being able to get and pay for good food. They are fortunate that they have to work far less than the peoples of many other countries to be able to buy more and better food.

How long does the American worker have to labor to earn enough to buy the same foods as say, for instance, a Russian worker? In one hour the average American factory worker earns enough to buy a loaf of bread, a dozen eggs, and a quart of milk. It takes a Russian worker a half day to earn enough to buy the same bread, eggs, and milk. In Russia it takes four days work to buy a shirt. Bill Jones can buy a good shirt for less than half day's work.

Has the farmer restricted production in any way to create shortages and thus raise prices? He has not. Per capita food consumption has risen dramatically since 1938. With 1935-39, the base period, as 100, food consumption per person rose to an all-time high of 118 in 1946 and receded slightly to 117 in 1947.

During the years of rising consumption, farmers kept pace with greater production. Output responded to increasing demands both at home and abroad.

What is the outlook now? The farmer's skill and hard work have practically assured Bill Jones of more and better foods at lower prices in the months ahead, provided processors and distributors pass along the lower prices to the consumers.

Secretary of Agriculture C. F. Brannan reiterates the above-mentioned causes for the high price of food. In a recent statement he gave the following three reasons:

1. "Demand is abnormally high.

2. "Consumers are calling for increased quantities of the more expensive foods. Consumption of milk, meat, and poultry products is 15 to 27 per cent above the pre-war level. For the cheaper foods — wheat (bread), potatoes, and sugar — consumption is five to seven per cent below the pre-war average.

3. "Increased food marketing charges account for as much of the rise in retail food costs as does the rise in farm prices since June, 1946."

Illinois Teams Win Two More; Final Result Illinois 3; Iowa 2

WHEN the final returns were in, the results show that Illinois won the series of championship ball games with Iowa and not Iowa as the results carried in the November RECORD showed. In two more games Palo Alto County Rural Youth of Iowa lost to the Coles County Illinois Rural Youth champions in the three-game series. The scores were 2-4; 3-2; and 5-4. The games were played at Coles county.

The DeKalb All-County champions defeated the Hardin, (Iowa) All-County team 5-0.

The final tabulation shows that Illinois teams — Vermilion, DeKalb, and Coles — won and two Illinois teams — Livingston and Will — lost. Thus Illinois was the victor in the state series, three games to two.

Front Cover

YOU MAY not care much for an Illinois winter but you will have to admit that there are scenes of breath-taking beauty throughout our state after a newly-fallen snow. This picture of winter beauty was taken on a country road near Morris in Grundy county. It is the 19th in our series of covers on picturesque and historic Illinois.

To the man or woman who attended rural school this scene may bring back happy memories—of trudging to or from school with the snow soft and wet underfoot; of happy days with Christmas and all its surprises and fun just ahead; of trips to woods for a Christmas tree to bedeck the schoolroom; of snowball fights; of many things too remote now to recapture.

Just before Christmas there's a feeling of quiet happiness in the still, crisp air. The harvest has been put away; the cattle are snug in the barns; "God's in his heaven and all's right with the world."

BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Optimistic Prediction Presented At 20th Cattle Feeders Roundup At Urbana. Demand For Beef To Continue Strong For Next Twelve Months

By LEW REISNER
Field Editor, IAA Record

CATTLE feeders are in a better position to make money during the next 12 months than any other group of livestock farmers in Illinois.

This was the optimistic outlook presented during the 20th cattle feeder's round-up held recently at the University of Illinois in Urbana.

The cattle business looks good. The demand for beef continues strong because of beef shortages, shortages that will not be relieved by the bumper harvests this fall.

There is no prospect for an increase in beef for a year. About the same number of feeders moved into the feedlots of the eight cornbelt states during July, August, and September of this year as moved last year: 749,300 for 1948 and 748,700 for 1947.

"The big corn crop hasn't affected the cornbelt farmer's plans. They're playing their cards very carefully," R. W. Grierer, of the Chicago Producers Commission Association, said during the meeting.

He pointed out that even though it costs more to buy feeders this year, gains will cost but one-half of last year's because of cheaper feeds. He believes that feeders can take a 20-25 per cent break in price and still get along.

If farmers can make money feeding cheap corn to cattle, why aren't there more cattle in the feedlots?

The answer, Grierer believes, can be found in the cautious attitude of cattlemen. Feeder stock is high, and farmers remember the big break after the last war. They just don't want to get caught again.

So most of them are giving their feeder cattle a quick feed of up to 120 days, and then shipping. "There's just no cattle on long feeding any more," he said.

Texas ranchers do not see the cattle future with so little optimism, Jim Mitchell, secretary-manager of the Texas Livestock Marketing Association, said at the cattle feeders' meeting.

"Down in Texas we don't see why you Illinois farmers aren't taking our calves—even if fat cattle should drop $10 a hundred," Mitchell said. He reported that Texas ranchers have fewer calves for export than any time in recent history. This is due to a severe drouth in the calf-exporting area of the state.

One of the College of Agriculture cattle feeding experiments discussed during the meeting was the results obtained by grazing feeders on strip mine pasture.

The spoils pasture in Fulton county, where one test was made, was mined about 11 years ago. The pasture seedings were started in 1938 when legumes and grasses were broadcast over the area by plane.

The animals did well enough, gaining 1.19 pounds daily on the spoils pasture while the control steers, pastured on a near-by bluegrass pasture, gained 1.29 pounds.

Sweet clover, redtop, orchard grass, lespedeza, and alta fescue are the species found to do best so far on this strip-mined land, and furnished most of the forage consumed by steers on test.

During the day-long meeting, the latest data was released on a continuing experiment where steers are fed to a given market grade on a limited amount of grain.

The experiment was started in August of 1947. Complete results may be obtained by writing the College of Agriculture.

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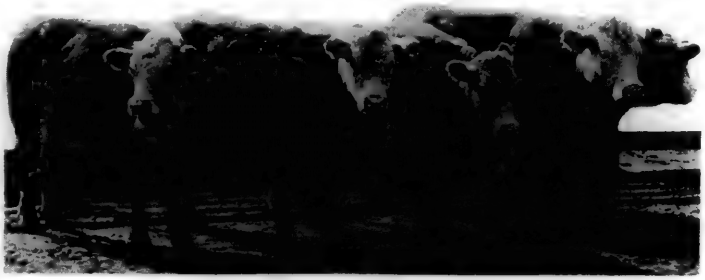

These well-fed cattle have just been taken off strip-mine pasture in Fulton county.

Large crowd gathers near University beef barns during Cattle Feeders Day.

NIGHT FEEDING

Farmer GI Finds Hogs Put On Weight Faster When They Get Plenty Of Midnight Snacks Under Bright Lights. After 63 Days Gain Per Day Registers 1.45 Pounds

APPARENTLY a little night life, with plenty of midnight snacks under the bright lights, and lots of rest during the day, pays off in raising hogs.

Put like that it may sound just a bit extreme, but night feeding of hogs, at least during the hot summer months, may prove highly practical for the average farmer and hog raiser.

Speedy Pork Production

This is indicated in the results of what is believed to have been the first experiment in night feeding of hogs conducted on the farm of Robert C. Turner, Henry, Illinois, this summer.

Turner, a GI paratrooper turned farmer, established enviable records for speedy and economical pork production in a 63-day test with 107 purebred Duroc hogs.

Control By Time Clock

Turner noted that hogs are reluctant to eat during the heat of the day, but will make regular visits to their self-feeders on moonlit nights. He erected electric lights over the feeders in his hog lot and had them controlled by time clock to provide two feeding periods each night. His idea was to encourage his hogs to eat during the cool of the night and thus increase their feed intake and get them to market weight earlier.

107 Pig Experiment

The experiment was started on July 1 when 107 Duroc pigs, farrowed in late March and early April, were weighed in. They weighed a total of 7,424 lb., or an average of 69.38 lb. per pig. They were placed on a ration of ground oats, plus a pelletized milk product in the self-feeders, and ear corn which was hand fed. They were on good alfalfa pasture and also had a supply of salt and mineral.

The lights flash on and Robert C. Turner's hogs get up and head for the feed trough during the night.

Gain 1.45 lb. Per Day

At the end of the 63-day period, on Sept. 2, the hogs were weighed out and tipped the scales at 17,270 lb. for the lot, or an average of 161.4 lb. per hog.

This meant that they had made an average daily gain of about 1.45 lb. per hog per day which may be compared to an average daily gain of about 1.31 lb. for hogs of similar weight and age in 12 experiments of five midwest experiment stations reported in USDA Technical Bulletin No. 894, July, 1945.

Turner kept complete records of feed consumption and costs. Feed consumption per 100 lb. gain was of special significance. To make a total gain of 9,846 lb. of pork in 63 days, the pigs consumed a total of 27,069 lb. of feed, or 275 lb. of feed for each 100 lb. of pork produced. This may be compared to 300 to 350 lb. of feed for each 100 lb. gain, which is generally considered good to average feed consumption. Turner figured the feed cost at $11.70 per 100 lb. of pork produced.

Electricity — 7 Cents

Total cost of electricity for the 63 days was $7.40, or about 7 cents per pig. Turner has one pole with a single 150-watt bulb to light the pen area, and another pole with two 150-watt bulbs and reflectors directly over his feeders. Lights were time clock controlled to come on automatically twice during the night, from 10 to 11:30 p.m. and from 2 to 3:30 a.m. This resulted in the use of 148 kilowatt hours of electricity.

Turner noted that when the lights came on at night the hogs made no quick rush to the feeders, but within about five minutes they got up in groups of four or five to go to the feeders. He estimated that at least three-quarters of the herd got up to feed during each of the night-feeding periods.

Plans to Repeat

The experiment was sponsored jointly by a feed company and local feed distributor. Paul Laffey, Marshall-Putnam farm adviser, and Ira Burton, Turner's neighbors, were official witnesses at the scales at both the weighing in and weighing out of the hogs for the experiment.

Turner, who was well pleased with the results, said, "The results speak for themselves. They're a swell lot of hogs and I think my program is right. Leading hog men who saw them at the weighing out said my animals would top the market. I'm going to repeat the program with my fall pigs."

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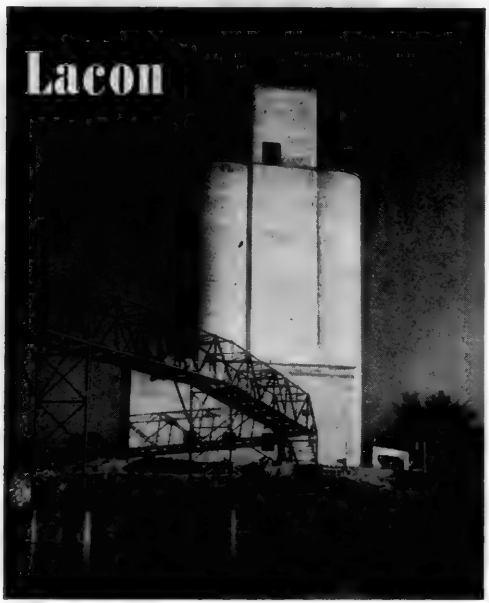

TERMINAL GRAIN PROGRAM MOVES STEADILY AHEAD

Further Progress Made By Prairie Grain Company Completes Second of Its Sub-Terminal Elevators On Illinois River At Lacon

This is the new 190,000 bushel elevator at Lacon completed recently by the Prairie Grain Company, an affiliate of the IAA's Illinois Grain Terminals.

THE dream of a large-scale cooperative grain merchandising plan for Illinois farmers took a long step closer to realization in late November with the completion of another elevator on the Illinois river at Lacon.

The Lacon elevator is the third of the newly-built river houses in the Illinois Grain Terminals plan for a string of river elevators tied in with terminal marketing outlets at Chicago and St. Louis.

The elevator at Lacon is the second built by the Prairie Grain Company, a regional, Farm Bureau-type grain cooperative organization operating along the upper reaches of the Illinois river.

With other regional cooperatives it is affiliated with the IAA's Illinois Grain Terminals Company. These regional operations, Western Illinois Grain Company and Havana River Grain Company, include sub-terminal river elevators and inland elevators which will be the sources of supply for the terminal elevators.

Prairie Grain completed its first new river elevator at Hennepin in June. The previous June Havana River Grain finished a 70,000 bushel capacity elevator at Havana. The Hennepin and Lacon elevators are of identical dimensions. Each has a capacity of 190,000 bushels of grain.

The Hennepin elevator cost close to $200,000. The Lacon elevator is expected to cost a little more because of the additional expense of a roadway to the site and more extensive dredging of the river. Both are of the latest and most modern design. Each are able to load and unload 9,000 bushels of grain per hour. A third Prairie Grain elevator is to be constructed near Ottawa whenever a suitable site has been selected.

With the affiliation of more Farm Bureau-type grain organizations with Illinois Grain Terminals and the construction of the three new river sub-terminals, four further developments recently highlighted the progress of the parent organization:

1. A financing plan has been adopted providing for the sale of $750,000 in capital stock to finance expansion of Illinois Grain Terminals Company.

2. Sam L. Hassell of Buffalo, N. Y., one of the nation's outstanding grain merchandisers, has been employed as manager.

3. Terminal elevator sites have been selected at Chicago and St. Louis. An 11-acre tract adjacent to the Calumet River and accessible to lake boats has been purchased on Chicago's south side. The site at St. Louis has been selected and a long-term lease will be taken on the property which is not for sale.

4. An eastern sales outlet has been set up in Buffalo to move Illinois grain into eastern markets. Hassell said the company expected to market considerable grain through the Buffalo office where many eastern buyers have offices. Buffalo has the largest feed mills and is the largest manufacturer of feeds in the nation.

Farm Bureau-type grain marketing cooperatives already have invested about $1,450,000 in river sub-terminal elevators and other facilities.

But more funds will be required to finance terminal elevators and to buy and sell grain on the terminal market. It will be a big financing job but it must be done if Illinois farmers are going to have terminal operations similar to those enjoyed by farmers in a number of neighboring states.

"Illinois farmers," Hassell said, "have shown their desire for more than a brokerage and commission service. That means terminal operations. Before we can proceed to fulfill their wishes we must have the facilities. To get these facilities we need the support of Farm Bureau farmers."

The Chicago terminal elevator's capacity probably will be in excess of three million bushels. The St. Louis elevator

will be smaller. It may also be found necessary to establish transportation facilities, such as river grain barges.

Several million dollars of capital will be needed to complete this merchandising program.

The first phases of the financing will be carried on through the sale of stock to the river grain companies mentioned previously, country grain companies, service companies, Farm Bureau type elevators, county Farm Bureaus, and other organizations vitally interested in a complete grain marketing program. The IAA and other Farm Bureau affiliates of course have and will invest money in the venture.

Farm Bureau members will, for the most part, carry the risk. Farm Bureau members also will put forth most of the effort to raise the money.

Because of the effort and investment, it seems fair and reasonable that the new grain merchandising program is set up as a Farm Bureau-type cooperative with patronage earnings, when available, largely passing down through regional or local Farm Bureau-type cooperatives to the Farm Bureau member.

Above are two of the river houses affiliated with Illinois Grain Terminals Company. The elevator at Havana is the main outlet for the Havana River Grain Company. The Hennepin elevator is duplicated at Lacon and both are operated by the Prairie Grain Company, also affiliated with Illinois Grain Terminals.

Dr. C. D. Van Houweling Resigns As Veterinary Med. Relations Director

DR. C. D. VAN HOUWELING, director of veterinary medical relations for the Illinois Agricultural Association for the past two years, resigned Dec. 1 to take charge of professional relations for the American Veterinary Medical Association.

During the two years, Dr. Van Houweling traveled extensively throughout the state for the IAA and served as technical veterinary adviser to the Association and its affiliated organizations.

He will work from the Chicago office of the AMVA and hopes to maintain his fine working relationship with the IAA and the American Farm Bureau Federation. Van Houweling was born in Iowa and graduated from Iowa State College in 1942. He practiced in central Illinois, served in the army three years and joined the IAA staff in November 1946. He lives with his wife and two sons in Elmhurst.

Honor 13 Illinois FFA At National Convention Held in Kansas City

THIRTEEN Illinois Future Farmers of America were honored in the national organization's 20th annual convention Nov. 15 at Kansas City. They were named to receive the American Farmer degree, highest degree of achievement that the FFA offers.

The FFA's American Farmer degree is awarded annually to members who have achieved distinction in their supervised farming programs, scholarship in vocational agriculture, rural leadership, farm citizenship and patriotism. Only one member in a thousand may receive the degree.

Those from Illinois receiving this high honor were:

Edward C. Bates, Henry county; Glen Loyde Busboom, Champaign; Eldon Ray Chapman, Wabash; Kenneth LeWayne Cheatham, Bond; Harold F. Farley, Champaign; Edward H. Heine, Kane; Russel Mathre Jorstad, Grundy; Kenneth W. Koertner, Stephenson; Herbert L. Mueller, Jr., Monroe; Ray C. Musser, Henderson; Donald Arland Petrie, Lee; William Lewis Porter, Adams; and Lyle P. Schertz, Woodford.

Illinois is in second place in the nation in FFA membership with a total of 14,282 members.

This is a scene from a plant food spreading demonstration held recently in DeKalb county.

Fertilizer Now Available In Greater Amounts

But High Analysis Carriers Of Nitrogen And Potassium Are Still Scarce

ILLINOIS farmers have long realized the value of plant foods in a sound fertility program. So they will hail as good news reports that fertilizers are becoming available in larger amounts. The picture is not as bright, however, as we would like to see it.

Increase in production of high analysis materials is mostly in the production of phosphate. High analysis carriers of nitrogen and potassium are still scarce. It is to be expected, therefore, that most of the nitrogen and potash materials will continue to be used in mixed fertilizers. So the time when you can expect to obtain large amounts of high analysis straight goods is still in the future. At present the production situation stands about as follows:

By ROGER E. GISH, Director
Soil Conservation Activities

Limestone

Production of limestone is up in individual quarries and the number of producing quarries is somewhat greater. Demand and supply are now parallel although some quarry operators are ahead of demand and are stock-piling against future seasonal demand.

Nitrogen

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA — The supply of coke oven by-product sulphate of ammonia still continues to be inadequate in spite of additional production from purchased synthetic ammonia. No easing of the tight supply situation is indicated. Demand continues far in excess of expected supply.

NITRATE OF SODA — Supplies of nitrate of soda at warehouse points are, in general, adequate for spot requirements. Producers and importers are not making contracts for future delivery at the present time.

AMMONIUM NITRATE AND SOLUTIONS — Demand far exceeds the supply of ammonium nitrate and solutions in spite of increased production in some plants. The supply of other nitrogen carriers is about the same.

Phosphate

The demand for rock continues at such levels that producers are still unable to accumulate any sizeable reserve supply of raw rock. However, quantities are available to farmers at present.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE — Practically no shortages of super-phosphate are reported. In general, adequate supplies of triple super-phosphate are available.

Potash

The potash industry is in the process of increasing production. It will be available in the future, but at present the supply is short of demand.

In looking at the above review of supply, it becomes apparent as previously stated that straight goods carrying nitrogen and potash will continue to be absorbed by the mixing industry. In fact, mixing plants in operation are having difficulty maintaining production because of insufficient supplies of nitrogen.

It is reported that current use of fertilizers now is two and one half times pre-war years with demand still increasing. The absorption of the production of nitrogen and potash carriers by the mixing industry will continue to make straight goods carrying these elements hard to get but will make more mixed fertilizers available.

The Illinois Farm Supply Company estimates that there will be about five times as much mixed fertilizers available than there was a year ago. They report the grades available to be 4-16-16, 3-12-12, 0-20-10, and 0-12-12. These are good grades of material but they may not all be available at the time of the spring peak demand. There are several things that the farmer can do to meet the supply and demand problem in his farm fertility program.

Planned Fertilizer Program

In a farm fertility program, the farmer should first abide by the slogan of "Test, Don't Guess". The soil testing laboratories which county Farm Bureaus have set up over most of the state make it possible for the farmer to follow an efficient fertility program.

In general, all land in the state which has not been previously limed, needs an application of limestone for the growing of legumes and especially for alfalfa and sweet clover. About 70 per cent of the land in the state needs additional phosphate for maximum production. The need for potash is a more local problem and may be the limiting factor in a number of areas. Soil tests are the only means of determining just how much of the elements are needed for high yields.

Agronomists of the University of Illinois estimate that farmers in the state waste five million dollars annually by the application of fertilizers where they are not needed or are applied in incorrect proportions. On the other hand, the soil testing laboratories save the farmers an estimated four million dollars annually in directing the rate of application of

fertilizers. An even higher saving is possible by the increased use of these laboratories.

Both limestone and rock phosphate can be applied any time during the year provided the ground is not sloping to an extent where considerable amounts of the material will be lost by washing. The important thing in the application of limestone and rock phosphate is to apply the material when it is available and then work it into the ground as soon as possible. Nitrogen fertilizers, super and triple super-phosphate, and potash materials as well as mixed fertilizers should be handled differently. As these materials are readily soluble, they should be applied just before or at any time a crop can use the plant food in solution.

In estimating needs for fertilizer to be used, high analysis materials should be obtained whenever they are available even though they have to be stored until used. Obtaining and storing quality materials in advance is one method of being assured of a supply of good fertilizers. This will prevent the necessity of buying low-grade materials such as 2-12-6 in the spring when the higher grade materials may not be available. To assure efficient use and a supply of quality materials, three suggestions are offered:

1. Make soil tests to determine what elements are needed and in what quantities.

2. Accept materials when they are available. Lime and rock phosphate may be applied at any time of the year with consideration being given to loss by washing on sloping ground.

3. Buy high analysis straight goods whenever available and high quality mixed fertilizers well in advance if necessary. Store the quality materials properly and apply them at the time a crop can get the greatest benefit from them.

NEW CLASSES AT STATE FAIR

A NEW class of livestock, individual classes of ram lambs, will be added to the junior livestock division of the Illinois State Fair in 1949.

The joint 4-H and FFA advisory committee on junior department rules and regulations made this announcement after a recent meeting at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The showing of ram lambs will be limited to those shown previously as part of a pen exhibit, the committee decided.

It also changed the classes in the dual-purpose breed to correspond with those used in dairy classes. Deadline date for dairy and dual-purpose records was extended to Jan. 1, while all other deadline dates remained unchanged.

Moving phosphate direct from the railroad car.

BUY THE CARLOAD

Bureau Grain Company Keeps Farmers Well Supplied With Rock Phosphate At Low Price In Buying By Carload

BUREAU county farmers who need rock phosphate have little trouble getting all they want any time of the year. And they get it delivered to their farm and spread on their fields for about what it would cost them if they bought it in 100-pound bags.

Bureau county buys its rock phosphate in bulk, a 50-ton railroad carload at a time. The mineral is handled entirely by machines — from car, to stockpile, to field.

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This is a scene from a plant food spreading demonstration held recently in DeKalb county.

Fertilizer Now Available In Greater Amounts

But High Analysis Carriers Of Nitrogen And Potassium Are Still Scarce

By ROGER E. GISH, Director
Soil Conservation Activities

ILLINOIS farmers have long realized the value of plant foods in a sound fertility program. So they will hail as good news reports that fertilizers are becoming available in larger amounts. The picture is not as bright, however, as we would like to see it.

Increase in production of high analysis materials is mostly in the production of phosphate. High analysis carriers of nitrogen and potassium are still scarce. It is to be expected, therefore, that most of the nitrogen and potash materials will continue to be used in mixed fertilizers. So the time when you can expect to obtain large amounts of high analysis straight goods is still in the future. At present the production situation stands about as follows

Limestone

Production of limestone is up in individual quarries and the number of producing quarries is somewhat greater. Demand and supply are now parallel although some quarry operators are ahead of demand and are stock-piling against future seasonal demand.

Nitrogen

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA — The supply of coke oven by-product sulphate of ammonia still continues to be inadequate in spite of additional production from purchased synthetic ammonia. No easing of the tight supply situation is indicated. Demand continues far in excess of expected supply.

NITRATE OF SODA - - Supplies of nitrate of soda at warehouse points are, in general, adequate for spot requirements. Producers and importers are not making contracts for future delivery at the present time.

AMMONIUM NITRATE AND SOLUTIONS — Demand far exceeds the supply of ammonium nitrate and solutions in spite of increased production in some plants. The supply of other nitrogen carriers is about the same.

Phosphate

The demand for rock continues at such levels that producers are still unable to accumulate any sizeable reserve supply of raw rock. However, quantities are available to farmers at present.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE — Practically no shortages of super-phosphate are reported. In general, adequate supplies of triple super-phosphate are available

Potash

The potash industry is in the process of increasing production. It will be available in the future, but at present the supply is short of demand.

In looking at the above review of supply, it becomes apparent as previously stated that straight goods carrying nitrogen and potash will continue to be absorbed by the mixing industry. In fact, mixing plants in operation are having difficulty maintaining production because of insufficient supplies of nitrogen.

It is reported that current use of fertilizers now is two and one half times pre-war years with demand still increasing. The absorption of the production of nitrogen and potash carriers by the mixing industry will continue to make straight goods carrying these elements hard to get but will make more mixed fertilizers available.

The Illinois Farm Supply Company estimates that there will be about five times as much mixed fertilizers available than there was a year ago. They report the grades available to be 4-16-16, 3-12-12, 0-20-10, and 0-12-12. These are good grades of material but they may not all be available at the time of the spring peak demand. There are several things that the farmer can do to meet the supply and demand problem in his farm fertility program.

Planned Fertilizer Program

In a farm fertility program, the farmer should first abide by the slogan of "Test, Don't Guess". The soil testing laboratories which county Farm Bureaus have set up over most of the state make it possible for the farmer to follow an efficient fertility program.

In general, all land in the state which has not been previously limed, needs an application of limestone for the growing of legumes and especially for alfalfa and sweet clover. About 70 per cent of the land in the state needs additional phosphate for maximum production. The need for potash is a more local problem and may be the limiting factor in a number of areas. Soil tests are the only means of determining just how much of the elements are needed for high yields.

Agronomists of the University of Illinois estimate that farmers in the state waste five million dollars annually by the application of fertilizers where they are not needed or are applied in incorrect proportions. On the other hand, the soil testing laboratories save the farmers an estimated four million dollars annually in directing the rate of application of

fertilizers. An even higher saving is possible by the increased use of these laboratories.

Both limestone and rock phosphate can be applied any time during the year provided the ground is not sloping to an extent where considerable amounts of the material will be lost by washing. The important thing in the application of limestone and rock phosphate is to apply the material when it is available and then work it into the ground as soon as possible. Nitrogen fertilizers, super and triple super-phosphate, and potash materials as well as mixed fertilizers should be handled differently. As these materials are readily soluble, they should be applied just before or at any time a crop can use the plant food in solution.

In estimating needs for fertilizer to be used, high analysis materials should be obtained whenever they are available even though they have to be stored until used. Obtaining and storing quality materials in advance is one method of being assured of a supply of good fertilizers. This will prevent the necessity of buying low-grade materials such as 2-12-6 in the spring when the higher grade materials may not be available. To assure efficient use and a supply of quality materials, three suggestions are offered:

1. Make soil tests to determine what elements are needed and in what quantities.

2. Accept materials when they are available. Lime and rock phosphate may be applied at any time of the year with consideration being given to loss by washing on sloping ground.

3. Buy high analysis straight goods whenever available and high quality mixed fertilizers well in advance if necessary. Store the quality materials properly and apply them at the time a crop can get the greatest benefit from them.

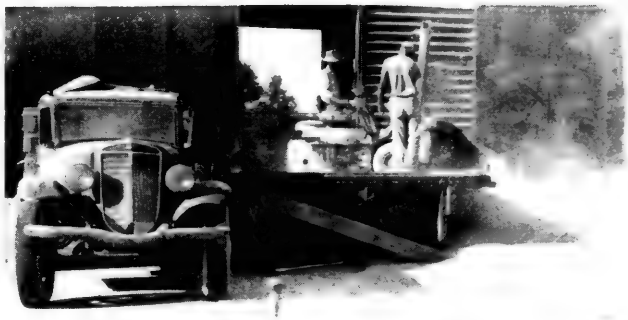
NEW CLASSES AT STATE FAIR

A NEW class of livestock, individual classes of ram lambs, will be added to the junior livestock division of the Illinois State Fair in 1949.

The joint 4-H and FFA advisory committee on junior department rules and regulations made this announcement after a recent meeting at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The showing of ram lambs will be limited to those shown previously as part of a pen exhibit, the committee decided.

It also changed the classes in the dual-purpose breed to correspond with those used in dairy classes. Deadline date for dairy and dual-purpose records was extended to Jan. 1, while all other deadline dates remained unchanged.



Moving phosphate direct from the railroad car.

BUY THE CARLOAD

Bureau Grain Company Keeps Farmers Well Supplied With Rock Phosphate At Low Price In Buying By Carload

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Tomorrow's Co-op Leaders

WHO will direct our farm co-ops in 1968? How will they be trained? Can they learn from our experience and our mistakes?

And just as important, how can we train young men today for the years ahead? What chance do young farmers have to get formal training in cooperative organization and operation?

These questions perplex farm leaders. As one solution the Illinois Agricultural Association is launching a co-op training course for farm youth.

The course will be held from Jan. 31 through Feb. 4 at Urbana. The University of Illinois College of Agriculture will act as host. It will be conducted at the same time as Farm and Home Week but will not be a part of the latter event.

From 200 to 250 candidates are expected. Each of the counties in Illinois has been asked to select three young men for the course, one each from Future Farmers of America, 4-H clubs, and the Rural Youth group in their county.

The course is designed to train young men as present and future leaders in local and district cooperatives, either as farmer board of director members or as employees and managers.

The four-day training course will stress the increasing importance of cooperatives to farmers. The program states:

"Most of the farmer's training has been for production. But with four out of five people fighting to get food prices down, and with food handlers fighting to increase their percentages, the farmer needs to pay more attention to purchasing and marketing."

After most young farmers get married, and leave Rural Youth groups, they have little chance to get formal training on cooperatives, I. E. Parett, IAA secretary of general services and general chairman of the Co-op Training Course, said in announcing the program.

"Before they are 30 years old, many of these young men may be elected as directors of cooperatives and because they have been busy getting started in farming, many have had little chance to learn much about the philosophy of farm cooperatives," Parett said.

Others from the IAA working with Parett in organizing the training course are: John K. Cox, program director and IAA director of rural school relations; W. P. Peterson, Illinois Farm Supply; George Metzger, IAA field secretary, and E. D. Lyon, IAA director of young people's activities.

Much of the training during the week will be done by the farm youths themselves. They will conduct panel discussions, speak in talk fest, and as a final project, go through the steps in setting up a farm service cooperative.

IAA department heads and company managers as well as staff members of the College of Agriculture will serve as instructors during the course.

President Charles B. Shuman will give the address of welcome and will outline the aims and purposes of the school, known as the Illinois Agricultural Association Co-op Training Course for Farm Youth.

The business and economics of farming will be reviewed by staff members of the College of Agriculture who will discuss parity and the flexible parity formula, the fact that farmers buy retail and sell wholesale, and such matters as the mounting costs of processing.

George Metzger, IAA field secretary, will give a brief history of the Farm Bureau movement in Illinois, tell how Farm Bureau policy is made, and discuss problems concerning farm legislation.

I. E. Parett, IAA director of general services, will tell the young farmers how the service and educational branches of county Farm Bureaus, the Illinois Agricultural Association, and the American Farm Bureau are organized to work for farmers.

The aims and objectives of cooperatives will be the subject of a panel discussion during one of the sessions.

This panel will be composed of Fred Herndon, chairman and president of Illinois Farm Supply Company, Howard McWard, manager of the Illinois Grain Corporation, A. E. Richardson, manager of the Country Life Insurance Company, Frank Wilcox, manager of Country Mutual Casualty Company, C. H. Becker, manager of Illinois Farm Supply Company, and L. L. Colvis, IAA secretary of marketing.

Most of these men will appear later in the program to explain the cooperative or company they manage or direct for the IAA.

Becker will explain how the Illinois Farm Supply Company operates as a purchasing cooperative. Colvis and McWard will tell how Illinois grain, milk, produce and livestock are handled in Illinois cooperatively.

Richardson and Wilcox will discuss the three IAA insurance companies.

During one of the panel sessions these men will act as "experts" and will pay a forfeit if they are stumped by questions from the audience of junior co-op students.

Those students who wish may enter a talk fest and the best of the extemporaneous talkers will form a junior panel of experts. The judges for this contest will be J. E. Hill, director of vocational agriculture in Illinois, Robert Bartlett, farm economist at the University of Illinois, and Floyd Morris, vice-president of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

During the closing hours of the four-day course, the students, drawing on the material presented during the sessions, will set up their own farm co-operative.

They will appoint an organizing committee, draw up articles of incorporation according to state law, elect a board of directors, select a manager, and then sell stock.

On their way home from the Co-op Training Course the young men will visit outstanding Illinois farm cooperatives.

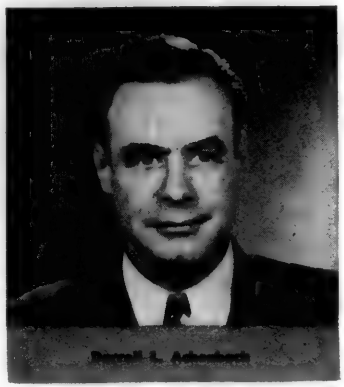
Darrell L. Achenbach, 38, is Named To Succeed John H. Kelker as Manager Of Country Mutual Fire Company

DARRELL L. ACHENBACH will become manager of Country Mutual Fire company Jan. 1. He will succeed John H. Kelker, who is retiring under the IAA retirement plan at the close of 1948 after 25 years of service.

Achenbach comes from near Taylorville, Christian county. He was born Jan. 29, 1910, and reared on the farm originally owned by his grandfather. Achenbach and his only brother, Dallas, now own the 160-acre homestead.

Achenbach's father, William, was a Christian county farmer all his life. He was active in the Farm Bureau movement, having served at one time as vice-president of the Christian County Farm Bureau.

Educated in country school and Taylorville high school, Achenbach farmed with his father for a year. He then worked as station clerk of Central Illinois Public Service company's generating station at



Darrell L. Achenbach

Kincaid. After a year and a half, he went to Kincaid Trust and Savings bank as assistant cashier. The bank did not reopen after the bank moratorium in 1933.

In autumn of that year, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Louis, employed Achenbach as a credit examiner and field representative.

He began working for the Production Credit Corporation of St. Louis in January, 1936. This, in effect, was a transfer, as the bank and corporation are both units of the Farm Credit Administration. He was first a credit analyst in the St. Louis office; then an association supervisor for the state of Illinois, and later, as the organization grew, for the southern half of the state.

After eight years, Achenbach became secretary-treasurer of the Decatur Production Credit Association in Decatur. During 1945, because of the war-time manpower shortage, he filled the same office for the Jacksonville association.

Achenbach left Decatur in August, 1946, to become secretary-treasurer of the Fox Valley-Joliet Production Credit Association in Geneva.

In December, 1933, Darrell Achenbach married Marguerite McWard, a farm girl of Christian county, who taught in country schools of that area. The Achenbachs have a daughter, Kay Ellen, 11, and a son, Billy, 6.

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Paul, a veteran ham radio operator, says farmers should have inside hobby. He has reached 60 foreign countries with his powerful set. Montavon has numerous interests and a master's degree in English from University of Wisconsin.

Using Grass Silage in the Cash Grain Belt

Montavons Find Cows Milk Better on Grass and Fewer Acres of Grass Fill Silo

By LEW REISNER
Field Editor, IAA Record

WHEN YOU ask Paul Montavon, DeKalb, what he thinks of grass silage as a feed, he has a quick answer and a ready proof of its value.

"It's a wonderful feed," he tells his visitors, adding, "here, taste it." And it does taste good. Like sauerkraut, slightly pickled. And that's just what they're calling it in the dairy belt, pickled grass.

Paul and his father have had a great deal of experience with this new feed. They have been putting grasses into their silo for 10 seasons. "And we like it better and better," they say.

If you had your choice (and he does have) between an acre of corn and an acre of alfalfa for silage, which would you take, Paul was asked. Alfalfa, everytime, he answered. Here are his reasons.

Paul and his father have found that cows milk better on grass silage (it's the next thing to grass). It takes fewer acres of grass to fill a silo, and it's a better feed for growing stock.

The Montavons have a cement stave silo that normally takes 13 acres of corn to fill, or 20 acres of first cutting of alfalfa. It actually takes fewer acres of alfalfa, however, because of the second and third cuttings.

"We like to look at it this way," Jim, the father, said. "We can grow 20 acres more of legumes, getting more grass and less crop into our rotation." As a member of the DeKalb county soil conservation board, Jim is serious about saving his soil.

Since the grass silage is high in protein, the Montavons have found that dairy heifers. For feeding their high-producing dairy herd, they add grain but use only half as much purchased protein feed.

The Montavons like to cut their grass for silage just a little before it's mature enough for hay. In practice it works like this. The alfalfa is cut for silage first, a few day's before it is ready for hay. When the silo is filled, the alfalfa is a little more mature, and is ready for cutting as hay.

They still like to use a preservative, Paul said. They sprinkle 200 pounds of ground corn-and-cob meal per ton of grass over each load of silage as the wagons are being unloaded. They have never had a failure with this method.

The hay goes in the silo two hours after it is cut, soon after the leaves have started to wilt. "We like to put ours in a little wetter than is generally recommended, when it has about 70 per cent moisture," Paul said.

"We've tried several mixtures, but like brome and alfalfa best. Brome beats timothy," he added. They seed 8 pounds of alfalfa and 12 of brome per acre. The brome is mixed in with the oats at seeding time at a rate of six pounds of brome to one bushel of oats.

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By sewed up he means that he has established two-way contact with "hams" in these many countries — almost all the countries in the world. Paul's barnyard is a maze of transmitting wires. This leads Paul to say his most rewarding crop is his 5 acres of antennas.

Paul and his father say that many of their neighbors are switching to legumes for silage. One neighbor has had success with a temporary silo. Another has tried blowing it in a pile, something similar to the square open-air piles of pea-vine silage common in Lee county.

There is still a good deal to learn about grass and legume silage. But his much the Montavons know after 10 years of fruitful experience. It is a good, safe feed, ideal for milk production.

THE FARM WOODLOT

Urge Reduction of Taxes on Woodlands In Illinois to the Point Where They Would Be More in Line With Income From Timber

REDUCTION in taxes on farm woodlots to a point where they would be more in line with woodlot income was urged by President Charles B. Shuman of the Illinois Agricultural Association in addressing the first Illinois Forestry Congress held in October on the University of Illinois campus.

President Shuman also called for improved market outlets for wood from farm forests, including cooperative marketing groups.

The IAA president also pointed out that greater stability of farm prices would enable farmers to invest in improvements for their woodlots instead of using all income for other farm operations. He also urged that private consulting firms, specializing in management of farm lots, be established to take care of the work of laying out, planting and harvesting of farm timber.

By CRESTON FOSTER
Editor, IAA Record

Above: Illinois business and educational leaders examine a display of baskets produced in a Union county plant. Left to right. Dr. W. L. Burlison and Dean H. P. Rusk of the College of Agriculture; Dr. J. N. Spaeth, head of the U. of I. forestry department and general chairman of the congress; Chester C. Davis, president, Federal Land Bank, St. Louis; and F. W. Gottschalk, technical director, American Lumber and Treating Company. Right: IAA President Charles B. Shuman (left) talks timber with L. B. Culver, extension forester.

Plans also were discussed at the congress for setting up an organization to promote forestry in Illinois. Dr. J. N. Spaeth, chairman of the congress and head of the U. of I. forestry department, was authorized to appoint a committee to recommend what type of organization was needed to put the plan into effect.

This committee will include farmers, lumber representatives, sportsmen, women's clubs, conservationists and others interested in forestry.

Possibilities of increased farm income through the growing of pulp wood was stressed by George W. Brooks, director, department of research and education, National Brotherhood of Paper, Pulp and Sulphite Workers, American Federation of Labor.

Brooks said that finding a source of pulpwood is one of the most urgent problems of the paper industry today. Use of paper is increasing yearly by leaps and bounds and paper pulp sources are dwindling. The shortages of paper that have existed during and since the war have been due mainly to lack of wood pulp and not because of a lack of production machinery or manpower.

John R. Fornof, publisher of the Streator Times-Press, and president of the U. of I. board of trustees, had earlier pointed out how much paper his publication used in a year, and how little pulpwood is produced in Illinois.

Chester C. Davis, president of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank, declared that many farmers who treat trees as another crop are making money at it.

Davis presented some estimates on 32 southern Illinois counties with an average of 27,000 idle acres.

Assume, he said, that this land if reforested eventually could produce 370 board feet of timber per acre. At an $8 valuation per thousand board feet these 27,000 acres per county would yield $80,000 per year income. If the farmer owner would harvest the timber himself, an increased farm income of another quarter-million dollars could be had in each of the 32 counties, Davis said.

Other points stressed at the congress were that Illinois (1) is not making the best use of its timber crop, and (2) is not making full use of the land best suited to growing forest crops.

Dr. Spaeth pointed out that Illinois has 3.5 million acres of timberland now loafing on the job. With better management, this land could produce almost three times its present yield.

Illinois has another 2½ million acres of land that need reforesting because

(*Continued on page* 34)

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Brooks said that finding a source of pulpwood is one of the most urgent problems of the paper industry today. Use of paper is increasing yearly by leaps and bounds and paper pulp sources are dwindling. The shortages of paper that have existed during and since the war have been due mainly to lack of wood pulp and not because of a lack of production machinery or manpower.

John R. Fornof, publisher of the Streator Times-Press, and president of the U. of I. board of trustees, had earlier pointed out how much paper his publication used in a year, and how little pulpwood is produced in Illinois.

Chester C. Davis, president of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank, declared that many farmers who treat trees as another crop are making money at it.

Davis presented some estimates on 32 southern Illinois counties with an average of 27,000 idle acres.

Assume, he said, that this land if reforested eventually could produce 370 board feet of timber per acre. At an $8 valuation per thousand board feet these 27,000 acres per county would yield $80,000 per year income. If the farmer owner would harvest the timber himself, an increased farm income of another quarter-million dollars could be had in each of the 32 counties, Davis said.

Other points stressed at the congress were that Illinois (1) is not making the best use of its timber crop, and (2) is not making full use of the land best suited to growing forest crops.

Dr. Spaeth pointed out that Illinois has 3.5 million acres of timberland now loafing on the job. With better management, this land could produce almost three times its present yield.

Illinois has another 2½ million acres of land that need reforesting because

(Continued on page 34)

Student Fred Erwin (right) shows his instructor, H. P. Erwin his high-grade corn crop. In background is wide-sweeping grass waterway Erwin learned value of in G I vocational agricultural class.

"G I" AG TRAINING

Serious Young Farm Veterans Learn Finest Modern Agricultural Practices Through On-The-Job Programs

WHAT about the on-the-job training for veterans? Has it helped returning service men to get started farming?

After talking to young veterans now farming on their own, the answer, you will find, is yes.

It is helping in two ways. Through an extensive training program that is employing the best in teaching talent. And through generous financial payments.

Many of the teachers are vocational agricultural instructors. Others are successful farmers, farm managers, and others, whose experience qualifies them to teach.

One of these instructors, held in high esteem by his ex-GI students, is H. P. Erwin, who teaches in the Mattoon high school. He is one of 440 vocational agricultural teachers and 700 special instructors engaged as part-time teachers for veterans in Illinois.

Erwin teaches a class of self-employed veterans, men farming for themselves. One of Erwin's students is Fred Turner, 28-year old ex-army sergeant. His on-the-job training under the guidance of Erwin, his instructor, has helped Turner in many ways. Turner and Erwin have worked together well.

Young Turner was discharged from the army about three years ago and now farms 400 acres which he and his father rent.

"One of the first problems I've had to tackle has been to check gully and sheet erosion," Turner said recently. Here is how his on-the-job training helped.

He took soil samples of all his fields and had the samples tested at the Coles County Farm Bureau soils laboratory. This helped him establish soil-building legumes.

Turner also has planted a large corn field on the contour. One of his biggest projects has been to hire a bulldozer to grade shut a deep gully on the farm. Where this five-foot ditch once divided the field he now has successfully established a 200-feet-wide grass waterway.

Through his GI classes Turner, with the help of his instructor, mapped out a livestock program for his farm, consisting of a beef cow herd, a flock of ewes, and from 400 to 500 hogs.

The GI classes have enabled Turner to meet other veterans with similar problems and to talk things over with them. He used the school's shop to build a grain wagon box, and the welder to fix broken machine parts.

Appreciates the Help

Turner, like most of the GI's, appreciates the help it has given him.

"I don't think you'd find any group of veterans in any trade or profession who take their work in classes any more seriously than we do," Turner said recently.

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What about the self-employed veteran as a student? "They make the best student a teacher could have in his classroom," Erwin says. "Veterans are eager to learn. And equally important, if they are farming for themselves, they can put what they learn into practice."

The financial payments the program provides have been a lifesaver to such veterans as Ben Wither, 27, an ex-marine, who started farming this spring. He also farms near Mattoon in Coles county.

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"I needed help with everything," Wither says. "The kind of machinery to buy, how and when to plant. And the payments, to tide me over until my first crop, were a real lifesaver."

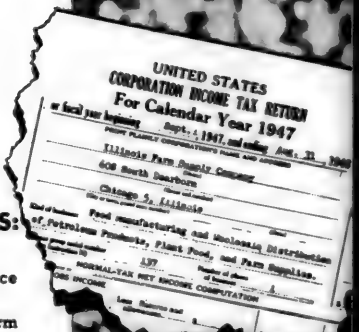
As a self-employed veteran with two dependents, Wither is entitled to $97.50 from the government, provided his earnings over the year do not exceed $290 a month.

The ceilings and payments vary, depending on the num-

(*Continued on page* 34)

An Open Letter

TO THE BUSINESSMEN AND FARMERS OF RURAL ILLINOIS:


UNITED STATES
CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURN
For Calendar Year 1947
Illinois Farm Supply Company
608 South Dearborn
Chicago 5, Illinois
Manufacturing and Wholesale Distribution
of Petroleum Products, Plant Food, and Farm Supplies.
1377
NORMAL-TAX NET INCOME COMPUTATION

This is a statement of the ownership and tax paying position of the Farm Bureau service companies in Illinois.

The Illinois Farm Supply Company began operations in 1927. It was organized by farm leaders from seven counties. These counties had earlier set up their own local service companies and decided that they could increase their effectiveness by organizing a state-wide purchasing company. They supplied $22,450.00 which was the first working capital of the Illinois Farm Supply Company. Soon other counties set up their own local service companies and became members of the Illinois Farm Supply Company. They, too, sold sufficient capital stock to farmers to meet their needs for fixed assets and enough additional to provide their pro-rata share of the capital needs of Illinois Farm Supply Company. This policy is still in effect. To show how this works, let us consider two recent developments:

In January, 1948, the Illinois Farm Supply Company purchased a corporation known as Pana Refining Company. This company has continued in operation under that name and is a Federal income tax paying corporation. Then in June, 1948, the Illinois Farm Supply Company, with two other large midwestern co-operatives, purchased the Premier Petroleum Company of Longview, Texas. To finance our share of these and other transactions, the 105 member companies bought and paid for $3,500,000.00 in additional capital stock of the Illinois Farm Supply Company. To do this, these member companies not only sold this $3,500,000.00 but also another $1,000,000.00 in stock for their own capital needs. The extra $1,000,000.00 was used to cover improvements and additions to their own local facilities.

Today, after almost twenty-two years of operations, the farmers of Illinois have directly and indirectly invested in Illinois Farm Supply Company and its 105 member companies $10,707,750.00 in capital stock. These farmers are the real owners of the $10,868,700.00 worth of fixed assets at depreciated value.

These Farm Bureau service companies and Illinois Farm Supply Company pay Federal income taxes. In fact, they pay the same kind of taxes that your business does. All monies paid out in capital stock dividends are subject to taxation. Moreover, all monies retained in the capital structure of the company are taxed. Combined Federal income tax payments of these 105 Farm Bureau service companies and Illinois Farm Supply Company and its subsidiaries in 1948 will approximate $1,000,000.00.

Our farmers paid for what they own with cash. The earnings of these operations are distributed to the farmers in cash — $28,942,018.00 has been paid out in patronage refunds since 1927 without any strings attached. During this same period in addition these companies have paid dividends on capital stock in the total amount of $2,355,938.00.

Expansion, either in the county companies or in the Illinois Farm Supply Company, has been financed by money invested by farmers in their local county companies, and these local companies in turn have invested a part of this money in the capital stock of the Illinois Farm Supply Company. THIS EXPANSION HAS NOT COME FROM RETAINED TAX-FREE EARNINGS.

This open letter is written in the interest of better understanding. We strive to be good citizens, good businessmen, boosters of American free enterprise, and fair competitors.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS • PHONE HARRISON 4774

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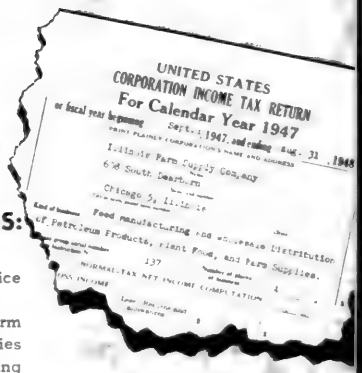
UNITED STATES
CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURN
For Calendar Year 1947
or fiscal year beginning Sept. 1, 1947, and ending Aug. 31, 1948
Illinois Farm Supply Company
608 South Dearborn
Chicago 5, Illinois
Kind of business: Food manufacturing and wholesale distribution of Petroleum Products, Plant Food, and Farm Supplies.
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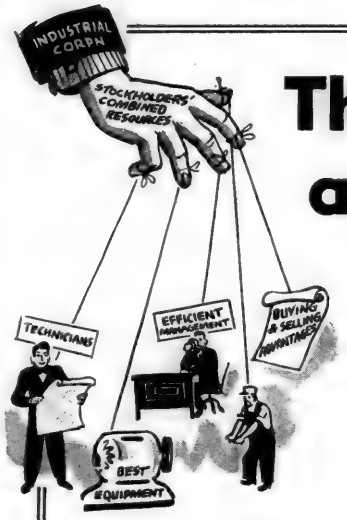
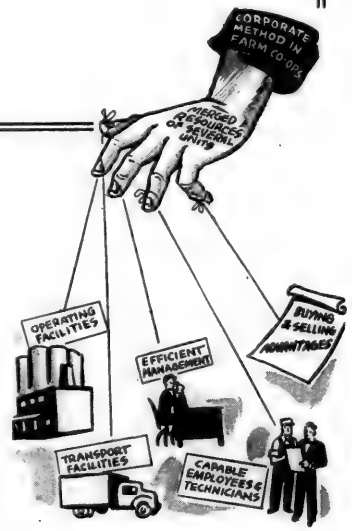


The CORPORATION and the FARMER

Farmers Are Beginning To Take Full Advantage Of The Corporate Organization As Other Economic Groups Have For Years

By GEORGE E. METZGER,
IAA Field Secretary



FARMERS are just beginning to make use of the corporation as other economic groups of people have made use of it for years.

According to Raymond Miller, former president of the American Institute of Cooperation, the principal reason that farmers have not been able to advance their standard of living as have city groups, is because they have not availed themselves of the corporation and the benefits that might be derived from it.

As an example, an incorporated city is classified as a muncipal corporation. When a city gets its corporate charter, under the law, it can avail itself of the taxing power. This power, along with other advantages, has enabled residents of a municipal corporation to enjoy advantages that the farmer does not have operating as an individual.

A municipality can construct a sewer system. It can have available the best engineering service for laying out that sewer system and for determining the size of the main sewer and its various tributaries. It can have available to it construction crews which can put in a sewer system in accordance with engineering blueprints. In other words, it can bring a sewer system to the door of the city resident.

When that city resident decides to modernize his home and put in a bathroom, he of course has fixtures installed and pays a moderate charge for a connection to the municipal sewer. True, he has paid some taxes for the construtions of that sewer, but through the power of the corporation he, along with this neighbors and fellow townsmen, has constructed a system to meet the requirements of the law and health regulations.

If the farmer should decide to modernize his home, we will assume that he will be at the same expense as a city resident in installing bathroom fixtures, and probably the same expense in carrying the sewage from his bathroom a reasonable distance from his house. But when he has done that, he still lacks a sewerage system which he must have installed at his own expense. To be safe, he must install a septic tank and arrange to protect his own water supply. In many instances, these expenses have put the thing out of his reach.

The same can be said of a municipal water system, which the farmer himself must supply when he attempts to modernize his own residence. So, the corporation has distinct advantages that the farmer, as an individual, does not have.

A similar illustration might be used in the case of an electric company. The utility corporation, through its corporate powers, can service a city at moderate cost. Before the days of REA, if the farmer wanted electricity, he was generally called upon by the electric companies to construct his own line or do it jointly with neighbors, and then to virtually give the line to the company.

He had the same expense as his city neighbor. In addition, he had a hook-up charge to the main line. Above that, in many instances, he was required to guarantee a high minimum amount per month. He did not have the advantages of the corporate structure until REA came along. Many of our farmers now have electricity and have it at a reasonable rate.

We might multiply these examples of the corporate structure. Farmers are just beginning to use it. Someone may argue that we have had farmer cooperative elevators for a number of years and that that is a corporate structure. True it is, and it has served the farmers of the various communities well, but until recently, that corporate structure has not been expanded in such

FARMERS BOUGHT AT RETAIL PRICES....

a way that it would tie these local cooperatives together and bring to the community additional benefits to be derived from large corporate organization.

The corporate set-up which the farmer ordinarily uses is a little different from that commonly used in the cities. The farmer likes the cooperative way of using the corporation. The ordinary corporation entering its business field does so generally for profit. Its profits are distributed on the basis of capital investment. Its control is based largely on capital investment.

Under the cooperative set-up, the return on capital is limited. In a true cooperative, the return for invested capital cannot be more than 8 per cent. It may be considerably less than 8 per cent. When the fixed return has been paid on invested capital, then any amount of earnings, aside from possibly reasonable reserves, are allocated in the form of stock or certificates or cash to the members in proportion to the business they have done with the cooperative. In virtually all other respects, the cooperative resembles the general corporation very closely.

The cooperative must serve its members. It must always be a leader in its field. Therefore, it must be aggressive and progressive. Farmers are the one economic group that buy most of the material they use in a retail market and sell most of their products in a wholesale market. This is contrary to the conventional way of doing business.

The general policy of cooperatives operating in Illinois is to sell at the going price. Earnings or savings are refunded to the member in proportion to the business he has done with the concern.

In a marketing cooperative, the organization again should merchandise quality products. For the most part, our marketing cooperatives buy the product from the farmer and take title to it. They pay the going market price except in some instances, they make the market.

A year or so ago Illinois Livestock Marketing Association opened a couple of new cooperative concentration points in the western part of the state. Their bid to the farmer for livestock was good enough that it raised almost immediately the price level 50 cents to 75 cents per hundred pounds live weight of hogs. The difficulty this cooperative had was taking care of all hogs that were offered. The margin has narrowed as competitors were forced to higher prices.

Our cooperative creameries, when they started operation in Illinois, raised the going price level to a considerable extent. Sometimes, the farmer member of these cooperatives is inclined to measure his marketing cooperative by the amount of cash dividend he receives. This is an erroneous conception of the cooperative on his part. He should also take into consideration the increase in the market level.

FARMERS SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES...

If the cooperative raised the market level of butterfat a nickel a pound, or as in the case that has been cited on hogs in western Illinois, the farmer marketing through old-line competition benefited as well as the farmer marketing through the cooperative. The marketing or purchasing cooperative cannot just be a standby organization. To force competition to do what is right, it must have the active and aggressive support of its members.

There may be times when competition will attempt to squeeze out a cooperative. Unless members come to its rescue, they may lose the very thing that they set up and financed to serve them. So in addition to the cooperative serving the member and making it profitable for him to be a member, the member himself must exercise some degree of loyalty toward that cooperative for its protection.

Many cooperatives operate on narrow margins. Sometimes these narrow margins are brought about by the cooperative itself. Under such conditions, it must have able management and it must have volume. The supplying of volume becomes the responsibility of the member.

There is one other responsibility which both the member and the cooperative organization itself must assume. Local cooperatives often operate at a disadvantage when in competition with old-line corporations that operate over a wide expanse of country. The old-line can raise prices in the vicinity of the local cooperative. They can lower them elsewhere where such competition is not in the picture.

With a monopolistic trend in the combining of local corporations into gigantic organizations and with a monopolistic tendency on the part of organized labor, farmer cooperatives have no choice except to merge and cooperate for their own advantage. One of the hardest jobs I have ever encountered is to get cooperatives to cooperate. Many managers and many boards of directors of local cooperatives will not cooperate, in the way they expect their farmer members to cooperate with them.

Large cooperatives closely knit and commanding tremendous volumes of business, operating on relatively narrow margins, must come into the picture if the full use of the corporate structure is going to be made available to the rank and file of farmers. Illinois farmers now have the opportunity to make wide use of the corporate structure.

BUT FARMERS FINALLY "GOT WISE!"

Membership of the Illinois Agricultural Association is now above 155,000. Cooperative marketing and purchasing organizations of one kind or another are available to most of these members. Some of these local cooperatives need merging. Many of them need closer tie-ins with their statewide and regional cooperatives. Such understanding is necessary on the part of members to bring about the reorganization that is necessary if our cooperatives are to be of the greatest value and render the greatest service to their members and to agriculture as a whole.

RURAL YOUTH

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
Young Peoples Activities

Talkfesters and Drivers

NEARLY 200 talkfesters and skilled drivers took part in the district activities — Oct. 18-28. Not to be overlooked are the loyal supporters who accompanied the participants and who cheered them on. There were 120 talkfesters from 53 counties. Most encouraging was the high quality of the speeches given by the talkfesters from all over the state.

Virginia Johnson

The well-prepared talks indicated much previous preparation through study and practice. Both factors are necessary for clear thinking and good speaking, and both result in good leadership for agriculture. Virginia Johnson, Adams, stands as a good example of one who spoke with great emphasis upon her topic, "An Ounce of Insurance Protection Prevents a Ton of Grief."

The skilled drivers' program on the district level was supported by 75 drivers from 40 counties. This year around 2,500 Rural Youthers took the written test in skilled driving and many of these engaged in actual performance and skill tests in the local counties. These figures are an increase over last year when there were 72 drivers selected for district contests from a field of 1,500 young people who engaged in county contests.

In driving their automobiles, as was true in speech activities, practice helped the participants. It was evident that counties which had engaged in actual driving contests had received practice in various driving tests and made better scores in the districts than participants from counties which did not have county contests.

Program Planning

Programs for county meetings are always a timely topic for consideration. Now that corn picking is being completed many Rural Youth members will have more time for preparation for solid but interesting educational features for future county meetings. A source of help heretofore not available is the newly formed county Public Relations Committees which have been organized under Farm Bureau in nearly all counties of the state. These public relations committees are made up of "minutemen" who are wide awake and alert upon issues effecting agricultural life within the county, state, and the nation.

These five-man committees are made up of farmers who can discuss with groups or individuals preparing to lead discussions upon such specific topics as road improvement, taxation, safety, animal health, rural schools, legislation, and Farm Bureau cooperatives, as well as topics of general interest to agriculture. By contacting your Farm Bureau president or Farm office, Rural Youthers may find out who are the members of the public relations committees. Remember, they are there to help you as young farm people upon the problems which effect your living.

Richard Balsley, high point driver, Tazewell, shows how difficult it was to make a perfect score in serpentine driving at the Petersburg contest by not touching or knocking over any standards which were set in a line 24 feet apart.

County Activities

The Marengo Club of McHenry had Farm Adviser W. H. Tammeus discuss Bang's disease at their October meeting. He also presented a movie showing how serum and virus are prepared.

Brown heard Nelson Workman, general agent of IAA insurance, in an interesting talk on life insurance.

Stephenson is rolling along at a good rate. In a recent meeting with a number of guests present, 15 new members were received into the group. Elwood T. Baker of Farm Bureau-Farm Management, showed slides relative to his work. Also Miss Joyce Baltzer of Dakota spoke on the United Nations.

"The Whiteside of Rural Youth," newsletter of Whiteside, carried a timely full-page article just before Nov. 2 upon voting procedure, and a challenge for every eligible voter to fulfill his duty and exercise the democratic privilege of voting. Commendable work! Keep it up!

The county Rural Youth newsletters are always welcome (and read) in the office of Young People's Activities. Special recognition goes to Montgomery for their new "Chit Chat" and to Sangamon's and Will's new, but as yet unnamed, newsletters.

National Rural Youth

There are now 12 states in the National Rural Youth Organization under the American Farm Bureau Federation. They are: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Nebraska, Minnesota, Oklahoma, California, and Wisconsin. Minnesota and Oklahoma are the new members received in 1948.

It is proposed by the agricultural agent of the Gulf, Mobile, and Ohio Railroad that his company be permitted to give some form of recognition to some of the Rural Youth county groups in the 29 counties which the railroad serves. Bases of evaluating the activities of counties have been suggested to be upon administration, (constitution, by-laws, minutes, parliamentary procedure), community service, and recreation. It is suggested by the G. M. and O. that the project be carried through the Rural Youth department of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Illinois is a long state, extending from 37 degrees latitude in the south to approximately 42 degrees and 30 seconds in the extreme north.

WINTERTIME...

FUN FOR KIDS- WORRY FOR DRIVERS

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

December — time for snow balls and sliding. And time, too, for icy roads, and treacherous driving.

Brakes don't mean much on glassy highways, but careful driving does! That's why Country Mutual Casualty Company discounts unfavorable weather conditions in favor of extra driving caution — slow, careful speeds.

Over a period of 21 years Country Mutual Casualty Company has found the risks of insurance less by insuring *only* Farm Bureau Members whose safer driving conditions have made them a *preferred risk*. This means greater protection at *far less cost*, and with a company cooperatively owned by you, where savings are passed back to you each year in the form of dividends.

Ask our friendly Country Mutual Casualty counsellor why it PAYS to insure with your own company for greater protection at less cost.

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In driving their automobiles as was [illegible] activity, practice helped [illegible] It was evident that those who had engaged in [illegible] county contests had received practice [illegible] in going [illegible] and [illegible] the districts that participants from counties which did not have county contests.

Richard Belsley, high point driver, Tazewell, shows how difficult it was to make a perfect score in serpentine driving at the Petersburg contest by not touching or knocking over any standards which were set in a line 24 feet apart.

Programs for county meetings are always a timely topic for consideration. Now that corn picking is being completed many Rural Youth members will have more time for preparation for solid but interesting educational features for future county meetings. A source of help heretofore not available is the newly formed county Public Relations Committees which have been organized under Farm Bureau in nearly all counties of the state. These public relations committees are made up of "minutemen" who are wide awake and alert upon issues effecting agricultural life within the county, state, and the nation.

These five-man committees are made up of farmers who can discuss with groups or individuals preparing to lead discussions upon such specific topics as road improvement, taxation, safety, animal health, rural schools, legislation, and Farm Bureau cooperatives, as well as topics of general interest to rural life. By contacting your Farm Bureau president or Farm office, Rural Youthers may find out who are the members of the public relations committees. Remember, they are there to help you as young farm people upon the problems which effect your living.

The Marengo Club of McHenry had Farm Adviser W. H. Tammeus discuss Bang's disease at their October meeting. He also presented a movie showing how serum and virus are prepared.

Brown heard Nelson Workman, general agent of IAA insurance, in an interesting talk on life insurance.

Stephenson is rolling along at a good rate. In a recent meeting with a number of guests present, 15 new members were received into the group. Elwood T. Baker of Farm Bureau-Farm Management, showed slides relative to his work. Also Miss Joyce Baltzer of Dakota spoke on the United Nations.

"The Whiteside of Rural Youth," newsletter of Whiteside, carried a timely full-page article just before Nov. 2 upon voting procedure, and a challenge for every eligible voter to fulfill his duty and exercise the democratic privilege of voting. Commendable work! Keep it up!

The county Rural Youth newsletters are always welcome (and read) in the office of Young People's Activities. Special recognition goes to Montgomery for their new "Chit Chat" and to Sangamon's and Will's new, but as yet unnamed, newsletters.

There are now 12 states in the National Rural Youth Organization under the American Farm Bureau Federation. They are: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Nebraska, Minnesota, Oklahoma, California, and Wisconsin. Minnesota and Oklahoma are the new members received in 1948.

It is proposed by the agricultural agent of the Gulf, Mobile, and Ohio Railroad that his company be permitted to give some form of recognition to some of the Rural Youth county groups in the 29 counties which the railroad serves. Bases of evaluating the activities of counties have been suggested to be upon administration, (constitution, by-laws, minutes, parliamentary procedure), community service, and recreation. It is suggested by the G. M. and O. that the project be carried through the Rural Youth department of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Illinois is a long state, extending from 37 degrees latitude in the south to approximately 42 degrees and 30 seconds in the extreme north.

WORRY FOR DRIVERS

December -- time for snow balls and sliding. And time, too, for icy roads, and treacherous driving.

Brakes don't mean much on glassy highways, but careful driving does! That's why Country Mutual Casualty Company discounts unfavorable weather conditions in favor of extra driving caution slow, careful speeds.

Over a period of 21 years Country Mutual Casualty Company has found the risks of insurance less by insuring *only* Farm Bureau Members whose safer driving conditions have made them a *preferred risk*. This means greater protection at *far less cost*, and with a company cooperatively owned by you, where savings are passed back to you each year in the form of dividends.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Ask our friendly Country Mutual Casualty counsellor why it PAYS to insure with your own company for greater protection at less cost.

COUNTRY DOCTOR

Dr. Hoyt, Roseville, Is Honored as Illinois' Outstanding General Practitioner

IN DOWNTOWN Roseville, population 1000, the citizens have erected this sign:

"Reserved for physician by order of the village board. Fine $5."

Dr. Hoyt

It is a token of esteem by the townsmen to "Doc" Hoyt, the town's only physician, who has recently been chosen by the Illinois State Medical Society as the outstanding general practitioner in Illinois.

The sign was put there to end the parking problems of Roseville's busiest citizen. The rural area Dr. L. T. Hoyt serves has a population of about 4,000. It comprises Henderson and Knox counties.

Dr. Hoyt is an outstanding example of the type of country doctor the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Illinois State Medical Society are seeking to attract to rural areas through their jointly-sponsored student medical loan plan.

Under this plan medical students are granted loans up to $5,000 to finance their medical education. In return, they agree to practice in counties in Illinois where rural doctors are needed.

Loans have been granted to three medical students who enrolled last fall for their first year of work in Chicago medicals schools.

Dr. Hoyt is held in high esteem among his colleagues for the quality of his medical and surgical work. His aid as a consultant is frequently sought in diagnostic problems.

He was praised for keeping up with the new developments in medical literature and techniques despite his heavy work schedule, colleagues for the quality of his medical and surgical work.

As a loyal member of his community, Dr. Hoyt has served on the local board of education and has been active in establishing a modern health program in Roseville, with emphasis on preventative medicine and immunization.

He is president of the county chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and is a member of the county tuberculosis district board.

He is also know to Farm Bureau members as the chief examiner for Country Life Insurance Company in Warren county.

Raised a country boy at Good Hope, McDonough county, he came to Chicago for his medical work, and was graduated from Rush Medical College.

After his internship at West Suburban Hospital in Oak Park, he went back to the country, practicing seven years in Raritan, Henderson county, before moving to Roseville.

FARMERS SEE MODERN LOGGING DEMONSTRATION

THE LATEST in logging machinery was demonstrated recently to more than 700 farmers, foresters and sawmill operators during the first Illinois Logging Equipment Show staged in the Kaskaskia Experimental Forest near Harrisburg.

The show was planned by the department of forestry of the University of Illinois and the Central States Forest Experiment Station.

Visitors entering the forest area watched chain saws felling trees. They saw the various makes of new saws and compared the techniques of the operators doing the work of felling and bucking.

With the trees felled and bucked, the skidding and yarding equipment took over, and the large tractors, sulkies, log carts and hydraulic lift bars were put to work.

Wood chopping and sawing contests, traditional logging show stunts, were held during the noon hour.

The afternoon was devoted to log-loading demonstrations and sawmill operations. One of the new machines shown was a self-loading attachment for log trucks.

Final sawmill operations were performed by two portable mills. Both were diesel-powered.

Men in charge of the show estimated that more than half a million dollars worth of logging machinery and equipment was demonstrated during the day.

Registration cards showed visitors from 12 states, including Illinois.

This is a self-loading attachment for log trucks. Here an oak log is being removed from the forest during the show and loaded for hauling to the sawmill.

This winch and sulky is skidding a white oak log from the forest to area where it will be loaded on trucks to be taken to the sawmill.

Donna Joan Egbert, 6 months old, Schuyler county, plays he-loves-me, he-loves-me-not as her terrier puppy stands beside her table.

$5 AWARD PICTURE. Half-mile-long crowds line up to see Freedom Train, center, at George Rogers Clark Memorial, Vincennes, Ind. Snapped by Fay Geltzinger, Lawrence, from Wabash bridge built at exact spot where Lincoln crossed river.

Farm Bureau Folks In Pictures

Lover's Leap at Starved Rock park, showing dam on Illinois river taken by Ester Widolff, Lee.

Joyce Blair, Greene county, goes western with dog and snow horse of her own making.

Two girls at play. Bride is Lois Gocken, 9, Ogle county, groom is her cousin, Marion, also 9.

Year-old Border collie owned by David Hall, La Salle county, climbs 10-foot vertical ladder.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Becker, Jo Daviess county, celebrate their golden wedding day with feast.

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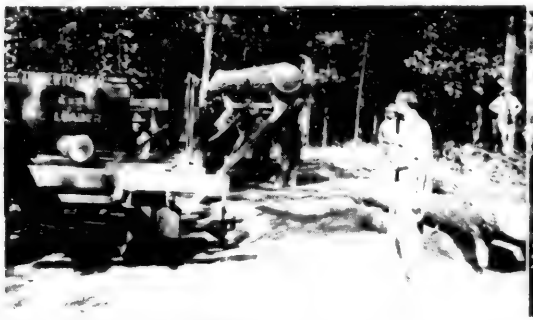

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Year-old Border collie owned by David Hall, La Salle county, climbs 10-foot vertical ladder.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Becker, Jo Daviess county, celebrate their golden wedding day with feast.

Four scholarship award winners in a 4-H "better methods" activity project received awards from B. I. Budd, president of Public Service Company of Northern Illinois. The winners, left to right, are Thelma Thomas, Livingston county; Anita Reaman, and Marvin Subbert, both of Kankakee county, and William Hubbard, Jr., Ogle.

80 4-H'ers Honored

Boys and Girls From 21 Illinois Counties Are Feted in Chicago By Business Leaders And National 4-H Club Officials

MORE than 80 4-H Club boys and girls from 21 northern Illinois counties — all winners in this year's "better methods" activity — were honored by business leaders and national 4-H officials Oct. 30 in Chicago at a special 4-H "achievement" day.

The winners include two boys and two girls from each of the 21 counties. The boy and girl winner in each county received U. S. savings bonds and the runners-up were awarded all-expense camping trips for 1949 to Camp Shaw-Waw-Nas-See near Kankakee. The "better methods" activity aims at improving farm and home chores.

In addition, four top winners, two boys and two girls, were awarded $200 educational scholarships. They were Thelma Esther Thomas, Livingston county; Anita Reaman and Marvin Subbert, both of Kankakee county, and William Hubbard, Jr., Ogle.

The scholarship winners were picked by county farm and home advisers in cooperation with the University of Illinois 4-H club staff.

Other winners and runners-up in each county were: David L. Lampert, Phyllis Holmes, Clifford Peacock and Marlene Turner, Boone county; Donald Linneman, Jeanne Dettman, Edwin Linneman and Shirley Landwehr, Cook; John Huftalin, Clara Mae Anderson, Donald Huftalin and Joanne Quinc, DeKalb.

George R. Heimann, Caryl Towsley, Clarence Mack, and Betty Mae Smith, DuPage; James Williams, Eleanor McGuam, Batt Maher and Barbara Dorheim, Grundy; Kenneth Lange, Marjory Bailey, and Susannah Alfredson, Kane.

Eugene Novack, Dolores Essington, Rodney Ohm and Betty Ranz, Kankakee; Floyd Hutchings, Dolores Naffziger, George Connell and Beverly Chamberlin, Lake.

Bill Stassell, Joan Watts, Betty Ackland, Lee; Edward Masching, Delores Collins, Owen Pratt and Wyvonna Rose, Livingston; Eugene Kunkel, Peggy Ransom and Rena Bade, Marshall-Putnam.

Richard Jacobson, Angela Week, Wendell Calhoon and Lucy Raffel, McHenry; Melvin McCaw, Barbara Guthrie and Joan Nelson, Mercer; William C. Coffman, Carol Schumaker, Robert Ruthe and Reita Pope, Ogle.

Robert Scholl, Frances Adams, David Keiser and Bertha Jean Kieser, Stark; Nathan Kubly, Evelyn Rosenstiel, Lorris Bowers and Carolyn Giessel, Stephenson.

Tom Housenga, Doris Knox, Orville Goodenough and Darlene Bielman, Whiteside; Vernon Lankenau, Jane Wisherd, Kenneth Heisner and Dorothy Kohl, Will; Cletus Schertz and James Cornwall, Woodford.

What About Next Year's Corn, Hog Crop?

ARE you thinking now about your next year's corn and hog crop? Are you in doubt about support prices? If you are, here are some figures from the U.S. Department of Agriculture that may help in your planning.

Hog prices are to be supported at 90 per cent of parity through 1949. Hog prices are not expected to drop to this support level during the present period October-March.

Support prices for hogs are figured twice a year on the basis of parity prices on March 15 and Sept. 15. The Sept. 15 parity was $18.20 a hundred on hogs, while the average price received by farmers was $27.30.

Corn loan rates, also based on parity, range by counties from $1.34 to $1.63 a bushel, and average $1.44 nationally. Purchase agreement rates for the 1948 crop range from $1.34 to $1.66 a bushel.

A pig crop of 60,000,000 is urged by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This is 17 per cent more than the 1948 crop of 51,400,000. The demand for meat is strong, and abundant feed supplies should bring more pigs to market. The feed ratio for hogs is very favorable.

All School Proposals To Be Voted Upon Before March 1, 1949

By JOHN K. COX, Director
Rural School Relations

ALL THE survey committee proposals not already voted on will be voted up or down by the people before March 1, 1949.

Shall we wait to reorganize schools until everything is favorable? We might say, "Shall we wait to get married until we have 'enough' money laid by, or until we have picked out and paid for the type of home we want?" If we did, most of us would never get married.

Some people have said that roads, the tax structure, public opinion are not ready for reorganization. If we wait until everything is ready, there won't be much reorganization. Those same limitations have existed for many years and have been weighed and considered of secondary importance in every one of the over 160 new community unit districts that have been set up.

We now have a statewide program of school reorganization under way. We have an opportunity in each of our own counties to follow through on school reorganizations proposed by the school survey committees or to make other plans more to our liking.

We learn to walk by taking one step at a time. We now have an opportunity to take the reorganization step and thus provide the conditions in which a sound educational program can develop. We have but one opportunity to make good on our obligation to the citizens of tomorrow. That is while those citizens are the youth of today. Let's put first things first. Let's reorganize our school districts first. Then, that being done, let us put the same enthusiasm into correcting some of the other long standing problems that are related not only to schools but to other phases of community life and government as well.

Christmas Greetings

We go about from day to day,
To week, to month, to year—
And never stop to say or do
A thing to show we think of you
Until the year is almost through
And then say "Christmas Cheer"!

You wouldn't think we cared a bit,
We don't take time to say—
But when we fill a lot of tanks
Or drop a load of feed at Hank's,
We wait and say our many thanks
The "Merry Christmas" way!

This message is presented in behalf of the many truck salesmen, feed salesmen, warehousemen, office personnel and managers of the 105 Farm Bureau-type Cooperatives and the management and personnel of Illinois Farm Supply Company. It is their sincere wish that your Christmas will be most enjoyable.

Left: Burton Bauer, Franklin county, shows Jack Howlett, IAA organization director for Southern Illinois, what rotation and fertilizers can do to make a heavy stand of clover. Bauer's son George looks on. Below: Son George stops Dad at end of field during disking.

'A Smart Thing for Me to Join Farm Bureau'

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA Record

FIFTEEN years ago George Bauer of Franklin county wasn't too happy about his role in life as a farmer.

He thought depressing thoughts one day while disking corn stalks. For one thing, the nation was in the midst of a paralyzing depression. For another, prices were at rock bottom and even if prices had been high it wouldn't have helped much because production per acre was frightfully low. He had never sensed such a dark future for himself.

Bauer dates the long pull upward from that day he disked those puny corn stalks. The same day Farm Adviser Jerry Emser stopped to see him. Emser looked at the spindly corn and asked Bauer how many bushels of corn he was getting to the acre.

"About 20," Bauer answered.

"How much wheat?" the farm adviser asked.

"Around seven to ten bushels."

"You can do better than that," said Emser.

"How?" Bauer asked.

"I'll show you how," Emser replied.

"Well sir," Bauer related, "seeing is believing. It wasn't long at all before the farm adviser took me along to the University of Illinois experiment fields at Urbana. Then he took me to the experiment farm at Dixon Springs."

Bauer stopped and was thoughtful for a moment. "You know," he said, "that Dixon Springs is sure a wonderful place."

"I learned," Bauer continued, "what it means to apply phosphate, limestone, and potash, and how sensible it is to plow under sweet clover for nitrogen.

"I also learned that it would be a smart thing for me to join the Farm Bureau. I did and I've been a member ever since. A good farmer can't afford not to belong."

He is proud of the fact that he was one of the first farmers in the neighborhood to apply phosphate to his fields.

Today Bauer has more than doubled his corn yields. Wheat yields are beyond his dreams. Now he has more feed and more time for hogs and beef cattle. He raises and average of about 70—100 hogs each year, 10 beef cows and 10 beef calves.

He owns 120 acres and rents an additional 80. Fifteen to 20 acres are in corn, 70 in wheat, 30 in soybeans and the rest in pasture and clover.

Today Bauer is a lot happier about his role as a farmer. Thanks to Farm Bureau, he said, and the fateful high prices of the past eight years. He now owns farm machinery worth about $6,000. Mrs. Bauer is happier too about the remodeling of the home this year which includes the installation of running water, a coal furnace, and a bathroom.

For more than a decade now, Bauer has never lost sight of the importance of soil building, and conservation. If there is any question in his mind, he looks to the Farm Bureau for guidance. Some day he hopes to pass along the farm to his son. There is little doubt but that it will be in better condition than he received it.

'Foot and Mouth Disease in Mexico to Stay'

FOOT-AND-MOUTH disease is in Mexico to stay, believes Dr. G. W. Hess of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Doctor Hess spoke to the staff of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine recently on his experiences with foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico.

"When the Americans first went down to Mexico, they tried to eliminate the disease by slaughtering infected and exposed cattle," Doctor Hess reported. This method had been used successfully to eliminate foot-and-mouth disease in the United States many years ago. But it was abandoned in Mexico after several months' trial. At that time 12,000 cattle a week were being sacrificed in the district under Doctor Hess' supervision.

Doctor Hess said that foot-and-mouth disease was so widespread that it would have been necessary to slaughter 7½ million cattle to eliminate it.

"Another reason why the slaughter program was not effective was that many farmers refused to cooperate, hiding their cattle rather than allowing them to be killed," Doctor Hess said.

79 Experts Comprise Judges List for 1948 International Show

A PANEL of 79 livestock, crops and light horse experts comprise the judges' list of the 1948 edition of the International Live Stock Exposition and Horse Show, W. E. Ogilvie, manager of the Exposition, has announced.

They include prominent livestock breeders and feeders, agricultural college men, government specialists, packers, and horsemen.

The forthcoming International, which will be the 49th annual edition of this Chicago livestock classic, is scheduled for Nov. 27 through Dec. 4 in the famous International Amphitheatre of the Chicago Stock Yard.

Its judges this year will come from 20 states, Canada, Argentina and the District of Columbia. On their decisions will rest the division of cash prizes — which this year will far exceed the usual $100,000 — among stockmen and farmers from an expected 35 states and Canada who will show their best in livestock and crops.

Heading the list of judges will be Dr. A. D. Weber, popular cattleman and judge of Kansas State College, Manhattan, who will judge all of the individual steer classes of the show both in the Junior Live Stock Feeding Contest for boys and girls and in the open classes for all exhibitors of fat steers.

It is the first time in the 48 year history of the show that an American has been selected for this high honor, Ogilvie states.

His first work will begin on the opening day, Nov. 27, when he will select the winners in the junior show, a competition that has grown in size and prominence since its introduction in 1916. Monday he will start selecting winners in the open classes which will be climaxed Tuesday when he names the grand champion steer of the show.

IAA To Entertain 4-H Club Members

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More than 400 Illinois 4-H club members and leaders were scheduled to attend the annual IAA dinner honoring 4-H members of the state.

(*Continued on page* 34)

EVERYDAY OPERATIONS AT WILLIAMSON LOCKER PLANT

Pictured here are scenes from the modern locker and slaughter plant of the Williamson County Farm Bureau at Marion. With modern equipment and a fine new building, the plant is one of the best in the region. 1. Chief Cutter Harold Farner (left) and Manager Romeo Geravaglia check meat in chill room. 2. Ella McGee looks over the display of frozen foods. 3. Farner makes some sausage. 4. Exterior view of the locker plant. 5. Ella McGee (left) and Gladys Allen prepare hams for curing. 6. Charles Bachman works at the rendering kettle. 7. Operating hog de-hairing machine is Tom Watson, chief slaughterer. 8. Cutting meat by machine is George Pearson.

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(Continued on page 31)

EVERYDAY OPERATIONS AT WILLIAMSON LOCKER PLANT

Pictured here are scenes from the modern locker and slaughter plant of the Williamson County Farm Bureau at Marion. With modern equipment and a fine new building, the plant is one of the best in the region. 1. Chief Cutter Harold Farner (left) and Manager Romeo Garavaglia check meat in chill room. 2. Ella McGee looks over the display of frozen foods. 3. Farner makes some sausage. 4. Exterior view of the locker plant. 5. Ella McGee (left) and Gladys Allen prepare hams for curing. 6. Charles Bachman works at the rendering kettle. 7. Operating hog de-hairing machine is Tom Watson, chief slaughterer. 8. Cutting meat by machine is George Pearson.

Mr. and Mrs. Kline show how some of their chinchillas are kept in cages lining the basement of their home.

RAISING CHINCHILLAS

Breeding These Small, Furry South American Rodents Can Be Done On Farm With Time, Patience, and—Lots Of Money

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't. Editor, IAA Record

AS A HOBBY or full-scale commercial enterprise chinchilla breeding fits easily into life on the average Illinois farm.

All it takes is time, patience, and—last, but by no means least—money. In chinchilla raising it isn't the upkeep, it's the original cost.

A mere $5 worth of feed will keep a chinchilla healthy and happy for a year. A pair of these precious little animals cost an average $1000 a pair. You need at least three breeding lines to start. That means $3000 and as much as $4000.

And you must have patience. It takes about five years before you can start cashing in on your investment by pelting.

The chinchilla is a native South American rodent with the world's most costly fur on its back. Early in this century it was hunted high in the Andes mountains until almost none were left.

A number were brought to the United States in 1923. Today there are 20,000 pairs in the United States and Canada. Chinchillas are raised for their exquisite blue-gray fur which is soft, lustrous, and light as thistledown. A pelt averages 8x12 inches and brings an average $65 to $85.

Pelt production is so small that enough fur is available to make only two or three coats a year. The demand is greater than the supply. This demand runs the price of a finished coat up to $30,000 to $40,000.

Chinchilla fur is costly because it is scarce and of high quality. It is scarce mainly because the chinchilla is not a prolific breeder like the rabbit, a distant relative. Chinchillas keep the same mate for life, litter an average of twice a year, and have an average 1.8 young per litter. Their gestation period is quite long—111 days. They mate at six months and breed at eight months.

The full-grown animal weighs 20-30 ounces. The female is a few ounces heavier than the male.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Kline of near Utica in La Salle county decided to get into chinchilla raising three years ago when they bought three pairs. Today they have 250 animals. At present they are concentrating on breeding stock but expect to produce pelts commercially in about two more years.

The chinchilla is a timid animal. He sleeps during the day and is active at night. He is fed and watered once a day in early evening. It requires one man to care for 100 pairs.

With the disposition of a rabbit, the chinchilla doesn't bite and he is never vicious. He is very clean, odorless, and free of vermin. He is hardy and not susceptible to many diseases. He may catch pneumonia, however, if exposed to drafts.

Everything he eats can be raised on the farm. Fox and mink require a 95 per cent meat diet but the chinchilla is a grain eater. He thrives on a diet of wheat, oats, beet pulp, barley, sunflower seeds, corn, raisins, and timothy hay.

To assist those with pelts to sell to get a fair price, the National Chinchilla Breeders' Association is setting up a cooperative to bargain with buyers, in much the same manner as our farm cooperatives.

Persons interested in chinchilla breeding are urged to investigate sellers through the Illinois Chinchilla Breeders' Association in Springfield before buying.

Chinchilla raising is an interesting occupation or hobby but it is subject to all the difficulties inherent in animal raising of any kind. The capital outlay is high and the risk is great because of the amount of money involved. But if you have the money to spare you could do worse.

The Klines examine four high-grade pelts which have been appraised at $500. The average pelt, the Klines say, is worth $65 to $80.

SMART HOG MEN SAY—

NOW IS THE TIME TO START—

FEED for SPRING PIGS *NOW*

WHY SO EARLY?

Size and strength of pigs at birth indicate their future performance. The largest pigs at birth have a much better chance of being weaned. They make most rapid gains and are heaviest at market age.

The feed given to the sow during the gestation period is one big factor determining the number of pigs that will be born alive and the size and strength of these pigs. So, right now—by properly feeding your sow—you are determining how your spring pigs will perform.

BLUE SEAL PIG and SOW SUPPLEMENT

Gestation is a critical feeding period and the ration of the sow must be well fortified. Blue Seal Pig & Sow Supplement contains all the vitamins, minerals, and proteins needed to supplement your farm grains for proper feeding of the sow—to insure large, strong pigs at birth.

See Your Blue Seal or Service Brand Salesman for more complete feeding recommendations.

These feeds are distributed by

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NEWS and VIEWS

Buy Proper Toys for Those Youngsters of Yours This Christmas

ON YOUR trips into toyland these pre-Christmas days, look for playthings that are both safe and durable for your youngsters.

Miss Margueritte Briggs, family relations specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that children up to four years old need sturdy toys. They give things pretty rough handling, as you know. Toys for infants should be fairly large too. Otherwise, they may go into baby's mouth.

For safety, avoid playthings that are flammable and those with poisonous paint. And don't buy electrical toys or stuffed animals with glass or button eyes. Playthings that have sharp edges or small removable parts are also bad buys.

Good toys to choose for infants up to 2 are sturdy rattles, rubber or washable squeak toys, stuffed animals, blocks with rounded corners, and push-and-pull toys with strings or rounded handles.

If you have a two- or three-year old, he'll like a sand box plus a bucket and shovel, wooden animals, cars and wagons to push around, simple plywood puzzles, and a tip-proof kiddie car.

Youngsters from three to four years old like to play "let's pretend." For them you can buy a small broom or toy telephone, dolls and wrap-around clothes, doll buggies and furniture, dishes, modeling clay, and blunt plastic scissors for cutting paper.

Kendall Home Bureau Makes Trip to Chicago

KENDALL County Home Bureau members left their household worries behind them recently when they went on a conducted tour of Chicago high spots as the guests of the Chicago, Aurora and Elgin railroad.

They visited the Merchandise Mart building where they saw the "Ladies be Seated" radio program. Other highlights included a style show, dinner luncheon, and tickets to the Ice Follies.

PARTY APRON

You will make a hit at your next party when you appear in this dainty party apron. For free instructions on how to make this apron send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

Make Your Own Leather Gifts for Christmas

Only a few more shopping days until Christmas!

And whether or not you're thinking of Christmas yet, there's always a birthday or other occasion for which you want a special gift. Handsome leather articles can be the solution, suggests Miss Marion Kaeser, home furnishings specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Coin purses, photo albums, jewel boxes, belts and many other things can be made with simple home tools, says Miss Kaeser. Tools include a 12 x 12-inch piece of glass, a ruler, heavy cardboard, orangewood stick, a leather punch which can be made from a nail, and a wooden mallet. A variety of leathers can be used—cowhide, calfskin, sheepskin, goatskin.

For directions on making leather goods, write for "Let's Make a Leather Purse" or "Fun With Leather," new leaflets by Miss Kaeser. Send your request to University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.

Favorite Recipes

PECAN ROLLS

2 cups sifted enriched flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons shortening
2/3 to ¾ cup milk
2 tablespoons melted butter
½ cup brown sugar
Pecan halves

Prepare muffin pans by spreading thickly with a creamy mixture made by creaming together three tablespoons butter and six tablespoons brown sugar. Put two or three pecan halves into each muffin cup. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in shortening. Add milk, stirring only until dough holds together. Turn out on slightly floured board and knead lightly for one-half minute. Roll out to one-fourth inch thickness. Brush with melted butter and sprinkle with brown sugar. Roll jelly-roll fashion and cut into one-inch slices. Place slices cut side down into muffin pans. Bake in moderately hot oven (425 degrees F.) 20 to 25 minutes. Let stand in pan for a minute before turning out. Serve hot or cold. Yield: 16-18 small rolls.

VIENNESE STEW

2 tablespoons fat
¼ cup enriched flour
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
½ pound veal stew meat
3 cups water
1 bay leaf
¼ cup chopped onion
¼ cup chopped celery leaves
1 teaspoon Worcestershire Sauce
¼ teaspoon Tabasco Sauce
½ teaspoon salt
2 cups sliced carrots (about 4)
4 ounces elbow macaroni

Heat fat in skillet. Mix flour, salt and pepper. Dip meat in flour mixture and brown well in skillet. Add water, bay leaf, onion, celery, Worcestershire sauce, tabasco sauce and ½ teaspoon salt. Cover and simmer until meat is tender (about 1½ hours). Add carrots and elbow macaroni. Simmer 30 minutes longer. Yield: 4 servings.

Style Consultant Speaks Before Home Bureau

MEMBERS of the Kendall County Home Bureau recently heard Miss Celeste Carlyle, a well-known style consultant, discuss the secret of a smart appearance.

Miss Carlyle won her audience from the start with an informed and chatty presentation. She took volunteers from the audience and created for them new hair styles, complete costumes, and changes in make-up color and applications.

for HOMEMAKERS

Randolph to Hold County Wide Meeting in 1949

A COUNTY-WIDE meeting will be held early in 1949 in Randolph county which will be addressed by Margueritte Briggs, a new member of the extension service and specialist in parent education and child care.

She will speak on "The Social Meaning of Tact."

Randolph county is without a home adviser but the executive board is making a strong effort to carry out the program planned for the year.

Randolph and Franklin counties had delegates at a meeting in Benton Nov. 15 for special lessons on rug making given by Marian Kaeser, specialist in home furnishings at the University of Illinois.

Fun on Family Night

Homemakers, husbands and children will enjoy the annual St. Clair County Family Night at Dupo high school on Dec. 8. The program begins with a mixer, followed by a pot luck supper, then the group will move to the auditorium where Prof. H. F. Gilbert of the University of Illinois will give a talk on "Farmstead Development", after which group singing and stunts will be directed by Mrs. Melvin Corn, county recreation chairman. Mrs. Charles Dyroff, county program chairman, is in charge of the event.

Learning New Home Skills

DURING the past two years members of the Marion County Home Bureau have been learning skills that will help them to make their homes more attractive with a minimum of expense. They have learned to reupholster, slipcover, refinish and recane furniture.

Although the reupholstering and slipcover schools were presented two years ago, help is still being relayed from member to member. Several units have even had training schools recently. One unit which does an almost professional job, reupholstered and sold a chair as a money making project. Members of this unit have become so skilled that they go by truck to the community sale in a nearby town, and come back with a load of worn out pieces to be reupholstered.

LACE DOILY

This doily may look a bit complicated but if you know how to crochet, you know how to make it. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

Paper Draperies Are Good Buy for Your Home

PAPER draperies are a good buy because they're generally inexpensive. That's especially true if you want them just for temporary purposes, such as to brighten a room for the winter.

Miss Marion Kaeser, home furnishings specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture lists some points for you to consider before you do buy.

She says that if you want figured or striped draperies, you'll find a good selection in the paper variety. But there are few if any plain-colored styles on the market. For the room with lots of pattern, you'll probably want plain fabric draperies.

Sometimes you will find that paper draperies are almost as expensive as fabric. Then, Miss Kaeser says you'll be wise to choose the fabric kind.

MARINE MOTIF

One way to change the bathroom scenery is to introduce new color interest in a crocheted rug and seat cover. This washable rug measures about 26 by 38 inches including the scalloped border of loops. The color scheme is light and dark green with the loop stitch border in the darker shade. Down the center section slithers a fish cross-stitched in black to the background. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

QUILTED BORDERS

Lustrous satin adds a rich and decorative border to this blanket and pillow set for the new baby. The deep satin bindings are padded, then quilted with diagonal machine stitching. Use soft lightweight wool in your favorite baby pastel for the set. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Feeding Outlook—

(*Continued from page 8*)

It takes about twice as much corn to finish those same calves to prime grade, Francis said—63 bushels compared to 39.

This year's tests with calves are the fifth in a series. Other trials with good and choice yearlings and good two-year-olds on pasture or drylot showed that it takes a feeding period of about 200 days to finish them to choice market grade.

This summer's results on the feeding study show that it is possible to finish a good feeder calf to choice market grade on 39 bushels of corn in 235 days.

Other tests demonstrated the value of grass as a steer feed. Steers gained an average of 311 pounds in 158 days this spring on low-cost bromegrass or bluegrass pasture, both with clovers mixed in. This gain was valued at about $90 an acre, the cost per 100 pounds of gain $9.94.

Feeding tests by Fred C. Francis, assistant professor, sought to discover how much corn it takes and how long a feeding period is needed to finish known feeder grades of cattle to any given market grade.

This season's tests showed that choice calves weighing 480 pounds when feeding started on Nov. 6, 1947, gained 1.95 pounds a day during an average 235-day feeding period to reach choice carcass grade. They gained 458 pounds and used 39 bushels of corn, 1,500 pounds of silage, 311 pounds of soybean or linseed meal, and 600 pounds of clover hay per steer.

When slaughtered between June 1 and July 27, 1948, 12 carcasses graded AA and three were A quality. They dressed out 63 per cent.

IAA Entertains—

(*Continued from page 29*)

Delegates to the Club congress, selected on the basis of their superior over-all records for 1948 in project work, 4-H activity and leadership in other events in their community and county, were:

Edward C. Bates, Henry County; John W. Bliss, Knox; Denny Coleman, Gallatin; Margaret Cummins, Jefferson; Mary Elder, Christian; Bettelou Flory, Warren; Jimmie Gahm, LaSalle; Margie Groves, DeKalb.

Kenneth Heisner, Will; Elaine Held, Marshall; Rose Alice Howell, Fulton; Floyd C. Hutchings, Lake; Gladys Krapf, Will; Esther Kuster, Henry; Merle S. Miller, DeWitt; Lewis Porter, Adams; Anita Reaman, Kankakee; Carolyn Reeser, DeWitt; Robert Schrock, Tazewell; Lorna Springer, White.

Thomas C. Sussenbach, Bond; Barbara Thiebaud, Greene; Will F. Tracy, Stark; John White, Jr., Kane; Joe Arthur Wilcox, Lawrence; and Mary Lee Wilson, Montgomery.

Local 4-H leaders, Dale Donley, Adams county, and Mrs. W. J. Stevenson, Henry county, will attend Club Congress in recognition of their fine local leadership and length of service.

Instructor H. P. Erwin takes look at map of farm as Fred Turner and son, Bill, 4, look on. At right is Bob Dale, hatcheryman and veteran's teacher. Wagon is one Turner made in GI class.

GI Training—

(*Continued from page 18*)

ber of dependents. Single men can earn up to $210, and of this amount the government will pay $65 for employed and $67.50 for self-employed veterans.

For veterans with one dependent the ceiling is $270, the government paying up to $90 for an employed and $93.75 for a self-employed veteran. For two or more dependents, the ceiling is $290, the government paying up to $90 for an employed and $97.50 for a self-employed veteran.

The financial payments are attractive. They draw veterans into the program. About 15,000 are enrolled in Illinois — 5,000 as self-employed and 10,000 as employed veterans. The payments mean a larger salary check for the employed veteran and insurance against failure as well as payments for the self-employed veteran.

Whether veterans go on, as Turner and Wither have done, and gain from the educational training, depends as much on the instructor as the student. This is true of any educational program and the farm training program is no exception.

Farm Woodlot—

(*Continued from page 17*)

they are better suited to timber growing than to other crops or pasture.

Growth under present management on this acreage is 100 board feet per acre or less. Growth after reforesting and under good management is placed at 500 board feet per acre.

Speakers at the congress also were emphatic in declaring that timber land should never be pastured. Timber land, it was asserted, should either be managed for timber production without the presence of livestock or it should be cleared and improved for pasture, perhaps leaving a few scattered trees for shade.

The forestry department of the College of Agriculture reports that 54 per cent of the farm woodlands are grazed.

In other talks, Dean H. P. Rusk, of the U. of I. College of Agriculture, was convinced that for much of Illinois' farm land in forests and lying idle "the immediate problem is one of research and education on how these areas can be profitably integrated into general farming operations."

"Public ownership, development, and management seems to be the best solution of the problem on large areas of non-agricultural land where forestry cannot be integrated with profitable farming operations," he added.

Dean Rusk also foresaw larger ownership of forests by industry, and called for expansion of farm accounting in southern Illinois to include forestry income and expense.

The Wise Farmer Looks To The Future—Buys U. S. Security Bonds

THE wise farmer looks ahead. He plans for the lean years that follow prosperous times. The wise farmer knows there is no better way to secure his future than in buying U. S. Security Bonds.

Security Bonds provide a 10-year crop of security that will never fail you as an investment. For every $3 you invest, Security Bonds will repay you $4 in only 10 years.

By saving your extra dollars now you will make a real contribution to controlling inflation that has made the booms and busts so painful to farmers throughout the years.

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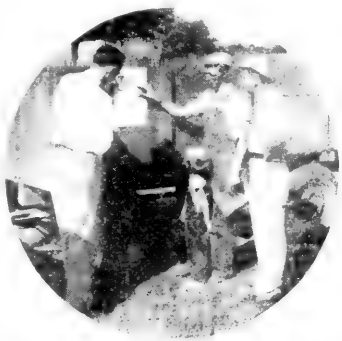

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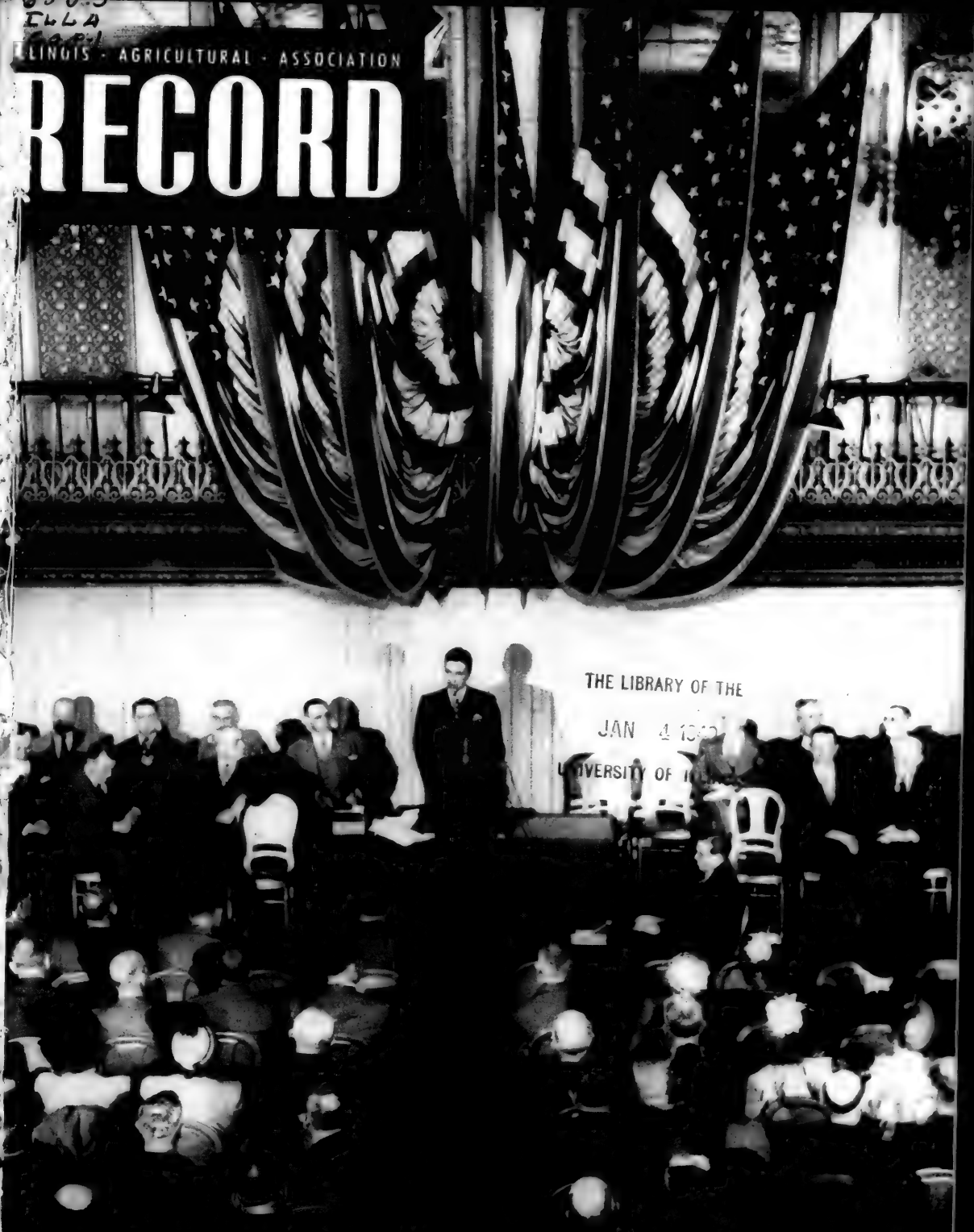

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Volume 27 Number 1 January, 1949

THE RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

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Sen. George D. Aiken | Dr. Roy L. Smith | Ransom E. Aldrich

1948—ILLINOIS FARMERS' YEAR OF S

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Shuman again expressed the Farm Bureau stand against price controls: "We reiterate our opposition to the return of unworkable federal price-control legislation. . . . We insist that we move in the direction of less rather than more government controls. We will continue to insist that our system of free enterprise in America is preferable to a governmentally-regulated socialistic economy."

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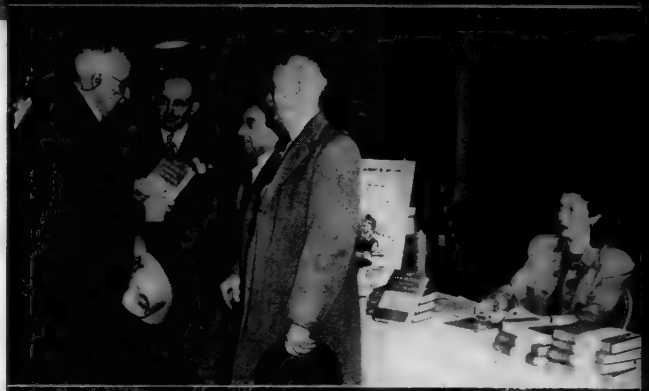

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ADF SUCCESS

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Asst. Editor, IAA Farmer

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"Large co-ops are making earnest efforts to solve this problem," he said, "but it is a challenging problem of the first magnitude."

Membership loyalty should be placed upon the principles and objectives of the cooperative and not upon patronage refunds, he said.

After the address given by Gardner the marketing conference was divided into two sections for group discussions.

The livestock group met under the chairmanship of Sam Russell, IAA director of livestock marketing, and the men interested in grain marketing met under the chairmanship of George Iftner, IAA director of grain marketing.

CONGRATULATIONS

On behalf of the Illinois Agricultural Association, it is a pleasure to extend congratulations to the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association on the twenty-fifth anniversary of service to Illinois farmers.

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"Large co-ops are making earnest efforts to solve this problem," he said, "but it is a challenging problem of the first magnitude."

Membership loyalty should be placed upon the principles and objectives of the cooperative and not upon patronage refunds, he said.

After the address given by Gardner the marketing conference was divided into two sections for group discussions.

The livestock group met under the chairmanship of Sam Russell, IAA director of livestock marketing, and the men interested in grain marketing met under the chairmanship of George Iffner, IAA director of grain marketing.

CONGRATULATIONS

On behalf of the Illinois Agricultural Association, it is a pleasure to extend congratulations to the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association on the twenty-fifth anniversary of service to Illinois farmers.

The work of the Auditing Association has been one of the most important factors contributing to the success of the hundreds of farmer cooperatives in the state of Illinois. It has encouraged the use of sound business principles and those proper accounting procedures that are so essential to the success of any business.

As the cooperative movement continues to grow, the Auditing Association will likewise increase in scope and significance.

Charles B. Shuman
President
Illinois Agricultural Association

The LONG RANGE Farm Program

☆

What Is It?

By CRESTON FOSTER
Editor, IAA Record

WHAT kind of agricultural programs can farmers expect in the next few years? That's a question to stump the experts, but a good picture of the laws now on the books was given at the conference on national agricultural legislation of the 34th annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Dr. Case

Dr. H. C. M. Case, head of the department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, presented a thorough analysis of the Agricultural Act of 1948. Dr. Case was particularly well qualified to discuss this act since he helped develop much of the information used in drafting the law.

Many of the objectives of a desirable long-range agricultural policy are provided for in existing legislation, but there are still many gaps to be filled, Dr. Case pointed out in his analysis. Senate Bill 2318 included some of these objectives, part of which were retained in the Agricultural Act of 1948.

This act, passed in the last hours of the 80th Congress, is limited to a price support program. It is essentially a compromise between two different price support philosophies represented in the separate Senate and House bills.

As finally passed, the act provides for a flexible price support program adjusted to supply, to become effective in 1950. The flexible price support feature was a part of the Senate bill. The House bill provided that most of the farm price support measures now in existence should continue for two years.

Thus the bill finally agreed to by the Senate and House conferees combined part of the Senate bill and part of the House bill.

It provides that the price support of basic farm commodities — corn, wheat, cotton, rice, and peanuts, — will continue at 90 per cent of parity until the 1949 crop is marketed, or until June 30, 1950, thus shortening the period of high price supports contained in the original House bill.

On July 1, 1950, the long-time flexible farm price support program will go into effect for these commodities unless legislation is changed by the new Congress. The fact that this legislation is now on the books is a strategic advantage in Dr. Case's opinion.

The Agricultural Act of 1948 also provides in addition to the basic commodities, price supports for milk and its products, hogs, chickens and eggs at 90 per cent of parity until Dec. 31, 1949, and for other Steagall commodities at not less than 60 or more than 90 per cent of parity at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture until Dec. 31, 1949.

As Dr. Case pointed out, this provision was the result of another compromise between the Senate and House bills.

The long-time feature of the act, which becomes effective in 1950, provides that a normal supply of corn, wheat, cotton, rice, and peanuts will be supported at 75 per cent of parity price.

As the supply increases by 2 per cent of normal, the price support drops 1 per cent of parity until it reaches 60 per cent of parity with a supply of 130 per cent of normal production.

Also, as the supply falls to 70 per cent of normal, the price support rises to 90 per cent of parity.

This flexible price support is the most distinctive feature of the new legislation, Dr. Case said, and is intended to correct the present uneconomic program of supporting prices without reference to supply.

The law further provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may adjust the support price level after conducting public hearings if the above plan does not provide desirable results. It may be found, for example, Dr. Case said, that a price support of 80 per cent of parity price will be preferable to the 75 per cent support when there is a normal production.

The 1948 Agricultural Act also provides that when the long-range price support program goes into effect, a new parity price formula also becomes effective, Dr. Case pointed out.

The difference between the old and new parity formulas, according to Dr. Case is simply this: The old parity formula maintains the relationship between prices of individual farm commodities in 1909-14 unless some other base period has been selected. Because of changes in methods of production, the improvement in crop yields, changes in relative demands, and many other factors, this 1909-14 period does not reflect present day price relationships, Dr. Case explained.

The new parity formula uses the relationship of the price of an individual farm product to the average price of all farm products for the 10 preceding years. This keeps the parity prices of individual farm products adjusted to changing demand and price relationships. It is an automatic formula which each year adds the new year and drops the oldest of 10 preceding years as a

basis for determining the parity price of individual farm products.

The price support bill further provides for the support of prices of other than the five basic commodities and tobacco at prices up to 90 per cent of parity with such funds as may be made available to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The so-called Section 32 funds, which represent 30 per cent of our import duties, are made available for farm price support operations. These funds amounted to 135 million dollars in 1947-48; of this amount, 75 million dollars are now assigned to the school lunch program. This still leaves about 60 million dollars for supporting various commodities.

In addition, the Commodity Credit Corporation is permitted to support prices of storable farm products if they are handled without too great a carrying charge. Section 32 funds will help support the prices of perishable products.

Dr. Case raised some thought-provoking questions in presenting two points of view on price supports. He posed the following queries: Do you want a high fixed price support not tied to supply, except through the fixing of acreage allotments and marketing quotas which are likely to be in effect three-fourths of the time for our major products? And which will call for an acreage reduction and a corresponding reduction in income.

Or, do you want a floor under prices at a conservative level and a flexible price support varying inversely to the supply of a product and making infrequent use of controls, which will let supply and demand be the guide to production except in acute depression periods?

Dr. Case said that a careful analysis of data over past years shows that the flexible price support program set forth in the Senate Bill 2318 would not have called for acreage control except in emergency periods such as 1932-33. But the fixed high price support of 90 per cent of parity would have called for acreage control over some of our major crops about three-fourths of the time over the past 25 years.

Under production controls, Dr. Case said, when acreage restrictions are imposed, it means an acreage reduction and a corresponding income reduction unless some other crop is grown in place of the reduced acres.

Dr. Case said that the 1948 Agricultural Act should probably be revised so that the Commodity Credit Corporation cannot sell any commodity controlled by it at a price below 90 per cent of parity, or a price half way between the support price and parity, which ever is lower.

Earl C. Smith, former president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, discusses the long-range farm program recently enacted by Congress, during the national agricultural legislation conference at IAA convention. At left is Prof. H. C. M. Case, head of the department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois. At right is K. T. Smith, conference chairman and member of the IAA board of directors.

The provision in the Commodity Credit Charter which prohibits the CCC from owning or leasing facilities for grain storage is a mistake, Dr. Case said. But he added that it should be clear that this was no part of the work of the agricultural committees of either the House or Senate.

In conclusion, Dr. Case said, there are a few claims that can justly be made for the long-range price support provisions of the new agricultural legislation, which will come into effect in 1950 without further Congressional action:

1. The flexible price support feature of the act should make supply and demand the major guides to farm production.

2. The revisions of parity prices will tend to encourage the production of livestock. That in turn will help to dispose of burdensome grain supplies and indirectly encourage better human nutrition.

3. The minimum support level for basic commodities and other commodities within the limit of available funds should prevent ruinously low prices and also have the moral effect of holding farm prices above the minimum support levels.

4. The judicious use of Section 32 funds, made available for price support operations, should materially aid in stabilizing prices of other than the basic commodities and should encourage better human food habits.

5. Assuming that the price support program becomes operative at both high and low support levels, it will assure farmers a larger return for a larger production of basic commodities than for a smaller production. That will help to assure consumers of an abundant production.

6. When other means fail to keep production within bounds, the new legislation provides for production and marketing quotas if farmers want them.

7. If farmers vote against controls, the 50 per cent of parity price support prevents coercing them into accepting controls, as would be done if all supports were withdrawn.

8. Finally the act leaves even the

(*Continued on page* 48)

Front Cover

THIS MONTH'S cover shows President Charles B. Shuman presiding at one of the evening sessions of the IAA annual meeting in Chicago held in the ballroom of the Hotel Sherman. During this session 42 vocational agriculture teachers and farm advisers were presented with lapel pins in recognition of 25 years or more of service to Illinois agriculture. Principal speaker of the evening was Dr. Roy L. Smith, third from left, front row.

Manager A. E. Richardson of Country Life Insurance Company speaks during the insurance conference held in conjunction with the IAA annual meeting in Chicago. Others (left to right) are, Paul Powel, Ewell Green, and William Shirley, district IAA insurance sales supervisors; Duane Kuntz, director of insurance service for members; Dirk Heezen, Country Life actuary; Dr. J. E. Boland, Country Life medical director; and Albert Grauer, director of IAA insurance for cooperatives.

Picture at right is of ... insurance conference during IAA convention.

Richardson Advises Farmers to Request Full Survey of All Insurance Needs

INSURANCE SALES HI...

By LEW ...
Field Ed...
IAA Re...

...County IAA ...EW

"IF YOU are a Farm Bureau member and do not ask for a survey of your insurance program by one of our agents, you are not getting the full benefit of the IAA associated companies' insurance program."

This is the belief of A. E. Richardson, manager of Country Life Insurance Company and director of insurance service for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"During the coming year we want all of our Farm Bureau members to ask their local agent to make a complete survey of their entire insurance program — life, fire, liability, auto, and accident — without cost or obligation to themselves," he continued.

This program of service to all Farm Bureau members will be stressed by the three IAA associated insurance companies in 1949, Richardson said.

"If you take time off to help with your own survey you may find it will pay greater dividends than any afternoon's work you could do on your farm," he said.

To prove its value, Duane Kuntz, sales director for the IAA associated insurance companies, tells of this incident which happened recently when an insurance agent called on a young Illinois farmer to analyse and survey his insurance program.

"This young man," the agent reported, "was paying for auto insurance, liability protection, fire insurance, and for coverage on crop hail."

The agent's rate book showed that this cost the young farmer as follows:

Auto insurance	$ 90
Liability protection	28
Fire insurance	30
Crop hail	110
Total	$258

"It was easy to show," the agent continued, "that with insurance from our companies this Farm Bureau member could have had the same coverage for a good deal less money."

For insurance coverage in the IAA associated insurance companies, the cost to the young farmer would have been as follows:

Auto insurance	$ 54
Liability protection	14
Fire insurance	24
Crop hail	60
Total	$152

"The total savings," ($256 minus $152), the agent said, "amounted to $106. This was not all that the survey disclosed, however.

"This young farmer needed insurance he was not carrying. By using his savings of $106 our insurance service could, in effect, present him with a $5,000 insurance policy.

"The policy would provide him $5,000 in cash on his 65th birthday, or $5,000 to his family any time in the case of his death," the agent concluded.

An insurance survey will show you many places where you may be underinsured, Richardson said. "It might show that your new deep freeze, washing machine, or other electrical appliances were not covered by fire insurance, and you might find you were carrying insurance you did not need.

"Many Illinois farmers will need added coverage of insurance for the extra hundreds of bushels of grain they are carrying over on their farm this winter," he added.

Here are some of the new coverages and new developments in the expanded IAA associated companies' insurance program. They have been added to present coverages because farmers have found a need for them.

A medical coverage has recently been included in the Casualty Company's auto policy. It provides for the medical and hospital expenses of the farmer and his family, or any passengers, in case of an auto accident. Many Farm Bureau members are not aware of this coverage.

A systematic way to save money — and still be insured — is provided by one of the life insurance policies of the Country Life Insurance Company. This savings and insurance plan can be used to guarantee the payment of a mortgage if the breadwinner dies, help pay inheritance taxes, or provide savings for college educations.

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The three general agents whose counties produced the largest per cent of their assigned goals this year were: Jasper DeMonbrun, Monroe county, $626,757 in sales, 272 per cent of quota; Walter Specht, Clay county, $492,000, 265 per cent; William C. Linker, Whiteside, $1,732,204, 208 per cent.

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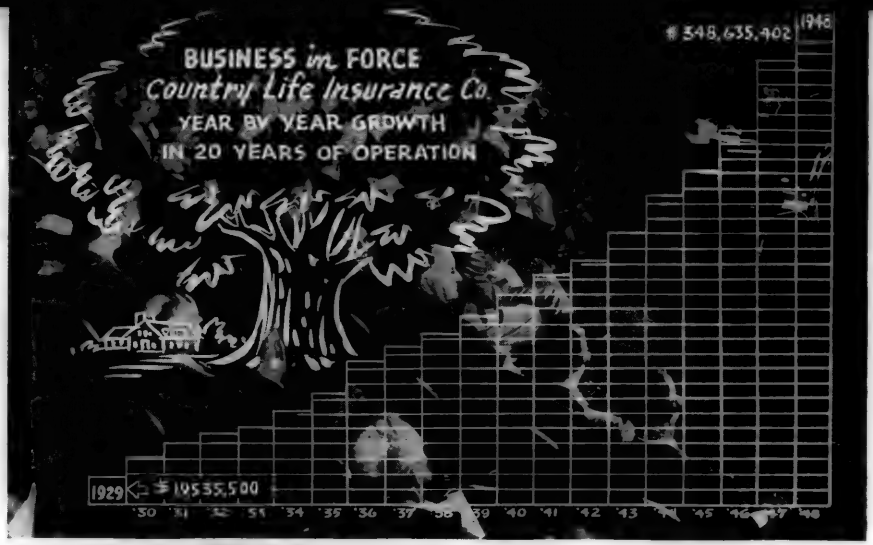

Picture at right is of the insurance conference during IAA convention.

By LEW REISNER
Field Editor,
IAA Record

County IAA Agent

NEW HIGHS

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"The tremendous growth of the company is emphasized by the fact that 3 out of 10 policies in force have been added in the past two years," Frank V. Wilcox, manager, said.

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Country Mutual Fire Company had $433,977,687 of fire and extended coverage and $205,467,325 of wind insurance in force at the close of their fiscal year.

During the year the company also wrote $200,537,775 of hail insurance on crops.

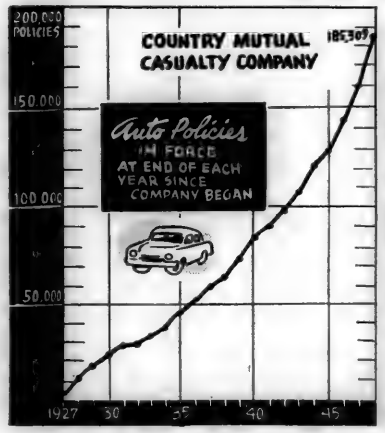
"The fire and windstorm insurance written during the year has kept pace with the greatly increased value of farm property," L. E. Lingenfelter, president, said of the year's business written by the company.

"Losses in the fire division have not been high," he said, "but destruction by windstorms, two of tornado velocity, added to the claims paid by the company."

Hail losses, however, were the most severe in the company's history. "Losses will run over $3,000,000 this year," he said. More than 6,700 hail claims were filed, two and one half times as many as have been suffered in any previous year.

Dividends of 20 per cent on expiring fire and extended coverage policies

(*Continued on page 50*)



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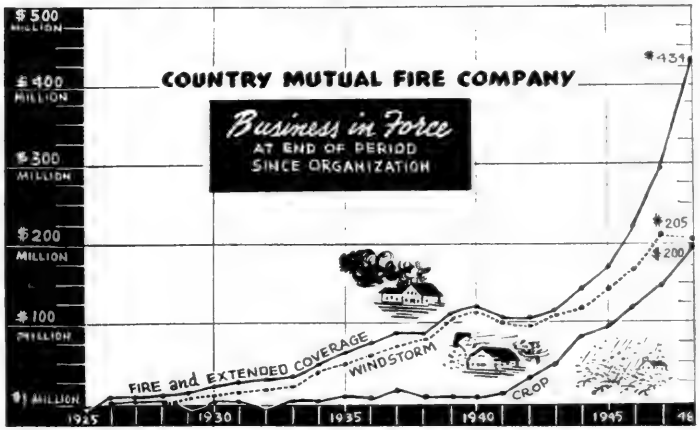

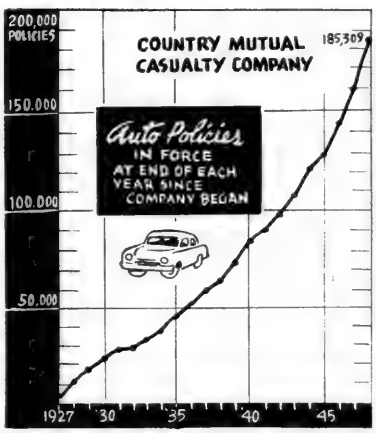

Dividends of 20 per cent on expiring fire and extended coverage policies

(Continued on Page 50)

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY BOARD OF DELEGATES AT 34TH ANNUAL MEETING IN CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 18, 1948

I. LONG RANGE FARM PROGRAM

The Illinois Agricultural Association vigorously supported the long-range farm program bill as enacted by the last session of Congress. We recognize that many of the provisions of this legislation were the result of compromise and that changes and amendments may be necessary. However, we believe that the basic principles of this legislation are sound. We favor the use of flexible price supports as floors to protect farm prices from collapse rather than high support levels which would result in fixed prices and rigid controls.

Farmers should not be penalized for increased production in response to governmental requests. We suggest that careful studies be made of existing agricultural legislation to determine means of further improvement.

II. TAXATION OF COOPERATIVES

Vicious attacks upon farmer cooperatives continue, disguised as attempts to secure tax adjustment or reform. The real purpose of these attacks is to destroy farmer cooperatives and eliminate their competition. We have repeatedly stated that we do not seek unfair tax advantage for farmer cooperatives. It is our position that the earnings retained in the corporate structure and not currently distributed, either by a farmer cooperative or by a business corporation, should be subject to corporate income tax.

The portion of earnings distributed to shareholders as dividends upon capital stock, either by a farmer cooperative or by a business corporation, should not be subject to corporation income tax, since such income is taxable in the hands of the shareholders. Likewise, we insist that the portion of the earnings of farm cooperatives, which is currently distributed to members and patrons in the form of patronage refunds, should not be subject to corporation income tax, since such refunds are taxable in the hands of such members or patrons. We oppose double taxation in either case. We will vigorously defend our farmer cooperatives against such attacks.

III. COORDINATION OF FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES

During the last two decades numerous separate federal agencies have been created to meet specific agricultural problems. In many cases there has been a marked change in the nature and an increase in the scope of the operations of these agencies. We recognize that some progress has been made through reorganization and increased efficiency. However, there still is duplication of activities, unnecessary expense in their operations, and confusion among farm people served.

The work of United States Department of Agriculture agencies serving farmers falls into three broad classes, research, education and service functions. To reduce expense, minimize confusion and provide maximum service to farmers, we recommend that so far as reasonably possible all activities in each of these fields be combined under the agency best fitted to perform the particular function.

IV. LABOR LEGISLATION

The Association reaffirms its support of national legislation which is fair to both labor and management and which recognizes the necessity of protecting the general welfare.

V. PRICE CONTROL

The Association reaffirms its opposition to the reimposition of direct price control which must, of necessity, be accompanied by both rationing and/or production control. Such measures will require a vast bureaucratic, regulatory and enforcement body in order to make these measures work, and will inevitably result in the loss of individual freedom which must be preserved if democracy is to survive.

VI. FEDERAL AID

The Illinois Agricultural Association opposes excessive increases in federal aid to local governmental units. Necessary appropriations should be made in such manner as will preserve essential local control and will supplement, not replace, local effort. We oppose any further federal aid to schools except to those in states which prove this aid to be absolutely necessary to provide adequate public education and then only to publicly supported schools.

VII. OLEOMARGARINE TAX

The passage of legislation imposing taxes on yellow oleomargarine by Congress was a recognition of the need to protect both the dairy industry and consumers against imitation and fraud. The need for this protection is no less today than it was when existing legislation was passed.

Illinois is a prominent dairy state and ranks fifth in the United States in milk production. Last year five and one-half billion pounds of milk were produced on Illinois farms. In 1947, Illinois produced 35.96 per cent of the total national soybean crop. Cooperative marketing associations affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association last year handled 2,625,000,000 pounds of milk and in excess of 15,000,000 bushels of soybeans. Our organization is interested in legislation as it affects the general welfare of agriculture. We are not representing the special interests of either the dairy or the soybean producers.

We will not oppose removal of the taxes on oleomargarine, provided some other means of preserving the identification as between oleomargarine and butter is developed. We believe that such identification provided by law would be fair to all interests and in harmony with our American ideal of fair competition. We will support only legislation which provides that oleomargarine be clearly identified so that consumers may choose on the merit of the product.

VIII. AMENDMENT OF STATE CONSTITUTION

A number of the provisions of our present state constitution are obsolete and not adapted to present day conditions. We recognize the need for change in this basic law. We authorize the board of directors to take such action as may appear advisable in order to obtain constructive revision of our Illinois Constitution.

IX. GASOLINE TAX

It appears that substantially increased funds are necessary to provide for the rebuilding and maintenance of our state highway system, for county and local roads and bridges, and for city streets. The users of the highways should provide these increased funds. We will support a substantial increase in the gasoline tax in order to provide these funds. We insist that an equitable amount of any increased funds be definitely allocated and earmarked for farm-to-highway roads and the bridges on these roads.

X. ENFORCEMENT OF WEIGHT LIMITS ON HIGHWAYS

We reaffirm our opposition to legislation increasing the maximum weight limits for trucks and buses using our state highways. Many of our highways were not designed to carry the maximum loads now permitted by law.

Axle and gross weight restrictions provided by the present law should be rigidly enforced to preserve and protect our highways. Inadequate enforcement of existing laws and regulations pertaining to overloading has been responsible for much of the excess wear and destruction of our highway system. It has been estimated that 5,000 miles of our primary system is in need of immediate reconstruction.

Weighing stations equipped with scales capable of weighing the entire vehicle and load would aid in the enforcement of the gross weight limitation law. We request the Association to sponsor or support such measures as will aid in the enforcement of traffic laws and regulations.

Resolutions Committee

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RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY BOARD OF DELEGATES AT 34TH ANNUAL MEETING IN CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 18, 1948

I. LONG RANGE FARM PROGRAM

The Illinois Agricultural Association vigorously supported the long-range farm program bill as enacted by the last session of Congress. We recognize that many of the provisions of this legislation were the result of compromise and that changes and amendments may be necessary. However, we believe that the basic principles of this legislation are sound. We favor the use of flexible price supports as floors to protect farm prices from collapse rather than high support levels which would result in fixed prices and rigid controls.

Farmers should not be penalized for increased production in response to governmental requests. We suggest that careful studies be made of existing agricultural legislation to determine means of further improvement.

II. TAXATION OF COOPERATIVES

Vicious attacks upon farmer cooperatives continue, disguised as attempts to secure tax adjustment or reform. The real purpose of these attacks is to destroy farmer cooperatives and eliminate their competition. We have repeatedly stated that we do not seek unfair tax advantage for farmer cooperatives. It is our position that the earnings retained in the corporate structure and not currently distributed, either by a farmer cooperative or by a business corporation, should be subject to corporate income tax.

The portion of earnings distributed to shareholders as dividends upon capital stock, either by a farmer cooperative or by a business corporation, should not be subject to corporation income tax, since such income is taxable in the hands of the shareholders. Likewise, we insist that the portion of the earnings of farm cooperatives, which is currently distributed to members and patrons in the form of patronage refunds, should not be subject to corporation income tax, since such refunds are taxable in the hands of such members or patrons. We oppose double taxation in either case. We will vigorously defend our farmer cooperatives against such attacks.

III. COORDINATION OF FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES

During the last two decades numerous separate federal agencies have been created to meet specific agricultural problems. In many cases there has been a marked change in the nature and an increase in the scope of the operations of these agencies. We recognize that some progress has been made through reorganization and increased efficiency. However, there still is duplication of activities, unnecessary expense in their operations, and confusion among farm people served.

The work of United States Department of Agriculture agencies serving farmers falls into three broad classes, research, education and service functions. To reduce expense, minimize confusion and provide maximum service to farmers, we recommend that so far as reasonably possible all activities in each of these fields be combined under the agency best fitted to perform the particular function.

IV. LABOR LEGISLATION

The Association reaffirms its support of national legislation which is fair to both labor and management and which recognizes the necessity of protecting the general welfare.

V. PRICE CONTROL

The Association reaffirms its opposition to the reimposition of direct price control which must, of necessity, be accompanied by both rationing and/or production control. Such measures will require a vast bureaucratic, regulatory and enforcement body in order to make these measures work, and will inevitably result in the loss of individual freedom which must be preserved if democracy is to survive.

VI. FEDERAL AID

The Illinois Agricultural Association opposes excessive increases in federal aid to local governmental units. Necessary appropriations should be made in such manner as will preserve essential local control and will supplement, not replace, local effort. We oppose any further federal aid to schools except to those in states which prove this aid to be absolutely necessary to provide adequate public education and then only to publicly supported schools.

VII. OLEOMARGARINE TAX

The passage of legislation imposing taxes on yellow oleomargarine by Congress was a recognition of the need to protect both the dairy industry and consumers against imitation and fraud. The need for this protection is no less today than it was when existing legislation was passed.

Illinois is a prominent dairy state and ranks fifth in the United States in milk production. Last year five and one-half billion pounds of milk were produced on Illinois farms. In 1947, Illinois produced 35.96 per cent of the total national soybean crop. Cooperative marketing associations affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association last year handled 2,625,000,000 pounds of milk and in excess of 15,000,000 bushels of soybeans. Our organization is interested in legislation as it affects the general welfare of agriculture. We are not representing the special interests of either the dairy or the soybean producers.

We will not oppose removal of the taxes on oleomargarine, provided some other means of preserving the identification as between oleomargarine and butter is developed. We believe that such identification provided by law would be fair to all interests and in harmony with our American ideal of fair competition. We will support only legislation which provides that oleomargarine be clearly identified so that consumers may choose on the merit of the product.

VIII. AMENDMENT OF STATE CONSTITUTION

A number of the provisions of our present state constitution are obsolete and not adapted to present day conditions. We recognize the need for change in this basic law. We authorize the board of directors to take such action as may appear advisable in order to obtain constructive revision of our Illinois Constitution.

IX. GASOLINE TAX

It appears that substantially increased funds are necessary to provide for the rebuilding and maintenance of our state highway system, for county and local roads and bridges, and for city streets. The users of the highways should provide these increased funds. We will support a substantial increase in the gasoline tax in order to provide these funds. We insist that an equitable amount of any increased funds be definitely allocated and earmarked for farm-to-highway roads and the bridges on these roads.

X. ENFORCEMENT OF WEIGHT LIMITS ON HIGHWAYS

We reaffirm our opposition to legislation increasing the maximum weight limits for trucks and buses using our state highways. Many of our highways were not designed to carry the maximum loads now permitted by law.

Axle and gross weight restrictions provided by the present law should be rigidly enforced to preserve and protect our highways. Inadequate enforcement of existing laws and regulations pertaining to overloading has been responsible for much of the excess wear and destruction of our highway system. It has been estimated that 5,000 miles of our primary system is in need of immediate reconstruction.

Weighing stations equipped with scales capable of weighing the entire vehicle and load would aid in the enforcement of the gross weight limitation law. We request the Association to sponsor or support such measures as will aid in the enforcement of traffic laws and regulations.

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1949 Membership Goal - 165,000

"We Can Reach This New Goal If We Repeat Successes of 1948. We Have Most Influential Farm Organization in The Nation" — Brissenden

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"We can reach this new goal if we repeat our great membership successes of this year. We have the most influencial farm organization in the nation. Let's keep her strong with 10,000 new members," Brissenden said at the annual organization conference.

He praised the workers in organization for their part in making 1948 the most successful year in the history of the IAA.

This success was reflected in the 50-foot-wide banner that hung in the general assembly hall at the Hotel Sherman during the IAA convention.

On the banner in large numbers was displayed the IAA's record membership attained this year — 155,791 Illinois farm families.

This record of 155,791 Farm Bureau members represents an increase of 9,940 members over last year, and maintains the IAA's position as the largest state farm group in the nation. In 1947 membership in the IAA stood at 145,851.

Actually an entire "city" of farm families were signed in county Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association this year. There were 17,525 new members signed for the net gain, mentioned above, of 9,940. The difference between these two figures represents cancellations due to deaths, delinquency, and other causes.

Art Page (right), WLS Dinner Bell hour announcer interviews Asa B. Culp, McLean County C.O.D. during convention.

Southern Illinois deserves special mention for their achievements this year. More than any other section of the state, they have made possible the record membership in 1948.

This year southern Illinois exceeded their quota of new members by 151 per cent, an almost unheard of achievement. In addition, nine of the 10 high counties on a basis of a percentage increase, and seven of the 10 high on a quota basis, were southern Illinois counties.

The 10 high counties on the basis of a percentage increase in membership were:

Cumberland, 23.7 per cent; Monroe, 19.3; Jefferson, 19.2; Wayne, 18.7; Perry, 17.2; Jackson, 15.4; Marion, 14.8; Vermilion, 14.3; Hamilton, 13.8; and Richland, 13.3. All but Vermilion were in the southern Illinois district.

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Cook county at the end of the fiscal year still maintained its lead over McLean for first place although Asa Culp, McLean county organization director, said at the IAA convention in Chicago that he thought McLean at the moment was leading Cook by a narrow margin.

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Left: A group of "specialists" confer over an ailing Farm Bureau represented by County Organization Director Rex Rhea, DeWitt county, at "Vapoo" Clinic. The specialists (left to right) E. L. DeLay, Marion county C.O.D.; Gene Stadel, Jo Daviess farm adviser; Asa B. Culp, McLean C.O.D.; Otto Steffey, IAA board member from Henderson county; R. J. Ash, Morgan C.O.D.; B. H.

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This prediction was made in a price outlook talk by L. H. Simerl, associate professor in the department of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

"A sudden deflation as we had in 1920 is unlikely," Simerl said. "Consumer demand is strong and increasing. This will help sustain prices."

A 1949 spring crop of only 15 to 20 per cent higher than this year is predicted, Simerl said. He said that usually with a crop as large as that grown this year farmers would increase their crop by at least 25 per cent.

Simerl said that if we assume a 20 per cent larger 1949 spring pig crop, then hog prices next fall and winter probably would drop 30 per cent. This would mean $17.50 hogs instead of the $25 hog market we now have.

At $17.50 a hundred livestock farmers should still be able to make a profit because of the bumper grain crop harvested in 1948.

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1. Many farmers are satisfied with their income from other sources and will not want to increase hog production.

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He said hogs are traditionally the best way to market large surpluses of corn and that one-half billion pounds more meat should be marketed next year. In 1948 21.5 billion pounds of meat were marketed.

In reporting on the year's activities of the serum company, Manager Cecil Musser said it continues to be the largest single purchaser of hog cholera serum and virus in the United States.

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High Costs, Falling Prices May Bring Dis

IAA President Warns Public That a Healthy Economy Requires a Healthy Agriculture, and That A Sick Agriculture Eventually Will Drag Industry Down With It

YEAR after year as the Illinois Agricultural Association has grown in size and prestige, our annual meeting has increased in importance. Today, in welcoming you to this 34th Annual Meeting, I want to emphasize the magnitude of your responsibilities as members and delegates to carefully review the activities of the last year and to establish policies for the future guidance of your Board of Directors and staff.

With a membership of 155,791, with affiliated organizations serving directly practically every farm family in Illinois, and with millions of dollars in assets invested by these farmers in their own organizations, we, assembled at this convention, as well as every other member throughout the state must realize the powers we have developed and thus must weigh our decisions with increasing care. A strong organization cannot afford to make serious mistakes. The impact of our decisions affects not only our own membership, but to some degree the entire society in which we live. Let us weigh each action carefully to be sure that we cast our influence on the side of justice and equity for all.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is primarily a service organization. The Association and its activities have grown in scope and size as farm people have turned to it for the solution of more and more of their problems in our increasingly complex modern civilization.

Farmers are rapidly becoming a minority group in a great urban industrial society. Under these conditions it is imperative that we in agriculture be represented by a single, strong voice. Building this single, strong voice is the central objective of your organization. We must constantly examine our various service activities to make sure that they support this objective of one voice for Agriculture.

Last year I discussed the work of your Association from the standpoint of the seven divisions of the organization. This year I have attempted to classify our activities as to function. Of the seven divisions of the Illinois Agriculture Association: organization, marketing, legal, secretary, treasurer, comptroller and general service, all are concerned with each of the functional operations.

This voice of Agriculture can be powerful if it is supported by sustained numerical strength. We can serve farmers best by providing the kind of organization that merits their continued support and then having the machinery to make certain that every farmer has the opportunity to become an active, loyal and conscious member.

That we have this kind of machinery in successful operation is demonstrated by the increase in I. A. A. — Farm Bureau membership to the all-time high mark of 155,791 at the close of the current fiscal year. This is 9,940 more members than we had at this same time last year or an increase of 6.82 per cent.

An analysis of the financial report of the Association reveals the fact that a high proportion of the annual expenses are chargeable to the maintenance of the organizational machinery. This cost is amply justified if we succeed in maintaining an informed, participating membership and an adequate leadership training program. The strength of the Voice of Agriculture depends upon numerical strength and capable leadership.

The early history of farm organizations in America discloses that farmers have long realized the necessity of having strong cooperative marketing, purchasing and service agencies. These cooperatives have, in fact, become essential farm tools that serve both by providing needed competition for the huge corporations and by providing entirely new services for farm people. Farm organizations have long accepted their responsibility of assisting in the formation of these cooperative associations.

On this and succeeding pages we are publishing excerpts from the speech delivered by President Shuman at the IAA annual meeting. The full speech may be obtained by writing to the IAA Record, 43 East Ohio, Chicago 11, Ill.

It remained for the early leadership of the Illinois Agricultural Association to conceive of the idea of one voice for agriculture and to develop the plan which has united many of our Illinois cooperatives with our general farm organizations to form this one voice. Once the idea was adopted, it was not too difficult to follow this successful pattern when new cooperatives were organized.

During recent years much time and thought has been given to the problem of closer coordination between the older cooperatives and our organization. The voice for agriculture will continue to split into a conflicting and ineffective babel unless a greater degree of unity is obtained. I am glad to be able to report that definite progress has been made in Illinois during the past year.

The Illinois plan of coordination is based upon the premise that the general farm organization should be the sole spokesman and representative of farm people in the fields of legislation, social action and national policy making. Our cooperatives are rendered of no less importance by confining their activities to the fields of service and business and by being directly affiliated with the County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association. On the contrary, both the Farm Bureau organization and our affiliated cooperatives have benefited by this "one voice" approach.

With the close working relationship which comes with the Illinois plan of coordination there exists a definite responsibility upon the Illinois Agricultural Association to see that there is a true unity of action and purpose. This is, in part, the function of the Illinois Agricultural Service Company which is wholly owned and controlled by the Illinois Agricultural Association. The Service Company is a corporate management operation and its success in turn depends upon the efficiency and capacity for growth of the Illinois Agricultural Association itself. In other words, we must move forward

n Disaster — Shuman

President Shuman delivers his annual address to the assembled voting delegates.

together if the voice for agriculture is to be well balanced and wisely used.

Farmers have placed a great financial trust in the Association and its affiliated companies. The Board of Directors of the Association are increasingly aware of the huge responsibility which rests on them as a result of the tremendous investment which farmers have in their own organizations. Some idea of the magnitude of this responsibility is reflected by the increase from $14,691,637.-19 total assets in 1938 to a total of $64,350,525.92 in 1947. Country Life Insurance Company alone now has investments totaling more than $43,000,000.

The Illinois Agricultural Association itself is in excellent financial condition. However, expenses have been increasing at a much more rapid rate than has income. This same situation faces many of the County Farm Bureaus. Either income must be increased or services now deemed essential must be eliminated. The American Farm Bureau Federation faced with a similar dilemma is proposing an increase in membership dues to be voted upon at the forthcoming annual meeting.

The first concern of the Illinois Agricultural Association in building One Voice for Agriculture is to train leadership and maintain a large participating membership. We have just discussed the second, but no less important, function of the Association which is to provide the means of fitting the necessary business service and marketing cooperatives into their proper places as an integral part of the Voice of Agriculture. We have built this coordinated program in Illinois on the principle of Farm Bureau membership control through the use of corporate management and voting stock to insure that our cooperative organizations have sound business and financial management and continue to work in harmony with the general farm organization.

Building good public relations is the third broad function of the Illinois Agricultural Association in fulfilling our objective of developing a single strong voice for agriculture. During recent months farmers have been convinced of the need for a better public relations program for agriculture as we have felt the sting of unfavorable public opinion resulting from increasing food costs. There are two phases of this public relations problem; first, the need for a program of better information and improved relationships within the agricultural field itself, and secondly, the need for a program which will reach the general public.

Your organization has developed a very successful information and publicity program which reaches practically every member. The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD is an attractive magazine and is read by more Illinois farmers than any other publication. News releases from the Association are generally well received by the downstate press. Other membership relations activities have been maintained at a high level. The Illinois Farm Sports Festival, with its thousands of participants, is truly the greatest farm folk and sports event in America. Membership interest and participation in annual meetings, leadership meetings and special conferences continues quite active.

The division of General Services has the task of stimulating local interest in the action programs of the Association. We have had excellent cooperation from the counties in establishing the statewide plan for uniform county committees through which our department directors are attempting to carry out local action programs in taxation, rural school problems, safety and health, better roads, conservation, animal health and legislation. The greatest hindrance to the most effective use of this plan is the lack of sufficient manpower in most counties to fully implement these activities. Proper use of these committees, coupled with active local community organization would both increase the effectiveness of our organization and insure increased membership participation.

In general, the membership relations program of the Association is fairly effective and does show considerable improvement. Our great unsolved problem is in the field of public relations with the general public. Our weakness here is a result of the great influence wielded by the powerful metropolitan press and radio. Every available opportunity has been used to secure a fair hearing for Agriculture.

The most dramatic function of your

(*Continued on page* 32)

IAA President Shuman (right) discusses farm issues over station WBBM with Announcer Harry Campbell.

★

WLS Announcer Art Page (right) presents IAA President Shuman with a gavel during IAA annual meeting. Page jokingly suggested it was the thing to keep delegates in line because it was made of orangewood, the "stuff that kept pioneer kids on their toes."

Two leaders in Illinois agriculture are honored by the Illinois Agricultural Association for long years of faithful service to agriculture. IAA President Charles B. Shuman presents awards to (left) Prof. J. C. Spitler, state leader of farm advisers, and (right) J. E. Hill, state supervisor of vocational agricultural education.

IAA HONORS 42

Farm Advisers, Vocational Ag Teachers Receive Awards in Recognition of 25 Years Of Faithful Service to Illinois Agriculture

AWARDS in recognition of long and faithful service to Illinois agriculture were presented to 42 county farm advisers and vocational agricultural teachers and two state agricultural leaders by President Charles B. Shuman at the Illinois Agricultural Association annual meeting in November.

The awards were made during the Wednesday evening general session in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Sherman. Prior to the award ceremony, the local agricultural leaders were dinner guests of the officers and directors of the Association.

The awards were in the form of gold lapel buttons set with diamonds and inscribed with the words, "25 Years Service to Illinois Agriculture."

To be eligible for this award, the local leader had to have served 25 years either as a farm adviser or vocational agricultural teacher, or have a combined service record from both fields of 25 years. The recipient also had to be in service at the time the award was made or to have retired during the period Oct. 1, 1947 to Sept. 30, 1948.

Among the major contributions of these agricultural leaders are the Future Farmers of America and 4-H club programs which are carried on under their direction. The IAA and county Farm Bureaus have always been closely allied and interested in these youth programs. Many of the directors in Farm Bureau and associated cooperatives have received their early training from the local leaders who were honored.

The two state leaders honored were Prof. J. C. Spitler, Urbana, state leader of farm advisers, U. of I. College of Agriculture, and J. E. Hill, Springfield, state supervisor of vocational agricultural education.

Farm advisers who received the awards were: Calhoun, J. H. Allison, Hardin; Carroll, M. P. Roske, Mt. Carroll; Champaign, W. B. Bunn, Champaign; Cook, C. A. Hughes, Arlington Heights; Edgar, L. E. McKinzie, Paris; Fulton, J. E. Watt, Canton; Jasper, R. E. Apple, Newton; Lawrence, H. C. Wheeler, Lawrenceville; Lee, C. E. Yale, Amboy.

Marion, F. J. Blackburn, Salem; Menard, L. W. Chalcraft, Petersburg; Moultrie, Paul M. Krows, Sullivan; Perry, J. G. McCall, Pinckneyville; Pope, Glenn C. Smith, Golconda; Rock Island, George H. Reid, Moline; Sangamon, Edwin Bay, Springfield; St. Clair, B. W. Tillman, Belleville; Stephenson, V. G. Banter, Freeport; Warren, E. H. Walworth, Monmouth; Whiteside, F. H. Shuman Morrison.

Vocational agricultural teachers receiving awards as follows: C. L. Kutil, Antioch; L. F. Lentz, Belleville; T. W. Clarida, Centralia; W. A. Newlin, Casey; W. R. Queen, Cuba; E. B. Henderson, Hutsonville; P. M. Furr, DeKalb; A. T. Martin, Delavan; S. J. Fleming, Leland; L. A. McKean, Le Roy; R. O. Robinson, Mendon; L. N. Patton, Momence.

W. G. Warnock, Mt. Carroll; L. T. Clark, Olney; M. R. Malsbury, Rantoul; G. E. Newburn, Rushville; Ben Eade, Sandwich; Walter Baysinger, Streator; John E. Shields, Sugar Grove; R. W. Terrell, Sycamore; Guy Husted, Virginia; C. W. Hatland, Walnut.

IAA President Shuman To Appear On Farm And Home Week — Jan. 31-Feb. 3

FARM machinery, soil conservation, small grain, and livestock meetings will highlight the first day's program of the 48th annual Farm and Home Week to be held Jan. 31-Feb. 3 at Urbana. Principal speaker will be Dr. George D. Stoddard, president, University of Illinois.

IAA President Charles B. Shuman will discuss "Our Program for Agriculture" at the concluding general session Thursday.

Talks on livestock feeding, farm prices and policies, and a demonstration on how to select livestock will be featured the second day. The speaker for the general session will be L. F. Livingston, manager, extension Division, E. I. DuPont DeNemours and Company.

Scheduled for the third day are discussions on farm leases, dairy marketing, and weed, crop, and orchard spraying equipment. The principal speaker will be Pauline Park Wilson, dean, School of Home Economics, University of Georgia. Grain marketing, farm management, and farm buildings will be featured also during the Thursday program.

IAA Grain Co-op Starts Buying Operations on Chicago Market

WE ARE doing business in the Chicago grain market. This was the good news the Illinois Grain Terminals Company gave to its members at its annual meeting held recently during the IAA convention in Chicago.

The establishment of a Chicago office climaxes two years of organization work for the new IAA-affiliated grain cooperative. The Chicago office was opened early in November.

Sam Hassell, Buffalo, N. Y., recently employed as manager of Illinois Grain Terminals, was introduced to many of the members of the association during the annual meeting. Hassell took charge of the company Oct. 15.

Illinois Grain Terminals Company has taken over Hassell's Buffalo office and will continue to operate it as an eastern outlet for Illinois grain. The Buffalo office will be used also by other grain cooperatives in the Midwest.

Other developments in the grain merchandising program were outlined by George H. Iftner, grain marketing director for the IAA. Two river houses at Lacon and Hennepin were completed during the year.

These elevators have a capacity of about 200,000 bushels each. They will be managed by river operating companies of Illinois Grain Terminals Company.

A third river elevator at Havana with a capacity of 100,000 bushels was completed in 1947. This is operated by the Havana River Grain Company.

Five new county grain companies were organized during the year—in Marshall-Putnam, La Salle, Edgar, Henderson, and Peoria counties.

A campaign to raise $500,000 for operating capital for the new company has been underway for several months. Much of the capital is being raised from local elevators and the river operating companies.

Additional funds for the new company may be needed if terminal elevators are built or purchased in Chicago or East St. Louis. A terminal site on the Calumet river in Chicago was purchased recently. The site contains 11.6 acres of land and 1300 feet of water frontage on the Calumet river south of 106th street.

In East St. Louis a suitable building site has been selected and terms for a long-time lease have been completed.

Iftner said that a Chicago terminal elevator would have a capacity of some three million bushels and would be equipped to handle lake boats, river barges, rail cars and trucks.

An elevator in the East St. Louis area would have a capacity of some two million bushels. It would be located on the Mississippi river.

At present there are 16 county grain companies, seven county service companies, and 11 local elevator companies organized on a Farm Bureau type cooperative basis. Seven other county grain companies are seeking ways to get started into the grain business soon.

IAA Sponsors Co-op School For Young Farm Leaders

IF YOU want to know more about the workings of a farm cooperative, ask one of the 200 or more young farmers who will attend the Co-op Training Course to be held this month at Urbana.

After they complete this four-day course they should know most of the answers. For the IAA, as the sponsor, plans to give them a complete course in co-ops — including the facts you learn only in the school of hard knocks and experience.

"We're trying to do for our young farmers what Standard Oil Company, International Harvester Company, and others, are doing for their young men," I. E. Parett said in announcing the course.

"We are sponsoring this course," Parett continued, "because we feel we are the group best able to talk about farm cooperatives in Illinois." Parett is director of general services for the IAA and is in charge of the Co-op Training Course.

The course is open to three young men from each county between the ages of 17 and 25. Participating counties are asked to select their own delegates, picking one man from a 4-H Club, one from a Rural Youth group, and one from a Future Farmer's club in their county. The young men must be unmarried.

"After most young men leave Rural Youth groups and get married, they have little chance to get formal training in cooperatives," Parett said.

"And yet they are asked to become directors in co-ops — many of them million dollar concerns — without the right kind of a background. This school should make their duties easier."

The school will be held between semesters at the University of Illinois during the same week as Farm and Home Week, and will be conducted on the campus of the College of Agriculture.

The dates have been advanced one day to Jan. 30-Feb. 2 from the original dates announced in the December issue of the RECORD. This was done to avoid the housing problem that would result from Illinois students returning Feb. 3 for second semester registration. Several minor program changes also have been made since last month's article in the RECORD.

IAA President Charles B. Shuman will give the address of welcome and will outline the aims and purposes of the course on co-ops.

IAA department heads and company managers as well as staff members of the College of Agriculture will act as instructors during the course.

The cost of conducting the school will be assumed by the IAA. The county Farm Bureaus are being asked to pay for cost of room, board, and transportation for each student attending the course. This is not expected to be more than $25 per pupil.

During the final day of the course, the students, drawing on material presented during the sessions, will set up their own farm cooperative.

They will first determine its need, then appoint an organizing committee, draw up articles of incorporation, elect a board of directors, select a manager, and sell stock.

If the course proves fruitful in the opinion of the young farmers and members of the IAA staff, the Co-op Training Course may become an annual affair.

A Big Year For DAIRY CO-OPS

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This enlarged merchandizing program was announced during the annual meeting of Prairie Farms Creameries held in Chicago recently during the Illinois Agricultural Association convention.

Local plants have been marketing ice-cream, cottage cheese, bottled milk, and other dairy products in recent years at an increasing volume, and particularly since the war.

The only product which has been sold on a statewide basis has been Prairie Farms butter. Prairie Farms ice-cream is a logical companion product to butter, in the opinion of the managers and farm leaders associated with the creameries.

Forrest C. Fairchild, manager of the state association of Prairie Farms Creameries, said that Illinois Farm Bureau members themselves constitute a large market for Prairie Farms ice-cream.

He said there are already enough deep freeze units on the farms of members to create a big market for home deliveries. Several of the member plants are scheduling ice-cream routes for the new Prairie Farms product. One truck should be able to handle up to 600 farmer customers by making occasional deliveries.

Prairie Farms ice-cream is only a start, Fairchild said. In many areas the IAA-affiliated cooperatives plan to market a complete line of Prairie Farms dairy products.

The problems involved will be many times greater than those faced when only butter was merchandized alone, Fairchild said, but the gains to Illinois farmers also will be many times greater.

Fairchild managed the plant at Bloomington for 20 years until he came with the state company last November. The 10 Prairie Farms plants are located at Bloomington, Carbondale, Carlinville, Galesburg, Henry, Moline, Mt. Carroll, Mt. Sterling, and Olney.

Full of enthusiasm for the Prairie Farms product is state manager, Forrest C. Fairchild (center) shown with Judson Grove, Carroll (left), new PFC director and Prairie Farms board president, A. Oliver Bower, Champaign, at annual meeting of Illinois Agricultural Association in Chicago.

For the future of Prairie Farms Creameries, Fairchild sees a more highly integrated statewide operation, and more day by day team work among member plants. We'll probably have a greater interchange of milk between plants — and probably a higher degree of specialization in member plants, Fairchild said.

There is still a strong demand for grade A milk, Fairchild said, and it would pay Illinois farmers to convert to grade A milk production.

Dairymen are being paid a premium averaging 50 cents for each 100 pounds of grade A milk produced. This soon pays for any additional equipment needed in most milk sheds.

A. Oliver Bower, Champaign county, president of Prairie Farms Creameries, gave a progress report on the creamery being organized at Carlyle.

He said that land has been purchased at Carlyle during the year and stock is being sold to finance the operation. Construction of the building will probably start in 1949. This plant was to have been located at Centralia.

The financial reports of the member plants showed that butterfat purchases this year totaled 12,530,797 pounds, an increase of about 27 per cent over 1947. To handle this volume Illinois farmers have invested in land, buildings, and equipment, more than $2,839,513 in the 10 member creameries.

FEWER dairy cows and a heavy demand for milk spell a favorable year ahead for Illinois dairymen.

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Prices for milk in 1949 probably will average about the same as this year, speakers said. They based their estimates on reports issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Milk production is expected to be slightly greater than in 1948, although farmers will milk fewer cows in 1949 than any year since the early '30's. Supplies of feeds will be greater and heavier feeding is expected.

Heavy consumption and an increase in the population were seen as factors strengthening demand for dairy products.

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IMPA members maintaining receiving and manufacturing plant facilities are located at Champaign, Moline, and Chicago (the Pure Milk Association with 10 plants).

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It was mentioned that during the month of September members of the Association handling Grade A milk showed a variation in prices paid to farmers for 3.5 per cent milk ranging from $4.14 to $5.46 a hundred pounds.

These differences occur regularly, the speakers said. And the variation in retail prices is not as great as that reflected in prices paid to farmers.

O. H. Ryan, La Salle county, president of Illinois Milk Producers Association, praised the directors and manager of Prairie Farms Creameries for their close cooperation with his association during the year.

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"The fine showing financially of the Illinois Milk Producers Supply Company shows clearly the mutual advantage cooperatives experience when they are able to work closely together," Ryan said.

It was reported at the IMPA meeting that a study of milk prices in Illinois markets was made by Dr. R. W. Bartlett of the University of Illinois. The three principal conclusions of this study were:

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In his report to members during the supply company's annual meeting held in conjunction with the IAA convention recently in Chicago, Judson P. Mason, manager, said this increase resulted in large part from the addition of the Prairie Farms Creameries to the membership of Illinois Milk Producers Supply Company.

The supply company this year for the first time became the purchasing agent for all cooperative dairy marketing organizations affiliated with the IAA.

Total sales and savings of this four-year-old cooperative are compared to those of previous years:

Year	Volume of Sales	Earnings
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Mason explained that these savings are made by the purchase of supplies and equipment at terms more favorable than can be obtained by individual member cooperatives.

The company has a continuous record of paying interest on preferred stock and substantial patronage refunds. Patronage refunds to member companies of $24,-181.80 have been declared and are payable Jan. 1, 1949. It handles items used to produce and process milk.

The supply cooperative purchases directly from manufacturers whenever possible or works with other groups to cut costs of equipment and supplies to its members.

Competitive prices are charged member cooperatives and savings distributed as patronage refunds. They work closely with the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Equipment Division, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and the United Cooperatives, Alliance, Ohio.

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Frank L. Simpson Thomas H. Lloyd Lester S. Davison

NEW IAA DIRECTORS

New Men Have Long Years of Service With Their County Farm Bureaus

THREE new men were elected to the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors at the 34th annual meeting held in late November at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago. The following are thumbnail sketches of the new men elected to serve for a period of two years.

Lester S. Davison

LESTER S. DAVISON, 51, of Minonk in Woodford county, was elected to represent the 17th IAA district which includes Livingston, McLean, Ford, Logan, and Woodford counties. He succeeds Edward T. Culnan, Logan county. He was born on the farm he operates and is the fourth generation of his family on the place.

Davison has two sons, John, 25, and Harry, 24, and a daughter, Betty, 19. He operates the 560-acres farm in partnership with his sons. Betty is in her second year at James Milliken University, Decatur.

Director Davison's father, Paul, lives in Minonk. He was a charter member of the Woodford County Farm Bureau. The new director was graduated from Minonk high school and attended the University of Illinois for one year but left to go home to produce food during World War I. During World War II, son John was a navy airman and son Harry was an army airman. They fly their own plane.

The Davisons are general grain and livestock farmers and raise a considerable amount of hybrid seed corn.

Director Davison was president of his county Farm Bureau from 1939 to 1945, and has been president of the county service company for the past three years. His brother Victor, was president of the county Farm Bureau from 1939 to 1945,

Mrs. Davison is the former Doris Kerrick. Davison met her while she was a student at Illinois Wesleyan University from Idaho.

He is a member of the Pioneer Farm Bureau-Farm Management Association which classifies the Davison place as a high-return low-labor-machinery-cost farm.

Davison is a member of the Minonk Baptist Church and the Minonk Lions Club. He was a member of the local school board for 10 years.

Thomas H. Lloyd

T. H. LLOYD, 56, of Girard in Macoupin county, was elected to represent the 21st IAA district which includes Sangamon, Christian, Montgomery and Macoupin counties. He succeeds Dan L. Clarke, Sangamon county.

He was born on the farm he now operates, part of which was bought by his father about 70 years ago. He was graduated from Girard high school and with the class of 1915 from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. He spent one year at the University doing graduate work then went back to the home farm in 1917.

Lloyd has three sons, all destined like their father, to be graduates of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Jerry, 28, finished in 1942; Dean, 26, will finish this month; and Bill, 24, will graduate in 1950. Jerry is married, farms with his father, and lives in a house nearby. Dean, also married, expects to join the partnership soon when the Lloyds expect to rent additional land to enlarge the 240-acre farm.

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The Lloyds engage in general livestock farming. Soybeans are their principal cash crop with small acreages of certified wheat. They feed an average 100 cattle and raise 250 to 300 hogs.

The Lloyds are a University of Illinois family. Mrs. Lloyd, the former Evelyn Gehant of Lee county, met her husband as a home economics student at Urbana where she was graduated. Director Lloyd's brother, J. H. Lloyd, served as farm adviser in Hancock county for 14 years and state director of agriculture for part of the Horner administration.

Director Lloyd is a charter member of the Macoupin County Farm Bureau and a member of the Girard Kiwanis Club and Masonic Lodge. He is now serving his third three-year term on the Farm Bureau board of directors. He is district director of his county soil conservation district and a member of the county co-op elevator board. He attends Girard Christian Church.

Frank L. Simpson

FRANK L. SIMPSON, 52, of Farmer City of DeWitt county was elected to the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors to represent the 19th IAA district which included the counties of Macon, Piatt, Shelby, Moultrie, Coles, Douglas, Champaign, and DeWitt. He succeeds Milton W. Warren of Piatt county.

Simpson was born on a farm in LeRoy in McLean county and is a charter member of the DeWitt County Farm Bureau. He is a general grain and livestock farmer.

Serving as president of his county Farm Bureau for 16 years, Simpson takes pride in the fact that he has never missed a meeting during those 16 years. He farms 760 acres, most of it owned, just outside Farmer City.

Simpson raises an average 400 to 600 hogs a year and feeds two to four carloads of cattle. His principal grain crops are corn and soybeans with plenty of clover included in his rotation scheme.

Mrs. Simpson is the former Elma Bailey of LeRoy. They have two children, Mrs. Donna Howe, 23, of Farmer City and Ellen, 13, at home.

IAA Director Simpson is a director of the DeWitt County Service Company, vice president of the Corn Belt Electric Co-op (REA) at Bloomington, a member of the school council at Farmer City, and a trustee of the Prairie Chapel Church.

Dan L. Clarke | Edward T. Culnan | Milton W. Warren

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Three Farmers Give Much Time and Effort For The Betterment of Illinois Agriculture

LONG years of selfless devotion to the cause of Farm Bureau in their counties and at the state level mark the careers of the three men who retired in November from the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

DAN L. CLARKE, 60, of New Berlin in Sangamon county, retires as IAA director from the 21st IAA district after serving the farmers of that area since November, 1945. With his retirement from the board, Clarke leaves the Illinois Grain Terminals board and the business service committee of the IAA board.

Clarke succeeded Floyd E. Morris from the 21st district when Morris was elected IAA vice president. Clarke owns and operates 350 acres midway between New Berlin and Pleasant Plains, and he operates another 100 acres owned by his sister. He is chiefly a cash grain farmer planting heavily in corn and soybeans. He also has raised an average 400 hogs each year.

During the war he was active in Red Cross, Community Fund and Savings Bonds campaigns. He has been active in the move to improve the schools of his area even though the Clarkes have no children.

A member of the Sangamon County Farm Bureau for more than a quarter of a century, Clarke served for several years as director, then two years as vice president, then four years as president before going to the IAA board.

MILTON W. WARREN, 51, of Mansfield in Piatt county, retires as IAA director from the 19th IAA district after three years of service on the state board. Warren also retires as a member of the finance committee of the IAA board. In recent months he had been unable to devote his full energies to his work because of ill health.

Warren succeeded Charles B. Shuman in November 1945 when Shuman became president of the IAA. He operates a 450-acre farm devoted to general farming. He owns a small milking herd, a purebred Aberdeen-Angus herd, and feeds out a number of cattle.

Warren carried a joint Farm Bureau membership with his father after his graduation from the University of Illinois from 1921 to 1923. Since then he has taken a deep interest in Farm Bureau activities. He served eight years as director of the Piatt County Farm Bureau and 12 years as its president. He was on the Production Credit Association Board at Champaign for six years, on the AAA committee for seven years, and for several years on the board of the Mansfield Co-op Locker board. For more than a decade he served as a member of the Mansfield high school board of directors.

EDWARD T. CULNAN, 51, of Lincoln in Logan county, retires as IAA director from the 17th IAA district after two years of service on the state board. He also leaves the marketing committee of the IAA board and the board of directors of the Illinois Cooperative Locker Service.

Culnan succeeded Charles Lauritzen of Livingston county in November 1946. He owns and operates a 200-acre cash grain farm but is turning to more feeding and grazing.

His father was a charter member of the Logan County Farm Bureau. Retiring Director Culnan took a joint membership with his father in 1927 and a lively interest in Farm Bureau in the early 30's. He has been a member of the county Farm Bureau board since 1934 and board secretary since 1945. Since 1938 he has been president of Logan Producers' Supplies. He also was a member of his county cold storage locker board for eight years, has been township school treasurer since 1937, and is treasurer of his consolidated school district. Culnan is also a director of the Producers Hybrid Seed Company of Piper City and a member of the Sangamon Valley Farm Bureau-Farm Management Service.

The eight operating farmers below were elected to the IAA board of directors during the annual meeting in Chicago. Left to right; the first five were returned to the board the last three were elected for the first time: Curtiss, Hughes, Webb, Gumm, McCord, Simpson, Davison, and Lloyd.

Frank L. Simpson Thomas H. Lloyd Lester S. Davison

NEW IAA DIRECTORS

New Men Have Long Years of Service With Their County Farm Bureaus

THREE new men were elected to the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors at the 34th annual meeting held in late November at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago. The following are thumbnail sketches of the new men elected to serve for a period of two years.

Lester S. Davison

LESTER S. DAVISON, 51, of Minonk in Woodford county, was elected to represent the 17th IAA district which includes Livingston, McLean, Ford, Logan, and Woodford counties. He succeeds Edward T. Culnan, Logan county. He was born on the farm he operates and is the fourth generation of his family on the place.

Davison has two sons, John, 25, and Harry, 24, and a daughter, Betty, 19. He operates the 560-acres farm in partnership with his sons. Betty is in her second year at James Milliken University, Decatur.

Director Davison's father, Paul, lives in Minonk. He was a charter member of the Woodford County Farm Bureau. The new director was graduated from Minonk high school and attended the University of Illinois for one year but left to go home to produce food during World War I. During World War II, son John was a navy airman and son Harry was an army airman. They fly their own plane.

The Davisons are general grain and livestock farmers and raise a considerable amount of hybrid seed corn.

Director Davison was president of his county Farm Bureau from 1939 to 1945, and has been president of the county service company for the past three years. His brother Victor, was president of the county Farm Bureau from 1939 to 1945.

Mrs. Davison is the former Doris Kerrick. Davison met her while she was a student at Illinois Wesleyan University from Idaho.

He is a member of the Pioneer Farm Bureau-Farm Management Association which classifies the Davison place as a high-return low-labor-machinery-cost farm.

Davison is a member of the Minonk Baptist Church and the Minonk Lions Club. He was a member of the local school board for 10 years.

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Manager Howard McWard of Illinois Grain Corporation presides at the annual dinner meeting of the IAA grain brokerage affiliate during IAA convention.

GRAIN DEMAND STRONG

World-Wide Need For Illinois Grain Expected To Last At Least Five Years; Exports will Not Fade Away Rapidly

STRONG DEMAND and world-wide need for the grain from Illinois farms will exist for the next five years. This world demand will be expressed in exports of 200-250 million bushels of grain for the years ahead.

This was the opinion of Roy F. Hendrickson, Washington representative of the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives and principal speaker at the annual meeting of Illinois Grain Corporation.

Hendrickson said this demand for American grain will come from the countries of western and southern Europe and the areas occupied by the U. S. army in Germany, Austria, Korea, and Japan.

"Exports will not fade away rapidly," Hendrickson said. "While the trend from now on definitely will be downward, we are far away from the low volume of the '30's when exports on wheat dropped as low as 20 million bushels in one year."

Grain farmers depend on exports to siphon off surpluses not needed in American markets. A number of reasons were listed by Hendrickson for continued strong export demands.

Europe can finance her imports of foods from funds provided as grants or loans under the Marshall plan, a source of financing she did not have in the '30's, Hendrickson said.

Grain exports will be needed in the occupied areas to help fill the vacuum caused by a world rice shortage. He said that before the war rice was a bigger item in international trade than wheat.

Grain will be needed to feed the increase in population. He emphasized that the world now has 200 million more people than it had in 1940.

Manchuria no longer dominates the world market in oilseeds. Europe is fat-hungry, and flaxseed and soybeans as well as oilseed meals are going abroad this winter to fulfill this need.

Industrial recovery and restoration of livestock production in Europe, and lack of trade between Western and Eastern Europe were other factors Hendrickson listed as important in sustaining exports of grains from the United States.

Illinois Grain Corporation is a marketing agency which operates on the terminal markets in Illinois. It is owned and controlled by Illinois grain farmers through their local cooperatives, county Farm Bureaus, and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Illinois Grain Corporation acts as a cooperative commission company, operating on the Chicago Board of Trade, the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, and the Peoria Board of Trade.

Charles Schmitt, Beason, president, announced earnings by Illinois Grain Corporation before deduction for patronage dividends and income taxes amounting to $341,575. This represented earnings amounting to nearly one and one-half cents a bushel on the volume of grain sold.

Schmitt said that during the year three companies were added to the membership, bringing the total to 125.

Howard McWard, manager, said at the annual meeting that the operations of the company, though not as large as last year in volume, have been profitable. Volume was down because of the smaller crops raised in 1947.

The volume of cash grain handled last year totaled about 20,000,000 bushels, of which 7,000,000 were handled for Iowa and Indiana grain cooperatives.

Illinois Grain Corporation has a reciprocal marketing agreement with the Farmers Grain Dealers Corporation of Iowa, the Indiana Grain Cooperative, Inc., Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association of St. Paul, Farmers Union Jobbing Association of Kansas City, Mo., and Westcentral Cooperative Company of Omaha.

The 7,000,000 bushels of grain received from these regionals during the last year have reduced the cost and increased savings on the grain handled for Illinois farmers by the Illinois Grain Corporation.

Roy F. Hendrickson (center), Washington representative of the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives and principal speaker at the Illinois Grain Corporation annual meeting, discusses the grain situation with Carl O. Johnson (left), Marshall-Putnam, and H. T. Marshall, La Salle, officers of Prairie Grain Company, affiliate of the IAA's Illinois Grain Terminals Company.

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IAA Asks For Increase In Motor Fuel Tax

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This was reported during the road improvement and property taxation conference held during the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The committee making the report discussed at the conference consists of 20 Farm Bureau leaders who have been studying the problems of rural roads and rural road financing for more than six months.

It also was reported at the roads conference that the IAA road committee has recommended the reorganization of road districts in the state.

They have suggested that one road district be set up to serve an entire county. They recommended unanimously that the state road laws be amended to permit such a county unit system.

The committee, in asking for an increase in the motor fuel tax, pointed out that the motor fuel tax in Illinois is lower than in neighboring states, and that these neighboring states are contemplating increases.

The present fuel tax in Illinois is three cents. The present distribution of the tax is one cent for bond issues for hard roads, one cent for cities, and one cent for counties.

The IAA rural roads committee recommended that if the tax were to be increased three cents a gallon that this increase be distributed as follows:

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Vandervliet said more tax money is needed for bridges. Bridges have been built for horse and buggy days, he said, and are in poor shape to withstand present heavy traffic.

He also pointed out the difficulties county Farm Bureau tax committees experience in digging out tax information.

DeKalb County Farm Bureau has found it advisable to employ a full-time tax assistant to assist the Farm Bureau in tax matters, he said.

Addressing the road improvement and property taxation conference during IAA annual meeting is Charles Mayfield, director of road improvement. Others at speaker's table are (left to right) C. J. Elliott, La Salle county, IAA board member and chairman of the conference; Bert Vandervliet, director of property taxation; and E. E. Elsbury, Lake county.

V. C. Vaniman Dies Suddenly In Nebraska

VERNON C. VANIMAN, 65, midwest regional director of organization for the American Farm Bureau Federation for the past 13 years, died suddenly Nov. 30. He was stricken with a heart attack in Lincoln, Neb., where he was attending the annual meeting of the Nebraska Farm Bureau.

"Van" as he was known to thousands of Farm Bureau friends throughout the Midwest was employed by the Illinois Agricultural Association for 11 years before leaving in 1935 to join the staff of the AFBF.

On learning of his death, IAA President Shuman said: "Van's life was devoted to improving the opportunities and welfare of farm people throughout America. His was a life of service and of devotion to Christian ideals. His vitality, enthusiasm and wonderful personality contributed materially to the success of various programs of the IAA and AFBF. He rightfully earned a place in the hearts of farm people everywhere."

He helped organize 17 county Farm Bureaus in Illinois. He helped organize the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association and later the IAA insurance companies now known as Country Mutual Fire Company, Country Mutual Casualty Company, and Country Life Insurance Company. He served as IAA director of insurance until 1934 when he became director of organization.

During the early days of Farm Bureau when organization work was no easy task, Van brought in results that amazed his colleagues. His boundless energy and enthusiasm and his perpetual smile always worked wonders on the people he dealt with.

Mr. Vaniman's youth was spent on a farm near Virden in Macoupin county where he farmed after his graduation from the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois. Before going to the IAA he was assistant state leader of farm advisers with the U. of I.

He is survived by his widow, the former Norma Showalter; a son, Jack, a student at the University of Illinois; and a daughter, Mrs. Fred Bauer, Chicago.

Among those attending from the American Farm Bureau Federation were Allan Kline, president, and Wilfred Shaw, Secretary.

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Among those attending from the American Farm Bureau Federation were Allan Kline, president, and Wilfred Shaw, Secretary.

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During the year $3,500,000 worth of class "D" 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock was allocated for purchase to class "A" member companies. At the close of the fiscal year, more than 90 per cent had been taken up. In order to purchase this stock, member companies raised funds through the sale of a like amount to individual Farm Bureau members. Approximately $1,000,000 of additional stock was sold by member companies to satisfy their own increasing financial requirements.

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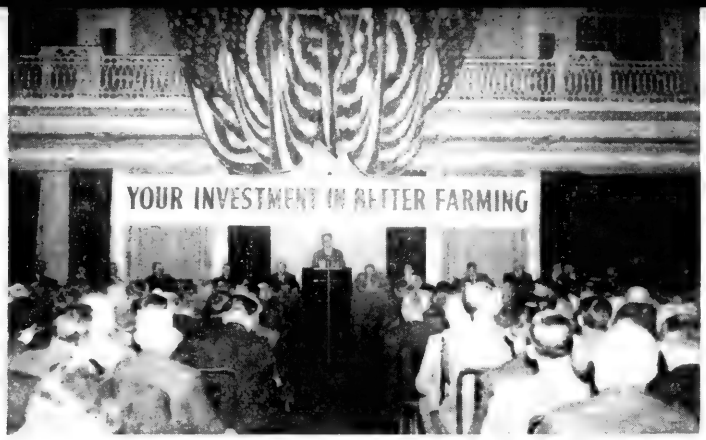

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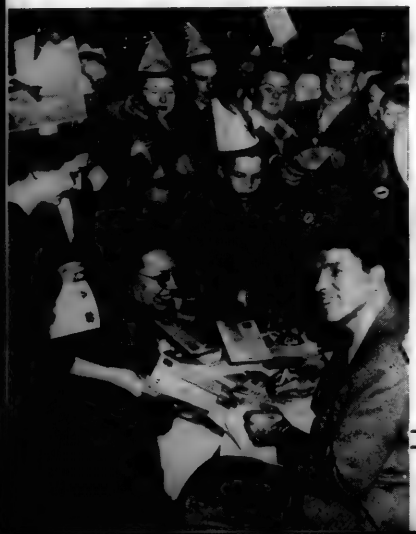

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ILLINOIS farmers offered a repeat performance at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago last month by placing first among all states entered. Illinois won 52 championships and 106 first places. Indiana was second with 43 championships and 68 firsts.

Among the Illinois winners in grain classifications were: R. Howe, Farmer City; Clarence Walter, Grand Ridge; Kenneth Furr, Genoa; H. L. Stiegelmeier, Normal; J. R. Dunseth, Modesto; Leo Bollar, Ridgefarm; Jerry Shively, Cerro Gordo; Mrs. F. H. Flint, Bellflower; E. W. Doubet, Hanna City; Hunnerkoch Seed Co., Metropolis.

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Pratt had the champion barrow and Alber had the champion Shorthorn steer of the junior livestock feeding contest.

In the 4-H Club contests held at the same time as the International, Martha Klempfer, 20, of Speer was awarded a $200 scholarship by the International Harvester Company for preserving 2,000 pounds of frozen foods. She specialized in frozen foods during the last five of her 10-year 4-H Club career.

H. L. Stiegelmeier was crowned reserve champion in the soybean contest with his Hawkeye variety. Stiegelmeier was also named champion in the open hybrid shelled corn class. In 1946 and 1947 he was champion in the soybean section of the International Hay and Grain Show. He has won more than 700 trophies and ribbons with his agricultural products. E. W. Doubet's corn won the reserve grand championship.

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Morris Pratt, 20, (left), Cropsey, Ill., is shown with his barrow which won junior feeding contest at International Live Stock Exposition. Above is Martha Piepfer, 20, of Speer, Ill., winner of a $200 4-H scholarship for her skill in preserving 2,000 pounds of frozen food.

Reisner Leaves IAA Staff To Go Into Farming

LEWIS REISNER, field editor for the IAA RECORD for the past two years, resigned effective Jan. 14 to farm near Warren in Jo Daviess county.

During the two years, Reisner traveled throughout the state for the IAA securing feature articles and photographs for the RECORD, and assisted in the general work of the publicity department.

He will operate a 200-acre dairy and grain farm which he owns in a partnership with his father.

Reisner farmed before the war, and during the war was an officer in the navy. He joined the IAA staff in July of 1945. He is married and has a son, David, 2.

Ask Farmers To Produce More

SENSING continued prosperity in 1949 the U. S. Department of Agriculture is asking farmers to produce extra poultry, pigs, milk, vegetables, sheep and lambs next year.

The USDA already had asked for a 17 per cent boost in the 1949 spring pig crop.

Goals call for a 10 per cent increase in young chickens and turkeys but that laying hens be cut 20,000,000 from 1948's 425,000,000. Milk — an increase in production by three per cent.

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Morris Pratt, 20, (left), Cropsey, Ill., is shown with his barrow which won junior feeding contest at International Live Stock Exposition. Above is Martha Piepfer, 20, of Speer, Ill., winner of a $200 4-H scholarship for her skill in preserving 2,000 pounds of frozen food.

Reisner Leaves IAA Staff To Go Into Farming

LEWIS REISNER, field editor for the IAA RECORD for the past two years, resigned effective Jan. 14 to farm near Warren in Jo Daviess county.

During the two years, Reisner traveled throughout the state for the IAA securing feature articles and photographs for the RECORD, and assisted in the general work of the publicity department.

He will operate a 200-acre dairy and grain farm which he owns in a partnership with his father.

Reisner farmed before the war, and during the war was an officer in the navy. He joined the IAA staff in July of 1945. He is married and has a son, David, 2.

Ask Farmers To Produce More

SENSING continued prosperity in 1949 the U. S. Department of Agriculture is asking farmers to produce extra poultry, pigs, milk, vegetables, sheep and lambs next year.

The USDA already had asked for a 17 per cent boost in the 1949 spring pig crop.

Goals call for a 10 per cent increase in young chickens and turkeys but that laying hens be cut 20,000,000 from 1948's 425,000,000. Milk — an increase in production by three per cent.

CONTINUE QUEST FOR BETTER SCHOOLS

Where Should the Greater Emphasis Be Placed—On the School Buildings and Equipment? Or on the High Quality Of a Teaching Staff? School Experts Try To Find Answer.

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The Illinois Agricultural Association has repeatedly taken a position of leadership in attempting to secure revision by amendment, of certain sections of the state constitution. The difficulty of this approach is that the amending clause in the constitution requires a favorable majority of all those voting in the general election for the adoption of an amendment. Amendments are invariably defeated by those who ignore the special proposition.

We have supported the party circle method as a means of securing a change in the amending procedure. Other groups have urged that a constitutional convention be called with the purpose of completely revising the constitution. Your organization has not supported these suggestions because we have been convinced that complete revision was unnecessary and because of the very real difficulty of securing sufficient agreement of all groups on the resulting product of the convention to secure adoption by the voters.

We are now faced with making a choice as to whether we should continue our attempts to secure amendment of the constitution or whether we should support the efforts to call a constitutional convention. The possibility of securing satisfactory revision as a result of a constitutional convention is not too promising. However, the need for revision is so evident that we should carefully consider this method.

School reorganization activity has swept over the state of Illinois at a remarkably rapid pace. The Illinois Agricultural Association was largely instrumental in securing the enabling legislation which gave the opportunity for much of the progress attained. However, we have been increasingly concerned with the reckless haste that has characterized the movement for reorganization in some communities. A number of mistakes have undoubtedly been made. However, I am confident that the awakened interest of the voters will assure early correction of these errors. During this period of intense activity a number of deficiencies, duplications and conflicts have been discovered in our cumbersome school laws. Early action to bring about needed revision and clarification of these laws is essential.

With the constantly increasing importance of motor transportation to modern agriculture it is imperative that the problems of maintaining an adequate highway system be carefully considered. In-

flationary price levels have resulted in road maintenance costs which are far in excess of existing revenues. The last annual meeting of the Association authorized the appointment of a Road Study committee which has submitted a tentative report that should receive the careful consideration of every farmer in Illinois. No single panacea can be evolved which will solve our road problems. In fact, the development of a satisfactory farm-to-highway road system presents many problems that differ from those questions that must be faced in connection with our primary road network. Reorganization of road districts to obtain more efficient use of manpower, machinery and funds is certainly needed. Traffic controls to protect our highways from needless destruction must be enforced. Revenue for road building and maintenance must be increased.

Careful studies should be made and gasoline taxes increased if necessary to be sure that property owners do not unduly subsidize highway users. A continuing rural road research project should be established to develop improved methods and materials. In short, a permanent, long-time plan for an adequate rural road system must be adopted at an early date. City consumers as well as farmers pay a heavy penalty as a result of rapidly deteriorating rural roads in Illinois.

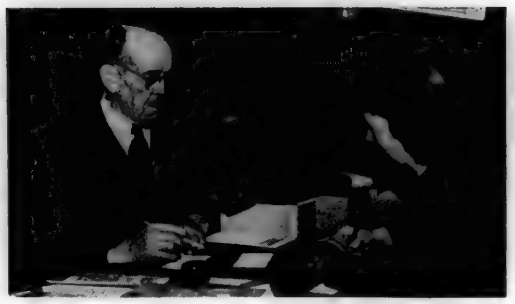
Economy in Government

With the increased drain upon the state treasury for welfare, education and all other state activity there is little possibility that the state of Illinois will continue to pile up a surplus. Farmers will continue to insist that every possible economy be made in the operation of government. There are thousands of employees on the government payrolls who would be of greater service if they were available for private employment.

College of Agriculture's Needs

Farmers are proud of the excellent state-owned colleges and universities in Illinois. We know the great service that has been rendered to all phases of agriculture by the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station at the University of Illinois. Each biennium the Board of Trustees goes before the Legislature for the operating and building needs for the entire University. The Illinois Agricultural Association has recognized the growing needs of a great university and has supported these requests. We have seen the huge new building programs include athletic, engineering, student housing, chemistry, art and airport facilities.

However, there has been no major agricultural structure erected in the last 24 years. During this period of time the research and educational needs of agriculture have expanded very rapidly. If Illinois is to continue to have an adequate Agricultural College and Experiment Station, we must have increased appropriations earmarked for both operating and building needs of the College of Agriculture. The major needs are for the Veterinary College, Home Economics, Agricultural Laboratory and Agricultural Engineering Buildings. Farmers will not permit this essential institution to continue to suffer from neglect.



The first president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Herman W. Danforth, Iroquois county, registers for the 34th annual IAA convention. The girl taking the data is Grace Powell of the IAA office. Danforth was president in 1916.

Looking over the 1948 annual report of the IAA and Associated Companies issued during IAA convention are (left to right), Leo Swinford, Edgar county; Dr. A. E. Dickerson, veterinarian, Sangamon; Edwin Gumm, Knox, IAA director; and Albert E. Debatin, Clinton.

Today, as never before in the history of our country, the activities and policies of the Federal government influence to a marked degree the every-day life and business of all Americans. We live today in an artificial economy created by government as it struggles under the impact of the most destructive war in history, with its aftermath. The size of the national debt is almost beyond comprehension.

Demands for more and more government services and assistance have resulted in adding millions of persons to the federal payrolls and their numbers continue to increase. All of these factors contribute to the inflation that is rampant in America today. If there was ever a time for clear thinking and united action, that time is now. The American Farm Bureau Federation is one of the few national groups which has thus far developed a broad plan that charts a common-sense course of action.

During 1948, we have experienced still further inflation. Farm operating costs mounted rapidly as the general price level reached new all-time high peaks. Some of the contributing factors to this condition were continued high consumer purchasing power, heavy government spending, new rounds of industrial wage increases, huge exports to foreign countries to relieve suffering and an artificially pegged government bond market. A few feeble attempts were made to apply the brakes, but they were not sufficiently drastic to have much effect. Early in the year there was a slight adjustment in the bond market and more recently consumer credit restrictions were applied.

Your organization has long insisted that the most effective remedy for inflation is full and adequate production by all segments of the economy — labor, industry and agriculture. Farmers have responded to the incentive of high prices and, with the assistance of a favorable season, are flooding the markets with one of the largest crops in history. The result has been that many farm product prices have come crashing down, some of them to below parity levels.

If labor and industry would attempt to match this abundant production we could check inflation and adjust to new price levels without serious injury to any group. I regret to report that thus far there is no indication that either industry

(*Continued on page 42*)

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The Illinois Agricultural Association has repeatedly taken a position of leadership in attempting to secure revision by amendment, of certain sections of the state constitution. The difficulty of this approach is that the amending clause in the constitution requires a favorable majority of all those voting in the general election for the adoption of an amendment. Amendments are invariably defeated by those who ignore the special proposition.

We have supported the party circle method as a means of securing a change in the amending procedure. Other groups have urged that a constitutional convention be called with the purpose of completely revising the constitution. Your organization has not supported these suggestions because we have been convinced that complete revision was unnecessary and because of the very real difficulty of securing sufficient agreement of all groups on the resulting product of the convention to secure adoption by the voters.

We are now faced with making a choice as to whether we should continue our attempts to secure amendment of the constitution or whether we should support the efforts to call a constitutional convention. The possibility of securing satisfactory revision as a result of a constitutional convention is not too promising. However, the need for revision is so evident that we should carefully consider this method.

School reorganization activity has swept over the state of Illinois at a remarkably rapid pace. The Illinois Agricultural Association was largely instrumental in securing the enabling legislation which gave the opportunity for much of the progress attained. However, we have been increasingly concerned with the reckless haste that has characterized the movement for reorganization in some communities. A number of mistakes have undoubtedly been made. However, I am confident that the awakened interest of the voters will assure early correction of these errors. During this period of intense activity a number of deficiencies, duplications and conflicts have been discovered in our cumbersome school laws. Early action to bring about needed revision and clarification of these laws is essential.

With the constantly increasing importance of motor transportation to modern agriculture it is imperative that the problems of maintaining an adequate highway system be carefully considered. In-

flationary price levels have resulted in road maintenance costs which are far in excess of existing revenues. The last annual meeting of the Association authorized the appointment of a Road Study committee which has submitted a tentative report that should receive the careful consideration of every farmer in Illinois. No single panacea can be evolved which will solve our road problems. In fact, the development of a satisfactory farm-to-highway road system presents many problems that differ from those questions that must be faced in connection with our primary road network. Reorganization of road districts to obtain more efficient use of manpower, machinery and funds is certainly needed. Traffic controls to protect our highways from needless destruction must be enforced. Revenue for road building and maintenance must be increased.

Careful studies should be made and gasoline taxes increased if necessary to be sure that property owners do not unduly subsidize highway users. A continuing rural road research project should be established to develop improved methods and materials. In short, a permanent, long-time plan for an adequate rural road system must be adopted at an early date. City consumers as well as farmers pay a heavy penalty as a result of rapidly deteriorating rural roads in Illinois.

Economy in Government

With the increased drain upon the state treasury for welfare, education and all other state activity there is little possibility that the state of Illinois will continue to pile up a surplus. Farmers will continue to insist that every possible economy be made in the operation of government. There are thousands of employees on the government payrolls who would be of greater service if they were available for private employment.

College of Agriculture's Needs

Farmers are proud of the excellent state-owned colleges and universities in Illinois. We know the great service that has been rendered to all phases of agriculture by the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station at the University of Illinois. Each biennium the Board of Trustees goes before the Legislature for the operating and building needs for the entire University. The Illinois Agricultural Association has recognized the growing needs of a great university and has supported these requests. We have seen the huge new building programs include athletic, engineering, student housing, chemistry, art and airport facilities.

However, there has been no major agricultural structure erected in the last 24 years. During this period of time the research and educational needs of agriculture have expanded very rapidly. If Illinois is to continue to have an adequate Agricultural College and Experiment Station, we must have increased appropriations earmarked for both operating and building needs of the College of Agriculture. The major needs are for the Veterinary College, Home Economics, Agricultural Laboratory and Agricultural Engineering Buildings. Farmers will not permit this essential institution to continue to suffer from neglect.

The first president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Herman W. Danforth, Iroquois county, registers for the 34th annual IAA convention. The girl taking the data is Grace Powell of the IAA office. Danforth was president in 1916.

Looking over the 1948 annual report of the IAA and Associated Companies issued during IAA convention are (left to right), Leo Swinford, Edgar county; Dr. A. E. Dickerson, veterinarian, Sangamon; Edwin Gumm, Knox, IAA director; and Albert E. Debatin, Clinton.

Today, as never before in the history of our country, the activities and policies of the Federal government influence to a marked degree the every-day life and business of all Americans. We live today in an artificial economy created by government as it struggles under the impact of the most destructive war in history with its aftermath. The size of the national debt is almost beyond comprehension.

Demands for more and more government services and assistance have resulted in adding millions of persons to the federal payrolls and their numbers continue to increase. All of these factors contribute to the inflation that is rampant in America today. If there was ever a time for clear thinking and united action, that time is now. The American Farm Bureau Federation is one of the few national groups which has thus far developed a broad plan that charts a common-sense course of action.

During 1948, we have experienced still further inflation. Farm operating costs mounted rapidly as the general price level reached new all-time high peaks. Some of the contributing factors to this condition were continued high consumer purchasing power, heavy government spending, new rounds of industrial wage increases, huge exports to foreign countries to relieve suffering and an artificially pegged government bond market. A few feeble attempts were made to apply the brakes, but they were not sufficiently drastic to have much effect. Early in the year there was a slight adjustment in the bond market and more recently consumer credit restrictions were applied.

Your organization has long insisted that the most effective remedy for inflation is full and adequate production by all segments of the economy — labor, industry and agriculture. Farmers have responded to the incentive of high prices and, with the assistance of a favorable season, are flooding the markets with one of the largest crops in history. The result has been that many farm product prices have come crashing down, some of them to below parity levels.

If labor and industry would attempt to match this abundant production we could check inflation and adjust to new price levels without serious injury to any group. I regret to report that thus far there is no indication that either industry

(*Continued on page 42*)

Locker Co-ops Plan Complete Slaughter, Selling Operations

A NEW MARKET for meat and meat products is in the making for Illinois farmers through their cooperative frozen-food locker plants.

This was indicated during the annual meeting of the Illinois Cooperative Locker Association held recently in conjunction with the convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The Illinois Cooperative Locker Association is an affiliated organization of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Member companies operate 104 locker and 25 slaughter plants in Illinois for more than 50,000 patrons.

Several county companies are making plans to wholesale meat and meat products processed at their plants to town patrons, hotels, stores and restaurants. This step would cut out the shipping costs to and from Chicago.

The Williamson County Cooperative Service is one of the most advanced of the county locker companies in providing a complete marketing and processing service.

At the locker and slaughtering plant at Marion they are rendering lard, and curing and smoking meats. They also are installing a sausage department where smoked sausage, pork sausage, wieners, bologna, and meat loaf products will be made.

A salesman is being employed who will sell direct to retail outlets, stores, and restaurants. This new venture into sausage making will operate somewhat as a test case, and if successful, may be duplicated in part by other county companies. Several farm groups

Dana Cryder, left, president, presides at locker meeting. At right is J. E. Mau, Lee county, a board member.

are helping in a limited manner to finance the experiment.

Other member companies are moving more and more into the marketing field. The McLean County Cold Storage Company recently purchased the Heller and Son's beef packing plant at Bloomington. They may add a hog slaughter line, with curing, sausage making, and other facilities, later.

Another trend in the frozen food locker industry has been the rapid increase in the number of home freezer units. J. L. Pidcock, manager of the Illinois Cooperative Locker Association, said that while processing of meats and poultry for home freezer units is not yet an important source of income it may in the future become more important than locker rentals.

He feels that locker plants will benefit from the increased use of home units if they provide a good processing service. An experiment carried on by a cooperative locker plant in New York state showed an increase of 50 per cent in processing income due to

(*Continued on page* 48)

William Temple, La Salle county, president of Illinois Wool Marketing Association, presents annual report of the organization during annual meeting. Left to right are Arlette Englund, office secretary; Dale Rouse, manager; Temple; and board member J. King Eaton, Madison county.

Co-op Will Buy Wool Clip Direct In Spring of '49

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William Temple of Serena, president, said the new program would be of benefit particularly to farmers who have only a small number of sheep. Most Illinois farm flocks are small.

At present the Association is handling wool on a consignment basis with final payment sent to wool growers after their wool has been sold.

This year the association bought its own warehouse at Paris in Edgar county where it receives, grades, and prepares for sale all wool assembled in county wool pools.

Temple said that because of the new building, the wool marketing cooperative was able to keep its wool grading on a day-to-day basis. Advance payments were mailed in most cases to growers within 24 hours after the wool had been received from the country.

It was also possible to correct errors promptly and to explain to growers problems arising regarding the grading of their wool.

Temple said the Wool Growers marketed 248,124 pounds of wool cooperatively in 1948. This was an increase of 38,000 pounds over the preceding year.

The association this year made advance payments beginning at 40 cents a pound. Wool growers will soon receive final settlement on their 1948 wool clip which will bring their final payment substantially above this 40 cent advance.

Dale Rouse, manager, said that Illinois Wool Marketing Association has been a strong factor in supporting the price level of wool throughout the state.

This was particularly true early in 1948, he said, when the price offered for choice wool was 35 cents a pound in many areas. On April 6 the Association announced its schedule of advance payments beginning at 40 cents a pound.

The price level was immediately advanced to 42 cents in most counties and to 43 cents and 44 cents in others. This meant a 7 cent increase, or more, in the price level throughout much of the state.

HOME BUREAU CONFERENCE

THREE hundred Home Bureau women attended the women's conference held in conjunction with the 34th annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Chicago. Miss Myra Robinson, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, presided at both sessions. Kelso Sharp, Elwood, opened each session with a group of songs.

In her talk before the morning session, Miss Celeste Carlyle, style consultant of Chicago, urged the women to buy fewer and better clothes. She advised them to purchase one really good outfit each season, then wear it. It is poor management, she said, to buy good, fashionable clothes and then take such good care of them that they are out of style before they are worn. A well-chosen costume should be wearable for four or five years.

A becoming color should be selected, one that will fit with the other clothes in the wardrobe. Then everything should be chosen to harmonize with this color. Gray is a good color this year and a coat, hat and dress of this color might be selected. Variation and contrast can be achieved through the use of accessories, she said.

Miss Carlyle suggested that homemakers should make special efforts to be attractively dressed when they are at home with their families. "After all," she said, "the family is the group that the homemaker holds most dear and it is too bad if she must wear her old, unattractive dresses before them."

Most women need very little make-up if their skins are healthy and radiant. Miss Carlyle did not advocate plucking the eyebrows. Only the patch over the nose should be plucked. She brought out the fact that the eyes need heavy brows or they wouldn't grow that way. The brows may be nicely shaped by brushing and a girl should start shaping them when she is young.

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At the afternoon session, Mrs. John Jennings, Joliet, spoke on "Flower Arrangements and Table Decorations". She demonstrated to the homemakers ways in which they could use the materials available in their yards and along the roadside to make attractive arrangements that could be used on their dining tables or for living room decoration.

Mrs. Jennings gave a few general rules. The heighth of an arrangement should always be at least one and one half times the heighth of the vase or one and one half times the width if a flat container is being used. Every arrangement should have balance.

Mrs. Jennings advocated the use of a needlepoint holder to keep material in place. She anchored the holder firmly to the container with modeling clay. This can be done only when both the holder and the container are absolutely dry. After the arrangement is made the holder should be concealed with leaves or other harmonizing material.

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Organize New Co-op To Unify Illinois Livestock Marketing

ILLINOIS Livestock Marketing Association made the most rapid growth this year of any of the IAA-affiliated cooperatives.

Sales of livestock through the association were doubled. It handled 478,283 head of livestock, mostly hogs, valued at $29,074,515 through its sales office in Decatur.

This rapid progress was reported by Mont Fox, Vermilion county, president, and H. W. Trautmann, manager, during the annual meeting of the marketing association held recently in Chicago.

Fox pointed out that the increase in sales was made possible by adding new outlets and expanding old ones. Seven new member companies were organized this year.

In a discussion of the hog market in 1948, Trautmann said that this year was one of erratic markets caused by high prices.

"Throughout the year the hog market was very sensitive to supply. Packers continued to operate on a current cut out basis," Trautmann said.

"Any slowing of consumer demand was immediately reflected in prices paid to farmers. The wave of consumer strikes against high prices which occurred in the summer had the effect of checking a price rise which might have exceeded previous high marks."

He said that during February and March with corn at $2 a bushel, and up, many heavy hogs and packing grades sold well below the government support level.

The tie-up in the major packing plants during April and May prolonged a distressed market, but as soon as the strike was settled prices rose rapidly, Trautmann said. An all-time high of $31.45 was registered on the Chicago hog market on Aug. 16.

The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association is rapidly becoming one of the largest cooperative order buying companies for hogs in the country.

In the last few years it has established a number of buying points in the heavy hog producing areas in Illinois. The points are organized on a county-wide basis.

Hogs are bought and paid for in cash by the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association at these county concentration points. Orders for hogs are taken for all the points by the state sales office in Decatur.

Throughout the areas where the county points have operated, prices on hogs have increased by 25 to 50 cents a hundred from the savings resulting from this kind of cooperative and large-scale handling.

Farmers say they like the service because they can learn the current hog quotations by calling their local yards, and what they will be paid, before their hogs leave the farm.

New buying points were organized this year at Bluffs in Scott county, Rushville in Schuyler, Cambridge in Henry, Erie in Whiteside, Princeton in Bureau, Elizabeth in Jo Daviess, and Camp Point in Adams county.

Other buying points are located at Bloomington, Champaign, Decatur, Aledo, Danville, Shelbyville, Paris, Stronghurst, Elvaston, and Freeport. Shelbyville maintains a branch at Effingham, and Freeport a branch at Lena.

Two other county groups, Ogle and Boone-Winnebago, were organized after the close of the association's fiscal year on Sept. 30.

In keeping with the general policy of all the subsidiaries of the IAA, Illinois Livestock Marketing Association surrendered its letter of exemption from income tax at the beginning of its fiscal year.

Federal taxes paid by the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association for the current fiscal period amounted to $2,244.08.

Members of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association not only buy direct but also ship to producer agencies on the terminal markets.

This year they shipped 6,947 cattle, 3,188 calves, 9,129 hogs, and 8,694 sheep to the Producer agencies.

A number of animals were sold at home by local managers to locker plants or to producers for further feeding or breeding: 2,229 cattle, 815 calves, 12,392 hogs, 966 sheep. A total of 522,643 head of animals were handled by the combined units.

A NEW livestock marketing cooperative is being organized in Illinois under the proposed name of the Illinois Livestock Producers Association. Its purpose is to develop a unified marketing system among the six existing livestock marketing cooperatives in Illinois.

The organization of the Illinois Livestock Producers Association has been recommended by a committee appointed by President Charles B. Shuman of the Illinois Agricultural Association to work out a plan to coordinate the activities of the various cooperative marketing associations in Illinois.

Their recommendations have been approved by the boards of directors of four of the five Producer agencies operating in Illinois, as well as the board of directors of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

In announcing this new coordination program, President Shuman emphasized that each of the agencies will retain its own identity and will continue its present operations, but all will be guided and advised by the new statewide company.

The first step in the creation of the new company is now being carried out in the selection of a board of directors by the various groups concerned.

The first board will consist of 15 members. A director will be selected from the board of directors of each of the Producer livestock marketing cooperatives at Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Bushnell, and Springfield. One director will be selected also from the board of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, and one from the board of the Illinois Agricultural Association. In addition, one director will be elected from each of eight districts representing all counties in Illinois.

Several of the Producer agencies already have picked a member to represent their group on the governing body of the new cooperative. A board member from each of the eight districts will be picked by the counties after the program has been explained fully. Each county will have equal vote.

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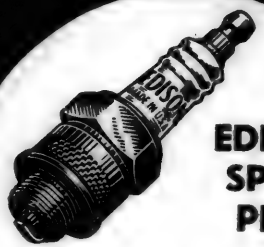
OIL FILTERS

A dirty oil filter can cause much trouble in winter. It may freeze up and block off the flow of oil. Replace with Blue Seal Oil Filter Cartridges.



EDISON SPARK PLUGS

A good, hot spark on a cold morning means a quick start. Replace faulty plugs with Edisons. They are the ones with the spun-on gaskets and the aluminum oxide insulators.

HOW'S YOUR COLD WEATHER PERFORMANCE?

Are you getting maximum performance from your farm truck, car or tractor these days?

Trouble-free performance is a matter of attention to several details which can cause serious trouble. Among these is anti-freeze. Be sure to keep enough anti-freeze in the radiator for low temperature protection.

Check frequently and be safe!

Batteries, spark plugs and tires should also be checked frequently.

BLUE SEAL SERVICE — ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

BLUE SEAL DUAL TRACTION TIRES

For best performance in mud and snow, we recommend the Blue Seal Dual Traction tires. They're tough!

BLUE SEAL LAX-O-GAS

Six ounces of LAX-O-GAS added to ten gallons of fuel will improve the performance of your motor. It aids top cylinder lubrication and makes for easy starting.

BLUE SEAL BATTERIES

For quick winter starting you need a good, strong charge. Here is the battery that has that power. It is made of the best materials and will give excellent service.

These feeds are distributed by

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

affiliated with

RURAL YOUTH

Merle Miller Wins IAA Talk Fest But Is Disqualified for National Meet; Canadian Youth Visit Convention

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON
Director, Youth Peoples Activities

ILLINOIS Rural Youth activities got off to a good start Monday night, Nov. 15, with a large Rural Youth party. Since there was a possibility of less than 100 young people being present on the eve of Rural Youth Day, plans were made to hold the party in one of the smaller rooms at the Hotel Sherman, but when around 200 Rural Youthers appeared a shift was made to a larger room. We appreciate the help of E. H. "Duke" Regnier.

The Talk Fest on Tuesday, Rural Youth Day, held in the grand ballroom of the Sherman Hotel, was attended by approximately 1,200 people. The usual 18 talkers were present and the talks were on a high level of excellence. High point speaker was Merle Miller, 16, of Clinton, DeWitt county.

His talk, "Should Illinois Continue the Fly-Free Program in 1949?" was delivered in real top-notch style and packed with good content. Due to a new regulation of the AFBF as to age limits, 18-28, for participation in the National Talk Meet, Merle will be too young to take part at Atlantic City, N. J. His high rating among 17 other farm youths, all older than he, points to his outstanding ability at such an early age.

Mary Alice Roser, who placed second, will be the only representative from Illinois in the National Talk Meet at Atlantic City. Her topic was "Getting Along with the Family." Her rating was just two points below Merle's. The other top-notch speakers were: Norma Allen, Marion; Udell Wehling, Alhambra; and Fremond Settles, Macomb. Those receiving honorable mention were: William McDonald, Winnebago; and Virginia Johnson, Plainville.

One member of the new state committee who is also a member of the national committee, Doreen Marti, Greenville, and Ruth Huser, Morton, who is retiring from both the state and national youth committees, will represent Illinois Rural Youth at the Atlantic City youth conference. The four other new members of the state committee are Janet Jacobsen, Sheffield; George Johnson, North Henderson; Ray Eichelberger, Rantoul; and Bob Sievers, Milan.

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RURAL YOUTH

Merle Miller Wins IAA Talk Fest But Is Disqualified for National Meet; Canadian Youth Visit Convention

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON
Director, Youth Peoples Activities

ILLINOIS Rural Youth activities got off to a good start Monday night, Nov. 15, with a large Rural Youth party. Since there was a possibility of less than 100 young people being present on the eve of Rural Youth Day, plans were made to hold the party in one of the smaller rooms at the Hotel Sherman, but when around 200 Rural Youthers appeared a shift was made to a larger room. We appreciate the help of E. H. "Duke" Regnier.

The Talk Fest on Tuesday, Rural Youth Day, held in the grand ballroom of the Sherman Hotel, was attended by approximately 1,200 people. The usual 18 talkers were present and the talks were on a high level of excellence. High point speaker was Merle Miller, 16, of Clinton, DeWitt county.

His talk, "Should Illinois Continue the Fly-Free Program in 1949?" was delivered in real top-notch style and packed with good content. Due to a new regulation of the AFBF as to age limits, 18-28, for participation in the National Talk Meet, Merle will be too young to take part at Atlantic City, N. J. His high rating among 17 other farm youths, all older than he, points to his outstanding ability at such an early age.

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Sees A Bumper Apple and Peach Crop In 1949

A BUMPER crop of apples and peaches for Illinois in 1949 was predicted by R. S. McBride, manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, during the recent IAA annual meeting.

Apple and peach trees are in a healthy condition and have been showing numerous buds. Only a severe winter kill would reduce next year's crop prospects, McBride said.

Fruit growers have made more money this year than last, McBride said, although they have not benefited as much from general prosperity as have other farmers.

The Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange is a marketing cooperative organized to sell fruits and vegetables for members, most of whom are concentrated in southern Illinois.

Sales for the Exchange are handled from the Carbondale office. Apples, peaches, strawberries, and tomatoes are the principal crops marketed.

More and more stress is being placed by the Exchange on quality. This year it introduced a new label, Prairie Chief, which is used only on top quality U. S.-No. 1 fruit. McBride said it was well received throughout the trade. Their more widely known Illini label is used only on U. S. - Fancy.

The Exchange also continued its program of federal inspection on all fruits shipped by rail. All cars of peaches were pre-cooled to insure better delivery.

The cold storage building at Carbondale built and owned by the Exchange was used during the 1947-48 season for the first time.

The 59,000 bushels of apples put into this storage space came out in excellent condition, McBride said. About three-fourths of the space already had been rented in early fall by fruit growers for the coming fall and winter season.

The growing season this year was earlier than in 1947, McBride said, and growing conditions generally were better. Crops, he said, were lighter throughout the state but harvesting came at a better time in relation to markets.

The total volume handled by the Exchange as compared to 1947 gives a fair picture of the yields of the crops for the state as a whole during 1948 and 1947. Following are the 1948 volumes with the 1947 volumes in parentheses:

Apples 389,277 bushels (192,354), peaches 134,529 (225,735), strawberries 14,766 crates (23,141), tomatoes 21,736 (5,806), and miscellaneous 1,500 (913).

IAA membership department personnel are given helpful suggestions for the last time by L. A. Evans, on his retirement Dec. 1. Making mental notes of the procedures to be followed are, left to right: Ella Koch, Hilda Hanson, Blanche Hews, Sophia Bauman, Theresa Henz, Mary Lynch, who succeeds Evans as department supervisor, and Margaret Welsh.

Evans Retires After 28 Years On IAA Staff

L. A. EVANS, for 28 years an employee of the Illinois Agricultural Association, retired under the Illinois Agricultural Association retirement plan Dec. 1. Evans, supervisor of the membership records department, was the Association's oldest employee in point of service and worked continuously in the same department.

After four months on a temporary basis in the summer of 1920, he was permanently employed by the IAA on Feb. 1, 1921.

The oldest of four boys and a girl, Evans was born in Farwell, Mich. His father was a country doctor in that lumber woods area.

After completing the country school grades, he lived with an uncle on a farm in Ohio while attending high school. Then he studied at Olivet College in Ypsilanti, Mich.

When Evans came to the IAA, it was as a traveling man. The membership records were kept in each county Farm Bureau office, so his work took him around the state by train from three to seven times annually. In the early 1930's, he switched to auto travel.

The membership records were transferred to Chicago in 1934 and 1935, since which time Evans' work has been centered entirely in the home office.

The dean of IAA employees has seen the Association grow from a membership of 58,000 in depression years to the nation's leading state Farm Bureau with almost 156,000 members. Likewise he has seen the office and field staffs grow from a mere 10 people to today's 1,100.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans, whose home is in Brookfield, a suburb of Chicago, plan to spend the winter in Compton, California, with their son Kenneth, a junior college teacher.

The Evans' have three other children: Dr. R. N., an osteopath in LaGrange; Mrs. Alice Lefler, Brookfield, and Mrs. William Heilmann, Bridgeport, N. J. Six youngsters in the family address Mr. Evans as "Grandpa."

Honor Farm Advisers Tarble, Kemp, Kibler

THREE Illinois farm advisers were among the 113 from 36 states to be awarded distinguished service certificates presented by the National Association of County Agricultural Agents at their annual banquet held recently in Chicago.

The three Illinois farm advisers honored were Charles Tarble, Cumberland county, Clarence T. Kibler, Jersey, and Arnold R. Kemp, Knox.

They received this honor for outstanding educational and organizational work, 4-H club work, and other phases of the extension service program.

Receive Awards

MRS. ENA K. CHESNEY and Mrs. Helen Volk, Illinois home advisers, were honored for their outstanding service in home economics extension work at the meeting of the National Home Demonstration Agents Association in Chicago recently.

Mrs. Chesney has been adviser in Stephenson county for 15 years and Mrs. Volk has worked in Lake county for 15 years. Both received their B.S. degrees in home economics from the University of Illinois.

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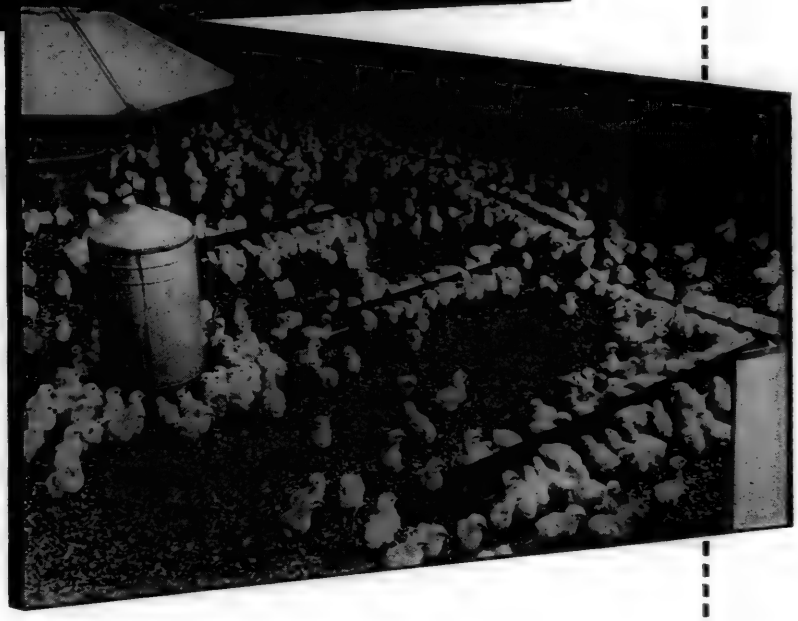

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

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Dairy Farmer Charles Smith, Madison county, gets a good-natured ribbing about the whiskers he said would "sweep the floor until Truman went back into the White House." He kept them for the IAA convention. Left to right: Rudolph Hans, Madison; George Metzger, IAA field secretary; Smith, and J. King Eaton, IAA director from Madison county.

'High Costs, Falling Farm Prices May Bring on Disaster'

(*Continued from page* 42)

or labor is ready to abandon the drastic production control practices which they have employed for years to maintain prices and wages.

Farmers, therefore, are now faced with a situation very similar to the conditions that prevailed just after the first World War. Farm prices are falling rapidly while all other costs and prices rise. Unless checked soon, this two way trend can have but one result — a repetition of the disaster which befell this nation in 1929. Agricultural income and agricultural spending remain as one of the most important factors determining the trend of national income and general price levels. The industrial economy might coast along for a few months or years without our support but sooner or later the drag of a prostrate agriculture would cause a crash.

It would be in the entire national interest if some means could be discovered to add greater stability to the general price level. Agriculture, in particular, is interested because farm commodity prices fluctuate more widely and violently than do other prices. Last year I used a simple example to illustrate one of the causes of these wide fluctuations in price levels. A dollar bill which purchased 280 pounds of shelled corn in 1932 would buy only 25 pounds of the same shelled corn in 1947. Today, twelve months later, the value of a dollar in terms of shelled corn is up to 50 pounds of corn.

Other Inflationary Factors

There are many other factors within the control of government which contribute to the inflationary price spiral. Artificially low government bond rates have been maintained with the objective of saving millions of dollars in carrying charges on the national debt. Low interest rates have discouraged savings and accelerated spending, thus forcing prices higher. It is probable that the resulting increased cost of operating the government has more than offset the savings in carrying charges. This program has been continued so long now that any upward adjustment in interest rates must be very gradual or our entire economy might be disrupted.

Continued increases in government payrolls and government spending is highly inflationary. Your organization has repeatedly urged that this trend be reversed and that all non-essential spending be eliminated immediately.

During the last two weeks we have heard many statements to the effect that the public has given a mandate to our representatives in government to do certain things. Farmers recognize that the decision of the people reflected the thinking of American citizens on many different issues. We do not recognize any clear mandate to turn backward. We will continue to insist that legislative action be constructive. We will continue to aggressively support the essential and constructive features of the Taft-Hartley labor relations law. We will continue to insist that our system of free enterprize in America is preferable to a governmentally regulated socialistic economy. We reiterate our opposition to the return of unworkable federal price control legislation whether under the name of O.P.A. or any other form of government control. We shall insist that we move in the direction of less rather than more government controls.

Support Prices

During recent months as food prices have soared upward the government agricultural price support program has been under attack. City consumers have been told that high food prices are caused by the parity price supports and that farmers are becoming wealthy as a result of government price guarantees. What are the facts?

Wartime price support legislation was enacted by Congress to encourage needed expansion in production. This encouragement was necessary because farm products were subject to rigid price ceiling control under the O.P.A. The price supports were continued after the war to encourage production necessary to meet the greatly enlarged domestic and foreign needs. However, as a result of this great demand, farm prices have with few exceptions remained much higher than the 90 per cent of parity support levels. Consumers themselves, not government supports, have forced food prices higher and higher.

The Long-Range Farm Program

Through a bitter congressional battle the American Farm Bureau Federation aggressively supported the Aiken Long-Range Farm Program bill which was enacted during the closing hours of the 80th Congress. This bill consists of a number of amendments to existing agricultural legislation. Many of the provisions in this bill were the result of compromise and further amendment will

undoubtedly be necessary. However, I believe that the principle of using government price supports as floors to protect farm prices from collapse rather than for rigid price fixing is sound. Also, the idea of injecting some degree of flexibility into the support price structure has considerable merit.

Coordination of Government Agencies

The Illinois Agricultural Association is proud of the fact that one of the chief objectives of the organization through the years has been to foster and encourage an aggressive educational program to bring to individual farmers the opportunity to increase their productive efficiency. The relationship in Illinois between the College of Agriculture, Extension Service and the County Farm Bureau organizations has been both efficient and ethical. Farmers, in contributing from their own funds for the financial support of the county extension workers, naturally take a greater interest in seeing that the program is effectively used. Without this kind of support, the extension program would of necessity be drastically curtailed.

During recent years as the U. S. Department of Agriculture has attempted to serve Agriculture in more and more ways a host of new agencies have developed within the Department. Practically no correlation of activity exists at the national level. As a result farmers witness considerable duplication of effort as each agency attempts to justify its independent existence. Considerable money will be saved and a more effective program developed when the work of all agencies dealing with agriculture is correlated from the national level down to the county. In this picture the Experiment Stations should conduct all research and the Extension Service should carry on all educational work. There will continue to be a need for Soil Conservation Districts, County Production Program Committees and other local organizations to be responsible for the action programs.

Farm Cooperatives

The last year has brought a continuation of the vicious attack upon our farmer cooperatives. Although disguised under various other slogans, the real purpose of these attacks is to discredit and destroy these essential farm tools. Farmers and the nation itself sorely need the healthy competition provided by the farm cooperatives. It is one of our few means of defense against the monopolistic practices used by huge corporations.

The position of the Illinois Agricultural Association is clear. We do not ask for, nor do we have unfair tax advantages. We recognize that earnings of cooperatives which are retained within the cooperative structure and not distributed as patronage dividends to members should be subject to the same treatment as funds so retained within the corporate structure of a private business corporation. However, cooperative earnings upon member business which are returned to members as patronage dividends, either in cash or stock and are taxable to the members, should not be subject to tax against the cooperative.

Public Relations

The number one unsolved problem confronting American agriculture lies in the field of Public Relations. With a constantly diminishing proportion of the population engaged in agriculture it becomes increasingly more difficult for farmers to carry their case to the American public. Years ago most of our city residents were closely related to some farm family. That condition does not prevail today. More and more urban residents turn to the metropolitan press and radio for their information regarding agriculture. Farmers and their organizations do not have huge advertising budgets, thus the press and radio are not too much concerned with our welfare. As farmers, our greatest hope for improved public relations depends upon how strongly and wisely we build our One Voice for Agriculture. If the Voice of Agriculture is a single voice it will command greater respect and attention. If the Voice of Agriculture is strong and powerful it will be heard by more of the people. If the Voice of Agriculture presents a righteous program that is just and fair to all groups it will be accepted.

May God grant us farmers the wisdom to think clearly and fairly on all of these problems whose solution means so much to the future welfare of our democracy.

Kenneth Cheatham, 19, of Greenville in Bond county, receives check for $1000 after being chosen Star Farmer of America at the 20th annual convention of Future Farmers of America in Kansas City, Mo. Presenting check is J. M. Collins, editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star. Cheatham was chosen from 214 FFA members who received American Farmer degrees at the Kansas City convention.

★

Continue Quest For Improved Rural Schools

(*Continued from page* 31)

buildings which one might want to build in about five years. The prices of the buildings depend on the architect's ability and willingness to utilize the materials which will cut costs. The present rates run from 57 cents to $1.16 per cubic foot.

Lindstrom: Wouldn't it be better to keep the elementary schools small and close to the children and use them as community centers rather than put money into big buildings where it doesn't mean anything to the majority of the people?

Fetherston: Put the building in the hands of the architect with the idea that "Here are our educational needs. Design a building to house these needs."

Cox then suggested two films for school groups — "School House in the Red" and "Priceless Cargo." He reported that he had been assured that the office of the state superintendent would furnish a copy of either film to local groups free of charge with sound machine and operator upon request.

Cattron, Fulton county: What is the function of a county superintendent in a unit district?

Cox: The county superintendent has some functions which the district superintendent in a unit district cannot assume. There is still need of a link between the state and the local school district although the county superintendents' duties will have to be redefined in counties where there has been widespread reorganization.

Question: Does the district have the right to petition out once it has been voted into a unit district?

Cox and Black: Yes.

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Dairy Farmer Charles Smith, Madison county, gets a good-natured ribbing about the whiskers he said would "sweep the floor until Truman went back into the White House." He kept them for the IAA convention. Left to right: Rudolph Hans, Madison; George Metzger, IAA field secretary; Smith, and J. King Eaton, IAA director from Madison county.

'High Costs, Falling Farm Prices May Bring on Disaster'

(*Continued from page 42*)

or labor is ready to abandon the drastic production control practices which they have employed for years to maintain prices and wages.

Farmers, therefore, are now faced with a situation very similar to the conditions that prevailed just after the first World War. Farm prices are falling rapidly while all other costs and prices rise. Unless checked soon, this two way trend can have but one result — a repetition of the disaster which befell this nation in 1929. Agricultural income and agricultural spending remain as one of the most important factors determining the trend of national income and general price levels. The industrial economy might coast along for a few months or years without our support but sooner or later the drag of a prostrate agriculture would cause a crash.

It would be in the entire national interest if some means could be discovered to add greater stability to the general price level. Agriculture, in particular, is interested because farm commodity prices fluctuate more widely and violently than do other prices. Last year I used a simple example to illustrate one of the causes of these wide fluctuations in price levels. A dollar bill which purchased 280 pounds of shelled corn in 1932 would buy only 25 pounds of the same shelled corn in 1947. Today, twelve months later, the value of a dollar in terms of shelled corn is up to 50 pounds of corn.

Other Inflationary Factors

There are many other factors within the control of government which contribute to the inflationary price spiral. Artificially low government bond rates have been maintained with the objective of saving millions of dollars in carrying charges on the national debt. Low interest rates have discouraged savings and accelerated spending, thus forcing prices higher. It is probable that the resulting increased cost of operating the government has more than offset the savings in carrying charges. This program has been continued so long now that any upward adjustment in interest rates must be very gradual or our entire economy might be disrupted.

Continued increases in government payrolls and government spending is highly inflationary. Your organization has repeatedly urged that this trend be reversed and that all non-essential spending be eliminated immediately.

During the last two weeks we have heard many statements to the effect that the public has given a mandate to our representatives in government to do certain things. Farmers recognize that the decision of the people reflected the thinking of American citizens on many different issues. We do not recognize any clear mandate to turn backward. We will continue to insist that legislative action be constructive. We will continue to aggressively support the essential and constructive features of the Taft-Hartley labor relations law. We will continue to insist that our system of free enterprize in America is preferable to a governmentally regulated socialistic economy. We reiterate our opposition to the return of unworkable federal price control legislation whether under the name of O.P.A. or any other form of government control. We shall insist that we move in the direction of less rather than more government controls.

Support Prices

During recent months as food prices have soared upward the government agricultural price support program has been under attack. City consumers have been told that high food prices are caused by the parity price supports and that farmers are becoming wealthy as a result of government price guarantees. What are the facts?

Wartime price support legislation was enacted by Congress to encourage needed expansion in production. This encouragement was necessary because farm products were subject to rigid price ceiling control under the O.P.A. The price supports were continued after the war to encourage production necessary to meet the greatly enlarged domestic and foreign needs. However, as a result of this great demand, farm prices have with few exceptions remained much higher than the 90 per cent of parity support levels. Consumers themselves, not government supports, have forced food prices higher and higher.

The Long-Range Farm Program

Through a bitter congressional battle the American Farm Bureau Federation aggressively supported the Aiken Long-Range Farm Program bill which was enacted during the closing hours of the 80th Congress. This bill consists of a number of amendments to existing agricultural legislation. Many of the provisions in this bill were the result of compromise and further amendment will

undoubtedly be necessary. However, I believe that the principle of using government price supports as floors to protect farm prices from collapse rather than for rigid price fixing is sound. Also, the idea of injecting some degree of flexibility into the support price structure has considerable merit.

Coordination of Government Agencies

The Illinois Agricultural Association is proud of the fact that one of the chief objectives of the organization through the years has been to foster and encourage an aggressive educational program to bring to individual farmers the opportunity to increase their productive efficiency. The relationship in Illinois between the College of Agriculture, Extension Service and the County Farm Bureau organizations has been both efficient and ethical. Farmers, in contributing from their own funds for the financial support of the county extension workers, naturally take a greater interest in seeing that the program is effectively used. Without this kind of support, the extension program would of necessity be drastically curtailed.

During recent years as the U. S. Department of Agriculture has attempted to serve Agriculture in more and more ways a host of new agencies have developed within the Department. Practically no correlation of activity exists at the national level. As a result farmers witness considerable duplication of effort as each agency attempts to justify its independent existence. Considerable money will be saved and a more effective program developed when the work of all agencies dealing with agriculture is correlated from the national level down to the county. In this picture the Experiment Stations should conduct all research and the Extension Service should carry on all educational work. There will continue to be a need for Soil Conservation Districts, County Production Program Committees and other local organizations to be responsible for the action programs.

Farm Cooperatives

The last year has brought a continuation of the vicious attack upon our farmer cooperatives. Although disguised under various other slogans, the real purpose of these attacks is to discredit and destroy these essential farm tools. Farmers and the nation itself sorely need the healthy competition provided by the farm cooperatives. It is one of our few means of defense against the monopolistic practices used by huge corporations.

The position of the Illinois Agricultural Association is clear. We do not ask for, nor do we have unfair tax advantages. We recognize that earnings of cooperatives which are retained within the cooperative structure and not distributed as patronage dividends to members should be subject to the same treatment as funds so retained within the corporate structure of a private business corporation. However, cooperative earnings upon member business which are returned to members as patronage dividends, either in cash or stock and are taxable to the members, should not be subject to tax against the cooperative.

Kenneth Cheatham, 19, of Greenville in Bond county, receives check for $1000 after being chosen Star Farmer of America at the 20th annual convention of Future Farmers of America in Kansas City, Mo. Presenting check is J. M. Collins, editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star. Cheatham was chosen from 214 FFA members who received American Farmer degrees at the Kansas City convention.

★

Public Relations

The number one unsolved problem confronting American agriculture lies in the field of Public Relations. With a constantly diminishing proportion of the population engaged in agriculture it becomes increasingly more difficult for farmers to carry their case to the American public. Years ago most of our city residents were closely related to some farm family. That condition does not prevail today. More and more urban residents turn to the metropolitan press and radio for their information regarding agriculture. Farmers and their organizations do not have huge advertising budgets, thus the press and radio are not too much concerned with our welfare. As farmers, our greatest hope for improved public relations depends upon how strongly and wisely we build our One Voice for Agriculture. If the Voice of Agriculture is a single voice it will command greater respect and attention. If the Voice of Agriculture is strong and powerful it will be heard by more of the people. If the Voice of Agriculture presents a righteous program that is just and fair to all groups it will be accepted.

May God grant us farmers the wisdom to think clearly and fairly on all of these problems whose solution means so much to the future welfare of our democracy.

Continue Quest For Improved Rural Schools

(*Continued from page 31*)

buildings which one might want to build in about five years. The prices of the buildings depend on the architect's ability and willingness to utilize the materials which will cut costs. The present rates run from 57 cents to $1.16 per cubic foot.

Lindstrom: Wouldn't it be better to keep the elementary schools small and close to the children and use them as community centers rather than put money into big buildings where it doesn't mean anything to the majority of the people?

Fetherston: Put the building in the hands of the architect with the idea that "Here are our educational needs. Design a building to house these needs."

Cox then suggested two films for school groups — "School House in the Red" and "Priceless Cargo." He reported that he had been assured that the office of the state superintendent would furnish a copy of either film to local groups free of charge with sound machine and operator upon request.

Cattron, Fulton county: What is the function of a county superintendent in a unit district?

Cox: The county superintendent has some functions which the district superintendent in a unit district cannot assume. There is still need of a link between the state and the local school district although the county superintendents' duties will have to be redefined in counties where there has been widespread reorganization.

Question: Does the district have the right to petition out once it has been voted into a unit district?

Cox and Black: Yes.

Kelker Retires After 23 Years As Manager of Country Mutual Fire Co.

John H. Kelker (left), retiring manager of Country Mutual Casualty Company, chats with his successor, Darrell L. Achenbach, during IAA annual meeting at Hotel Sherman in Chicago.

JOHN H. KELKER has retired as manager of the Country Mutual Fire Company effective Dec. 31. He has been manager of the company since it was first organized in 1925.

He is succeeded by Darrell L. Achenbach, 38, who since 1946 has been secretary-treasurer of the Fox Valley-Joliet Production Credit Association in Geneva. Achenbach was born and reared on a farm near Taylorville in Christian county.

Kelker will continue to work in the field of insurance. He is planning to assist the Mutual Casualty Company of the Missouri Farm Bureau in organizing a fire, wind, and hail insurance division. He and his wife plan to live in Jefferson City, Mo.

Kelker has worked for the Illinois Agricultural Association for 25 years. He was employed in 1923 as office manager and comptroller.

A self-educated man, Kelker started to work at the age of 15 after completing one year of high school. He attended public schools at Quincy, where he was born and lived before moving to Chicago.

He worked for three years in a factory as a machine operator and then, after reaching the required age of 18, worked as a letter carrier at the Quincy post office.

He continued in this job for 16 years during which time he studied accounting nights by subscribing to a course from a Chicago correspondence school.

In 1919 Kelker entered private practice as an accountant and three years later, in 1922, accepted an appointment as chief deputy collector in the Quincy area for the internal revenue department.

He was advanced the following year to head a division for the internal revenue service comprising the area south of Springfield. Later in 1923 he came with the IAA as its office manager and comptroller.

Kelker passed the state examination for public accountant in 1932 and in 1943 received a certified public accountant's certificate.

"Careful, Son,
Winter Roads Mean DRIVE SLOWLY!"

"Just one crack-up due to wintertime carelessness and there could go your driving license! Every trip into town on errands, you've got to respect that ice and snow by driving just as slowly and carefully as you know how. One skid — one second while the car is out of control — and LOOK OUT! And if you're lucky enough to get by without getting hurt, with just your license revoked, what then? Think you'll get places faster walking than you would have driving slowly?

"Myself, I've got two-way protection. ONE, by driving as carefully on icy roads as if the back seat were packed with dynamite. TWO, by insurance protection with Country Mutual Casualty Company who's giving us Farm Bureau members a break with low insurance rates because we're considered PREFERRED RISKS.

"Don't spoil our record, Son. You'll get there faster, in better shape, by taking your time on roads like these, or any roads for that matter.

A group of University of Chicago agricultural economics and political science students listen intently to farmers speaking their minds before an open hearing of the IAA resolutions committee. Left to right: Mrs. and Mr. Walter Kirchner, Kenosha, Wis.; Daniel M. Ogden, Spokane, Wash.; Lester P. Wohlers, Yakima, Wash.; and Howard Friedman, Oklahoma City, Okla.

RESOLUTIONS

(*Continued from page* 13)

of lack of transportation. In order to guarantee every pupil in non-high territory an opportunity to attend high school, and to eliminate certain irregularities now existing, we will sponsor or support legislation to require each board of a non-high district to provide transportation for its pupils to a fully recognized public high school that seems in the judgment of the non-high board to be most convenient and accessible.

XIII. CONSERVATION TRAINING

Additional emphasis must be placed on conservation of the soil and other natural resources. The continued exploitation of these resources will eventually lower our standard of living.

It is important that school children be properly instructed in the conservation and appreciation of all our natural resources. Teachers should be required to have conservation training.

We pledge the support of the Association in the promotion of conservation instruction in our elementary schools, high schools and colleges.

XIV. BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL

The control of bovine brucellosis is of vital concern to all producers of cattle in Illinois. Commendable progress has been made in recent years toward the control of this disease. The United States Livestock Sanitary Association has proposed a uniform brucellosis control program which has the approval of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Most of the Illinois Bang's Disease Control Law is in agreement with the proposed uniform program. There are, however, some desirable features in this plan which are not in the Illinois law. We recommend that the Illinois law be modified to conform generally with the proposed uniform program.

We will support amendments to our law which will require (1) all cattle owners in a given area to participate in the program when a substantial majority of the owners in such area are cooperating under the program, (2) the permanent identification of infected reactor animals, and (3) more stringent regulations governing the sale of cattle within the state.

IAA Vice President Floyd E. Morris (above) reads aloud the proposed IAA resolutions as they were presented to the voting delegates for their approval or disapproval.

XV. 4-H PREMIUMS

We recognize that 4-H club work is an outstanding rural project and that Illinois has a record which is enviable. Our organization has been and will continue to be a staunch supporter of 4-H projects and 4-H activities. County Farm and Home Bureaus have contributed liberally through direct payment for the services of county 4-H leaders, travel costs, supplies, office expense and cash premiums.

For several years, Illinois 4-H club shows have been allotted premium money from state funds to the extent of $2.20 for each member enrolled in boys work and $1.20 for each member enrolled in girls work, with a limitation of $1,000 per county applicable to boys work and $480 to girls work.

The state funds are not sufficient to provide awards comparable to premiums recently awarded in junior classes at county fairs and local shows not restricted to 4-H members. We favor raising state contributions by increasing the amount allowed per member enrolled and through removal of the county limitation features. Higher premiums will stimulate future growth and development of 4-H club work. We pledge the support of the Association in securing these funds.

XVI. COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE BUILDING

The Illinois Agricultural Association vigorously supported the establishment of a College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois. A small first-year class has been enrolled and instruction in the professional college has begun. However, the physical facilities for the proper training of students are entirely inadequate. Immediate action should be taken to provide these essential facilities. We will sponsor emergency legislation in the next General Assembly making an appropriation for the construction of this urgently needed building.

XVII. HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING

The present facilities for home economics training at the University of Illinois are inadequate in space and efficient arrangement. Scientific infor-

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The Illinois Agricultural Association will join with the Illinois Home Bureau Federation in sponsoring in the next General Assembly a legislative appropriation for a new home economics building.

XVIII. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING AND LABORATORY BUILDINGS

The agricultural engineering department of the College of Agriculture is handicapped by poor housing and inadequate facilities. Even though agricultural engineers are in great demand, few Illinois students specialize in this field. Illinois farms are highly mechanized and our farmers look to the college for guidance in the selection, care and maintenance of their machinery.

To keep pace with developments in the field of agriculture, our university also needs laboratory space for all phases of agricultural research. Present facilities are not adequate for modern scientific research.

We will support legislation for the construction of both agricultural engineering and agricultural laboratory buildings at the University of Illinois.

XIX. STRIP MINING

The productivity of large acreages of farm lands has been destroyed by strip mining operations. Many additional thousands of acres are leased for future strip mining operations. These lands will be lost as a source of taxable wealth for the support of governmental institutions. The areas left after strip mining form a barrier between communities. The spoil banks become breeding places for rodents and predatory wild animals. The run off water from the spoil banks and the overflow during flood periods from the pools of stagnant water pollutes the streams which flow through adjoining property. Long established drainage systems are destroyed. The value of adjacent lands is substantially reduced. We urge the Association to support any practical plan which may be presented for protection against the waste and destruction of our resources by strip mining operations.

XX. DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

Farmers almost unanimously oppose the use of so-called daylight saving time during the summer months. Many farm operations, particularly at harvest time, are dependent upon the sun and cannot be moved forward with the hands of the clock. The use of two standards of time results in confusion, disrupts community life and activities and severely handicaps farmers in the performance of many farm operations.

We urge the Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation to support efforts to secure the use of standard time and outlaw the use of daylight saving time. If the use of daylight saving time is not otherwise outlawed, we favor and request the Association to sponsor legislation providing for a statewide referendum on the question of barring the use of daylight saving time in Illinois.

Right: M. O. Lambert, Hancock county, presents an idea at an open hearing for farmers before the IAA resolutions committee during the IAA annual meeting in Chicago. Below: Voting delegates follow closely the reading of the resolutions by IAA Vice President Floyd E. Morris. IAA resolutions must meet with the approval of the voting delegates. Below, right: Charles Haller, Peoria county, appears before the committee during open hearings.

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LOCKERS . . .

(*Continued from page* 34)

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Dana Cryder, Kendall county, president of Illinois Cooperative Locker Service, called on county companies to work closely with the state locker organization, particularly in the purchase of supplies. He said that savings on such items as containers are increased materially when they can be purchased in carload lots, which only the state company, buying for a number of member companies, is in a position to do.

Several changes and additions to the services offered by the state company were mentioned by Pidcock during the annual meeting of the locker association.

Last spring Robert E. Montgomery was employed as a consulting engineer and B. L. Williams in charge of inspection and maintenance service.

These state engineers have visited each member company plant in the state and have made a survey of refrigeration equipment in use in each locker and slaughter plant, as a basis for planning a regular inspection and service program.

A program has been started to standardize on carton and wrapping materials to be handled by the state company in order to allow it to buy in carload lots and receive larger discounts.

The financial condition of most locker plants continued on a sound basis, Pidcock indicated. He pointed out that gross income increased about enough throughout the state to compensate for the increase in operating expenses.

Total gross income increased 16 per cent giving an average income of $29.74 per locker, while total operating expenses increased 18 per cent to an average of $27.09 per locker. After deduction of income and other taxes, net savings averaged $2.65 per locker.

RURAL YOUTH . . .

(*Continued from page* 39)

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An important recommendation was made and unanimously passed by the coordination committee which is made up of the IAA state committee and the Farm and Home Week and state camp continuation committee representatives. The recommendation reads: "When Rural Youthers marry they are not eligible to participate from the date of their marriage in any Rural Youth activities of sports festivals, skilled drivers' contests, folk festivals, talk fests, election of state committees, or any other competitive activities." It recommended, "That the motion be given publicity through the University of Illinois and IAA press channels and that publicity be channelled through the specific statewide activities mentioned in the motion."

The Rural Youth breakfast was attended by 161 Rural Youth members and adult leaders. At this breakfast our Canadian guests answered many questions asked by Illinois Rural Youth delegates.

Rural Youth's final part in the activities of the annual meeting of the IAA was in the organization conference in which Ruth Huser, Rex Emory, and Glenn Niehaus took part in the "Vapoo Clinic." The new state committee was introduced.

Long-Range Farm Program — What is It?

(*Continued from page* 9)

level of price supports to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Some flexibility is needed because the direction of production for all farm products will not necessarily respond in the same way to the same price support schedules. This provision could be misused to the advantage of some products over others and cost the taxpayers large sums of money, but a wise Secretary of Agriculture would not depart from the price supports in the act except in real emergency.

Following Dr. Case's discussion of the farm program, Earl C. Smith, former IAA president, was asked by conference chairman K. T. Smith for comment.

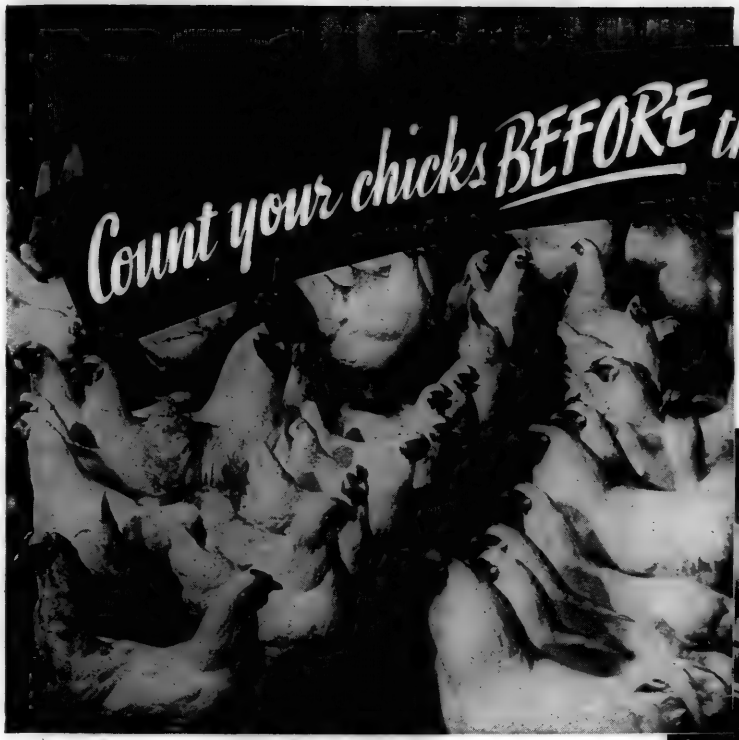
The former IAA leader said that he had read several versions of the present legislation as it was being developed and also appeared at one of the committee hearings on farm legislation held at Peoria by the Senate agricultural committee.

Smith said that he did not agree with some who were suggesting 100 per cent price supports. He suggested that the legislation be amended so as to make the principle of the Steagall Amendment operate the first year of the program and then let the flexible provision operate the next year. He recommended that a good strong floor be provided in the first year.

Smith's other comment was that good, sound business principles can be crucified by poor management or unsympathetic or neglectful administration. He suggested that Farm Bureau leaders get their legislation in reasonable shape and then give some authority to administrators to go ahead with it.

Dr. T. K. Cowden, director of research for the American Farm Bureau Federation, who discussed stabilizing prices through money and credit policies, said that monetary systems must be reviewed in the light of current conditions.

Dr. Cowden asserted that such a review must be made by a bi-partisan monetary commission. He added that a monetary system won't serve all our ills, but it can alleviate a "1929-33." He reminded his listeners of the Biblical proverb that the love of money is the root of all evil, and said that he was sure farmers were sincerely interested in seeing that money does not become the root of our economic ills.



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BLUE SEAL BREEDER FEEDS

Blue Seal helps get high hatches of strong chicks.

The hatchability of eggs and the strength, vigor and early growth of chicks hatched from these eggs will depend on the completeness of the ration fed the breeding hens.

Blue Seal Breeder feeds are especially fortified to meet the critical needs of the flock which produces hatching eggs.

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BREEDER SUPPLEMENT "FREE CHOICE"

Free access to Blue Seal Breeder Supplement and farm grains is allowed the hens at all times. This eliminates grinding and mixing and allows the hens to balance their own ration according to individual requirements.

BREEDER MASH AND GRAIN

Blue Seal Breeder Mash is kept before the flock at all times and whole farm grains are fed. Where plenty of farm grains are available an economical breeder mash can be made by mixing ground grains with Blue Seal Breeder Supplement according to directions on the tag.

FEED YOUR BREEDING FLOCK THE BLUE SEAL WAY FOR

- HIGH HATCHABILITY
- FAST GROWING CHICKS
- HUSKY, VIGOROUS CHICKS

See Your Blue Seal or Service Brand Salesman

These feeds are distributed by

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

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An important recommendation was made and unanimously passed by the coordination committee which is made up of the IAA state committee and the Farm and Home Week and state camp continuation committee representatives. The recommendation reads: "When Rural Youthers marry they are not eligible to participate from the date of their marriage in any Rural Youth activities of sports festivals, skilled drivers' contests, folk festivals, talk fests, election of state committees, or any other competitive activities." It recommended, "That the motion be given publicity through the University of Illinois and IAA press channels and that publicity be channelled through the specific statewide activities mentioned in the motion."

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Rural Youth's final part in the activities of the annual meeting of the IAA was in the organization conference in which Ruth Huser, Rex Emory, and Glenn Niehaus took part in the "Vapoo Clinic." The new state committee was introduced.

Long-Range Farm Program — What is It?

(*Continued from page* 9)

level of price supports to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Some flexibility is needed because the direction of production for all farm products will not necessarily respond in the same way to the same price support schedules. This provision could be misused to the advantage of some products over others and cost the taxpayers large sums of money, but a wise Secretary of Agriculture would not depart from the price supports in the act except in real emergency.

Following Dr. Case's discussion of the farm program, Earl C. Smith, former IAA president, was asked by conference chairman K. T. Smith for comment.

The former IAA leader said that he had read several versions of the present legislation as it was being developed and also appeared at one of the committee hearings on farm legislation held at Peoria by the Senate agricultural committee.

Smith said that he did not agree with some who were suggesting 100 per cent price supports. He suggested that the legislation be amended so as to make the principle of the Steagall Amendment operate the first year of the program and then let the flexible provision operate the next year. He recommended that a good strong floor be provided in the first year.

Smith's other comment was that good, sound business principles can be crucified by poor management or unsympathetic or neglectful administration. He suggested that Farm Bureau leaders get their legislation in reasonable shape and then give some authority to administrators to go ahead with it.

Dr. T. K. Cowden, director of research for the American Farm Bureau Federation, who discussed stabilizing prices through money and credit policies, said that monetary systems must be reviewed in the light of current conditions.

Dr. Cowden asserted that such a review must be made by a bi-partisan monetary commission. He added that a monetary system won't serve all our ills, but it can alleviate a "1929-33." He reminded his listeners of the Biblical proverb that the love of money is the root of all evil, and said that he was sure farmers were sincerely interested in seeing that money does not become the root of our economic ills.

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Blue Seal helps get high hatches of strong chicks.

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

INSURANCE . . . .

(*Continued from page* 11)

and 10 per cent on wind storm have been maintained during the year, according to J. H. Kelker, manager. A dividend of 40 per cent was paid on 1947 hail insurance compared to 25 per cent in 1946.

With the tremendous losses suffered by farmers during the past season, it is very doubtful if any dividends will be declared on hail policies this year. "There is one thing you can always depend on in the Farm Bureau companies," Richardson said. "If there is a savings in any year on coverages, this savings will be returned to members."

MARKETING CO-OP

(*Continued from page* 36)

The board of directors of the Illinois Livestock Producers Association has been empowered to employ a full-time manager.

It is proposed that after a manager has been appointed, a complete study and analysis be conducted on all types of livestock marketing in Illinois — with emphasis on hogs.

It has been recommended also that the new agency continue in the development of a stocker and feeder program in Illinois, a program already underway.

It has also been suggested by the IAA committee making the coordination study that the new organization be given the duty of gathering current market information from all sources for the benefit of the cooperative marketing agencies in Illinois. This would not duplicate work now being carried on by the National Livestock Producers Association.

Financing of the Illinois Livestock Producers Association will be made by payment of a fee on a per car basis. The rate will be $1 for a single and $1.50 for a double-decked car shipped by rail, and an equivalent fee for livestock shipped by truck. This should make available annually an estimated $40,000 to finance the new cooperative.

DISEASE CONTROL

(*Continued from page* 27)

pointed out that Illinois is one of the leading states with animals blood tested for Bang's disease. His division he said is doing its best and will try to do even more in the control of animal disease.

Dr. Howlett pointed out the minor differences that exist between the Illinois Bang's disease control law and the proposed national uniform program. He expressed the opinion that in most cases he would favor the adoption by Illinois of the provisions included in the national program.

Brand Reactors

Dr. Graham discussed the training of veterinarians in Illinois through the new College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

Swinford expressed the opinion that better regulations were needed on Bang's disease and said he thought reactors should be branded.

Dr. Dykstra pointed out the need for more confidence and understanding in scientific investigations and warned against the imposition of restrictions upon the use of experimental animals.

Chatting during the annual conference of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association are (left to right), J. J. Coultas, Scott county; L. J. Todt, Montgomery; Willard Jones, president of Indianapolis (Indiana) Producers; Carl M. Johnson, DeKalb; and B. C. Fulling, Crawford.

HOME BUREAU CONFERENCE

(*Continued from page* 35)

and are not nervous and upset when the table is set for company.

Several seasonal arrangements were made. Dried leaves, teazel and the dried flower heads from weeds were used on

While their husbands discuss farm problems at IAA convention, Mrs. Merlin Foresman (left) and Mrs. Edward Blender, both of Henderson county, look over the latest styles in new hats.

a brown pottery plate. For a Thanksgiving table a basket was tipped on its side with fruits and vegetables spilling out signifying the over abundance of the harvest. A Christmas arrangement was made by placing several foot high branches of pine on needlepoint holders on a wooden plaque. Behind the pine branches were placed three tall white candles. In front was placed a white figurine of a fawn. The result was quite different from the usual red and green Christmas decoration.

Suggestive of New Year's was the pottery head of a young girl placed on a teakwood stand. Behind the head were pine branches with very tall white candles behind them. The front of the arrangement might be a circlet of low white flowers or candles. Evergreen may be pruned at Christmas time to furnish the basis for many delightful arrangements that are very inexpensive. A foundation arrangement may be made which will keep for many weeks. This may be varied by the use of flowers or berries, changing them as they fade or become tiresome.

The afternoon was concluded with a visit to the Art Institute to see the American Rooms in Miniature exhibit by Mrs. James Ward Thorne. These were accurate reproductions of rooms in American homes made on the scale of one inch to the foot. Most of the rooms were from Colonial homes but there were a few contemporary rooms.

LET'S STRETCH IT TO A 365-DAY WEEK

STRETCHING Fire Prevention Week into 365 days is the ONLY way to stop farm fires before they start. Fires don't appear on schedule — just during the seven days that we've set aside to be most on guard. They break out EVERY HOUR of EVERY DAY the whole year 'round. Unless we're constantly on the alert every day of the 365, farm fires will continue to strike when least expected . . . and where you thought *it couldn't happen to you.*

The added protection of a Country Mutual Fire insurance policy will make you *doubly* safe from fire losses. Thousands of Farm Bureau members have come to rely completely upon their own company — Country Mutual Fire — for that extra measure of safety made available especially to them at the lowest possible rates.

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INSURANCE . . . .

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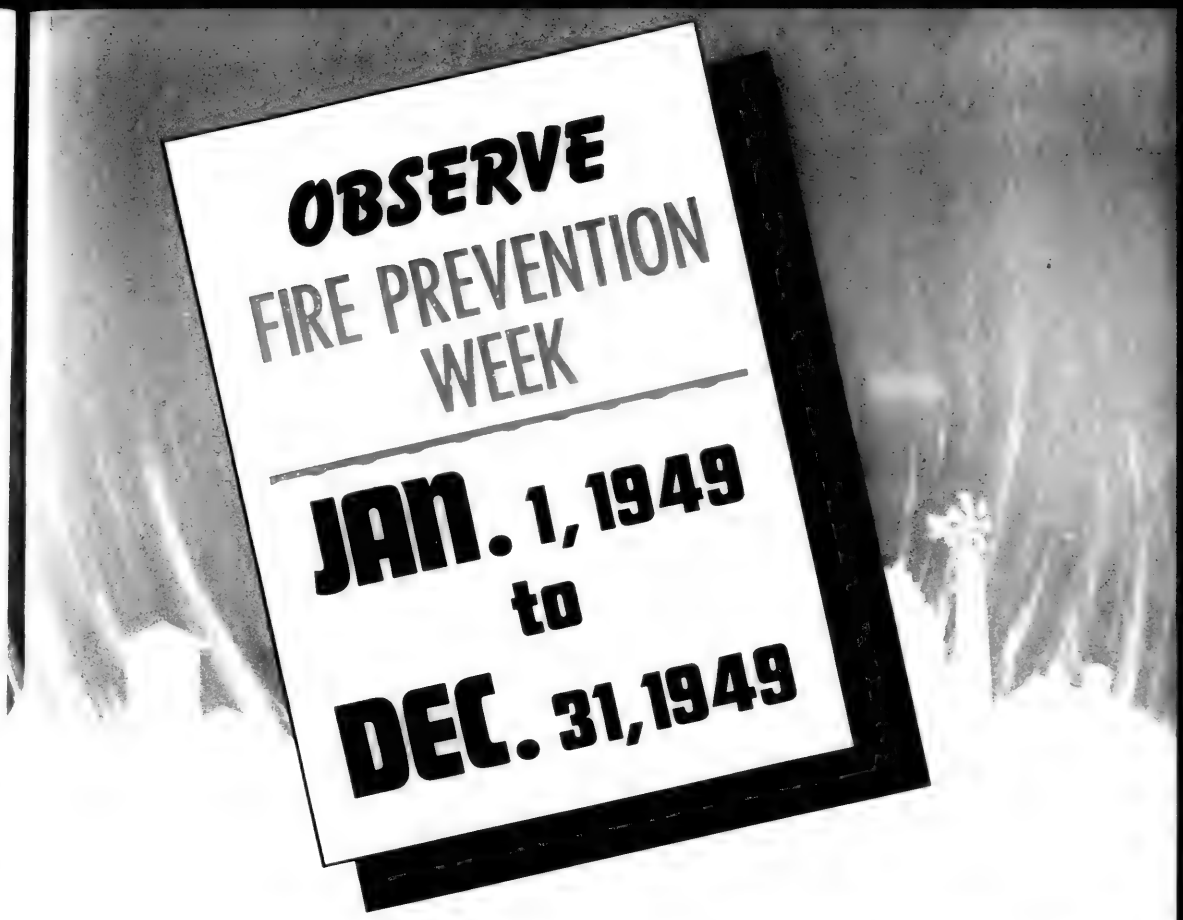

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"NO NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS FOR ME!"

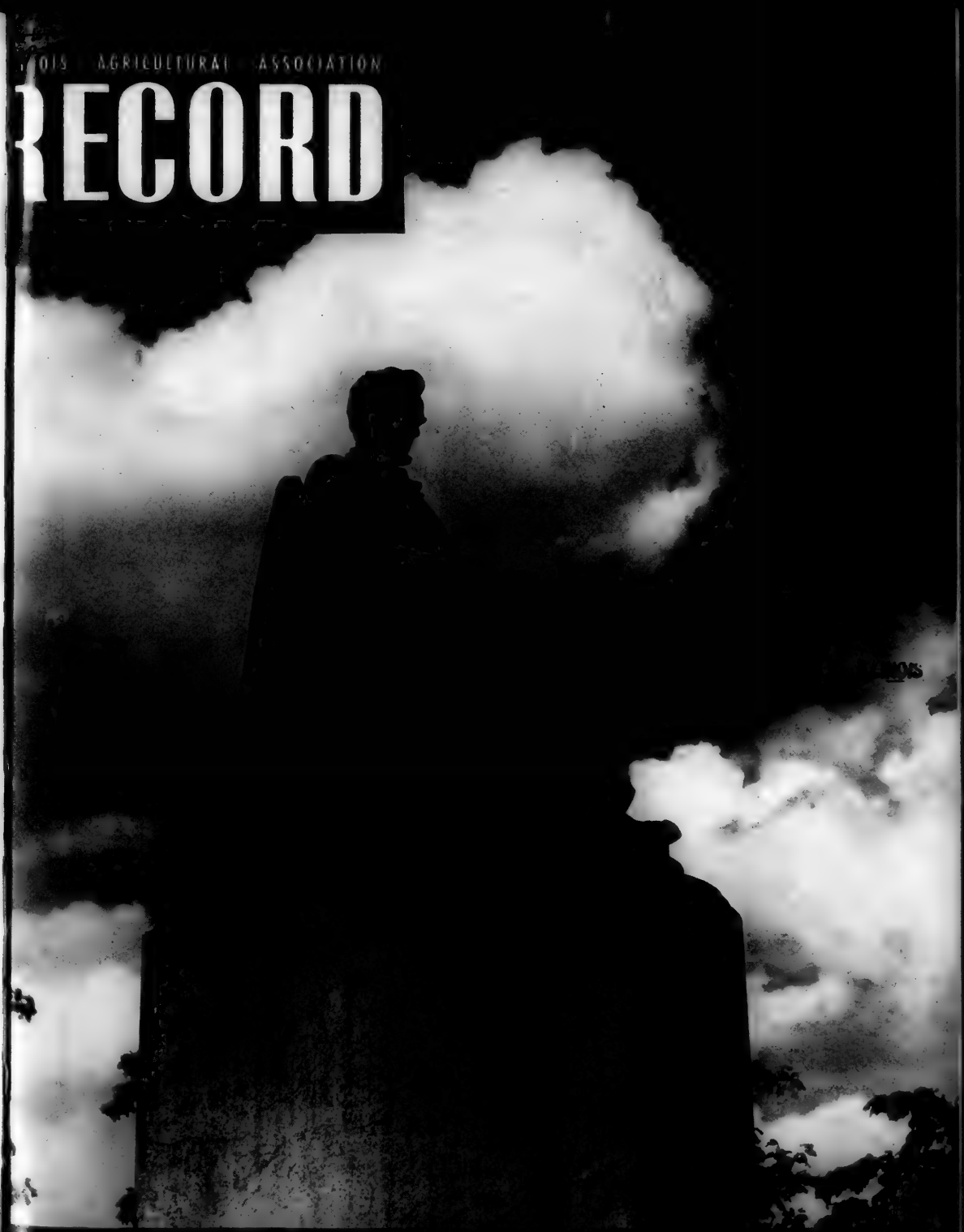
"What chance has a little fella like me to make any plans at all — when Daddy has the whole year mapped out in advance with Farm Bureau. First, in the spring, he'll buy our seed, fertilizers, tractor oil and all that, cooperatively, with other Farm Bureau members. Then the summer work routine begins, with all these newfangled improvements that save so much time and effort! In the fall, more Farm Bureau plans to sell grain and livestock cooperatively. Makes more money that way, he says. Fire, life and auto insurance purchased the same way — from companies owned cooperatively by Farm Bureau members.

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

"No matter what New Year's resolutions I'd come up with, Daddy would have it all taken care of through Farm Bureau. Guess I'll just have to wait until my turn comes . . . until my resolutions can be as concrete as his. Of course, Farm Bureau would be in my plans too."

OIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

RECORD



STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

FEBRUARY · 1949 ·

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Volume 27 . Number 2 February, 1949

THE RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

'Gold Bricks'

By President C. B. Shuman

HAVE YOU EVER been tempted to buy a "sure thing?" Gold mining stock, oil leases, Florida real estate, lottery tickets or other "gold bricks." The lure of getting "something for nothing" is age old in its temptations and delusions. Farmers are not gullible; they know that for everything they get they must give something in return. This rule applies to the favors and guarantees of government as well as to those from any other source.

Charles B. Shuman

TODAY FARMERS are being tempted with another sure thing. It is imperative that we examine the various price support proposals carefully.

SUPPOSE YOU WERE asked, "Do you want the government to support farm prices at 90 per cent of parity?" The easy but thoughtless answer would be "yes." However, most Illinois farmers will want to weigh well the consequences of going the route of high, rigid government fixed prices. What does it involve?

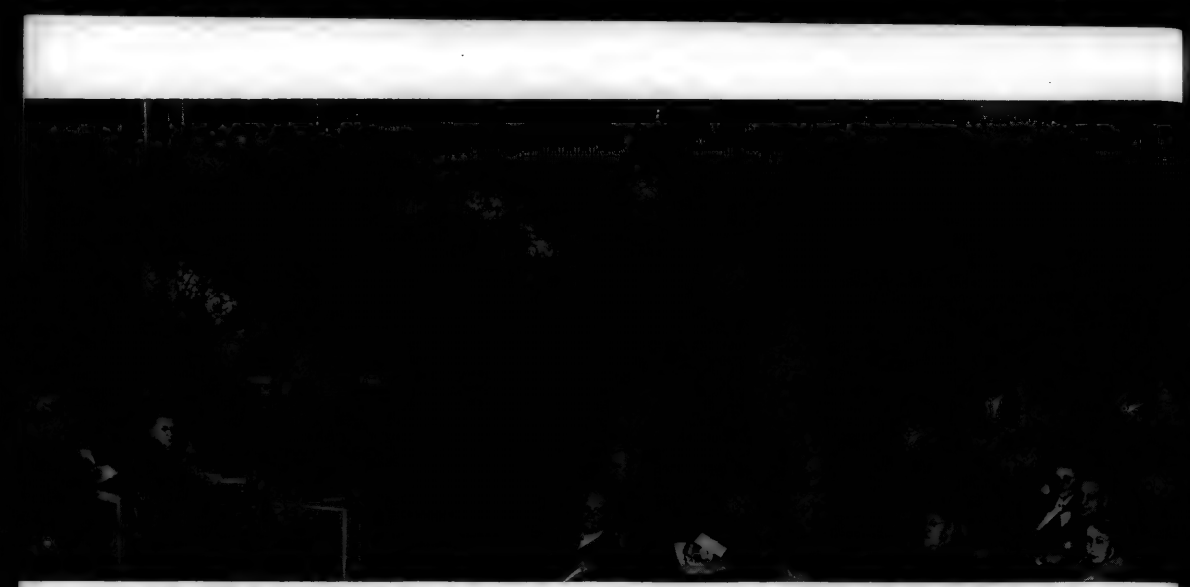
IF WE TURN TO government for high support prices, then we must be prepared for rigid crop controls to protect the government from heavy financial loss that would result from excessive production and surpluses. Experience with the potato support program proves that taxpayers will not permit the expenditure of billions of federal monies to destroy our surplus crops—surpluses that would certainly come with unlimited production at a high guaranteed price.

OUR EXPERIENCE with acreage controls during the thirties demonstrated that they didn't cut production to any great extent. The only way to make a 90 per cent of parity price guarantee program effective would be through the imposition of marketing quotas on every type of crop and livestock enterprise in America.

THIS WOULD MEAN that each farmer would be visited annually by a federal government agent and told exactly how many pounds of grain, livestock, milk and other crops that he would be permitted to sell during the year. Heavy fines or prison terms would await those who ignored these orders. A vast army of secret agents would be needed to police six million independent farmers.

IN ENGLAND, under a similar plan to regulate all farm production, repeat violators of the quota rules are forced to leave their own farms in favor of more "co-operative" operators selected by government agents. There is another danger that should be considered. It is quite possible that a 90 per cent of parity government support price would prove to be a ceiling as well as a floor and result in drastically reducing farm income during years of short production. Before we accept this 90 per cent gold brick it would seem wiser to consider some alternate plan.

(*Continued on page 30*)



Agriculture at the Crossroads

The year 1949 appears to be a year of great decision on issues of vital concern to farmers as the nation moves toward a long-range farm program.

FOR American agriculture the year 1949 could well be one of great decisions. It is certain to be a year when agricultural policies and programs will be discussed and debated. It is equally certain that the Farm Bureau will have to use its ever-increasing influence in establishing and protecting a sound, workable farm program.

The battle lines are already forming. On one side are the advocates of a rigid fixed price support system with detailed controls on the producer. On the other side are those favoring the flexible price support system with a minimum of production control.

The flexible support system is part of the Agricultural Act of 1948 which the American Farm Bureau Federation helped to have passed by Congress in the summer of 1948. The Illinois Agricultural Association is on the side of the flexible support system because it is believed to be sound and in the best interests of the farmer.

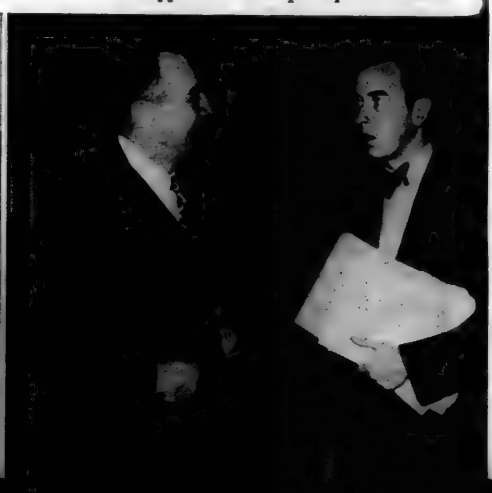
At the 30th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Atlantic City in December of 1948, the major provisions of the Agricultural Act were endorsed by the voting delegates.

The delegates in resolution said in part:

"We commend Congress for its recognition of the need of a long-range farm program in the enactment of the Agricultural Act of 1948. We believe that the major provisions of this Act, which provide a modernized parity formula and variable price supports, are sound and in the best interests of American agriculture.

In view of the clearly stated expressions of support for these principles embodied

(Left) IAA President Charles B. Shuman greets Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan at American Farm Bureau convention. (Right) AFBF President Allan B. Kline is interviewed by Edward Hughes of the Wall Street Journal.



More than 6,000 farm people attended the 30th annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Atlantic City in December. This is a view of one of the general sessions.

By
CRESTON FOSTER
Editor, IAA Record

in the Democratic and Republican platforms, we urge continued bipartisan congressional support of the principal provisions of this legislation during the coming years."

While voicing support of the major provisions of the Act, the delegates in resolution authorized the board of directors to seek such amendments to the Act as may be deemed to be in the interest of farm people and the national welfare.

The delegates in resolution also pointed out that:

"The flexible price-support program is one that recognizes the needs of consumers as well as the rights and needs of producers. This is essential, for unless we can maintain a sound, workable farm program, circumstances similar to those which brought disparity and ruin to farmers after World War I may again prevail."

The long-term part of the Agricultural Act is due to become effective Jan. 1, 1950. It stipulates that prices of basic farm commodities (wheat, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco and peanuts) shall be supported at from 60 to 90 per cent of parity, depending on whether supplies are larger or smaller than normal. A 10-year moving average basis for computing parity is also included in the law.

Price supports of 90 per cent of parity are provided on the basic commodities and a few selected non-basic commodities through the crop year of 1949. In its resolutions at the convention, the Farm Bureau insisted that these commitments by the government for 1949 be kept.

Federation President Allan B. Kline in his annual convention address backed the Agricultural Act because it "was designed to fit a dynamic economy . . . . if a farmer wants a high standard of living he must protect the right to produce, with the resources at his command, the things best suited to market demand. These basic principles are sound. ."

Sen. George D. Aiken, one of the authors of legislation contained in the Agricultural Act, told Farm Bureau folks at the convention that "agriculture is at the crossroads."

"We can take one road with its cost-plus guarantees and easy money for perhaps two years more, with the certainty that controls, quotas and penalties will then overtake us.

"Or we can take the other road which leads to a long period of agricultural prosperity for America at a somewhat lower level, with the assurance that the farmer will remain free to run his own farm," Senator Aiken said.

He said that the Farm Bureau has long recognized this situation and went to work and got a long-range farm program adopted by Congress last summer. This program, now known as the Agricultural Act of 1948, was secured in the face of predictions that it couldn't be done, the Senator said in paying tribute to the Farm Bureau membership.

"Now that legislation is threatened by the advocates of permanent incentive price supports for farm commodities," Senator Aiken reported, "and the Farm Bureau again has its work cut out for it to defend and sustain those principles for which it has fought for many years."

Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, whose address received much applause from the Farm Bureau convention, said he favored flexible price supports.

It would not be for the best interests of either the farmers or the people as a whole to ask the government to support farm prices at 90 per cent of parity regardless of the size of the crop or the amount of carryover, Stassen said.

"I therefore am opposed to any

(*Continued on next page*)

Illinois farmers at Farm Bureau convention in Atlantic City check program on boardwalk before entering session. Seated left to right are: T. H. Johnson, and E. E. Rademacher. Standing are J. E. Stewart and F. B. Johnson. All are from Montgomery county.

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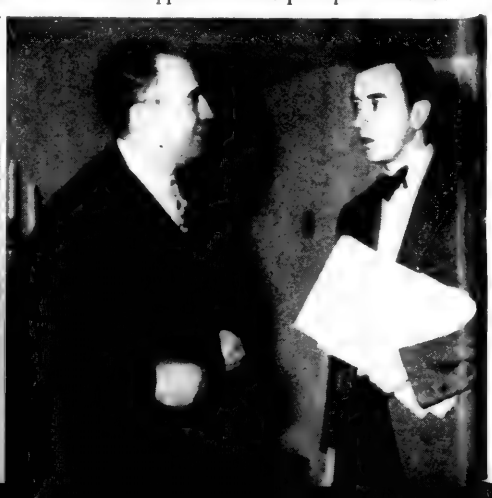

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More than 6,000 farm people attended the 30th annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Atlantic City in December. This is a view of one of the general sessions.

By
CRESTON FOSTER
Editor, IAA Record

in the Democratic and Republican platforms, we urge continued bipartisan congressional support of the principal provisions of this legislation during the coming years."

While voicing support of the major provisions of the Act, the delegates in resolution authorized the board of directors to seek such amendments to the Act as may be deemed to be in the interest of farm people and the national welfare.

The delegates in resolution also pointed out that:

"The flexible price-support program is one that recognizes the needs of consumers as well as the rights and needs of producers. This is essential, for unless we can maintain a sound, workable farm program, circumstances similar to those which brought disparity and ruin to farmers after World War I may again prevail."

The long-term part of the Agricultural Act is due to become effective Jan. 1, 1950. It stipulates that prices of basic farm commodities (wheat, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco and peanuts) shall be supported at from 60 to 90 per cent of parity, depending on whether supplies are larger or smaller than normal. A 10-year moving average basis for computing parity is also included in the law.

Price supports of 90 per cent of parity are provided on the basic commodities and a few selected non-basic commodities through the crop year of 1949. In its resolutions at the convention, the Farm Bureau insisted that these commitments by the government for 1949 be kept.

Federation President Allan B. Kline in his annual convention address backed the Agricultural Act because it "was designed to fit a dynamic economy . . . . if a farmer wants a high standard of living he must protect the right to produce, with the resources at his command, the things best suited to market demand. These basic principles are sound. ."

Sen. George D. Aiken, one of the authors of legislation contained in the Agricultural Act, told Farm Bureau folks at the convention that "agriculture is at the crossroads."

"We can take one road with its cost-plus guarantees and easy money for perhaps two years more, with the certainty that controls, quotas and penalties will then overtake us.

"Or we can take the other road which leads to a long period of agricultural prosperity for America at a somewhat lower level, with the assurance that the farmer will remain free to run his own farm," Senator Aiken said.

He said that the Farm Bureau has long recognized this situation and went to work and got a long-range farm program adopted by Congress last summer. This program, now known as the Agricultural Act of 1948, was secured in the face of predictions that it couldn't be done, the Senator said in paying tribute to the Farm Bureau membership.

"Now that legislation is threatened by the advocates of permanent incentive price supports for farm commodities," Senator Aiken reported, "and the Farm Bureau again has its work cut out for it to defend and sustain those principles for which it has fought for many years."

Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, whose address received much applause from the Farm Bureau convention, said he favored flexible price supports.

It would not be for the best interests of either the farmers or the people as a whole to ask the government to support farm prices at 90 per cent of parity regardless of the size of the crop or the amount of carryover, Stassen said.

"I therefore am opposed to any

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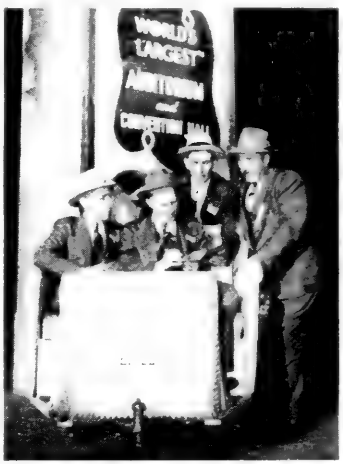


Illinois farmers at Farm Bureau convention in Atlantic City check program on boardwalk before entering session. Seated left to right are: T. H. Johnson, and E. E. Rademacher. Standing are J. E. Stewart and F. B. Johnson. All are from Montgomery county.

Top: T. H. Lloyd, center, new IAA director, Macoupin county, chats with folks from his district at AFBF convention. Left, H. C. Irwin, Christian, and right, L. J. Todt, Montgomery. Center: B. L. Hornbeck, right, IAA assistant director of organization, received award certificate made to Illinois for reaching its "two million member" goal for the second year from AFBF Secretary Wilfred Shaw. Bottom: IAA delegates to AFBF convention, front row, left to right, Elliott, Hughes, Gumm, President Shuman and Vice-President Morris. Back row, McKee, Webb, Eaton, Steffey and Curtiss. K. T. Smith was absent when picture was made.

(Continued from preceding page)

amendment of the Hope-Aiken Bill (Agricultural Act of 1948) which would fix a continuing rigid 90 per cent support," Stassen said.

The former governor of Minnesota gave three reasons for his position. With rigid 90 per cent supports, he said, the only way to keep surpluses of some crops from breaking the entire program would be through detailed, regulated production by the government. Such supports also would encourage centralization of farming with larger units and result in the gradual disappearance of the family-sized farm. Rigid supports would also lead to more regulation, growing resentment from the people and failure of the farm program.

"While I strongly advocate price supports, I urge that there should remain a degree of flexibility to permit the natural laws of supply and demand to have some effect on farming practices.

"And by that same safeguard, we can insure a better measure of future public support for agricultural programs and a greater freedom for those who are on the soil," Stassen explained.

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan in his address to the convention also had something to say about price supports.

He said that while he believed in price supports as an important part of the farm program they were only one part. When other parts of the program worked well the problem of supporting prices was not so hard. If the farmer can get fair prices in the market place without actually using the support program, so much the better, Secretary Brannan said.

He also asserted that, "I consider it my job to help obtain and maintain parity at all times. If there is to be any downward adjustment to the national economy, we are not going to start this time with the farmer . . . We must make very sure that the farmer is not made the goat."

Secretary Brannan declared that the position of the American Farm Bureau Federation on farm legislation will be of great interest to him and to millions of people. Each farm organization, he said, has an important part to play in the work that lies ahead.

Just before the convention opened, President Truman sent a message to all delegates in which he declared that "only when farmers have confidence in their markets and in their farm programs can the nation expect continuation of record crops." He addressed his message "Fellow Members of the Farm Bureau."

President Charles B. Shuman of the Illinois Agricultural Association was re-elected to the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation as a representative of the middle western region. In this same region, Curtis Hatch, Dodgeville, Wis., was elected to the board to succeed Frank W. White of Minnesota.

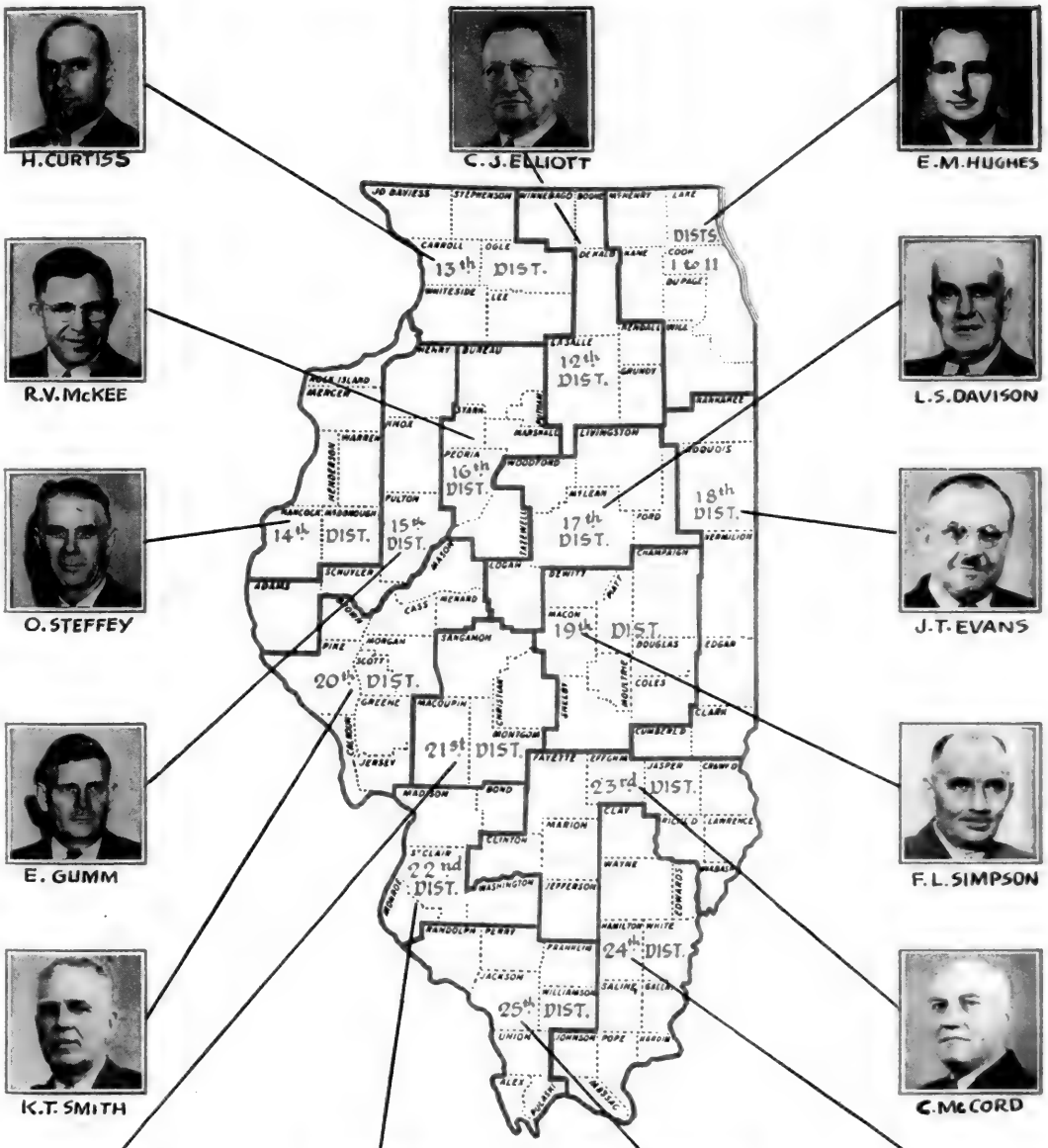
Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Ackworth, Iowa, was elected president of the Associated Women of the Federation.

Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas received the Federation's gold medal for distinguished service to agriculture. Senator Capper retired from the Senate after 30 years of service. The gold medal award has been given every year since 1929 to leaders who have performed outstanding services in advancing the well-being of farm people.

One of the stirring scenes of the convention was the minute of silent tribute paid to the memory of Vernon C. Vaniman, of Illinois, midwest organization director for the Farm Bureau who died suddenly Nov. 30.

(Continued on page 30)

1949... IAA BOARD of DIRECTORS...1949



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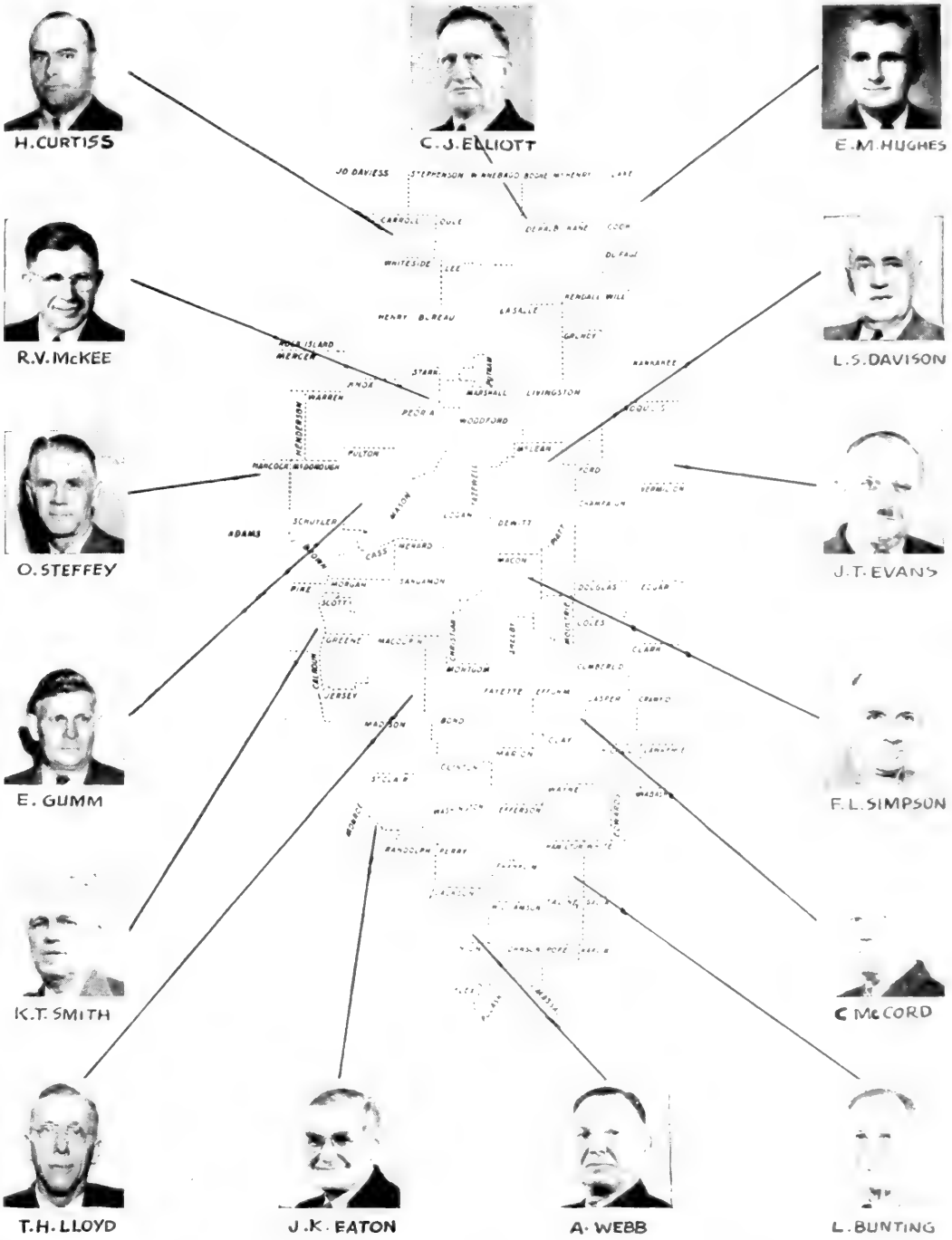

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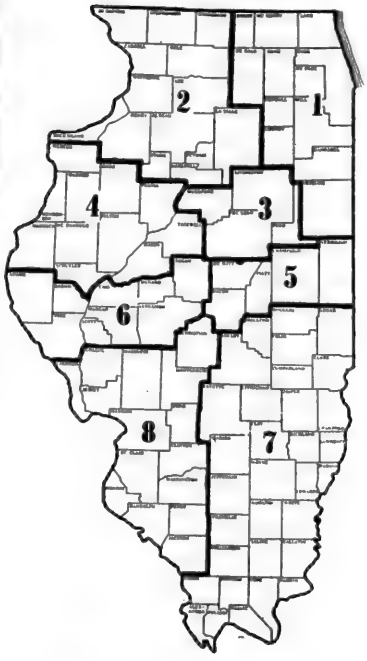
NEW DISTRICTS



Map shows new districts of Illinois Grain Corporation. Under reapportionment one director is elected from each of the districts and one appointed from IAA board.

ILL. GRAIN REORGANIZES

IAA Co-op Reshapes Its Districts, Elects A New Board of Directors, and Absorbs A Supply Cooperative in Reorganization Move

CHANGES in the districts and in the number of directors elected to the board of the Illinois Grain Corporation were voted by stock holders of the company at a meeting held Jan. 14 at the Pere Marquette Hotel in Peoria.

Changes in the districts have been under consideration for some time, Charles Schmitt, Logan county, president of the Illinois Grain Corporation, said at the meeting. He said that present and potential membership, the movement of grain to markets, the various grain growing areas, and other factors were considered in setting up the new districts.

The districts from which directors are elected have been increased from six to eight under the new reapportionment. However, the number of directors has been decreased from 15 to 9.

Previously two directors were elected from each district and three from the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association, a total of 15. Under the revised plan one director is elected from each district and one from the IAA board, a total of nine.

The delegates also voted approval of a plan whereby the I.F.A. Elevators, Inc., will dissolve and their business taken over by the Illinois Grain Corporation. The board of the I.F.A. Elevators, Inc., agreed to dissolve prior to the Peoria meeting.

Illinois Grain Corporation is a grain brokerage cooperative affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association. It operates on the Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis boards of trade.

I.F.A. Elevators, Inc., was organized this summer as a central buying agency for cooperative elevators in central Illinois. Its state headquarters have been at Pontiac.

The I.F.A. Elevators, Inc., will sell its assets to Illinois Grain Corporation and the latter organization will handle feed, fertilizers, and steel products for its members.

One of the provisions involved in the reorganization is that membership in Illinois Grain Corporation will continue to have as its only limitation that members be true Capper-Volstead Cooperatives. Future changes in membership requirements would be made only by voting members of Illinois Grain Corporation.

Members of the new board of directors are: Sam Yergler, Iroquois county, district 1; Carl O. Johnson, Marshall, 2; Arthur Bertsche, Livingston, 3; Leo Worden, Hancock, 4; John McCabe, Champaign, 5; Charles Schmitt, Logan, 6; J. Fred Romine, Douglas, 7; John Butterfield, Christian, 8; and C. J. Elliott, LaSalle, IAA. Officers elected were: Schmitt, president; Romine, vice-president; and Butterfield, secretary.

Leo Worden, Hancock county, was the only member elected to the new board of Illinois Grain Corporation who had not been a member of the old board.

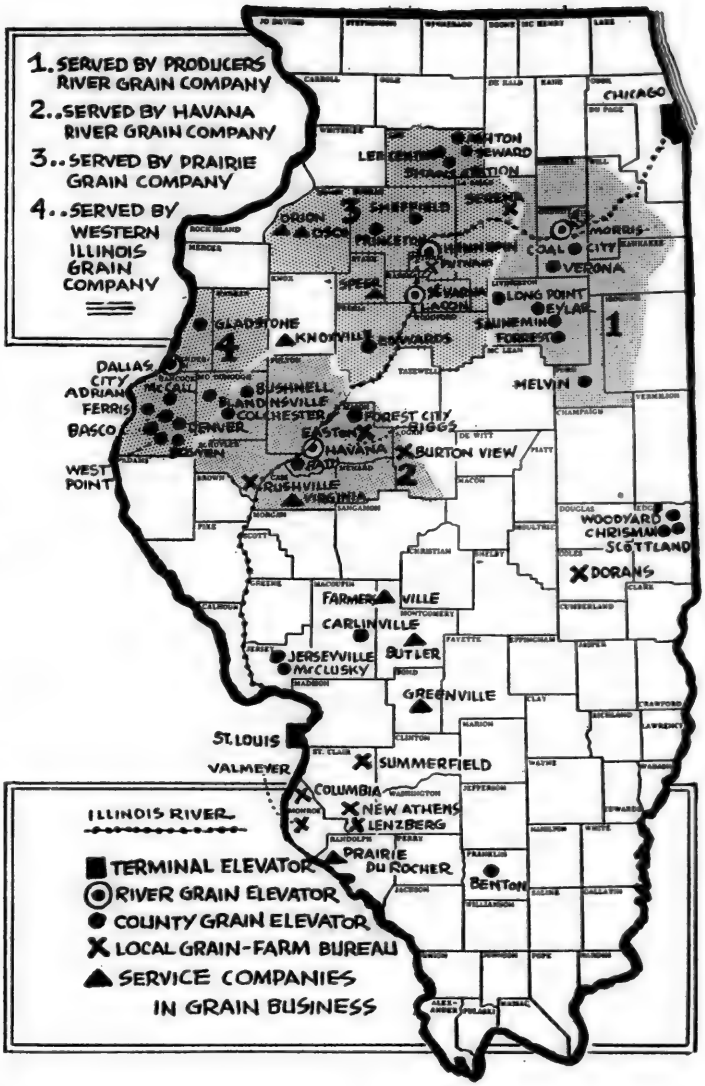
L. L. Colvis, IAA secretary of marketing, discussed the various changes in the program of Illinois Grain Corporation. "It will open the gate for grain cooperatives to do a better job of grain marketing," he said.

"We hope this merger will make our services available to an increasing number of farmers. If it does, we can feel we have been successful in our attempt," he concluded.

Necessary changes in the legal structure of Illinois Grain Corporation were explained to the delegates by Paul E. Mathias of the IAA legal department.

ILLINOIS GRAIN TERMINALS PROGRAM

Four County Companies Spend Million Dollars On Sub-terminal Facilities



THE steady growth of the Illinois Grain Terminals Company working to tie the state together into a large, farmer-owned, grain marketing cooperative is shown on the adjoining map.

Greatest growth is evident in the areas along the Illinois and Mississippi rivers where the Illinois Agricultural Association grain marketing affiliate has set up sub-terminal river elevators at Morris, Lacon, Hennepin, Havana, and Dallas City.

Grain originating at inland elevators and accumulated at the river sub-terminals will eventually be marketed through terminal elevators at Chicago and East St. Louis. Sites have been chosen on waterfronts in both cities.

The Illinois Grain Terminals plan is designed to bring about a condition Illinois farmers have long hoped for—control of some of the grain from their own farms to the processor.

Grain producing areas have been organized by counties and the counties by districts under the Illinois Grain Terminals plan now in operation. Four districts (see map) have been organized so far and all are in the north central area of the state—The Producers River Grain Company around Morris; The Prairie Grain Company around Ottawa, Hennepin, and Lacon; The Havana River Grain Company around Havana; and The Western Illinois Grain Company around Dallas City on the Mississippi river.

These four companies already have spent about one million dollars to prepare sub-terminal facilities. Most of the money has been raised from stock purchased by inland elevators and farmers.

At present a half million dollars is being raised for operating capital for the state company which has opened an office in Chicago under the management of Sam L. Hassell, a successful grain salesman in Chicago and Buffalo for many years. A branch office also has been opened at the eastern milling center at Buffalo. Terminal facilities in Chicago and the St. Louis area may be rented. If elevators are built, however, more capital may be needed. Plans are for a three-million bushel capacity elevator in Chicago and two million bushel elevator at East St. Louis.

Besides the four district companies, there are 16 county grain companies, seven county service companies, and 11 local elevator companies organized on a Farm Bureau-type cooperative basis.

LaFLEUR RESIGNS

REX LaFLEUR, manager of the Champaign office of Illinois Grain Corporation, resigned Jan. 15 because of ill health. Carl Kaiser of Alexander has been named acting manager.

Kaiser started with Illinois Grain Corporation last July 1 and has been serving as relief branch office manager at Champaign and Jacksonville. He graduated from Illinois College at Jacksonville and studied at the University of Illinois. He taught at the Illinois School For The Blind at Jacksonville.

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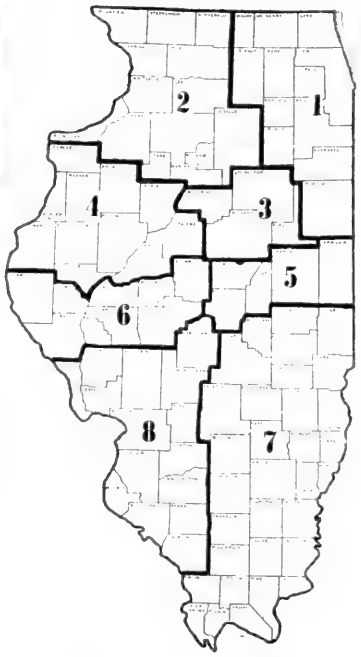

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IAA Livestock Marketing Cooperative

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EXPANDING from six members into a booming statewide marketing cooperative in two years marks the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association as the most rapidly growing cooperative affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Its most recent expansion has moved its marketing service into the two northern tiers of counties in Illinois.

New points have been organized in recent months at Elizabeth in Jo Daviess county, Lena in Stephenson, Byron in Ogle, and at Perryville in the Boone-Winnebago area.

Sales through the state office at Decatur have doubled in the last year. In 1948 the Decatur office handled 478,283 head of livestock, most of which were hogs, valued at $29,074,515. In 1946, before expansion, 183,680 animals were handled.

Throughout Illinois where competition from its local buying points are a factor, the price of hogs sold locally has been increased from 25 to 50 cents a hundred. This is the report from farmers in county after county where points have been established.

As the accompanying map indicates, 21 buying points have been established by county marketing associations and operate under the state sales office at Decatur.

All of the buying points operate on a cash basis in buying hogs and veal calves, paying farmers for their stock as soon as it is weighed in at the local yards. Not all points buy veal calves. Cattle and sheep are shipped for patrons to terminal markets but are generally not purchased outright.

If you want to sell direct you can get the day's quotation on hogs by phoning the yard nearest your farm. Most of the hog and veal calf sales are made by phone, and are bought according to weight and quality.

If you have hogs to sell, and have not already tried this new kind of marketing service, here are the towns with established yards: Elizabeth, Lena, Freeport, Perryville, Byron, Erie, Cambridge, Princeton, Aledo, Stronghurst, Elvaston, Camp Point, Rushville, Bluffs, Bloomington, Champaign, Danville, Paris, Shelbyville, and Effingham. Many purchases of hogs are made from farmers living outside the county. (See map)

The triangle symbols on the map indicate that Winnebago and Ogle counties have organized points but have not yet started buying. Since the map was drawn both points have started handling livestock and buying hogs.

One of the most recently organized county points is located at Elizabeth in Jo Daviess county. Manager Russel Philbrick said the Jo Daviess yard bought more than 4,000 hogs its first month of operation, in November.

They are buying veal calves one day a week, on Monday, and also ship cattle and sheep on a consignment basis for their patrons.

The IAA is also helping to organize a new marketing cooperative under the proposed name of the Illinois Livestock Producers Association. This new agency would have as members all the cooperative groups, including Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

The purpose of this new cooperative will be to develop a unified marketing system among the six livestock cooperatives operating in Illinois.

The first step in the creation of the new marketing cooperative has been completed by the selection of a board of directors by the various groups concerned.

It consists of 15 members picked from the boards of each of the Producer agencies at Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Bushnell, and Springfield; one director each from the boards of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association and the Illinois Agricultural Association; and one director each from eight districts representing the county Farm Bureaus in Illinois.

At its first meeting the new board is expected to select a manager. After a manager has been appointed, a complete analysis of all types of livestock marketing in Illinois will be made. Special emphasis will be placed on the marketing of hogs.

The new company will permit farmers the choice of selling on a terminal or country market on a cooperative basis.

It has been empowered to carry on a statewide information and acquisition program among livestock producers to get more livestock moving through cooperative marketing channels.

After a complete study and analysis has been made, the new organization has been granted the authority to proceed with any program that would benefit the livestock farmer.

In short, the first purpose of the new cooperative will be to coordinate hog marketing in Illinois, and then to consider the marketing of other species of livestock if conditions warrant change.

The new agency will help to develop the stocker and feeder cattle program in Illinois. This program has been underway for several years.

It will also gather current market information for the benefit of its members but will not duplicate the work being carried on by the National Livestock Producers Association.

In announcing the new cooperative, President Charles B. Shuman of the IAA, emphasized that each of the existing groups would retain its identity and would continue its present operations, but that all would be guided and advised by the new statewide agency.

The new company will be financed by the payment of a fee on a per car basis on livestock handled by members.

The rate will be $1 for a single and $1.50 for a double-decked car shipped by rail, and an equivalent fee for stock shipped by truck. This should make available annually about $40,000.

Board members for the new cooperative from the eight Illinois districts are: William Temple, La Salle county, district 1; Frank P. Norrish, Whiteside, 2; R. D. Armstrong, McDonough, 3; L. E. Mathers, Mason, 4; Lester E. Martin, Morgan, 5; Clark E. Wise, Champaign, 6; J. P. Redman, Alexander, 7; Marion A. Fry, Shelby, 8.

Members from the Producer agencies are: Carl M. Johnson, DeKalb, Chicago Producers; John Stout, Sangamon, Springfield Producers; and Maurice Holmes, Peoria, Peoria Producers.

Ray Ihrig, Adams county, has been selected to represent the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association. As we go to press, the Producer agencies at Bushnell and St. Louis, and the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association have not yet named a member to represent their organizations on the board of the new cooperative.

Rigid Supports Mean Rigid Controls

From the Saturday Evening Post, Jan. 1, 1949

A PHENOMENON we never expected to see in our time was the stand taken by an impressive list of farm organizations in favor of flexible price supports, as opposed to the rigid 90-per-cent-of-parity plan, which the despised and rejected Eightieth Congress wisely amended. The Iowa Farm Bureau Federation at its November meeting supported the flexible principle on the ground that too high price supports would produce unwieldy crop surpluses, with disastrous results. One such result, as pointed out in a similar resolution passed by the Illinois Agricultural Association, would be "fixed prices and rigid controls."

Unfortunately, President Truman seems to interpret his election triumph as an endorsement of rigid supports at 90 per cent of parity. Certain farm organizations like the National Farmers Union are attempting to confirm this impression, and, since easy money is very tempting to most people, including farmers, the higher support rate is easier to sell than the sounder flexible system. Rigid price supports, with the certain consequence of acreage control and price fixing, are naturally favored by left-wing groups now eagerly nosing along the fence for any rut leading to "planning." Nevertheless, support of the Aiken Bill —providing flexible price supports—is reported from so many farm groups in the Middle Western states, several of which supported President Truman, that the sky's-the-limit element in Congress may meet with more resistance than seemed likely at first.

Even at their best, price supports are a ticklish business. In a recent news article from Washington, Mark Sullivan showed how government support of the price of potatoes had resulted in American pressure on the Canadian Government to put an embargo against Canadian potatoes destined for the United States. That resulted in glut in Canada, and, of course, a support price for Canadian potatoes. In the meantime American farmers increase their acreage devoted to crops enjoying price supports, and the Government's effort to dispose of surplus potatoes, without letting anybody eat them, becomes more desperate. Inevitably this problem will become still tougher if the 90-per-cent-of-parity scale is maintained, and our progress toward a so-called planned economy will be speeded up.

The attitude of the Truman Administration will be interesting to watch. Secretary Brannan supported the Aiken Bill during the last session of Congress, as did the Grange, Farm Bureau Federation and most of the other important farm organizations. The mere fact that President Truman took the Farmers Union-CIO attitude during the campaign hardly justifies reversal on a program which was carefully worked out and agreed to by agricultural authorities in both parties. Senator Aiken himself expects the flexible principle to stand and describes the promises to repeal it as "seasonal campaign arguments." Maybe so, but Mr. Truman is certain to be beseiged by leftist agrarians who won't be put off so easily. As usual, the issue will be between those who dread controls and those who want them. In making up its mind, Congress can hardly fail to understand that. If the issue is understood, Congress will not change the agricultural program for the worse, even if President Truman's campaign promises are made to look a little silly.

From the Des Moines Register
December 27, 1948

PRODUCTION and marketing administration officials have been campaigning to create dissatisfaction among farmers with the flexible price support system of the 1948 farm price act. These officials believe that a high, fixed support system—at 90 per cent of parity—backed up by acreage restrictions and marketing quotas would return farmers higher incomes. (It also would give P.M.A. a bigger job to do and increase its importance as a federal agency.)

The method of this campaign is to ask the farmers whether they would prefer to have prices of their products at 90 per cent of parity or at 60 per cent, the lower level of the sliding scale for basic crops under the 1948 act.

This is pure demagoguery.

Of *course* any farmer would answer 90 per cent. *Of course* any farmer would like to have prices as high as he can get—*if other factors are left out of the picture.* Why stop at 90 per cent? Why not 100 or 125 per cent of parity?

But merely *wanting* high prices will not get them—through government legislation or any other way. Farmers, like other groups, have to consider what is politically and economically possible.

They also have to consider whether *prices alone* are what they really want. The highest prices do not mean the most income over the long run. Prices pegged at 90 per cent of parity can only be obtained by cutting down on the supply that reaches the market. Income is the product of supply multiplied by the price. The gain in income that farmers can make by restricting production is limited, therefore.

Farmers also must consider whether production control can be effective. One thing is certain: Controls would have to be much tighter than they were under AAA in the Thirties in order to get the job done.

Corn acreage limitation was designed to hold down total feed output and curtail livestock production. It didn't work. Farmers raised as much corn as before by using better methods, more fertilizer, and better seed on their most fertile acres. The replacement crops for corn—alfalfa, clover, and other legumes—produced as much feed as before.

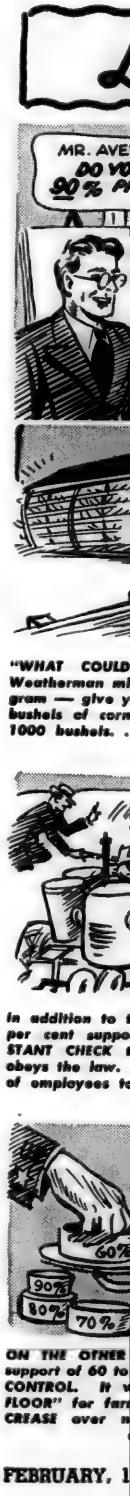
Since Corn Belt farmers get most of their income from livestock, they cannot use monopoly economics to raise their returns *unless they effectively restrict livestock output to boost prices.* Working on corn alone is only part of the task.

But even assuming that farmers could raise their incomes by a restrictive program that kept prices high, would it be worth the candle? It would mean a tight control of farmers' plantings and of their marketings.

It would prevent natural shifts in production brought about by changing markets and changing production methods. It might be expected to do for Corn Belt farmers about what the cotton control program did for the South—invite competition from other countries in overseas markets and from rayon in domestic markets.

When advocates of 90 per cent of parity ask farmers what level of prices they want, they should also explain the grief involved in fixing and holding a high level.

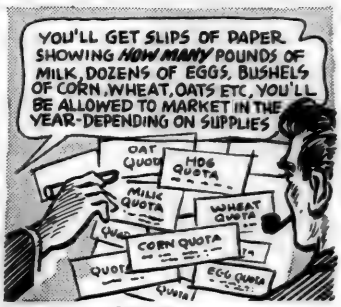
National Publications See Wisdom in Flexible Support Prices and Ask Advocates of 90 Per Cent of Parity to Explain Grief Involved in Fixing High Support Prices At a High Level.



Let's Look at PRICE SUPPORTS...

"WHAT COULD HAPPEN IS THIS: Mr. Weatherman might not know of your program — give you good weather and 1300 bushels of corn instead of your quota of 1000 bushels. . . So you store 300 bushels. . . .

BUT . . . You have another good crop next year, and instead of 700 bushels you planned for you raise 1300 again! You then think, "I'll feed more hogs;" but you have a QUOTA on hogs — you can't increase 'em!



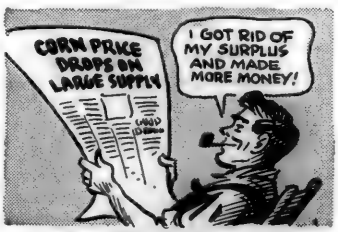
You say — "Well, I'll just put it in pasture" — but you can't use the pasture for INCREASED milk production because you have a QUOTA ON MILK! Eastern dairy farmers would object to midwestern surpluses anyway.

In addition to these problems, a rigid 90 per cent support would require a CONSTANT CHECK to see that every farmer obeys the law. This would mean an army of employees to enforce the program. . .

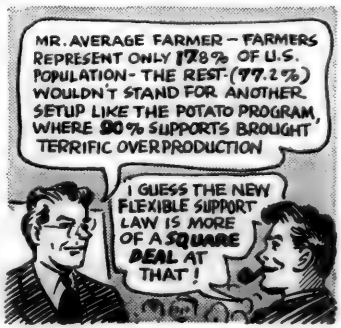
Are farmers in other states as honest as they are in Illinois? If you check on other states, they have a right to see that YOU stay in line . . . PENALTIES will have to be SEVERE FOR VIOLATORS!

TO SUM IT UP — 90 per cent PRICE SUPPORT means RIGID QUOTAS ON FARM PRODUCTS — No immediate use for surpluses — A HUGE EXPENSE IN ENFORCEMENT, SEVERE PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATORS . . . .

ON THE OTHER HAND: A FLEXIBLE price support of 60 to 90 per cent will mean LESS CONTROL. It will act as a "STOP LOSS FLOOR" for farm prices. As supplies INCREASE over normal, the support price drops. . . .



Such a floor will STABILIZE the market, but will require a minimum of controls. The factors of SUPPLY and DEMAND will be able to operate.



A leader training meeting on the Simplified Illinois Farm Record Book, led by George B. Whitman (left), state project leader, is held in the offices of the Champaign County Farm Bureau. Seated next to the blackboard is W. B. Bunn, Champaign county farm advisor. Others are vocational agricultural students from the College of Agriculture at Urbana.

EASY FARM ACCOUNTS

Here is a Simple Farm Account Book You Can Use For Record Keeping. It Can Save Hours of Work and Worry Over Income Taxes

HAS that year-end trouble maker thrown you for a loss again? We refer to the job every farmer votes the meanest chore of the year—filling out the 1948 income tax return.

It's no fun at best. But at least if it's tough it is tolerable for the 25,000 Illinois farmers who have been keeping their accounts during the past year in one of the new College of Agriculture farm record books.

These books were introduced last spring to farmers in 58 northern Illinois counties and will be introduced to 43 southern counties this winter.

They are simple record books, with pages to show income and outgo. All entries are keyed to fit the farm income tax form 1040F which makes up the last pages of the book.

The book comes in two parts. Part I is a record of receipts and expenses. Part II is a record of depreciation schedules and inventories. Part II is a record of depreciation of farm machinery. This part of the book is kept in use for six years.

The income tax feature is the biggest selling point for the new book. The books are available at your Farm Bureau office at a cost of 45 cents. They are well worth the price, which just covers the cost of printing.

If you would like to look forward to an easier time around the kitchen table next year, we suggest that you look into these record books. They can do a lot to ease your income tax worries.

Farmers who have used the book for a year agree that it has four principal uses. Since you are almost forced into the keeping of some kind of a financial record, why not use a book that can help in more than one way? Here are its advantages:

1. The book provides you with a simplified and dependable record for filling out your income tax form.

2. It makes possible a continuous study and application of basic farm management. It helps answer such questions as which pays more on my farm, hogs or cattle?

3. It makes possible credit statements. If you know how much you are making, you know how much you can borrow safely.

4. It contains a depreciation schedule and inventory for your personal property, including farm machinery. You know how much you are worth—without holding a farm sale.

One of the big advantages of the book is its feature of "business analysis". That is the ultra-practical feature of the record book, and one no other farm account book in the country has to offer. It is a new approach to self-study of the farm business.

This business analysis is done by means of a sheet or form which the farmer fills out himself. He can then compare his results with the "standards" for his county.

If his results are below average, he can make a check-off of suggested improvements which should help him during the next year.

If your crop yields are below average, as an example, you probably could not check the "yes" column on the business analysis sheet for all these questions: Do you treat seed for disease control? Do you plow under all stalks and straw not used for bedding? Has all your soil been tested? Etc.

The success of the book has been widespread. It has reached more Illinois farmers than any other single extension program. In its first year more than 25,000 farmers used it for their record keeping. Last fall 65,000 books were printed for use in 1949.

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Front Cover

TWENTIETH in our series of picturesque and historical Illinois scenes is the famous Saint-Gaudens statue of Lincoln in Chicago's Lincoln Park. At its unveiling Oct. 22, 1887 by Abraham Lincoln, a grandson of the president, it was widely acclaimed as the nation's ideal and the greatest portrait statue of Lincoln.

It was the joint work of Sculptor Augustus Saint Gaudens and Architect Sanford White. The statue was a gift to the city by Eli Bates, a Lincoln admirer who left $40,000 for its construction. It is 11½ feet high and was cast in bronze. A copy of it stands before Westminster Abbey in London.

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SOMETHING NEW!

Something new for farm tractors, trucks and cars for maximum efficiency and economy in power farming.

***It will be* NEW!**

It will be a* FUNDAMENTAL *1949 Development!

***It will* SAVE MONEY!**

See your Blue Seal petroleum salesman for advanced information

ILLINOIS FARM SERVICE SUPPLY COMPANY

This announcement is in behalf of the

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

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Illinois Sends Three Delegates and Talk Fest Winner to AFBF Convention

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON,
Director, Young People's Activities

ILLINOIS Rural Youth, true to its reputation of representation at national Farm Bureau meetings, sent three delegates to the AFBF meeting at Atlantic City in December.

The young people going from Illinois were: Ruth Huser, Morton, retiring member from the State and National Rural Youth Committees; Doreen Marti, Greenville, newly elected member to State and National Committees; and Mary Alice Roser, Carmi, who was our representative in the National Talk Meet. Mary Alice did not place first. But, nevertheless, she gave an excellent speech and was the only speaker who drew laughs from the audience. Mary Alice is new in Rural Youth. Her warm and friendly attitude and sympathy toward people and their problems and her willingness to work soon made a place for her in her county program. Winner of the National Talk Meet was Donald McKnight who is from the recently organized Maryland Rural Youth group.

Outstanding among future plans made by the Rural Youth delegates was a Rural Youth Leaders' Conference to be held at Gilbertsville, Ky., near Paducah, March 7, 8, and 9, 1949. Ten people will be privileged to attend from each of the states and a Rural Youth program under Farm Bureau instruction will be given in organization, educational and recreational programs, and community service, and special projects.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Counties served by the G.M.&O. railroad are streamlining their programs in order to meet the high standard of community service as outlined in the community service project of this railroad. Madison has appointed a committee consisting of Vera Mae Kleuter, Harold Thurnau, Loretta Shermann, Dorothy Schillinger and Beatrice Hastings whose duties will be to work for membership maintenance and attendance and to find leaders among the members who will serve as leaders in 4-H, Red Cross, and church activities, community projects and in county, state, and national Rural Youth activities. Faithful reporting to this committee or to Rudy Viere is asked so that adequate information may be relayed to A. F. Stephens of the G.M.&O. and to Clareta Walker and Curt Kenyon of the University of Illinois.

St. Clair voted to give a prize for faithful attendance at the monthly meetings. If the prize winner is not present when announced, the money for same will be given to a charitable organization.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer McCully, recently married, attend Woodford County Rural Youth annual banquet as special guests. Dinner was held Dec. 4 at Metamora.

COUNTY ACTIVITIES

Edgar helped plan and serve two dinners, Jan. 5 and 14, to Farm Bureau leaders in connection with the annual county Farm Bureau membership drives. While a small profit was realized for these two dinners, the help of Rural Youth was a distinct service.

Woodford invited its most recently married couple to its Annual Banquet held on Dec. 4 in Metamora. This couple was Mr. and Mrs. Spencer McCully. Mrs. McCully was formerly Barbara Fisher of Roanoke. Spence was president of his county group. One year ago he attended the IAA Short Course in Chicago, Jan., 1948, and has been a song leader in county banquets and other Rural Youth meetings. Barbara was a member of Rural Youth a short time. They are living on a farm at Washburn.

Other big county banquets of recent date were Adams, Tazewell, McHenry, Stevenson, Schuyler, McDonough, and Richland.

A number of counties assisted in the CROP program. Whiteside reports that Rural Youth took charge of the program for the entire county and collected $4,000 in cash and 12,000 bushels of corn.

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At the present time we have 64 members which is a gain of 20 during the year. We've had an average of 31.8 persons at each meeting.

Our financial score is rather lean at the present. We have a balance of $2.76.

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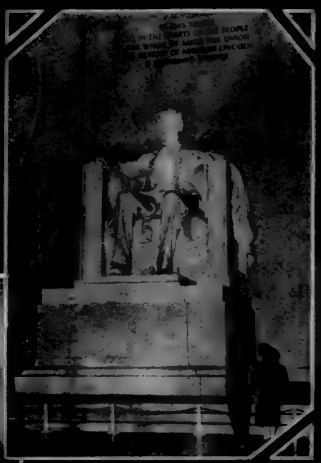

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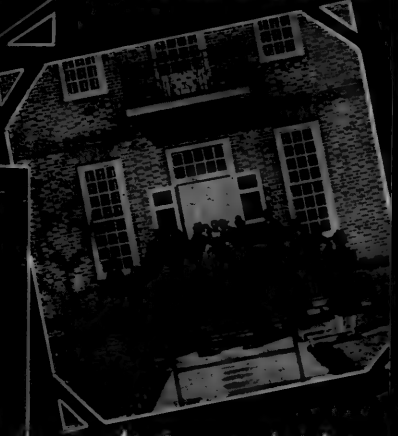

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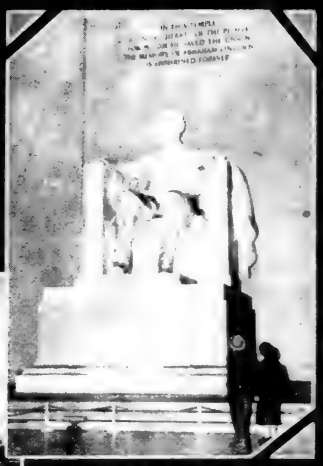

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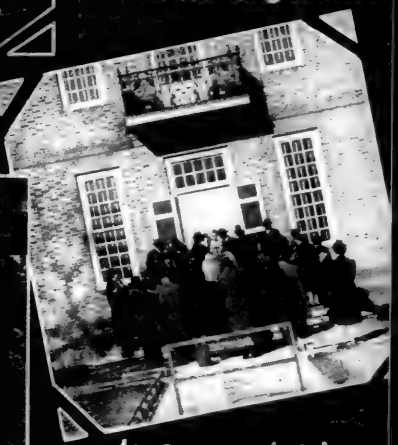

At Governor's Palace, Williamsburg, Va...

Typical of the panels heard during the Midwest Conference of Agriculture, Industry and Labor at Decatur in mid-January was this one on world trade. Left to right: E. E. Lindsay, editorial director of Decatur Newspapers, Inc.; O. R. Atkinson, Cincinnati, of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, A.F. of L.; H. M. Busch, professor of sociology, Western Reserve University, Cleveland; Dean H. R. Bowen, University of Illinois College of Commerce; Asher Hobson, head, department of agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin, and W. J. Parker, president, Manitoba Pool Elevators, Winnipeg, Canada. The conference was sponsored by the Macon County Farm Bureau, Decatur Association of Commerce, labor groups and others.

World Trade Vital To

FARM INCOME

AMERICA can't afford to abandon the Marshall plan of aid to Europe according to the views presented at the Midwest Conference of Agriculture, Industry and Labor held in Decatur in mid-January.

It was admitted that much of the ECA is a give-away program and the United States won't be paid back for much of it, but it's to America's best interests to get Western Europe back on its feet. Most of the countries do not have the necessary dollar exchange to make repayment, and anyway it would be better if America were paid back in strategic raw materials such as petroleum, uranium, copper, manganese and lead.

Discussion at the conference also pointed out that it was to America's best interests to help raise living standards abroad. By raising living standards, it was argued, these European countries become better customers for American goods.

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Typical of the panels heard during the Midwest Conference of Agriculture, Industry and Labor at Decatur in mid-January was this one on world trade. Left to right: E. E. Lindsay, editorial director of Decatur Newspapers, Inc.; G. R. Atkinson, Cincinnati, of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, A.F. of L.; H. M. Busch, professor of sociology, Western Reserve University, Cleveland; Dean H. R. Bowen, University of Illinois College of Commerce; Asher Hobson, head, department of agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin, and W. J. Parker, president, Manitoba Pool Elevators, Winnipeg, Canada. The conference was sponsored by the Macon County Farm Bureau, Decatur Association of Commerce, labor groups and others.

World Trade Vital To

FARM INCOME

MERICA can't afford to abandon the Marshall plan of aid to Europe according to the views presented at the Midwest Conference of Agriculture, Industry and Labor held in Decatur in mid-January.

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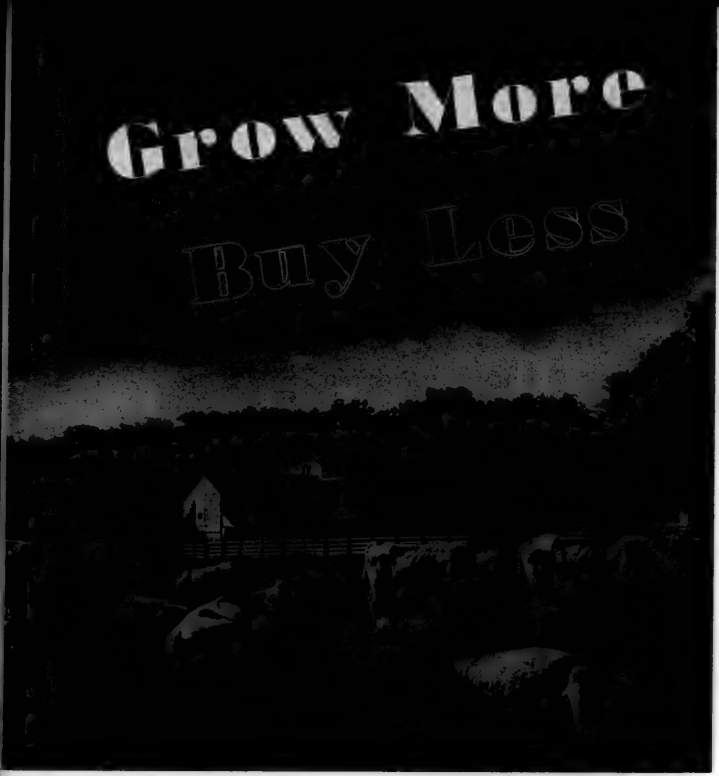

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American Farm Research Association

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The manure from the very excellent dairy herd was always carefully put on the fields that were to go to corn. Friend Frank thought he was doing a better than average job of farming. This he was doing, but yet it was not good enough as to efficiency in costs of production, and it was not on a durable basis with regard to the land. I could see this farm abandoned in a few more generations. This has already happened to four other farms in this community.

Some would argue, "Good, such land should not have been farmed in the first place". The fact is human beings aren't just efficiency machines. This community was once a place of neighbors that loved one another, lived happily and believed in God, America and the value of individuals. I see this community on the way out. It will be a local and national loss. Yet this need not be so.

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I did a little pencil work on the hay rack board. "Look here. One ton of alfalfa carries off about 40 pounds of potash. One ton of manure contains about 10 pounds of potash. Therefore, it takes about four tons of manure to balance this potash — not counting any losses by erosion and leaching. To make four tons of alfalfa on an acre would require about 16 tons of manure to supply the potash carried off".

Here he butted in with — "Gosh, I guess with 16 tons of manure on one acre one should really make alfalfa".

My reply was, "Surely, but your alfalfa should last for six to seven years, and to get the needed potash for this, let's see — seven years times four tons of alfalfa times four tons of manure equals 112 tons of manure". By now, he lost interest. Such talk can't make sense.

"I couldn't afford the fertilizers", he said. He meant he didn't have the money. Jim needed a hernia operation. Frank's wife really should have a goiter operation too. He needed some new store teeth. So it goes. Next winter the cows will need feed, so Frank will drive 10 miles to town to buy it. "Got to buy it. Cows don't milk when they eat only timothy hay. Even the calves die then".

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WITH bountiful grain harvests in 1948, Illinois farmers also harvested their regular heavy harvest of accidents. The farm is still a dangerous place to live. Here are some of the more freakish accidents that happened on Illinois farms in 1948. Be careful. Accidents like these can happen to you!

Trying to enter his home through a window, an Oregon farmer was trapped when the sash fell on his back and caused him to smother to death. Fighting off a swarm of bees, a Farmer City young man swung at them with a knife and gashed himself.

In another accident involving bees, a Greenup man tried to smoke them out of his house. Throwing kerosene on some old sacks the fuel exploded and burned him to death.

A Sterling boy shot at a rat; the bullet ricocheted and killed his father. A Robinson boy killed his brother when he shot at a rabbit. The bullet glanced off a stone and struck the youth.

A Dakota, Ill., farmer was leaning on his front gate when a hinge broke. He was thrown against the head of a calf and suffered a fractured cheek bone. While sharpening implements on a grindstone, the stone shattered and killed an Avon farmer. A Long Point man broke his arm when he pushed on a stuck gate.

Running from a swarm of bees a Mt. Auburn youth fell on a sharp stick which ripped open his leg. A Buffalo youth broke a leg and badly injured himself when he fell into an operating concrete mixer. A LaHarpe farmer had his eyeball cut when the cow he was milking flicked her tail. An Eldorado boy had his eyeball cut by a corn stalk leaf. A Dongola man absent-mindedly stuffed two of his fingers into a meat grinder.

A Joliet man had a thumb torn off while storing baled hay. The rope hoist powered by a tractor pulled him up to the top of the barn by the thumb. A Washington Grove man did the same thing but was hoisted up by the hand and was not seriously injured.

A Peru man was milking a cow when it moved away from him; as he pulled his stool closer the cow moved back knocking him against a hinge which injured his spine. A Caseyville young man, believed to have spotted a fox, grabbed a shotgun from a shelf. The weapon exploded and killed him. A Ramsey woman's arm was broken when a calf she was feeding pushed her against a post.

A Cabery farmer drove his tractor over a bridge which collapsed throwing tractor and rider into a creek. He was only slightly injured. A veteran working on a farm wasn't so lucky. While disking a field his tractor slipped into a drainage ditch, turned over, and pinned him beneath the water until he drowned. A Chester baby was bitten to death by a rat.

A Mt. Carbon woman placing a fruit jar over a plant to protect it from freezing pushed too hard and broke the glass. Her hand was impaled on a jagged edge. She was in a serious condition from loss of blood. Working with a circular saw, a Galena man got his jacket caught in the shaft. He wrenched his body away from the saw but his foot flew up into the blade which cut off four toes.

A five-year-old Roseville boy followed his dad out to the barn and was hit by a bale of hay tossed down from a hayloft by the father unknowingly. The boy didn't suffer a broken neck or a broken collar bone; his leg was fractured.

Tractors cause a great many of the accidents on Illinois farms. Here's one which gave its driver trouble indirectly. A St. Charles youth drove to a windmill to get water. On driving off, the tractor exhaust caught a support bar on the windmill causing it to topple and crash on top of tractor and driver. The boy was critically injured.

HELP PREVENT FARM ACCIDENTS BY USING GOOD JUDGEMENT AND CAUTION IN EVERYTHING YOU DO!

A Rochelle boy was badly cut in the face when he ran into the blade of an ax. A Rockford farm hand slipped while putting a can of milk in a cooling tank. He apparently fell, struck his head, and was knocked unconscious. He was found drowned in the cooling tank.

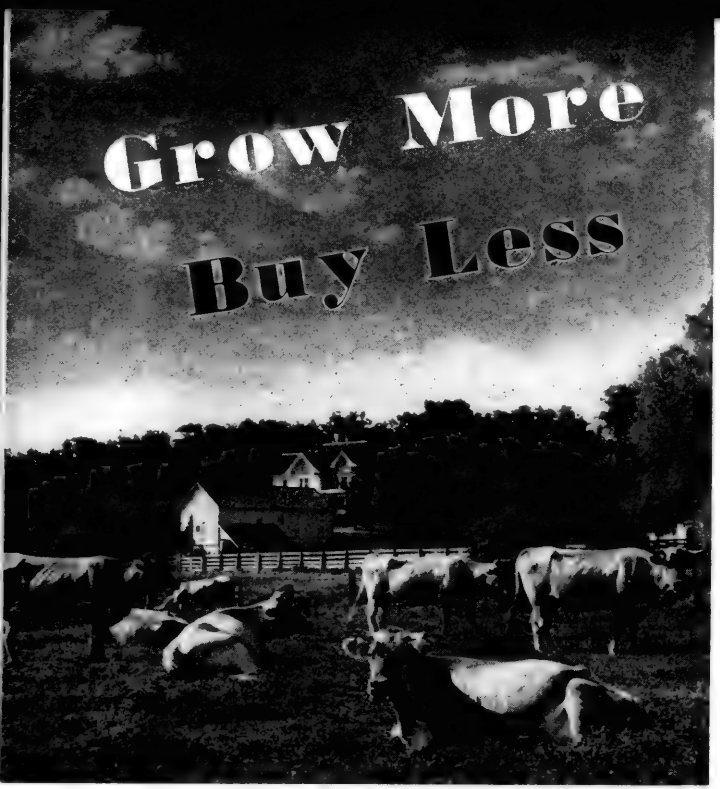
And there still are buggy accidents. A Round Lake man jumped when his buggy started to upset. He sprained his ankle and was unable to walk. A young Randolph farmer was badly burned in trying to burn out some coons in a hollow tree. He threw gasoline which flashed back.

A Toluca woman fell through a gap in the closet floor of her uncompleted home, was stunned by the fall and drowned in her flooded cellar. A one-year-old Edwardsville baby playing around a partly-filled bucket of water, fell in head first and drowned. A Maple Park youth narrowly escaped death when silage caved in on him. Luckily his father was nearby to dig him out.

A Milford man was severely burned when he fell into a vat of scalding water while preparing to butcher. A Kane dairyman broke his wrist when a cow kicked him. A 31-year-old Kankakee farmer was cranking his tractor when the crank slipped and struck him on the side of the head. When the accident was reported he was in serious condition suffering a blood clot in the brain.

Clearing timberland near Plymouth, a farmer was seriously injured when a chain fastened around a tree broke under tension and struck him a severe blow across the stomach.

A Ridott man was badly burned when the tractor he was driving burst into flames and sprayed gasoline on him. A Hookdale man suffered a broken vertebra when a plow handle struck him in the back.



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Frank's strips of meadow were largely timothy. Here and there a few clumps of clover showed. The clover had been seeded, but "These last years we haven't had clovers like in the past". There was unmistakable evidence of both phosphate and potash hunger. "Yes, we buy a lot of concentrated feed for the pigs as well as the cows". His wife made such beautiful drapes for the windows with the sacks. The brood sows were in a dusty lot. "Alfalfa doesn't hold out well on this ground".

"We figure that with lime and the manure we get, that we don't need the commercial fertilizers".

I did a little pencil work on the hay rack board. "Look here. One ton of alfalfa carries off about 40 pounds of potash. One ton of manure contains about 10 pounds of potash. Therefore, it takes about four tons of manure to balance this potash — not counting any losses by erosion and leaching. To make four tons of alfalfa on an acre would require about 16 tons of manure to supply the potash carried off".

Here he butted in with — "Gosh, I guess with 16 tons of manure on one acre one should really make alfalfa".

My reply was, "Surely, but your alfalfa should last for six to seven years, and to get the needed potash for this, let's see — seven years times four tons of alfalfa times four tons of manure equals 112 tons of manure". By now, he lost interest. Such talk can't make sense.

"I couldn't afford the fertilizers", he said. He meant he didn't have the money. Jim needed a hernia operation. Frank's wife really should have a goiter operation too. He needed some new store teeth. So it goes. Next winter the cows will need feed, so Frank will drive 10 miles to town to buy it. "Got to buy it. Cows don't milk when they eat only timothy hay. Even the calves die then".

(*Continued on page* 30)

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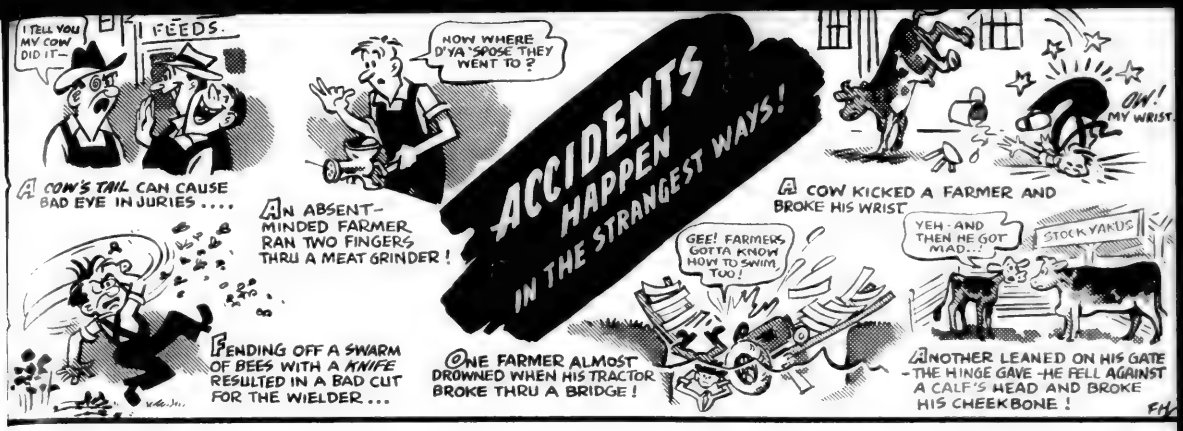


WITH bountiful grain harvests in 1948, Illinois farmers also harvested their regular heavy harvest of accidents. The farm is still a dangerous place to live. Here are some of the more freakish accidents that happened on Illinois farms in 1948. Be careful. Accidents like these can happen to you!

Trying to enter his home through a window, an Oregon farmer was trapped when the sash fell on his back and caused him to smother to death. Fighting off a swarm of bees, a Farmer City young man swung at them with a knife and gashed himself.

In another accident involving bees, a Greenup man tried to smoke them out of his house. Throwing kerosene on some old sacks the fuel exploded and burned him to death.

A Sterling boy shot at a rat; the bullet ricocheted and killed his father. A Robinson boy killed his brother when he shot at a rabbit. The bullet glanced off a stone and struck the youth.

A Dakota, Ill., farmer was leaning on his front gate when a hinge broke. He was thrown against the head of a calf and suffered a fractured cheek bone. While sharpening implements on a grindstone, the stone shattered and killed an Avon farmer. A Long Point man broke his arm when he pushed on a stuck gate.

Running from a swarm of bees a Mt. Auburn youth fell on a sharp stick which ripped open his leg. A Buffalo youth broke a leg and badly injured himself when he fell into an operating concrete mixer. A LaHarpe farmer had his eyeball cut when the cow he was milking flicked her tail. An Eldorado boy had his eyeball cut by a corn stalk leaf. A Dongola man absent-mindedly stuffed two of his fingers into a meat grinder.

A Joliet man had a thumb torn off while storing baled hay. The rope hoist powered by a tractor pulled him up to the top of the barn by the thumb. A Washington Grove man did the same thing but was hoisted up by the hand and was not seriously injured.

A Peru man was milking a cow when it moved away from him; as he pulled his stool closer the cow moved back knocking him against a hinge which injured his spine. A Caseyville young man, believed to have spotted a fox, grabbed a shotgun from a shelf. The weapon exploded and killed him. A Ramsey woman's arm was broken when a calf she was feeding pushed her against a post.

A Cabery farmer drove his tractor over a bridge which collapsed throwing tractor and rider into a creek. He was only slightly injured. A veteran working on a farm wasn't so lucky. While disking a field his tractor slipped into a drainage ditch, turned over, and pinned him beneath the water until he drowned. A Chester baby was bitten to death by a rat.

A Mt. Carbon woman placing a fruit jar over a plant to protect it from freezing pushed too hard and broke the glass. Her hand was impaled on a jagged edge. She was in a serious condition from loss of blood. Working with a circular saw, a Galena man got his jacket caught in the shaft. He wrenched his body away from the saw but his foot flew up into the blade which cut off four toes.

A five-year-old Roseville boy followed his dad out to the barn and was hit by a bale of hay tossed down from a hayloft by the father unknowingly. The boy didn't suffer a broken neck or a broken collar bone; his leg was fractured.

Tractors cause a great many of the accidents on Illinois farms. Here's one which gave its driver trouble indirectly. A St. Charles youth drove to a windmill to get water. On driving off, the tractor exhaust caught a support bar on the windmill causing it to topple and crash on top of tractor and driver. The boy was critically injured.

HELP PREVENT FARM ACCIDENTS BY USING GOOD JUDGEMENT AND CAUTION IN EVERYTHING YOU DO!

A Rochelle boy was badly cut in the face when he ran into the blade of an ax. A Rockford farm hand slipped while putting a can of milk in a cooling tank. He apparently fell, struck his head, and was knocked unconscious. He was found drowned in the cooling tank.

And there still are buggy accidents. A Round Lake man jumped when his buggy started to upset. He sprained his ankle and was unable to walk. A young Randolph farmer was badly burned in trying to burn out some coons in a hollow tree. He threw gasoline which flashed back.

A Toluca woman fell through a gap in the closet floor of her uncompleted home, was stunned by the fall and drowned in her flooded cellar. A one-year-old Edwardsville baby playing around a partly-filled bucket of water, fell in head first and drowned. A Maple Park youth narrowly escaped death when silage caved in on him. Luckily his father was nearby to dig him out.

A Milford man was severely burned when he fell into a vat of scalding water while preparing to butcher. A Kane dairyman broke his wrist when a cow kicked him. A 31-year-old Kankakee farmer was cranking his tractor when the crank slipped and struck him on the side of the head. When the accident was reported he was in serious condition suffering a blood clot in the brain.

Clearing timberland near Plymouth, a farmer was seriously injured when a chain fastened around a tree broke under tension and struck him a severe blow across the stomach.

A Ridott man was badly burned when the tractor he was driving burst into flames and sprayed gasoline on him. A Hookdale man suffered a broken vertebra when a plow handle struck him in the back.

Prairie Farms plant managers meeting at Urbana to discuss their new research program are, left to right: Robert Erickson, Mt. Sterling; Bart Mullooly, Galesburg; Forrest Fairchild, Chicago, state sales manager; L. B. Howard, head, food technology department, University of Illinois; A. Oliver Bower, Bushton, president, Prairie Farms Creameries; Frank Mleynek, Olney; I. C. Hochstrasser, Champaign; Harold Brackett, Carbondale. Back to camera are John Raab, Henry, and Fletcher Gourley, Carlinville.

PFC RESEARCH PROGRAM

Prairie Farms Creameries Plan New Research On Ice Cream Mixes, Frozen Desserts, To Market Milk Surpluses

PRAIRIE Farms Creameries laboratory in Chicago has developed a new and superior dairy cleaner which will be sold this year to housewives and dairy farmers throughout Illinois.

The cleaner can be used for all household and dairy cleansing needs. It leaves dishes cleaner than dishes rinsed with clear water, and does an excellent job on milk pails and strainers.

This new cleansing powder—it is not a soap—has been developed by E. L. Andersen. He is in charge of the laboratory in Chicago for Prairie Farms.

Andersen described the cleaner as a light powder, milky cream in color. He said it is compounded from the new super phosphates and new wetting agents being introduced to industry.

Forrest C. Fairchild, state manager of the creameries, said that it will be used in the 10 member plants of Prairie Farms Creameries and will be sold by them to housewives and dairy patrons.

This is the first product to be developed by the creamery laboratory in Chicago. Fairchild said that any income from this product will be used to expand the research program.

At a meeting recently held in Champaign, plant managers suggested several research projects which could be developed by the Chicago laboratory.

They suggested that work be done to expand existing outlets and to create new markets for milk solids other than cream. They asked that work be done on the vitamin fortification of semi-solid buttermilk.

Ice cream mixes and other frozen desserts also were suggested as possible research projects which might yield profitable results.

The laboratory in Chicago has been set up primarily to perform quality control work. Work is centralized there for all member plants.

Sweet Is Named New Director Of Road Improvement

CULLEN B. SWEET, 45, superintendent of the Community unit school at Barry in Pike county since 1936, has been employed, effective Feb. 1, as director of road improvement for the Illinois Agricultural Association. He succeeds Charles F. Mayfield who recently became assistant director of organization.

C. B. Sweet

Sweet was born on a farm near Franklin in Morgan county which has been in the family for more than a century. Following graduation from Franklin high school, he attended James Milliken University at Decatur and Illinois College at Jacksonville from which was graduated in 1935. He earned his master's degree in school supervision at the University of Illinois in 1941.

Before going to Barry he taught at Kinderhook and Rockport. Sweet has shown a great deal of interest in rural road conditions through his work in planning school bus transportation. The road situation he considers a major problem for rural educators as well as farmers.

The new director of road improvement is married and has two children—a daughter aged 19, and a three-year-old son.

John Raab Succeeds Dave Smith As Manager Of Creamery At Henry

JOHN RAAB, plant superintendent at Carlinville, has been appointed to succeed Dave W. Smith as plant manager of the Prairie Farms Creamery at Henry.

Smith plans to continue working for Prairie Farms Creameries but in a position which will make fewer demands on his health. Smith worked in Chicago for the state company for 10 years before going to Henry as plant manager.

Raab has worked for the Carlinville plant since 1947, and before that worked two years for Golden State, Inc., a California dairy company.

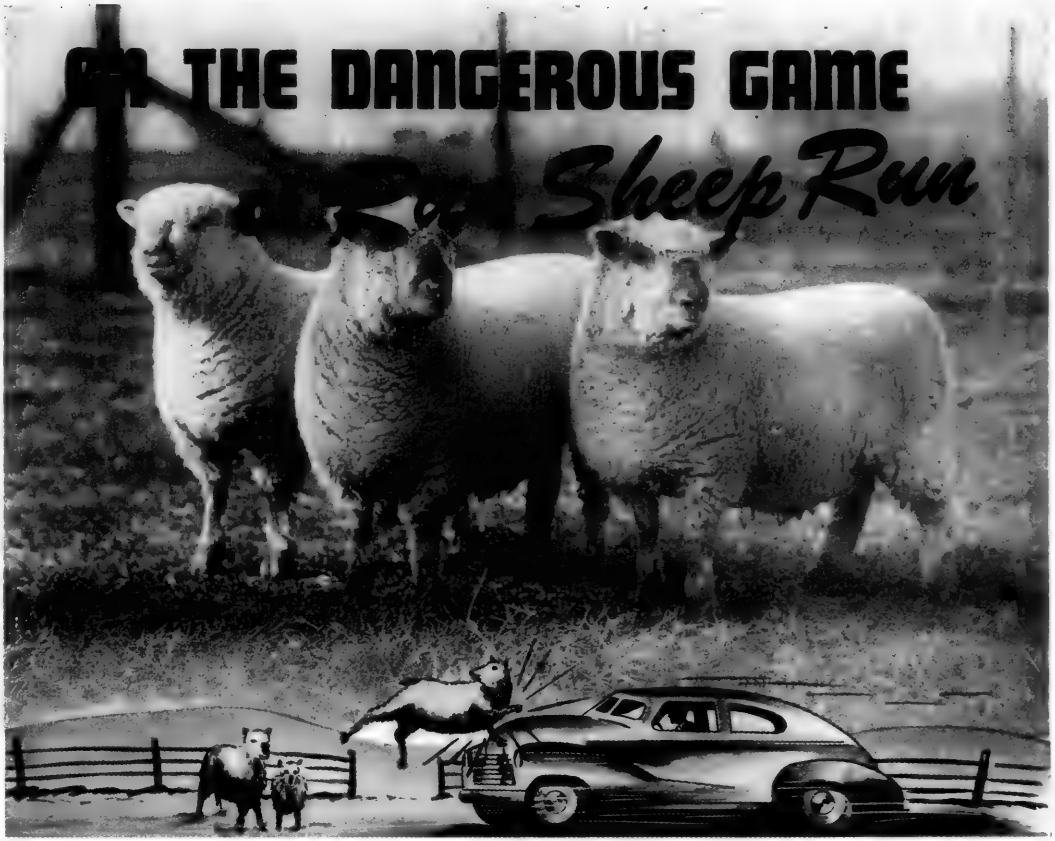
He was reared at Belleville in St. Clair county and was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1941. After graduation he served in the army for four years. During his last year in the army he served as a purchaser of dairy products in the Chicago area.

Beware Of Cholera

A NORTHERN Illinois farmer had tough luck with his fall pigs. He lost 41 out of 49 from hog cholera. It could have been prevented.

Proper vaccination would have done it, Dr. M. E. Mansfield, extension veterinarian with the College of Veterinary Medicine, Urbana, says.

Cholera strikes most often in the fall, Mansfield says, although outbreaks can occur anytime.



There's trouble ahead for these sheep and for YOU if they bolt out onto the highway. Any accident caused by your livestock, no matter where they might stray, leaves you wide open for a costly damage suit. So watch those fences! And insure yourself against such risks with liability protection from Country Mutual Casualty Company.

It costs so little to BE SAFE; it costs SO MUCH to take the chance. Ask the insurance agent at your Farm Bureau office about the Farmers General and Employers Liability policy that covers EVERY liability emergency in your farming operation. You can't afford to gamble when a small investment may save you thousands of dollars.

COUNTRY MUTUAL Casualty COMPANY

43 EAST OHIO STREET, CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

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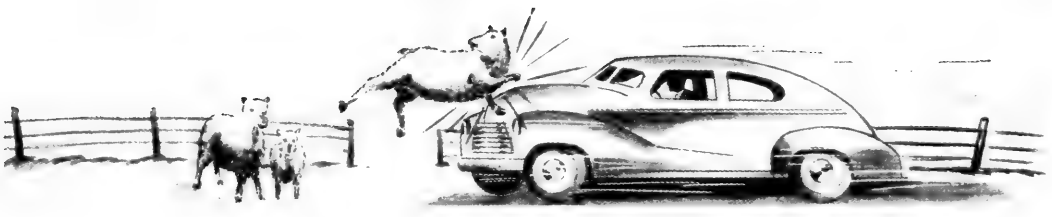
ON THE DANGEROUS GAME of *Run Sheep Run*



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Casualty

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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We four delegates have gained much personally from our visit and our organization will benefit from the many ideas we brought home with us. All in all, our visit to Illinois was one of profit, and I feel it has added one more link to the chain that binds two great countries together.

Once again, accept my sincere thanks and appreciation.

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President
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Extension Fieldman
Parliament Buildings
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You have a similar article on page 6 in the December IAA RECORD giving the impression that the demand in this country is above normal now, and that we will get back to a normal demand.

This cannot be true. Our population is increasing at an accelerated rate while our farmers are decreasing in numbers. The number of farmers who raise all their food is consequently less and the farmer gets into the food market wanting the best there is because he is used to eating good food. The implications of the cartoon illustrating your article are that the wage earner is now asking quality foods which he couldn't buy in the thirties; the article in column 1 page 7 bottom implies that he doesn't really deserve to buy so much with his money because the Russian worker can't. Why didn't you make the comparison with workers of another country which did not experience the invasion of armies, say Sweden? You make the odious comparison between deserving farmers and undeserving workers who "probably has little or nothing invested in the factory where he works". Why?

Farm workers or city workers — their interests economically are the same. Give the city worker a chance to own his industry cooperatively and see if he won't work as hard as the farmer who owns his farm. The city worker has his very life invested in the factory where he works: and remember . . . . a good many former farmers are in those factories because some absentee landlord bought up too much land and the tenant farmer and his family gave place to a farm manager without a family.

Please don't continue this sort of farmer against city worker stuff. It just isn't so.

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List IAA Associated Companies' Directors

FOLLOWING are the new boards of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association's statewide associated companies as announced after elections at the IAA annual convention in Chicago in November.

Cooperative Locker Service

Dana Cryder, Minooka; Carl J. Bates, Kewanee; J. E. Mau, Harmon; H. J. Dahmer, Marion; E. L. Wenzel, Kirkland; John Tate, Kansas, and Ray Ihrig, Golden. New directors are Tate and Ihrig.

Country Mutual Fire Insurance Company

L. E. Lingenfelter, Ullin; J. M. Beckett, Blue Mound; F. E. Morris, Buffalo; George F. Hayes, Galva; Chester H. McCord, Newton; Albert Webb, Ewing; Lyman Bunting, Ellery; Clifton Davis, Jacksonville; Claud Hiestand, Salem; E. B. Reeves, Morris; and Ore Ross, Rossville.

Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association

B. W. Horan, Aledo; Dana Cryder, Minooka; Lyman Bunting, Ellery; I. M. Graham, Carthage; E. Y. Naffziger, Walnut; and Mark C. Harry, Humboldt. New director is Harry.

Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association

R. V. McKee, Varna; Ray Cunningham, Alvin; Jesse E. Tuttle, West York; E. G. Reynolds, Jacksonville; K. T. Smith, Greenfield; Ben Bodecker, Sutter; and J. W. Cory, Earlville.

Illinois Farm Supply Company

Fred E. Herndon, Macomb; J. L. Berry, Cerro Gordo; F. J. Flynn, Murrayville; Otto Steffey, Stronghurst; F. E. Morris, Buffalo; G. H. Geiter, Orangeville; Charles Keslinger, La Fox; George Chapple, Dwight; Charles Haller, Edwards; J. P. Redman, Cairo; and R. H. Monke, Litchfield. New director is Haller.

Illinois Grain Corporation

Charles Schmitt, Beason; Carl O. Johnson, Varna; J. H. Butterfield, Pana; Leo Worden, Hancock; Sam Yergler, Cisna Park; Arthur Bertsche, Pontiac; John McCabe, Ludlow; J. Fred Romine, Tuscola; C. J. Elliott, Streator. New directors are Worden and McCabe.

Illinois Grain Terminals

Homer Curtiss, Stockton; C. J. Diehl, Columbia; J. F. Holderman, Morris; C. E. Studley, Sheffield; C. J. Schmitt, Beason; Carl Johnson, Varna; Marion Herzog, Blandinsville; and J. H. Stone, Mason City. New director is Johnson.

Illinois Livestock Marketing Association

Mont Fox, Oakwood; M. Ray Ihrig, Golden; C. A. Lage, Saybrook; La Rue Tice, Shelbyville; Glen Ackerman, Ridott; B. W. Horan, Aledo; Edwin Gumm, Galesburg; and R. V. McKee, Varna. New director is Tice.

Illinois Milk Producers' Association

O. H. Ryan, Tonica; Harry Gehring, Altona; Delbert Freeman, Canton; G. I. Maxwell, Champaign; J. W. Ellis, Ridge Farm; R. H. Miller, Clinton; Bart Walsh, DeKalb; R. E. Stocker, Murrayville; D. R. Radford, Kewanee; Paul Bainbridge, Rockford; Charles Cameron, Peoria; Carl Eisele, Peoria; Mattie Nolan, Pontiac; C. W. Krell, Glenarm; W. J. Swayer, Gurnee; Walter Dodd, Loami; J. D. Ray, Vandalia; L. B. Coomber, Freeport; G. D. Tombaugh, Streator; Carl Geiger, Milan; Elmer Orendorff, Randolph, Ray Peart, Galesburg; H. J. Schumacher, Toluca; and E. M. Hughes, Woodstock. New directors are Schumacher and Hughes.

Illinois Wool Marketing Association

William Temple, Serena; August Eggerding, Red Bud; J. King Eaton, Edwardsville; John T. Evans, Hoopeston; and A. L. Doubet, Williamsfield.

Prairie Farms Creameries

A. Oliver Bower, Bushton; E. A. Fosse, Marion; H. J. Schumacher, Toluca; Judson J. Groves, Mt. Carroll; E. M. Hughes, Woodstock; Elmer Orendorff, Randolph; G. F. Henneghan, Jerseyville; Harry Gehring, Altona; Carl Geiger, Milan; Henry Vollmer, Quincy, and John Sterchi, Olney. New director is Groves.

Illinois Milk Producers' Supply Company

O. H. Ryan, Tonica; Harry Gehring, Altona; Charles Cameron, Peoria; H. J. Schumacher, Toluca; and Earl M. Hughes, Woodstock.

★

Pike County Organization Director Caroll G. Johnson shows organization map which hangs in the Farm Bureau office and which he utilizes to keep track of Farm Bureau membership.

★

New Records Set At Chicago Yards

THE cattle market last year at the Chicago Stock Yards was marked by record-breaking prices.

The 1948 average for steer and yearling cattle soared to $31.35 a hundred for the year, 16 per cent higher than 1947, and the 10th consecutive year the average price for cattle at Chicago has broken preceding records.

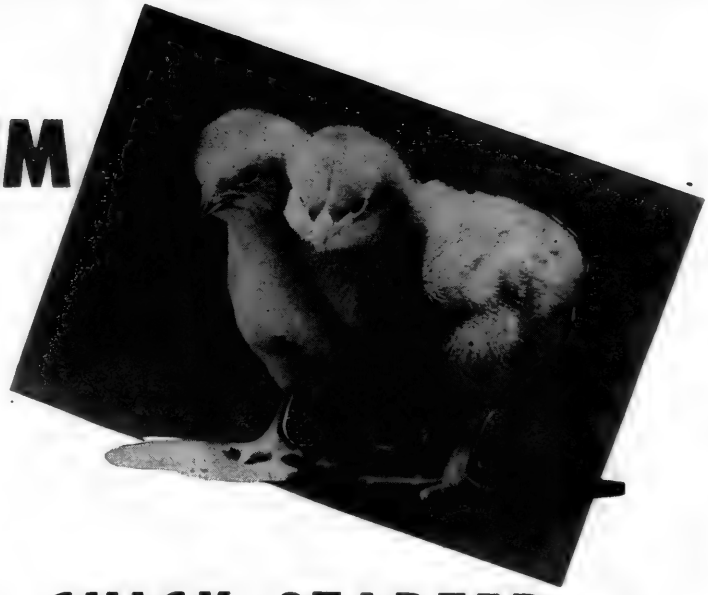
At the same time a new all-time record top of $41.60 per hundredweight was established on Sept. 21. This top held for three days and was 60 cents above the previous record high in 1947.

Receipts for the year were estimated at 1,693,306 head of cattle. The domestic supply was augmented by 8,000 head of Canadian cattle after the embargo against shipments of beef cattle to the United States was lifted by the Canadian government.

A total of 21,000 head of Western range cattle was brought to Chicago during the year. Grass cattle from the West sold for as high as $31 in September.

Topping the market at $41.60 in September were Swanton Brothers and William Mommsen and Son of Iowa, and Tilden J. Burg, McDonough county, Illinois.

START 'EM *Right* *with*



BLUE SEAL CHICK STARTER

Farm experience proves Blue Seal Chick Starter to be the extra money maker for poultry raisers. It is properly balanced with high-quality proteins, minerals, vitamins, and energy. Blue Seal fed chicks feather out well, develop strong legs and grow healthy and husky.

- **RECORD LIVABILITY**
- **GREATER RESISTANCE**
- **FAST GROWTH**
- **EFFICIENT GAIN**
- **MORE PROFIT**

See Your Blue Seal or Service Brand Salesman

SAVE

with the

BLUE SEAL FUTURE ORDER PLAN

You can earn a substantial discount of $2.00 per ton by placing your order before February 28. Your Blue Seal or Service Brand Salesman will deliver your feed when you need it.

These feeds are distributed by

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

By JOHN K. COX
Director, Rural School Relations

PROGRESS REPORT

THE State Advisory Commission in its Dec. 8 progress report on school reorganization reveals that Illinois has only 6,166 school districts now as compared to almost twice that number in 1945 when the School Survey Act was passed. A good deal of voting is yet to take place. Most of the changes so far and until March 1 are the result of recommendations made or action inspired by the County School Survey Committees.

The commission reports 168 new community unit districts as of Dec. 8, which figure is already out of date. For these districts already established rural people voted favorably by better than 2 to 1. Urban voters gave them a 7 to 1 edge. A spokesman for the State Superintendent's office recently said that a single salary schedule for grade and high school teachers had been adopted in practically all of the new community unit districts now in operation. Equal salaries for grade and high teachers will do much toward strengthening our grade school program and attracting much needed and better teachers into the elementary field. Under the single salary schedule for grade and high school teachers, teachers of equal training, equal experience and equal responsibility on the job will receive the same salary.

The average size of these 168 new unit districts is 117.4 square miles. The average enrollment is 791.33 with 220.97 of those pupils in the high school branch. The average assessed valuation per pupil is $21,120.

REPORT FROM INDIANA

Indiana followed rather closely the township pattern in her school reorganization of several years ago. The worst objection they are finding to that system is the prevalence of the small high school. The information discovered in a study there is remarkably similar to the results we have found in such studies in Illinois.

"An eight-month survey just completed by the Indiana School Study Commission reveals that small schools cost more and are less effective. In the 96 townships studied, where the average daily attendance at high schools was under 100 pupils, the median cost per pupil was found to be $79 higher than in similar schools with daily attendance of 200 or more.

"The most serious deficiency of the small high school, the commission reports, is that 'the school program is too narrow and restricted to meet their needs for living in a modern complex world.' Not only do the smaller schools spend two and three times as much as they should per pupil, but they also have more difficulty getting and keeping qualified teachers."

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"I wish I had been taught more about family relationships, child care, getting along with people, interpreting the news, news writing, paying off a small mortgage, household mechanics, politics, local government, carpentry, the chemistry of food, how to budget, the value of insurance, how to enjoy opera over the radio, how to detect shoddy goods, how to distinguish a demagogue from a statesman, how to grow a garden, how to paint a house, how to get a job, how to be vigorous and healthy, how to be interesting to others, how to be popular, how to be thrifty, how to resist high-pressure salesmanship, how to buy economically and intelligently, and the danger of installment buying."

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Some building of new school houses is necessary in the next few years in many communities due to the wearing out of old buildings, the increased enrollment because of the higher birth rate, and school reorganization. Higher building costs now are only partially offset by lower interest rates. However, building is a "must" in some areas now. Many suburban areas are affected. Chicago had 6,000 more elementary pupils this year than last and the five-year increment is expected to reach 50,000. Mrs. Mulberry of the Chicago school board has supplied some information on their cottage type housing. I am including the information here because there may be some rural interest in securing similar two-room removable housing in rural areas. Here it is as it came to us:

"The buildings were designed by the bureau of architecture to be demountable in sections that will permit re-use of the buildings many times as needed.

"The buildings are 24 feet by 80 feet in size. Each building contains two class rooms that are 23 feet wide and 27 feet long. There is a wardrobe adjacent to each class room from which an exit door is provided. Toilets for boys and girls and a heater room are also included in the building.

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Milton W. Warren

Mr. Warren who had been in ill health for more than a year, died Dec. 17, at his home. Services were held Dec. 20 in Mansfield. A delegation from the IAA board of directors including President Charles B. Shuman and Vice-President F. E. Morris as well as farm advisers from the district attended the services.

Mr. Warren retired last December as IAA director from the 19th district after three years of service. During his service on the board he was a member of the finance committee. During 1948 Mr. Warren was unable to devote his full energies to his work because of ill health.

Mr. Warren succeeded Mr. Shuman on the board in November when the latter was elected president of the IAA. Mr. Warren operated a 450-acre farm devoted to general farming.

Mr. Warren was long interested in Farm Bureau and served eight years as a director of the Piatt County Farm Bureau and 12 years as its president. He was on the Production Credit Association board at Champaign for six years, on the AAA committee for seven years and for several years on the board of the Mansfield Co-op Locker board. For more than a decade he served as a member of the Mansfield high school board of directors.

A hard and conscientious worker in his community and school affairs, Mr. Warren made a major contribution to the welfare of his neighbors through his unselfish endeavors. The loss of his influence and leadership will be greatly felt in the community as well as in Farm Bureau affairs.

Mr. Warren is survived by his wife. An only son was killed in an auto accident at the age of 17 several years ago.

Get 'em Young!

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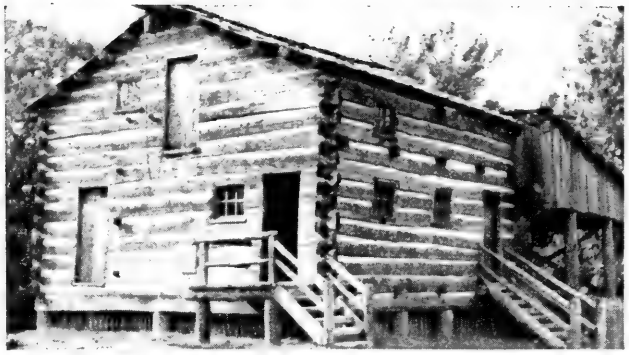

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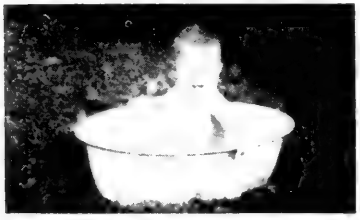

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'GOLD BRICKS'

(*Continued from page 3*)

The last session of Congress adopted the long-range flexible support price program sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation. The voting delegates at the recent Illinois Agricultural Association annual meeting supported the basic principle of this act that government price supports should be used to protect farm prices from collapse rather than to definitely fix prices. The level at which prices are supported will vary from 90 per cent to 60 per cent of parity depending upon supply and demand factors. Naturally, like all new legislation, it will probably need some amendment. However, thinking farmers will certainly demand that this new program be given a fair opportunity to prove its worth before drastic changes are made.

GROW MORE . . .

(*Continued from page 20*)

So the land goes on starving. Soils don't die in a fast dramatic way. A community doesn't die so fast either. Folks move out and find other ways to live. Some said it would be better if farmers on such land would stop flooding the market with high cost surplus products anyhow.

We have the know-how to make Frank's farm and community permanent and the producer of happy people. We must find a way to get these into action on all farms. Education in a dynamic manner so people will fully understand is more important than any effort to safeguard America largely through military security. To understand is to see great possibilities for the future. One that sees great possibilities finds enthusiasm filling his days. He puts out extra effort — takes the chances and wins, because facts are on his side. That is what our forefathers did — and we need to do it too.

Atlantic City hotels found farmers to be own best customers when it came to breakfast. Left to right are Mrs. Charles Horst, Ogle county; Mrs. Louis C. Hepner, Henry; Mr. Hepner and Mr. Horst.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of February, 1949, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors, as provided for in the By-Laws of the Association.

During February, annual meetings will be held in Coles, DeKalb, Douglas, Effingham, Grundy, Lake, McDonough, Monroe, Wayne, Whiteside, Will and Winnebago Counties.

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary

January, 1949

USDA Announces Wool Support Price

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced recently a 1949 support program that will provide a national average wool price of about 42 cents a pound, grease basis. This will approximate the 1948 support level.

AGRICULTURE . . .

(*Continued from page 6*)

Illinois and Iowa were awarded certificates by the American Farm Bureau Federation for reaching their "two million member" goal for the second year in a ceremony honoring states and counties for outstanding progress in the Farm Bureau's membership drive.

Illinois, Iowa and North Carolina were honored for reaching the "million and a half" member goal for the third successive year.

Twenty-two Illinois County Farm Bureaus received awards at the AFBF annual meeting for obtaining for the second year their share of the million and a half membership goal of the national Farm Bureau. Sixty-eight Illinois counties had achieved this two-year distinction in 1947, making a total of 90 counties which have achieved this goal.

Twenty-one Illinois County Farm Bureaus received awards for attaining their share of the Farm Bureau's 1950 two million membership goal for the second year. Forty-nine Illinois counties earned this distinction in 1947. This makes a total of 70 Illinois counties that have now made the 1950 two million membership goal for two consecutive years.

Delegates also voted to increase state dues to the American Farm Bureau Federation to 75 cents a year starting in 1950. Dues are now 50 cents a year.

Board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation hold organization meeting following general sessions at Atlantic City. Left to right are: IAA President Charles B. Shuman, Moultrie county; Hawley, New York; Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Iowa, president of Associated Women; Heaps, Maryland; Shaw, North Carolina; Praeger, Kansas; Gillespie, Washington; Randolph, Alabama; Shaw, secretary, Illinois; President Kline; Short, vice-president, Arkansas; Wilson, California; Wingate, Georgia; Allen, Kentucky; Rowland, Connecticut; Hammond, Texas; Schenck, Indiana; Slusher, Missouri; Schenk, Utah; Roberts, New Mexico; and Hatch, Wisconsin.

BUY NOW *and* SAVE

ON

BLUE SEAL INOCULANTS

HIGH QUALITY

Blue Seal "Grow Crop" Inoculants are of the highest Quality. They have been tested in reliable nationally known laboratories. These tests have demonstrated that Blue Seal "Grow Crop" inoculants contain adequate numbers of nitrogen-gathering bacteria of the proper strain to give the desired results.

Blue Seal Grow Crop Inoculants are available in the following cultures

SOY BEANS
CLOVER-ALFALFA
COW PEAS
LESPEDEZA
GARDEN SEED

Take advantage of

EARLY DISCOUNTS:

Buy in February — **SAVE 15%**
Buy in March — **SAVE 10%**
Buy in April — **SAVE 5%**

Place your order Now with the following authorized distributors affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY:

Adams Service Co., Quincy
Adams County Shippers Assn., Quincy
Bond County Service Co., Greenville
Bureau County Grain Co., Princeton
Bureau County Producers Supplies, Princeton
Carroll County Producers Supplies, Mt. Carroll
Cass County Producers Supplies, Virginia
Champaign Producers Supplies, Champaign
Christian County Farm Supply Co., Taylorville
Clark Service Co., Marshall
Clay County Service Co., Louisville
Clinton County Producers Supply Co., Breese
Clinton County Service Co., Breese
Coles County Coop. Service, Charleston
Columbia Farmers Coop. Grain Co., Columbia
Crawford County Farm Bureau, Robinson
Cumberland County Farm Bureau, Toledo
DeWitt County Service Co., Clinton
Douglas County Service Co., Tuscola
Edgar County Producers Supplies, Paris
Edwards County Producers Supplies, Albion
Effingham County Service Co., Effingham
Farmers Grain Co. of Dorans, Mattoon
Fayette Producers Supplies, Vandalia
Ford County Service Co., Melvin
Franklin County Service Co., Benton
Fruit Belt Service Co., Vienna
Fulton Service Co., Canton
Gallatin County Farm Bureau, Ridgeway
Greene County Service Co., Carrollton
Grundy County Farm Bureau, Morris
Grundy Grain & Supply Co., Coal City
Hancock Producers Supplies, Inc., Carthage
Henderson County Producers Supplies, Stronghurst
Iroquois Service Company, Watseka
Jackson-Perry Cooperative, Murphysboro
Jersey County Grain Co., Jerseyville
Jo Daviess Producers Supplies, Elizabeth
Johnson County Farm Bureau, Vienna
Jasper County Farm Bureau, Newton
Jefferson County Farm Bureau, Mt. Vernon
Kane County Service Co., Elburn
Kankakee Service Co., Kankakee
Kendall County Farm Bureau, Yorkville
Knox County Supply Co., Galesburg
Lake-Cook Farm Supply Co., Des Plaines
LaSalle County Farm Supply Co., Ottawa
Lawrence County Farm Bureau, Lawrenceville
Lee County Service Co., Amboy
Livingston County Grain & Supplies, Pontiac
Livingston County Producers Supplies, Pontiac
Logan Producers Supplies, Lincoln
McDonough Grain & Milling Co., Bushnell
McDonough Producers Supplies, Macomb
McHenry County Service Co., Woodstock
McLean County Supplies, Inc., Bloomington
Macon County Coop. Supply Co., Decatur
Macoupin Cooperative, Inc., Carlinville
Madison Service Co., Edwardsville
Marion County Service Co., Salem
Marshall-Putnam Cooperative, Inc., Henry
Mason County Producers Supplies, Havana
Massac County Farm Bureau, Metropolis
Menard Farm Bureau Seed Co., Petersburg
Mercer Service Co., Aledo
Mid-State Supply Co., Peoria
Monroe County Producers Supplies, Waterloo
Montgomery Service Co., Hillsboro
Morgan Producers Supplies, Jacksonville
Moultrie Service Co., Sullivan
Ogle Service Co., Oregon
Piatt County Producers Supplies, Monticello
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Pike County Farm Supply Co., Pittsfield
Pope-Hardin Producers Supplies, Golconda
Randolph Service Co., Sparta
Richland County Supply & Shipping Assn., Olney
Rock Island Service Co., Moline
Rushville Farmers Grain & Livestock Co., Rushville
Saline County Service Co., Harrisburg
Sangamon Farm Bureau Coop., Springfield
Schuyler Producers Supplies, Rushville
Scott County Supplies, Winchester
Shelby Service Co., Shelbyville
Stark County Service Co., Toulon
Stark Supply Co., Toulon
Stephenson Seed & Supplies, Freeport
Summerfield Farmers Coop. Grain Co., Summerfield
Tazewell Service Co., Pekin
Twin County Service Co., Marion
Union County Farm Bureau, Anna
Vermilion County Producers Supply Co., Danville
Wabash County Farm Bureau, Mt. Carmel
Warren Producers Supplies, Monmouth
Washington County Service Co., Nashville
Wayne County Service Co., Fairfield
Wayne Producers Supply Co., Fairfield
Whiteside Service Co., Morrison
Will County Cooperatives, Inc., Joliet
Winnebago Service Co., Rockford
Woodford County Seed Co., Eureka

'GOLD BRICKS'

(*Continued from page 3*)

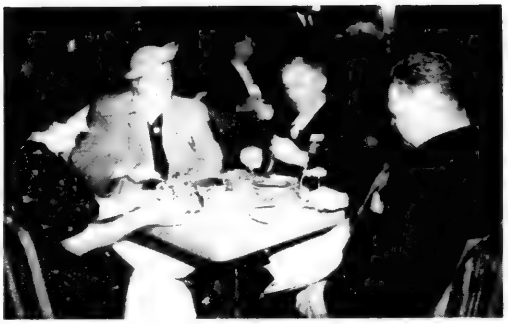
The last session of Congress adopted the long-range flexible support price program sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation. The voting delegates at the recent Illinois Agricultural Association annual meeting supported the basic principle of this act that government price supports should be used to protect farm prices from collapse rather than to definitely fix prices. The level at which prices are supported will vary from 90 per cent to 60 per cent of parity depending upon supply and demand factors. Naturally, like all new legislation, it will probably need some amendment. However, thinking farmers will certainly demand that this new program be given a fair opportunity to prove its worth before drastic changes are made.

GROW MORE . . .

(*Continued from page 20*)

So the land goes on starving. Soils don't die in a fast dramatic way. A community doesn't die so fast either. Folks move out and find other ways to live. Some said it would be better if farmers on such land would stop flooding the market with high cost surplus products anyhow.

We have the know-how to make Frank's farm and community permanent and the producer of happy people. We must find a way to get these into action on all farms. Education in a dynamic manner so people will fully understand is more important than any effort to safeguard America largely through military security. To understand is to see great possibilities for the future. One that sees great possibilities finds enthusiasm filling his days. He puts out extra effort — takes the chances and wins, because facts are on his side. That is what our forefathers did — and we need to do it too.



Atlantic City hotels found farmers to be own best customers when it came to breakfast. Left to right are Mrs. Charles Horst, Ogle county; Mrs. Louis C. Hepner, Henry; Mr. Hepner and Mr. Horst.

NOTICE
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the month of February, 1949, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureau and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association, shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting, or any special meeting of the Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the By Laws of the Association.

During February, annual meetings will be held in Coles, DeKalb, Douglas, Effingham, Grundy, Lake, McDonough, Monroe, Wayne, Whiteside, Will and Winnebago Counties.

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary

January 1949

USDA Announces Wool Support Price

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced recently a 1949 support program that will provide a national average wool price of about 42 cents a pound, grease basis. This will approximate the 1948 support level.

AGRICULTURE . . .

(*Continued from page 6*)

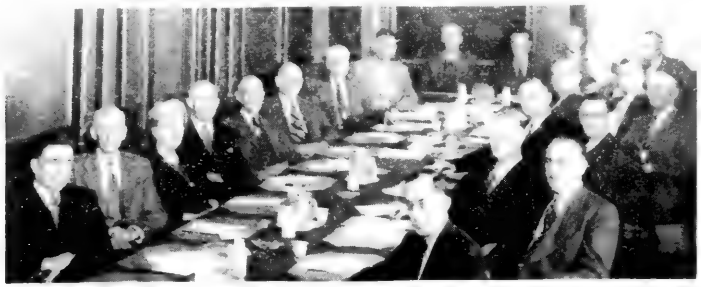
Illinois and Iowa were awarded certificates by the American Farm Bureau Federation for reaching their "two million member" goal for the second year in a ceremony honoring states and counties for outstanding progress in the Farm Bureau's membership drive.

Illinois, Iowa and North Carolina were honored for reaching the "million and a half" member goal for the third successive year.

Twenty-two Illinois County Farm Bureaus received awards at the AFBF annual meeting for obtaining for the second year their share of the million and a half membership goal of the national Farm Bureau. Sixty-eight Illinois counties had achieved this two-year distinction in 1947, making a total of 90 counties which have achieved this goal.

Twenty-one Illinois County Farm Bureaus received awards for attaining their share of the Farm Bureau's 1950 two million membership goal for the second year. Forty-nine Illinois counties earned this distinction in 1947. This makes a total of 70 Illinois counties that have now made the 1950 two million membership goal for two consecutive years.

Delegates also voted to increase state dues to the American Farm Bureau Federation to 75 cents a year starting in 1950. Dues are now 50 cents a year.



Board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation hold organization meeting following general sessions at Atlantic City. Left to right are: IAA President Charles B. Shuman, Moultrie county; Hawley, New York; Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Iowa, president of Associated Women; Heaps, Maryland; Shaw, North Carolina; Praeger, Kansas; Gillespie, Washington; Randolph, Alabama; Shaw, secretary, Illinois; President Kline; Short, vice-president, Arkansas; Wilson, California; Wingate, Georgia; Allen, Kentucky; Rowland, Connecticut; Hammond, Texas; Schenck, Indiana; Slusher, Missouri; Schenk, Utah; Roberts, New Mexico; and Hatch, Wisconsin.

BUY NOW *and* SAVE

ON

Blue Seal Grow Crop Inoculants are available in the following cultures

SOY BEANS
CLOVER-ALFALFA
COW PEAS
LESPEDEZA
GARDEN SEED

HIGH QUALITY

Blue Seal "Grow Crop" Inoculants are of the highest Quality. They have been tested in reliable nationally known laboratories. These tests have demonstrated that Blue Seal "Grow Crop" inoculants contain adequate numbers of nitrogen-gathering bacteria of the proper strain to give the desired results.

Take advantage of

Buy in February —
Buy in March —
Buy in April —

Place your order with the following authorized distributors affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY:

Adams Service Co., Quincy
Adams County Shippers Assn., Quincy
Bond County Service Co., Greenville
Bureau County Grain Co., Princeton
Bureau County Producers Supplies, Princeton
Carroll County Producers Supplies, Mt. Carroll
Cass County Producers Supplies, Virginia
Champaign Producers Supplies, Champaign
Christian County Farm Supply Co., Taylorville
Clark Service Co., Marshall
Clay County Service Co., Louisville
Clinton County Producers Supply Co., Breese
Clinton County Service Co., Breese
Coles County Coop. Service, Charleston
Columbia Farmers Coop. Grain Co., Columbia
Crawford County Farm Bureau, Robinson
Cumberland County Farm Bureau, Toledo
DeWitt County Service Co., Clinton
Douglas County Service Co., Tuscola
Edgar County Producers Supplies, Paris
Edwards County Producers Supplies, Albion
Effingham County Service Co., Effingham
Farmers Grain Co. of Dorans, Mattoon
Fayette Producers Supplies, Vandalia
Ford County Service Co., Melvin
Franklin County Service Co., Benton
Fruit Belt Service Co., Vienna
Fulton Service Co., Canton
Gallatin County Farm Bureau, Ridgeway
Greene County Service Co., Carrollton
Grundy County Farm Bureau, Morris
Grundy Grain & Supply Co., Coal City
Hancock Producers Supplies, Inc., Carthage
Henderson County Producers Supplies, Stronghurst
Iroquois Service Company, Watseka
Jackson-Perry Cooperative, Murphysboro
Jersey County Grain Co., Jerseyville
Jo Daviess Producers Supplies, Elizabeth
Johnson County Farm Bureau, Vienna
Jasper County Farm Bureau, Newton
Jefferson County Farm Bureau, Mt. Vernon
Kane County Service Co., Elburn
Kankakee Service Co., Kankakee
Kendall County Farm Bureau, Yorkville
Knox County Supply Co., Galesburg
Lake-Cook Farm Supply Co., Des Plaines
LaSalle County Farm Supply Co., Ottawa
Lawrence County Farm Bureau, Lawrenceville
Lee County Service Co., Amboy
Livingston County Grain & Supplies, Pontiac
Livingston County Producers Supplies, Pontiac
Logan Producers Supplies, Lincoln
McDonough Grain & Milling Co., Bushnell
McDonough Producers Supplies, Macomb
McHenry County Service Co., Woodstock
McLean County Supplies, Inc., Bloomington
Macon County Coop. Supply Co., Decatur
Macoupin Cooperative, Inc., Carlinville
Madison Service Co., Edwardsville
Marion County Service Co., Salem
Marshall-Putnam Cooperative, Inc., Henry
Mason County Producers Supplies, Havana
Massac County Farm Bureau, Metropolis
Menard Farm Bureau Seed Co., Petersburg
Mercer Service Co., Aledo
Mid-State Supply Co., Peoria
Monroe County Producers Supplies, Waterloo
Montgomery Service Co., Hillsboro
Morgan Producers Supplies, Jacksonville
Moultrie Service Co., Sullivan
Ogle Service Co., Oregon
Piatt County Producers Supplies, Monticello
Piatt County Service Co., Monticello
Pike County Farm Supply Co., Pittsfield
Pope-Hardin Producers Supplies, Golconda
Randolph Service Co., Sparta
Richland County Supply & Shipping Assn., Olney
Rock Island Service Co., Moline
Rushville Farmers Grain & Livestock Co., Rushville
Saline County Service Co., Harrisburg
Sangamon Farm Bureau Coop., Springfield
Schuyler Producers Supplies, Rushville
Scott County Supplies, Winchester
Shelby Service Co., Shelbyville
Stark County Service Co., Toulon
Stark Supply Co., Toulon
Stephenson Seed & Supplies, Freeport
Summerfield Farmers Coop. Grain Co., Summerfield
Tazewell Service Co., Pekin
Twin County Service Co., Marion
Union County Farm Bureau, Anna
Vermilion County Producers Supply Co., Danville
Wabash County Farm Bureau, Mt. Carmel
Warren Producers Supplies, Monmouth
Washington County Service Co., Nashville
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NEWS and VIEWS

At left Mrs. C. W. Sewell, administrative director, Associated Women, fastens a diamond Farm Bureau pin on AFBF President Allan B. Kline. At right are Illinois Home Bureau delegates to AFBF convention. Left to right: Mrs. Cecil Smittkamp, Edgar county; Miss Myra Robinson, Illinois Home Bureau Federation president, Edgar; and Mrs. Adam McWilliam, Stark county.

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Mrs. Sayre, former vice president, replaces Mrs. Roy C. F. Weagly of Hagerstown, Md., who has served in this post since 1944. The new president was nominated by Mrs. Weagly and elected by majority vote of the delegates.

New vice president of the organization is Mrs. Paul Palmer of Missouri, who formerly served as recording secretary.

The voting delegates, of whom there were several hundred present, re-elected Mrs. M. L. Reeder of Utah as regional director for the Far West.

They also voted to retain Mrs. Philip Jones, of Connecticut, as regional director for the Northeast.

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Better care for the aged people of the nation was urged by Dr. Theodore Klumpp, president, Wintro-Stearns, Inc., New York. Social phases of Farm Bureau membership were discussed by Mrs. Wilma Sledge, of Mississippi.

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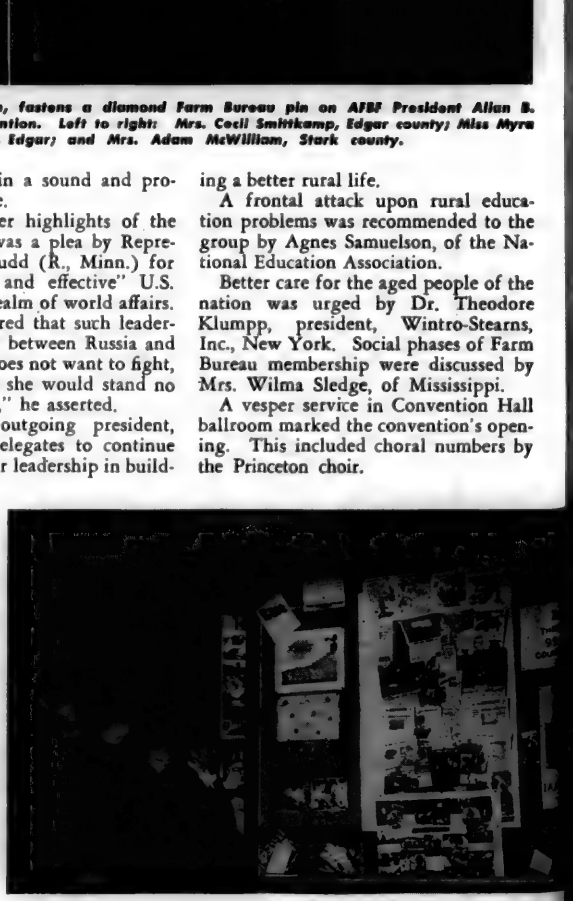

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for HOMEMAKERS

Falls Can Claim First Place For Home Accidents

BETTER be safe than sorry! This is the warning of Miss Gladys Ward, home management specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

She says too many homes are unsafe.

Most accidents can be prevented, she says. In 1947 34,500 persons died from burns, falls, and other home accidents.

To check your home's safety rating, Miss Ward has prepared a hazard sheet you may have by writing the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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"Do you immediately wipe up spilled water and fat from kitchen, laundry and bathroom floors? Are there two secure handrails for each stairway, inside and outside? Are halls and stairs well lighted?"

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If you can get pure coarse salt, like dairy or meat salt, it is preferable, says Miss Cook.

For flavor, use fresh spices. Tie them together in cheesecloth so that they can be removed from the pickles before they are put into jars. Spices may cause cloudiness.

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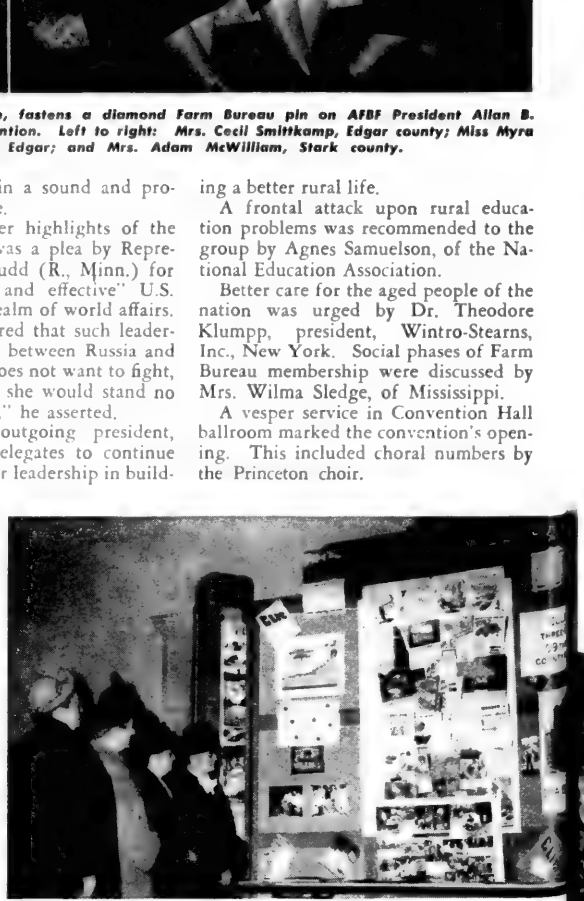

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Co-op Institute To Be Held At Madison August 22-28

THE American Institute of Cooperation will meet at the University of Wisconsin Aug. 22-28 in response to an invitation from the university and the Wisconsin Council of Agricultural Cooperatives.

President Karl Butler of the Institute, Milo Swanton of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture, and Dean R. K. Froker of the College of Agriculture will handle preliminaries of the 1949 summer institute.

Inquiries or requests should be addressed to: Maurice White, Agricultural Hall, Madison, Wis.

Plant Food Needed

ESTIMATES made by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture show that at least 16½ million acres of Illinois farm land need applications of rock phosphate fertilizer. It will take 8 million tons of rock phosphate to satisfy the needs of the land.

The estimate shows that 1,729,351 tons of phosphate were applied from 1944 through 1947. This was enough to take care of the needs of 3½ million acres of farm land.

Audit Head Returns

C. E. Strand has returned as manager of the Illinois Auditing Association on request of the board of directors of the auditing company. Strand has been employed as interim comptroller of the Illinois Farm Supply Company since September of 1948.

Has Land Hit Peak?

Are land prices at a peak? Many think the peak has been passed. But this point of view has not yet been confirmed by official government reports. The rate of climb has slowed down and March 1 reports should tell the story. In Illinois prices for farm land have increased only about one per cent during the four months prior to Nov. 1.

Appoint Standing Committees Of IAA Board For New Year

STANDING committees of the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors for the coming year have been announced by President Charles B. Shuman.

The committees are as follows: finance, F. E. Morris, Sangamon, chairman; R. V. McKee, Marshall-Putnam, and Edwin Gumm, Galesburg.

Organization-information, Otto Steffey, Henderson, chairman; John T. Evans, Vermilion; Albert Webb, Franklin.

Public relations, K. T. Smith, Greene, chairman; Earl M. Hughes, McHenry; Morris, Sangamon, and Thomas Lloyd, Macoupin.

Business service, Lyman Bunting, Edwards, chairman; Chester McCord, Jasper, and Frank L. Simpson, DeWitt.

Marketing, Homer Curtiss, Jo Daviess, chairman; C. J. Elliott, LaSalle; J. King Eaton, Madison, and Lester Davison, Woodford.

October 8, 1871
98,500 HOMELESS AS CHICAGO FIRE RAGES
March 8, 1909
175 PERISH IN LAKEVIEW SCHOOL FIRE
SOME FIRES MAKE THE HEADLINES
December 30, 1903
600 PEOPLE TRAPPED IN IROQUOIS THEATRE FIRE
April 23, 1940
NATCHEZ DANCE HALL FIRE KILLS 207
July 6, 1944
RINGLING CIRCUS BLAZE TAKES 168 LIVES
June 5, 1946
61 DIE IN LASALLE HOTEL FIRE
ME FIRES DON'T
out the news of the 10,000 persons killed every year in
country by fire. Yet most of the lives lost are in YOUR KIND
F FIRE — small fires that don't make the headlines, farm fires that
laim ONLY one or two lives. In fact, should fire break out on your
farm, and you and your family are lucky, perhaps ONLY your house
and your barn will be lost. ONLY thousands of dollars, not lives.
Next to fire prevention, your most important protection lies in your
Country Mutual Fire insurance policy. When prevention fails,
Country Mutual Fire stands ready to make good your loss. Ask your
Country Mutual representative how little it costs Farm Bureau mem-
bers to be fully insured.
COUNTRY
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FIRE
Company

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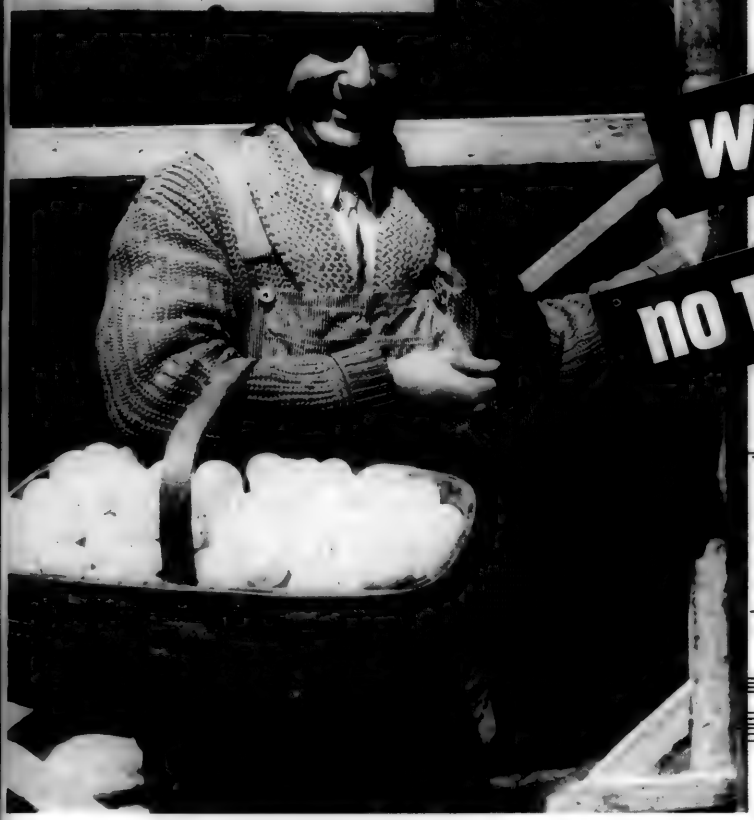


WHAT?
NO TIME CLOCKS?

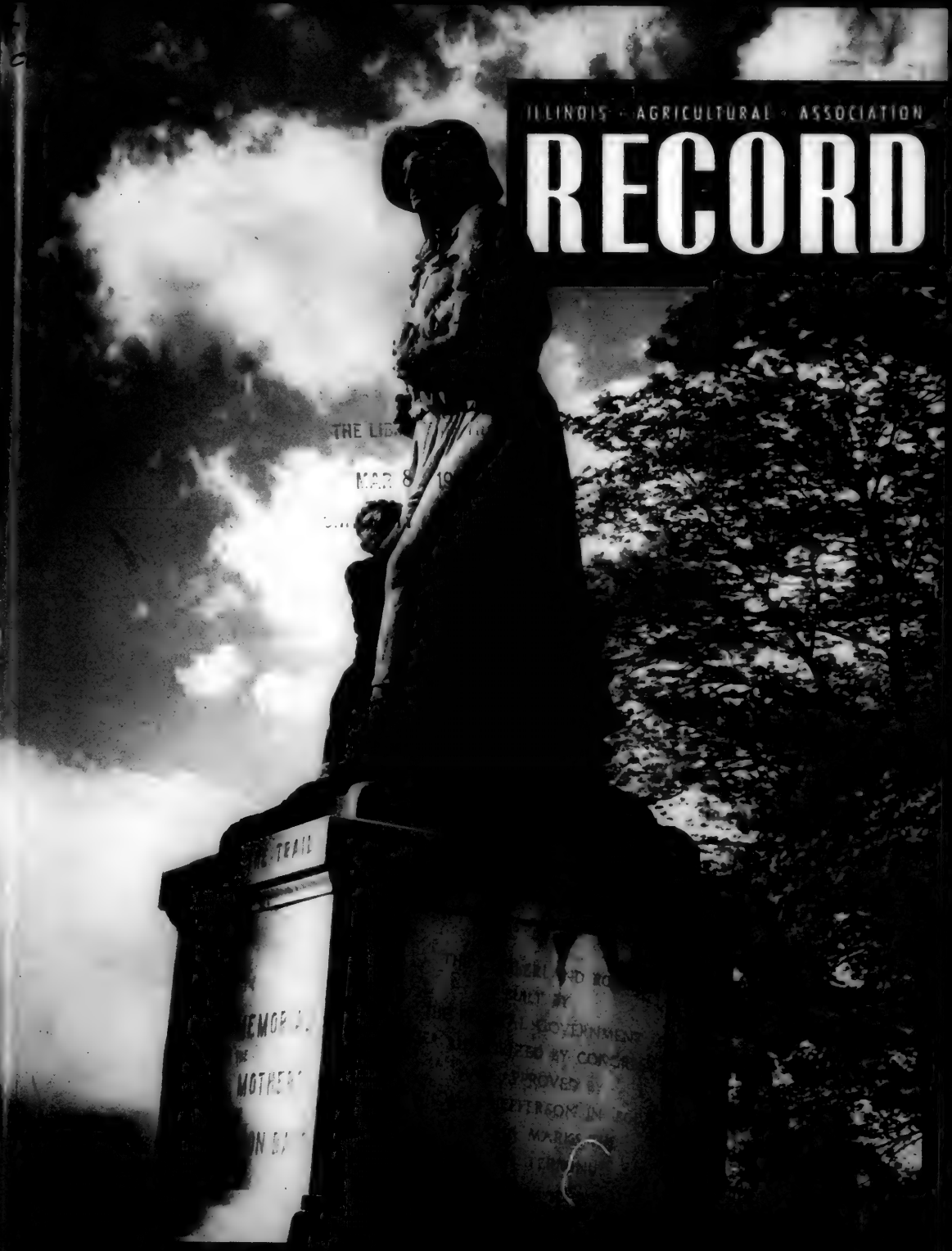
Me punch a time clock? That's a laugh! My man hours count just as much as in city production, but here we have our own methods of production efficiency. Take Farm Bureau, for example, as one way of producing more goods at less cost. In cooperative purchasing, we can buy more supplies for less. Cooperative selling brings us fairer prices for livestock and milk. Our representatives are the voice of agriculture in government circles. Principal types of insurance are available to us at a saving. No need for a time clock with this sort of management!

Your Farm Bureau works constantly toward one goal: ENRICHING YOUR FARMING OPPORTUNITIES. Make use of YOUR Farm Bureau services.

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

ILLINOIS · AGRICULTURAL · ASSOCIATION

RECORD



STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

MARCH · 1949 ·

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Urbana, Ill.
NL-6-31-P

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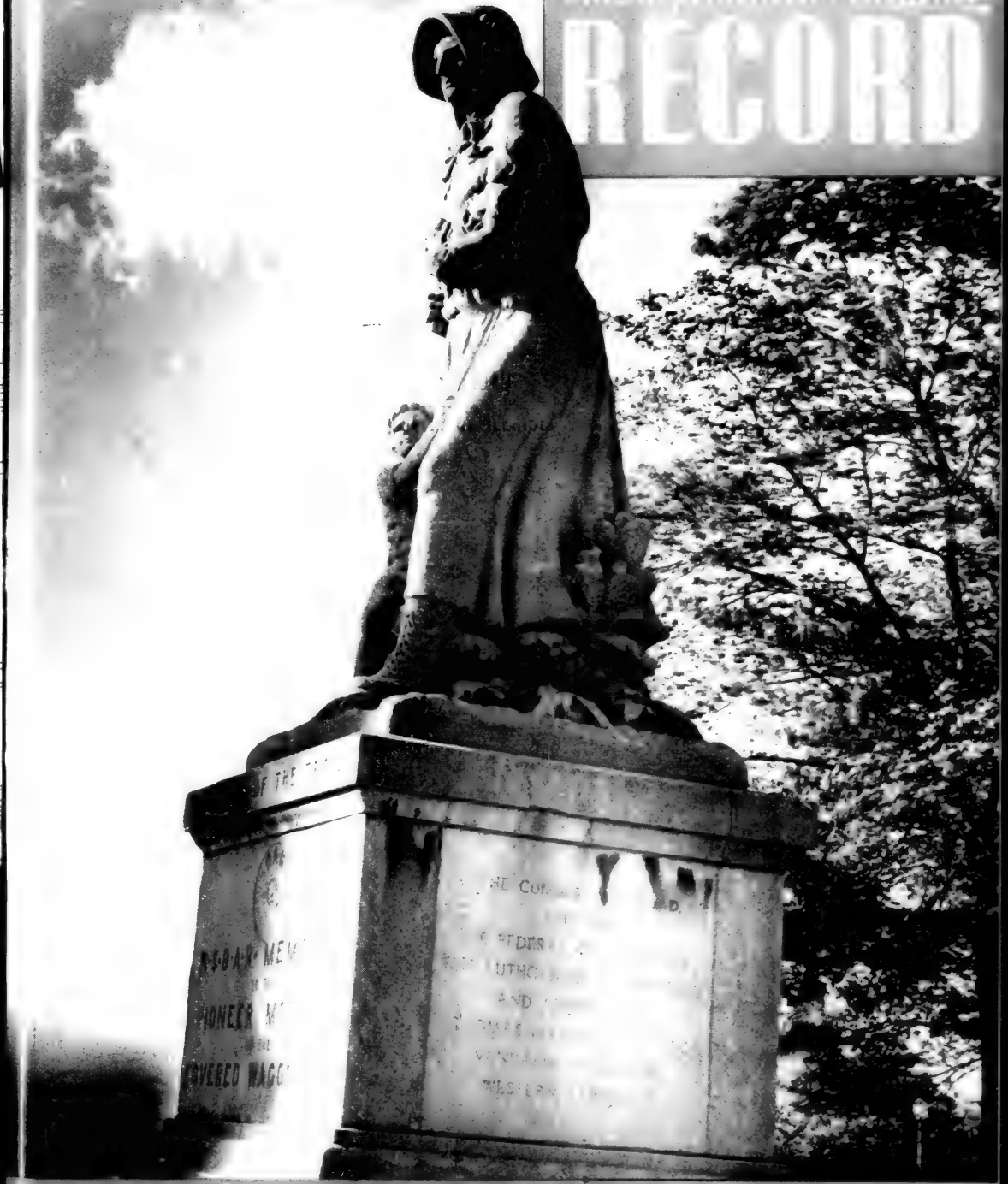
RECORD



STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

MARCH-1949

DEATH MARCH

In the autumn of 1943, three men lifted their faces toward the sky and started on a long journey. There were no tearful goodbyes — not then. For no one knew they were leaving. They started up the ladder of a concrete block silo, laughing and joking. They were filling silo and the job was almost done.

The silo never was filled. The three men never returned. A few minutes later the silo collapsed. Three human beings plunged to their death on the concrete lot below — a fourth trapped below.

Farm accidents do not always take so many lives. They do not always even take a life. But they do maim and cripple and incapacitate. That's why Farm Bureau members have banded together in Country Mutual Casualty Company to spread and share the many casualty risks of farming. See your Country Mutual Casualty representative today and learn how little it really costs to be protected against a ruinous casualty loss.

Volume 27 Number 3 March, 1949

THE RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

OFFICERS

CHARLES B. SHUMAN, Sullivan, President

FLOYD E. MORRIS, Vice-President
GEORGE E. METZGER, Field Secretary
PAUL E. MATHIAS, Secretary
CLARENCE C. CHAPELLE, Comptroller
ARTHUR F. SCHUCK, Treasurer
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Editorial Office 43 East Ohio, Chicago 11

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

Free Markets

By Charles B. Shuman

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SELLING as they do in a free market, and buying in a fixed price market, it is little wonder that farmers have demanded some degree of price protection. This price protection is contained in the Agricultural Act of 1948 which provides for flexible supports designed to prevent collapse of farm prices.

OUR ACCEPTANCE of price protection, however, does not mean that we will not attack the monopolistic production control and price fixing practices of business and labor on every front. If we could eliminate these practices and their accompanying price rigidity, we might not need to have government price protection in agriculture. We would be operating in a truly free economy with labor and industry following the abundant production practices of agriculture. But labor will not give up its feather-bedding, make-work practices and rigid wage structure without a fight. And it will not be easy to secure tariff reductions, repeal of the Miller-Tydings and state fair trade practice laws used by industry to maintain fixed prices. If industry and labor would encourage greater flexibility in their pricing systems it would reduce the need for government price support programs.

ORGANIZED agriculture is aggressively attacking the fixed price system on two fronts. We are urging action by Congress to reduce or eliminate the many legislative barriers to free prices and abundant production in business, industry and labor. The other attack is through expansion of our farm cooperatives. Cooperatives in the fields of marketing, processing and distribution can do much to increase competition and bring about a more flexible pricing system. I hope every farm family in Illinois will actively support their own Farm Bureau-type cooperatives with their investment, membership and patronage.

DEATH MARCH

In the autumn of 1943, three men lifted their faces toward the sky and started on a long journey. There were no tearful goodbyes — not then. For no one knew they were leaving. They started up the ladder of a concrete block silo, laughing and joking. They were filling silo and the job was almost done.

The silo never was filled. The three men never returned. A few minutes later the silo collapsed. Three human beings plunged to their death on the concrete lot below — a fourth trapped below.

Farm accidents do not always take so many lives. They do not always even take a life. But they do maim and cripple and incapacitate. That's why Farm Bureau members have banded together in Country Mutual Casualty Company to spread and share the many casualty risks of farming. See your Country Mutual Casualty representative today and learn how little it really costs to be protected against a ruinous casualty loss.

Volume 27 Number 3 March, 1949

THE RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the Nation, and to develop agriculture.

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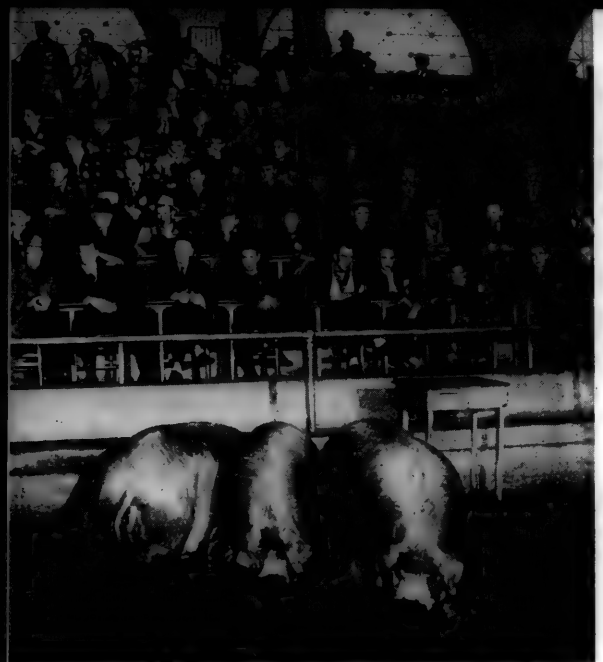

Farm and Home Week visitors get some points on livestock judging from university extension specialists.

Farm Economists Still Optimistic But Cautious

Government Expert Predicts U. S. Still Has At Least One More Year Of Prosperity Even Though We Appear To Be Near The End Of Inflationary Period.

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One speaker, V. L. Bassie, director of the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, said that the high rate of government spending plus the current construction boom assure the U.S. of at least one more year of prosperity.

Another economist, Walter E. Hoadley, Jr., Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, said "there's nothing in the foreseeable future to indicate a panic."

The economists were cautious in their predictions but generally agreed that a moderate price decline of farm prices could be expected in 1949.

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The price of the average farm in some central Illinois counties stands between $65,000 and $75,000, or about $10,000 more than in 1920.

Present land prices are precariously high in several ways, Stewart said. High taxes and high production and marketing costs may cut net farm income despite best efforts to get high yields and hold down operating costs.

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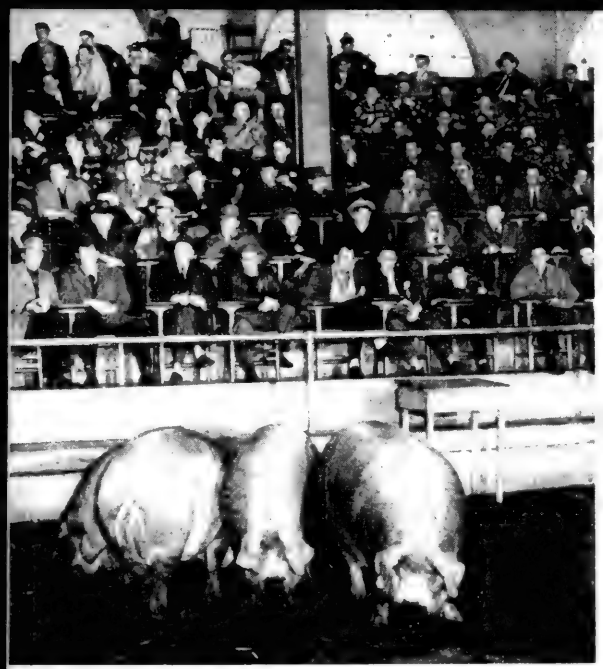

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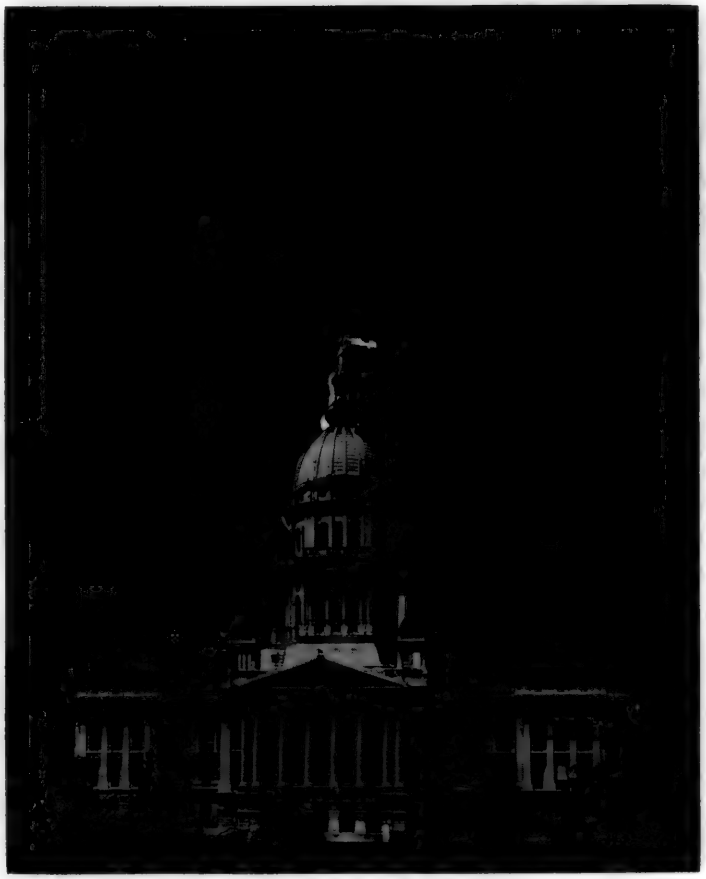

A MAJOR battle is expected in this session of the state legislature over a proposal backed by the Illinois Agricultural Association to use part of the state gasoline tax for township roads. Rural roads have never shared in the gas tax before and it is probable there will be bitter opposition to the idea from some groups.

The proposal for sharing the funds has been recommended by the Illinois Highway and Traffic Problems Commission which has been making an exhaustive study of the state's road problems. The Commission, authorized by the 1947 session of the legislature, has tentatively decided to recommend that the gasoline tax be increased from three to five cents.

It is proposed that 12½ per cent of the net receipts from the entire tax of five cents would go to township and road districts for local roads. It is estimated that this would provide approximately 10½ million dollars per year to the township districts.

The state would get 37½ per cent from the net receipts of the tax for state roads, the counties would get 25 per cent for county roads and the cities 25 per cent for city streets. This distribution would give the state a substantial increase and the counties and cities a slight increase.

Earl C. Smith, former IAA president, is a member of the Commission and has been spokesman for those members on the Commission who were trying to get a share of highway user funds for local roads. Mr. Smith and those who have supported his position have done an excellent job in getting the Commission to see the problems of paying for the cost of rural roads and bridges.

If the Commission in its final reports sticks to the recommendation that rural roads share in the gasoline tax fund, the next job will be to get the Illinois legislature to adopt it.

In the last two sessions of the state legislature, the IAA has been successful in securing two special appropriations of 15 million dollars each for local roads. However, the IAA has maintained that it is only fair that the state recognize its responsibility in improving rural roads by the sharing of gasoline tax, motor vehicle or other tax monies.

Another recommendation that the Commission is considering and which the IAA will support if it is contained in the final report has to do with the size of road districts.

The Commission is considering a proposal that after a short period, two or three years, state funds will not be allocated to a township or road district unless the district has a minimum of at least 40 or 50 miles of local roads to maintain.

This will require in many instances that two or more townships be consolidated for road purposes. It has been suggested that in the consolidated township districts, the supervisor and town clerk of the townships which are combined might constitute a board of highway commissioners which would employ a road supervisor and in general direct the highway program in the township. This would give all areas in the combined district representation and the persons on the board would be acquainted with conditions in their own areas.

The IAA recognizes that the state cannot be expected to allocate funds indefinitely to units which are too small for efficient administration. There will have to be some consolidation for highway administration purposes.

The question of tractor licenses also has come before the Commission. One of the charges made before the Commission is that farm tractors are using the highways for the transportation of farm products and supplies without payment of any license fee.

It is probable that the Commission will recommend that a license be required for wagons or trailers pulled behind a farm tractor and used for hauling farm products or supplies.

Wherever the tractor is used to pull a wagon or trailer that is transporting property, a license on the wagon or trailer would be required. A license would not be required where the tractor is pulling a plow, disc, or other farm implement over the highway. The licenses for wagons or tractors would be interchangeable.

The Illinois Agricultural Association legislative committee working in the interests of farmers at Springfield in-

cludes K. T. Smith, Greene county, chairman of the public relations committee of the Association's board of directors Paul E. Mathias, IAA secretary and member of the legal department, and John K. Cox, director of rural school relations for the IAA. They will be assisted by other staff members as occasion may arise.

The IAA legislative committee invites suggestions and inquiries from the members of the County Farm Bureau legislative committees upon legislative matters affecting agriculture.

Any Farm Bureau member who has suggestions is invited to contact his County Farm Bureau legislative committee.

The IAA legislative committee serves as a watchdog for the farmers' interests at the state capital. It examines each of the bills which are introduced. It makes the position of the IAA known with reference to those bills which affect agriculture or organizations and activities affiliated with the IAA and County Farm Bureaus.

The size of the legislative committee's job can well be seen when it is realized that as of Feb. 1, 87 bills have been introduced in the House and 81 bills in the Senate and the legislature only convened Jan. 5.

LOSES HIS SHIRT

F. E. Loy, right, manager of the Edgar county locker plant, lost his shirt to C. W. Holman, general agent of the county insurance service, in a recent Farm Bureau membership campaign. Some 122 new members were signed up in a contest in which the Edgar County Farm Bureau associated companies each sponsored three townships. Holman's townships topped the list with 42 new members.

In the cash grain area of Illinois almost 70 per cent of the farmland is tenant-operated.

Miller Named Illinois Farm Supply Finance Director

STUART B. MILLER has taken over his duties as controller and director of finance for the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Stuart B. Miller

Miller comes from the National Pressure Cooker Company at Eau Claire, Wis., where he was employed as controller. He is a native of Connecticut and attended Columbia University. He was certified by New York state as a certified public accountant.

He was controller for Steinway and Sons in New York City for five years and for some time with French and Hecht of Davenport, Ia. He is married and has a son, aged 22.

Illinois soils come in three colors — black, yellow and light gray.

Save 10% in March

Blue Seal Grow Crop Inoculants are available in the following cultures

- SOY BEANS
- CLOVER-ALFALFA
- COW PEAS
- LESPEDEZA
- GARDEN SEED

BLUE SEAL INOCULANTS

Blue Seal "Grow Crop" Inoculants are of the highest Quality. They have been tested in reliable nationally known laboratories. These tests have demonstrated that Blue Seal "Grow Crop" inoculants contain adequate numbers of nitrogen-gathering bacteria of the proper strain to give the desired results.

Take advantage of EARLY DISCOUNTS:

Buy in March — SAVE 10%
Buy in April — SAVE 5%
Buy in May — REGULAR PRICE

Place your order Now with authorized distributors affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO

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You can't get too much of a good thing and that's about the way it is with killing off flies with DDT.

When the results of the 1948 fly campaign were tallied by H. B. Petty of the Illinois Natural History Survey, they showed that the program had really worked. The figures indicated that about 95,000 farmers sprayed their premises against flies. But here's something of equal importance—93 per cent of the cooperating farmers expressed completed satisfaction with the results they got on their farms and in their homes.

About 73 per cent of the dairy cattle in the state were sprayed against flies in 1948 and about 50 per cent of the beef cattle.

It is estimated that the savings to dairymen and beef cattle producers due to the fly campaign was about three million dollars. Now it hardly seems posssible that flies can cause that much trouble around the barn, feedlot and pasture, but the specialists didn't just guess at that three million dollars.

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County Farm Bureaus and farm advisers working with city health authorities will direct the local drives.

The drive will start in April in Southern Illinois and work north. First step will consist of ridding farms and cities of fly-breeding sources. These include decaying plant and animal matter—manure, garbage and rotting straw.

The cleanup work should be finished before the middle of May in Southern Illinois and before Memorial Day in the Northern area to rob flies of a place to lay their eggs.

The second step in the state-wide drive will be the farm-by-farm spraying with fly-killing DDT.

City people as well as farm people will be asked to join in the campaign. The aid of local Chambers of Commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and Exchange clubs will be sought as well as the local health officer, druggists, hardware dealers, women's clubs, American Legion, VFW, local editors, etc.

Front Cover

THE statue named "Madonna of the Trail" is the 21st of our series of picturesque and historic scenes of Illinois. It stands a stone's throw from the old statehouse at Vandalia in Fayette county.

The statue is situated on Route 40 at what was once the western terminus of the Cumberland Road. This road was the overland route of many pioneers moving west. It was built by the federal government with the authorization of President Jefferson and Congress in 1806.

The statue was built as a memorial to the "pioneer mothers of the covered wagon days" by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Shown signing the agreement which made the merger official of the Illinois Grain Corporation and IFA Elevators, Inc., are left to right (seated) IFA President Robert Otto, IGC President Charles B. Schmitt, IGC Manager Howard McWard, and A. B. Scheeler, IFA Secretary; (standing) Paul Zimmerman, IFA supply manager; John Butterfield, IGC secretary; J. Fred Romine, IGC director; Ed Kazmarek, IGC; Guy Jones, IFA grain manager; and D. F. Dreyer, IFA fieldman.

GRAIN CO-OP MERGER

Illinois Grain Corporation Buys IFA Elevators' Assets and Plans to Sell Supplies Through Member Elevators to Farmer Patrons

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IFA shareholders agreed to the sale of their assets, sales and purchase contracts to Illinois Grain Corporation, a commission and brokerage firm operating on the Chicago, St. Louis, and Peoria boards of trade.

It is an affiliated organization with the Illinois Agricultural Association and has offices in the board of trade building in Chicago.

In taking over the facilities of IFA Elevators, a central buying agency for 60 cooperative elevators in central Illinois, Illinois Grain Corporation moves into some lines of the farm supply business for the first time.

Illinois Grain Corporation will start its new venture with a nucleus of 60 elevators organized by IFA in central Illinois.

The service will be offered in the near future to another 150 grain elevators, most of which already are affiliated with Illinois Grain Corporation.

The new operations of Illinois Grain Corporation will give more farmers the benefit of larger centralized purchases of farm supplies. Membership in Illinois Grain Corporation will continue to have as its only limitation that members be true Capper-Volstead cooperatives.

With the taking over of the assets of IFA Elevators, Illinois Grain also announced the reorganization of its board of directors. The number of directors has been decreased from 15 to nine. One each from eight Illinois districts and one from the IAA board of directors.

The new board of directors consists of Charles B. Schmitt, president, Beason; J. Fred Romine, vice-president, Tuscola; John H. Butterfield, secretary, Pana; Sam Yergler, Cissna Park; Carl O. Johnson, Varna; Arthur Bertsche, Pontiac; Leo Worden, LaHarpe; John F. McCabe, Ludlow; and Charles J. Elliott, Streator.

Until reorganization of the distribution system has been effected, personnel of IFA Elevators will continue to operate from Pontiac as before. They are Guy Jones, grain branch manager; Paul Zimmerman, supply manager; Daniel F. Dreyer, fieldman; and Ivan L. Bedwell, retail salesman.

Tenth Annual Farm Sports Festival To Be Held Thurs., Fri., Aug. 25-26

THE 10th annual Illinois Farm Sports Festival will be held Thursday and Friday, Aug. 25 and 26 at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana.

Several changes in the sports festival program have been made under the direction of the sports festival committee. This group has been charged with the job of recommending a comprehensive sports program which will be as practical as possible for all counties.

This year bowling scores are being certified in the counties of the players and must be sent to the office of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Chicago before March 15. Scores will be rated in the state office and the high scoring team and two high scoring individuals will be announced for each district.

Finals of the bowling will be held March 30 in Springfield according to arrangements now being made. Participation points will be awarded for county bowling. Districts will be the same as last year.

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The committee has recommended dropping some of the folk festival events. This recommendation is based on the belief that it is unwise to stress competition of the type which normally is not held in hot weather.

The committee recommended further, however, that folk festival events be brought back to their normal number in 1950 when they could be held in connection with Farm and Home Week. Some of the festival events will be held this year, however.

The trap and skeet shoot events will be held in early August. The exact date and place will be announced later.

Archery and golf are to be dropped this year because of lack of interest.

Members of the committee recommending the changes include: Myra Robinson, president, Illinois Home Bureau Federation; George Metzger, IAA; Bernice Engelking, DeKalb county home adviser; I. E. Parett, IAA; Louise Rice,

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(Continued on page 20)

Members of the new Illinois Livestock Producers Association board of directors pose for a picture during their first meeting in Chicago. Left to right: (seated) Marion Fry, Lester E. Martin, Carl M. Johnson; William Temple, Otto Steffey, and Ray Ihrig; (standing) Sam Sparks, J. P. Redman, Clark E. Wise, R. D. Armstrong, H. L. Combs, Frank P. Norrish, and Maurice Holmes. Not present was L. E. Mathers who was in Scotland judging a Shorthorn contest.

Coordinated Marketing

New Illinois Livestock Producers Association Ready to Adopt Bylaws, Elect Officers, Employ Manager

THE NEW Illinois Livestock Producers Association will meet March 11 to adopt bylaws, elect officers, and employ a manager.

The new organization will, in effect, be an association of Illinois' six livestock marketing cooperatives designed to (1) Strengthen present livestock marketing cooperatives; (2) establish additional markets or agencies where needed or where desirable, and (3) coordinate selling.

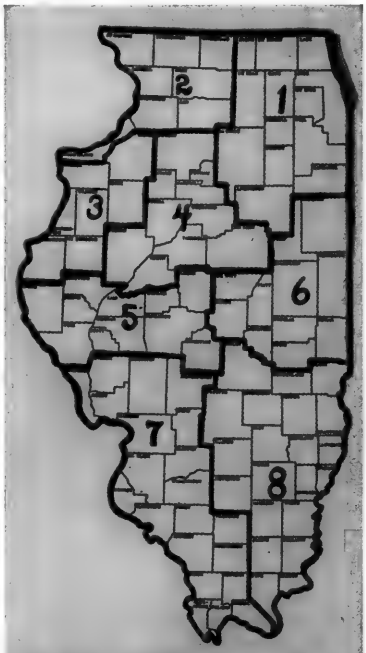
Chief purpose of the new organization will be to develop a unified marketing system among the six livestock marketing co-ops operating in Illinois to assure the farmer the most efficient and most economical methods of marketing and thereby assure him highest money returns.

Boards of directors of the six producers' agencies met in Chicago last October and approved of the plan of coordination in the interests of the livestock producer.

Contracts will be entered into with each of the six livestock co-ops in the state and membership agreements will be drawn up.

Financing of the new organization will be done through a checkoff of a certain fee to be agreed upon against each carload of stock marketed.

The new organization also will gather and disseminate marketing information among its agencies coordinate feeder and stocker sales, and conduct an analysis of hog marketing throughout the state. This analysis will be used as a basis for efficient and economical hog marketing on a statewide basis.



Map above shows districts from which eight members to the livestock board have been chosen to represent county Farm Bureaus. (See story for names).

Each of the six livestock marketing co-ops will retain its identity and continue its present operations but all will be guided and advised by the new statewide agency.

The board is to be made up of 15 members. Eight, from eight districts, represent the Farm Bureaus. They are: William Temple, La Salle county, Dist. 1; Frank P. Norrish, Whiteside, Dist. 2; R. D. Armstrong, McDonough, Dist. 3; L. E. Mathers, Mason, Dist. 4; Lester E. Martin, Morgan, Dist. 5; Clark E. Wise, Champaign, Dist 6; J. P. Redman, Alexander, Dist. 7; and Marion A. Frey, Dist. 8.

Six represent the six producers' agencies and one represents the Illinois Agricultural Association. The IAA representative is Otto Steffey, Henderson. Representatives of the Producers' agencies on the board are: Springfield, Sam Sparks, Logan; Chicago, Carl M. Johnson, DeKalb; Peoria, Maurice Holmes, Peoria; Bushnell, Henry L. Combs, Mc Donough; Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, Ray Ihrig, Adams. The St. Louis Producers representative was expected to be named in early March.

Prof. Spitler Plans To Retire Sept. 1

PROF. J. C. SPITLER, associate director of the Illinois Extension Service and state leader of farm advisers, will retire from active service Sept. 1.

Prof. Spitler received an award for distinguished service to Illinois agriculture at the Illinois Agricultural Association annual meeting last November.

A graduate of the university in 1907, he joined the Extension Service as an assistant state leader of farm advisers in September, 1919, after having helped to establish a statewide food production program during World War I.

Announce 4-H Club Delegates to Washington

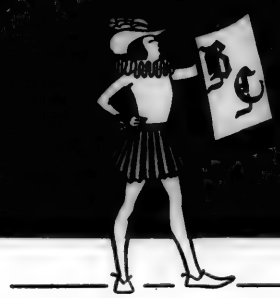
FOUR Illinois 4-H club members who will represent this state at National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D. C., next June have been announced.

They are: Dorothy Giese, 19, Peru, La Salle county; Pauline McMillan, 18, Pleasant Plains, Sangamon; Robert W. Builta, 18, LeRoy, McLean, and Lyle P. Schertz, 19, Benson, Woodford.

The state delegation was selected by the 4-H club staff at the university on the basis of demonstrated qualities of leadership, outstanding 4-H achievements, and participation in project and community activities.

Your Farm Bureau Service Company is

Announcing



BLUE CIRCLE

A New, Improved Regular-type MOTOR OIL

GOOD NEWS FOR FARMERS

Illinois farmers can now get a new, IMPROVED *regular-type* motor oil, especially suited for farm engines.

The new Blue Circle Motor Oil contains special ADDITIVES which make the new oil greatly superior to old *regular-type* motor oils. These additives give your engine EXTRA PROTECTION—protection against oil oxidation and deterioration, protection against sludge and varnish formation, protection against bearing corrosion.

The new Blue Circle Motor Oil is made from top-quality paraffin-base lube oil stocks from our own Premier Petroleum Company. Over a period of years, these Premier mid-continent stocks have built up an enviable record of service in motor oils for trucks, buses, tractors, and automobiles. Because of this record, Premier stocks are very popular in the petroleum industry. Now these same top quality stocks are available to Illinois farmers in the new *regular-type* Blue Circle Motor Oil.

Exacting tests in actual engines have proved the superiority of the new Blue Circle Motor Oil. One of these tests is equivalent to running a stock car engine at 60 miles per hour continuously for 36 hours without stopping and without changing the oil. Careful examination of the engines at the end of these test runs proves that Blue Circle Motor Oil will assure you of:

(1) Safe lubrication
(2) A cleaner engine
(3) Modern protection against sludge and piston varnish
(4) Longer bearing life.

BLUE CIRCLE IS A "REGULAR" OIL

The petroleum industry has worked together to classify oils into three general types according to the service the oils are to perform.

REGULAR-TYPE. "Regular" motor oils, as the name implies, are for use in engines that receive good care under average operating conditions. The majority of cars, light trucks, and tractors in use today will give excellent service on this type of oil. Our new Blue Circle Motor Oil ranks at the very top of this classification.

PREMIUM-TYPE. "Premium" motor oils have service qualities not found in regular oils. Premium oils are usually solvent refined and they have properties that enable them to give extra performance under more severe operating conditions. Our popular Illini Motor Oil continues to excel in the premium classification.

HEAVY DUTY-TYPE. "Heavy Duty" motor oils are designed for the most severe service found in such engines as army tanks, heavy trucks and buses, and large diesels. In average Illinois farming operations, the principal uses for this type of oils are in diesel engines and in trucks hauling heavy loads at high speeds. Our I.F.S. Heavy Duty is a top-quality heavy duty oil which meets the exacting requirements of the U. S. Army tests known as "2-104 B."

CONSIDER PRICE AND QUALITY TOGETHER

Price comparisons between classes of oils or within classes of oils can be misleading. There are wide ranges of quality in each of the three type classifications. Some are cheaper than others. Some are better than others. Therefore, price and quality must be evaluated together. In the final analysis, the good name of the supplier should be given full consideration.

TO HELP OUR PATRONS BUY WISELY . . .

Buying motor oils is like selecting coal There are different kinds of stoves—hard coal stoves, soft coal stoves, wood burning stoves. To buy high cost anthracite coal for a wood burning stove can be just as ill-advised as buying a heavy duty motor oil for an engine that works efficiently and more economically on a "regular" motor oil.

If you have been using Illini Premium Motor Oil and if your motors call for a Premium motor oil, we do not advise you to change. However, if you have been using our regular Blue Seal Motor Oil or some other good regular motor oil, you can now change to the new improved Blue Circle Motor Oil and have every assurance of getting the very best in quality—and safe lubrication at very reasonable cost.

For more detailed information on this new product, see your salesman who drives the blue and white truck.

BLUE CIRCLE MOTOR OIL IS SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

AFFILIATED WITH

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Farm Bureau Folks In Pictures

Lassie appears to wonder what kind of a creature Myrtle the Turtle really is. The pets are owned by Joe and Judy Barcroft, Lawrence county.

Peggy Ann Hallen, Cook county, says "Gee Grandpa what're you doing," as she watches him divide iris roots at their flower and truck farm.

Harlen Reed holds potato which grew between the points of a horseshoe dug up on the farm of Clarence Schmitz, Shelby county.

Miss Leona Fischer, Stephenson county, sends along this impressive shot she took at Montmorency Falls, Quebec, Canada.

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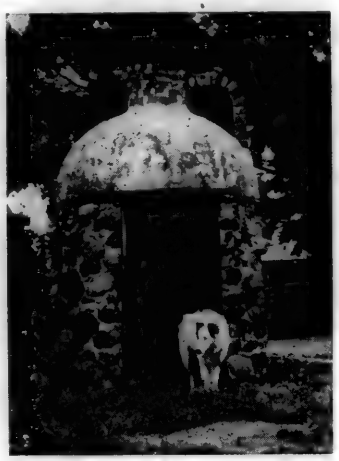

H. T. Marshall, La Salle county, was impressed by this smoke house of colored stones he saw while visiting in Iowa.

Left: Melvin and Harley Dahler, Montgomery county, refuel "George" their model airplane which they fly to their heart's content. Right: A Peoria county group enjoys the sun at Cypress Gardens in Florida during IAA tour. Left to right: Charles Haller, Mrs. Haller, Mrs. John Morris, Mrs. Albert Hayes, Hayes and Morris. Model plane picture wins $5 award.

Young Farmers Approve Co-op Courses

SURPRISE at the scope of farmer-owned and operated business enterprises in Illinois was expressed by young farmers attending the IAA short course at the University of Illinois, Jan. 30 through Feb. 3.

Sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association during Farm and Home Week, the IAA Co-op Training Course For Farm Youth presented a highly-concentrated four-day program aimed at acquainting 255 outstanding farm youth with the operations of the IAA's 16 farmer-owned and controlled associated companies.

"I thought farming was just knowing how to run a farm efficiently," one lad confessed. "Now I can see that you can be a good farmer and still lose out if you don't back your farm co-ops and the Farm Bureau."

Although many were surprised at the extent of farmer-controlled business activity in Illinois, they didn't stay off-balance for long. As IAA staffers fired more and more facts at the young farmers a chain reaction was set off. The young men became more and more curious and kept asking questions.

An IAA officer who has spoken before hundreds of farm groups said "I never heard anything like it. They bristled with curiosity. And they ask more intelligent questions than most adult audiences."

"What," they asked, "is the relationship between the Board of Trade and the Illinois Grain Corporation?" "How can the IAA insurance company sell auto insurance so cheaply?" "How can we safeguard our farm co-ops from communistic influences?" "How can we educate the public to understand co-operatives?" "Why do we let city people join Farm Bureau when all they want is the benefit of the low-cost car insurance?" "Will farm co-ops lower the standard of living of non-farm groups?" "What is a mutual insurance company?" "Will an increase in the gas tax actually help country roads or will most of it go for paved highways?"

These were some of the thought-provoking questions asked by the young farmers representing Rural Youth, 4-H Clubs, and Future Farmer organizations from every section of the state.

Let's Follow a Student

To show what a typical farm youth did during the IAA Co-op Training Course for Farm Youth, the IAA cameraman followed Clyde Miller, 18, around from the time he registered (left) until he bade his newly-made friends goodbye. Clyde is from Erie in Whiteside county where he and his father farm 372 acres. He plans to farm two years before entering the College of Agriculture. He has a brother and two sisters, is a member of Rural Youth and has served as president and secretary of his FFA chapter.

Left: Clyde Miller, Whiteside county, registers with John Cox, IAA director of rural school relations, for IAA Co-op Training Course. Lower left he checks in at dormitory, unpacks bag, and chats with Hugh Wetzel, his youth leader. Below: Miller (center) talks over the school with other students. Left to right: Dale Anderson, James Free, Ray Musser, all of Henderson county; Miller; Don Hand, and Dave Stone, Whiteside; and Paul Rabe, Adams. *(See next two pages).*

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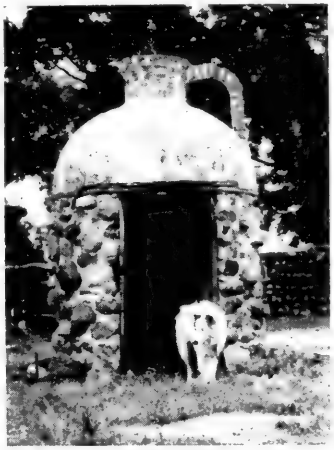


H. T. Marshall, La Salle county, was impressed by this smoke house of colored stones he saw while visiting in Iowa.

Left: Melvin and Harley Dahler, Montgomery county, refuel "George" their model airplane which they fly to their heart's content. Right: A Peoria county group enjoys the sun at Cypress Gardens in Florida during IAA tour. Left to right: Charles Haller, Mrs. Haller, Mrs. John Morris, Mrs. Albert Hayes, Hayes and Morris. Model plane picture wins $5 award.

Young Farmers Approve Co-op Courses

SURPRISE at the scope of farmer-owned and operated business enterprises in Illinois was expressed by young farmers attending the IAA short course at the University of Illinois, Jan. 30 through Feb. 3.

Sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association during Farm and Home Week, the IAA Co-op Training Course For Farm Youth presented a highly-concentrated four-day program aimed at acquainting 255 outstanding farm youth with the operations of the IAA's 16 farmer-owned and controlled associated companies.

"I thought farming was just knowing how to run a farm efficiently," one lad confessed. "Now I can see that you can be a good farmer and still lose out if you don't back your farm co-ops and the Farm Bureau."

Although many were surprised at the extent of farmer-controlled business activity in Illinois, they didn't stay off-balance for long. As IAA staffers fired more and more facts at the young farmers a chain reaction was set off. The young men became more and more curious and kept asking questions.

An IAA officer who has spoken before hundreds of farm groups said "I never heard anything like it. They bristled with curiosity. And they ask more intelligent questions than most adult audiences."

"What," they asked, "is the relationship between the Board of Trade and the Illinois Grain Corporation?" "How can the IAA insurance company sell auto insurance so cheaply?" "How can we safeguard our farm co-ops from communistic influences?" "How can we educate the public to understand co-operatives?" "Why do we let city people join Farm Bureau when all they want is the benefit of the low-cost car insurance?" "Will farm co-ops lower the standard of living of non-farm groups?" "What is a mutual insurance company?" "Will an increase in the gas tax actually help country roads or will most of it go for paved highways?"

These were some of the thought-provoking questions asked by the young farmers representing Rural Youth, 4-H Clubs, and Future Farmer organizations from every section of the state.

Let's Follow a Student

To show what a typical farm youth did during the IAA Co-op Training Course for Farm Youth, the IAA cameraman followed Clyde Miller, 18, around from the time he registered (left) until he bade his newly-made friends goodbye. Clyde is from Erie in Whiteside county where he and his father farm 372 acres. He plans to farm two years before entering the College of Agriculture. He has a brother and two sisters, is a member of Rural Youth and has served as president and secretary of his FFA chapter.

Left: Clyde Miller, Whiteside county, registers with John Cox, IAA director of rural school relations, for IAA Co-op Training Course. Lower left he checks in at dormitory, unpacks bag, and chats with Hugh Wetzel, his youth leader. Below: Miller (center) talks over the school with other students. Left to right: Dale Anderson, James Free, Ray Musser, all of Henderson county; Miller, Don Hand, and Dave Stone, Whiteside; and Paul Rabe, Adams. **(See next two pages).**

Dollars for questions is what Illinois Farm Supply President Fred Herndon is offering young farmer students at IAA Training Course during panel discussion.

Co-op Training Course in Pictures

7. With Bob Heggemeier (right), Washington county, Miller meets IAA President Charles B. Shuman. 8. Miller stays after class to ask a question about co-ops.

9. Miller hears J. G. Dorward, manager of the Pana Refinery owned by Illinois Farm Supply, explain petroleum processing. 10. He takes part in public speaking contest preliminaries and qualifies. 11. He is elected to a mock co-op board of directors with six other co-op training course students which is shown interviewing a candidate for manager at right. President Shuman urges the young men in attendance to keep well-informed on farm topics. 13. Miller takes time to write home explaining his experiences and the progress of the school to his folks.

14. Miller plays leading role in unrehearsed comedy skit. 15. He is elected secretary of mock co-op board. Pres. Charles Thornton looks on.

1949 BOARD of DIRECTORS
Cooperative Training For Farm Youth

1. Student Clyde Miller, Whiteside, (extreme top left) slips into first class session. 2. He listens intently to 3. George Metzger, IAA field secetary, explain the history of Farm Bureau. 4. Classes are held in College of Commerce building at Champaign. 5. Miller (second from left) discusses first day's classes with other students. 6. During small discussion session dealing with various phases of marketing, Miller receives answer to question he asked George H. Iiftner, IAA director of grain marketing (standing).

...ller role in unrehearsed ...le is elected secretary ... Pres. Charles Thorn...ets on.

16. Miller returns to smaller classroom session. 17. He hears Dr. L. F. Stice of the College of Agriculture discuss causes of farm price trends. 18. He has a smile of triumph as he is named a finalist in speaking contest with five others. 19. On the last day of the school, Miller bids IAA Sec'y of General Services I. E. Parett goodbye as they leave the College of Commerce where school was held. 20. Miller returns to University dormitory, packs his bag and prepares to take leave of left to right; Dave Stone, Whiteside; Virgil Mittelberg, Adams; and Gerald Miller, Lee, (at right, bottom step).

Nothing For Agriculture

While Three Engineering Buildings Near Completion at State University Ag College Lacks Veterinary, Home Economics, and Engineering Facilities

THE PICTURES of four buildings on this page tell one of the reasons why young farm boys leave the profession of agriculture to become engineers in the city.

The wooden frame structure in the picture at the bottom of the page is the present agricultural engineering building on the University of Illinois campus.

It was built in 1905-06 at a cost of about $40,000. It is wholly inadequate for training young farmers in modern day mechanized farming.

Contrast this with the pictures of the three modern engineering buildings being completed on the same campus at a total estimated cost of $6,835,000.

The Chemistry and Chemical Engineering building will be ready in September, 1949. It is estimated to cost $3,402,000.

The Electrical Engineering building is ready now at an estimated cost of $1,661,000.

The Mechanical Engineering building will cost $1,772,000.

If your boy wants to be a chemical engineer, electrical engineer or mechanical engineer, he has the most modern building in the world where top technical facilities can be housed and used.

If your boy wants to study agricultural engineering and keep up with the latest research and advances in mechanization, he is handicapped by lack of facilities.

The present agricultural engineering building is structurally substandard, and a potential fire and accident hazard. It was erected more than 40 years ago for the farm mechanics division of the department of agronomy.

Since that time there has been a revolution in the business of farming. Agricultural engineering is important in today's agriculture because of advances in mechanization, soil and water conservation, rural electric service, building and housing needs, and emphasis on food preparation, processing and storage.

It doesn't take too much figuring to see that a new agricultural engineering building is needed.

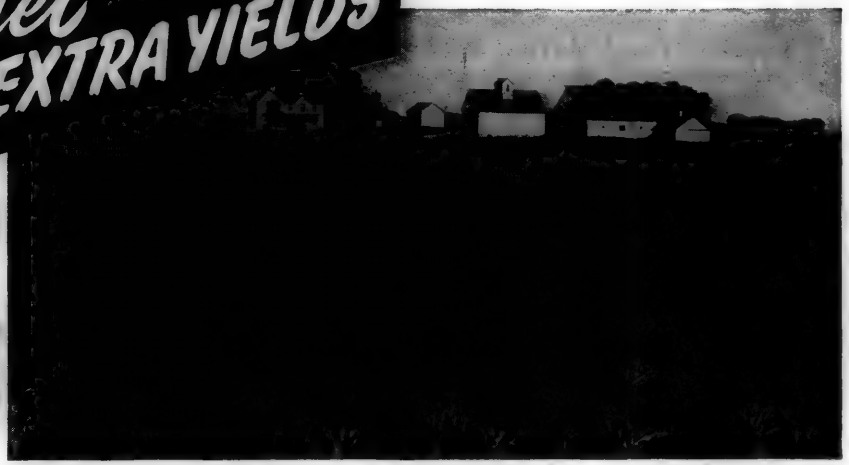
As President Charles B. Shuman of the Illinois Agricultural Association has said, "The College of Agriculture building program has been too long neglected."

That is why the IAA is pledged to support appropriations for an agricultural engineering building, an agricultural laboratory building, a veterinary college building and a home economics building.

A bill seeking an appropriation of $2,250,000 for building and equipping a veterinary college has already been introduced. Bills on the other agricultural buildings will be introduced later.

To illustrate our argument that the building program of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture has been sadly neglected take a look at the agricultural engineering building (below) and compare it with the chemical, electrical and mechanical engineering buildings (left).

Get EXTRA YIELDS



From your 1949 CROP with

BLUE SEAL PLANT FOODS

BLUE SEAL
GROW-CROP
MIXED FERTILIZERS

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PHOSPHATES
ROCK PHOSPHATE
SUPERPHOSPHATE
TRIPLE SUPERPHOSPHATE

POTASH
MURIATE OF POTASH

NITROGEN
AMMONIUM NITRATE

Extra fertility means higher yields—and higher yields mean added income from the same acreage of crops.

Crops require an adequate supply of essential plant food nutrients if they are to produce maximum yields. Nitrogen—phosphorus—potash—these are the essential plant foods usually deficient in our Illinois soils. A lack of any one or more will limit crop yields.

FOLLOW THIS 3-POINT PROGRAM—

1. Have your soil tested.
2. Consult with your Farm Adviser.
3. Apply recommended plant foods to deficient soils.

See your Blue Seal Salesman

BLUE SEAL SERVICE

BLUE SEAL PLANT FOODS ARE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

Offer Wool Services

Grower Can Sell His Clip Through IAA Marketing Co-op on (1) Basis of Grade and Quality or (2) Simply Sell Outright at Shearing Time

TWO WOOL marketing services for the 1949 clip year are being offered by the Illinois Wool Marketing Association, an affiliate of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

First, the grower who wishes to market his wool on the basis of grade and quality may do so; and second, the wool grower who wishes to sell his wool outright at shearing time may do so.

Under the first or consignment method, the grower delivers his wool to the representative of the Illinois Wool Marketing Association in the county where he lives. This man will weigh the wool, mark it for shipment and will then issue a receipt covering the weight of the wool. It is then shipped to the Association's warehouse at Paris in Edgar county where it will be graded.

Following grading, an advanced payment will be mailed direct to the grower. When the wool is sold the grower will receive a final payment representing the full sale price of the wool less the Association handling charge. All wool marketed by this method is completely covered by insurance protecting against loss from fire, theft, water damage, etc.

The Association also will furnish wool bags and twine free of charge to farmers who market their wool through the IAA affiliated wool marketing organization. This latter method of marketing assures the grower full market price for his wool based upon grade and quality.

Under the second or purchase method there is provided a daily cash market for wool based on average market quotations prevailing at the time. These prices are subject to change at any time and will be based upon clear, native fleece wool with discounts applied to wools carrying burrs, chaff, haystems, and seeds, black and gray wools, and the short staple lamb and fed wools.

The grower using this program will deliver his wool to the county representative of the Illinois Wool Marketing Association which will inspect the wool, weigh it and pay for the wool based upon that inspection and weight.

Sam Sorrells Retires

Sam Sorrells, Ass't Secretary of Marketing, Retires This Month After 27 Years with IAA

WHEN farmers and Farm Bureau employees refer to someone as "one of the old-timers in Farm Bureau" you can bet they say so with reverence and respect. Because it was these men, battling discouraging odds, who did so much to make Farm Bureau the strong champion of agriculture it is today.

One of these organization pioneers in the middle years (early twenties to early thirties) of Farm Bureau was Sam Sorrells of Montgomery county who retires this month after 27 years association with the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Sam Sorrells (left) drops in to see Sam Russell, IAA director of livestock marketing, before retiring from 27 years of service with the IAA. They are shown discussing their favorite subject — livestock marketing.

Sam has done a little of everything in Farm Bureau from serving as an IAA director to traveling the southern part of the state as a livestock fieldman. His latest title was assistant secretary of marketing. He operated a farm at Raymond now being run by his only son, Merrill.

As a charter member of the Montgomery County Farm Bureau he helped organize and served on the board of his county shipping association. In 1922 he was asked by the IAA to go to Wayne county to help set up a shipping association. Two years later he was elected to the IAA board on which he served until 1937.

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Sorrells was elected to the St. Louis Producers' board in 1931 and was a member until 1940. He also served on the board of the old Illinois Soybean Marketing Association and was chairman of the marketing committee of the IAA board from 1926 to 1937.

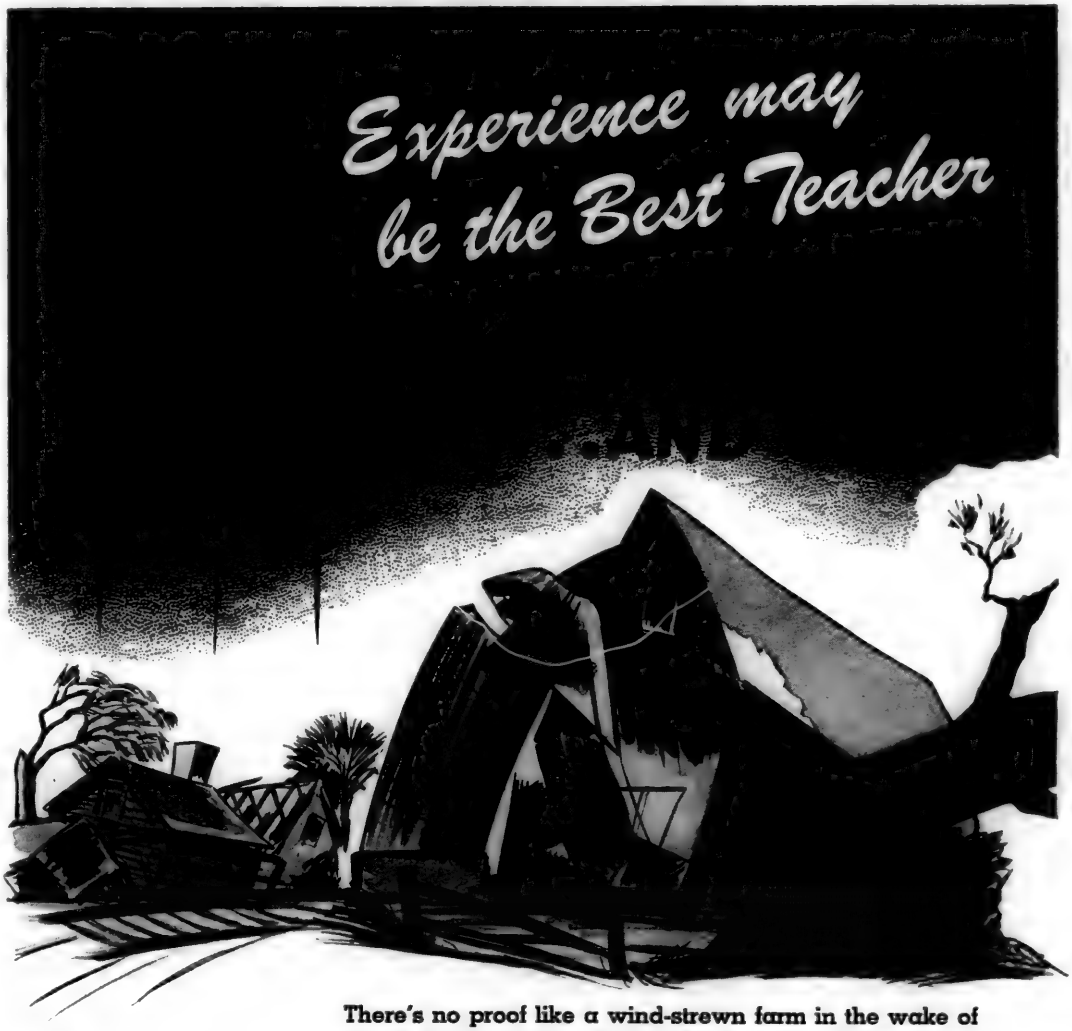
On March 1, 1940, Sam joined the field staff of the IAA livestock marketing department until several months ago when he became assistant secretary of marketing. During his career as livestock fieldman, he covered 34 southern Illinois counties and became one of the best known IAA men in the area.

Complimented on his long years of service and on his contribution to Farm Bureau, Sam said "It's been a great experience working for the good of Illinois agriculture, but to tell you the truth, I believe I got more out of Farm Bureau than Farm Bureau got out of me." Sam said he will take things easy for a while. He had no definite plans for the future.

ILLINOIS PLANT FOOD

Last year Illinois farmers spread about a million tons of rock phosphate, enough to treat about one million acres, used 5.3 million tons of limestone, and 11,000 tons of potash, all the potash that was available.

Experience may be the Best Teacher



There's no proof like a wind-strewn farm in the wake of a bad storm to argue the need for windstorm insurance. Chances are that a windstorm won't strike at your farm this year. But the trouble is that you never KNOW . . . until it comes . . . when the damage is done. And experience is a costly teacher! Over 1,000 Farm Bureau members who prefer not to take the chance COLLECT windstorm claims every year. Before summer storms threaten your security, ask your Country Mutual Fire representative how little it costs to shelter our buildings under the protection of a windstorm policy.

COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE CO.

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COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE CO.

RURAL YOUTH ACTIVITIES

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
Young People's Activities

E. D. Lyon gives each of the winners in the IAA Co-op Training Course talks fest finals envelopes containing new dollar bills. Left to right: (seated) Don Hand, Robert Walker, David Stolz, and Glen Renken; (standing) Charles Van Bogaert, Clyde Miller, Charles Thornton, Robert Builta, Dale Espel and Russell Scheeler. Absent when picture was made were: Harold Holz and Robert Ripplemeyer.

Co-op Training Course

Rural Youth, FFA, and 4-H boys lost their identity as members of particular organizations in common fellowship at the IAA sponsored Co-op Training Course held at the University of Illinois during Farm and Home Week. They ate together, sat in the same classes, sang together, visited in the barracks, and under expert leadership from U. of I. and IAA and affiliated cooperatives engaged in a discussion of the common financial problems facing young farmers.

The 255 young farmers present from 94 counties together with the earnest participation on the part of all enrolled, stand as positive witness to the popularity of the Co-op Training Course. Of the 255 present, 51 took part in the talk fest. A number of young men who did not speak said that if they ever had another opportunity like that again they would surely take part. Talkfesting among Rural Youth groups has been a great factor for many years in personality and leadership development. Top-notchers in the talk fest were: Robert Builta, McLean county; Harold Holz, Will; Clyde Miller, Whiteside; Charles Thornton, Sangamon; Dale Espel, Bureau; Russell Scheeler, Peoria; and Charles Van Bogaert, Kane. Top-flyte speakers were: Robert Walker, Johnson; Donald Hand, Whiteside; David Stolz, Tazewell; Glen Renken, Mason; and Robert Ripplemeyer, Monroe.

An outstanding feature of the Co-op Training Course was the formation of the Illini County Service Company under the direction of W. B. Peterson, Director of Distribution, Illinois Farm Supply Company. The officers and directors of this imaginary service company were made up of the top-notch speakers in the talk fest. Charles Thornton was elected president, Clyde Miller secretary, and Harold Holz treasurer. For the position of manager a number of top-flyte talkers were interviewed by Peterson and the board. Don Hand was chosen manager. Awards in addition to the places on the co-op board were crisp one dollar bills, three each for top-notchers and one for top-flytes.

Cooperation of the counties throughout Illinois in preparing for the Co-op Training Course was of the best. First of all there was universal acceptance of the idea of a Co-op Training Course. Then came cooperation between FFA, 4-H and Rural Youth leaders in selecting the members from each of the three organizations. This cooperation really is not surprising, but it is appreciated. For some time there had been a demand that the IAA engage in some special activity for the training of farm youth to enable them to carry on the various agricultural activities developed by their parents. The response by the county leaders and by the youths themselves is an indication that a need is being met in the Co-op Training Course. From a questionnaire filled out by the students enrolled in the course it was found that there was a wholehearted request for the continuance of the Co-op Training Course. About one-fourth of the answers recommended continuance on the county level only. The majority of the remainder thought that instruction should continue on both the county and the state levels.

Community Service Program

On Feb. 8, 9, and 10, district meetings were held in Belleville, Jacksonville, and Pontiac to point up the Community Service Achievement Program sponsored by the GM&O Railroad through the University of Illinois. The features of this program are of such fine quality that all of the counties of Illinois will be helped in community activity projects when the details are finally outlined.

County News

Rural Youth played important roles in the music and drama festival at Farm and Home Week. Perry county's Rural Youth trio sang "Oh, Dear, What Can the Matter Be" and "Make Believe," and received an "A" rating.

Will's one-act play "Hugo in a Hurry" placed with an "A-".

Washington's duet sang "Pagan Love Song" and "Rose Marie" and rated "A".

Madison's one-act play, "High Windows," received a "B+" rating.

The Belleville Exchange Club was host to St. Clair in January showing the group through the Federal Reserve Bank at St. Louis, and the St. Louis Star Times. A system of visiting back and forth was begun three years ago between the Rural Youth and the Exchange Club so that there might be mutual understanding between them about country and city problems. Good reports indicate that the relationship has been pleasant.

Brown had the privilege recently of listening to local talent at a Rural Youth meeting where Mayor Leonard Robins of Mount Sterling, manager of the local Honey Producers' Cooperative spoke on "Bees and their Value to Farmers."

Whiteside's big invitational basketball tournament is scheduled for March 12. Team participation was determined by intra-county plays among the four Rural Youth groups. A number of the surrounding counties will participate in this annual event. Play will begin at 10 a.m.

Stephenson cooperated with the county and state health program in January by visiting the X-ray unit for chest examinations. This program provides a good opportunity for real com-

(*Continued on page 26*)

IAA, AFBF Stand Firm on Flexible Support Prices

Illinois Congressmen are entertained in Washington at a dinner given by the Illinois Agricultural Association. President Charles B. Shuman is sixth from right (standing). AFBF men attending were Tom Cowden (left), President Allan Kline (standing, second from left); Donald Kirkpatrick, (sixth from left, standing), and Roger Fleming (second from right, standing).

BOARD of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation is standing firm in its backing of the Agricultural Act of 1948 and its provisions for flexible price supports.

This is the same position as the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The board of the national Farm Bureau took action to back up its original support of flexible price supports at a meeting in Washington late in January.

President Allan B. Kline of the AFBF in summing up the Farm Bureau's position said in part:

"The law (the Agricultural Act of 1948 providing flexible price supports) was passed last summer with practically unanimous support of the state Farm Bureaus, and with a strong bi-partisan support in Congress.

"President Truman had previously asked Congress to pass a bill with flexible price supports, and the platforms of both major political parties called for this type of price support.

"Since the present Congress has convened, President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers has pointed the necessity of maintaining adequate purchasing power, but called attention to the weakness of supports at too high levels, and endorsed the flexible price support provisions of the present law."

On the oleo-butter issue, the AFBF board adopted the following position:

"We favor removal of special taxes on margarine, if and when satisfactory means are taken to identify margarine and butter."

This position is the same as that taken by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

AFBF Secretary Wilfred Shaw, former director of milk marketing for the IAA, said he thought this position was fair to both consumer and producer.

Farmers do not believe in "penalizing the production or sale of any good food product by means of a special tax or other form of discrimination," Shaw said.

"But we do insist that consumers have the right to know what they are buying and that the dairyman is entitled to protection of butter's identity."

(Continued on next page)

Knock Out Weeds and Insects as soon as they start!

Weeds rob crop production and waste time and profit. Knock these annoying pests out of every fence-row, lane, and farm stead. 2,4-D provides the easy way and gets rid of uncontrollable weeds growing in farm crops.

Flies are a deadly menace to health, farm animals, and farm production. DDT proved very effective last year, in ridding many Illinois farms of flies. It will do a good job for you again this year, if given a chance.

Your Blue Seal Trucksalesman will supply you with the right material at the right time.

50% DDT — **WETTABLE POWDER** is a very economical insecticide for controlling flies around livestock and farm buildings.

25% DDT — **EMULSION CONCENTRATE** is a liquid concentrate which mixes easily with water, and is very effective in controlling flies and farm insects.

2,4-D AMINE — **AMINE WEED KILLER** Liquid is a splendid selective weed killer for controlling many common farm weeds.

2,4-D ESTER — **ESTER WEED KILLER** is especially prepared for controlling hard-to-kill weeds and woody plants.

Get 2,4-D and DDT for your farm in time for early use!

ORDER NOW - SAVE 5%

Place your order during March, and save 5%. Your early order will insure delivery to your farm in April and May, ahead of your weed problems.

See Your Blue Seal Salesman

These products are distributed by

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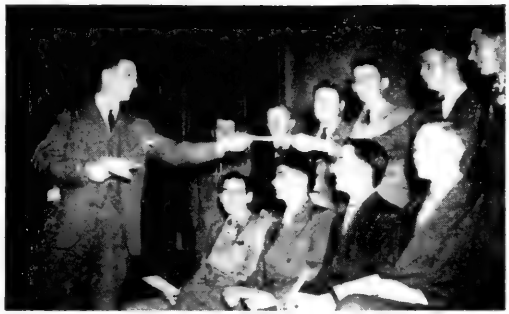

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The 255 young farmers present from 94 counties together with the earnest participation on the part of all enrolled, stand as positive witness to the popularity of the Co-op Training Course. Of the 255 present, 51 took part in the talk fest. A number of young men who did not speak said that if they ever had another opportunity like that again they would surely take part. Talkfesting among Rural Youth groups has been a great factor for many years in personality and leadership development. Top-notchers in the talk fest were: Robert Builta, McLean county; Harold Holz, Will; Clyde Miller, Whiteside; Charles Thornton, Sangamon; Dale Espel, Bureau; Russell Scheeler, Peoria; and Charles Van Bogaert, Kane. Top-flyte speakers were: Robert Walker, Johnson; Donald Hand, Whiteside; David Stolz, Tazewell; Glen Renken, Mason; and Robert Ripplemeyer, Monroe.

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Cooperation of the counties throughout Illinois in preparing for the Co-op Training Course was of the best. First of all there was universal acceptance of the idea of a Co-op Training Course. Then came cooperation between FFA, 4-H and Rural Youth leaders in selecting the members from each of the three organizations. This cooperation really is not surprising, but it is appreciated. For some time there had been a demand that the IAA engage in some special activity for the training of farm youth to enable them to carry on the various agricultural activities developed by their parents. The response by the county leaders and by the youths themselves is an indication that a need is being met in the Co-op Training Course. From a questionnaire filled out by the students enrolled in the course it was found that there was a wholehearted request for the continuance of the Co-op Training Course. About one-fourth of the answers recommended continuance on the county level only. The majority of the remainder thought that instruction should continue on both the county and the state levels.

Community Service Program

On Feb. 8, 9, and 10, district meetings were held in Belleville, Jacksonville, and Pontiac to point up the Community Service Achievement Program sponsored by the GM&O Railroad through the University of Illinois. The features of this program are of such fine quality that all of the counties of Illinois will be helped in community activity projects when the details are finally outlined.

County News

Rural Youth played important roles in the music and drama festival at Farm and Home Week. Perry county's Rural Youth trio sang "Oh, Dear, What Can the Matter Be" and "Make Believe," and received an "A" rating.

Will's one-act play "Hugo in a Hurry" placed with an "A-".

Washington's duet sang "Pagan Love Song" and "Rose Marie" and rated "A".

Madison's one-act play, "High Windows," received a "B+" rating.

The Belleville Exchange Club was host to St. Clair in January showing the group through the Federal Reserve Bank at St. Louis, and the St. Louis Star Times. A system of visiting back and forth was begun three years ago between the Rural Youth and the Exchange Club so that there might be mutual understanding between them about country and city problems. Good reports indicate that the relationship has been pleasant.

Brown had the privilege recently of listening to local talent at a Rural Youth meeting where Mayor Leonard Robins of Mount Sterling, manager of the local Honey Producers' Cooperative spoke on "Bees and their Value to Farmers."

Whiteside's big invitational basketball tournament is scheduled for March 12. Team participation was determined by intra-county plays among the four Rural Youth groups. A number of the surrounding counties will participate in this annual event. Play will begin at 10 a.m.

Stephenson cooperated with the county and state health program in January by visiting the X-ray unit for chest examinations. This program provides a good opportunity for real com-

(*Continued on page 26*)

IAA, AFBF Stand Firm on Flexible Support Prices

Illinois Congressmen are entertained in Washington at a dinner given by the Illinois Agricultural Association. President Charles B. Shuman is sixth from right (standing). AFBF men attending were Tom Cowden (left), President Allan Kline (standing, second from left); Donald Kirkpatrick, (sixth from left, standing), and Roger Fleming (second from right, standing).

BOARD of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation is standing firm in its backing of the Agricultural Act of 1948 and its provisions for flexible price supports.

This is the same position as the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The board of the national Farm Bureau took action to back up its original support of flexible price supports at a meeting in Washington late in January.

President Allan B. Kline of the AFBF in summing up the Farm Bureau's position said in part:

"The law (the Agricultural Act of 1948 providing flexible price supports) was passed last summer with practically unanimous support of the state Farm Bureaus, and with a strong bi-partisan support in Congress.

"President Truman had previously asked Congress to pass a bill with flexible price supports, and the platforms of both major political parties called for this type of price support.

"Since the present Congress has convened, President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers has pointed the necessity of maintaining adequate purchasing power, but called attention to the weakness of supports at too high levels, and endorsed the flexible price support provisions of the present law."

On the oleo-butter issue, the AFBF board adopted the following position:

"We favor removal of special taxes on margarine, if and when satisfactory means are taken to identify margarine and butter."

This position is the same as that taken by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

AFBF Secretary Wilfred Shaw, former director of milk marketing for the IAA, said he thought this position was fair to both consumer and producer.

Farmers do not believe in "penalizing the production or sale of any good food product by means of a special tax or other form of discrimination," Shaw said.

"But we do insist that consumers have the right to know what they are buying and that the dairyman is entitled to protection of butter's identity."

(Continued on next page)

FIGHT INSECTS and WEEDS

Knock Out Weeds and Insects as soon as they start!

Weeds rob crop production and waste time and profit. Knock these annoying pests out of every fence-row, lane, and farm stead. 2,4-D provides the easy way and gets rid of uncontrollable weeds growing in farm crops.

Flies are a deadly menace to health, farm animals, and farm production. DDT proved very effective last year, in ridding many Illinois farms of flies. It will do a good job for you again this year, if given a chance.

Your Blue Seal Trucksalesman will supply you with the right material at the right time.

50% DDT — **WETTABLE POWDER** is a very economical insecticide for controlling flies around livestock and farm buildings.

25% DDT — **EMULSION CONCENTRATE** is a liquid concentrate which mixes easily with water, and is very effective in controlling flies and farm insects.

2,4-D AMINE — **AMINE WEED KILLER** Liquid is a splendid selective weed killer for controlling many common farm weeds.

2,4-D ESTER — **ESTER WEED KILLER** is especially prepared for controlling hard-to-kill weeds and woody plants.

Get 2,4-D and DDT for your farm in time for early use!

ORDER NOW - SAVE 5%

Place your order during March, and save 5%. Your early order will insure delivery to your farm in April and May, ahead of your weed problems.

See Your Blue Seal Salesman

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FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO.

Early in February, Farm Bureau representatives testified before the House Committee on Education and Labor on the raising of the 40-cent minimum wage for the nation to 75 cents.

The Farm Bureau asked that all exemptions for agriculture in the present wage-hour act be maintained. It also asked that the minimum wage for non-agricultural workers be tied to a cost-of-living index if the law is revised .

The AFBF board also voiced its opposition to compulsory health insurance programs such as proposed in the Murray bill.

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Roy Yang, new director of agriculture for Illinois, shares Farm and Home Week platform with President Charles B. Shuman of the Illinois Agricultural Association and Dean H. P. Rusk of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

REGARDS FROM ED O'NEAL

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Warm personal regards to the farmers of Illinois.

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1. Estimate the Country and World needs with respect to grain or other products, on the basis of the last 20 years plus an ample reserve (after the first year the stocks on hand would supply the reserve.)

2. By statistics covering state averages and etc., divide the amount needed over the number of tillable acres under cultivation so that each farm has a base.

3. The balance of the acreage after a base had been established must by law be put into some soil conserving legume or grass other than grain or other products.

4. This type program should be voted in or out 100 per cent by the farmers themselves with 75 per cent of the farmers being (for or against) the determining factor. Either everyone in or everyone out of the program. The vote should be taken two months before the start of the next fiscal year.

5. Re-establishment of the steel type grain bins used under the "Ever Normal Granary Program".

6. Change our reserve of stored grain for current season grain each time production warrants it or grain authorities deem it feasible from the standpoint of grain deterioration.

7. Complete administration by representatives of farm organizations duly elected by the farmers in each individual state. Absolutely no government interference other than of a financial nature with backing on the basis of 90 per cent of parity. (The financial outlay should be small since production would not supply a ruinous surplus.)

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10. Reasonable dues according to need to cover administration, research and etc. necessary to make such a program function. Too be divided on an acreage pro-rata basis.

This plan may still seem quite loosely thrown together, but it comes from a quite a bit of thought on the subject. If some program isn't followed the surplus will be tremendous regardless of the fact that the government may get down to 30 per cent of parity or below. Evidenced by the fact that in 1929-32 farmers still produced at full capacity even though prices were ruinously low. Furthermore we would be keeping our fertility on the farms where it belongs and still be adequately providing income for the farmers, food for the people and a reserve in the event of a crop below normal.

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POULTRY FEEDS

give

FASTER GROWTH
More efficient gains this spring.

MORE EGGS
Increased profits this fall.

BLUE SEAL POULTRY FEEDS

CHICK STARTER
A complete and balanced ration containing 20% high quality protein.

BROILER MASH
Contains 21% high quality protein—puts rapid gains on broilers.

GROW MASH
Promotes rapid growth and development of growing chicks. Contains 18% high quality protein. Pellets or meal.

LAY MASH
Accurately compounded to give economical and efficient egg production. Contains 20% of highest-quality protein. Fed with home-grown grains. Pellets or meal.

POULTRY BALANCER
A 30% protein feed to use "Free-Choice" with home-grown grains. An ideal feed for economical egg production. Available as pellets or meal.

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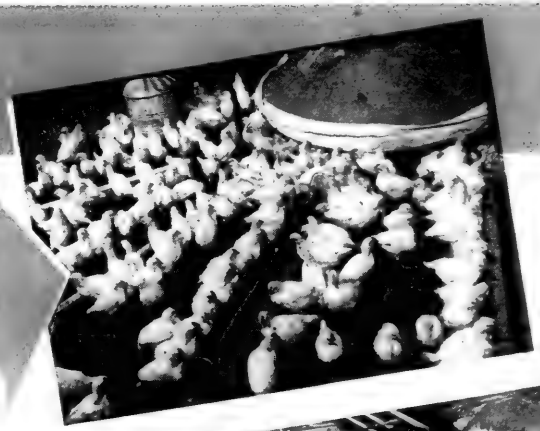

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NEWS and VIEWS

NEW ILLINOIS HOME BUREAU OFFICERS

New officers and directors named at the 25th annual meeting of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, left to right, are: Mrs. Herman Stiehr, Lake county, vice-president; Mrs. C. B. Kull, Coles, treasurer; Mrs. Harold Bower, Kendall; Mrs. Edwin Schrader, Lawrence, and Mrs. Emmett Dunham, Warren, directors.

HOME BUREAU MEETS

Top Organization Project for 1949 is a New Home Economics Building at the University of Illinois

SECURING a new home economics building on the University of Illinois campus is one of the top projects of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation for 1949, according to the resolutions adopted at the 25th annual meeting held in February in conjunction with Farm and Home Week.

Mrs. George McCoy

A bill seeking appropriations for such a building is to be introduced into the state legislature under the joint sponsorship of the Federation and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The home economics building is listed on the university's third list of proposed buildings with a priority "A" as adopted in preparation of the 1949-51 building program. The highest priority listing is "AAA."

Need for the new home economics building was explained to the Federation meeting by Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, acting head of the university home economics department.

Another project voted by the Federation was to cooperate with the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation in bringing a German woman from one of the newly organized women's groups there to the United States to study extension work. Such a delegate would live in a farm home and observe the part played by American women in the activities of their communities.

At least $1,000 is necessary to bring a German woman into an American farm home to live for a number of months. If the Federation is unable through voluntary contributions to raise $1,000 it will cooperate with another state federation in the program.

Miss Myra Robinson, Edgar county, Federation president, reported a gain of more than 8,000 active members during 1948. The total membership of the Federation on Jan. 1, of active and associate was 49,567.

Counties listed on the honor roll for making more than a 20 per cent gain in membership are as follows with their percentage gains: Lawrence, 63; Wayne, 52; White, 28; Richland, 27, and Sangamon, 21. Counties making more than 10 per cent gain with their percentages are: McLean, 14; Williamson, 13; Stark, 12; Stephenson, 11, and Schuyler-Brown, 10.

Champaign County Home Bureau was recognized with one of the Illinois Safe Home awards. Mrs George McCoy, Philo, received the award for the county which had 448 persons enrolled in the project. Richland county received the other award, with 136 persons enrolled and 80 reporting no accidents. Mrs. Lloyd Burgner, Dundas, accepted this award for her county.

Champaign county had the largest per cent of enrolled families reporting no home accidents in the program. There were 12,000 families in 49 counties participating in the safe home program.

Mrs. Helendeen Dodderidge, information specialist, production marketing administration, Washington, D. C., told the federation gathering that "rural women, generally speaking, know more about the role agriculture plays in our own economy than do urban people." But I am not certain that we as rural people thoroughly understand the interdependence of all of our people in maintaining a stable economy."

In the field of her topic, "International Understanding," Mrs. Dodderidge said that many of the things American women do are misinterpreted by women in other lands. Some of the things done with the best of intentions are construed as being detrimental to the interests of other countries by their inhabitants.

Mrs. Herman Stiehr, Waukegan, Lake county, was elected vice-president of the Federation at the annual business meeting. Mrs. C. B. Kull, Mattoon, Coles county, was elected treasurer. Other officers hold over for another year.

New directors named included: Mrs. Harold Bower, Oswego, Kendall county, northeast district; Mrs. Edwin Schrader, Bridgeport, Lawrence county, southeast district; Mrs. Emmett Dunham, Monmouth, Warren county, west central district.

The Home Bureau resolutions cited the fact that "facilities for higher learning for the youth of the state" in the southern third of the state are "glaringly inadequate," because there is only one university with a radius of 200 miles as

for HOMEMAKERS

RECEIVES AWARD

Mrs. Lloyd Burgner, Richland county (right) receives safe homes award for her county from Home Bureau President, Miss Myra Robinson.

compared with one for every 50-mile radius in the northern two-thirds of the state. The Home Bureau also pointed out that the state appropriations for colleges and universities for 1947-49 were in ratio of one to 17 in favor of the northern part of the state. Members were urged to contact the governor of Illinois and representatives to correct this situation.

Other Home Bureau resolutions urged the membership to be an active and informed electorate, condemned factors responsible for the acute housing shortage, recommended speeding up the present Rural Youth and 4-H programs by providing better facilities for recreation, increasing recognitions and procuring more trained leaders, demanded that rural health standards be improved by more health education, more rural doctors and more hospitals, and recommended that women take an active part in disseminating information about soil conservation.

The Home Bureau pledged its support to the IAA in efforts to get a building for the College of Veterinary Medicine.

LAMPSHADE SCHOOL

Kane County Home Bureau recently held a lampshade school at St. Charles Community Center. Silk, parchment, and pleated shades were made by the 50 women attending. Mrs. Louis Templin, Watch City, was instructor.

PEANUT MUFFINS

2 cups sifted enriched flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
¼ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup chopped peanuts
1 egg
4 tablespoons melted shortening

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, and sugar. Add chopped peanuts. Beat egg and add shortening. Add to flour mixture and stir just enough to moisten the flour. Fill greased muffin pans half full and bake in moderately hot oven (425 degrees F.) 20 to 25 minutes. Yield: 16 muffins. Note: Other nuts may be used instead of peanuts.

LEARN RUG-MAKING

Randolph and Franklin county women joined last fall in a day-long meeting at Benton to learn ways to make rugs at home. They were taught by Miss Marian Kaeser, College of Agriculture specialist in home furnishings.

EVENING ACCESSORIES

An evening hood and matching bag are little luxuries that any young sewer can make and keep within her clothing budget. This set combines marquisette and taffeta in equal parts and a sprinkling of sequins. The hood features an off-the-face cuff and soft round collar of taffeta. The drawstring bag, circular at the bottom, turns back into a petal-shaped cuff at the top. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

DINNER CLOTH

An exquisite dinner cloth for special days can be made by any woman who crochets. Three wide bands of filet crochet are inserted between lengths of linen and the whole is edged with a dainty border. This takes far less time than crocheting an entire cloth and yet retains all the beauty of a handmade tablecloth. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

WINTER SET

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In the field of her topic, "International Understanding," Mrs. Dodderidge said that many of the things American women do are misinterpreted by women in other lands. Some of the things done with the best of intentions are construed as being detrimental to the interests of other countries by their inhabitants.

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New directors named included: Mrs. Harold Bower, Oswego, Kendall county northeast district; Mrs. Edwin Schrader, Bridgeport, Lawrence county, southeast district; Mrs. Emmett Dunham, Monmouth, Warren county, west central district.

The Home Bureau resolutions cited the fact that "facilities for higher learning for the youth of the state" in the southern third of the state are "glaringly inadequate," because there is only one university with a radius of 200 miles as

for HOMEMAKERS

RECEIVES AWARD

Mrs. Lloyd Burgner, Richland county (right) receives safe homes award for her county from Home Bureau President, Miss Myra Robinson.

compared with one for every 50-mile radius in the northern two-thirds of the state. The Home Bureau also pointed out that the state appropriations for colleges and universities for 1947-49 were in ratio of one to 17 in favor of the northern part of the state. Members were urged to contact the governor of Illinois and representatives to correct this situation.

Other Home Bureau resolutions urged the membership to be an active and informed electorate, condemned factors responsible for the acute housing shortage, recommended speeding up the present Rural Youth and 4-H programs by providing better facilities for recreation, increasing recognitions and procuring more trained leaders, demanded that rural health standards be improved by more health education, more rural doctors and more hospitals, and recommended that women take an active part in disseminating information about soil conservation.

The Home Bureau pledged its support to the IAA in efforts to get a building for the College of Veterinary Medicine.

LAMPSHADE SCHOOL

Kane County Home Bureau recently held a lampshade school at St. Charles Community Center. Silk, parchment, and pleated shades were made by the 50 women attending. Mrs. Louis Templin, Watch City, was instructor.

PEANUT MUFFINS

2 cups sifted enriched flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
¼ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup chopped peanuts
1 egg
4 tablespoons melted shortening

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, and sugar. Add chopped peanuts. Beat egg and add shortening. Add to flour mixture and stir just enough to moisten the flour. Fill greased muffin pans half full and bake in moderately hot oven (425 degrees F.) 20 to 25 minutes. Yield: 16 muffins. Note: Other nuts may be used instead of peanuts.

LEARN RUG-MAKING

Randolph and Franklin county women joined last fall in a day-long meeting at Benton to learn ways to make rugs at home. They were taught by Miss Marian Kaeser, College of Agriculture specialist in home furnishings.

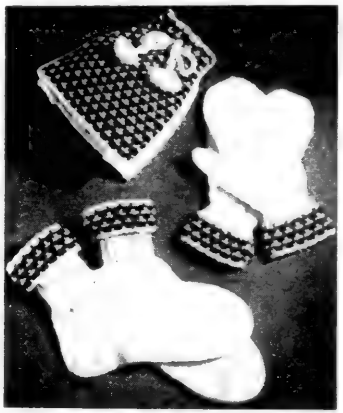
EVENING ACCESSORIES

An evening hood and matching bag are little luxuries that any young sewer can make and keep within her clothing budget. This set combines marquisette and taffeta in equal parts and a sprinkling of sequins. The hood features an off-the-face cuff and soft round collar of taffeta. The drawstring bag, circular at the bottom, turns back into a petal-shaped cuff at the top. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

DINNER CLOTH

An exquisite dinner cloth for special days can be made by any woman who crochets. Three wide bands of filet crochet are inserted between lengths of linen and the whole is edged with a dainty border. This takes far less time than crocheting an entire cloth and yet retains all the beauty of a handmade tablecloth. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

WINTER SET



This attractive hat, mitten and sock set is an excellent suggestion for a gift and you can easily make it yourself. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Sports Festival

(*Continued from page 9*)

Woodford county home adviser; James Holderman, Grundy County Farm Bureau president; Helen Bennett, Montgomery county home adviser; Mary McKee, extension service; Roger Gish, IAA; E. I. Pilchard, extension service; Allan Sapora, U. of I. athletic department; Charles S. Mayfield, IAA; Clareta Walker, extension service; George Bower, Bond County Farm Bureau president; Wayne Churchill, Will county farm adviser; E. H. Regner extension service; Merle Jeffers, representing Vermilion County Farm Bureau; E. H. Garlich, Morgan county farm adviser; Ray Eichelberger, Champaign county Rural Youth; Roy Johnson, IAA; and John Evans, Albert Webb and Otto Steffey, members of the IAA board of directors.

Pure Milk Meeting

THREE thousand dairy farmers are expected to attend the 24th annual meeting of the Pure Milk Association to be held Saturday, March 12, at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

Pure Milk Association represents 14-600 Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana farmers selling milk in the Chicago market.

Principal speakers will include Mrs. Haven Smith, vice president of the Nebraska Farm Bureau; Dr. J. O. Christianson of the University of Minnesota; and A. W. Colebank, federal milk market administrator.

A. H. Lauterbach, general manager of PMA who has been on leave of absence because of illness, will be present. Election of directors will be held.

Buffalo Manager

Tom Edwards, 39, Buffalo, N.Y., has been employed to manage the Buffalo, N.Y., branch office of the Illinois Grain Terminals Company.

Illinois Grain Terminals is one of the youngest of the Illinois Agricultural Association affiliated cooperatives. It will collect grain in member inland elevators and river sub-terminals before moving it to terminal elevators at East St. Louis and Chicago for direct sales to processors.

To widen the sales field, Illinois Grain Terminals recently opened a branch office in Buffalo, the great eastern milling center.

Rural Youth

(*Continued from page 20*)

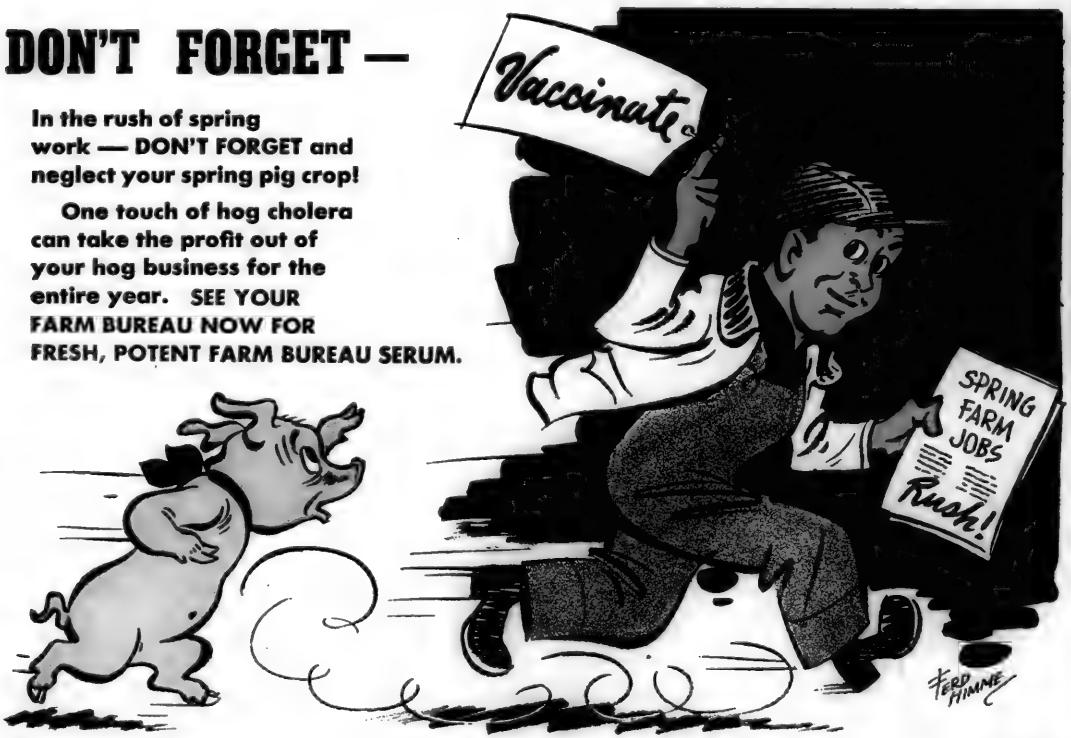
munity service. We need more of such cooperation all over Illinois among Rural Youth groups.

It may be too late to write New Year resolutions, but it is not too late to quote in part from a series of resolutions found in Will's January issue of "Wee Will Tell." The following lines should start you thinking: "For Boys — I realize that some day in the future I will be taking the place of my father regarding Farm Bureau activities, and I Resolve to take more interest in farming operations. I also Resolve to learn more about Farm Bureau on the county, state and national levels. For Girls — I realize that some day in the future I will be taking the place of my mother in Home Bureau work and I Resolve to learn more about Home Bureau on the county, state, and national levels. I Resolve to take part in my Rural Youth program whenever asked. I Resolve to work on committees when appointed and I mean, really work, because I know a committee does no one any good unless those who are appointed on it really work and put thought into it."

DON'T FORGET —

In the rush of spring work — DON'T FORGET and neglect your spring pig crop!

One touch of hog cholera can take the profit out of your hog business for the entire year. SEE YOUR FARM BUREAU NOW FOR FRESH, POTENT FARM BUREAU SERUM.



It's Time to Measure *your Insurance Benefits*

They've Probably Grown

For Country Life insurance company, new *growth* has always meant new *benefits* for you, the policy-holder. That's why your Country Life policy today may hold some pleasant surprises for you, by way of new benefits provided since you took out that policy. Want to know what these new benefits are? Of course you do! And the man to explain them to you (because he really knows) is your friendly, experienced Country Life insurance representative at your Farm Bureau office. Call him in while you've got the time to give this important matter the time it deserves.

Yes, it's time to measure up those life insurance policies because they might be called on any time to do a really *man-sized* job — providing for your family for a sustained period of high living costs.

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"The Future of Farming is what we make it"

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

We Farm Bureau members have a lot of accomplishments to look back on with pride. But we can't rest on our laurels. The future of farming is what we make it . . . today, and in the months ahead . . . by tackling bigger and better tasks that can be won only by organized farmers working together through their 99 County Farm Bureaus.

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INOIS · AGRICULTURAL · ASSOCIATION

RECORD

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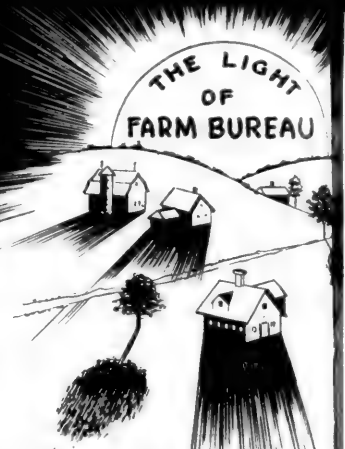
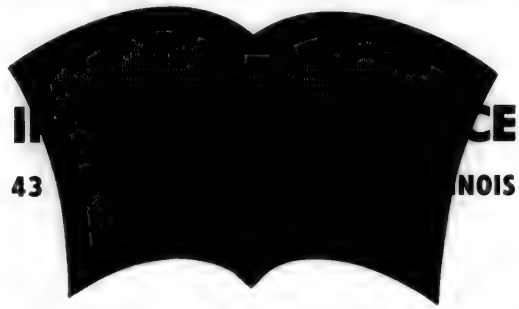
APRIL · 1949 ·

KEEP YOUR SONS IN AGRICULTURE



Talk with your son — if we can keep him in agriculture through a career with Farm Bureau, have him contact your Insurance Service, 43 E. Ohio St., Chicago 11, Illinois.



Your son is the greatest heritage which you can give to agriculture. For years he has worked at your side, cooperating with friends and neighbors in the building of a more abundant farm life through the Farm Bureau organization. The ever growing success of your great organization will be assured by having your philosophy toward agriculture passed along by your son.

AGRICULTURE IS LOSING TOO MANY GOOD FARM BOYS TO UNRELATED OCCUPATIONS. Many of these fine young men want to have business careers, and it is with considerable regret that we see them give up all the good things associated with farming and farm people. In every case they are giving up much of their vital training gleaned from the fields of experience on your farm.

Their training is basic because of your belief and understanding of farm problems and farming people — people with whom they have grown up. Your sons should be guided so as not to overlook their valuable background and they should be pointed in the direction of career opportunities offered in the betterment of agriculture through your Farm Bureau organization.

Farm Bureau Insurance Service is looking for young farm men, Farm Bureau sons, who are interested in a business career and who do not want to leave the good things of farming. We want farm boys who will learn to program the insurance needs of farm people just as they can today intelligently discuss the many other necessary phases of farming which you have taught them. These sons will be trained to work with and solve these problems — farmers' problems — and thus render another outstanding service typical of that now being carried to the door step of every Farm Bureau family throughout the state.

Volume 27 Number 4 April, 1949

THE RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

A New Farm Tool

By Charles B. Shuman

President Illinois Agricultural Association

EVERY farmer can remember the great thrill that came as he turned the first furrow with his own plow the year he started farming "for himself". It was a thrill to be repeated again and again as he added more efficient tools to his farming equipment. My first tractor of 1929 would make a sorry comparison with today's modern, speedy powerhouses of the fields. These rapid and revolutionary improvements in farm machinery have helped farmers increase their production efficiency and in turn their living standards. Yes, it costs money — big money to modernize agriculture.

C. B. Shuman

FARMERS have other valuable tools in addition to the implements of the field. Our farmer cooperatives have repeatedly proven themselves to be essential farm tools. They are making a great contribution toward a more stable and satisfactory American agriculture by injecting increased competition and efficiency in the fields of distribution and marketing. Yes, Illinois farmers have many millions of dollars invested in their cooperative tools — but not too many considering the size of the unfinished task.

A NEW cooperative tool has been purchased! The acquisition of a 2½ million bushel terminal elevator in Chicago by the Illinois Grain Terminals Company, in effect, gives the farmers of Illinois another powerful machine. This was not the result of a hasty decision or a sudden impulse.

OVER a period of several years a number of Farm Bureau type cooperative elevator companies have been formed with the intention of eventually merchandising grain. Two years of careful investigation have resulted in this decision to take another step towards the goal of bringing the producers and consumers closer together.

OUR cooperative grain commission and brokerage operations have been and will continue to be essential services. However, developments during recent harvest seasons have dramatized the need for a farmer-owned terminal grain storage and handling facility. New early maturing varieties of corn and soybeans harvested with our modern pickers and combines have resulted in a greatly increased early fall movement of grain.

THE grain trade and processors generally have taken advantage of the pressure of this movement and have extracted wide handling margins and large moisture discounts. The facilities purchased by Illinois Grain Terminals can handle approximately 15 million

(*Continued on page* 34)

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(*Continued on page 34*)

BUY CHICAGO TERMINAL ELEVATOR

IAA's Grain Company Affiliate Will Enter Large Scale Terminal Operation June 1 With Two and One-half Million Bushel Elevator

New Venture Will Give Producer Unlimited Markets

HISTORY is being made in cooperative grain marketing in Illinois as the Illinois Grain Terminals Company, affiliate of the Illinois Agricultural Association, prepares to operate a 2½ million bushel grain terminal elevator in Chicago. This will mark the first time than an Illinois grain cooperative has had such a marketing outlet of its own.

Operation of a terminal elevator gives the Illinois farmer an unlimited market for his grain. It can move east, west north, south or for export abroad; wherever the best price beckons. It can move direct to the processor or other buyer.

A terminal elevator will enable the cooperative to clean, dry, and blend grain. Drying facilities are extremely important in wet years, and apparently since the widespread use of hybrid seed, are a necessary part of the grain marketing function, even in normal years. It is a well-known fact that a considerable portion of the farmer's grain dollar is being drained off in drying operations. Corn can be dried for a relatively small cost compared with the heavy discounts that farmers have been taking on high moisture grain.

In addition to the possibilities in the processing field, a terminal facility also makes it possible to sell grain in large lots and even in boat loads, rather than in just the amounts than can be shipped out by car from the individual member elevators.

Dr. L. J. Norton, University of Illinois economist, also points out that terminal elevators perform a valuable service by storing grain marketed by farmers that is not used up currently or does not go directly into processors' stocks.

These are just a few of the many advantages to be gained from terminal grain merchandising operations. Full details are being given at county grain meetings being held throughout the state.

Illinois Grain Terminals Company, under a purchase agreement signed in March, is scheduled to take over the Irondale terminal elevator situated at 107th Street and the Calumet River, South Chicago, on June 1, 1949.

This terminal is excellently located on 7.2 acres of land accessible to both rail and deep water transportation. Main unit of the elevator is an open type steel structure with a capacity of approximately 1 million bushels. A modern concrete annex has a capacity of approximately 1½ million bushels. There is ample room for the construction of additional storage capacity of 3 million bushels. The facilities will be developed to handle receipts of 50 cars and to ship out 60 cars daily, to unload 100,000 bushels from river barges, and to load 400,000 bushels on lake ships in 12 hours.

The purchase agreement for the terminal elevator was signed with the Chicago Grain Corporation, a subsidiary of the Norris Grain Company, which is now using the facilities.

The contract provides that present operating personnel of the Irondale elevator will continue to operate the elevator for the Terminals Company. The contract also includes terms for taking over inventories of grain on hand at the time the Terminals Company takes possession of the elevator. Financial consideration involved in the transaction was $1,300,000.

The Terminals Company will have a considerable volume of grain to draw upon from its affiliates, both inland and river, throughout Illinois. These marketing facilities include 24 county grain companies, 10 local elevators, and sub-terminal elevators on the Illinois River at Havana, Lacon and Hennepin and on the Mississippi River at Dallas City. These sub-

(*Continued on page* 34)

***Top:** Homer Curtiss (center, seated) of Jo Daviess county, president of Illinois Grain Terminals Company, signs agreement for purchase of terminal elevator from the Chicago Grain Company, a subsidiary of the Norris Grain Company. Seated with Curtiss are D. H. Lipsey (left), Norris Grain vice president; and R. J. Hanley, Chicago Grain vice president. Standing (left to right) are A. R. Knelbler, assistant secretary, Norris Grain; J. F. Holderman, Grundy county, Illinois Grain Terminals secretary; and John J. Vicek, assistant secretary, Chicago Grain. Bottom: This is a view looking east toward the purchased elevator.*

High Support Danger

AFBF President Says Leaning Too Heavily on Government Price Crutch Will Retard Farm Progress

IF FARMERS lean too heavily on a crutch of price supports, their strides toward agriculture's economic objectives will be retarded and their efficiency crippled, according to Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"We believe that farmers are entitled to full parity, in the form of earned income, rather than in the form of a government-guaranteed return," he said in a statement to the farm press.

"Necessary though support prices are, if they are so high as to bring about rigid controls, they will tend to make it more difficult, rather than easier, for the efficient farmer to use his own skills in obtaining real parity with the rest of the economy.

"Nothing could be more harmful to the long-time welfare of agriculture than to make the farmer depend on government as the major arbiter of farm prices. In a relatively free economy, we can produce for the market, as it reflects consumer demand. There is a distinct danger that high supports, being themselves an incentive to production, would eventually lead farmers to produce for the government rather than for consumers.

"If we get into this kind of a situation, agriculture's freedom will be gone, farmers will be at the mercy of government, and consumers will be deprived, at least to some extent, of their means of expressing preference — the free market.

"Consumer demand is the guide, and the only reliable guide, to agriculture's opportunities. To prosper on any permanent basis, farmers must follow it. A price support program must encourage them to do so, if it is to be of any permanent benefit.

"The price support provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1948 meet this requirement fairly well — better, we think, than anything we have had in the past and much better than the suggestions that are now being advanced for larger government guarantees and commitments.

"The flexible support schedules in the act are a safeguard against the disastrous price crashes which have been the farmer's nightmare for generations. On the other hand, they do not destroy the farmer's vital guide to production. They permit prices to reflect demand, and leave the farmer an incentive to adjust his output to the wants of the consumer."

Kline added that the attractions of high price supports are largely an illusion, since they must be accompanied by limitations on production which tend to take away from the farmer's income the amount that seems to be added by artificially sustained prices.

"The higher the support level, the more drastic the controls are likely to be," he pointed out.

There are still a few copies left of the history of Farm Bureau entitled "The Farm Bureau Through Three Decades," by O. M. Kile. The long struggle for recognition and better living conditions for farmers reads like an adventure novel. You're missing a good thing if you pass up this story of your neighbors and yourself. To get a copy send $3.50 to the American Farm Bureau Federation, 109 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Lawyer Drinks Bottle of Hog Virus

IOWA legislators were startled recently when Carl J. Stephens, attorney for the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, gulped down a bottle of hog cholera virus before them.

Stephens drank the virus to prove it was not harmful to humans. I. W. Meyers, attorney for the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association, had just told the legislators in Des Moines the virus was dangerous for farmers to handle.

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BUY CHICAGO TERMINAL ELEVATOR

IAA's Grain Company Affiliate Will Enter Large Scale Terminal Operation June 1 With Two and One-half Million Bushel Elevator

New Venture Will Give Producer Unlimited Markets

HISTORY is being made in cooperative grain marketing in Illinois as the Illinois Grain Terminals Company, affiliate of the Illinois Agricultural Association, prepares to operate a 2½ million bushel grain terminal elevator in Chicago. This will mark the first time than an Illinois grain cooperative has had such a marketing outlet of its own.

Operation of a terminal elevator gives the Illinois farmer an unlimited market for his grain. It can move east, west north, south or for export abroad: wherever the best price beckons. It can move direct to the processor or other buyer.

A terminal elevator will enable the cooperative to clean, dry, and blend grain. Drying facilities are extremely important in wet years, and apparently since the widespread use of hybrid seed, are a necessary part of the grain marketing function, even in normal years. It is a well-known fact that a considerable portion of the farmer's grain dollar is being drained off in drying operations. Corn can be dried for a relatively small cost compared with the heavy discounts that farmers have been taking on high moisture grain.

In addition to the possibilities in the processing field a terminal facility also makes it possible to sell grain in large lots and even in boat loads, rather than in just the amounts than can be shipped out by car from the individual member elevators.

Dr. L. J. Norton, University of Illinois economist, also points out that terminal elevators perform a valuable service by storing grain marketed by farmers that is not used up currently or does not go directly into processors' stocks.

These are just a few of the many advantages to be gained from terminal grain merchandising operations. Full details are being given at county grain meetings being held throughout the state.

Illinois Grain Terminals Company, under a purchase agreement signed in March, is scheduled to take over the Irondale terminal elevator situated at 107th Street and the Calumet River, South Chicago, on June 1, 1949.

This terminal is excellently located on 7.2 acres of land accessible to both rail and deep water transportation. Main unit of the elevator is an open type steel structure with a capacity of approximately 1 million bushels. A modern concrete annex has a capacity of approximately 1½ million bushels. There is ample room for the construction of additional storage capacity of 3 million bushels. The facilities will be developed to handle receipts of 50 cars and to ship out 60 cars daily, to unload 100,000 bushels from river barges, and to load 400,000 bushels on lake ships in 12 hours.

The purchase agreement for the terminal elevator was signed with the Chicago Grain Corporation, a subsidiary of the Norris Grain Company, which is now using the facilities.

The contract provides that present operating personnel of the Irondale elevator will continue to operate the elevator for the Terminals Company. The contract also includes terms for taking over inventories of grain on hand at the time the Terminals Company takes possession of the elevator. Financial consideration involved in the transaction was $1,300,000.

The Terminals Company will have a considerable volume of grain to draw upon from its affiliates, both inland and river, throughout Illinois. These marketing facilities include 24 county grain companies, 10 local elevators, and sub-terminal elevators on the Illinois River at Havana, Lacon and Hennepin and on the Mississippi River at Dallas City. These sub

(*Continued on page* 34)

***Top:** Homer Curtiss (center, seated) of Jo Daviess county, president of Illinois Grain Terminals Company, signs agreement for purchase of terminal elevator from the Chicago Grain Company, a subsidiary of the Norris Grain Company. Seated with Curtiss are D. H. Lipsey (left), Norris Grain vice president; and R. J. Hanley, Chicago Grain vice president. Standing (left to right) are A. R. Kneibler, assistant secretary, Norris Grain; J. F. Holderman, Grundy county, Illinois Grain Terminals secretary; and John J. Vicek, assistant secretary, Chicago Grain. Bottom: This is a view looking east toward the purchased elevator.*

High Support Danger

AFBF President Says Leaning Too Heavily on Government Price Crutch Will Retard Farm Progress

IF FARMERS lean too heavily on a crutch of price supports, their strides toward agriculture's economic objectives will be retarded and their efficiency crippled, according to Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

We believe that farmers are entitled to full parity, in the form of earned income, rather than in the form of a government-guaranteed return," he said in a statement to the farm press.

Necessary though support prices are, when they are so high as to bring about rigid controls, they will tend to make it more difficult, rather than easier, for the efficient farmer to use his own skills in obtaining real parity with the rest of the economy.

Nothing could be more harmful to the long-time welfare of agriculture than to make the farmer depend on government as the major arbiter of farm prices. In a relatively free economy, we can produce for the market, as it reflects consumer demand. There is a distinct danger that high supports, being themselves an incentive to production, would eventually lead farmers to produce for the government rather than for consumers.

If we get into this kind of a situation, agriculture's freedom will be gone, farmers will be at the mercy of government, and consumers will be deprived, at least to some extent, of their means of expressing preference — the free market.

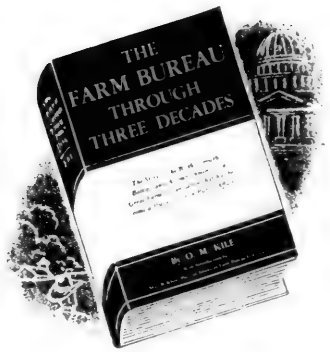
Consumer demand is the guide, and the only reliable guide, to agriculture's opportunities. To prosper on any permanent basis, farmers must follow it. A price support program must encourage them to do so, if it is to be of any permanent benefit.

The price support provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1948 meet this requirement fairly well — better, we think, than anything we have had in the past and much better than the suggestions that are now being advanced for larger government guarantees and commitments.

The flexible support schedules in the act are a safeguard against the disastrous price crashes which have been the farmer's nightmare for generations. On the other hand, they do not destroy the farmer's vital guide to production. They permit prices to reflect demand, and leave the farmer an incentive to adjust his output to the wants of the consumer.

Kline added that the attractions of high price supports are largely an illusion, since they must be accompanied by limitations on production which tend to take away from the farmer's income the amount that seems to be added by artificially sustained prices.

"The higher the support level, the more drastic the controls are likely to be," he pointed out.



There are still a few copies left of the history of Farm Bureau entitled "The Farm Bureau Through Three Decades," by O. M. Kile. The long struggle for recognition and better living conditions for farmers reads like an adventure novel. You're missing a good thing if you pass up this story of your neighbors and yourself. To get a copy send $3.50 to the American Farm Bureau Federation, 109 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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MEMBERSHIP PASSES 160,000

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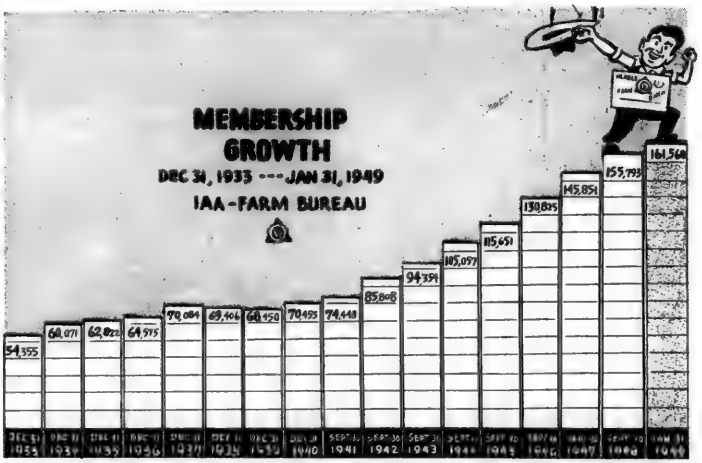
This has been borne out in the membership records when compared through the years (see graph). The last official figure released by Organization Director O. D. Brissenden shows that Illinois Agricultural Association-Farm Bureau membership has for the first time crossed the 160,000 mark. As of Jan. 31 membership was 161,568.



The IAA board of directors last October set a membership goal of 165,000 for Sept. 30, 1949. Speaking on the success of the county membership drives held throughout the state in the past few months, Brissenden said he felt sure the goal would be reached as the halfway mark was passed.

The January membership drives again amazed even the most veteran campaigners. Areas which heretofore had been considered "mined out" were yielding rich returns. Clinton reported 102 new members in its drive; Madison, 153; Macoupin, 108; DeKalb, 120; Crawford, 107; Richland, 117; Edgar and Effingham, 122 each; Vermilion, 180; Pike, 121; Tazewell, 131; and Iroquois, 222.

County organization directors pulled every trick out of the hat to keep the membership drives before the public. Many of them pulled stunts befitting high-priced public relations men. Down in Richland they enlisted the aid of four mayors to assist with the drive. In Crawford county the Farm Bureau drive was kept before the public even after it was officially over when the losing team captain, Cecil "The Lone Ranger" Burt rode his trusty (?) steed, a donkey, around the courthouse square.

From every section of the state the story was the same. Farmers are more

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Here are three mayors who took part in Richland county's recent Farm Bureau membership drive. Mayor E. G. Miller of Olney (left) shows how he signed up eight new members. Looking on are Mayor Myrl Michels of Calhoun and Mayor Boniface Ochs of Stringtown.

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But the IAA organization men are quick to disclaim the credit for the success of the drives. The volunteer worker —the farmer who goes out and tells his neighbor what a fine thing Farm Bureau is—he's the man who deserves most of the credit, they say. Once they get started neither mud nor cold can stop them.

The success of Farm Bureau is resting more and more upon a firm foundation of integrity in the eyes of Illinois farmers who sell their sons and neighbors by taking it for granted as a necessary tool of farming.

Front Cover

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Farm Bureau and the Illinois Press

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Last year these same workers won for Vermilion County the honor of the best membership drive record in the State, when they obtained 258 names on the dotted line. Having tasted the fruits of victory, they like it and are out to repeat this noteworthy achievement.

They should do well, because the Farm Bureau really has something to offer.

In the first place, it offers its members a voice in the determining of state and national legislation that affects them. An individual farmer in Springfield or Washington would receive scant consideration.

But when the spokesmen for 155,791 farm families of Illinois talk at the State Capitol it carries weight; and when the spokesmen for Farm Bureau members through the nation talk in Washington, that carries weight, too.

It all goes back to the old truth that in union there is strength; that organization is necessary for a group of people to obtain the things they desire.

The Farm Bureau, however, offers much more than a voice in legislative matters. Through its affiliation with the University of Illinois Extension Service it also has become an educational institution and it performs those functions in admirable way. As a result, its members benefit from such projects and programs as soil and crop improvement, soil erosion control, dairy herd improvement, rural electrification, rural youth and 4-H Club activities.

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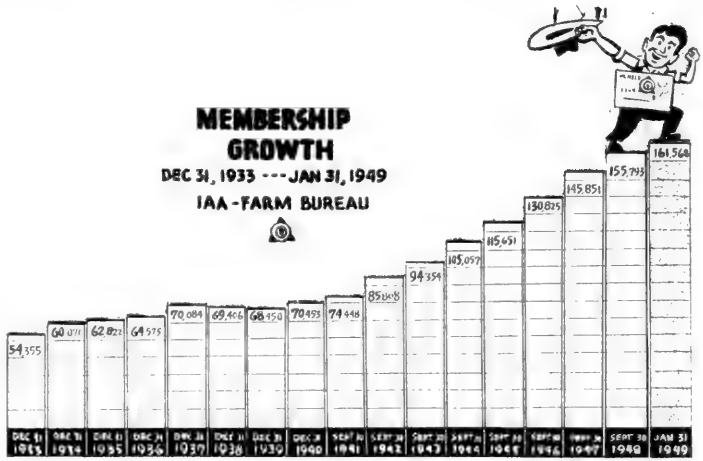

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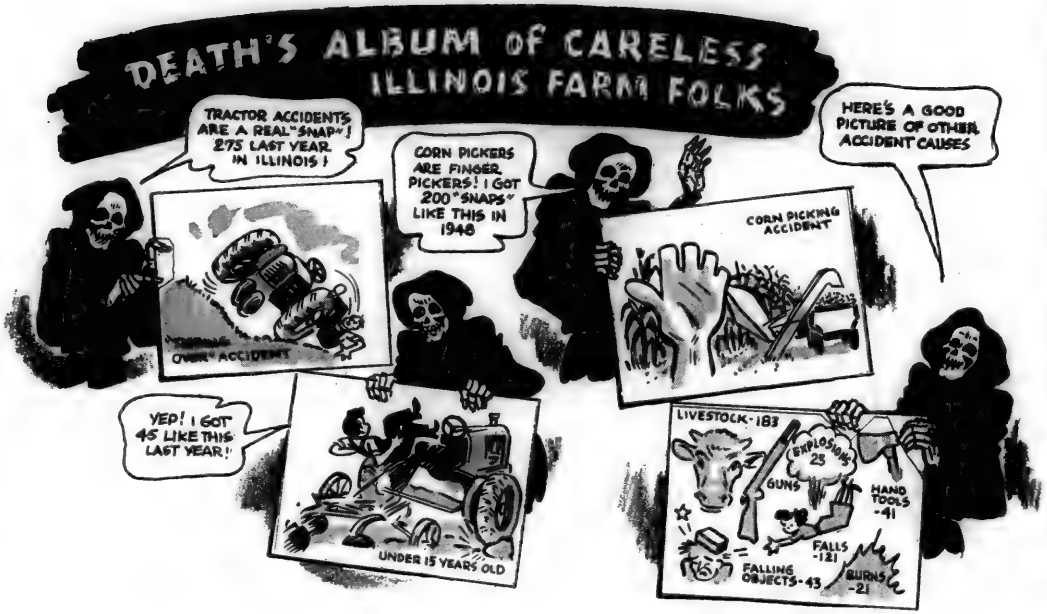


TRACTOR IS WORST FARM HAZARD

EVERYTHING is ready. You're rarin' to go. The plugs are clean. The timing gear is perfect. The motor purrs like a kitten.

And in just a few more weeks your tractors will be crawling across the face of the land throughout the length and breadth of Illinois — plowing, planting, and cultivating the crops.

You think you're ready. But you're not . . . not unless you have this little item of information in the back of your head — THE TRACTOR IS THE MOST DANGEROUS PIECE OF MACHINERY ON THE FARM.

Stop and think of that for a moment. Of the 1366 men, women, and children reported killed or injured in Illinois farm accidents in 1948, 275 of the accidents were caused by tractors — or should we say the driver of the tractor.

"What," you might ask, "is the greatest hazard when driving a tractor?" Statistics compiled by the IAA department of safety and public health show that the greatest menace to life and limb is the danger from overturning. Great care, therefore, must be taken when driving on uneven ground. Next greatest danger is that of falling off. Many of the falling-off accidents resulted when children were allowed to ride on the tractor.

Safety organizations, including the IAA safety department, have repeatedly warned of the dangers involved in allowing children to ride tractors, whether moving or standing, yet last year 45 Illinois farm children under the age of 15 were killed or injured in tractor accidents.

Tractor accidents last year ranged from a youth being badly injured when a windmill fell on him after he backed into it, to the drowning of another youth whose tractor rolled off the side of a bridge, fell into a creek, and pinned him under the water.

In 1948, 94 Illinois farm people were killed or injured by overturning tractors; 55 when they fell off; 17 by cranking; six in refueling; and 99 by miscellaneous tractor mishaps. Of the 275 accidents, 58 resulted in death or permanent disability.

Looking at the whole Illinois farm accident picture we see that half of the deaths and injuries are caused by machinery. The corn picker is a close runnerup to the tractor. It injured 200 persons last year. Most of the corn picker accidents involved the mangling of fingers or hands.

Among other farm accidents, livestock caused 183 deaths or injuries; falls, 121; haying, 81; falling objects, 43; hand tools, 41; gunfire, 32; explosions, 23; burns, 21; and miscellaneous, 403.

It is interesting to note that cows on Illinois farms cause more accidents than bulls. There are far fewer bulls, of course. Cows last year caused 34 accidents whereas bulls caused 29.

As far as the danger from tractor operation is concerned, in just a few more weeks we will be in the middle of the most hazardous period of farming.

May is usually the most dangerous month. Last year's Illinois farm tractor accident toll by months is fairly typical — May, 40 accidents; June, 35; July, 30; August 31; September, 27; and October, 31.

You can save a life — and it probably will be your own — if you treat your tractor with respect. Tractors have caused thousands of accidents, any one of which could happen to you.

★ ★ ★

Charlie Grimm (center), manager of the Chicago Cubs, talks over his team's prospects with Bob Seely, manager of the Will county team, last year's Farm Bureau champions, and Otto Steffey (right), IAA director from Henderson county and president of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League.

Map shows how the state is divided for Illinois Farm Sports Festival competition. The Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League has redistricted to conform to the 16 districts above.

Farm Bureau Baseball

League Changes Competitive Districts To Conform to the 16 Regions Set Up For Farm Sports Festival

THE Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League has changed its districts for the 1949 season to conform to the 16 districts set up last year for Illinois Farm Sports Festival competition (See map).

The changes were made during the recent 25th annual meeting of the Farm Bureau Baseball League held at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago. This is the only major change in the rules and regulations for the 1949 season.

Under the new plan for the 1949 season, district elimination tournaments will be held before the Sports Festival in Champaign. This will cut down entries in the finals to eight teams.

Principal speaker at Farm Bureau baseball's silver anniversary meeting was Charlie Grimm, jovial manager of the Chicago Cubs. Grimm complimented the League managers for their fine work in training youth in baseball. "It was fellows like you who gave me my start in baseball 32 years ago," he said.

Grimm told the assembled group that 72 per cent of all big league players hail from rural areas. "If you see any promising major league material, don't forget the Cubs," Grimm said. In a free-for-all discussion Grimm said he did a lot better farming last year than managing a baseball team. Asked if he would venture a prediction on the Cubs or the price of fat cattle, Grimm smiled and shook his head.

Counties with memberships in the Farm Bureau Baseball League are Boone, Bureau, Champaign, Christian, Coles, DeKalb, Ford, Henderson, Jo Daviess, Kendall, Lake, La Salle, Livingston, Macon, McDonough, McLean, Marshall-Putnam, Montgomery, Peoria, Rock Island, Stephenson, Tazewell, Warren, and Will.

Robert Builta *Dorothy Giese*

Pauline McMillan *Lyle Schertz*

Four to Represent Illinois at 4-H National Club Camp

FOUR Illinois 4-H Club members have been selected to represent the state at the National 4-H Club Camp to be held in Washington, D. C., in June.

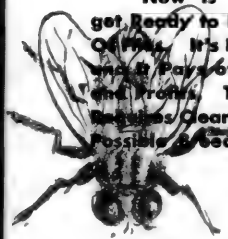
They are Dorothy Giese, 19, La Salle county; Pauline McMillan, 18, Sangamon; Robert W. Builta, 19, McLean; and Lyle P. Schertz, 19, Woodford.

The Illinois delegation was selected on a basis of demonstrated qualities in leadership, 4-H achievement, and participation in project and community activities.

In 1797 a patent was granted to Charles Newbold, New Jersey, for the first cast-iron plow in America. Farmers had an idea that the cast-iron plow poisoned the land and promoted the growth of rocks.

Open '49 War On Flies

• Now is the time to get Ready to Rid the State Of Flies. It's Not a Big Job and It Pays Off in Comfort and Profits. The First Step Requires Cleaning Up of All Possible Breeding Places.



HOW would you like to have a summer without flies around the place? It would be wonderful, wouldn't it? Well, it's not an impossible thing to achieve with modern fly killers like DDT. Illinois farmers who joined in the 1948 fly-free campaign reported real success in ridding their farms, barns and homes of flies.

It's not too big a job or one that takes much time, but there are certain "musts" to perform if you want relief from flies.

First, you've got to rid of all fly-breeding places such as strawpile butts, garbage, and manure piles, where flies are likely to lay their eggs. This cleanup job should be done in April and May, depending in what part of the state you live. The job should be completed before the middle of May in Southern Illinois and before Memorial Day in the Northern area of the state. If you can get the job done a little ahead of these deadlines, so much the better.

This cleanup job is important and must be done before flies start to hatch. The spring cleanup task around the farm can serve a two fold purpose — start the fly-free campaign and also eliminate accident hazards. The Illinois Farm and Rural Home Safety Committee has designated April as cleanup month around the farm and home.

Second step in the fly-free campaign is to spray DDT on all surfaces where flies roost. Spraying will be done in the first week in June and repeated during the month to make sure the pesky fly is wiped out.

IAA Field Secretary George E. Metzger who originated the fly-free program in Illinois in 1948, points out that you can rid your farm of flies for as little as $10 worth of spray materials. Any small portable pressure spray such as one used for spraying noxious weeds can be used.

Because of the success of the 1948 campaign, the four sponsoring agencies are pushing a repeat drive in 1949. These include the Illinois Agricultural Association, Illinois Natural History Survey, University of Illinois Extension Service, and the Illinois Department of Public Health.

The 1948 campaign proved more successful in the rural areas than in the towns and cities, so this year added emphasis is being placed on getting the job done in the cities. Local health officers, service clubs, Chambers of Commerce, newspapers, radio stations, women's clubs, etc., will be enlisted in the drive.

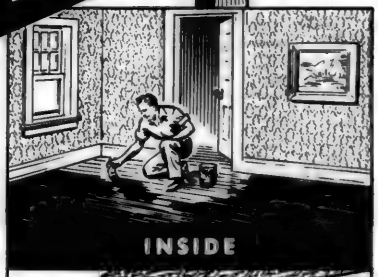
County Farm and Home Bureaus will lead the drive in the rural areas and it is expected they will repeat the successful performance of 1948.

District meetings have been scheduled over the state this month by Dr. H. B. Petty of the State Natural History Survey. Some of these meetings will have been held by the time the RECORD reaches its readers, but the schedule for the meetings, all of which will open at 1 p.m. and close not later than 4. p.m., is as follows:

April 4, Champaign, Farm Bureau hall; April 5, Jacksonville, Farm Bureau hall; April 6, Greenville, Court House; April 7, Marion, Library; April 8, Olney, Farm Bureau hall; April 11, Pontiac, Farm Bureau hall; April 12, St. Charles, Auditorium-Community Center; April 13, Polo, Town Hall; April 14, Galesburg, Farm Bureau hall.

Representatives of the IAA attending these meetings will be I. E. Parett, secretary of general services, Roger Gish, director of soil conservation activities, and Cullen B. Sweet, director of rural roads.

CLEAN UP FIX UP PAINT UP



Brighten the PRESENT— Protect the FUTURE!

Inside, outside, and all around the farm — make this spring a bright spring with SOYOIL PAINTS! Give your farmstead that clean, fresh look which radiates good health and good living. Clean up, fix up, and PAINT UP — with SOYOIL!

For sparkling beauty, lasting protection, and dependable economy you can't beat SOYOIL paints. Developed for Illinois farmers by their own organization — compounded with years of experience — tested since 1933 on Illinois farms — appreciated by all who use them — SOYOIL PAINTS are *your* paints.

EXTERIOR

Give your house *new sparkle* with SOYOIL Outside White — a deep, lustrous, self-cleaning white house paint. Carefully blended pigments of white lead, titanium dioxide, and zinc oxide in a linseed and soybean oil base make SOYOIL cover *better, wear longer, look brighter!*

INTERIOR

Color schemes *to fit your dreams are yours* with SOYOIL INTERIOR PAINTS. Warm, radiant flat wall paints and soft, glowing casein paints for bedroom and living room — glossy, washable enamels for kitchen and bathroom — glistening, durable varnishes for all the floors in the house — weather-proof, wear-proof enamels for porches and steps. There's a SOYOIL paint for every purpose.

Greet the spring with a smile on your face — and a smile on your walls! For your family and for your friends, make your home sparkle with SOYOIL.

BARN

Add money-saving years to the life of your farm buildings! Brighten the present and protect the future the SOYOIL way. For self-sealing protection and exceptional resistance to mildew use SOYOIL Red Barn Paint on your farm buildings.

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO

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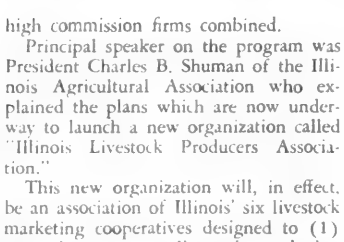

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Start Fight For Road Program

Earl C. Smith Calls on Farmers For Active Support to Push Through Comprehensive Road Building and Maintenance Plan

"THIS may be your last chance for a long time to get better rural roads," Farm Bureau leaders meeting in Springfield were warned by Earl C. Smith, former IAA president, during his discussion of a comprehensive Illinois road improvement program which has been submitted to the state legislature

Two important provisions of the proposed road improvement program are (1) that the tax per gallon of gasoline be raised from three cents to five cents and (2) that 12½ per cent of all gasoline taxes collected be spent on rural roads.

Smith called on farmers for their active support in a campaign to inform their neighbors and their legislators of the importance of getting legislation passed raising the gas tax two cents to insure a steady source of state funds for rural roads and highways.

The road improvement program for Illinois was proposed after a long study of road problems by a 17-man group called the Illinois Highay and Traffic Problems Commission. Smith was a member of this commission.

Recognizing the feeling of irritation and dismay that sweeps over most people at the mere mention of increases in taxes these days, Smith said: "I have always been opposed to any increase in taxes unless such an increase was needed to do the job. . . . . I am convinced an increase in revenue is in the best interests of all the people."

Illinois farm leaders are aware that a major legislative battle is at hand over use of gasoline taxes for local rural roads. Rural roads have never shared in gas tax funds before and there is bitter opposition brewing in some quarters, particularly Chicago.

During the Farm Bureau leaders' meeting in Springfield, Smith charged that the petroleum and trucking interests were "sabotaging the proposed highway improvement and maintenance program through a concerted campaign of spreading misinformation regarding the need for a two-cent increase in the state gas tax and nominal increases in truck licenses."

The recommendation giving 12½ per cent of motor fuel tax funds to local rural roads also proposes that 37½ per cent go to the primary road system (the highways which bear the heaviest traffic), 25 per cent to the secondary highway system (sometimes called the county road system), and 25 per cent to the municipal street system (city streets not traversed by the primary system).

In the last two sessions of the state legislature, the IAA has been successful in securing two special appropriations of $15 million for local roads. These appropriations, however, are merely stopgap aid which cannot be depended upon over the years. As ex-president Smith said: "How can we set up a long-range plan on our rural roads unless we have an adequate and dependable source of income? We will never have an adequate system of township roads," he continued, "if you have to appear before the legislature every two years with your hat in hand."

The Commission commended state officials for their current campaign to enforce the law on truck weight limitations. The report pointed out the increasing destructiveness of overloaded trucks which have caused rapid deterioration of primary road systems. Smith suggested that people interested in preserving the roads write the governor and their representatives to express their appreciation of the present law enforcement program.

The Commission also has recommended the encouragement of road district consolidation. The proposal provides that gas tax funds be cut off to township or township road districts unless they meet one of the following conditions: (1) have levied taxes necessary to construct and maintain grading and culverts (not exceeding three feet in diameter) under roadways; (2) have levied the maximum tax limits authorized by law; (3) have in excess of 40 miles of local rural roads.

The IAA recognizes that the state cannot be expected to allocate funds indefinitely to units which are too small for efficient administration. Consolidation, it is felt, is necessary for more efficient administration.

"Rural people too have a great stake in this program," Smith said, "because they need all weather roads in order to futher the much needed reorganization of our country school districts."

"Total revenues from gas taxes, motor licenses, federal aid, operators' licenses and other sources to the state", Smith said, "were $83,762,462 in 1947 as compared with expenditures of $86,792,668. Some $30 million of this expenditure were returns to cities and counties, $11 million was for maintenance of our primary system and about $25 million was for primary road construction. The average motorist knows you can't get much road construction these days for that amount of money. He can see how our roads are breaking down, and it costs considerable to build such safety requirements as grade sepa-

R. H. Gantz, Piatt county, rises to ask President Shuman a question during Farm Bureau Leaders annual spring meeting in Springfield.

A group of farmers and farm advisers from the 19th IAA district meet at close of Farm Bureau Leaders meeting to plan district discussion of Farm Bureau problems with IAA Director F. L. Simpson (facing camera, right, center). I. E. Parett (center, speaking) of IAA calls meeting to order.

rations, underpasses and wider two and four-lane highways.

"The question the average motorist has to ask himself is whether he is willing to pay an additional 75 to 80 cents per month for the assurance of a restored and servicable system of Illinois highways and city streets; or does he prefer to keep this amount in his pocket and see our highways and streets continue to break up and finally go into a complete state of destruction." Smith based his figure on an average annual travel per auto in the state of 5,000 miles a year with the increase in the gas tax and license fee.

"As a matter of fact," Smith said, "our present battered highways do many dollars of damage to our autos and tires every year."

In conclusion, we summarize briefly the Commission's principal findings and recommendations:

1. The highway safety record in Illinois must be improved. A comprehensive safety program of education and law enforcement, with some changes in existing law, can be expected to have good results.

2. The highway physical plant itself must be protected against abuse. Changes in existing law as to the enforcement of overweight restrictions are required. The executive branch has recently embarked on an active program of preventing overweight violations. This program should be sustained.

3. Highways should be reclassified into four principal systems — the primary highway system, the secondary highway system, the municipal street system, and the local rural road system.

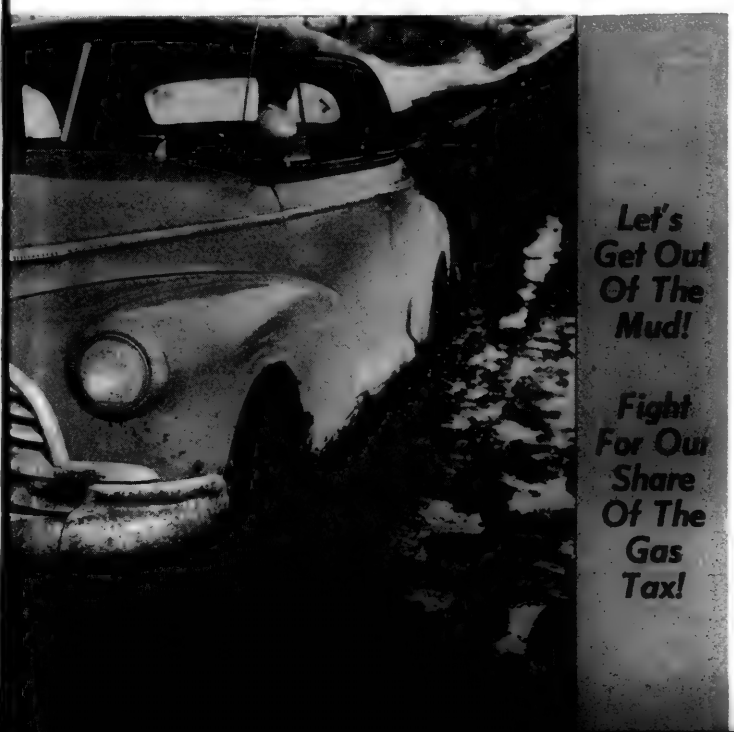
4. The fiscal needs for improving and operating the highway physical plant at a reasonable service level are so great that they cannot possibly be met at the present time, even with the increased revenues which the Commission proposes should be raised.

5. Highway user revenues should be increased substantially to provide the means of going at least part way in meeting the huge fiscal needs. The motor fuel tax rate should be increased to five cents a gallon, the net proceeds to be distributed as follows: to the state, 37.5 per cent; to the counties, 25 per cent; to the municipalities, 25 per cent; and to the townships and road districts, 12.5 per cent. Passenger car licenses should be restored to the pre-1935 level. Truck, bus, and trailer licenses should be increased moderately in the lower weight brackets and steeply in the higher weight brackets, as specifically set forth earlier herein. Motor vehicle operator licenses should be increased to $1 per three-year period.

6. The added revenue from these increases will approximate $44,400,000 a year, but the total highway revenue will still fall short of what is needed. However, it is the judgment of the Commission that, all things considered, further increases in highway user taxes at this time would not be expedient.

7. Laws should be enacted to give townships having less than 40 miles of local rural roads incentive to consolidate into larger administrative districts.

8. The planning, programming, and scheduling of highway improvements should be formalized as a means of making more effective use of highway funds and as a means of resisting pressures to construct improvements that are not needed or to place a project ahead of others having greater relative urgency.



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"Total revenues from gas taxes, motor licenses, federal aid, operators' licenses and other sources to the state", Smith said, "were $83,762,462 in 1947 as compared with expenditures of $86,792,668. Some $30 million of this expenditure were returns to cities and counties, $11 million was for maintenance of our primary system and about $25 million was for primary road construction. The average motorist knows you can't get much road construction these days for that amount of money. He can see how our roads are breaking down, and it costs considerable to build such safety requirements as grade sepa-

R. H. Gantz, Piatt county, rises to ask President Shuman a question during Farm Bureau Leaders annual spring meeting in Springfield.

A group of farmers and farm advisers from the 19th IAA district meet at close of Farm Bureau Leaders meeting to plan district discussion of Farm Bureau problems with IAA Director F. L. Simpson (facing camera, right, center). I. E. Parett (center, speaking) of IAA calls meeting to order.

rations, underpasses and wider two and four-lane highways.

"The question the average motorist has to ask himself is whether he is willing to pay an additional 75 to 80 cents per month for the assurance of a restored and servicable system of Illinois highways and city streets; or does he prefer to keep this amount in his pocket and see our highways and streets continue to break up and finally go into a complete state of destruction." Smith based his figure on an average annual travel per auto in the state of 5,000 miles a year with the increase in the gas tax and license fee.

"As a matter of fact," Smith said, "our present battered highways do many dollars of damage to our autos and tires every year."

In conclusion, we summarize briefly the Commission's principal findings and recommendations:

1. The highway safety record in Illinois must be improved. A comprehensive safety program of education and law enforcement, with some changes in existing law, can be expected to have good results.

2. The highway physical plant itself must be protected against abuse. Changes in existing law as to the enforcement of overweight restrictions are required. The executive branch has recently embarked on an active program of preventing overweight violations. This program should be sustained.

3. Highways should be reclassified into four principal systems — the primary highway system, the secondary highway system, the municipal street system, and the local rural road system.

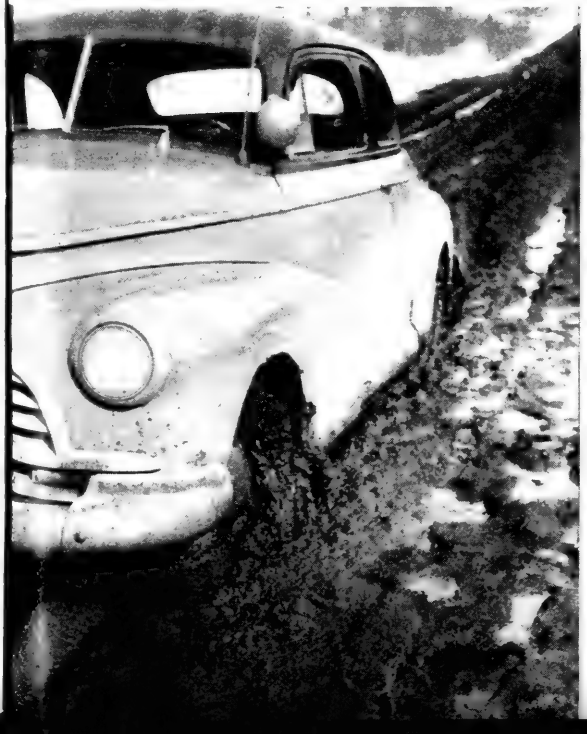
4. The fiscal needs for improving and operating the highway physical plant at a reasonable service level are so great that they cannot possibly be met at the present time, even with the increased revenues which the Commission proposes should be raised.

5. Highway user revenues should be increased substantially to provide the means of going at least part way in meeting the huge fiscal needs. The motor fuel tax rate should be increased to five cents a gallon, the net proceeds to be distributed as follows: to the state, 37.5 per cent; to the counties, 25 per cent; to the municipalities, 25 per cent; and to the townships and road districts, 12.5 per cent. Passenger car licenses should be restored to the pre-1935 level. Truck, bus, and trailer licenses should be increased moderately in the lower weight brackets and steeply in the higher weight brackets, as specifically set forth earlier herein. Motor vehicle operator licenses should be increased to $1 per three-year period.

6. The added revenue from these increases will approximate $44,400,000 a year, but the total highway revenue will still fall short of what is needed. However, it is the judgment of the Commission that, all things considered, further increases in highway user taxes at this time would not be expedient.

7. Laws should be enacted to give townships having less than 40 miles of local rural roads incentive to consolidate into larger administrative districts.

8. The planning, programming, and scheduling of highway improvements should be formalized as a means of making more effective use of highway funds and as a means of resisting pressures to construct improvements that are not needed or to place a project ahead of others having greater relative urgency.



Let's Get Out Of The Mud!

Fight For Our Share Of The Gas Tax!

This is the modern hybrid seed corn processing plant and office building of the Producers Crop Improvement Association at Piper City.

By
CRESTON
FOSTER
Editor,
IAA Record

Interior view of modern office of Producers shows well-lighted working area. Exterior of office is shown at right in top photo.

Seed Co-op Is IAA Affiliate

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A meeting of the stockholders of the Producers has been called for April 23 in the high school auditorium at Piper City to act on a change of name for the Producers, redistricting for representation on the board of directors, and authorization for an increase in capital stock.

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Under the new setup, the Producers organization will have a close working relationship with the IAA and will subscribe to the management services of the Illinois Agricultural Service Company, the corporate management affiliate of the IAA.

Class B stock of the Producers which is already held by the IAA would continue in effect.

The reorganized Producers will be recognized as the Farm Bureau setup in Illinois for the acquisition, processing and cooperative distribution of hybrid corn, and small seeds.

The Producers will submit to the same rigid control of quality regulations under a Quality Control committee of the IAA as is in effect for other affiliates of the organization.

The expansion program in hybrid corn and in the new field of small seeds will be only at the rate that seems practical and efficient.

The growth of the Producers and its service to members is a tribute to the Farm Bureau folks who pioneered the organization. The growth has been a

steady one. In 1937 the organization produced hybrid seed corn to plant 66,680 acres. By 1948 the production had increased to 2,240 acres of seed, enough to plant 872,562 acres of corn.

Production has grown from 8,585 bushels in 1937 to 109,069 bushels in 1948 and dollar sales from $56,501.79 in 1937 to $519,152.18 in 1948. It can readily be seen that the value of sales does not reflect the true picture of progress, since the per bushel price of seed corn in the first years was $15, declining to $7, then during the war years gradually working back to around $11.50.

The Producers holds the distinction of being the first cooperative hybrid seed corn processing plant in the United States.

These honors were earned by farsighted Farm Bureau men such as A. B. Schofield, Ford county, first president, who promoted and organized the project. Other early directors, also of Ford county, were L. A. Barrow, Frank Anderson, George J. Arends, F. L. Hevener, Charles Dueringer, and Howard J. Stuckey. Stuckey, a young progressive livestock farmer from near Piper City was elected president at the second annual meeting and has piloted the organization to its present successful status.

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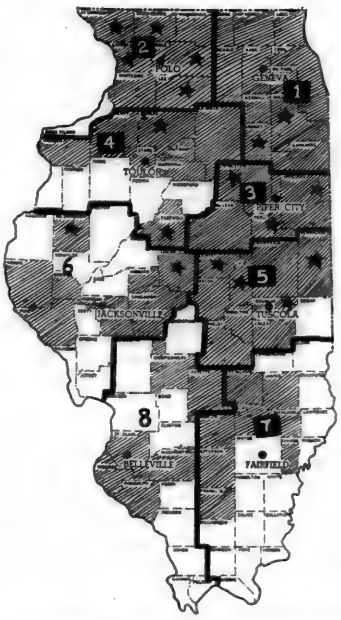

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April 1, 1949

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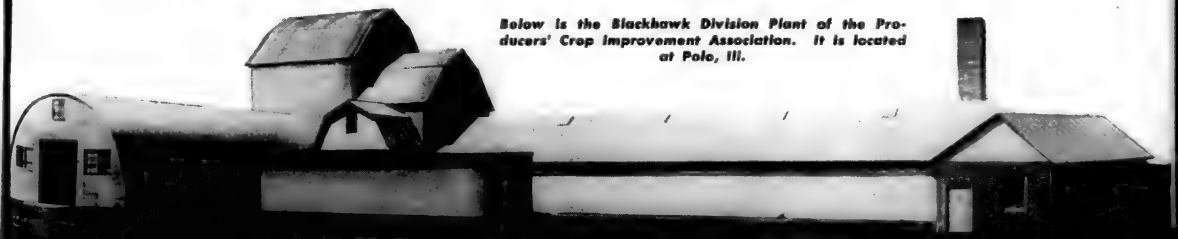

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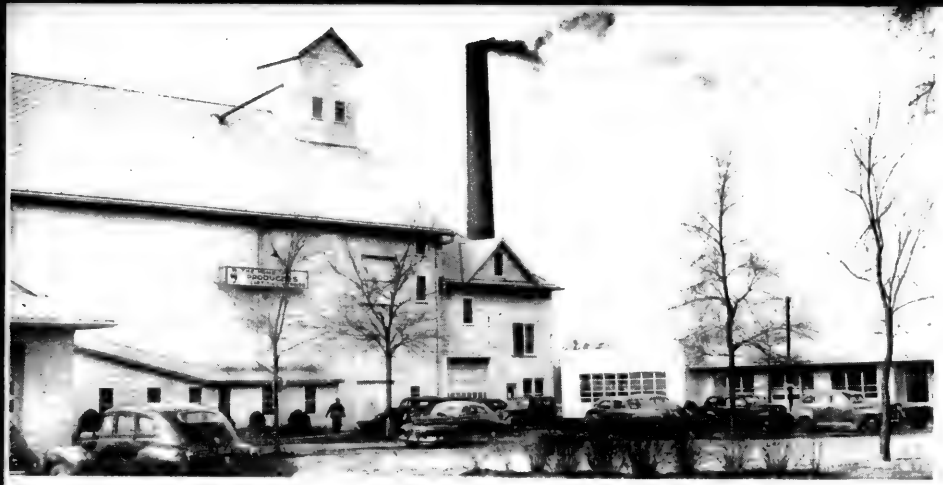

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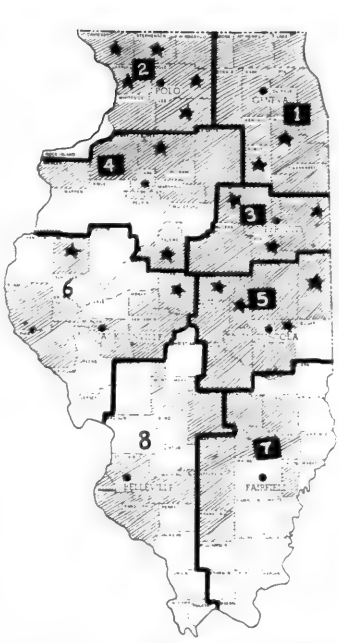

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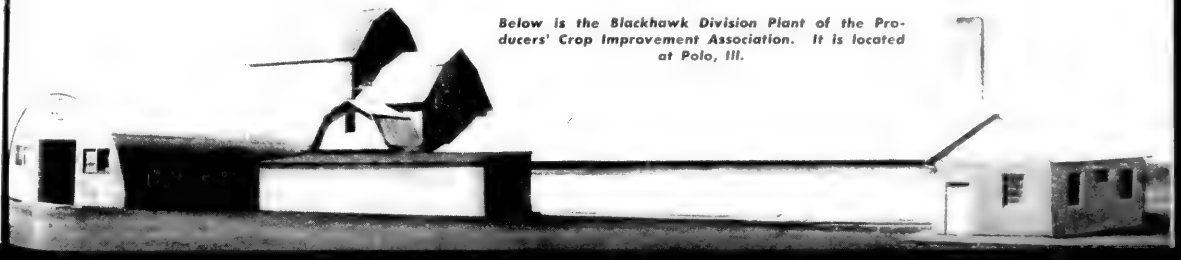
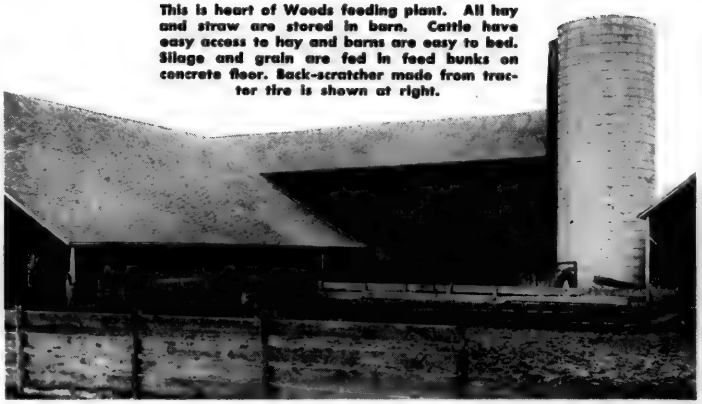


Veteran Feeder EXPLAINS Money-Making SYSTEM of Fat Cattle PRODUCTION



This is heart of Woods feeding plant. All hay and straw are stored in barn. Cattle have easy access to hay and barns are easy to bed. Silage and grain are fed in feed bunks on concrete floor. Back-scratcher made from tractor tire is shown at right.

By PRESTON WOODS,
DeKalb County Farmer

Woods uses this labor-saving device for a number of things, mainly cattle feeding. The platform he stands on is attached to the tractor and is used for hauling the feeds.

IF YOU FEED year after year, you can take the gamble out of cattle feeding. It is a matter of figuring.

Just figure your profits on the difference between your fat cattle sales and your feeder cattle costs in the same year. Keep about the same number of cattle on feed year after year.

You can do this because there is always a definite relationship between the price you pay for feeders and the price you get for fat cattle in July and August.

Our 192-acre farm is built almost entirely around cattle feeding. We also rent 120 acres which has no buildings and is operated only as a grain farm.

The two large old barns on the farm we own were remodeled into feeding sheds. Now we have plenty of room to store hay and straw.

Since the fall of 1937 we have contracted Texas calves through the Chicago Producers in July or August for October delivery. We like this way of getting calves. We also sell through the Chicago Producers.

For three years we have been feeding from 150 to 200 heifers. They use more roughage, fatten faster, and finish quicker on less corn than steer calves.

When the calves arrive in October they are kept in a shed for a few days to rest, and are given all the hay they will eat. In case the weather is nice as it was this year, they are turned out on pasture right away and left there.

They run on pasture and through corn fields until the feed gets too short or until snow covers the ground. They are then started on silage which is increased until they are getting all they will eat.

In addition to the corn silage, the steers get a pound of protein daily (one-half pound with grass silage). They also are fed all the chopped hay they can eat from racks inside the sheds.

All our calves run out through the winter as long as the fields stay frozen. We didn't yard them last year until January.

In the meantime, the lot of light weight heifers are kept on the same silage and linseed meal ration after the March sorting.

They are fed silage until it is nearly all gone, about the last of April. We then supplement the silage with crushed ear corn until the silage is used up. At this time the cattle are getting all the corn they can eat.

About May 5 the light weights are turned out on the pasture and fed corn once a day, just what they will clean up. This year we pastured 78 head on 20 acres of sweet clover, alfalfa, and timothy mixture.

From the time they were turned out, May 5, until June 20 they were fed corn once a day, averaging about five pounds per head. After June 20 the corn was increased to eight or 10 pounds, and linseed to one and a half pounds a day.

A simple wooden ramp allows hogs to drink from cattle tank, saves up to 15 minutes a day. Wooden guard in tank keeps pigs, when smaller, from drowning.

They remained on pasture until Aug. 15 when they were placed in dry lot and given a full feed of corn.

On Sept. 6 we sorted out 39 of the

(*Continued on page* 28)

This COULD HAPPEN TO *You* IN 1949!

COUNTRY *Mutual* **FIRE** *Company*

A whole crop laid low by hail! And with these shattered stalks lie wasted man hours, all the hopes for profit from one of your major crops — unless your loss is protected by hail insurance. Invest now, before it's too late, in a Country Mutual Fire hail insurance policy. Just a few dollars brings you the protection of the special percentage payment plan, giving you greatest benefit when damage is most severe.

For example, if you insure 80 acres of a certain crop at $50.00 per acre (or $4000), you get the total amount of $4000 should total loss occur. If 50 per cent of the same crop is destroyed, you receive payment for $2000. So be certain to insure your crop for enough to pay your loss if hail SHOULD strike.

See your insurance counselor from your Farm Bureau for information about this coverage. Have him bring your complete personal survey of protection in your three companies to your home.

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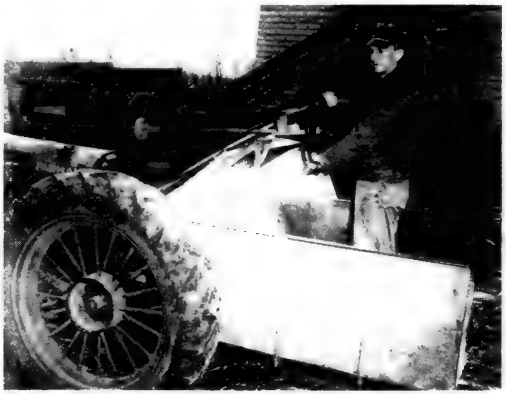

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Since the fall of 1937 we have contracted Texas calves through the Chicago Producers in July or August for October delivery. We like this way of getting calves. We also sell through the Chicago Producers.

For three years we have been feeding from 150 to 200 heifers. They use more roughage, fatten faster, and finish quicker on less corn than steer calves.

When the calves arrive in October they are kept in a shed for a few days to rest, and are given all the hay they will eat. In case the weather is nice as it was this year, they are turned out on pasture right away and left there.

They run on pasture and through corn fields until the feed gets too short or until snow covers the ground. They are then started on silage which is increased until they are getting all they will eat.

In addition to the corn silage, the steers get a pound of protein daily (one-half pound with grass silage). They also are fed all the chopped hay they can eat from racks inside the sheds.

All our calves run out through the winter as long as the fields stay frozen. We didn't yard them last year until January.

In the meantime, the lot of light weight heifers are kept on the same silage and linseed meal ration after the March sorting.

They are fed silage until it is nearly all gone, about the last of April. We then supplement the silage with crushed ear corn until the silage is used up. At this time the cattle are getting all the corn they can eat.

About May 5 the light weights are turned out on the pasture and fed corn once a day, just what they will clean up. This year we pastured 78 head on 20 acres of sweet clover, alfalfa, and timothy mixture.

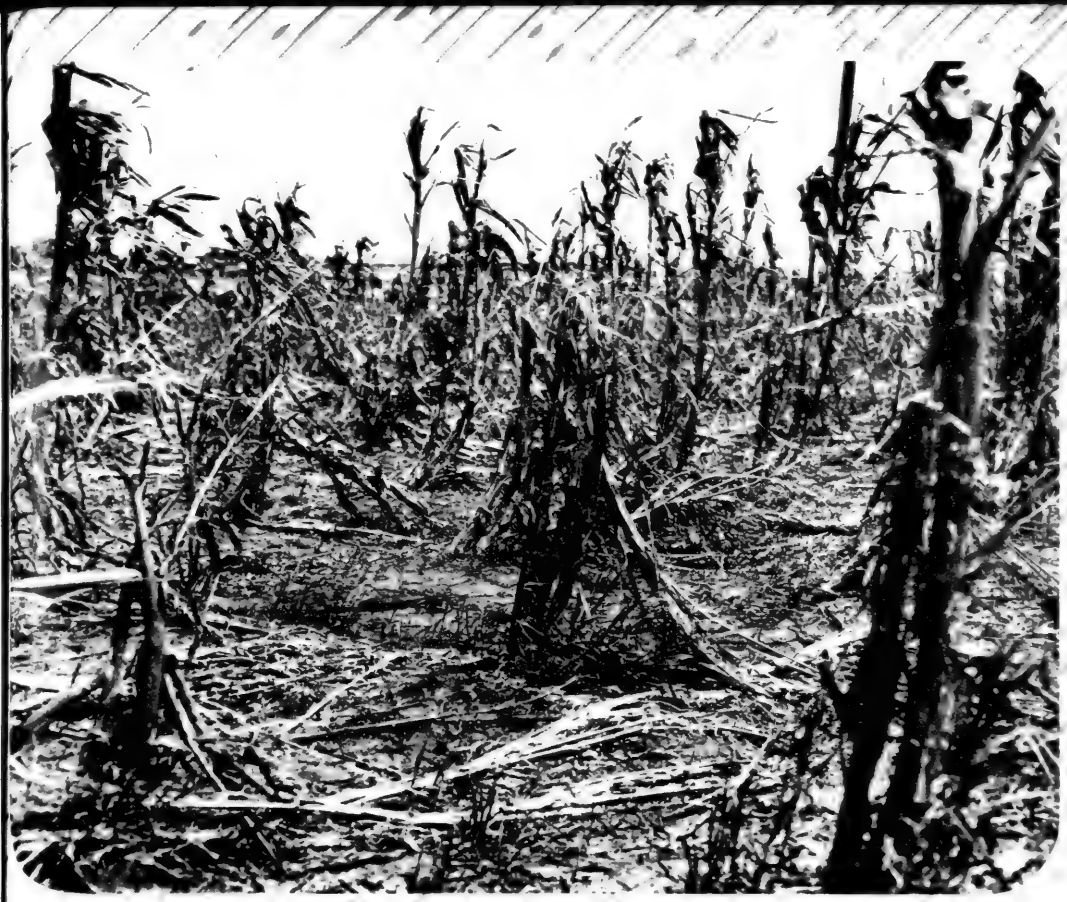
From the time they were turned out, May 5, until June 20 they were fed corn once a day, averaging about five pounds per head. After June 20 the corn was increased to eight or 10 pounds, and linseed to one and a half pounds a day.

A simple wooden ramp allows hogs to drink from cattle tank, saves up to 15 minutes a day. Wooden guard in tank keeps pigs, when smaller, from drowning.

They remained on pasture until Aug. 15 when they were placed in dry lot and given a full feed of corn.

On Sept. 6 we sorted out 39 of the

(*Continued on page 28*)



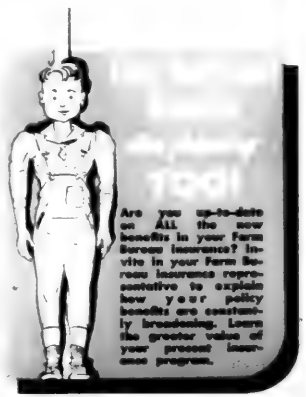
COULD HAPPEN TO IN 1949!

COUNTRY *Mutual* FIRE *Company*

A whole crop laid low by hail! And with these shattered stalks lie wasted man hours, all the hopes for profit from one of your major crops — unless your loss is protected by hail insurance. Invest now, before it's too late, in a Country Mutual Fire hail insurance policy. Just a few dollars brings you the protection of the special percentage payment plan, giving you greatest benefit when damage is most severe.

For example, if you insure 80 acres of a certain crop at $50.00 per acre (or $4000), you get the total amount of $4000 should total loss occur. If 50 per cent of the same crop is destroyed, you receive payment for $2000. So be certain to insure your crop for enough to pay your loss if hail SHOULD strike.

See your insurance counselor from your Farm Bureau for information about this coverage. Have him bring your complete personal survey of protection in your three companies to your home.



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However speaking against these bills was our own IAA. The reason given by Mr. Cox for opposing these bills seems to center around the idea that the IAA is on record as being in favor of a larger unit and elimination of some of the smaller districts.

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I think that Mr. Cox as director of rural school relations would do well to give these bills and other similar bills which are about to be proposed a good deal of study and to make sure that the views he expresses are those of the members.

R. E. Trainor,
Livingston County.

John K. Cox, IAA director of rural school relations, was well within the policy of the Association in the position he took in the education committee in the General Assembly on March 8. The IAA was instrumental in securing passage of the Community Unit School District Act which carries a minimum population figure of 2,000. That population figure was considered necessary to insure a desirable minimum enrollment in the high school. The IAA School Report of 1944, a copy of which is being sent to Mr. Trainor, outlines on pages 35 and 36 the IAA position on House bill 164. Mr. Cox also represented the position of the IAA in opposing House bill 165. This bill requiring a separate favorable vote in every high school district or part thereof would have the effect of freezing small high schools. The IAA believes that the provision for a separate rural and urban vote, now a part of the Community Act, seems to be good protection to rural people.

FINE IDEA

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Thanks so much for your picture study of Miller and the fine article. Keep your fingers crossed for him.

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I own a good-sized farm here, and the expense of such a trip would be the "least of my worries".

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Tecumseh, Kansas

HOW MUCH LONGER

MY opinion is there is nothing wrong with this country that the application of a few common sense rules of good business or good farming will not cure. Mr. Hoover has recommended some very essential and drastic changes to our president, but I don't think any man, or should I say politician, is going to eliminate his so-called loyal supporters.

There is no doubt that your money and mine is being wasted at record speed. I am sure if some sincere effort were made to operate the federal government, as any sensible business man or farmer operates his business, our taxes could be greatly reduced.

At the present high level of taxes and other essential expenses of farming and business, the government is fast removing the incentive for an individual to accumulate any property. I speak from the standpoint of a farmer in debt for a farm, but I can also recognize the similarity of my position to that of any other small businessman. During the last years of high grain and livestock prices, it has been impossible for me to put any amount into needed improvements or equipment and still maintain a reduction of the debt against my land.

Perhaps I expect too much but I know that I and my family have not indulged in any excess of high living or extensive travel, yet it becomes increasingly hard to carry out that great American heritage of owning and paying for your own farm or home. I am not asking for help from the government except in the sense that by using a little common sense, my tax load would be lightened.

As I see it all veterans, labor groups and others who would seek more and more government service for the individual, should stop and take another look. Are these people so different from the rest of us that they cannot see the tax load they are wishing on us and our children? As for our president's recommendation of socialized medicine, I am against it in any way, shape, or form. I have no quarrel with our local doctors or hospitals. In our county we have our own county hospital to take care of the poor and needy to which all of the doctors contribute their time and skill. Let us keep our Blue Cross and similar organizations, but let us keep it local and voluntary.

I think we should follow our own noses and not the pattern of socialistic Britain, who I understand we are helping to support. I recognize the need for government spending and supervision in certain fields, but let us keep our government out of competition with private business. In our administration of the European Recovery Plan let us remember this that we hold the aces, that we are Americans and that just a little horse sense could easily be the best foreign policy in the world.

In this letter I am only trying to give you my opinion of the things I feel we can do to keep our country free and great. The war is over and now is the time for us to use our heads, keep our powder dry, and put our financial house in order.

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Champaign County

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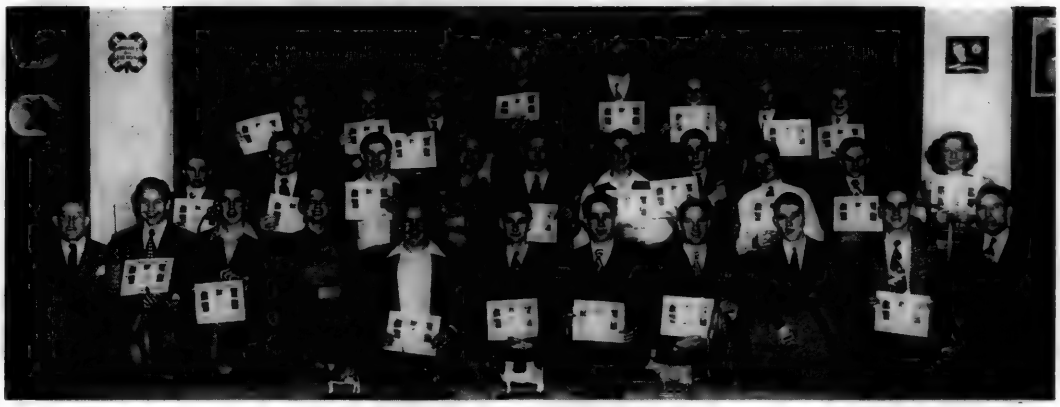

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Talking over IAA Record award for general editorial excellence are left to right: George E. Metzger, secretary of organization and information, Creston Foster, editor; and Jim Thomson, assistant editor. The IAA Record is edited by the publicity department which is under the supervision of Secretary Metzger.

IAA Record Wins Award For General Excellence

AN award for general excellence in the field of industrial and association magazine editing for 1948 has been won by THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, official state Farm Bureau publication.

Winners of the contest, sponsored by the Industrial Editors Association of Chicago, were announced last month. The contest drew entries from 22 states.

Magazines were graded on three points —(1) presentation of editorial matter; (2) improvement over 1947; and (3) appearance. The IAA scored 46 out of a possible 50 points in the first category, 9.5 out of 30 in improvement, and 16 out of 20 in appearance. Average improvement grade was 7. The RECORD was given a total grade of 71.5 per cent. Average for all entries was 64 per cent.

An award in the form of a finely etched engraving was presented to IAA RECORD Editor Creston Foster.

PMA Success Story

Past Year Records Gains in Membership, Milk Consumption, And Income to Dairy Producers

NEARLY 12 million more dollars for members' milk, with a three per cent increase in consumers' consumption, and 556 more members is the success story for Pure Milk Association in 1948, said President Wilbur J. Swayer in addressing 2500 members attending the 24th annual PMA meeting at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, March 12.

Members of Pure Milk Association, largest milk cooperative supplying Chicagoland's milk, having 14,549 dairy farmer members, poured into Chicago from Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan to take part in the annual meeting of their organization.

W. E. Winn, Richmond, Ill., treasurer, reported that the increase in net worth of Pure Milk Association for 1948 was $164,901.93, making the total net worth of the Association $2,229,891.45.

R. P. Alexander, comptroller, reported that Association finances were audited and certified by the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association.

F. J. Knox, director of sales, gave a detailed report on the pounds of milk sold during 1948 by Pure Milk Association. There was an increase of 4,115,047 pounds over 1947 and an increased value of $11,763,549.02 over 1947. "For 1948 the average price per hundredweight was $4.73 which is the best price in the history of the Chicago milk market," Knox said. "A total of 350,373,795 pounds of milk, representing 20 per cent of Pure Milk Association members' 1948 production, was handled directly by the Association. This milk originated in the Association-owned plants," Knox said.

The location and pounds of milk handled by Pure Milk Association plants are as follows: Chicago, Ill. 15,894,668; Gary, Ind. 12,369,647; Hinckley, Ill. 20,327,140; Kankakee, Ill. 18,982,223; Kansasville, Wis. 42,067,762; Lisle, Ill. 12,055,210; Mazon, Ill. 10,850,259; Orfordville, Wis. 22,346,090; Richmond, Ill. 21,021,076; Salem, Wis. 20,613,005; Sharon, Wis. 14,551,934, or a total volume handled by all PMA plants of 211,079,014 pounds.

In his address A. H. Lauterbach, general manager of Pure Milk Association, was emphatic in stating the Association's opposition to oleomargarine being allowed to use the yellow color of butter in imitation of butter. Lauterbach stated that dairymen had no objection to the removal of taxes on oleomargarine but definitely were opposed to oleomargarine being allowed to masquerade as butter.

Mrs. Haven Smith, vice president of the Nebraska Farm Bureau, spoke on the "Values of Rural Living".

Dr. J. O. Christianson of the University of Minnesota, gave the principal address of the afternoon, speaking on the subject, "Re-Discovering America."

FARM BUREAU INSTITUTE

The American Farm Bureau Institute for the training of Farm Bureau organization men from throughout the nation will be held at the University of Illinois Aug. 15-19.

Market Your Wool by Two Co-op Methods

TWO alternate methods of marketing your 1949 wool clip are being offered through the facilities of the Illinois Wool Marketing Association, according to manager Dale Rouse. Illinois Wool Marketing Association is an affiliate of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

First, the grower who wishes to market his wool on the basis of grade and quality may do so; and second, the wool grower who wishes to sell his wool outright at shearing time may do so.

Under the first or consignment method, the grower delivers his wool to the representative of the Illinois Wool Marketing Association in the county where he lives. This man will weigh the wool, mark it for shipment and will then issue a receipt covering the weight of the wool. It is then shipped to the Association's warehouse at Paris in Edgar county where it will be graded.

Under the second or purchase method there is provided a daily cash market for wool based on average market quotations prevailing at the time. These prices are subject to change at any time and will be based upon clear, native fleece wool with discounts applied to wools carrying burrs, chaff, haystems, and seeds, black and gray wools, and the short staple lamb and fed wools.

Good News Travels FAST!

It's BLUE SEAL!

FOR LARGER, STRONGER LITTERS

Small litters and slow starters never catch up. It's no secret that BLUE SEAL Pig and Sow Supplement makes healthier, huskier pigs—and more of them! Get your pigs off to a flying start with highly-fortified Pig and Sow Supplement for *both* the sow and the litter.

FOR FASTER GAINS

It's no secret that BLUE SEAL Feeds have that pound-producing punch that sends pigs off to market early. Feed Pig and Sow Supplement until the pigs reach 75 pounds—then shift to Hog Supplement or Pasture Supplement to finish the job early.

FOR GREATER PROFITS

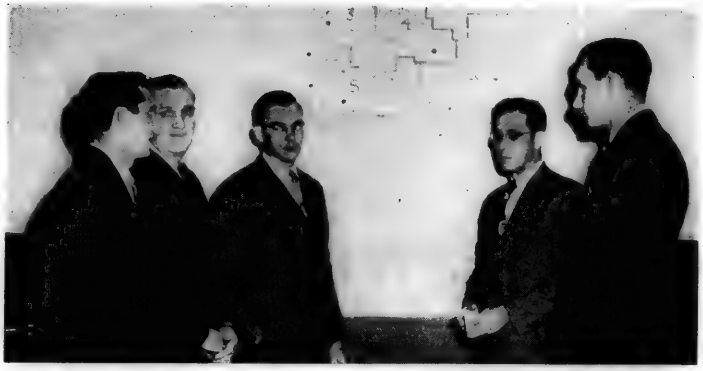
Early marketing brings top prices. It's no secret that large healthy litters fed the BLUE SEAL way will get those early-market premiums—and will cost less per pound to produce! Lower production costs coupled with higher market prices mean greater profits for you. Good news travels fast. Feed BLUE SEAL from start to finish!

These feeds are distributed by

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY



Before a map of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association districts students and teachers in the McLean county short course for young farm leaders discuss marketing. Left to right: Donald Vance; L. H. Henninger, manager, McLean County Livestock Marketing Association; Gene Tyner; H. W. Trautmann, manager, Illinois Livestock Marketing Association.

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

Counties! Please Copy

McLean Builds Reserve of Leader Material By Training Young Farmers in Co-op Operations

McLEAN is a big county. It has more than 4,100 Farm Bureau members. Its soil is rich and its crops are abundant. Its farmers are progressive and loyal to their organization.

So McLean might be expected to come up with an idea now and then — a pace-setter for other Farm Bureaus. And through the years this often has happened. But several weeks ago they put into effect an idea that probably will have lasting results for years to come.

One day Asa B. Culp, county organization director, sat in his office thinking about two things which, when put together, troubled him. Farm Bureau membership had risen over 4,000 and more than 150 farmers in the county were sitting on boards of directors of farm organizations.

"How," "A. B." reasoned, "can new members of these boards of directors do the right thing for the 4,000 unless they are properly trained or informed?" The answer appeared to be — conduct a course of training for future McLean county farm leaders.

A. B. took his proposal to the Farm Bureau board of directors. They were enthusiastic about it and voted funds to help conduct it. Next he got financial backing from the Service Company, Federal Land Bank, Production Credit Association, Prairie Farms Creamery of Bloomington, the Country Insurance Companies, the County Livestock and Locker Companies, and the REA.

Farm Bureau township representatives were allowed to select three promising young men each from the age bracket 25-35 to attend the school, and for each $25 contributed each co-op was allowed to select one student to attend the school each Thursday for five weeks.

The five session course ended March 17 and was reported a huge success. Attendance was unusually high at all sessions. Farm Bureau leaders in the county carried the course one step further by taking all with high attendance records to Chicago for visits to the IAA offices, the Board of Trade, Stock Yards, etc.

One hundred thirty students were chosen for the courses of instruction which included a history of farm organization and its causes; the development of Farm Bureau; farm prices and farm price supports; the history, development, problems, and philosophy of farm cooperatives; an outline of the organization and functions of such loan organizations as Production Credit and Federal Farm Loan; and a study of the problems of farmers without electricity and what they did to get it through the Rural Electrification Administration.

Among those who took part in conducting the course and instructing the students were officers and management of Farm Bureau, county cooperatives, farm loan organizations, the REA, the Illinois Agricultural Association, and the University of Illinois. Representing the IAA were G. E. Metzger, secretary of organization and information; L. L. Colvis, secretary of marketing; Sam Russell, director of livestock marketing; O. D. Brissenden, director of organization.

Other speakers included Dr. L. F. Stice of the department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois; Dr. Frank Gougler, retired produce marketing director for IAA; Everett Read, Jo Daviess county, longtime state REA leader; and H. W. Trautmann, manager of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, an IAA affiliate.

L. L. Colvis, IAA secretary of marketing, emphasizes a point during his talk on general farm marketing problems before a session of the McLean County Farm Bureau's school to promote farm organization leadership.

COME TO THE FAIR AUGUST 12 TO 21

The 1949 Illinois State Fair will be held Aug. 12-21, according to Roy E. Yung, state director of agriculture. It will be Illinois' 93rd fair.

Work already has been begun on this year's exposition which calls for the enlargement of many exhibitor facilities, particularly those dealing with livestock.

334 ELEVATORS

There are 334 farmers' elevators in Illinois serving 407 communities and they paid about four million dollars in patronage refunds the past year, according to Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois.

Send entries to Picture Editor, IAA Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill. Entries are judged on originality, clearness, and interest. If you wish print returned enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope. Avoid shots of persons merely looking at camera. Best picture receives $5. Others published receive $1.

FARM BUREAU FOLKS IN PICTURES

Lee Schippert, 9, Iroquois county, is a study in relaxed reading.

These sad-faced pups, owned by Paul Easton, Christian county, whine in dismay as their mother disappears down the road on the way to town with her master.

Wanda (left) and Corrine Sumner of Jefferson county pose before the tomb of the Unknown Soldier during visit to Arlington, Va.

Bobby Leman, Woodford county, tries out telephone in jeep owned by aunt, Marjorie Leman.

John L. Roll blows out his first birthday candle. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray H. Roll. Roll is a former Greene county farm adviser.

PICTURE OF THE MONTH

Winner of our $5 picture award this month are the Ted Biersmas of Cook county. This shot of their son David peeking into a coop through a hole in a fence has action, interest and originality.

When the Jordan family of Vermilion county held a reunion of the clan last summer, this group congregated in Douglas Park, Danville, for a Sunday school service conducted by one of the family. This group represents five farm families and one implement dealer.

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Rural Youth Activities

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
Young Peoples Activities

TWO members of our State Rural Youth Committee represented Rural Youth at the Springfield Farm Bureau leaders meeting March 4. They were: Doreen Marti, Bond, who is also on the national committee; and Bob Sievers, Rock Island. They were interested greatly in their first meeting since election to the IAA State Committee.

Impressive to them was the democratic way in which Farm Bureau subjects were discussed by Farm Bureau leaders from all over Illinois. Such topics as the long-range farm program, the financing of co-operatives, and road problems were brought close to them by men who have been at the center of activities relating to these outstanding issues.

Becoming acquainted with the problems of agriculture and a firsthand contact with leaders and with methods of discussing the problems helps to build democratic leadership for Rural Youth and for Farm Bureau in general. This privilege of attending leaders meetings is appreciated by the Rural Youth Committee.

From many groups comes news of reports by Rural Youth, FFA, and 4-H members to county Farm Bureau boards and to annual meetings of the Co-op Training Course held during Farm and Home Week in Urbana. Such follow-up by alert young men who attended the CTC and by the cooperating Farm Bureaus is to be complimented. The results will mean much for the future advancement of agriculture and the growth in leadership ability of the young men.

Youth Under AFBF

The most recent big event on the national level for Rural Youth was the AFBF Rural Youth conference held at Kentucky Dam State Park, Gilbertsville, Kentucky, March 7-9. While designed for state leaders of youth on the state level and for state committee members and presidents, Rural Youth leaders in counties will be interested in the event. This conference set up for the purpose of guiding the program of Rural Youth was under three general headings of: Organization, Education, and Recreation.

As a background for the three themes mentioned above was the presentation of Farm Bureau philosophy by Roger Fleming, director AFBF, Washington office, Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Associated Women, AFBF, and Frank Pierce, California Farm Bureau.

Mrs. Sewell addressed the conference on two different occassions. One of her talks dealt with citizenship as it relates to Rural Youth in which pointers were given for the National Rural Youth Talk Meet which will be held in December. The general topic for this Talk Meet will be, "Rural Youth Citizenship in a Democratic Government."

She pointed out that there are four pillars of government: (1) alert informed citizenship, (2) a simple plan of government, (3) team work in administration, and (4) a plan for future growth. For reading material she suggested *Decline and Fall of Rome* by Gibbons. Mrs. Sewell said this book points to five factors which led to the fall of Rome: Increase of divorce, excessive taxation, craze for pleasure, huge armament programs and decay of religion.

She challenged all present to be proud of their citizenship. She pointed out that delegates should carry back to their state organizations the things which they want to have happen and ideas of ways to prevent what they don't want to have happen, a realization that legislation must protect both producer and consumer alike and that to be effective, Rural Youth must build an action organization.

Some of the ideas emphasized by Frank Pierce in his talk upon public relations should be of interest to Rural Youth members, especially those who are public relations officers in their groups. "The effect of our activities on others and others' activities on us is public relations," said Pierce. He pointed out that the public relations director should be as close as possible to the chief executive. He said further that good public relations leads us to accept the truth rather than shy away from it.

Roger Fleming drew much attention in his speech entitled, "Relationship of Government and Farm Bureau." He pointed out that congressmen are the only hope of control of freedom in our government. He challenged his audience to return to their communities and be participating members in their farm organizations and in the life of our government. A question and answer period following his address brought forth many more questions than there was time for discussion. He said that Rural Youth groups would be safe as they work in their local counties if they will plan their activities in harmony with the AFBF resolutions.

Mimeographed copies of the addresses and discussions will soon be available for distribution. If your county group desires copies you many contact the office of the Department of Young People's Activities.

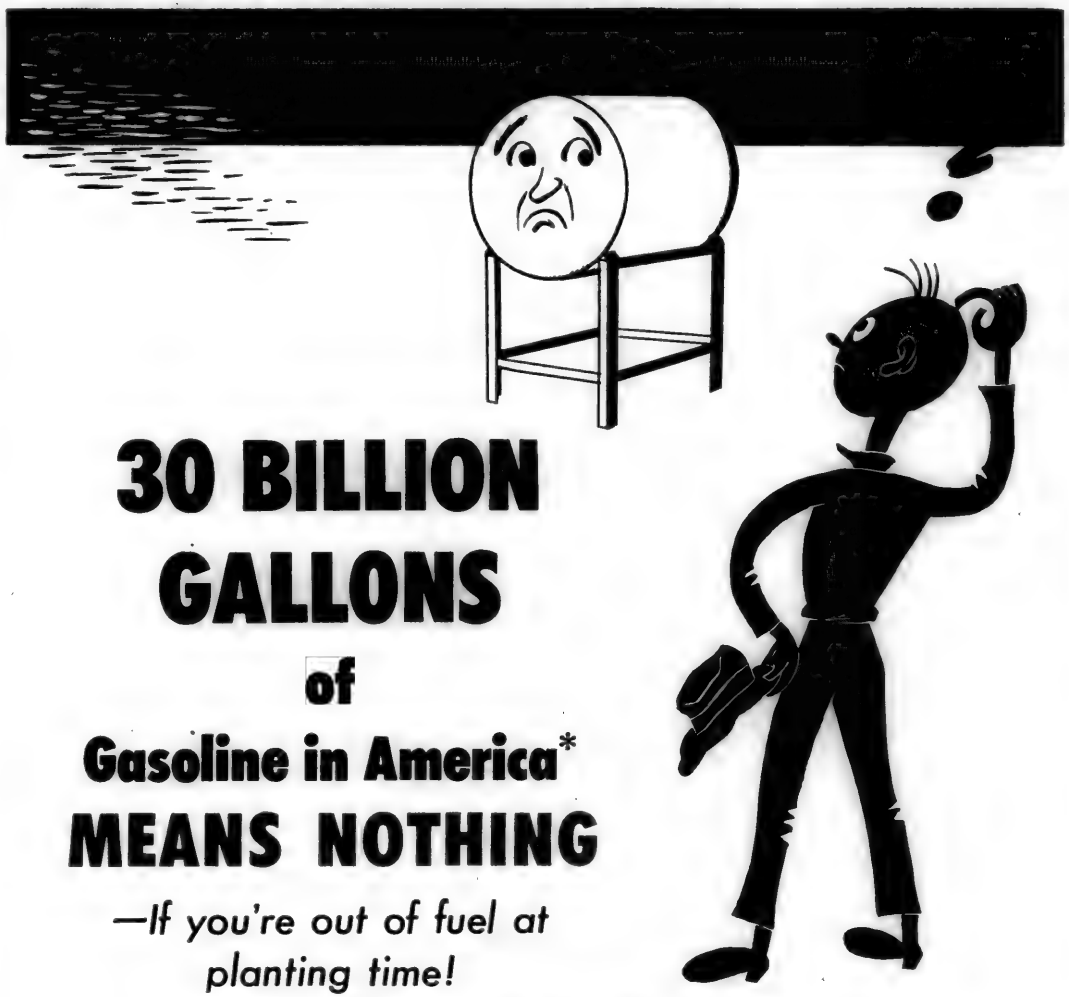
County Activities

Sangamon passed a resolution March 10 promoting Standard time. After discussion it was decided to send the resolution to all mayors of all towns and to publishers of all newspapers in Sangamon County. This action is in harmony with the action of many county Farm Bureau annual meetings.

"Cancer" was the theme for Knox's educational feature, March 1. The speaker was Dr. Alexander M. Burke, M.D., District Health Officer.

A good job of publicity brought out an attendance of 315 Rural Youthers to Henry's annual banquet, March 5. Raymond Johnson and Florence Staley are given credit for an outstanding publicity program.

IAA Vice President Floyd E. Morris (right), Sangamon county, chats with Rural Youthers Bob Stevens, Rock Island, and Dorreen Marti, Bond, following Farm Bureau leaders meeting they attended recently in Springfield.



30 BILLION GALLONS

of

Gasoline in America*

MEANS NOTHING

—If you're out of fuel at planting time!

A word to the wise—now is the time to fill your farm storage with fuel—and keep it filled during the farming season which is just around the corner. With many of our farmers working around the clock to complete their spring planting, the daily need for fuel for farming becomes tremendous.

For many, it narrows down to a race against time.

Safeguard yourself during the peak season of farm work by keeping your farm storage filled with fuel.

See Your Salesman who drives the Blue and White Truck.

Let's keep our farm storage FILLED!

*The Amount of Gasoline Used in U.S. in 1948.

This announcement is made in behalf of the

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO

Record Hail Losses are Paid Off

VALUE of crop hail protection in Country Mutual Fire Company, Illinois Farm Bureau members' own company, is well demonstrated in a report just completed on 1948 figures.

Country Fire paid out in 1948 a total of $3,451,000 to Farm Bureau members who suffered losses on their crops which were covered by growing crop hail insurance. This was almost six times as much as the losses in 1947 and set a new all-time record for the company.

The 1948 experience, however, has not impaired the splendid financial standing of Country Fire, D. L. Achenbach, manager, points out. Adequate reserves have been set up from year to year to meet emergencies and reinsurance is carried to offset storms of catastrophic proportions.

Yes, Country Fire was able to stand up under these record-breaking losses, but think what nearly three and one-half million dollars in lost income would have meant to the farmers of Illinois if they had not had insurance protection.

Because of the widespread hail damage, the cost to the Company, including operating and adjusting expense, was 111 per cent of the $4,119,625 premium received in 1948. This means that no dividend can be paid on the 1948 crop hail business, but on the other hand, no rate increase is being considered, even in the areas where the most serious storms occurred.

The policyholder who has carried insurance in Country Fire every year from 1939 through 1948 has received an average dividend of 26.3 per cent on all crop hail premiums paid.

The plan of Country Fire has always been, and will continue to be—to pay back the money through dividends, in years when losses justify such action, and to retain it in years when the Company needs it to pay claims, Manager Achenbach reported.

Field corn accounted for the largest amount of losses paid in 1948 by Country Fire to Farm Bureau members with a total of $2,704,851.84. Next on the list of 1948 losses was soybeans. These losses amounted to $439,754.69. Some of the other losses in order were: oats, $161,206.23 and wheat, $89,516.30.

Other growing crops insured by the Country Fire Company include sweet corn, peaches, apples, onions and onion sets, rye, barley, tomatoes, canning peas, etc.

Veteran Feeder Explains Money-Making System of Fat Cattle Production

(*Continued from page* 18)

best. They sold for $36.75, weighing 800 pounds. The other 39 are still on feed and will be marketed soon.

The calves last year cost $21.50 in the west. I now have 199 at home that cost $29 in the west.

Does this method of feeding pay?

Our Farm Bureau Farm Management records show that pasture feeding has shown a greater return for feed than dry lot feeding.

These records also show that during the past seven years we have received $140 return for each $100 worth of feed. The average for all feeders keeping records was $123 for each $100 of feed.

The sheds are kept bedded, but not the yards. The yards are cleaned out regularly. We have two silos, 14x40 and 14x50, which were filled with grass silage this year. No preservatives were used.

We have a large concrete feeding yard put in about 35 years ago. It is still in good condition. Silage and grain are fed in bunks on this floor, while the cattle in dry lot are fed hay in racks in the sheds.

After they are yarded we feed them all the silage they will clean up, about 19 or 20 pounds a day. In addition, they get a half pound of linseed or soybean meal, three or four pounds of alfalfa hay, and one-tenth pound of a simple mineral mixture.

Then about the last of March we sort the heifers into two lots, lights and heavies, with about equal numbers in each. Then from the lighter lot we sort any that are not choice quality or that would tend to grow out rough, or lose their conformation on pasture. These are put with the heaviest lot.

The heifers in the heavier lot are then fed smaller amounts of silage and greater amounts of ear corn for a week until they are on a full feed of corn and getting no silage. The protein feed is also increased to about two pounds.

This heavy lot will be kept in dry lot all the time. This year we sold seven head from this lot on May 17 for $30.40, weighing 825. On June 3 we sold 20 head for $33.25, weighing 810. On June 16 the rest were sold for $34.75, the 67 heifers weighing 730 pounds.

All the grain and silage feeding is done by one man using a small tractor with a box mounted on the draw bar. The box can be put on or taken off in about a minute.

The tractor has an extension steering wheel, clutch lever, and other controls to enable the driver to stand in the back of the box and drive along the feed bunks. One man can feed 150 to 200 head of cattle in 30 to 35 minutes.

We use crushed ear corn which is ground just enough to partly crack kernels. In feeding, protein supplement and minerals are mixed with corn as the corn is loaded on the tractor.

We made a "back scratcher" from an old tractor tire fastened on a good solid frame and platform. It has been used for four years and is nicely polished.

One man used to spend a full day twice a week hauling straw. Now with the chopped straw inside one man can do the bedding in less than an hour.

My cattle feeding program has been a gradual development. In looking back through my farm records I find we have fed cattle every year since we started farming 28 years ago.

We've fed all kinds, from 1600 pound market toppers to wet cows. We have fed calves, however, for 15 out of the last 19 years.

It's the Farmers Who Are Buying Land

IT'S the farmers, and not city folks, who are buying land, a survey in the Wall Street Journal shows. The article quotes Dr. H. C. Filley, economist at the University of Nebraska, who says:

"Farmers are convinced there's at least another year of good demand for agricultural products especially with the European Recovery Program in operation. Even at today's high land costs, farmers can write off the price of land in three or four years of good crops.

Mastitis is an inflammation of the udder which may reduce the milk flow and ultimately destroy the functional tissue of the udder.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

By JOHN K. COX, Director
IAA Rural School Relations

A LARGE per cent of high school pupils who enter the 9th grade drop out before graduation. Of the graduates, about 80 per cent do not plan to go to college. They need vocational courses in general shop, manual training or industrial arts, vocational agriculture and home economics to better fit them for living and working in the community of their choice.

Farming is becoming more and more scientific and the farm boy who plans to remain on the farm needs to study soil chemistry, seeds, proper livestock care and feeding, machinery repair and many other subjects in a good high school agriculture course.

Many high school students, including 50 per cent of our farm boys, are attracted to city areas because of a lack of opportunity at home. They will compete there with former high school pupils who have had training in vocational subjects. Many of the pupils will have had vocational aptitude tests and vocational counseling in high school to better fit them for their life's work.

If high schools do not properly prepare boys and girls for actual living, they have little excuse for existing. The neighborhood that puts basketball, local jealousies of other towns and trade above consideration of their children's future success may well expect to have their graduates at the head of the bread line if and when the depression forces employers to lay off the unskilled and less productive help.

A high school whose only job is to train for college can be a very good high school even though small. But experience, and particularly the last war, shows that the high school's responsibility goes far beyond what was considered to be the main function of the high school when most of them were established. An attempt to provide the needed courses in a small high school results in very small classes, often times inadequate equipment, second rate teachers, and exceptionally high per capita cost.

The per capita cost in many small central and northern Illinois high schools is running from $350 to $750 per pupil. Some are costing five to seven times per high school pupil what the grade schools in the same area are costing. This is proof enough of a seriously unbalanced school system wherein the grade school is considered the step-child. This situation not only exists but is prevalent in many small high school areas where the dual system of school administration enables the high school to squander tax monies needed by the grade school.

Fly Control Program Increased Dairy Production 10 Per Cent

THE Illinois fly-control program of 1948 increased dairy production 10 per cent, according to estimates by Dr. Harlow B. Mills, chief of the Illinois Natura History Survey. The Illinois Agricultural Association was one of the sponsors of the fly-control program.

Experiments by entomologists indicate that fly control on beef cattle resulted in at least a 10 pound per steer gain. Illinois dairy cows in 1948 gave 90,000,000 more pounds of milk and beef cattle put on 12,700,000 more pounds of meat as a result of fly-control.

Dr. Mills estimates that a gross gain from milk of $2,700,000 was made at a cost of $270,000; and a gross gain from beef of $3,187,000 at a cost of $956,250.

For maximum production and as a precaution against prussic acid poisoning, Sudan grass should not be grazed until it is 18 to 24 inches high.

Get tuned up for SPRING WORK

ELIMINATE CHANCES OF BREAKDOWNS

Break-downs are tragic in the spring work season. Don't lose precious working days with a balky engine. Heavy spring work brings to light all the troubles which have developed during the winter. Save your time, temper, and crops by getting "tuned up" *before* spring work starts.

SURE-FIRE PERFORMANCE

A strong, hot spark means greater power and increased fuel efficiency. New EDISON Spark Plugs are cheap insurance for "power when you need it." Don't take a chance on worn out plugs. Replace with the new EDISONS with the aluminum oxide insulators and the spun-on gaskets. KEEP AN EXTRA SET ON HAND!

KEEP YOUR OIL CLEAN

Dirty oil means trouble. Keep your oil clean with dependable, economical, non-channeling BLUE SEAL Oil Filter Cartridges. Replace cartridges regularly to maintain filtering efficiency. A dirty filter has finished its job—replace it with a new one! BETTER BUY A CASE!

THESE PRODUCTS ARE DISTRIBUTED BY
FARM BUREAU TYPE COOPERATIVES
AFFILIATED WITH
ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO

CLEAN as a WHISTLE!

Engine tests prove the quality of

BLUE CIRCLE

The New, Improved, Regular-Type
MOTOR OIL

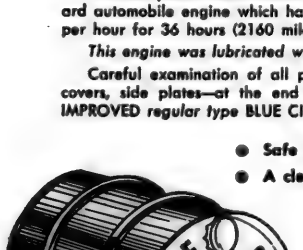
The new BLUE CIRCLE Motor Oil is a real *farmer's* motor oil, brought to you with pride by Illinois farmers' own organization. Engine tests—not guesswork—prove the superiority of this new, IMPROVED *regular-type* motor oil.

See that piston shown above? Clean as a whistle! It was taken from a standard automobile engine which had been run continuously at the rate of 60 miles per hour for 36 hours (2160 miles) without stopping.

This engine was lubricated with BLUE CIRCLE Motor Oil!

Careful examination of all parts of the engine—pistons, bearings, push rod covers, side plates—at the end of the test proved conclusively that the new, IMPROVED *regular type* BLUE CIRCLE Motor Oil will give you:

- **Safe lubrication**
- **A cleaner engine**
- **Less sludge and varnish**
- **Longer bearing life**



See your salesman in the blue and white truck.

BLUE CIRCLE OIL is sold exclusively by

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO

Extend Hog Price Supports Into '50 At 90% of Parity

HOG PRICES will be supported at 90 per cent of parity through March, 1950, when the marketing season for 1949 spring pigs ends, according to an announcement made late in February by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This action was taken to assure farmers the same level of price support during the last half of the October 1949-March 1950 marketing period as is required during the first half by the Agricultural Act of 1948. Hog price support level at Chicago April 2 was $17.50 per hundredweight.

Specific price supports, with the usual seasonal variations, will be announced next fall for this entire period and will be based on the Sept. 15, 1949 parity price.

Only other recent government announcement on new developments in price supports was on Feb. 8 when the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported its program to support the price of butterfat at a national average of 90 per cent of parity during 1949 as required by the Agricultural Act of 1948.

In carrying out any necessary support operations, the Department will offer to buy in any area during 1949 butter of U. S. Grade A or higher at 59 cents per pound for delivery before Sept. 1 and at 62 cents for delivery on and after Sept. 1. The Department's purchase price for U. S. Grade B butter will be two cents lower in each period.

On Feb. 23, a parity equivalent for manufacturing milk was established by order of the Secretary of Agriculture. On a national average basis, this figure is set at 88.5 per cent of current parity price for all farm milk at wholesale, as reported regularly.

The 88.5 per cent relationship is the relation between (1) the average price f.o.b. the plant for evaporating, cheesemaking and the butter-powder price for 30 months—July 1946 through December, 1948; and (2) average price at the farm for all milk sold at wholesale. For that stated period the manufacturing milk price at $4.10 per hundredweight was 88.5 per cent of the $4.36 per hundredweight representing the general national wholesale milk price.

Continuous cropping, especially if no manures and chemical fertilizers are added to the soil, progressively robs it of both organic and inorganic materials.

GOLDEN RULES for Co-op Directors

By FRED E. HERNDON, President
Illinois Farm Supply Company

TOO many generals can lose a war. The North was losing the Civil War until they consolidated their armies under one command. In World War I and in World War II history again repeated itself. In the field of sports there is one manager and trained coaches.

Fred E. Herndon

The trainer tells the jockey the strategy to use to win the race. The war, the game, or the race is won by those who have the best coordination of strong individuals after the program is outlined. Team play and respect for authority are necessary. Respect does not came with position — it is gained by results.

These fundamentals are as true and applicable in business as they are in the field of war and sports.

The future of America is limited to the degree we can coordinate and consolidate our human relations and convert our raw materials into finished products for the benefit of mankind. The love of liberty is as old as life itself, and education tends to intensify it. As self-restraint is necessary for the good of the individual, discipline is necessary in group action.

With this foreword, I am ready to discuss qualifications of and relationships between directors and management of farm cooperatives.

It is hard to get a good finished product from poor material. So let us first give some thought to the selection of directors. The value of a director is limited to the effort he will put forth. So let's see if he will give the time necessary to promote the best interests of the cooperative.

Is he a patron, or is he a bargain seeker with personal influence? Is he or his near relatives in competition with the cooperative? Does he support farm organizations by membership and participation, or is he a so-called "rugged individualist?" Is he worthy of the position? If he seeks the position, is there an ulterior motive? Is he a radical who loves to debate on any and all subjects? Does he pay his accounts promptly, or will he oppose a good credit policy? Is a member of his family an employee? Does he use good judgment in managing his own business? Will he support the majority board action without carrying differences of opinion out of board meetings? Is he a "yes" man? Will he place himself under obligation to employees? Will he read and understand the articles of incorporation, and all company agreements?

Can he understand, or will he learn the value of all items in the balance sheet, and income and expense statement?

Will he demand that the financial status be presented with the manager's report each month? Can he stand criticism?

And last, but not least — when he is defeated for office, can he take the decision of the membership gracefully?

Assuming that the directors are well qualified under these standards, it is their responsibility to select a manager. These are some desirable qualifications: the applicant should possess excellent character; he should be courageous, energetic and loyal to his God, his country, his family and to the people he serves. Careful consideration also should be given to his educational background pertaining to the position he seeks. His knowledge and value of the general farm organization should be such that he maintains membership paid by him and not by the cooperative.

Responsibilities and lines of authority should be discussed and understood between boards and managers. The board is the policy-making body. The manager is the administrative head of the business and has control of all other employees, material and moneys.

Policies should be adopted by majority board action and be a matter of record in the minutes of board meetings. Managers should make detailed reports on the company at least monthly to the board of directors.

The manager should cultivate a friendly relationship with employees holding responsible positions in other cooperatives or farm organizations in the county, but he should remember that they are not his "boss".

He should lend his moral support to help others serve farm people better, but should not give or receive financial remuneration for any personal services, make no commitments for others — neither should they make adjustments for him.

The manager should remember that his time belongs primarily to the cooperative that employs him.

When complaints are made by a patron, the manager should assume that the member is honest, at least until he has told his story twice, and if there are some discrepancies, he should still treat him kindly.

A manager should never criticize his employees to the patron if he expects either of them to respect him. Managers should always give their employees an opportunity to tell their side of the story. Loyalty with honesty of purpose builds and maintains company morale.

Problems can easily develop if the manager goes hunting, fishing, or participates in too many outside activities with board members or employees.

Directors and managers should keep out of political or religious discussions that may lead to unpleasant situations.

A manager should not take up the board's time with minor problems. They are not paying him for the privilege of doing his thinking for him. The manager should always be ready to explain employee problems to the board, but many times the least discussion possible serves best the morale of the cooperative. Directors should beware of managers who are always reporting sharp bargaining. Fair-trade practices and merchandising methods with fair treatment to suppliers and members are the foundation stones of permanent success.

When great baseball teams fail to win, the problem usually is within the organization. They lack team spirit. They may have some temperamental "Prima Donnas." Their batting averages may look well, their fielding may head the list, but they lack the will to win because of dissension within the group.

The same situation can exist in cooperatives. If and when it does, it may be necessary for the good of the ownership to select a new manager if he is at fault, or to make a change of other employees — or in some instances elect some new directors to the board.

In private business the so-called "big shots" are the owners of the business. That being true, then in cooperatives

(*Continued on page* 34)

NEWS and VIEWS

CHAIR PROTECTORS

A new chair keeps its good looks longer with the help of a fresh chair set. White or ecru sets made of crocheted motifs joined together are especially attractive. They are easy to crochet, too. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

DeKalb Home Bureau Women Visit Chicago

TOURS of Chicago in early March were made by more than 200 Home Bureau women with the assistance of the special services department of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

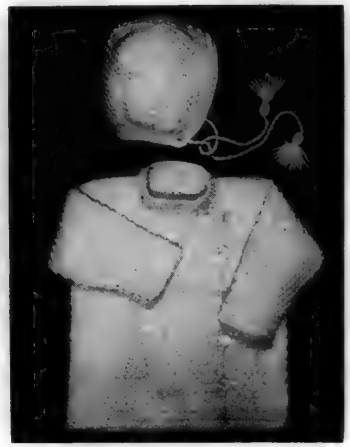
From DeKalb county 135 Home Bureau women toured the Board of Trade with the help of Illinois Grain Corporation officials. Illinois Grain is an IAA affiliate with offices in the Board of Trade building.

The DeKalb group was then escorted to the Continental Illinois National Banking and Trust Company for a tour of the bank. The women were then guests of the bank at luncheon.

In the afternoon the group made a tour of the Merchandise Mart and split up in the evening to attend the stage plays "Finian's Rainbow," and "Mr. Roberts."

The day of the DeKalb group's tour 75 Home Bureau women from Iroquois county were in Chicago to see the sights. The tour included a visit to the Swift and Company plant including a special demonstration in the Martha Logan kitchen.

In the afternoon they saw a brilliant sea of color at the Garfield Park flower show.



SWEATER AND HAT

A new Spring outfit for baby, this crocheted sweater and hat are crocheted with sport yarn. The border trim although unusual is not difficult to make. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 10, Illinois.

In the evening they attended a concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Home Bureau women planning to make Chicago trips are invited to get in touch with the special services department of the Illinois Agricultural Association if they wish help in planning their tour of the city. Through contacts with many organizations in Chicago the special services director is able to arrange programs most suitable for visiting Home Bureau women.

A home economics group from Henderson county planned to tour Chicago places of interest March 17-18-19.

Three Counties Attend Frozen Food School

Five hundred men and women attended a three-county frozen food school held recently at the Community House in Sugar Grove. Counties taking part were Kane, Kendall, and DeKalb. It was the first school of its type in that area.

The program included a demonstration of meat cutting, identification, and wrapping by William Gamble of the University of Illinois. Dr. L. A. Somers of the University stressed the importance of high quality fruits and vegetables when quick-freezing.

George A. Schlageter, Streator Food Lockers, gave a demonstration on the preparation of poultry for freezing.

Mrs. Ruth Pearsall, demonstrator for a farm machinery company, showed how simple and easy it is to prepare, package, and freeze fruits and vegetables which already have been cooked.

J. L. Pidcock, manager of Illinois Co-op Locker Service, an IAA affiliate, appeared on a panel discussion considering the purchase and use of a home storage freezer.

Associated Women's President to Europe

MRS. RAYMOND SAYRE of Ackworth, Ia., president of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation left March 21 for Frankfort, Germany where she will spend about two months on an army mission.

The Associated Women is the national organization of farm women of which the Illinois Home Bureau Federation is a member.

Mrs. Sayre's job will be to work with the women leaders in the U. S. Zone of Germany who have already made an attempt to reorganize the rural women, and to help them develop their organizations with due regard for democratic principles. In addition, Mrs. Sayre will make recommendations to the military government for Germany with respect to future programs for these organizations.

Mrs. Sayre has had long experience in organization work at local, state, national, and international levels. After graduation from Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, in 1917, Mrs. Sayre and her husband, Raymond, started farming near Ackworth, Iowa. From the beginning, she took a deep interest in church work, school affairs, all community activities. Later, with four children in school, she served on the local school board, and her work in Farm Bureau was so outstanding that she ultimately became a member of the board of directors of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation.

Mrs. Sayre never allowed her outside activities to interfere with her home responsibilities. Many years ago, she was recognized as a Master Farm Homemaker.

for HOMEMAKERS

Mrs. Elsie Mies Former Home Bureau President Dies

ONE of the great leaders in women's farm organizations and Home Bureau groups, Mrs. Elsie Wheaton Mies, died Feb. 22 in Carle hospital, Urbana, after a lingering illness. Funeral services were held from the University Christian Church, Champaign, and burial was in Pontiac. President Charles B. Shuman of the Illinois Agricultural Association represented the IAA at the services.

Mrs. Elsie Mies

Mrs. Mies, who had lived in Urbana since 1934, was national president of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation from 1940 to 1944, seryed as vice-president for three years prior to that, and as president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation from 1930 to 1933. She had also served as president of the Livingston County Home Bureau.

Illinois farm women will long remember Mrs. Mies' many talks before county and state meetings. She had a straight forward and direct method of speaking that was spiced with a fine sense of humor. She had a great capacity for understanding and used her early training as a teacher in effective leadership to promote the welfare of farm men and women.

Mrs. Mies was born Nov. 14, 1880 in Hinckley, DeKalb county, the daughter of Amelia Holdenhouse and George L. Wheaton. On Aug. 28, 1909, she was married to Henry Joseph Mies in Chicago. Mr. Mies, one of the early founders of the Illinois Agricultural Association, was killed in an auto accident on Oct. 19, 1932, and Mrs. Mies was seriously injured.

Mrs. Mies a descendant of the founders of Wheaton college, was a school teacher prior to her marriage.

The Illinois women's leader made a great contribution to the development of farm organizations — both in the state and nation. It was Mrs. Mies who helped develop the constitution and by-laws of the Associated Women. She traveled extensively in this country and in Canada in connection with her work as an officer of the Associated Women and Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

She will long be remembered by those who had the privilege of working with her as a kind and thoughtful individual. She was without pretense or affectation and while her approach to problems was always of a practical nature, she retained the gift of inspiration. In her death, farm men and women have lost a great leader.

Mrs. Mies leaves three daughters: Mrs. Helen Schilf, Fulton county, who has served as publicity chairman of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation; Mrs. Henrietta Babb, Macon county; Mrs. Jeannette Bixler, Richland, Wash.; one son, Wheaton Mies, Boston, Mass., and five grandchildren.

Handicraft projects are causing a great deal of interest among women of Stephenson County Home Bureau. Some of the projects include glove making, metal etching, chair caning and rug making.

4-H Girls Mark Record Year in '48 On Membership

WITH an all-time-high membership of 25,503 in 1948, Illinois 4-H girls had a record-breaking year.

It was a mighty busy year for the 4-H girls too. More than 50 per cent of them were enrolled in clothing projects. And they made hundreds of good-looking dresses and other garments.

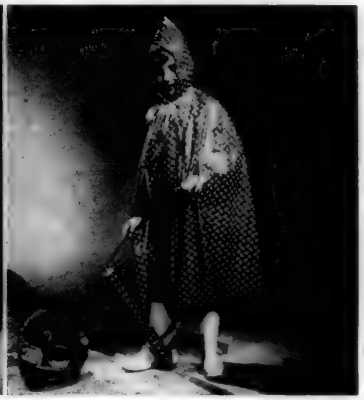
Food project work attracted many of the 4-H'ers. More than a third were enrolled in this phase of the program. They learned cooking methods and nutrition through studying such subjects as "Use of Fruits and Vegetables," "Cookies," "Dairy Foods," and "Outdoor Meals."

More than a thousand girls tried their hands at interior decorating by carrying the room improvement project.

The age range for 4-H girls is from 10 to 21 years. Here in Illinois most of them are from 10 to 16 years old. The largest group is the 12-year-olds with 4,678 members.

COPY CAT HOUSECOATS

Imagine eating your breakfast cereal in a bright housecoat as pretty as these matching styles. You can make junior and senior editions of the same pattern in gayly printed cotton. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.



RAIN SUIT

Little Red Riding Hood '49 visits Grandma rain or shine. In stormy weather, her cape of red printed plastic film keeps her dry as a powder puff. Learn how to make this rainproof suit by sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Terminal Elevator

(*Continued from page 4*)

terminals are operated by Havanna River Grain, Prairie Grain and Western Illinois Grain companies, all having close working relationships with Illinois Grain Terminals Company.

The Terminals Company in turn will work with the other IAA grain broker and commission affiliate, the Illinois Grain Corporation which operates on the boards of trade of Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis.

Illinois Grain Terminals also has a branch office at Buffalo, N. Y.

The purchase of the Irondale elevator in Chicago rounds out a complete marketing program for Illinois farmers and securing such an elevator is considered fortunate as it enables the Terminals Company to get into the grain merchandising field quickly with a going business.

Signing the purchase agreement for the Illinois Grain Terminals Company were Homer Curtiss, Jo Daviess county, Company president, and James F. Holderman, Grundy county, secretary.

Illinois farmers are being offered an opportunity to invest in their grain marketing cooperative through a $2,750,000 offering of six per cent cumulative preferred stock. Twelve fieldmen will be working to distribute this stock under the direction of L. L. Colvis, secretary of marketing, and George E. Metzger, IAA field secretary.

New Farm Tool

(*Continued from page 3*)

bushels of grain annually by rail and water movement. This should be a considerable factor in correcting these and other price inequities and have its influence on the market price of every bushel of grain marketed in Illinois.

Yes, this new farm tool costs money — it requires a considerable capital outlay. I am sure that thousands of grain producers will welcome this opportunity to make a substantial investment in a grain merchandising operation. Grain handling profits on Illinois grain have paid for many terminal elevators — this is one time that farmers expect to hold the title when payment is made.

A good water supply is a basic first step in farm house modernization.

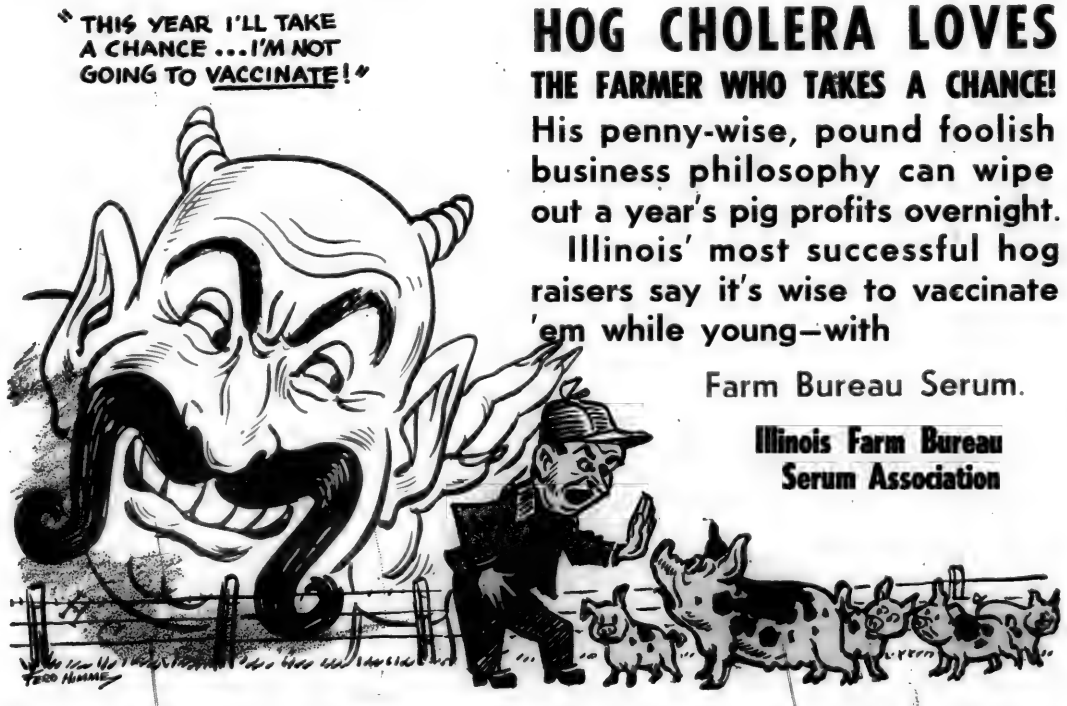
Golden Rules

(*Continued from page 31*)

the so-called "big shots" are the member owners of the business. Directors and managers are those who serve the organization. Cooperatives are not organized to give men jobs or directors special privileges. Directors or managers should earn the right of serving them.

A commerical cooperative should not be used to convert quickly the raw material of untrained men into top leadership. The experiment may be too expensive. While it is true that men grow in the cooperative field, they should have first developed leadership ability as qualification to serve in important positions.

How well men serve, not how long, should be the yardstick of tenure of office. As the autumn of a well-lived life should be the most beautiful, so should the older leadership of the cooperative be characterized by a generous attitude toward new and growing leadership and with warmth and admiration for those who have served them. The size of a man is measured by how gracefully he can turn over authority to those who replace him, rather than how gratefully he accepts new responsibilities.



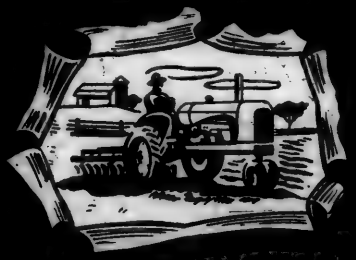
HOG CHOLERA LOVES THE FARMER WHO TAKES A CHANCE!

His penny-wise, pound foolish business philosophy can wipe out a year's pig profits overnight.

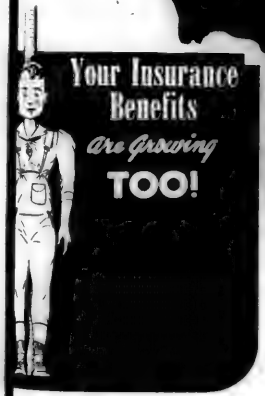
Illinois' most successful hog raisers say it's wise to vaccinate 'em while young—with

Farm Bureau Serum.

Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association



Safest FARMS IN ILLINOIS...



32,000 Farm Bureau Members in Illinois put their faith in the Farmers General and Employers Liability protection last year. That represents the confidence the Farm Bureau Members have in their own insurance company in the state of Illinois. Just one more instance where careful farmers don't want to gamble that their farming equipment or livestock might cause injury to an employee or stranger. They didn't want to take the chance that their life savings might be swept away by one damage suit.

Ask your Farm Bureau insurance counselor to bring your personal survey sheet to your home so you might determine if you are fully protected against all the hazards that might develop from your farming operation. It's so inexpensive to "get in the pool" of cooperative protection offered by your OWN company, at a genuine saving to you.

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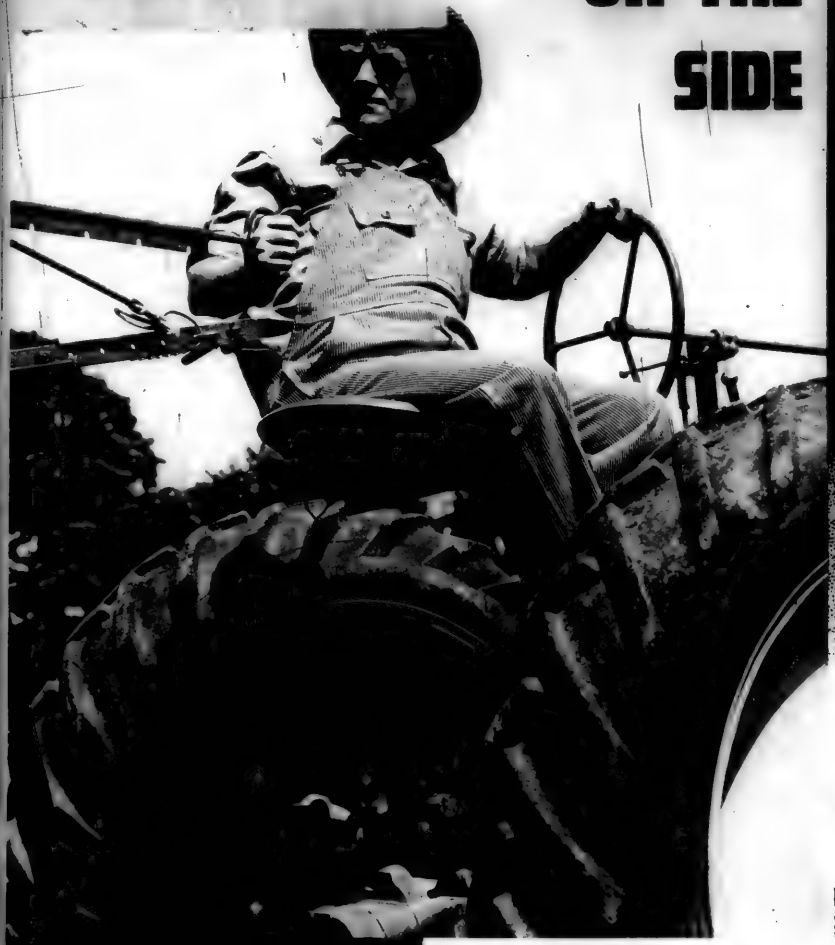
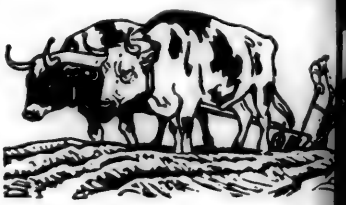
ON THE SIDE

300 YEARS



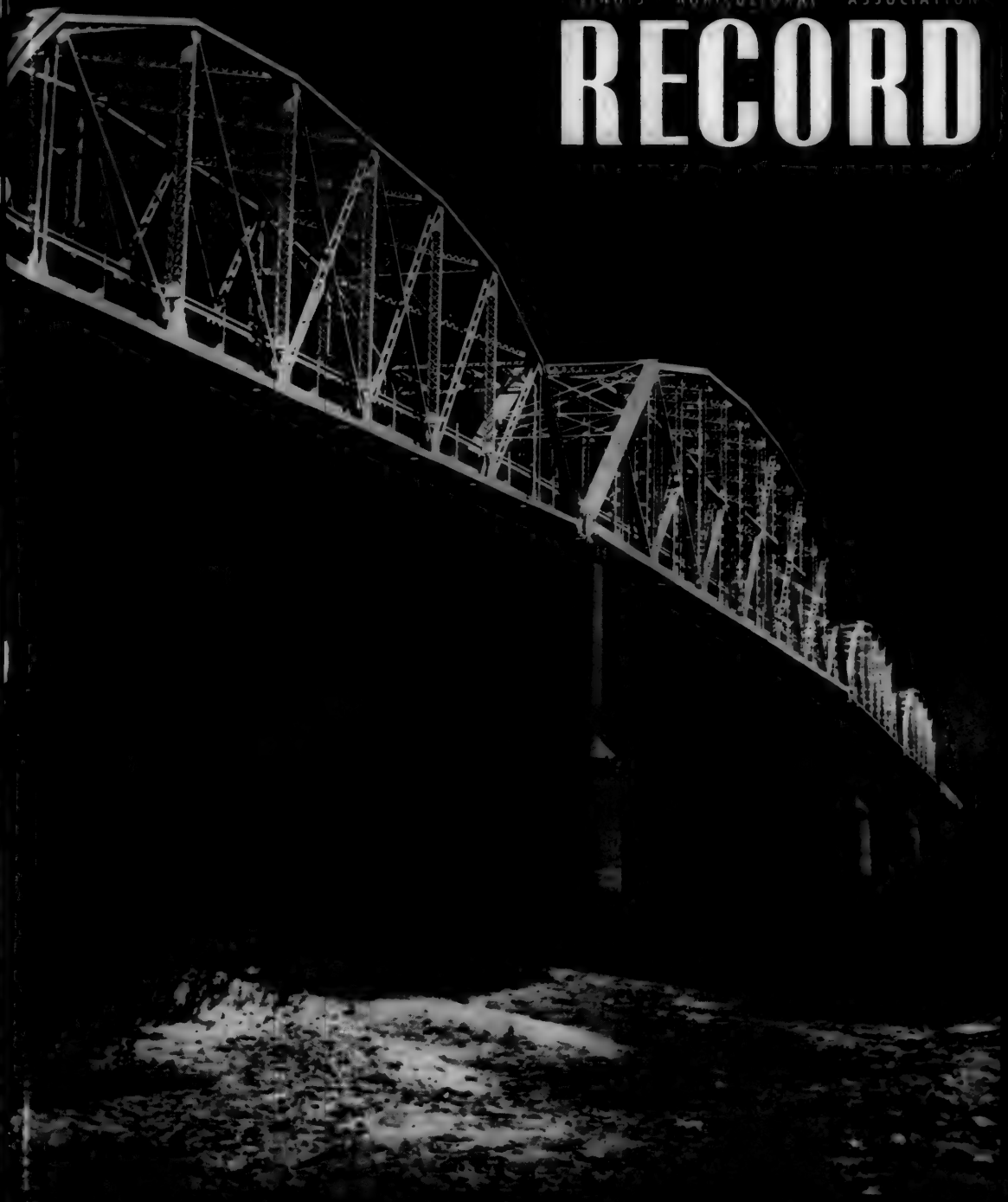


Fifty-seven hours of work to produce 20 bushels of wheat? Not for you, brother! Not during this year of plenty, 1949. But that's the type of farming you'd have been sweating for back in Colonial days — when 40 to 60 bushels per acre after FOUR man hours' work was as unheard of as driving a team right over the moon. Perhaps the Colonial farmer wouldn't quite believe his eyes at some of the other benefits Mr. Farmer, 1949, is getting. Take Farm Bureau, for instance, which for more than 20 years has paved the way for better profits, better homes, better methods, even better insurance plans. In fact many of the best things of farm living have come by way of your Farm Bureau office.

Farm Bureau is your special privilege. Use it for the good things of life that it can, and does, bring. If any of your neighbors don't belong, tell them about the Farm Bureau way.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

RECORD



STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

MAY · 1949 ·

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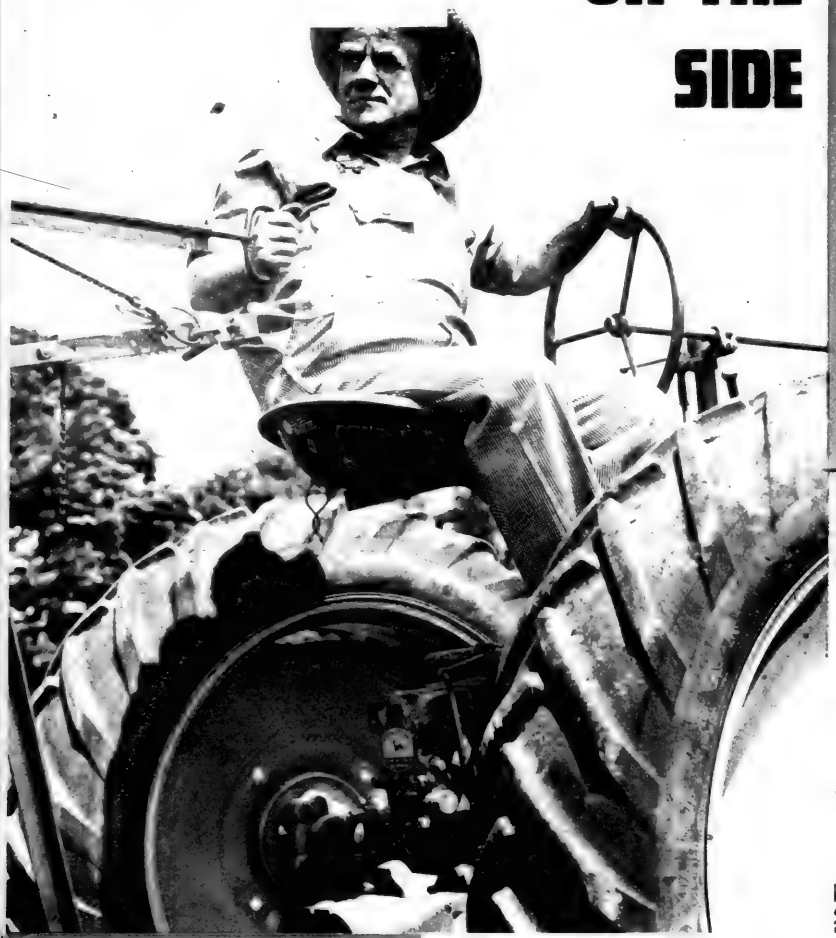
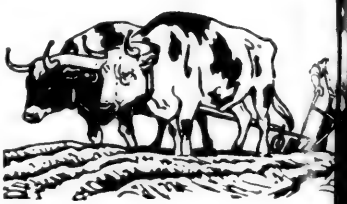
ON THE "RIGHT" SIDE OF 300 YEARS





Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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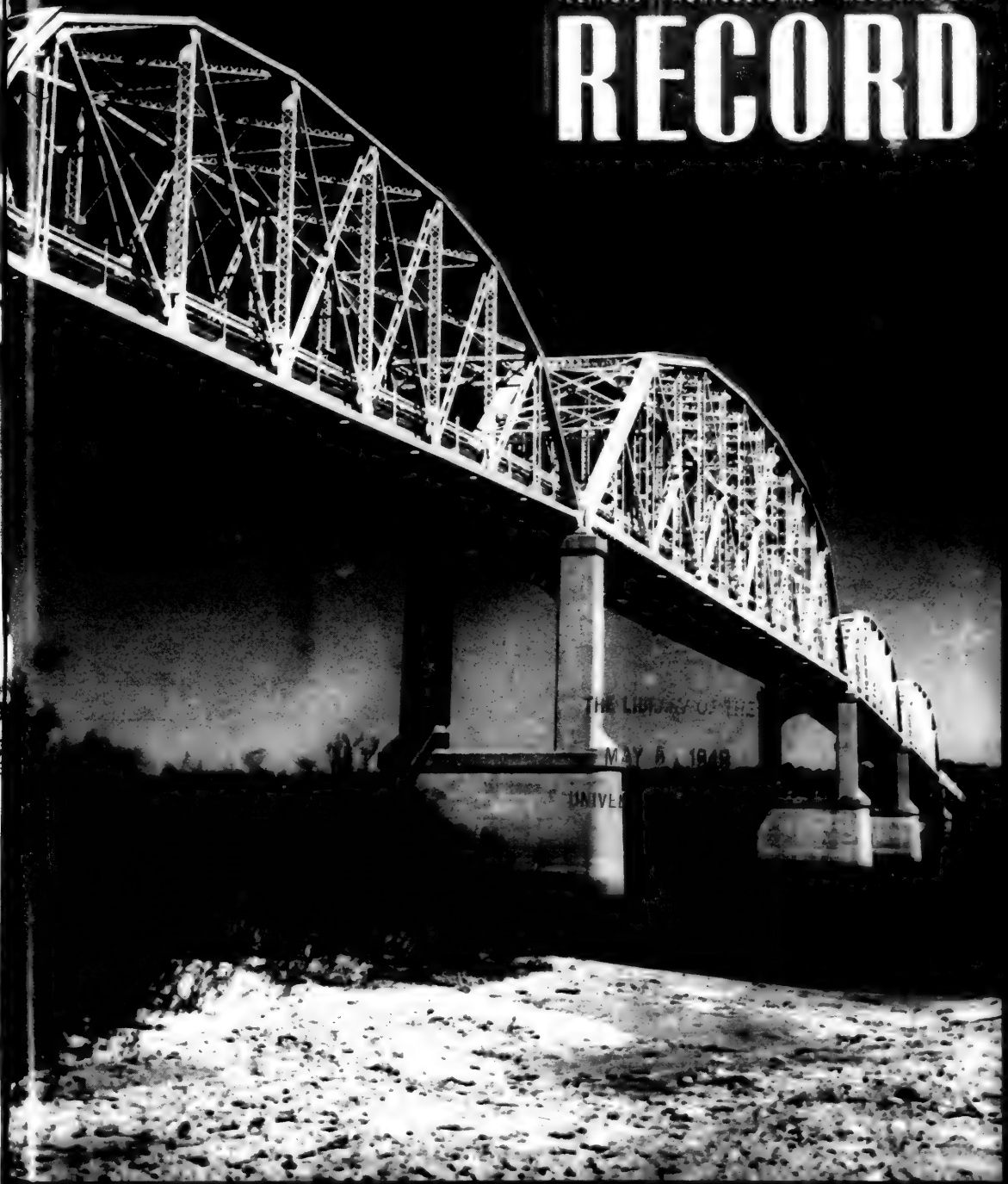

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STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

MAY · 1949 ·

Trouble with hail is, it never gives you warning. If you could hear it coming, hear it stalking destruction across the horizon, you might have time to rush through an application for hail insurance protection. But hail sneaks in quietly, goes on its rampage, most often leaving ripe fields a total ruin.

You never can be SURE that hail won't level your most important crop . . . wipe away the bigest part of your 1949 profits. But you CAN guard your crops against hail losses with an inexpensive policy from Country Mutual Fire Company. Apply now, before it's too late, for a low cost policy giving you full crop protection.

Don't take a chance, when your own company stands ready to make good your loss.

Volume 27 Number 5 May, 1949

THE RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

Legislation Against Efficiency

By Charles B. Shuman

President, Illinois Agricultural Association

A NEW farm program proposal is born! The product of the fertile imagination and thinking of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Washington "office farmers" is indeed revolutionary. It proposes to stabilize farm income at the highest level in history and at the same time lower the cost of food to consumers. Certainly an interesting idea if we could avoid the responsibility of thinking about its workability or the probable total cost. This new proposal, as endorsed by the secretary of agriculture, would junk parity price as a standard of equality for agriculture and substitute, therefor, a subsidy check drawn on the U. S. Treasury. These payments would total billions of dollars annually.

C. B. Shuman

ALMOST certainly the cost of this program would tend to increase each year as larger subsidies would be paid to keep farm income up and reduce food costs to the consumer. The taxpayers would pay the cost. With 82 per cent of our total population in occupations other than agriculture, it is reasonable to assume that greater emphasis would be given to providing cheap food rather than satisfactory farm income.

THERE is another more sinister suggestion in the new plan that every farmer in Illinois should know about and understand. Income and price supports would be limited to so-called family size operations of 1800 units. At first thought this suggestion does not sound unreasonable as the definition of a unit is fairly liberal. However, production above 1800 units in surplus years would go into the market without benefit of support price or subsidy at such a huge discount that farmers would probably be forced to reduce their operations to the prescribed size. If surplus food production continued to pile up, the tendency would be to reduce the maximum number of units per farm. In effect, we would turn over to politicians and social planners an effective device to control the size and efficiency of our farming operations.

IT IS not my intention to defend large-scale corporation farming. However, every farmer recognizes the importance of an efficient farming unit. He knows that government action to control production by reducing the size of his family farm operation will result in decreased efficiency and higher production costs. This proposed law grants powers that could be used to gradually roll back all agriculture to a subsistence level.

IF WE are to resort to legislation against efficiency as a means of controlling agricultural production, it would be simpler to prohibit the use of fertilizer or hybrid corn or three plow tractors!

HERE'S HOW THE CO-OP GRAIN PLA

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In Pictures and See How You Co-op Se

Farmers have found that it is not enough to produce the grain. If they wish to get the most from their labor they must have something to say in its marketing. That's why local cooperative elevators were started.

River grain operations are also an important part of the Illinois co-op grain program as indicated by the Hennepin river subterminal. Grain from inland county grain co-op associations moves by rail to market. In the Chicago Board of Trade building, the Illinois farmer is represented by his cooperatives on the trading floor in both the cash and futures markets.

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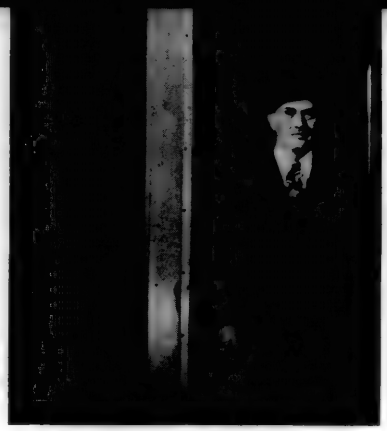
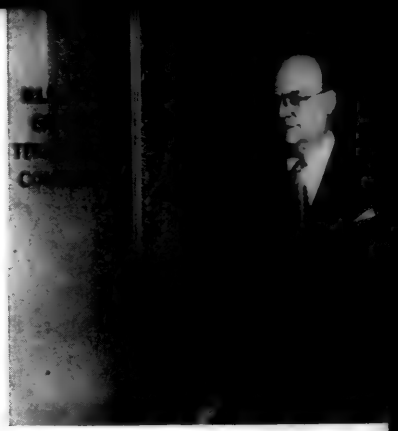
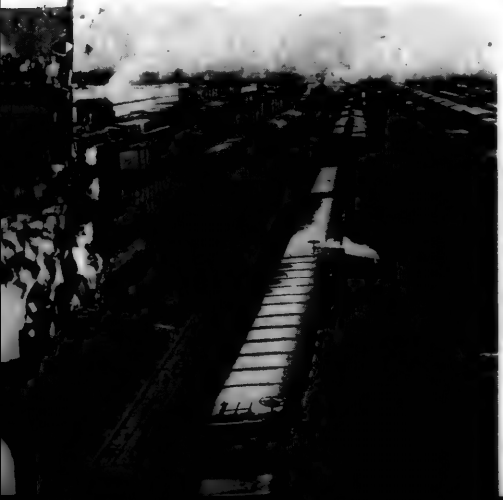




Major links of the Illinois co-op grain marketing chain are the Illinois Grain Corporation with Howard McWard as manager, and Illinois Grain Terminals Company with Sam Hassell as manager. Offices are in Board of Trade Building.

Illinois Grain Corporation offers grain of its members for sale in the Chicago cash market on the Board of Trade floor. Ed Kazmarek and Harry Treichel of Illinois Grain are at extreme left and right. Here is the 2½ million bushel elevator of Illinois Grain Terminals at Chicago where such operations as storage, blending, drying, conditioning and selling in volume lots is carried on. Illinois Grain Terminals Chicago elevator shown here can receive and move grain by rail or water.



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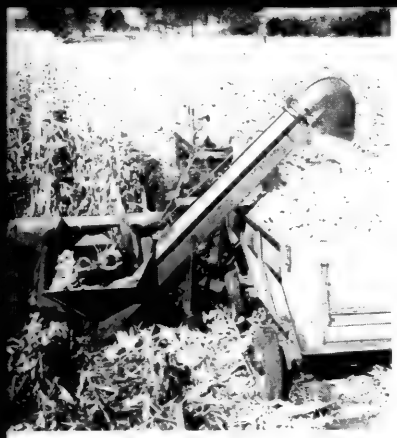

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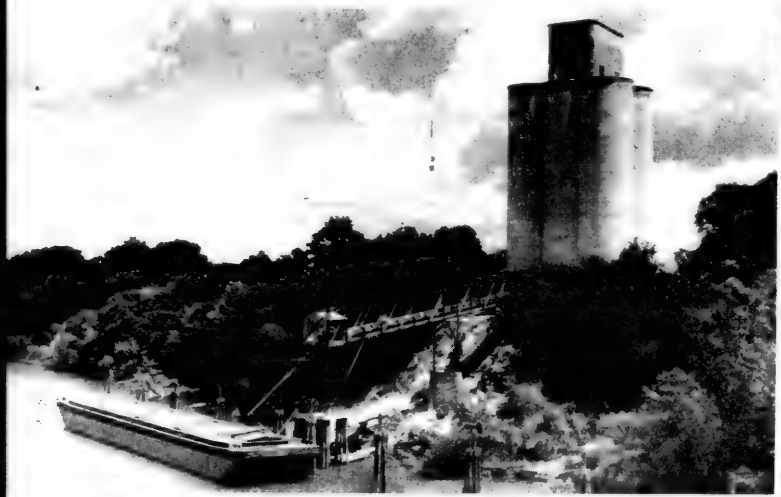

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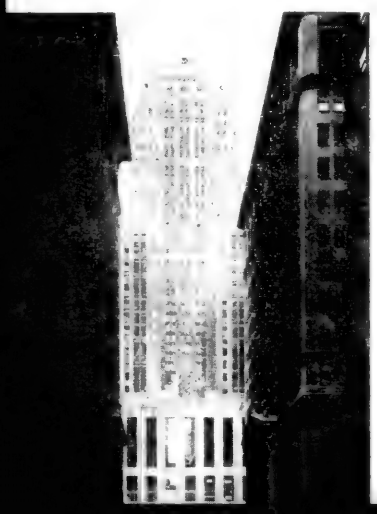

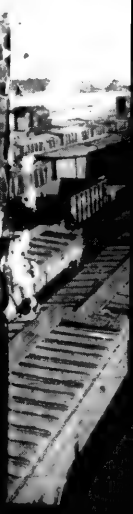

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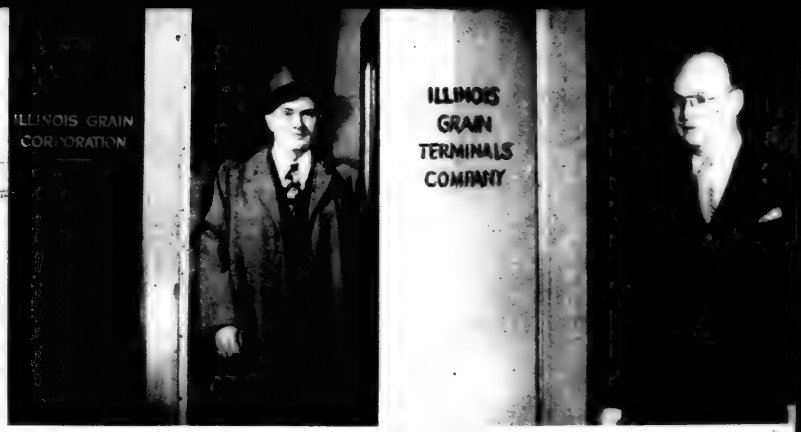

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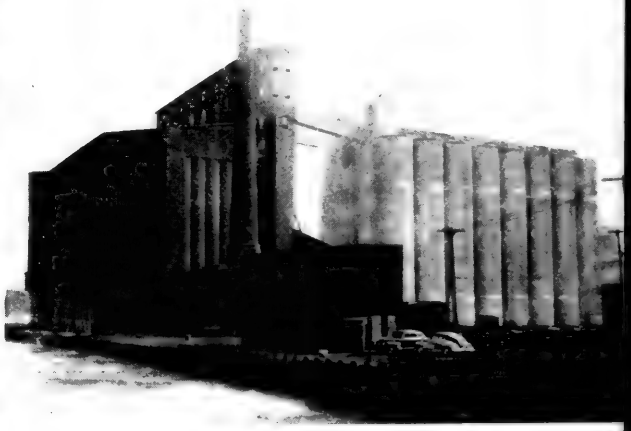

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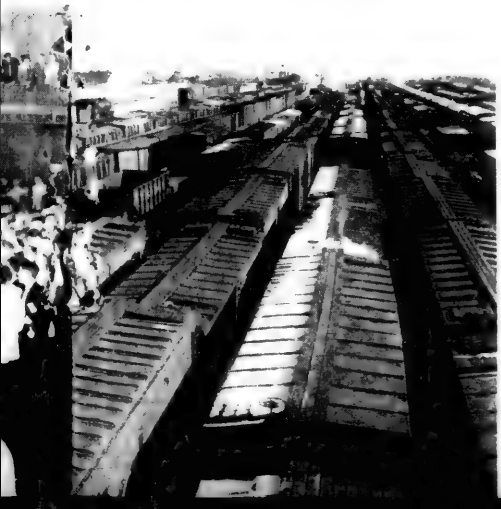
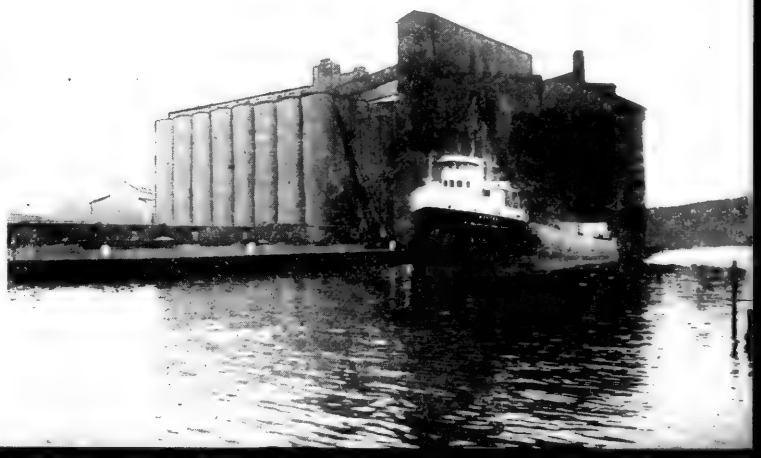
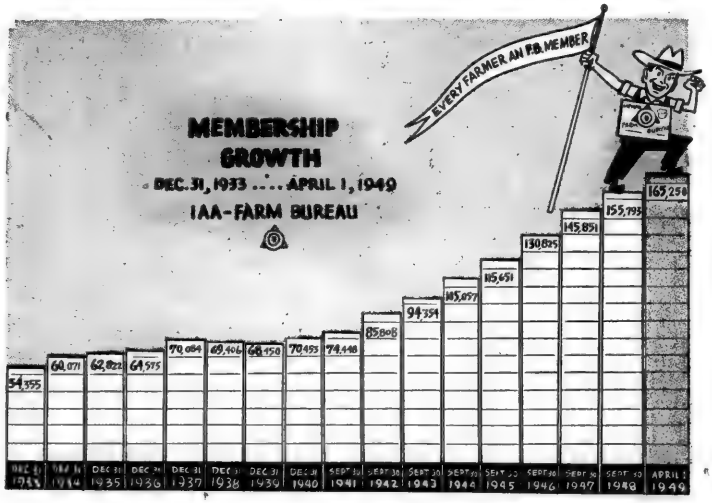




PASS '49 MEMBERSHIP GOAL



FARM BUREAU membership in Illinois already has rolled past its goal of 165,000 members by Sept. 30, 1949. Illinois Agricultural Association-Farm Bureau membership on April 1 was 165,250 — up 1,900 since March 1, according to figures compiled by O. D. Brissenden, IAA director of organization.

Since Sept. 30, 1948, when membership was 155,793 IAA-Farm Bureau has made a net gain of 9,457 members.

As results of annual spring membership drives poured in from throughout the state, county after county reported phenomenal gains. For the first time in Farm Bureau history a substantial number of the counties (19) now have as many or more Farm Bureau members than farms with $400 or more gross income, according to the 1940 U. S. census.

The following have as many or more farmers in Farm Bureau than there are farms in the counties: Cook, 131 per cent; Kendall, 121; Macon, 118.9; Piatt, 118.4; Sangamon, 114.6; DuPage, 113; Will, 112; DeKalb, 111; Kane, 109; Whiteside, 108.7; Winnebago, 108.6; Wabash, 108; Menard, 107; DeWitt, 105; Champaign, 103; Jersey, 102.5; Logan, 101; Peoria, 100.4; and LaSalle, 100. In addition all of these counties have a substantial number of non-farmers with associate memberships in Farm Bureau.

The five counties with the highest total Farm Bureau membership in the state are (1) Cook, 4,188; (2) McLean, 4,055; (3) La Salle, 4,040; (4) Champaign, 3,760; and (5) Will, 3,233.

Counties within 100 members of the goal of a farmer member for every farm in the county are: Cass, 12 members short of goal; Ford, 17; Grundy, 35; Marshall-Putnam, 37; Woodford, 49; McLean, 53; Lee, 77; and Tazewell, 90.

Among the most notable successes in the current membership drives was the accomplishment of Wabash county, the only county in the southern Illinois area with more than one Farm Bureau member for each farm in the county. Wabash has 108 per cent of the total number of its farms organized. Totals go over 100 per cent because some farms have more than one membership.

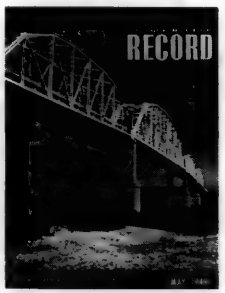
The steady rise in Farm Bureau membership over the past several years is a great tribute to an organization which more and more is enabled to speak for all the farmers of Illinois with one strong voice. The fact that Farm Bureau membership has doubled in the past seven years is proof enough that Illinois farmers have come to accept their organization as a necessary tool in their farming operations.

Assistant Organization Director Charles Mayfield pointed out what might be a notable trend and a favorable sign for Farm Bureau's future when he said he noticed that young farmers starting out waste very little time taking out Farm Bureau membership. If Dad is a Farm Bureau member, Mayfield said, there is no argument about it, the young farmer just naturally believes that to be a successful farmer you must belong to Farm Bureau.

The men who so believe in Farm Bureau make the best organization drive workers, according to Brissenden. When they are solidly sold on the or-

(*Continued on page* 17)

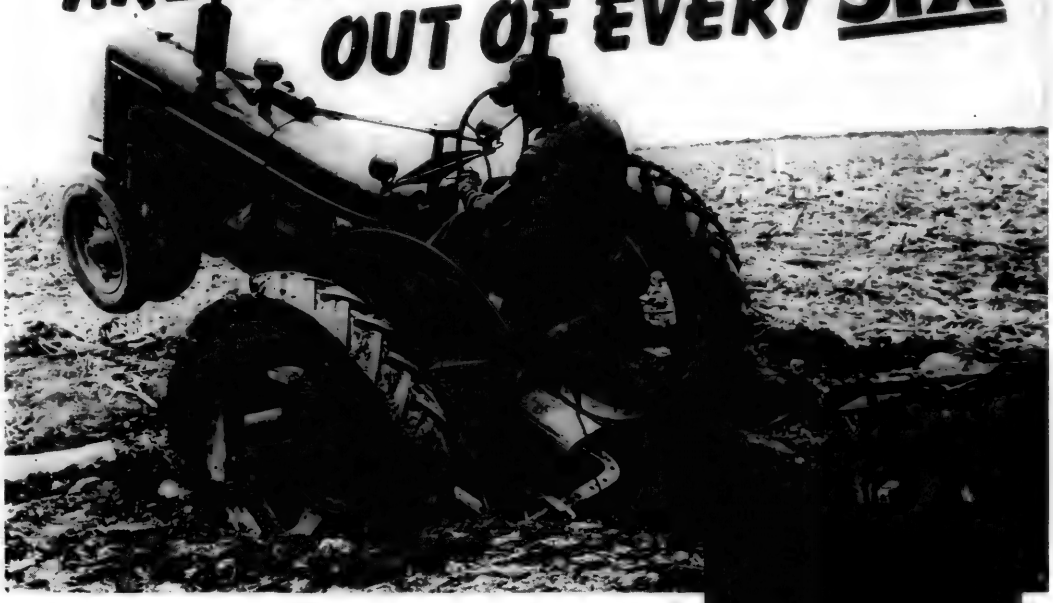
FRONT COVER



IF you have traveled near the Illinois River in the past 14 years you have seen these silvery cantilever bridges dazzling in the bright sunlight. Like this one at Spring Valley in Bureau county most of them were built as federal public works "make work" projects during the depression years of the early thirties and because the old bridges did not provide sufficient clearance for the lakes-to-the-gulf waterway which was being developed at that time.

When it was opened in 1935 the engineers predicted that if all went well with business the Illinois waterway would carry 10,000,000 tons of freight in 1953. The tonnage carried in 1948 was 11,250,000. The waterway helped ease the transportation bottleneck during the war. This is the 23rd in our series of covers illustrating historic and picturesque Illinois.

ARE YOU THE ONE OUT OF EVERY SIX



WHO WILL HAVE A FARM ACCIDENT THIS YEAR?

Unless you and every other farmer show unusual caution this year, 19,500 farm residents will be killed in accidents, and more than 1,800,000 will be injured. Yes, ONE in SIX farms will have accidents in 1949! But accidents don't just happen; they're caused. By dangerous, high-powered machinery, unruly livestock, and most of all by HUMAN NATURE — taking risks because it's "too much trouble" to take precautions all the time.

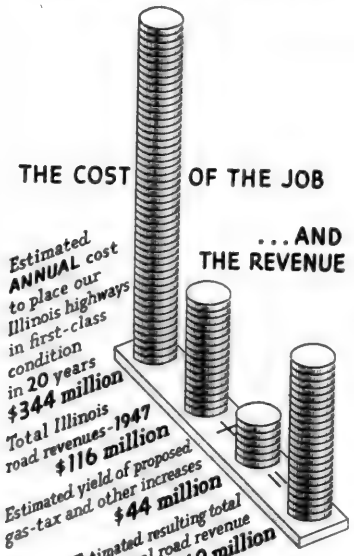
This work season BE CAREFUL. And back up your caution with the protection of Country Mutual Casualty's low-cost Farmers General and Employers Liability insurance. Don't risk the loss of a crop, or more, should your hired hand, or a stranger, be injured on your property. Don't say, "It can't happen here."

Face the facts! Springtime is accident time. See your Country Mutual Casualty representative today.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CA

Don't take a chance

NEED MORE INCOME for ROADS



Estimate Cost af Rebuilding Our Illinois Roads At 344 Million Dollars Per Year For 20 Years. Even With Proposed Increase In State Motor Fuel Tax, Income Will Be Far Below Minimum Needs According To Engineering Survey.

ILLINOIS motorists, including farmers, are being bombarded with propaganda from special interest groups who are against the proposed two-cent increase in the state motor fuel tax. The main reason given by the opposition is that the state has enough money to take care of the roads. This is not true.

Surveys made by impartial engineers and studies by the Illinois Highway and Traffic Problems Commission show that present revenues are far below the needs. Earl C. Smith, former president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, is a member of the Commission.

The Commission reports that an engineering survey shows it would take nearly seven billion dollars over a period of 20 years to put Illinois highways, bridges and streets in first class condition.

This would mean spending 344 million dollars a year for 20 years.

Road income from all sources at present amounts to an estimated 116 million dollars a year.

By increasing the state motor fuel tax from three to five cents and increasing license fees, an additional 44 million dollars per year income could be secured. This would still be short of the needs estimated by the engineering survey, but the Commission believes that it would at least put Illinois roads in serviceable condition.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is backing these increases recommended by the Commission provided township roads get 12.5 per cent of the net receipts from proposed five-cent gasoline tax, or an estimated 10½ million dollars a year.

The IAA believes that the state should contribute to the cost of building and maintaining local township and road district roads. The entire cost of these roads should not be borne by property taxes.

The Illinois Agricultural Association also believes that the highway users should pay in large part the cost of construction, repairing and maintaining our highway system.

The revenues must come either from highway user taxes, such as license and gasoline taxes, or from other taxes. It seems only fair that the highway users carry a very substantial portion of this cost.

Rural property with only about one-fourth of the total assessed valuation of the state is now levying for road purposes an amount which is almost equal to the total amounts levied by the counties and cities for roads and city streets.

The motor fuel tax rate in Illinois has been three cents a gallon since 1929. Only one state, Missouri, has a lower rate. Forty-three states have a higher rate.

Road building dollars are now buying only about half as much as in 1941 because of the increases in costs. Income from the present three-cent gasoline tax has increased only 10 per cent as the result of postwar increases in fuel consumption.

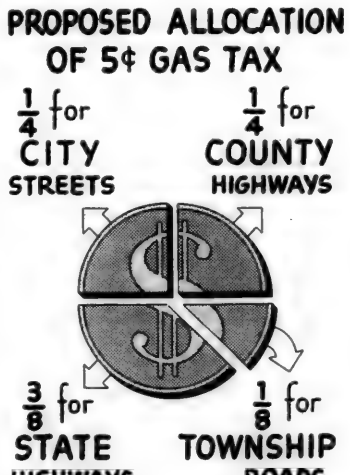
The proposed increases are fair for the average motorist. Assuming that the motorist drives 7,500 miles a year and gets 15 miles to the gallon, he will have used 500 gallons of gasoline. The additional two-cent tax per gallon will cost $10. The additional license fee will cost $1.50, or a total of some $11.50 per year. This would be less than a $1 per month and certainly not too much to pay for the rebuilding of Illinois' highway system.

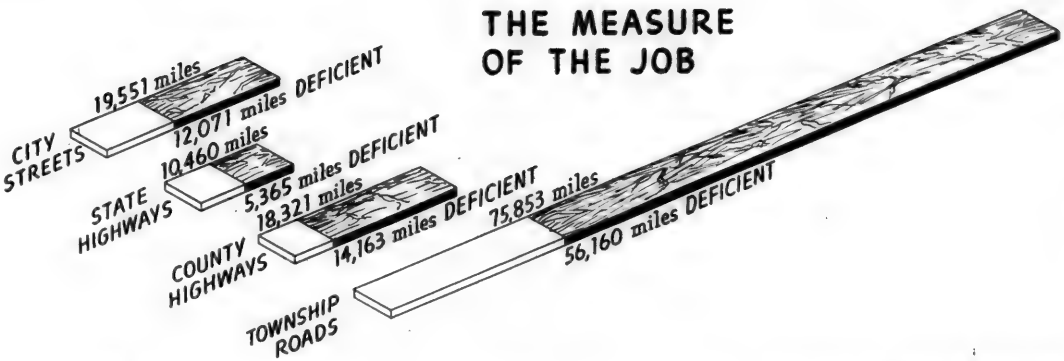
With respect to many of the township roads and some of the county roads, a substantial mileage never has been adequately improved.

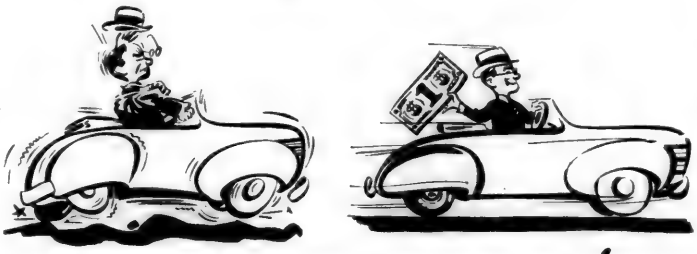
The engineering survey indicated that it would take more than 70 million dollars a year over a period of 20 years, or one and one-half billion dollars, to put the local rural road system in first class condition. Some 64 per cent, or 56,160 miles of the rural roads of the state are deficient.

Local township roads serve all the interests of the state and not merely farm people. The consumer of dairy products, livestock or grain is as interested in fast and economical transportation of these products as the farmer.

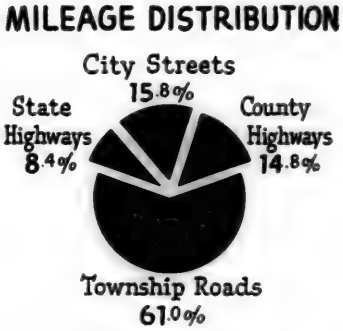
The public generally, and not merely farmers, are interested in roads which







WORTH THE PRICE!



will provide for school bus and mail routes.

There is little doubt that the Illinois highway system is in bad shape generally. This is because more than one-third of our highways are more than 25 years old and half of them were not built to carry today's heavy traffic loads.

Many miles our Illinois highways were built at a time when the gross vehicle load was 40,000 pounds. Weight limits have been increased to 18,000 pounds per axle and to 72,000 pounds overall. What's more checks made by the division of highways show that almost one-fourth of the truck and trailer type vehicles have been overloaded. It's a wonder that there is anything left of the highways from this terrific pounding.

It comes down to this. More money is needed to save the highways from complete destruction. The most logical source is from increased highway user taxes. The longer the job of rebuilding is delayed, the more it will cost. It's up to you who want good roads to tell your neighbors, your city friends and your state legislators why you are in favor of the two-cent increase in the gasoline tax, provided township roads share in the funds.

Farmers Asked to Join Savings Bond Drive May 16-June 30

FARMERS are being asked to join with their city neighbors in the U. S. Savings Bonds "Opportunity Drive" May 16 through June 30. Slogan behind the drive is to "Put More Opportunity in Your Future" by buying bonds.

Dean W. I. Myers of Cornell university, chairman of the national agricultural savings bonds committee, says:

"A financial reserve in U. S. Savings Bonds is just as important a part of a well-managed farm business as is land, livestock and machinery.

"Agriculture is a highly speculative business at best, and farm people need to have their financial reserves in the safest possible form where they will always be readily available. . ."

The Savings Bonds program gives more people an opportunity to make a sound, safe investment and to share in the interest paid on the national debt. That's good business for everybody.

RURAL YOUTH TO NORWAY

Meta Marie Keller, Streator, LaSalle county, has been named as one of 27 rural young men and women from 20 states who will sail in June for a summer on farms in 10 countries. Miss Keller, a Rural Youther, will go to Norway under the International Farm Youth Project supervised by the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. Purpose of the project is to develop an informed junior farm leadership.

Representing the five organizations which are in the fight to rid the state of flies are (left to right) H. B. Petty, extension entomologist, Natural History Survey; James Williams, Illinois Public Health Service; Francis Longmire, extension service, University of Illinois; S. E. Myers, farm adviser, Adams County Farm Bureau; and Roger E. Gish, soil conservation activities department, IAA.

Start TODAY ON FLY CONTROL

SEVENTY-FIVE per cent of fly control depends on sanitation, H. B. Petty, insect specialist for the Illinois College of Agriculture and State Natural History Survey, told leaders in the 1949 Illinois fly control campaign in April.

Petty spoke at a series of nine kick-off meetings held throughout the state to make final plans and start the ball rolling in the 1949 war on flies.

Flies start to emerge in greater numbers this month during the warm days of late spring. So both farmers and urban dwellers were advised by fly campaign leaders to strike now when so much can be done to reduce the number of flies and their descendants.

Farm and civic leaders met to chart their fly-fighting courses over the summer months. The question most bothersome seemed to be "Should I spray my dairy cattle with DDT?"

Petty's answer is "No, do not use DDT in the dairy barn. Use DDT everywhere else but use methoxychlor in the dairy barn and on dairy cows."

Last year farmers were advised to use DDT in dairy barns but when traces of DDT were found in milk, the Pure Food and Drug Administration said it would confiscate interstate shipments of milk contaminated by DDT.

Jim Williams of the Illinois Public Health Service echoed the remarks of Petty on sanitation. Williams pointed out that without sanitation your fly-control program may turn out to be a failure.

A good fly control program requires strict cleanliness. If there were no breeding places there would be no flies. And flies must breed in filth. So clean out your garbage containers at least once a week then spray with DDT. Keep lids on garbage cans. Get rid of all decaying organic matter. That includes such things as manure piles. Regular disposal will eliminate breeding places.

Now that you have finished the first step in good fly control — sanitation — the next step in use of DDT and methoxyclor. Paint screen doors, screen windows, and porch ceilings on your house once a month with DDT — 25 per cent emulsifiable diluted to five per cent strength.

The number of flies you find is a guide to the number of times you need to spray. Outdoor places where flies roost should be sprayed at least once a month with DDT. You will get best control of stable flies that way. They like to roost in trees where cattle go for shade.

For non-dairy animals mix a quarter pound of 50 per cent wettable DDT powder in three gallons of water. Apply two quarts of this solution to each animal once a month.

Besides adding to the comfort of both man and animals, the fly control program means extra profits to farmers.

Last summer more than 100,000 Illinois farmers spent about $1,250,000 for fly control, Petty said, but they earned $4,661,000 in extra profits because of faster gains on beef cattle and greater production from dairy cattle.

That in itself should be reason enough for every farmer to join in the fly control program this summer but here is an even more significant reason. Williams points out that flies carry more than 20 human diseases including typhoid fever, tuberculosis, dysentery, smallpox, diphtheria, and quite probably the dread poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis). If you have any children about your farm it is only good common sense to protect them against fly-borne diseases by a good sanitation and spray program. May is the month to start. Don't let the flies get ahead of you.

Some strains of flies have developed resistance to DDT usually in a community where DDT has been used at least three years. Petty suggested, however, that where there is resistance use chlordane instead of DDT but don't use it on dairy cows or in the dairy barn.

DDT, methoxychlor, and chlordane are all poisonous but with a little care can be used without danger. Here are a few precautions: don't contaminate livestock feed, water troughs or feeding bunks; keep it out of reach of children; in closed areas wear a respirator or get out as soon as possible; avoid contact with skin and wash thoroughly with soap and water after using; follow directions of manufacturer on the container.

If your fly-control work seems a failure, Petty suggests that you recheck your sanitation program. You cannot overemphasize sanitation for the control of flies, Petty says.

IAA Field Secretary George E. Metzger points out that you can rid your farm of flies for as little as $10 worth of spray materials plus a little time and effort.

The four sponsoring agencies of the 1948 campaign are back in the forefront in the 1949 fly-control campaign — Illinois Agricultural Association, Illinois College of Agriculture Extension Service, Illinois Natural History Survey, and Illinois Department of Public Health.

County Farm and Home Bureaus will lead the drive in rural areas where the drive was most successful last year. Efforts will be made to stimulate greater interest in the cities with the help of newspapers, women's clubs, service clubs, radio stations and chambers of commerce.

● Producers' Hybrids are listed as "PROVEN HYBRIDS" by the University of Illinois, based on unbiased, scientific tests made in various sections of the state. These impartial tests are your assurance of a high yield with **Producers' Hybrids.**

PRODUCERS' CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Blackhawk Division, Polo, Illinois — **PIPER CITY, ILLINOIS** — Vermilion Valley Division, Fairbury, Illinois

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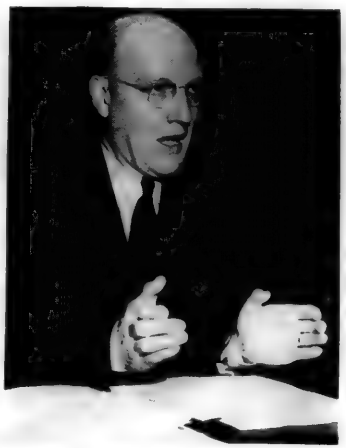

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Chickens	50.34 lb.
Soybeans	5.75 bu.
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Lambs	79.00 lb.
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Apples	5.59 bu.
Wool	29.32 lb.

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Hogs, cwt.	15.20	19.00	16.10	Not more than 16.60
Beef cattle cwt.	13.50	16.90	12.00	" " 14.80
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Rural Youth
Girls' Singles
Mary Lou Reeter
Christian County

Wins Two Firsts In Team Events And Places in Six Other Classes

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Following are the results of the bowling tournament:

Open Class Men's Team—(1) Macoupin, 2735; (2) DeKalb, 2589; (3) Ogle, 2507; (4) Schuyler, 2484; (5) St. Clair, 2456.

Open Class Women's Team—(1) Mason, 2147; (2) Moultrie, 2137; (3) Ogle, 2072; (4) Will, 2046; (5) Henry, 2014.

Open Class Men's Singles—(1) Linn Eaton, Schuyler, 567; (2) Stark, 555; (3) Macoupin, 552; (4) Bureau, 536; (5) Grundy, 535.

Open Class Women's Singles—(1) Shirley Faxon, DeKalb, 511; (2) St. Clair, 464; (3) Will, 461; (4) Knox, 441; (5) Ogle, 437.

Rural Youth Boys' Team—(1) Ogle, 2376; (2) Rock Island, 2295; (3) Kendall, 2213; (4) De Witt, 2175; (5) Mason, 2120.

Rural Youth Girls' Team—(1) Ogle, 1898; (2) Warren, 1771; (3) Madison, 1769; (4) Fayette, 1761; (5) Henry, 1609.

Rural Youth Boys' Singles—(1) Homer Blunier, Woodford, 503; (2) Madison, 494; (3) Warren, 487; (4) Ogle, 472; (5) Fayette, 470.

Rural Youth Girls' Singles—(1) Mary Lou Reeter, Christian, 454; (2) Randolph, 414; (3) Ogle, 405; (4) Fayette, 370; (5) Champaign, 353.

Rural Youth Mixed Doubles—(1) Kenneth Cramm and Virginia Neff, Adams, 922; (2) Woodford, 909; (3) Ogle, 828; (4) Bond, 822; (5) Fayette, 788.

The following bowlers rolled 200 or above: Men's Team—Milburn, Stark, 221; Deets, Ogle, 200-216; Linker, Ogle, 204; Clark, DeKalb, 202-202; Smith, Macoupin, 224-203; Bettis, Macoupin, 233; Bullis, DeKalb, 208; Dutner,

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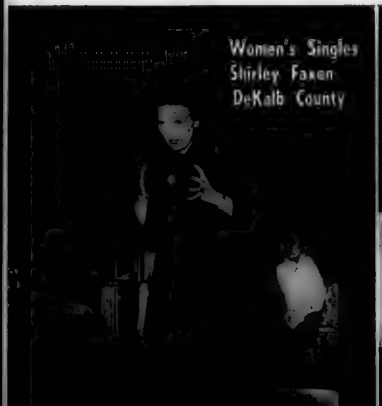
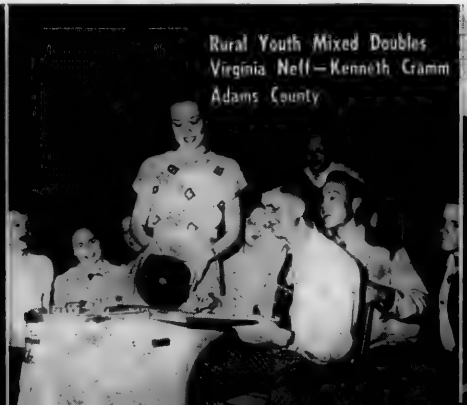
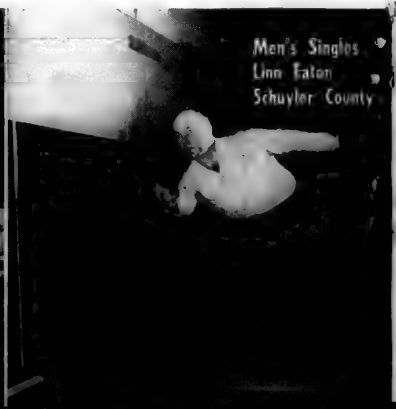

Women's Singles
Shirley Faxon
DeKalb County


Rural Youth Mixed Doubles
Virginia Neff—Kenneth Cramm
Adams County


Men's Singles
Linn Eaton
Schuyler County

Will County Wins State Farm Bureau Volleyball Title

FOR the third successive year Will county stands unchallenged as the state's best Farm Bureau volleyball team. The Will county ball punchers defeated Mason county in the state finals of the Farm Bureau volleyball tournament at Lanphier high school in Springfield. The scores were 11-0 and 15-4.

The volleyball tournament was held at the same time as the bowling tournament as a cool weather sport. Competitive and participation points will be added to each county's accumulated points at the Illinois Farm Sports Festival to be held at the University of Illinois Aug. 25-26.

Here are the results of the volleyball tournament:

Preliminary play: Whiteside, 15-15, vs. Clay, 5-7; Mason, 15-15, vs. Kane, 7-9; Champaign won on forfeit from McLean; Will, 15-15, vs. Fayette, 2-3.

Semi-finals: Mason, 15-15, vs. Whiteside, 12-12; Will, 15-15, vs. Champaign, 4-1.

Finals: Will, 11-15, vs. Mason, 0-4.

Consolation: Champaign, 15-15, vs. Whiteside, 11-12.

This group from Mason county won the women's team championship. Left to right: Fern McCoy, Paula Heberling (seated) Ethel McClelland, Leonore Pugh, and Alma Smith

Volley ball champions for the third successive year Will county team poses after winning final match. Left to right (front) Lawrence Werner, Wilbur Francis, Ralph Smith, Richard McHugh, Richard Richards; (back) Charles Sweedler, William Schoop, Harold Holz, and Hubert Woodcock.

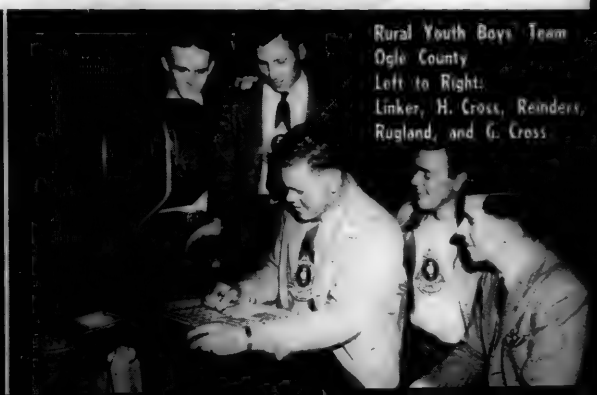
Best of the men's teams was Macoupin county with a total score of 2735. Members of the team are left to right: (back) Kenneth Harris standing in for Irvin Bettis, who was not available; Earl Dufner; Harold Williams; (front) Stanley Smith and Charles Jackson.

Farm Bureau Trap Shoot Set for Aug. 5 Near Springfield

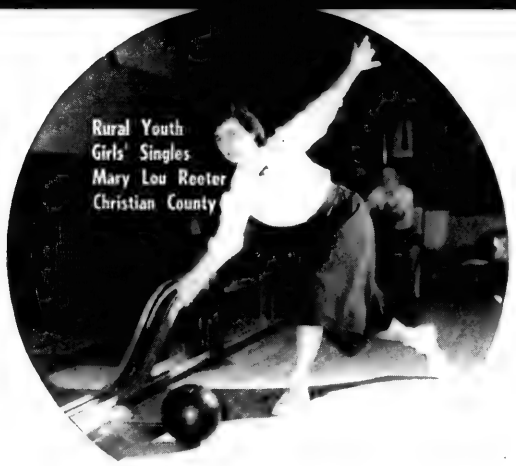
THE annual State Farm Bureau Trap and Skeet Shoot will be held Friday, Aug. 5 at the Mather Gun Club southwest of Springfield, according to Roy P. Johnson, IAA secretary of special services.

The Mather Gun Club is near the old

(*Continued on page* 21)



OGLE COUNTY Tops Bowlers!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Open Class Men's Singles—(1) Linn Eaton, Schuyler, 567; (2) Stark, 555; (3) Macoupin, 552; (4) Bureau, 536; (5) Grundy, 535.

Open Class Women's Singles—(1) Shirley Faxon, DeKalb, 511; (2) St. Clair, 464; (3) Will, 461; (4) Knox, 441; (5) Ogle, 437.

Rural Youth Boys' Team—(1) Ogle, 2376; (2) Rock Island, 2295; (3) Kendall, 2213; (4) De Witt, 2175; (5) Mason, 2120.

Rural Youth Girls' Team—(1) Ogle, 1898; (2) Warren, 1771; (3) Madison, 1769; (4) Fayette, 1761; (5) Henry, 1609.

Rural Youth Boys' Singles—(1) Homer Blunier, Woodford, 503; (2) Madison, 494; (3) Warren, 487; (4) Ogle, 472; (5) Fayette, 470.

Rural Youth Girls' Singles—(1) Mary Lou Reeter, Christian, 454; (2) Randolph, 414; (3) Ogle, 405; (4) Fayette, 370; (5) Champaign, 353.

Rural Youth Mixed Doubles—(1) Kenneth Cramm and Virginia Neff, Adams, 922; (2) Woodford, 909; (3) Ogle, 828; (4) Bond, 822; (5) Fayette, 788.

The following bowlers rolled 200 or above: Men's Team—Milburn, Stark, 221; Deets, Ogle, 200-216; Linker, Ogle, 204; Clark, DeKalb, 202-202; Smith, Macoupin, 224-203; Bettis, Macoupin, 233; Bullis, DeKalb, 208; Dutner,

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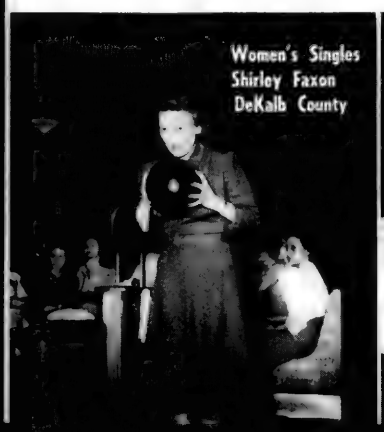
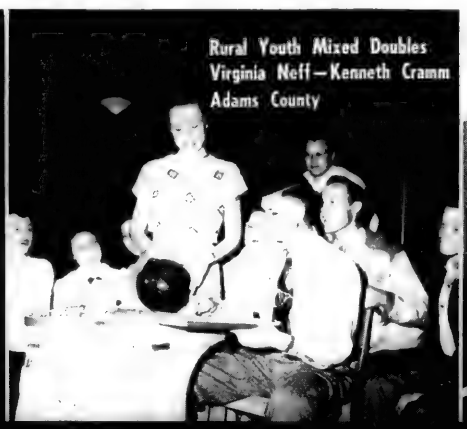
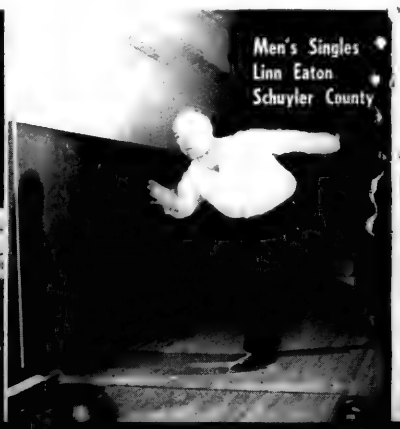

Women's Singles
Shirley Faxon
DeKalb County


Rural Youth Mixed Doubles
Virginia Neff—Kenneth Cramm
Adams County


Men's Singles
Linn Eaton
Schuyler County

Will County Wins State Farm Bureau Volleyball Title

FOR the third successive year Will county stands unchallenged as the state's best Farm Bureau volleyball team. The Will county ball punchers defeated Mason county in the state finals of the Farm Bureau volleyball tournament at Lanphier high school in Springfield. The scores were 11-0 and 15-4.

The volleyball tournament was held at the same time as the bowling tournament as a cool weather sport. Competitive and participation points will be added to each county's accumulated points at the Illinois Farm Sports Festival to be held at the University of Illinois Aug. 25-26.

Here are the results of the volleyball tournament:

Preliminary play: Whiteside, 15-15, vs. Clay, 5-7; Mason, 15-15, vs. Kane, 7-9; Champaign won on forfeit from McLean; Will, 15-15, vs. Fayette, 2-3.

Semi-finals: Mason, 15-15, vs. Whiteside, 12-12; Will, 15-15, vs. Champaign, 4-1.

Finals: Will, 11-15, vs. Mason, 0-4.

Consolation: Champaign, 15-15, vs. Whiteside, 11-12.

This group from Mason county won the women's team championship. Left to right: Fern McCoy, Paula Heberling (seated) Ethel McClelland, Leonore Pugh, and Alma Smith

Volley ball champions for the third successive year Will county team poses after winning final match. Left to right (front) Lawrence Werner, Wilbur Francis, Ralph Smith, Richard McHugh, Richard Richards; (back) Charles Sweedler, William Schoop, Harold Holz, and Hubert Woodcock.

Best of the men's teams was Macoupin county with a total score of 2735. Members of the team are left to right: (back) Kenneth Harris standing in for Irvin Bettis, who was not available; Earl Dufner; Harold Williams; (front) Stanley Smith and Charles Jackson.

Farm Bureau Trap Shoot Set for Aug. 5 Near Springfield

THE annual State Farm Bureau Trap and Skeet Shoot will be held Friday, Aug. 5 at the Mather Gun Club southwest of Springfield, according to Roy P. Johnson, IAA secretary of special services.

The Mather Gun Club is near the old

(*Continued on page 21*)

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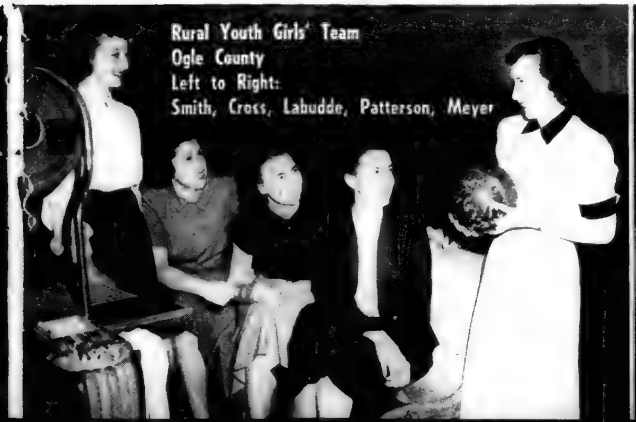
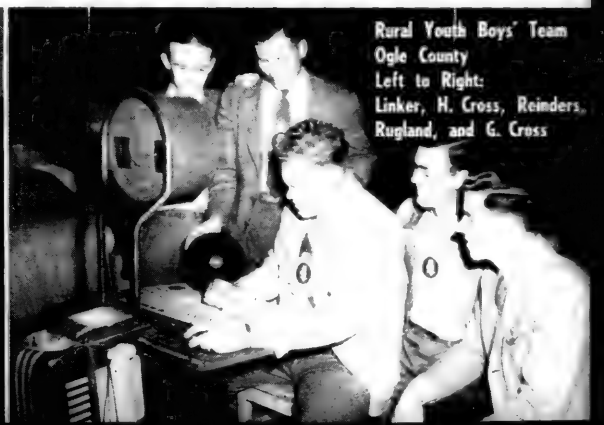
on
County

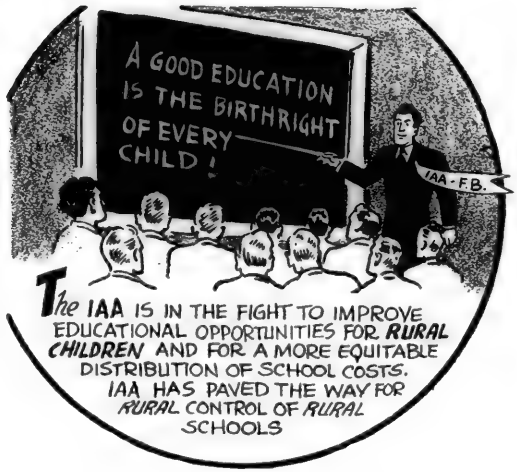


Rural Youth Girls' Team
Ogle County
Left to Right:
Smith, Cross, Labudde, Patterson, Meyer



Rural Youth Boys' Team
Ogle County
Left to Right:
Linker, H. Cross, Reinders, Rugland, and G. Cross

Here's IAA Position On Rural Schools



Believe Farm Children are Entitled to Same Educational Opportunities As Children in Cities

By PAUL E. MATHIAS
Secretary
Illinois Agricultural Association

THE Illinois Agricultural Association desires the best public school system which is possible within the reasonable limits of our ability to provide and support. We believe rural people will support and favor that school system which offers the best educational opportunities for their children. We believe that children in rural areas are entitled to the same educational opportunities as children in cities.

The Illinois Agricultural Association believes that local people are most able to determine the type of school which will best serve their particular community. We recognize that not all large schools are good and not all small schools are poor. In some areas due to local conditions one room schools must be retained. However, it is important that children learn to live, to work and to get along with others.

Very small schools do not afford the opportunity for association with, and adjustments to, others. Rural schools should include an enlarged curriculum, including vocational training in high schools, which is generally recognized as desirable. The very small schools ordinarily cannot provide this enlarged curriculum as at reasonable cost.

We do not believe all rural children should be transported to urban centers. There are many advantages in schools, particularly elementary schools, located in rural areas. While not always true, in general more flexibility and economy in administration will be had and equal emphasis and importance will be placed upon all grades alike when all twelve grades are under one administrative unit.

One administrative unit can administer both elementary and high schools and can have attendance centers at several locations. Many communities do not have the financial ability to provide a modern school program. State assistance is necessary and the amount of this assistance should be substantially increased. However, we cannot expect the State to support schools which are too small to be efficient or schools which do not provide an adequate program.

It is recognized that in the reorganization of schools, mistakes have been made. The objective of providing the best educational opportunities possible for our children has not always been kept in mind. There has been "land-grabbing" and efforts to obtain additional assessed valuation for some reorganized districts.

Some small schools, and particularly some small high schools, have been advocated not primarily because of the educational facilities which they provide or because of economical operation but in order to further the trade or economic advantages of some particular locality or urban center.

Some of the larger administrative units apparently have thought that they must immediately close all rural one-room schools and transport all the children to urban centers. Some of these children are on school buses too long. Possibly some of the administrative personnel employed has not been too familiar with the problems of elementary schools and particularly schools in rural areas.

However, in view of the progress that has been made and the reorganization that has been had, the mistakes made probably have been a minimum number. From 11,906 school districts in the 1945-1946 school year, the number has been reduced to 5,859. 40 per cent of the entire area of the State is now organized into community unit districts. This reorganization has come about within just a few years.

We need, and the Illinois Agricultural Association is supporting, legislation to prevent land-grabbing, to continue safeguards for rural areas and to better protect the rights of all people within a proposed district without giving any small area the right to veto entirely the organization of a new district, and legislation to facilitate the correction of mistakes that have been made through detachment and annexation.

We also need substantially increased State support. The period of reorganization and adjustment does raise many problems and result in some inequities. However, if we keep in mind the objective of providing better educational opportunities for our children and test proposals which are advanced by whether they further that objective, we should be able to meet the problems and to build the type of school system and provide the educational opportunities which we seek.

Re-elected President

Wilbur Swayer, Lake county, has been reelected president of Pure Milk Association, the largest dairy cooperative supplying the Chicago market.

Bott Named Sales Manager for Prairie Farms Creameries

FRANK Bott, 56, manager of the Producers' Dairy at Danville since it was organized in 1934, has been named assistant manager of Illinois Milk Producers' Supply Company and sales manager for Prairie Farms Creameries. Both are affiliates of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Frank Bott

Bott will be succeeded at Danville by I. C. Hochstrasser, manager of the Prairie Farms Creamery of Champaign, who will also continue to manage the Champaign creamery.

Bott was born at Danville, and was formerly employed by the C. and E. I. Railroad. He served in World War I, was treasurer of the military home at Danville with the rank of major for 12 years. He resigned to go into the meat business in Danville and in 1934 became manager of the Producers' Dairy which started with a gross business of $30,000 to a little less than a million dollars last year.

He is married and has two boys in high school.

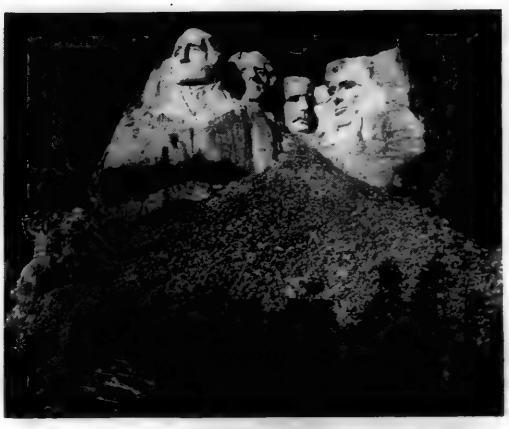
Illinois Youth Wins National Honors

PAUL STONE, an FFA member from Greenview, in Menard county, won top honors in the junior division of a nationwide swine picture judging contest sponsored by The Duroc News. Stone scored 571 out of a possible 600 points in the contest to win the junior division and a tie for third among more than 10,000 contestants in all divisions. Paul is secretary of the Greenview chapter. Thirty-seven seven-member FFA teams averaged more than 500 points in the contest. High team honors were won by the Belleville, Kansas, FFA with an average score of 558.6 per boy.

Dream of the Future — 200 Bu. Corn Per Acre

ILLINOIS farmers will be growing 200 bushels of corn to the acre within 20 years or less, and they'll think it is an ordinary yield, according to A. L. Lang, University of Illinois agronomist.

Lang said we can double and triple our present yields because plant breeders are sure to produce higher yielding strains of hybrid corn. Last year's average yield was 61 bushels per acre, an all-time high.



The majesty of Gutzon Borglum's great sculpture of four of America's presidents will be seen at Mt. Rushmore by Farm Bureau people attending the Midwest Farm Bureau Training School to be held at Custer state park in the Black Hills of South Dakota, June 5-6-7. Farm Bureau leaders will explain there the techniques of building Farm Bureau membership.

Romeo Short, left, Arkansas, vice-president of the American Farm Bureau, and Charles B. Shuman, IAA president, right, chat in Washington with Dr. Edwin Nourse, chairman of President Truman's Economic Council.

MEMBERSHIP . . .

(*Continued from page 6*)

ganization it makes it so much easier for them to sell their neighbors.

It is to these men and the organization directors who provided the leadership that Brissenden gives all the credit for the success of Farm Bureau membership drives. "Practically all of the counties have done a splendid job," Brissenden said. "It is a pleasure to work with such men who have so much faith and loyalty to their organization."

Illinois is still the nation's greatest state Farm Bureau organization. With 165,000 members it is now far ahead of its nearest rival, Iowa, with approximately 125,000 members.

Employ C. W. Mitchell as Field Representative For The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association

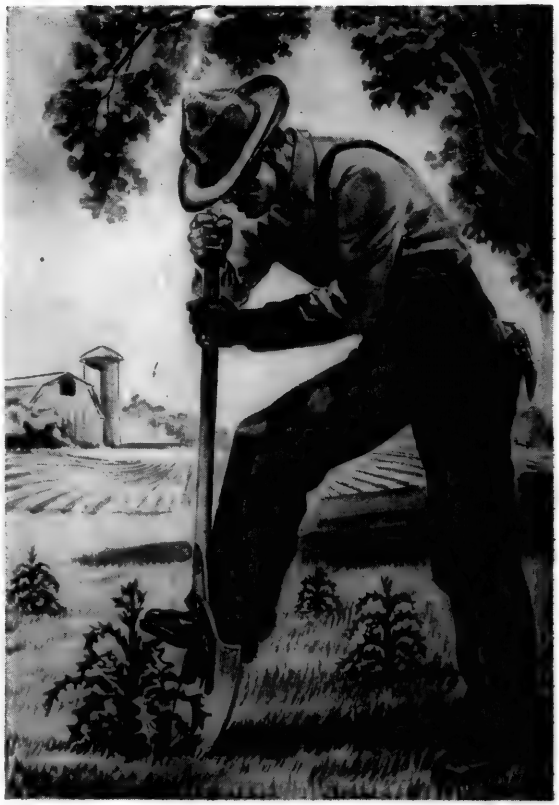
C. W. MITCHELL, 40, has been employed as a field man and public relations representative for the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, an IAA affiliated company with headquarters at Decatur. He will work with member livestock marketing points and do contact work with packers and other associated organizations in the livestock industry.

Mitchell was born in Cass City, Mich., where he attended local schools. He attended Michigan State College. He left college to work for the American Berkshire Association with headquarters at Springfield, Ill.

During his 17 years with American Berkshire he served as secretary and started the organization's official publication in 1935 which goes to 9,000 Berkshire breeders in 48 states and 14 foreign countries. Last year he was president of the National Association of Swine Records.

Mitchell is married and has four children, two boys and two girls. The family will move to Decatur as soon as they can obtain housing accommodations.

WEEDS WASTE WORK



No more wasted hours, wasted effort. Now 2,4-D Weed Killers open a new era in *Selective, Economical,* weed control.

Gone is the necessity for costly hours of digging, mowing, and extra cultivation.

2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER, a highly effective destroyer of many types of annual and perennial weeds. Selective killing properties permits its use on pastures, fence rows, roadways, drainage ditches, lawns, and field crops.

2,4-D ESTER WEED KILLER, covers a wider range of weeds, with effective killing power, than other types of 2,4-D. An increased rate of penetration into leaf tissues gives a surer, faster, kill. Greater caution in application is required, especially near flowers, bushes, trees, and vegetables. Both types of 2,4-D are adaptable to low or high pressure spraying.

Follow *implicitly* the directions on the container. Consult your salesman for recommendations.

ATLACIDE

A chlorate type weed killer, especially effective on perennial weeds. Destroys all contacted vegetation. For use where surrounding growth is not a factor.

2,45-T

For control and killing of woody fibrous growth. Particularly effective on brambles and woody plants such as osage orange, gum, and hawthorn.

ILLINOIS FARM SERVICE SUPPLY COMPANY

These products are distributed by

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

AFFILIATED WITH

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO

LETTERS...

FOR GAS TAX

The following is a copy of a letter sent to the senator of the 30th district and representatives of the 18th congressional district of Illinois relative to the proposed two cent increase in the gasoline tax for Illinois.

I would appreciate your publishing the letter in its entirety sometime in the near future, in your publication.

THE Tazewell county board of supervisors, has gone on record endorsing the two cent raise in the gasoline tax, with instructions that the county clerk so advise you. I am taking this opportunity to express some of my views relative to the raise.

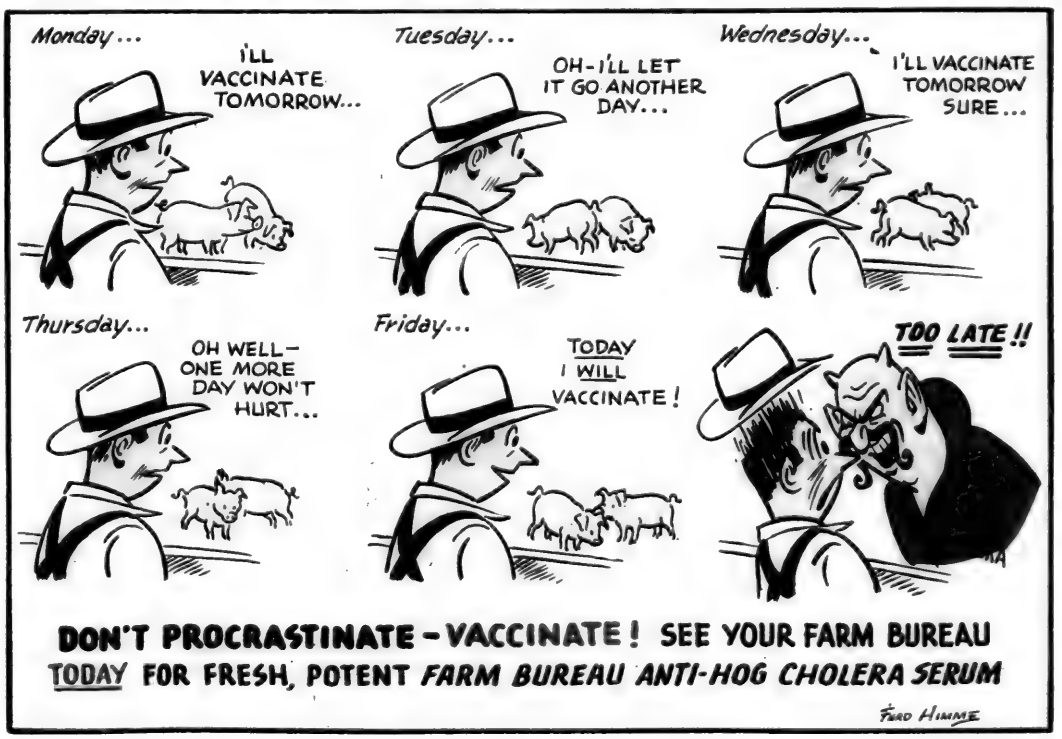
No doubt, you have received quite a few letters from people opposing this raise, and I feel it is safe to assume that many of them are not familiar with the situation and the great necessity of this extra money for road purposes. The highway commissioners of this county, who represent the people relative to road construction, are all 100 per cent for the proposed increase in the gasoline tax. Nearly all the farmers I have contacted have no opposition to the raise. It seems as though the opposition comes from the oil interests—and of course, we know that this opposition is from a personal standpoint. The trucking industry, in all but a few instances, is also opposed to the increase and I can hardly understand why they should, because truck traffic is only 10 per cent of the total, while they do about 100 per cent of the damage to our roads.

IAA Director Frank L. Simpson discusses farm issues with farmers in his district at the DeWitt County Farm Bureau. These meetings are held annually throughout the state to give farmers a chance to express to their IAA director their feeling on farm issues.

What gets me riled up, is the fact that while I traveled through the southern states, the tax ranged from seven cents in Tennessee to nine and one half cents in Louisiana, and I paid from 28 cents to 30 cents per gallon for gasoline (Ethyl) tax included. Then, I come back to our own state and pay only three cents tax on gasoline but still pay 28 cents for a gallon, tax included. This is happening in a state (Illinois) which is third in production of oil and has five or six refineries scattered over the state. At the same rate that we are charged for gasoline in the southern states and taking into consideration, the gas tax, we should not be paying any more than 21 cents per gallon. If you travel through those states south of the Dixie line, you will see that there is mile after mile of new construction, this work, I claim, is being paid for by we who live in the north. Another thing, the oil companies could, tomorrow morning, raise the price of gasoline one half cent and in two or three weeks add on another one half cent and in a few months raise the price three cents and no one would open his mouth about it, but go ahead and pay the increased price — yet these same people raise loud objections at the thought of an increase of two cents in tax that will result in greatly improved roads throughout the State.

Therefore, I think, for the good of every one concerned, that it would be well if you would support a raise in the gas tax. I would further state, that before we can match the Federal Appropriations, we will have to have some way of getting extra money, as we do not have sufficient funds now.

Elmer Mitchell
Superintendent of Highways
Tazewell County



Rural Youth Activities

By Ellsworth D. Lyon, Director
Young Peoples Activities

ILLINOIS Rural Youth members will soon be visiting Illinois state parks. There scenery is at its best and history has been made. County Rural Youth groups will find the parks of unusual interest to them. They are laid out mainly in areas of abiding historical interest.

Among these parks is New Salem where Lincoln lived and loved Ann Rutledge, and where he served as store clerk, mill hand, postmaster, and soldier. A large sign at the village entrance tells the town's history and of Lincoln's residence there. From that point on down the ridge to the last house the visitor is frequently reminded of the pioneer life of the 1820's and the 1830's.

It is well to take time to read the various signs from the entrance of the old village to the old Clary Grocery farthest down the street. The street takes the visitor past the various homes where the names of the residents are inscribed: Onstott's Cooper Shop, Miller's Blacksmith Shop, Hill's Carding Mill, Dr. Francis Regnier's Office, the Rutledge Tavern, the Berry-Lincoln Store and the Hill-McNeil Store where Lincoln served as postmaster, and the first Berry-Lincoln Store which now houses the post office. On the bank of the Sangamon River under the hill upon which the town was located, is the Rutledge-Cameron Mill where Lincoln worked for some time.

E. D. Lyon reads about the old village of New Salem before entering the state park northwest of Springfield.

John W. Gellerman, New Salem postmaster, talks with state park visitors. Note woodcarvings on mantel.

The cast of "The Angell Brats" of Edwards County Rural Youth pose for a picture. Left to right (standing): Nona Tribe, Gerald Longbons, Joan Raber, Marilyn Wolfe, Allen Goodson, and George Knight. Seated are: Maxine Roosevelt, Lester Piercy, Irene Smith, Wanda Roosevelt, Marjorie Tribe, James Scott, Marilyn Horton, and Dwain Massie.

The present postmaster, John W. Gellerman, was installed by James W. Farley, Feb. 12, 1941. Gellerman, a whittler of horses and busts of Lincoln, enjoys visiting with people who come into the post office. He likes to talk about Lincoln and pioneer life.

Rural Youthers visiting New Salem will find that time spent there will be greatly enjoyed.

The Illinois Farm Sports Festival is under way. Activities in the past have grown to such an extent that it is necessary to sponsor play-offs in the various divisions prior to the dates which climax the activities of the Annual Farm Sports Festival. The statewide volleyball and bowling tournaments were run off at Springfield on March 30. Rural Youth supported these activities wholeheartedly. Pictures and listings of winners will be found on other pages of this issue of the "RECORD."

This year there will be a section for Rural Youth folk and square dancing. In 1950 the culmination of this activity will be shifted to Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois but will remain as a part of the Sports Festival activity. County groups this year may enter a square dance or folk dance team.

Edwards Rural Youth presented "The Angell Brats", a three-act play, Saturday, April 2 at the Edwards county senior high school, before an audience of 450. The sale of tickets netted $235.40 and will be used to meet expenses of the group throughout the year. Mrs. John McCue, wife of the farm adviser, directed the play with Miss Norma Jacobs assisting. The play is an annual event.

Glenn Niehaus, Montgomery county, who was on the IAA state committee in 1948, was married March 25. Glenn's father, Ed Niehaus, is a prominent leader in Montgomery county.

Tazewell Rural Youthers are going strong on educational experiences. On March 17 the group toured the Keystone Steel and Wire plant, Peoria, saw a colored movie on animal diseases at the March meeting, and learned English folk dances under the leadership of Miss Moira Barry, exchange teacher, Pekin high school, from London, England.

Peoria county heard I. E. Parett, Illinois Agricultural Association division of general services, at the annual banquet March 30. He spoke of Rural Youth and its place on the stage of life, using the words RURAL YOUTH to provide initial letters of key words which challenge young people: Responsibility, Understanding, Respect, Action, Leadership, Yearning, Ownership, Utilization of character traits, Truth, 4-H's (Head, Heart, Hands and Health).

BOWLING . . .

(*Continued from page* 14)

Macoupin, 215; Eaton, Schuyler, 203-235; Jones, Christian, 223; Frobish, Christian, 201; Eales, Schuyler, 202; Olson, DeKalb, 211; Speichinger, St. Clair, 206-211.

Men's Singles—Eaton, Schuyler, 213-225; Blunier, Woodford, 208; Hanson, Grundy, 201; Hopkins, Lee, 202; Fischer, Monroe, 202; Kaney, Ogle, 212; Repcher, Christian, 202.

Women's Singles—Handrich, St. Clair, 201.

Two rolled series of over 600 in men's team classification: Smith, Macoupin, 622; and Deets, Ogle, 608.

TRAPSHOOT . . .

(*Continued from page* 15)

airport on route 4. The Farm Bureau Trap and Skeet Shoot is part of the Illinois Farm Sports Festival and is being held in advance of the Sports Festival as it was last year because the dates of the Sports Festival conflict with the All American Trap Shoot.

Jim Holderman of Grundy county, a Farm Bureau singles champion and former winner of the All-American, will serve as chairman of the state trap shoot. Glen Chenoweth of Livingston county will be in charge of the skeet shoot. Farm people planning to enter the shoot should register with their county Farm Bureaus.

FOLK FESTIVAL . . .

CHANGES have been made in the folk festival plans for the Illjnois Farm Sports Festival Aug. 25-26 according to announcement by Roy P. Johnson, IAA secretary of special services and festival secretary.

A few months ago it was announced that the folk and dance festival features would be postponed until Farm and Home Week in 1950. This was the recommendation of the Sports Festival Executive Committee.

Some counties already had made plans for August, 1949 so the following modifications have been provided for this year: (1) 4-H folk or square dance team — one entry per county; (2) Rural Youth square or folk dance team — one entry per county; (3) Open class folk or square dance team — one entry per county; (4) Time limit on dance features — five minutes; (5) Square dance bands will be judged as they accompany dance groups; (6) Folk dance and square dance teams will be judged separately; (7) Folk song and ballad singers and county bands — dropped this year; (8) No change from 1948 for other music, dance, and drama features; and (9) district competition will not be required.

Homer Blunier, Woodford County, jokes with Evelyn Boyer, Woodford, after he won Rural Youth boys' singles title.

SOFTBALL . . .

TO promote greater participation in the softball divisions of the Illinois Farm Sports Festival, the executive softball committee has set the following goals for 1949: (1) A boys' 4-H team from every county in district competition; (2) At least two Rural Youth teams in every district; (3) A girls' 4-H team from every district; and (4) encouragement of as many entries as possible in the other divisions: county league, all county, 35'ers, and girls' open class.

The softball committee meeting in Chicago April 14 set the rule that a player may participate in only one division of the final softball tournaments at the Sports Festival, August 25-26.

The committee set the deadline for softball entries at July 1, 1949 with which must be included a $5 entry fee. Counties have been requested to give early consideration to the possibility of entering teams in various softball divisions because early entries will ease the handling of the district play-offs and the making of arrangements for the finals.

District softball chairmen will be named not later than June 1, 1949. Chairmen will make arrangements with other counties for play-offs. Schedules for the final play-offs will be drawn in the IAA offices August 19, 1949.

F. D. Laible Named Outstanding Senior Of Farm House

FDALE LAIBLE, 21-year-old son of Frank H. Laible, a director of the Marshall-Putnam County Farm Bureau, has received an award made annually by Farm House fraternity on the University of Illinois campus to the outstanding senior of the fraternity.

A 4-H member for 10 years and a FFA member for four years, Laible will be graduated this spring. While attending the university he worked two years at the beef barn and showed the university cattle at the International for two years. He is president of the Hoof and Horn club, a member of the livestock and meat judging teams and served as chairman for the 1948 Little International. He also is a member of Alpha Zeta, national agriculture honorary fraternity.

Laible received the Doane award at the Farm House fraternity's founders' day banquet in April. It was the fraternity's 44th anniversary. Principal speakers were Dean H. P. Rusk, U. of I. College of Agriculture, and Fred H. Turner, dean of students.

Courier Photo

F. Dale Laible, right, Marshall county, receives Farm House fraternity award to top senior from Cecil D. Smith, administrative assistant, U. of I. College of Agriculture. Center is Glyndon Stuff, fraternity president.

Rural Youth Activities

By Ellsworth D. Lyon, Director
Young Peoples Activities

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It is well to take time to read the various signs from the entrance of the old village to the old Clary Grocery farthest down the street. The street takes the visitor past the various homes where the names of the residents are inscribed: Onstott's Cooper Shop, Miller's Blacksmith Shop, Hill's Carding Mill, Dr. Francis Regnier's Office, the Rutledge Tavern, the Berry-Lincoln Store and the Hill-McNeil Store where Lincoln served as postmaster, and the first Berry-Lincoln Store which now houses the post office. On the bank of the Sangamon River under the hill upon which the town was located, is the Rutledge-Cameron Mill where Lincoln worked for some time.

The present postmaster, John W. Gellerman, was installed by James W. Farley, Feb. 12, 1941. Gellerman, a whittler of horses and busts of Lincoln, enjoys visiting with people who come into the post office. He likes to talk about Lincoln and pioneer life.

Rural Youthers visiting New Salem will find that time spent there will be greatly enjoyed.

The Illinois Farm Sports Festival is under way. Activities in the past have grown to such an extent that it is necessary to sponsor play-offs in the various divisions prior to the dates which climax the activities of the Annual Farm Sports Festival. The statewide volleyball and bowling tournaments were run off at Springfield on March 30. Rural Youth supported these activities wholeheartedly. Pictures and listings of winners will be found on other pages of this issue of the "RECORD."

This year there will be a section for Rural Youth folk and square dancing. In 1950 the culmination of this activity will be shifted to Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois but will remain as a part of the Sports Festival activity. County groups this year may enter a square dance or folk dance team.

Edwards Rural Youth presented "The Angell Brats", a three-act play, Saturday, April 2 at the Edwards county senior high school, before an audience of 450. The sale of tickets netted $235.40 and will be used to meet expenses of the group throughout the year. Mrs. John McCue, wife of the farm adviser, directed the play with Miss Norma Jacobs assisting. The play is an annual event.

Glenn Niehaus, Montgomery county, who was on the IAA state committee in 1948, was married March 25. Glenn's father, Ed Niehaus, is a prominent leader in Montgomery county.

Tazewell Rural Youthers are going strong on educational experiences. On March 17 the group toured the Keystone Steel and Wire plant, Peoria, saw a colored movie on animal diseases at the March meeting, and learned English folk dances under the leadership of Miss Moira Barry, exchange teacher, Pekin high school, from London, England.

Peoria county heard I. E. Parett, Illinois Agricultural Association division of general services, at the annual banquet March 30. He spoke of Rural Youth and its place on the stage of life, using the words RURAL YOUTH to provide initial letters of key words which challenge young people: Responsibility, Understanding, Respect, Action, Leadership, Yearning, Ownership, Utilization of character traits, Truth, 4-H's (Head, Heart, Hands and Health).

BOWLING . . .

(Continued from page 14)

Macoupin, 215; Eaton, Schuyler, 203-235; Jones, Christian, 223; Frobish, Christian, 201; Eales, Schuyler, 202; Olson, DeKalb, 211; Speichinger, St. Clair, 206-211.

Men's Singles—Eaton, Schuyler, 213-225; Blunier, Woodford, 208; Hanson, Grundy, 201; Hopkins, Lee, 202; Fischer, Monroe, 202; Kaney, Ogle, 212; Repcher, Christian, 202.

Women's Singles—Handrich, St. Clair, 201.

Two rolled series of over 600 in men's team classification: Smith, Macoupin, 622; and Deets, Ogle, 608.

Homer Blunier, Woodford County, jokes with Evelyn Boyer, Woodford, after he won Rural Youth boys' singles title.

TRAPSHOOT . . .

(Continued from page 15)

airport on route 4. The Farm Bureau Trap and Skeet Shoot is part of the Illinois Farm Sports Festival and is being held in advance of the Sports Festival as it was last year because the dates of the Sports Festival conflict with the All American Trap Shoot.

Jim Holderman of Grundy county, a Farm Bureau singles champion and former winner of the All-American, will serve as chairman of the state trap shoot. Glen Chenoweth of Livingston county will be in charge of the skeet shoot. Farm people planning to enter the shoot should register with their county Farm Bureaus.

FOLK FESTIVAL . . .

CHANGES have been made in the folk festival plans for the Illinois Farm Sports Festival Aug. 25-26 according to announcement by Roy P. Johnson, IAA secretary of special services and festival secretary.

A few months ago it was announced that the folk and dance festival features would be postponed until Farm and Home Week in 1950. This was the recommendation of the Sports Festival Executive Committee.

Some counties already had made plans for August, 1949 so the following modifications have been provided for this year: (1) 4-H folk or square dance team — one entry per county; (2) Rural Youth square or folk dance team — one entry per county; (3) Open class folk or square dance team — one entry per county; (4) Time limit on dance features — five minutes; (5) Square dance bands will be judged as they accompany dance groups; (6) Folk dance and square dance teams will be judged separately; (7) Folk song and ballad singers and county bands dropped this year; (8) No change from 1948 for other music, dance, and drama features, and (9) district competition will not be required.

SOFTBALL . . .

TO promote greater participation in the softball divisions of the Illinois Farm Sports Festival, the executive softball committee has set the following goals for 1949: (1) A boys' 4-H team from every county in district competition; (2) At least two Rural Youth teams in every district; (3) A girls' 4-H team from every district; and (4) encouragement of as many entries as possible in the other divisions: county league, all county, 35'ers, and girls' open class.

The softball committee meeting in Chicago April 14 set the rule that a player may participate in only one division of the final softball tournaments at the Sports Festival, August 25-26.

The committee set the deadline for softball entries at July 1, 1949 with which must be included a $5 entry fee. Counties have been requested to give early consideration to the possibility of entering teams in various softball divisions because early entries will ease the handling of the district play-offs and the making of arrangements for the finals.

District softball chairmen will be named not later than June 1, 1949. Chairmen will make arrangements with other counties for play-offs. Schedules for the final play-offs will be drawn in the IAA offices August 19, 1949.

F. D. Laible Named Outstanding Senior Of Farm House

F. DALE LAIBLE, 21-year-old son of Frank H. Laible, a director of the Marshall-Putnam County Farm Bureau, has received an award made annually by Farm House fraternity on the University of Illinois campus to the outstanding senior of the fraternity.

A 4-H member for 10 years and a FFA member for four years, Laible will be graduated this spring. While attending the university he worked two years at the beef barn and showed the university cattle at the International for two years. He is president of the Hoot and Horn club, a member of the livestock and meat judging teams and served as chairman for the 1948 Little International. He also is a member of Alpha Zeta, national agriculture honorary fraternity.

Laible received the Doane award at the Farm House fraternity's founders' day banquet in April. It was the fraternity's 44th anniversary. Principal speakers were Dean H. P. Rusk, U. of I. College of Agriculture, and Fred H. Turner, dean of students.

F. Dale Laible, right, Marshall county, receives Farm House fraternity award to top senior from Cecil D. Smith, administrative assistant, U. of I. College of Agriculture. Center is Glyndon Stuff, fraternity president.

AS MANY farmers already had suspected, a brome grass-alfalfa mixture is fully as good as alfalfa alone during the first year of swine pasturing. This was borne out in tests conducted by University of Illinois animal scientists and explained at Swine Growers' Day held at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture last month.

Interest was focused mainly on animal nutrition as four swine feeding experts bombarded 1500 farmers with facts and figures to prove their conclusions.

Their experiments show that dried corn distillers' solubles give better results when fed with soybean oil meal than when fed with meat scraps as a hog's pasture supplement.

Distillers' solubles as 50 per cent of the pasture supplement can be used without affecting the rate or efficiency of gains. It also made little difference whether the supplement was fed as a meal or pelleted.

It also was pointed out that pigs need 1.4 milligrams of riboflavin (one of the B vitamins) per pound of feed. Lack of riboflavin stunted pig growth and developed abnormal feet, legs, and hocks.

Sufficient riboflavin is contained in a 10 per cent diet of good quality alfalfa hay or meal. Pigs get enough in good pasture. Cereal grains are low in riboflavin.

Another highlight on the nutrition program was the announcement that baby pigs will grow faster on an artificial milk than on sow's milk. The artificial milk is made of casein, sugar, mineral salts, and lard.

It is expensive and too complicated for the average farmer to make. It is being used experimentally to learn what nutrients speed up or slow down their growth. On the artificial milk, the University has grown pigs to a weight of 45 pounds at eight weeks. On sow's milk pigs do well to weigh 30 pounds at eight weeks.

For about two hours in the morning farmers, and an unusually large number of vocational agriculture students toured the swine pens on the south farms of the College of Agriculture listening to lectures on experimental feeding on many types of pastures and a varied diet of supplements.

Others poked around among the feed lots and farrowing pens looking for some suggestion that might help them improve their own hog production. A discussion of the latest developments in swine nutrition followed at the University auditorium. The crowd was unusually large and many complained about the lack of parking facilities at the University.

Reporting on a study of reduced fertility in female swine, A. V. Nalbandov said that preliminary conclusions showed that out of 921 breeding females tested 57 were sterile. Nalbandov suggested that low fertility may be an inherited trait and recommended that low fertility animals be culled as soon as they are recognized. He warned farmers not to use hormones on animals with reproductive troubles.

A double-barreled new pricing plan, explained by E. F. Ferrin, University of Minnesota, has eliminated 83 per cent of the pricing errors in buying hogs, he said. The new plan, now being tried experimentally, is based on more accurate pricing of live hogs, and grading the carcasses on the rail in the packing plant.

"True, there are difficulties in selling hogs by carcass weight and grade," Ferrin admitted, "but the possibilities are so good they deserve more study."

In discussing parity price support, E. L. Butz, Purdue agricultural economist, declared, "There is some prospect that American agriculture may move toward nationalization in the next 10 years."

A system of artificially high fixed price supports would produce huge food and fiber surpluses, he said, and strict government control would result.

"If this situation occurs," Butz said, "there will be no 'voluntary' controls. Everything must be compulsory."

Butz urged farmers to favor a moderate range of support prices, within the 60 to 90 per cent of parity bracket.

"The future of American agriculture lies in more efficient production and reasonable selling prices in an ever-expanding market," Butz stated. Prices maintained at artificially high levels can be only a temporary stimulant. The hangover will make one wonder why he took the drink in the first place."

IAA Trippers to Hold Picnic on Aug. 21 at Bloomington Park

THE IAA Trippers picnic will be held Sunday, Aug. 21 at Miller Park at Bloomington, Ill.

IAA Trippers are farm folks who made either the IAA-sponsored western tour to the AFBF convention in San Francisco in 1946 or the IAA-sponsored eastern and southern tours to the AFBF convention in 1948.

Many of the men and women struck up enduring friendships during the tours and discussed means of meeting again and renewing old acquaintances. The IAA Trippers picnic is the result. Last year a large crowd turned out for the picnic at Decatur.

The picnic will be potluck with everyone requested to bring his own picnic basket. Chairman of the event is Adrian L. Phillips of Tuscola in Douglas county.

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Enables you to utilize to the fullest your good legume pastures for the thrifty production of pork.

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Of Savings with High Quality
So make your pork High Profits pay
By feeding hogs the Blue Seal Way

Hog Supplement and Pasture Supplement are also available in Service Brand. Precision formulated pre-mixes blended with area grown grains give you highest quality with real economy.

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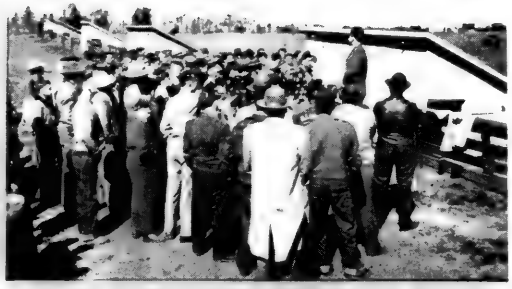
Swine Diet Is All-Important

Hog Growers Hear University Animal Scientists Explain Latest Experiments in Controlled Feeding and What It Means in Higher Profits



D. M. Baird, graduate assistant in animal science, discusses the results of rations used on sows kept in feedlots behind him during morning field tour of experimental swine pens by farm people attending annual Swine Growers' Day at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

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NEWS and VIEWS

Mrs. Earl C. Smith Dies Suddenly at Home

Pictures show high esteem in which Mrs. Earl C. Smith was held by Farm Bureau people and staff of the IAA. Picture at left shows her receiving silver service from staff of IAA on retirement of her husband (right) in 1945 after he had served as president of IAA for 20 years. At right she is shown with a large bouquet of flowers presented to her by the membership at the 25th annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1940.

A FAMILIAR figure will be missing when Farm Bureau folks meet to chat during the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association this fall. The sudden death of Mrs. Mary Smith, wife of Earl C. Smith, has removed one of the most gracious and well-liked personages from Farm Bureau circles. The warmth of her kindly personality, of course, will long remain with those who enjoyed the privilege of meeting her during the 20 years that Mr. Smith served as president of the IAA and vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Farm Bureau and Association officials were shocked and saddened when they received word of Mrs. Smith's death following a heart attack March 21 in her home at Detroit, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had finished breakfast and Mr. Smith was preparing to drive to Springfield for a meeting when she was stricken. Mrs. Smith was in good health and had planned to join her husband in Springfield the following day.

Mrs. Smith's death also was a shock and loss to her many friends in Detroit who had known her all her life. As Rev. Joe T. Maynard, pastor of the Detroit Christian Church, said at the services, "I speak the sentiments of this entire community when I say we all have lost one of our best friends." Mrs. Smith was a devoted member of the Detroit Christian Church which she and her husband joined during the second year of their marriage.

Mary Jeannette Smith was a daughter of Frank and Elizabeth Sitton Sanderson, pioneer settlers in Detroit township and was born on the Sanderson homestead in that township on Oct. 13, 1887. She attended Toll Gate and Detroit schools and on Aug. 29, 1909 was married to Earl C. Smith. They went in to housekeeping and have always lived in the home where she died. This house was originally built by Mr. Smith's grandfather, William Clemmons and is the home where his mother was born.

The Smiths had no children of their own, but in 1915 when Mrs. Smith's sister, Mrs. Lottie Fulmer, died, leaving four small children, they took into their home and lives the youngest daughter Eloise who was then two years old. They were devoted and helpful to the other children and their home was opened to them at all times. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had 41 nieces and nephews who were always welcome in their home and all of whom were very fond of their Aunt Mary.

Officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Illinois Agricultural Association and many past and present directors of the IAA board attended the services for Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Smith loved people and she had a wide acquaintance with Farm Bureau folks through her attandance at IAA and AFBF meetings. During the last 21 years she had only missed attending two of these conventions.

Former IAA Director Wills Land to 4-H

THE late Milton W. Warren of Mansfield in Piatt county, a member of the IAA board of directors from 1945 until he retired last November, has willed the income of 80 acres of his 240-acre farm to the University of Illinois for 4-H Club work.

The income will not be available immediately but is subject to the prior life estate of his widow, Mrs. Claradine Warren.

Mr. Warren was Piatt County Farm Bureau president for 12 years.

for HOMEMAKERS

Iowa Farm Women Make Tour of Illinois

THIRTY-seven Iowa farm women made a tour of Illinois recently. They arrived in southern Illinois to tour the daffodil and fruit orchard area. From there they went to the University of Illinois experiment station at Dixon Springs.

The women also visited historical spots in Illinois including the Lincoln shrines at Springfield. From Springfield they planned to visit points of interest in Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee.

Many Dressings Can Be Used With Fish

AN endless variety of dressings may be served with fish. The secret is to add just the right amount of seasoning to enhance the delicate fish flavor rather than to mask it.

Sour cream can be used as the basis for preparing a number of different fish sauces. Miss Frances Cook, foods specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, recommends this easy-to-prepare one: To a half cup of whipped sour cream, add 2 tablespoons of vinegar and a dash of tabasco sauce and salt to taste. Then just before serving, blend in ½ cup of finely chopped or grated cucumber. Be sure the cucumber is thoroughly chilled, and blend it in carefully.

GAS REFRIGERATOR SHOULD BE APPROVED

IF you are considering a gas refrigerator, look for the AGA star of approval. Miss Gladys Ward, home management specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reminds us that this seal is important. It shows that the equipment meets the requirements set up by the American Gas Association and adopted by the American Standards Association.

Check the equipment, also, for the seal of the Underwriters' Laboratories. The letters UL stand for safety. They mean that the refrigerating system and connections have been thoroughly checked and approved as safe.

An average maple sugar tree yields about 15 gallons of sap; 45 to 50 gallons are needed to make one gallon of syrup.

Here's Chance to Go On European Trip

WANT to take a low-cost, six-week tour to England, Denmark, and Sweden, beginning about Aug. 20? D. E. Lindstrom, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, will take care of your request for such a tour that is being offered by World Studytours of Columbia University. Cost of the tour which includes travel, rooms, meals, guides, baggage, and side trips, is estimated at from $800 to $900 for each person from New York and return.

If you are interested, write to D. E. Lindstrom, 300a Mumford Hall, Urbana, Ill. He will give you further information, such as how to secure passports, visas, etc. The trip is being offered primarily for Illinois rural chorus, music, drama and folk arts participants and their friends. Reservations will be limited to 150 persons.

Plan of the tour is to stay at least one week in England, one week in Denmark, one week in Sweden, return across Norway to Bergen, by ferry to Newcastle, and sail from England. In each country, visits will be made to typical and model farms, attend concerts and festivals, meet people in farm organizations, talk with agricultural officials, and have one sightseeing tour in each major city.

DO NOT OVERLOAD YOUR WASHING MACHINE

YOUR washer is designed to wash a certain number of clothes. Miss Gladys Ward, home management specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, advises that you put in only the load recommended by the manufacturer. Too many clothes may overload the motor, and most machines do a more efficient job of washing if the load is right in size.

Cream separators should be rinsed after each use and washed and sterilized at least once a day.

CARDIGAN SWEATER

If you don't have a flattering cardigan sweater in your wardrobe, here's just the thing for you for chilly evenings. Make it in pink or aquamarine. You'll be pleased with the results. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, IAA Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

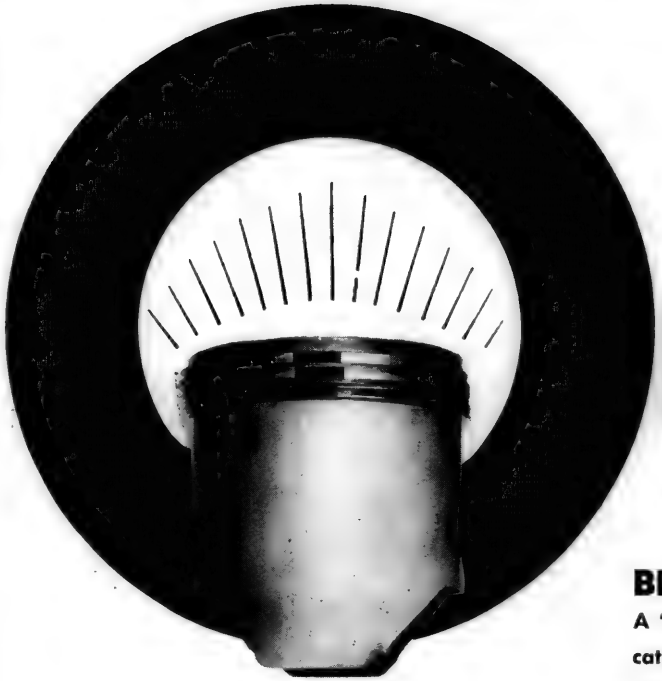
BUFFET LACE

Crochet offers you a wide choice of lace patterns suitable for household decoration. Square motifs framing clusters of four pineapples are joined to make this charming buffet set. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, IAA Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

WHY IT COST "GRAMPS" MORE TO BE A GOOD PROVIDER

Back when Grampa was a young man operating the old home place he had the foresight to put some money into life insurance for later years. Sometimes it was pretty hard to meet the premiums as they came due because in many of the years farm prices were quite low. One time he even had to borrow money on his policy to take care of interest on the mortgage. What would he say today if he knew that I was paying premium on only the same amount of insurance that he carried? Perhaps he would think that I should have more insurance.

I want to be as good a provider as he was, so I had better see my Country Life Insurance counselor at the Farm Bureau office and get full information on how to do the job right.



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- **PROTECTION**
- **ECONOMY**

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MOTOR OIL

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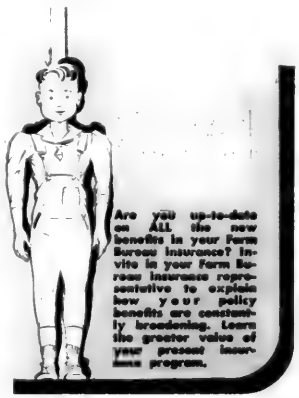

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- PROTECTION
- ECONOMY

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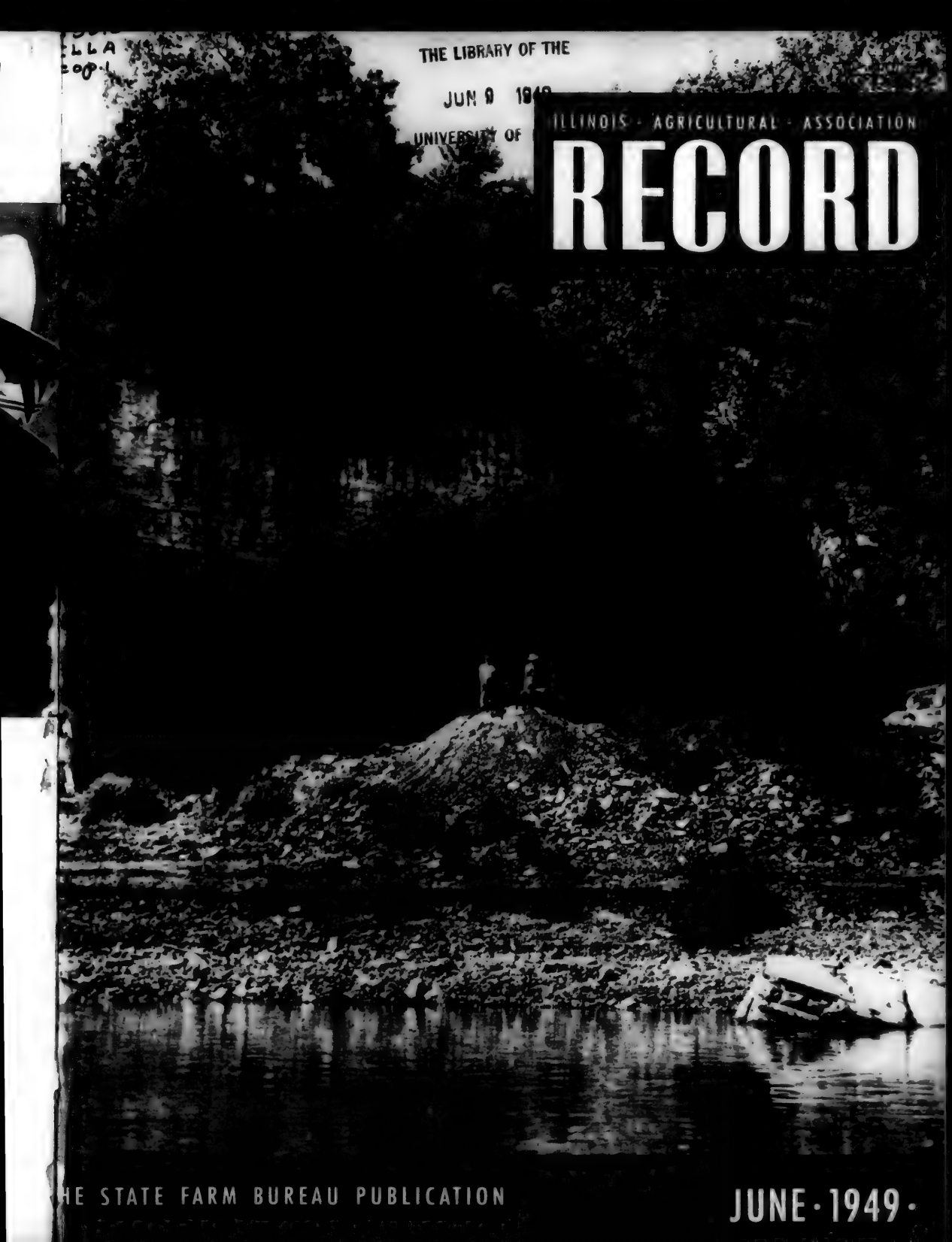
RECORD



HE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

JUNE·1949·

The BLUE SEAL EXTRA LOW PRESSURE TIRE Rides Easier

NEW TIRE "SOAKS UP" BUMPS - GIVES SMOOTHER RIDE

EXTRA RIDING EASE—Lower pressure and softer construction envelope bumps—cushions road shocks.

EXTRA DRIVING EASE—Lessens vibrations and "wandering". Less fatigue and steering strain.

EXTRA SAFETY—Shock absorbing ability reduces blowout danger. Fewer cuts, breaks and bruises.

EXTRA MILEAGE—New design and construction generates less heat. Cooler running tires last longer.

BLUE SEAL EXTRA LOW PRESSURE TIRES are designed to fit any car using 15" or 16" rims. Changeover is swift, simple and inexpensive. They are designed to meet the challenge of all road conditions—the smoothness of the highway—the ripping, abrasive action of gravel roads—slippery, rain-swept country roads, and the extra needs of all around farm use.

EVERY WHEEL Should Wear BLUE SEAL

The family car will look better, ride better and drive better with BLUE SEAL MASTER PASSENGER TIRES **(A).** Non-skid protection, silent running, shock resistant and long wearing.

Hauling to market or just around the farm, truck tires costs go down with BLUE SEAL MASTER TRUCK RIB TIRES **(B).** Biting, gripping, tread design for traction, strong, tough carcass of rayon fabric to withstand load strain, road abuse and heat.

Tough jobs made easy on BLUE SEAL TRACTOR and IMPLEMENT TIRES **(C).** Positive steering ease, free rolling and self-cleaning. Maximum service in the field or on the road.

BLUE SEAL — ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY SERVICE

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO

Volume 27 Number 6 June, 1949

THE RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

BLUE HAZE

THE beautiful greens of early spring were a pleasant sight to view through the Pullman window as our train hugged the banks of the Potomac and pushed up through the wooded mountains to the historic Cumberland Gap. Sunset came and with it the blue haze for which these mountains are famous. Within a few minutes the details of distant slopes that were so clearly visible in the bright sunlight faded away under this mysterious blanket.

MY thoughts turned to the day just ended — a Congressional committee hearing on the farm program. There had been plenty of "blue haze" spread in that committee room during the hearing with the intention of clouding the real issues at stake. The spectators and newspaper reporters had witnessed a rare spectacle that day. Representatives of the farmers' own organization had appeared to resist the insistent efforts of some Congressmen and government officials to force farmers to accept federal subsidy payments and excessive price guarantees. It required clear thinking to pierce the "blue haze" and point out that the real issue was whether or not we were ready to turn completely to a government administered agriculture.

C. B. Shuman

FARMERS are in better position than any other group in America to think clearly about national problems. It is true that agriculture has from time to time turned to government for some degree of assistance in educational and self help programs. However, even the farm price support programs we have had so far have been largely devices to partly match the government protection and subsidy aids so commonly granted to industry and labor. Self improvement, not government gifts, has been the foundation of our progress.

THE Land Grant College Act, which was signed into law by Abraham Lincoln, has been of untold value in helping to open up vast new areas of new agricultural knowledge through scientific research. Yet all of this wonderful knowledge was very difficult to put into practice on the farm until the coming of the Extension Service in agriculture. We have a wonderful team in Illinois — the County Farm Bureaus cooperating with the College of Agriculture Extension Service. This cooperative arrangement is an example of a proper, healthy relationship between private citizens and their government in which the farmers themselves pay a large share of the total cost of the program.

THE Extension Service program and particularly its close relationship with the local farm organizations is now under attack. Some of the same people who are trying to lead agriculture toward socialism are most vicious in their efforts to cripple the effectiveness of the Extension Service. These people are trying to set up a farm program which will encourage farmers to lean more and more on government subsidy payments rather than on their own efficiency and ability to produce.

Charles B. Shuman

President, Illinois Agricultural Association

You Can Control Local Taxes!

If You Want To Keep Your Taxes In Line You Will Have To Watch Your Local Budgets And Levies. It's Too Late When You Get Your Tax Bill.

By CRESTON FOSTER
Editor, IAA Record

ON AN ordinary grain and livestock farm of 205 acres in central Illinois a farmer this month paid a 1948 land property tax of $559.08. On this same farm he paid a 1945 property tax bill of $303.44. The 1947 tax bill was $459.34.

That's the tax picture for Illinois farmers today. Taxes are steadily going up. Where will they stop? It takes more bushels of corn to pay the tax bill today than it did even a year or so ago. When the farmer paid his 1947 tax bill in June, 1948, he was getting $2.18 for his corn. Today his tax bill is higher and corn is bringing him $1.22 a bushel.

It's something to think about, isn't it? With taxes and other production costs moving up and farm prices coming down, the farmer is caught in an ever tightening squeeze.

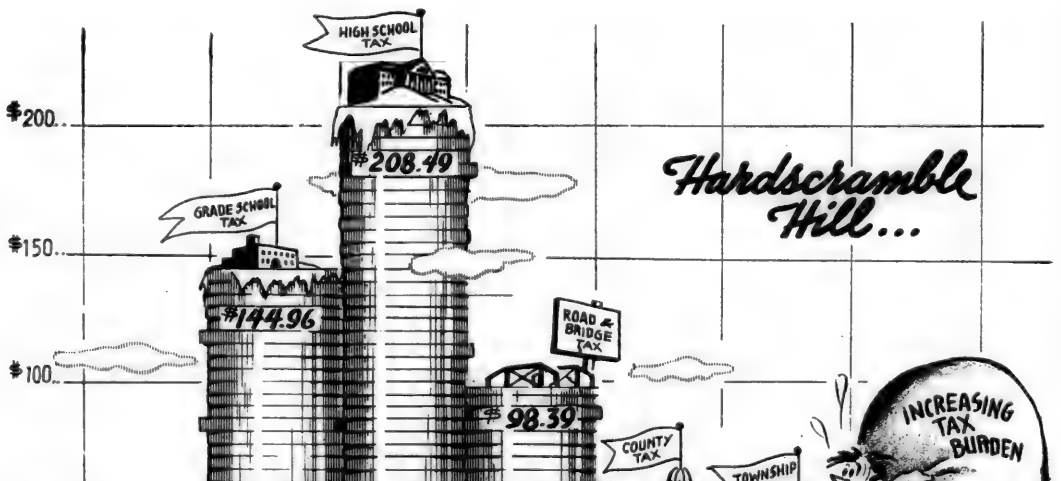
What can be done about it? Well, this $559.08 tax bill we're talking about is a local one—the tax is levied and spent in his community. The local taxpayer can say more about these taxes than his federal income tax for example.

Let's take a look on how this $559.08 is spent. The assessed valuation of the farm is $28,560.

		Rate on $100 Valuation
County tax	$39.98	.14
Township tax	35.13	.123
Road & Bridge tax	98.39	.3445
Road Bond tax	7.43	.026
Cemetery tax	24.70	.0865
High School tax	208.49	.73
Grade School tax	144.96	.5075
Total	$559.08	$1.9575

It's plain to see that roads and schools are the big items in this tax bill. These two items account for 83 per cent of all the land property taxes paid, and these expenditures are made within a few miles of his home. Let's look at the school situation for this particular farmer. Schools cost him $353.45 in his 1948 tax bill.

In his high school district there are 75 students with eight teachers. In a neighboring high school district the enrollment is 160 with nine teachers. His district has a valuation of $6,000,000 and the neighboring district has a valuation of



The BIG SQUEEZE...

$15,000,000. If the two schools were combined, there would be a valuation of $21,000,000 with an enrollment of 235 students and 17 teachers.

If a unit district were set up, the extra high school building could be used as a grade school. In this farmer's particular grade school district the enrollment is 135 pupils with 8 teachers, and the adjoining grade school district has 50 pupils with only two teachers. By bringing the two high schools, two grade schools and other nearby one-room schools into one unit district and using one of the high schools as a grade school building, economical and efficient use could be made of valuation, buildings, equipment and teachers.

The Illinois Agricultural Association supported passage of legislation in the 1947 session of the state legislature to aid in the formation of the 12 grade unit system, so that farmers could reorganize districts where needed and get more educational service for their tax dollar.

The next big expense item for this farmer with the $559.08 tax bill is roads. In his township he has 82.5 miles of roads to keep up. Some $106.82 of his taxes were spent on road and bridges and road bonds in his township. The mileage of roads in his township is well above average so that better use of machinery is made. Most of the farm homes are located on good gravel roads.

There's no question but good roads cost money, but the Illinois Agricultural Association has been trying to get the state to recognize that it must help to maintain rural roads either by appropriations or sharing the state gas tax.

The IAA secured for the farmers $30,000,000 in appropriations from the 1945 and 1947 sessions of the state legislature for a four-year period.

In that period, July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1949, this farmer's township received, or was entitled to receive, $31,345.56 from state appropriations. The amount of money each township received from the $30,000,000 in state funds was on the basis of the percentage of total miles of road in each township to the miles of township highways in the state.

The $31,000 this township received can help to relieve the local tax burden, provide more and better roads, or it can be wasted.

The farmer in his township can control his tax bill by controlling the levy. Of course he will have to attend his annual town meeting and also participate in the business affairs of his school board, county board, etc. to do this. In the last couple of years when prices were good, he might not have worried too much about the size of his local tax bill. But it's going to take more corn to pay the bill now.

A lot of folks blame the "Butler bills" for all their tax troubles. The IAA fought the Butler bills with all the force they could muster, but they passed, and now the job is to see what we can do about them. The Butler bills didn't raise taxes, but this legislation did increase the taxing power of almost all governing bodies. Also, they raised the bonding limits so that higher levies could be voted, if the local folks permitted it. Valuations were brought to a full cash value by use of a multiplier.

In the farm under discussion, the valuation in 1945 was $7,410. The rate applied to that valuation was $4.24 per $100. The 1948 valuation was $28.560. The rate applied was $1.94 per $100.

The matter of spending tax money is just like any other kind of spending. Either you get your money's worth, or you don't. The time to go to work on your tax bill is not when you receive it, but when your local boards are making up their budgets and setting the levies.

County Wool Pools Boost Country Price On 1949 Clip

PROOF that the Illinois Wool Marketing Association is helping the current wool price is found in a report received from one central Illinois county. In this particular county, the market price being offered by independent buyers was 38 cents. Then a farmer delivered 440 pounds of wool to his County Farm Bureau wool pool and got 44 cents a pound. As the result of this sale, the independent buyers over the county raised their offer six cents per pound.

Farm Bureau members should need no further evidence of the worth of their cooperative wool marketing program. You can deliver your wool to your county wool pool and receive immediate payment. Another way by which you can sell your wool cooperatively is by the consignment method. In this case you deliver your wool to the county wool pool, where it is weighed and placed in bags furnished free, and shipped to the Association's warehouse at Paris where it is graded by your own cooperative. You will receive a receipt for your wool and an advance payment will be received from the Association as soon as it is graded. Final payment will be made as soon as the wool is sold by the National Wool Marketing Association in Boston.

Harold Allen, Champaign county's veteran sheep shearer, clips the wool from one of Arthur Rittenhouse's Shropshire ewes. Allen has sheared sheep for four generations of Rittenhouses. Only years he missed were the three seasons he spent in the army in World War II. Maybe this picture will remind some folks to get their wool clipped to ship to their county wool pools. It pays to market your wool cooperatively, you know.

(Courier Staff Photo)

This is what's left of the Montgomery Service Company warehouse and feed mill at Butler after a fire thought to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. An adjoining elevator (right, background) was saved. Sensible insurance coverage prevented a disastrous financial loss.

Insurance Survey Saves Service Company $18,500

EARLY one morning about two months ago flames burst from the Montgomery County Service Company feed mill and warehouse at Butler. By dawn the building, equipment, and stock valued at $59,000 were a total loss.

Fortunately for the Montgomery Service Company a chain of events had been forged several months before the fire broke out...a chain of events that assured the company recovery of $52,000 of the loss in insurance.

Credit for softening the financial blow which would have resulted from the fire losses goes to the Illinois Agricultural Association's insurance service for cooperatives department under the direction of Albert R. Grauer.

The IAA set up the department Jan. 1, 1948 to advise Illinois farm cooperatives on their insurance needs.

Last September Grauer made a survey of the insurance carried on the feed mill and warehouse at Butler. Based on present-day values, he found that coverage was inadequate. As a result, the insurance on building, stock, and equipment was raised from $33,500 to $52,000.

Credit also goes to Manager Charles Votsmier for seeing the need for more insurance based on Grauer's survey and to the service company board for having the foresight to follow the manager's recommendation that the insurance be increased.

In a recent letter to the IAA's insurance service for cooperatives department Votsmier says: "The type of service you are rendering member companies has certainly been of great value to our company, and I want to express the appreciation of our board of directors and myself for the time and effort you spent in our behalf. I am sure we all have a greater appreciation of the insurance service being rendered by your department."

Typical of the young farmers easily sold on the advantages of belonging to Farm Bureau is Warren Gumbrell, 20, (second from right) of West Salem, Wabash county, shown with his 17-year-old wife chatting with O. D. Brissenden, IAA director of organization. At right is Wabash Organization Director J. E. Moyer. Married a year Gumbrell told Brissenden: "I've known all along that the smart farmers belong to Farm Bureau."

Wabash is Only Southern County With Farm Bureau Member for Every Farm

THE FIRST county in the southern Illinois region to have one farmer member for every farm in the county —that's the proud boast of the Wabash County Farm Bureau.

A year ago County Organization Director J. E. Moyer and his organization workers set their goal for 1949. It was to be at least 100 per cent of all the farms in the county.

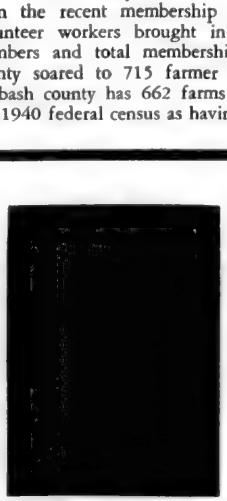
In the recent membership drive 32 volunteer workers brought in 52 new members and total membership in the county soared to 715 farmer members. Wabash county has 662 farms listed by the 1940 federal census as having income of at least $400 a year. Farmer membership in Farm Bureau therefore is 108 per cent higher than the number of farms in the county. In addition Wabash has 78 non-voting associate members.

Speaking at Wabash's new member meeting, O. D. Brissenden, IAA director of organization, praised the excellent record of the county saying that only through fine organization work like theirs could Farm Bureau speak in Springfield and Washington for all the farmers.

Brissenden told the new members to go to the Farm Bureau office at the first opportunity and tell the farm adviser and officers who you are."

As a member of Farm Bureau, he continued, ask yourself these three questions: (1) Is my community a better place because of Farm Bureau? (2) Has it helped develop leadership in the county? (3) Has it increased the farmer's bargaining power? The answers must be "yes".

"My last plea to you," Brissenden said, "is to use Farm Bureau in every way you can. Get everything out of it you can. It is your privilege."



CENTER of Indian life in pre-historic times when it was called "The Habitation of the Great Spirit," the site of a great gaping hole in the bluff on the Ohio River in Hardin county is the 24th in our series of historic and picturesque Illinois picture covers.

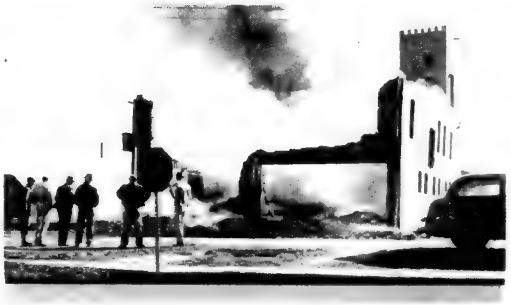
The cave gives Cave-in-Rock State Park its name and principal feature. During the days when pioneers began filtering into southern Illinois, the cave became a rendezvous for river pirates and later for robbers and counterfeiters. The mouth of the cave is 55 feet wide but averages 40 feet inside. It extends 108 feet into the river bluff.

GOOD NEWS
Travels FAR and FAST

MONROE COUNTY *is*
50 % Producers' Planted

Monroe County is a long way from Piper City, home of Producers' Hybrids. But, good news *does* travel far and fast. Last year fifty per cent of the corn planted in Monroe County was Producers' Hybrids. Exceptional? Not at all! In many Illinois Counties, Producers' Hybrids are preferred hybrids. That's because it is YIELD that counts, whether you live in Monroe County, or Logan County or LaSalle County. And where YIELD counts, farmers count on Producers' Hybrids . . . . the YIELD-PROVED hybrids.

PRODUCERS' CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
Blackhawk Division, Polo, Illinois — **PIPER CITY, ILLINOIS** — Vermilion Valley Division, Fairbury, Illinois



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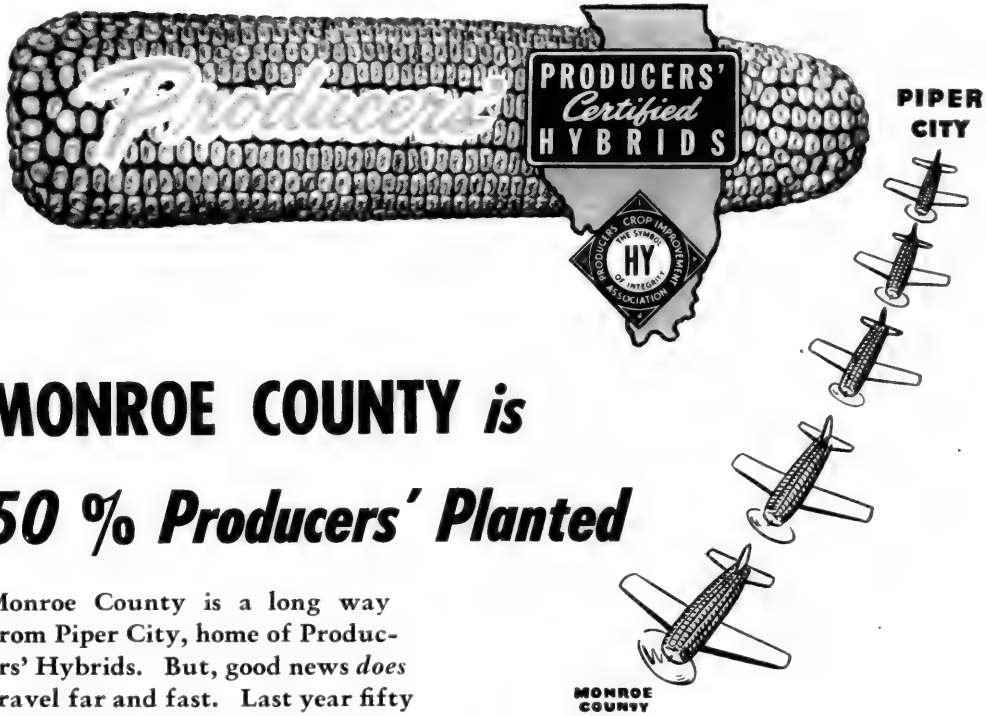

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PRODUCERS' CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
PIPER CITY, ILLINOIS

SEED CO-OP ELECTS

Producers Seed Company Reorganizes With Nine-Man Board To Represent And Serve Entire State In An Expanded Program

REORGANIZATION of the Producers' Crop Improvement Association as a full-fledged statewide affiliated company of the Illinois Agricultural Association has been completed with election of directors, amendment of articles and change of name. The new name of the corn and seed cooperative will be Producers' Seed Company.

E. B. Vander Meulen

These matters were approved at a special stockholders meeting April 23 at Piper City. Main office and plant of the Producers' Seed Company is located in this community in Ford county.

Directors elected for the eight districts of the state to the Producers' Seed Company board were: district 1, Frank R. Loucks, Lockport, Will county; dist. 2, Elmer L. Yeoman, Dakota, Stephenson; dist. 3, Howard Stuckey, Piper City, Ford; dist. 4, Orville Lutes, Princeton, Bureau; dist. 5, John T. Evans, Hoopeston, Vermilion; dist. 6, Ryal Keithley, Macomb, McDonough; dist. 7, Clarence McCauley, Mt. Vernon, Jefferson; and dist. 8, Justin Ebert, Valmeyer, Monroe. Director-at-large from the IAA board is Frank L. Simpson, Farmer City, DeWitt.

Officers of Producers' Seed are Stuckey, president; Loucks, vice-president; and Simpson, secretary-treasurer.

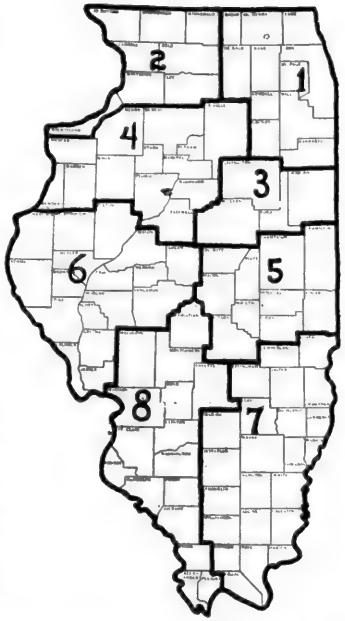
S. F. Russell, representing the IAA at the reorganization meeting, paid special tribute to the incumbent directors of the old organization who stepped aside and made is possible to reorganize the representation on a statewide basis into eight districts. Under the old setup, a number of the directors were from the area of Ford and adjoining counties. This was the area for which the cooperative was first set up to serve back in 1937.

In addition to hybrid seed corn, Producers' Seed will be the IAA affiliate for the acquisition, processing and cooperative distribution of field seeds. First step in the field seed program will be a survey of county Farm Bureaus and subsidiaries now handling field seeds to work out an efficient program. Main objective is to provide Illinois Farm Bureau members with high quality seeds. It has not been determined where headquarters for the field seed program will be located.

Producers' Seed Company will be governed by the same rigid control of quality regulations under a quality control committee of the IAA as is in effect for other affiliates of the organization.

On May 1, Evart Vander Meulen of Waterloo, Ill., Monroe county, joined the Producers' staff to head up the handling of the field seed program. Prior to this date he was employed as a buyer for a large seed company and is thoroughly familiar with the small field seed business.

Vander Meulen, a native of Michigan has a fine record of research work on the staff of Michigan State College from which he was graduated in 1939 and where he received his master's degree in 1943. He was in charge of agronomy research at the College's Upper Peninsula Experiment Station at Chatham for three years and introduced a new oat variety and a spring wheat variety. He grew the first five acres of ladino clover in Michigan and did considerable work with pasture improvement and hay management. In 1944, Vander Meulen was employed by the Corneli Seed Company, St. Louis. He had charge of establishing corn and vegetable growing stations in Illinois, Missouri and Oklahoma and later was transferred to the field seed department in charge of buying crop seeds at the source of production. He also had charge of the field seed research department.



Board of directors of the Producers' Seed Company, new IAA affiliate, is made up of one from each of the eight districts shown on this map, and one at large from the board of the IAA.

Vander Meulen developed an appreciation for cooperatives and Farm Bureau from his father who is a charter member of the Michigan Farm Bureau and has served for 35 years as president of a county grain seed cooperative elevator. While attending Michigan State Vander Meulen helped organize the College Farm Bureau. He worked his way through college through employment in the agronomy department where he had charge of laboratory work, and at the college farm during summer months.

New directors and officers of the Producers' Seed Company (front row), left to right: Vice-President Frank R. Loucks, Will county; Orville K. Lutes, Bureau; President Howard Stuckey, Ford; Secretary - Treasurer Frank L. Simpson, DeWitt, and Justin M. Ebert, Monroe. Back row: Ryal E. Keithley, McDonough; Elmer L. Yeoman, Stephenson; John T. Evans, Vermilion, and Clarence McCauley, Jefferson.

FARM BUREAU Sticks To 1948 FARM ACT

AFBF President Kline Testifies Before Farm Program Committee in Washington In Support of 1948 Agricultural Act

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The Brannan program, he added, introduces a cheap food philosophy and seeks to establish the principle that taxpayers should pay a considerable portion of the grocery bill of consumers.

Kline also said the Farm Bureau believed that the Agricultural Act of 1948 could be improved by certain amendments. Included in the amendments recommended by the Farm Bureau were:

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Require the secretary of agriculture to establish acreage allotments on all basic crops except tobacco before or at the time he announces marketing quotas. That if farmers vote down marketing quotas, cooperators in the acreage allotment program would still be permitted to get loans at the scheduled rate. No loans, however, would be made available to non-cooperators.

Provide that as far as is practical price supports be made available to the producers of any nonbasic agricultural commodity whenever acreage allotments, marketing quotas, or marketing agreements are in effect for such commodity.

Amend the parity formula provisions of the 1948 Agricultural Act to require that subsidy payments made to farmers to hold down prices to consumers during the war be included as part of the prices received by farmers in computing parity prices under the 10-year moving average formula.

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The provisional president of Costa Rica spoke at this meeting and invited the Country Life manager to ride back to San Jose with him.

Richardson reports that there is considerable interest in soil conservation and scientific agricultural development in this territory. The United States is cooperating with the Extension Department under the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. There are a number of county agents located throughout the territory. Mr. Tanner told Mr. Richardson that he knew many of the Farm Bureau leaders of this country. Principal crops of the area are coffee, bananas, sugar, some grains and many vegetables.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson's daughter, Martha, is a secretary in the American embassy at San Jose.

SEED CO-OP ELECTS

Producers Seed Company Reorganizes With Nine-Man Board To Represent And Serve Entire State In An Expanded Program

REORGANIZATION of the Producers' Crop Improvement Association as a full-fledged statewide affiliated company of the Illinois Agricultural Association has been completed with election of directors, amendment of articles and change of name. The new name of the corn and seed cooperative will be Producers' Seed Company.

E. B. Vander Meulen

These matters were approved at a special stockholders meeting April 23 at Piper City. Main office and plant of the Producers' Seed Company is located in this community in Ford county.

Directors elected for the eight districts of the state to the Producers' Seed Company board were: district 1, Frank R. Loucks, Lockport, Will county; dist. 2, Elmer L. Yeoman, Dakota, Stephenson; dist. 3, Howard Stuckey, Piper City, Ford; dist. 4, Orville Lutes, Princeton, Bureau; dist. 5, John T. Evans, Hoopeston, Vermilion; dist. 6, Ryal Keithley, Macomb, McDonough; dist. 7, Clarence McCauley, Mt. Vernon, Jefferson; and dist. 8, Justin Ebert, Valmeyer, Monroe. Director-at-large from the IAA board is Frank L. Simpson, Farmer City, DeWitt.

Officers of Producers' Seed are Stuckey, president; Loucks, vice-president; and Simpson, secretary-treasurer.

S. F. Russell, representing the IAA at the reorganization meeting, paid special tribute to the incumbent directors of the old organization who stepped aside and made is possible to reorganize the representation on a statewide basis into eight districts. Under the old setup, a number of the directors were from the area of Ford and adjoining counties. This was the area for which the cooperative was first set up to serve back in 1937.

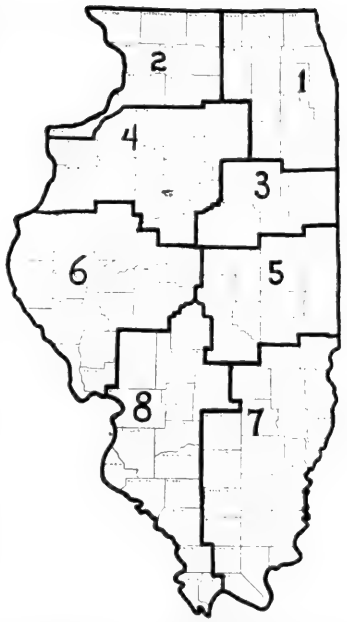
In addition to hybrid seed corn, Producers' Seed will be the IAA affiliate for the acquisition, processing and cooperative distribution of field seeds. First step in the field seed program will be a survey of county Farm Bureaus and subsidiaries now handling field seeds to work out an efficient program. Main objective is to provide Illinois Farm Bureau members with high quality seeds. It has not been determined where headquarters for the field seed program will be located.

Producers' Seed Company will be governed by the same rigid control of quality regulations under a quality control committee of the IAA as is in effect for other affiliates of the organization.

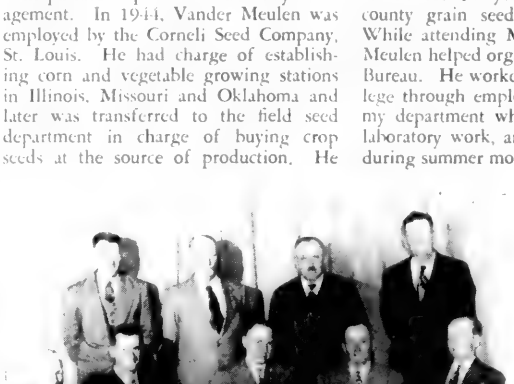
On May 1, Evart Vander Meulen of Waterloo, Ill., Monroe county, joined the Producers' staff to head up the handling of the field seed program. Prior to this date he was employed as a buyer for a large seed company and is thoroughly familiar with the small field seed business.

Vander Meulen, a native of Michigan has a fine record of research work on the staff of Michigan State College from which he was graduated in 1939 and where he received his master's degree in 1943. He was in charge of agronomy research at the College's Upper Peninsula Experiment Station at Chatham for three years and introduced a new oat variety and a spring wheat variety. He grew the first five acres of ladino clover in Michigan and did considerable work with pasture improvement and hay management. In 1944, Vander Meulen was employed by the Corneli Seed Company, St. Louis. He had charge of establishing corn and vegetable growing stations in Illinois, Missouri and Oklahoma and later was transferred to the field seed department in charge of buying crop seeds at the source of production. He also had charge of the field seed research department.

Vander Meulen developed an appreciation for cooperatives and Farm Bureau from his father who is a charter member of the Michigan Farm Bureau and has served for 35 years as president of a county grain seed cooperative elevator. While attending Michigan State Vander Meulen helped organize the College Farm Bureau. He worked his way through college through employment in the agronomy department where he had charge of laboratory work, and at the college farm during summer months.



Board of directors of the Producers' Seed Company, new IAA affiliate, is made up of one from each of the eight districts shown on this map, and one at large from the board of the IAA.



New directors and officers of the Producers' Seed Company (front row), left to right: Vice-President Frank R. Loucks, Will county; Orville K. Lutes, Bureau; President Howard Stuckey, Ford; Secretary - Treasurer Frank L. Simpson, DeWitt, and Justin M. Ebert, Monroe. Back row: Ryal E. Keithley, McDonough; Elmer L. Yeoman, Stephenson; John T. Evans, Vermilion, and Clarence McCauley, Jefferson.

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Grain Terminals Stock Campaign is SUCCESS

Shown in Tuscola discussing stock-selling campaign to raise $2,750,000 for a grain terminals program affiliated with the IAA are, left to right: Floyd Rahn, Douglas County Farm Bureau president; George E. Metzger, IAA, director of the campaign; E. S. Wetzel, Douglas F.B. treasurer; D. H. Cuppy, Douglas County Service Company board president; and Charles S. Mayfield, IAA, who assisted with the stock campaign.

AS THE IAA Record went to press $2,060,200 of stock had been sold in the Illinois Grain Terminals Company and it was apparent that the goal of $2,750,000 would be achieved early this month. In the years to come, Illinois Farm Bureau members will look back on this campaign as a milestone in the establishment of a complete grain marketing program.

Success of the stock campaign, assured farmers that they were finally launched in the grain merchandising business with the ownership and operation of a 2½ million bushel grain terminal elevator in Chicago. This marks the first time that an Illinois grain cooperative has had such a marketing outlet of its own.

Operation of a terminal elevator gives the Illinois farmer a new market for his grain. It enables Illinois Grain Terminals to clean, dry and blend grain. Drying facilities are becoming more and more important to the grain producer.

The May 13 report showed that 31 County Farm Bureaus had passed their quota and had oversubscribed a total of $216,500. This more than took care of the $162,000 quota assigned to Champaign and Christian County Farm Bureaus who elected not to endorse the stock selling project in their respective counties.

Ninety-seven of the 99 county Farm Bureaus in the state endorsed the project and on May 13, a total of 69 County Farm Bureaus had bought class C stock, and 84 had sent in subscriptions for class A stock.

George E. Metzger, field secretary for the Illinois Agricultural Association, reported that "the response and enthusiasm for the program throughout the state has been wonderful." Good weather for field work has been the only factor that has slowed the solicitation.

A review of the project throughout the counties shows that the job was done by the local, hard-working Farm Bureau members who went out and told the story of grain marketing to their neighbors. It brought a thrill to the field men and state leaders to see the old-fashioned Farm Bureau spirit at the kickoff meetings. It was the same spirit that built the Illinois Farm Bureau into its present position of leadership in America today. It's the kind of spirit that will tackle any job and lick it. That's why Farm Bureau gets things done.

The 31 County Farm Bureaus which had topped their quotas on May 13 are as follows: Bureau, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Cook, Crawford, Cumberland, DeKalb, Edwards, Fayette, Franklin, Grundy, Jackson, Jersey, Jo Daviess, Kendall, Knox, Lake, Madison, McDonough, Mercer, Montgomery, Morgan, Perry, St. Clair, Stephenson, Tazewell, Wabash, Will, and Williamson.

By the time this issue of the RECORD reaches you, there probably will be many more over their quota.

"WE WILL not oppose removal of the taxes on oleomargarine, provided some other means of preserving the identification between butter and oleomargarine is developed."

This was the position of the Illinois Agricultural Association a year ago during hearings in Washington on a bill to repeal federal taxes on yellow margarine.

The IAA took a similar position at Springfield last month during hearings on a bill to repeal the Illinois law which prohibits the sale of yellow margarine.

Speaking for the IAA, Judson P. Mason, director of dairy marketing, said: "Positive identification between the products affords the best solution for all interested parties, that each product sell on its own merit. The color line is the most practical means of providing positive identification of butter and oleomargarine. For that reason, we of course, oppose legislation which would remove the present color distinction."

During the hearings some soybean growers and processors asked for repeal of the law against yellow margarine. Mason pointed out to them that one of the largest groups of consumers of soybean meal are dairy farmers. With lower demand for butterfat, he said, there will be a lower demand for soybean meal. He said, too, that when cocoanut oils become more plentiful soybean oil will be pushed aside in favor of these cheaper oils.

Another speaker was Forrest C. Fairchild, manager of Prairie Farms Creameries. Fairchild pointed out that the butter industry claims the yellow color as its own. There is no reason, he said, why the oleomargarine industry cannot develop a color of its own. Peanut butter and cottage cheese have both developed their own peculiar coloring and have been accepted on their own merits by the public.

O. H. Ryan, president of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, emphasized the importance of promoting the dairy industry because of its value in soil conservation. Depletion of dairy herds, he said, would mean less pasturing, more cropping, and more soil erosion.

President W. J. Swayer of the Pure Milk Association contested the argument that low income groups would stand to gain most from unrestricted sales of margarine. He said that if butter sales dropped, farmers would have to curtail their dairy herds. The resulting com-

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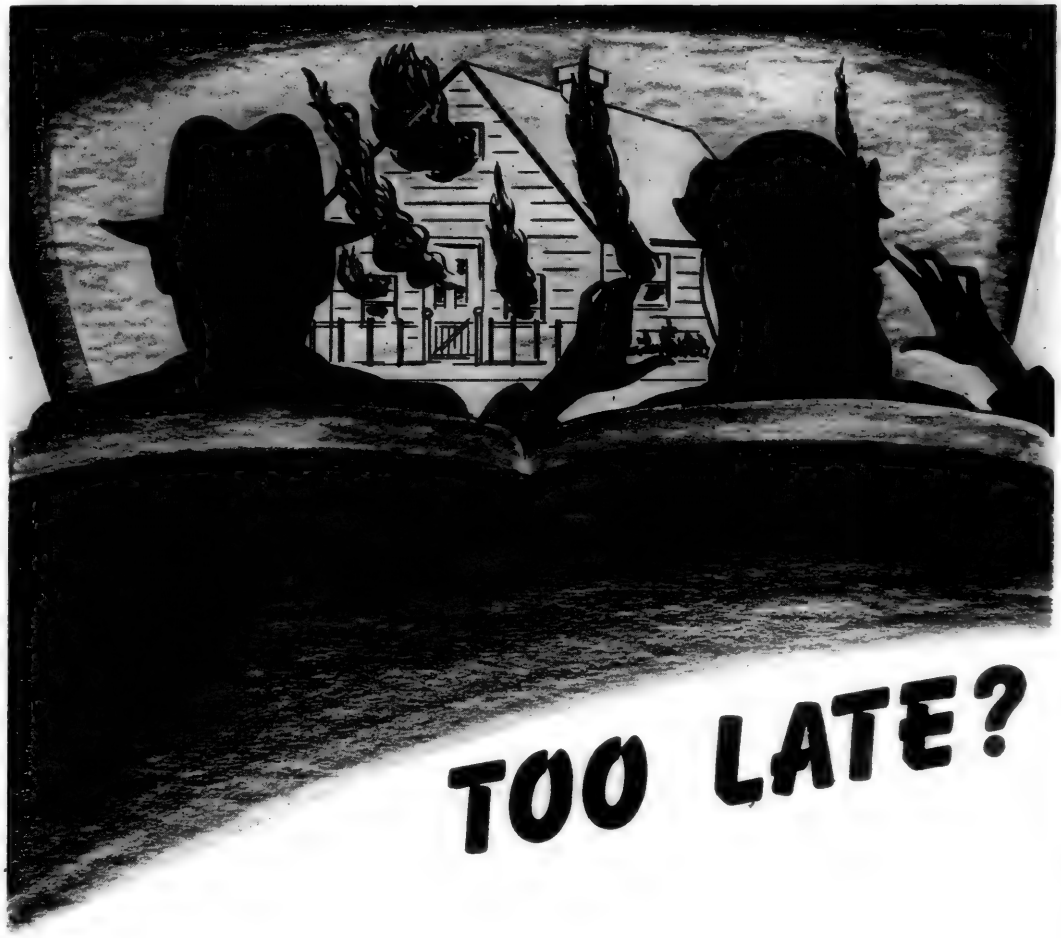

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Farm fires destroy $263,000 of property every day of the year. It could happen to you! Your Country Mutual Fire protection costs so little, and yet means so much, when fire occurs on your farm.

Ask your insurance counselor in your local Farm Bureau office how little it costs to keep your property adequately insured. He can explain how you, as a Farm Bureau member, can get the right coverage at a reasonable cost.

COUNTRY *Mutual* FIRE *Company*

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New Livestock Unit Elects

Illinois Livestock Producers Association Elects Officers, Adopts By-Laws At Organization Meeting

LATEST step in the plan to develop an improved statewide cooperative livestock marketing program for Illinois farmers has been the election of officers and adoption of by-laws for the new Illinois Livestock Producers' Association.

Scott Irwin

This is the new organization that has been set up to (1) strengthen present livestock marketing cooperatives; (2) establish additional markets or agencies where needed or where desirable and (3) organize selling on an efficient basis.

Just so you won't get confused, this new Producers' Association is a different organization than the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association which has its headquarters at Decatur. The latter organization is one of the agencies cooperating with the Producers' Association in improving a statewide marketing program.

Other agencies cooperating and their representatives on the Producers' Association board are the Chicago Producers' Commission Association, Carl M. Johnson, DeKalb; Peoria Producers' Commission Association, M. F. Holmes, Peoria; Springfield Producers' Livestock Commission Company, Scott Irwin, Sangamon; Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, Ray Ihrig, Adams; Bushnell Producers' Commission Company, Henry L. Combs, McDonough. Otto Steffey, Henderson county, is the IAA representative on the Producers' Association board. Irwin was named since the first meeting and was not in the picture in the March IAA RECORD.

Eight other board members are elected from the eight districts in which the state is divided for representation purposes. District 7 is without a representative as the result of the recent death of J. P. Redman, Alexander county. Other district representatives are: dis. 1, William Temple, LaSalle; dis. 2, Frank P. Norrish, Whiteside; dis. 3, Robert Armstrong, Warren; dis. 4, L. E. Mathers, Mason; dis. 5, Lester E. Martin, Morgan; dis. 6, Clark E. Wise, Champaign, and dis. 8, Marion A. Fry, Shelby.

Elected officers at the organization meeting were: Johnson, president; Armstrong, vice-president; Ray Ihrig, secretary, and Otto Steffey, treasurer. W. J. Neverman was named assistant treasurer and C. C. Chapelle, comptroller. Mathers was named a member of the executive committee.

The executive committee was scheduled to meet May 18 to work on three jobs: to work out contract forms between the Producers' Association and the five cooperating marketing agencies; to figure out car fees and to seek a manager. The entire board was scheduled to meet May 27.

One of the first projects expected to be started by the Producers' Association is a study of hog marketing in Illinois. This study will be used as a basis for developing efficient and economical hog marketing on a statewide setup that will be of the greatest benefit to the livestock producer.

For the first three months of 1949, there were 9,693 carloads of livestock marketed cooperatively from Illinois counties, compared with 9,531 for the same period in 1948.

Officers and members of the executive committee of the Illinois Livestock Producers Association following a recent organization meeting are: front row, left to right: Treasurer Otto Steffey, Henderson county; Secretary Ray Ihrig, Adams; President Carl M. Johnson, DeKalb; Vice-President Robert Armstrong, Warren, and L. E. Mathers, Mason.

This is Illinois Farm Supply's new fertilizer plant at East St. Louis, Ill., which recently started the production of plant food for distribution through your local service company. Illinois Farm Supply is an affiliate of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Illinois Farm Supply Company's Fertilizer Plant Is Operating

ILLINOIS Farm Supply Company's new fertilizer plant at East St. Louis, Ill., is now in operation and shipping plant food to member company distributors, according to J. J. Lanter, director of procurement.

The plant commenced full-scale operations several days ago in the production of superphosphate and the recommended grades of higher analysis mixed fertilizers. The new plant is under the management of Kenneth Wohlford. The first truckload of 18 tons of 3-12-12 Grow Crop fertilizer was shipped to the Montgomery Service Company at Hillsboro.

Production for several weeks, said Lanter, was to be confined to this one grade. By this a larger volume was made available to Illinois farmers in the short period before corn planting time. It is expected that the plant will be able to bag, load and ship about 150 tons daily, or approximately 2,500 tons of 3-12-12 fertilizer this spring.

When fully completed and in operation the plant will have an annual production of 40,000 tons of mixed fertilizers and 20,000 tons of superphosphate.

This new plant is but a part of the complete plant food program of Illinois Farm Supply Company. Through the member company distributors Illinois farmers are now receiving over 175,000 tons of rock phosphate, potash, triple superphosphate and ammonium nitrate per year. These straight carriers of plant foods are in additin to the 40,000 tons of mixed fertilizers and superphosphate distributed.

By having their own fertilizer plant, Illinois Farm Bureau member patrons

(*Continued on page* 24)

Insect Specialist H. B. Petty points out the four important steps to a successful fly-free program to Roger E. Gish of the IAA during series of fly control meetings.

Fly Control Now In Full Swing

Sanitation is Most Important Factor in Fly-Free Program, Specialist Says

IT ALL depends on you now, Mr. John Q. Public. The Illinois fly-free program for 1949 is now in full swing. It will be a success only so long as everybody cooperates.

For the past few months the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Illinois Natural History Survey, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health, have hammered away at the advantages in continuing last year's fly-eradication campaign.

These organizations have backed the campaign with reams of stories telling the public the benefits of a fly-free community. For the farmer it means an average of $75 more profit. Cows will give more milk and beef cattle will gain faster. The farmer will be rid of a pest and more important he will be wiping out a carrier of more than 20 human diseases, including typhoid, dysentery, tuberculosis, and possibly the dreaded infantile paralysis. It is, therefore, particularly important to be rid of disease carrying flies if there are any children in your home.

Join the campaign now! Here's what must be done. First of all follow a sanitation program. Clean up all fly breeding places or spray them heavily with DDT. Haul manure and old straw out to the fields twice a week. Spray inside and outside wherever flies roost. Spray windows, doors, ceilings, screens, and walls. Spray trees under which cattle gather.

DDT should be used everywhere, except in the dairy barn and on dairy cattle where metoxychlor should be used because of the danger of DDT tainting milk. Dairy cattle should be sprayed once a week, beef cattle once a month.

Insect Specialist H. B. Petty says 75 per cent of a successful fly-free campaign depends on good sanitation. And George E. Metzger of the IAA points out that the rest of the job can be done with about $10 worth of spray materials and a little of your time.

Sounds like a good proposition, doesn't it? You can't lose. Let's start now! Clean out those fly breeding places and start using that spray gun.

Work Progresses Rapidly on Two District 4-H Club Camps

WORK is progressing rapidly on two of Illinois' district 4-H Club camps at West Frankfort and Jacksonville in an effort to have them ready for use by July 4.

The southern 4-H camp at West Frankfort expects to have a dining hall, a water system, sanitary facilities, and roads constructed by the first week in July. The southern camp comprises 65 acres on a 60-year lease from the city of West Frankfort and 25 acres donated by the city Kiwanis Club. It has a mile and a half shoreline fronting a lake.

W. C. Anderson, Jackson county farm adviser, said $20,000 had been raised for the camp. He estimated that about 800 youngsters would use it this summer. The southern camp will serve 26 counties.

The western 4-H camp south of Jacksonville on Lake Jacksonville is in about the same stage of development as the southern camp. Two weeks ago work was progressing rapidly on a kitchen and dining hall and work was about to be started on roads, water and sewage disposal systems.

Farm Adviser Ray Watson of Mason county estimated that more than 1,000 youngsters from 28 counties would attend the camp this year. The 78-acre wooded site with a mile-long lake shore line was leased from the city of Jacksonville for 60 years. Watson said $8,000 had been raised for the camp and that a campaign for more money would be conducted this summer.

Working on the foundation of the kitchen for the Western Illinois 4-H club camp in Morgan county are left to right: E. E. Lamont, farm adviser, Cass county; H. E. West, youth assistant, Madison; Wayne Stapf, assistant farm adviser, Macoupin; Lyle D. Kerley, assistant farm adviser, Sangamon; L. L. Fuchs, farm adviser, Pike; and Ray Watson, farm adviser, Mason.

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Just so you won't get confused, this new Producers' Association is a different organization than the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association which has its headquarters at Decatur. The latter organization is one of the agencies cooperating with the Producers' Association in improving a statewide marketing program.

Other agencies cooperating and their representatives on the Producers' Association board are the Chicago Producers' Commission Association, Carl M. Johnson, DeKalb; Peoria Producers' Commission Association, M. F. Holmes, Peoria; Springfield Producers' Livestock Commission Company, Scott Irwin, Sangamon; Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, Ray Ihrig, Adams; Bushnell Producers' Commission Company, Henry L. Combs, McDonough. Otto Steffey, Henderson county, is the IAA representative on the Producers' Association board. Irwin was named since the first meeting and was not in the picture in the March IAA RECORD.

Eight other board members are elected from the eight districts in which the state is divided for representation purposes. District 7 is without a representative as the result of the recent death of J. P. Redman, Alexander county. Other district representatives are: dis. 1, William Temple, LaSalle; dis. 2, Frank P. Norrish, Whiteside; dis. 3, Robert Armstrong, Warren; dis. 4, L. E. Mathers, Mason; dis. 5, Lester E. Martin, Morgan; dis. 6, Clark E. Wise, Champaign, and dis. 8, Marion A. Fry, Shelby.

Elected officers at the organization meeting were: Johnson, president; Armstrong, vice-president; Ray Ihrig, secretary, and Otto Steffey, treasurer. W. J. Neverman was named assistant treasurer and C. C. Chapelle, comptroller. Mathers was named a member of the executive committee.

The executive committee was scheduled to meet May 18 to work on three jobs: to work out contract forms between the Producers' Association and the five cooperating marketing agencies; to figure out car fees and to seek a manager. The entire board was scheduled to meet May 27.

One of the first projects expected to be started by the Producers' Association is a study of hog marketing in Illinois. This study will be used as a basis for developing efficient and economical hog marketing on a statewide setup that will be of the greatest benefit to the livestock producer.

For the first three months of 1949, there were 9,693 carloads of livestock marketed cooperatively from Illinois counties, compared with 9,531 for the same period in 1948.

Officers and members of the executive committee of the Illinois Livestock Producers Association following a recent organization meeting are: front row, left to right: Treasurer Otto Steffey, Henderson county; Secretary Ray Ihrig, Adams; President Carl M. Johnson, DeKalb; Vice-President Robert Armstrong, Warren, and L. E. Mathers, Mason.

This is Illinois Farm Supply's new fertilizer plant at East St. Louis, Ill., which recently started the production of plant food for distribution through your local service company. Illinois Farm Supply is an affiliate of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Illinois Farm Supply Company's Fertilizer Plant Is Operating

ILLINOIS Farm Supply Company's new fertilizer plant at East St. Louis, Ill., is now in operation and shipping plant food to member company distributors, according to J. J. Lanter, director of procurement.

The plant commenced full-scale operations several days ago in the production of superphosphate and the recommended grades of higher analysis mixed fertilizers. The new plant is under the management of Kenneth Wohlford. The first truckload of 18 tons of 3-12-12 Grow Crop fertilizer was shipped to the Montgomery Service Company at Hillsboro.

Production for several weeks, said Lanter, was to be confined to this one grade. By this a larger volume was made available to Illinois farmers in the short period before corn planting time. It is expected that the plant will be able to bag, load and ship about 150 tons daily, or approximately 2,500 tons of 3-12-12 fertilizer this spring.

When fully completed and in operation the plant will have an annual production of 40,000 tons of mixed fertilizers and 20,000 tons of superphosphate.

This new plant is but a part of the complete plant food program of Illinois Farm Supply Company. Through the member company distributors Illinois farmers are now receiving over 175,000 tons of rock phosphate, potash, triple superphosphate and ammonium nitrate per year. These straight carriers of plant foods are in additin to the 40,000 tons of mixed fertilizers and superphosphate distributed.

By having their own fertilizer plant, Illinois Farm Bureau member patrons

(*Continued on page 24*)

Insect Specialist H. B. Petty points out the four important steps to a successful fly-free program to Roger E. Gish of the IAA during series of fly control meetings.

Fly Control Now In Full Swing

Sanitation is Most Important Factor in Fly-Free Program, Specialist Says

IT ALL depends on you now, Mr. John Q. Public. The Illinois fly-free program for 1949 is now in full swing. It will be a success only so long as everybody cooperates.

For the past few months the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Illinois Natural History Survey, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health, have hammered away at the advantages in continuing last year's fly-eradication campaign.

These organizations have backed the campaign with reams of stories telling the public the benefits of a fly-free community. For the farmer it means an average of $75 more profit. Cows will give more milk and beef cattle will gain faster. The farmer will be rid of a pest and more important he will be wiping out a carrier of more than 20 human diseases, including typhoid, dysentery, tuberculosis, and possibly the dreaded infantile paralysis. It is, therefore, particularly important to be rid of disease carrying flies if there are any children in your home.

Join the campaign now! Here's what must be done. First of all follow a sanitation program. Clean up all fly breeding places or spray them heavily with DDT. Haul manure and old straw out to the fields twice a week. Spray inside and outside wherever flies roost. Spray windows, doors, ceilings, screens, and walls. Spray trees under which cattle gather.

DDT should be used everywhere, except in the dairy barn and on dairy cattle where metoxychlor should be used because of the danger of DDT tainting milk. Dairy cattle should be sprayed once a week, beef cattle once a month.

Insect Specialist H. B. Petty says 75 per cent of a successful fly-free campaign depends on good sanitation. And George E. Metzger of the IAA points out that the rest of the job can be done with about $10 worth of spray materials and a little of your time.

Sounds like a good proposition, doesn't it? You can't lose. Let's start now! Clean out those fly breeding places and start using that spray gun.

Work Progresses Rapidly on Two District 4-H Club Camps

WORK is progressing rapidly on two of Illinois' district 4-H Club camps at West Frankfort and Jacksonville in an effort to have them ready for use by July 4.

The southern 4-H camp at West Frankfort expects to have a dining hall, a water system, sanitary facilities, and roads constructed by the first week in July. The southern camp comprises 65 acres on a 60-year lease from the city of West Frankfort and 25 acres donated by the city Kiwanis Club. It has a mile and a half shoreline fronting a lake.

W. C. Anderson, Jackson county farm adviser, said $20,000 had been raised for the camp. He estimated that about 800 youngsters would use it this summer. The southern camp will serve 26 counties.

The western 4-H camp south of Jacksonville on Lake Jacksonville is in about the same stage of development as the southern camp. Two weeks ago work was progressing rapidly on a kitchen and dining hall and work was about to be started on roads, water and sewage disposal systems.

Farm Adviser Ray Watson of Mason county estimated that more than 1,000 youngsters from 28 counties would attend the camp this year. The 78-acre wooded site with a mile-long lake shore line was leased from the city of Jacksonville for 60 years. Watson said $8,000 had been raised for the camp and that a campaign for more money would be conducted this summer.

Working on the foundation of the kitchen for the Western Illinois 4-H club camp in Morgan county are left to right: E. E. Lamont, farm adviser, Cass county; H. E. West, youth assistant, Madison; Wayne Stapf, assistant farm adviser, Macoupin; Lyle D. Kerley, assistant farm adviser, Sangamon; L. L. Fuchs, farm adviser, Pike; and Ray Watson, farm adviser, Mason.

The story behind

YOUR INSURANC PROTECTIO

THE STORY of your insurance protection was proudly told in the April issue of the Knox County Farm Bureau Bulletin. It appears at the right exactly as it was presented to the membership of Knox county.

This action program is the same which is being proclaimed throughout every county in Illinois. It might well be called one chapter of the complete story of the insurance protection for Farm Bureau members in this state. To realize the full story behind this "full time" program would require the presentation of 101 such "chapters," for behind this service is not just one county — not just one agency force — it is backed by 101 counties with some 600 agents, secretaries, and adjusters; in addition to more than 400 employees in the Home Office of the three Insurance Companies. In all, over 1,000 men and women who are serving you in Farm Bureau, through the I.A.A. Insurance Services.

These two pages are a tribute to the Farm Bureau members in Illinois who, through their confidence and cooperation in their own companies, have built the largest farm insurance companies of this type in the world today. Read this chapter of the story behind your insurance Service Program. It is imperative to you as Farm Bureau members that you realize the advantages offered here for your own and your family's financial security on the farm.

FARM BUREAU
INSURANCE SERVICE

43 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY

Insurance Department

VIRGINIA FILSON
GENERAL OFFICE SECRETARY

WAYNE LEINBACH
GENERAL AGENT

REUBEN E. JOHNSON
AGENT

RAY JOHNSTON
AGENT

THE INCREASING FARM BUREAU MEMBERSHIP together with the greater farm inventor has prompted the Illinois Agricultural Associati and the County Farm Bureaus to adopt a new meth of serving the members of the State. This progra is called the *"Full Time Agents Program."* Knox now operating under this new plan as well as ma other Counties.

This program was felt necessary due to the i creasing demands of Farm People for insurance cove age. Since the farmers had their own Companies a a complete line of coverages, it seemed only natur that they should be afforded the advantages of th service every day of the year.

All the agents of Knox County are now full tim insurance representatives. They have each be alloted four townships in which they are to have t responsibility of servicing Fire, Casualty, and Hi Insurance. Each of the five districts have approx mately 500 members. From this it is very plain to s that to properly service this number is a full tim man-sized job. It was not too long ago that ma Counties in Illinois did not have a much larger to membership than four townships in Knox Coun have today.

As your insurance demands increase it is t responsibility of this Department to see that the demands are fulfilled. It is our desire to have you a member, enjoy the many insurance coverages your own insurance Companies. Farm Bureau Me bers built these Companies and have every right expect the best service and most highly trained repr sentatives to serve them.

Knox County is proud of its past records a hope that this new program will bring better servi to you and your neighbors.

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in Farm Bureau

Department Puts Into Effect New "Full Time" Program

ARM BUREAU MEMBER-
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FRANCES COX
POLICYHOLDERS SERVICE DEPT.

JOHN LUSK
ADJUSTER, CASUALTY CO.

A. N. SKINNER
AGENT

JOHN K. CALLOW
AGENT

SYNOPSIS OF STAFF

VIRGINIA FILSON, *General Insurance Secretary.*

Virginia has been assisting Farm Bureau Members with their insurance problems and claims the past three and one-half years. The tremendous growth of new policyholders together with those already on the books has added considerably to the responsibility of her department. Farm Bureau people of Knox County are 100% in accord that Virginia's courteous and efficient service is a definite asset to their insurance department and the Farm Bureau organization in general.

FRANCES COX, *Policy Holders Service Department.*

Frances has just recently started with the insurance department. She will assist in the service and records of present policyholders. Her duties will include the issuing of all Crop Hail policies and tabulation of record cards. Frances is well known among Farm People in this County due to her close association with the Rural Youth Organization. We believe her knowledge of farming and farm problems will be utilized by this department and make a better service to policyholders.

WAYNE LEINBACH, *General Agent, Knox County.*

After starting in the insurance business in Henderson County in 1938 he was transferred to Rock Island County as General Agent in 1939, and transferred from that County in 1947 to Knox County as Insurance Director. It is his responsibility to administer the insurance program and see that proper promotion procedure is applied to guarantee proper acquisition of all insurance services. Recruiting and training of agents, office administration, claims and County problems are the major responsibility of his program.

JOHN LUSK, *Adjuster, Country Mutual Casualty Company.*

Last year John handled 742 claims for Knox County. This number included both claims for car and truck as well as the general and Employers Liability. John adjusts for Warren, Mercer and Henderson Counties also. He has approximately 8,000 policies in his district that really make a man-sized job. He began his duties as adjuster in October, 1946. Everyone appreciates the fact that John's duties are sometimes very difficult and that his work has been satisfactory to both Policyholder and Company.

REUBEN E. JOHNSON, *Agent — Cedar, Orange, Indian Point and Chestnut.*

Starting in 1934 he serviced farm people on a part-time basis and on December 15, 1948, Reuben started on a full-time program as insurance Representative. Farm Bureau Members appreciate his true Farm Bureau spirit and willingness to help in all coöperative projects. Reuben has always been well at the top for production of Life and Casualty insurance among agents of the State. Quotas to him are but a challenge to do a good job still better.

JOHN K. CALLOW, *Agent — Rio, Henderson, Ontario and Persifer.*

John began his insurance career in Rock Island County in 1946. Then transferred to Knox County in 1947. John has used the "every member canvass" method to service his membership. This has resulted in top production for all three Companies of the Farm Bureau. His willingness to assist in all Farm Bureau projects and his "easy-to-get-acquainted" manner has classified him as a good insurance underwriter.

A. N. SKINNER, *Agent — Salem, Elba, Truro and Maquon Townships.*

Albert is the senior member of the entire insurance staff, having started with the Farm Bureau in 1929. These many years of insurance work have qualified him as an excellent underwriter. He stands high in esteem of his Farm Bureau Members as a counsellor for their insurance problems. His ability to govern himself to "do it now," ranks him high among our members as well as insurance men of the State.

RAY JOHNSTON, *Agent — Copley, Victoria, Lynn and Walnut Grove Townships.*

Ray started with the Insurance Service in 1934 on a part-time basis. He continued on this basis until March 1, 1949, when he adopted the "Full Time Program." For many years his production has been in the top brackets for part-time agents. He has equalled or surpassed his quota for Life Insurance on 14 occasions. His peppy spirit and jovial disposition will rank him as one of the good "Full Time" Agents. Farmers in his district know that his success as a farmer and hog-breeder qualify him to determine their Farm Insurance needs from actual experience.

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Since 1933 Mr. Redman had been on the board of the Fruit Belt Service Company. He previously served one year on the Illinois Farm Supply board in 1935-36. He also was a member of the board of directors of the Pulaski-Alexander Farm Bureau. Funeral services were held May 12.

Illinois Future Farmer of America top members winning trip awards to Chicago from Prairie Farmer-WLS are (left to right): Bob Herriott, and Don Jacobs, both of Champaign county; State Leader J. B. Adams, Sangamon; Thomas Sussenbach, Bond; Robert Cumpston, McLean; George Lewis, Brown, and Arthur C. Page, associate editor, Prairie Farmer.

Join a Team Now!

Get the Most Out of the Illinois Farm Sports Festival By Playing With A Team Ask at Your Farm Bureau Office Today!

YOU'LL lose out on a lot of fun and good, healthy, outdoor sport if you don't get in on Illinois' 10th annual Farm Sports Festival, Aug. 25-26.

The University of Illinois again will be host to nearly 25,000 farmer spectators and contestants on the campus at Champaign-Urbana. It is the biggest farm gathering of its type in the nation.

It isn't too early to call your county Farm Bureau office and let them know that you want to take part as a contestant. And you don't have to be an expert to pile up points for your county. What would you like to do? There are events for practically every member of the family.

Take your pick: baseball, softball, swimming, hog calling, horseshoe pitching, tennis, track events, clock golf, knot tying, shuffleboard, barber shop quartet singing, novelty bands, folk and square dancing, woodchopping, tug o' war, dramatic skits, and choral singing.

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County softball chairmen, all of whom can be reached at their county Farm Bureaus, by districts are: (1) Rolf M. Vogen, Ogle county; (2) Virgil R. Smith, Kane; (3) G. F. Miller, Henry; (4) E. M. Holford, Hancock; (5) H. J. Stevenson, McLean; (6) L. E. Wright, Grundy; (7) Ansel H. Hare, Brown-Schuyler; (8) James Hoyt, Tazewell; (9) Earl Bantz, Champaign; (10) Harold E. West, Madison; (11) G. I. Coffey, Effingham; (12) Leslie W. Rogers, Edgar; (13) Jack A. Wasson, St. Clair; (14) A. A. Wicklein, Wabash; (15) B. H. Wanstreet, Hamilton; (16) H. H. Fulkerson, Williamson.

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Do You Need a Hospital?

DOES your community need a new hospital? Is the health of the people in your area endangered because of poor hospital facilities? If your answer is "yes", you might then ask "What can I do about it?" As an individual, you can do much but cooperation of the rest of the community is essential.

Time, effort, and money are the important contributions that must be made by people in the community to insure the success of a drive for a new hospital.

How is it done? Let's take a look at the job being done at Jacksonville, Illinois. During the war the people of that community felt that hospital facilities were woefully inadequate—hardly able to take care of Jacksonville's own sick and injured without counting in the thousands of rural people dependent upon the city's hospital facilities.

In 1945 a drive was started to raise $300,000 and $330,000 was pledged. But priorities on materials stopped cold plans for improved hospital facilities.

About two years later federal funds became available for hospital construction under the Hill-Burton Act. State authorities came in, surveyed the community, mapped out the area (see map) which the hospital would normally serve, set a minimum of 200 beds for the hospital, and specified that the hospital must be built from scratch, that no repairs or additions to the old hospital in use would be considered.

Like many things nowadays, the most staggering thing about a new hospital is its cost. For small communities the cost per bed at today's prices runs about $15,000 to $17,000. The hospital must be fully fireproof which adds an estimated $2,000 to the cost per bed. If the area to be served has more than 25,000 people, to meet requirements for federal assistance you must plan for four beds per 1000 population and you must abide by the state plan for hospital construction which has been approved by the surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service.

The Jacksonville area as outlined in the Illinois State Plan (see map) includes all of Morgan and Scott counties, and parts of Greene, Cass, and Macoupin counties. Since this area comprises a population of 51,000 (1947 estimate) the formula showed a need for a 200-bed hospital. At $15,000 per bed that amounts to $3,000,000. Rural and city

By JIM THOMSON

Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

hospital committeemen felt the cost was out of the question. They conferred again with state authorities and it was agreed to build about 70 per cent of the total beds needed because there was another 80-bed hospital in Jacksonville. Permission was then granted to build a 140-bed hospital at an estimated cost of $2,100,000 with expense to be borne thus: federal $700,000; state, $700,000; and voluntary community contributions, $700,000.

Heading the drive in the rural areas was Warren Brockhouse of Concord and Lawrence T. Oxley, Morgan County Illinois Agricultural Association general agent of insurance. Both men did an outstanding job and met with a splendid response among farmers and their families. Two farmers gave $35,000 each. Close to half of the money raised has come from rural areas.

Both Brockhouse and Oxley commended the county Farm Bureaus involved for their excellent cooperation. Oxley was particularly impressed by the remarkable work done by many of the farmer solicitors. Oxley said he believed that many of the men had developed their leadership qualities through close association with the Farm Bureau. "I was never so appreciative of my Farm Bureau connections," Oxley said, "as I was during the hospital campaign. The response was marvelous."

As of May 1, total pledges and cash, including money pledged in 1945, amounted to $850,000. With a reasonable amount of shrinkage, sufficient funds should be assured to complete the job.

Plans for the T-shaped, three story structure are expected to be approved by late summer with construction to begin early this fall. The site is a tenth of a mile beyond the city limits of Jacksonville. When completed, the hospital will be the largest built in Illinois thus far under the Hill-Burton Act and will be the largest and most modern hospital between Springfield and St. Louis.

Some of the things that must be remembered if you plan to follow the lead of the Jacksonville-area hospital are: (1) The people of the community must feel that there is a definite need for a hospital; (2) A responsible local organization must be set up; (3) This latter organization must contact the State Health Department at Springfield if grant-in-aid money is to be requested; (4) In response, the State Health Department will discuss the program with you and tell you whether or not you are eligible; (5) If eligible, they will outline a program of

(*Continued on page 24*)

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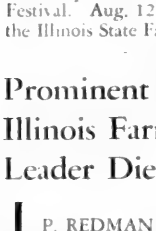

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About two years later federal funds became available for hospital construction under the Hill-Burton Act. State authorities came in, surveyed the community, mapped out the area (see map) which the hospital would normally serve, set a minimum of 200 beds for the hospital, and specified that the hospital must be built from scratch, that no repairs or additions to the old hospital in use would be considered.

Like many things nowadays, the most staggering thing about a new hospital is its cost. For small communities the cost per bed at today's prices runs about $15,000 to $17,000. The hospital must be fully fireproof which adds an estimated $2,000 to the cost per bed. If the area to be served has more than 25,000 people, to meet requirements for federal assistance you must plan for four beds per 1000 population and you must abide by the state plan for hospital construction which has been approved by the surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service.

The Jacksonville area as outlined in the Illinois State Plan (see map) includes all of Morgan and Scott counties, and parts of Greene, Cass, and Macoupin counties. Since this area comprises a population of 51,000 (1947 estimate) the formula showed a need for a 200-bed hospital. At $15,000 per bed that amounts to $3,000,000. Rural and city hospital committeemen felt the cost was out of the question. They conferred again with state authorities and it was agreed to build about 70 per cent of the total beds needed because there was another 80-bed hospital in Jacksonville. Permission was then granted to build a 140-bed hospital at an estimated cost of $2,100,000 with expense to be borne thus: federal $700,000; state, $700,000; and voluntary community contributions, $700,000.

Heading the drive in the rural areas was Warren Brockhouse of Concord and Lawrence T. Oxley, Morgan County Illinois Agricultural Association general agent of insurance. Both men did an outstanding job and met with a splendid response among farmers and their families. Two farmers gave $35,000 each. Close to half of the money raised has come from rural areas.

Both Brockhouse and Oxley commended the county Farm Bureaus involved for their excellent cooperation. Oxley was particularly impressed by the remarkable work done by many of the farmer solicitors. Oxley said he believed that many of the men had developed their leadership qualities through close association with the Farm Bureau. "I was never so appreciative of my Farm Bureau connections," Oxley said, "as I was during the hospital campaign. The response was marvelous."

As of May 1, total pledges and cash, including money pledged in 1945, amounted to $850,000. With a reasonable amount of shrinkage, sufficient funds should be assured to complete the job.

Plans for the T-shaped, three story structure are expected to be approved by late summer with construction to begin early this fall. The site is a tenth of a mile beyond the city limits of Jacksonville. When completed, the hospital will be the largest built in Illinois thus far under the Hill-Burton Act and will be the largest and most modern hospital between Springfield and St. Louis.

Some of the things that must be remembered if you plan to follow the lead of the Jacksonville-area hospital are: (1) The people of the community must feel that there is a definite need for a hospital; (2) A responsible local organization must be set up; (3) This latter organization must contact the State Health Department at Springfield if grant-in-aid money is to be requested; (4) In response, the State Health Department will discuss the program with you and tell you whether or not you are eligible; (5) If eligible, they will outline a program of

(Continued on page 24)

SOYOIL WHITE HOUSE PAINTS

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No. 6 WHITE HOUSE PAINT NEW — with incorporated time tested principles of lead-free paint.

LEAD-FREE—highest quality pigments. Contains no lead.

FUME RESISTANT — minimizes chemical reaction to smoke and fumes. Far superior to ordinary paints for this reason.

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BE AMAZED at economy measured in price and quality.

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LONG LIFE beauty and protection that withstands age and weathering.

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FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO

U. of I. Veterinarian Says Vaccination Pays

IT COSTS only a few cents to vaccinate your pigs against hog cholera, America's number 1 swine killer. But hog cholera losses can cost you plenty.

Dr. M. E. Mansfield, University of Illinois veterinarian, says losing one hog to cholera costs as much as vaccinating 40 to 50 young pigs. If you lose 10 hogs from cholera, it will cost you as much as vaccinating at least 400 pigs.

The best time to have your swine vaccinated against cholera is about two weeks before weaning time. Pigs take less vaccine at this age, so they're cheaper to vaccinate. And it allows them to recover while they're still nursing.

Find Corn Can Be Used In Making Clothing

CLOTHING from corn. That's the newest use science has put Illinois' most important grain crop to. Some day you may be wearing corn suits and corn dresses.

The fiber made from the protein in corn is known as vicara and is soft and warm, moth-repellant, mildew-resistant, and non-itching. It also has considerable absorbency and tensile strength. Production has been started by a company at Taftville, Conn.

IAA President Shuman Named To Fair Board

PRESIDENT Charles B. Shuman of the Illinois Agricultural Association has been named to the Illinois state fair advisory board by Governor Adlai Stevenson. Four other new members named to the board were John F. Cuneo, Libertyville; state Representative Henry Knauf, Ladd, chairman of the house agricultural committee and a harness racing official; former state representative Joseph Russell, Roberts; and state Representative Clyde Lee, Mt. Vernon, a member of the Illinois Association of Agricultural Fairs.

Among those reappointed to the fair board were Dean H. P. Rusk of the U. of I. College of Agriculture; E. A. Eckert, past master of the Illinois Grange; State Senator Simon E. Lantz, Congerville, chairman of the senate agricultural committee, and Joseph Fulkerson, prominent Jersey County Farm Bureau member.

Food Specialist Gives Milk Drink Recipes

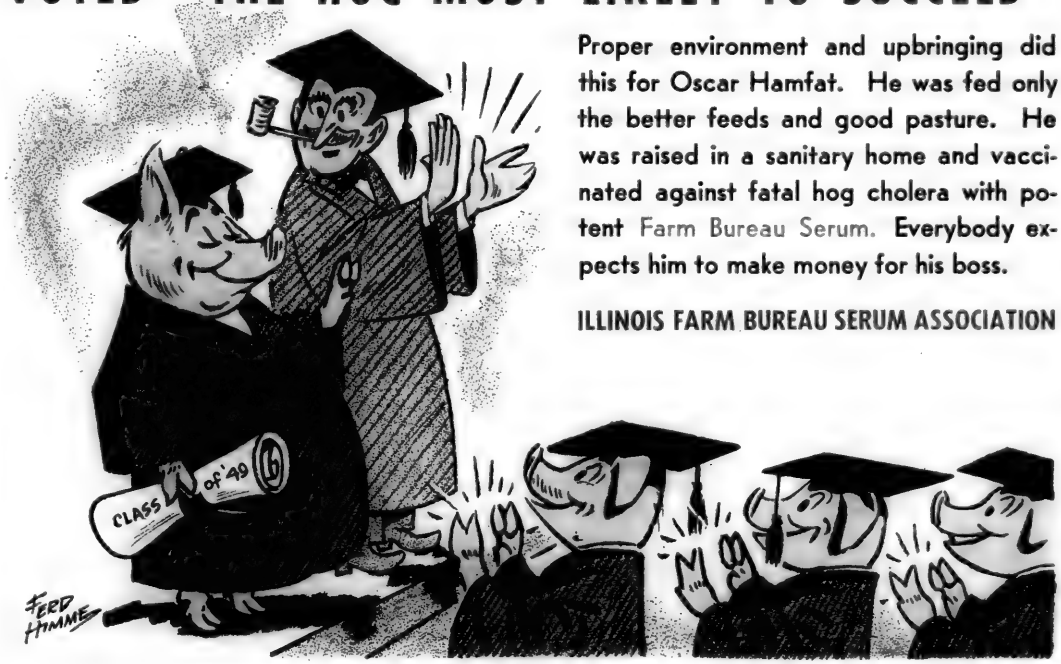
IF you have difficulty in maintaining the milk quota in family menus, why not serve milk drinks occasionally? They are popular with grown-ups as well as children and are fine for the between-meal pick-up.

Miss Grace Armstrong, nutritionist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, recommends eggnog. It has long been a favorite milk drink and is one that is packed with nutrients.

Prepare the eggnog by mixing an egg, one teaspoon of sugar, a few drops of vanilla, a dash of cinnamon or nutmeg, and a tall glass of milk. Modify the flavor by adding malted milk or canned or fresh fruit juices.

Milk Fizz is another favorite that is easy to prepare. To half a glass of cold carbonated beverage, add flavoring — honey, sweetened fruit juice, chocolate syrup. Fill the glass with cold whole milk, stir slowly, and serve immediately.

VOTED "THE HOG MOST LIKELY TO SUCCEED"



Proper environment and upbringing did this for Oscar Hamfat. He was fed only the better feeds and good pasture. He was raised in a sanitary home and vaccinated against fatal hog cholera with potent Farm Bureau Serum. Everybody expects him to make money for his boss.

ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION

Answer Critics Of IAA Rural School Policy

IAA Has Always Held View That Reorganization Should Be The Duty Of Local People

HOW does the Illinois Agricultural Association feel about school reorganization? Why does it feel that way?

These queries have been answered before but questions arising in areas not yet reorganized call for a review of IAA school policy over the past several years.

IAA school reorganization policy dates mainly from publication of the IAA School Report in 1944. The report was approved unanimously at the IAA annual meeting in 1944. It recommended reorganization of small schools into larger units. It favored the 12-grade type of district. It recognized that the main purpose of school reorganization was to establish school districts with opportunities for a good education at reasonable cost where the broader tax rate would help to equalize the burden of school support, and where school administration could be improved.

The IAA agreed that reorganization should be done by local people. It had opposed legislation in 1937 that seemed to be the opening wedge for compulsory school reorganization.

Support of the School Survey act was the next step taken by the IAA. It became law in 1945. This act set up the machinery for local people to make their study. It also provided for a vote after public hearings. The IAA was a cosponsor with the Illinois Association of School Boards in securing passage of the School Survey Act. Other associations supported this legislation including the Illinois Education Associaton and the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers. After many survey committees had studied their problems and agreed they would like to recommend the 12-grade type of district, the IAA in 1946 agreed to support legislation to provide a more simple method of setting up a 12-grade district than the method provided under existing law. The result was the Community Unit Act of 1947. No votes in either Senate or House were registered against the Community Unit Act. To date over 200 community unit districts have been set up under that act. This is proof of its popularity.

As progress is made, new problems arise. The Illinois Agricultural Association has stood ready to cooperate with efforts to correct existing legislation or pass needed legislation in the interest of sound reorganization. This Association has opposed efforts to torpedo the school reorganization program under which so much progress already has been made.

The IAA has been commended for its practical approach to reorganization. It has been criticized too, though less than expected. A few statements answering these criticisms are in order:

1. *IAA representatives have departed from established IAA school policy.* The IAA still has copies of the school report available for anyone who would like to check established policy.

2. *Our approval of a more desirable type of district suitable enough to do the job does not mean necessarily that the IAA can go on record approving everything that has been done along that line.* The IAA has defended the right of local people to do their own reorganizing.

3. *Rural people do not have protection under the laws.* Reorganization has largely been left in the hands of rural people: (a) A majority of board members that voted to make a survey were rural, (b) A majority of members of the survey committees were rural, (c) Both the Survey Act and the Community Unit Act require a separate vote in rural as well as urban territoy, (d) The Community Unit Act, under which most progress has been made, prevents grouping the representation on the school board from the town, another concession to rural people.

4. *The IAA favors districts that are too large.* Of the first 197 community unit districts set up 76 are too small according to IAA recommendations. The variations in size of high schools inincluded in these new districts runs from 60 to 1535 or from a total enrollment of 285 to 4,012. There is sufficient proof of local control. Most of the leadership in the IAA favored the community type district.

5. *The IAA goes along with school people and does not consider farm people's interests carefully enough.* In the first place, the IAA encountered many school people who opposed reorganization, especially at the start. Some still do. Secondly the IAA's responsibility in the reorganization effort is to offer far-sighted leadership for the establishment of schools that will offer children as many advantages as possible in the years ahead. As to who indoctrinates whom, there are numerous instances to show that the IAA has done a lot of indoctrinating of other organizations.

6. *The IAA has encouraged school reorganization in areas where rural property will have to bear a larger tax burden.* It is granted that there is entirely too much dependence placed on the property tax to support schools, and there are many inequities. But this same situation existed before school reorganization began. It would be difficult to establish a district in which someone did not pay more, others pay less. That is one of the objectives of reorganization, to broaden the tax base and equalize the tax load. However, to many the educational advantages possible in the larger district, are worth the additional cost.

By John K. Cox, Director
Rural School Activities

Increases in state aid will further assist in distributing the costs more widely.

7. *There have been too many mistakes made under the reorganization legislation provided.* No one will argue that mistakes have not been made. However, no advance planning can keep people from making mistakes. Nor can we legislate mistakes out of the picture.

8. *The state should have done the job in the first place and thereby avoided the mistakes made by local people and the difficulties encountered in some areas.* No widespread progress is made without some difficulties, doubts and high blood pressures. No approach to school reorganization would be popular with all the people. The local approach has a very definite value in that it is more democratic and allows local people to do their own planning, hold their own discussion meetings, and vote for or against the district that is eventually proposed. Also it has been good for the school program to arouse so many people to a revaluation of the purpose of the schools in the community and the school's needs.

9. *Illinois should have done the job more gradually and by stages.* There is some virtue in that argument. However, in general, it seems foolish to take the long road if the other road is better. Indiana several years ago reorganized on a township basis. It worked out all right for her grade schools but most of her high schools are too small. Now she has the job of again uprooting established systems, beliefs, and traditions to improve her high schools. They say they cannot now afford the luxury of a decentralized school system. It is admittedly a painful process to make the necessary steps; but if Illinois can set up districts for both grade and high schools that are large enough to provide a good program at reasonable cost, it may save us the pains of transition later.

10. *The IAA should support efforts to lower state requirements to favor a few scattered small districts, mainly high school districts.* State standards are already too low in the opinion of many people who are interested in districts of adequate size. To cut those standards down further would establish a false minimum that no studies or surveys by people qualified to make such could endorse. Also it would penalize those people who had already acted in good faith and in accordance with the laws in establishing the larger districts.

It is fortunate for Illinois' school systems of the future that the school policy of the IAA was sufficiently broad and farsighted to point in the direction of the type of school districts that the future, it is confidently hoped, will prove to be the best.

Two German farm specialists studying farm organizations in the United States visited the Illinois Agricultural Association and county Farm Bureaus in May. Left to right are Otto von Feury, Munich; Hans Burbach, Frankfurt, and IAA President Charles B. Shuman.

IAA Host To German Farmers

Farm Leaders Visit America To Study Free Farmer Organizations, Agricultural Methods

AGRICULTURE is making a recovery in the Western zone of Germany, but it always will be necessary to import food for that section.

This point was made by two German agricultural specialists who visited the Illinois Agricultural Association and four county Farm Bureaus during May. The German agriculturists made the visit at the invitation of the American Military Government with the cooperation of the American Farm Bureau Federation and state Farm Bureaus. After leaving Illinois, the specialists were to visit Iowa, Kansas, and other state Farm Bureaus.

The two men were Otto von Feury, 42, of near Munich, head of the state committee for research and extension in Bavaria and Hans Burbach, 48, of Frankfurt, adviser on fertilizers in the state of Hesse.

Burbach pointed out that the eastern zone of Germany which is under Russian control contains the country's chief farming area, and that the Western zone used to get considerable of its food from that area. Since the Russians have shut off this exchange of food, there has been an effort to increase agricultural production to the utmost in the Western zone. In addition to increasing agricultural production, they hope to develop industries and exports in order to get dollars to buy essential foods they cannot produce.

In visiting the McLean County Farm Bureau, the German visitors told of village and county contests they sponsor in their area for the best manure pile. Prizes range from 100 marks for first place down to a diploma for the farmer who can build the best manure pile.

Fertility is a big problem for the German farmer and he has always used considerable commercial fertilizer in addition to manure. Last year, von Feury said, was the first time since the war that sufficient fertilizers were available. Too many small farm units of one to two acres each make it impossible in some of the areas to utilize modern machine farming methods.

The purpose of the visit of the German farm leaders to the United States was primarily to study "free farm organizations" such as Farm Bureau and to examine educational and production methods of our agricultural system.

County Farm Bureaus visited were Champaign, McLean, La Salle, and DeKalb.

Expect Bumper Illinois Peach Crop

ILLINOIS peaches will be plentiful this year according to a prediction based on present conditions made by R. S. McBride, manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange.

The Exchange is the largest marketer of fruits produced in southern Illinois and is affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association.

McBride estimated that Illinois would harvest a 2,150,000 bushel peach crop compared with a 1,500,000 bushel crop last year or 43 per cent higher than in 1948.

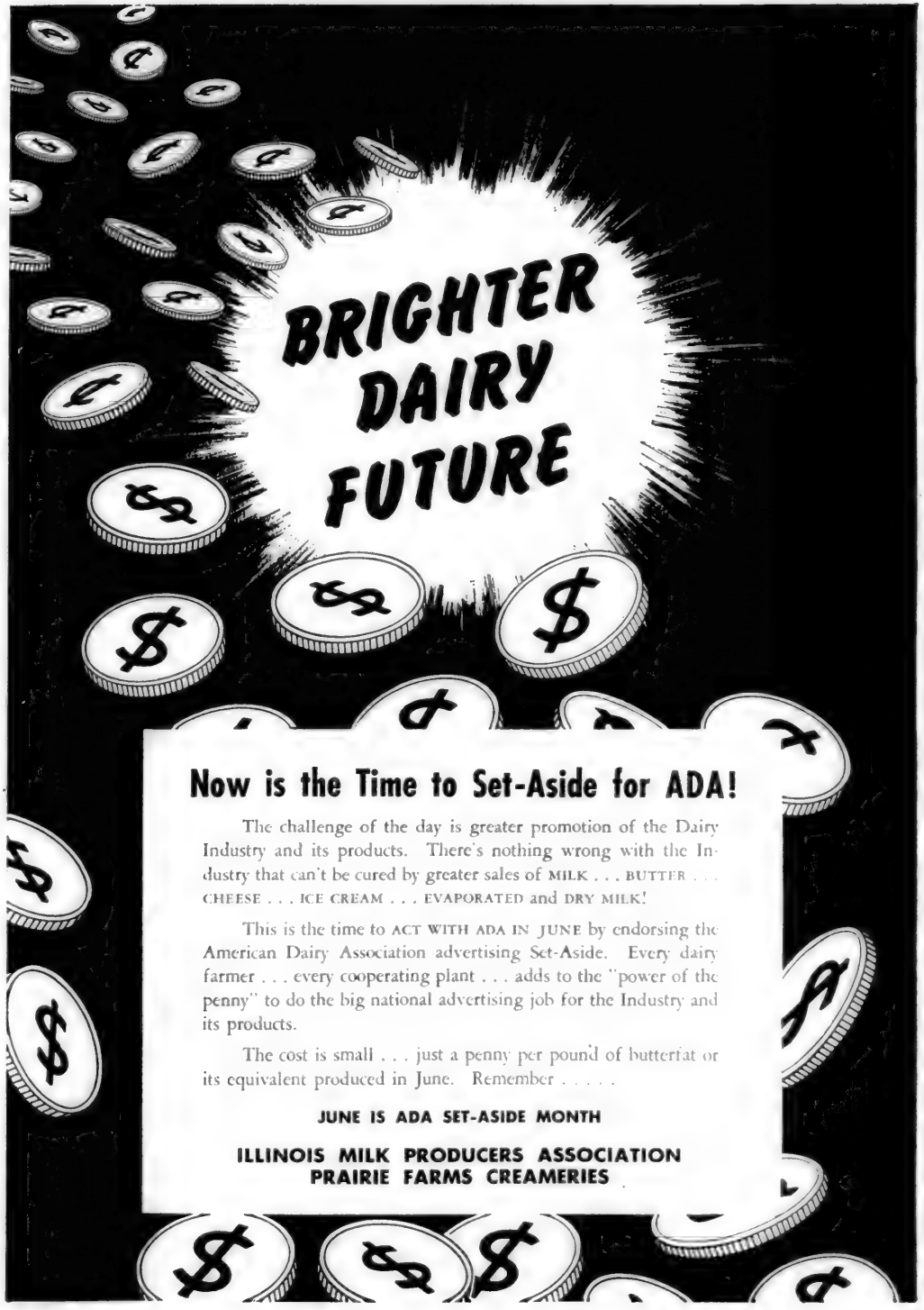
"Constant emphasis on quality will make the Illinois peach crop one of the best ever marketed," McBride said.

Illinois peach growers expect good prices because the normal 6,000,000 bushel South Carolina crop which comes in just ahead of the Illinois crop was cut 80 per cent by heavy frost damage.

Illinois ranks third in amount of cash farm income, being exceeded only by Iowa and California.

Before you start making hay this year take a mighty close look at your barn equipment — your hay ropes, pulleys, track. They're all a year older now, a year weaker. By taking these precautions you can prevent numerous chances of injury that might happen to yourself or your hired help.

And when haying starts be doubly cautious. Haying accidents are serious accidents — a falling hay fork becomes a guillotine, carelessly placed pitch forks become bayonets, a sudden fall from the loft or load can cripple or kill, the trip rope becomes a hangman's noose in a careless moment. Yes, death makes hay, too, when we drop our guard. So be CAREFUL. But be prepared, too, with a Farmers' General and Employers' Liability insurance policy. Be protected against heavy loss if an employee or a stranger is injured on your premises by your stock or equipment. See your friendly insurance representative today in your Farm Bureau office.



Now is the Time to Set-Aside for ADA!

The challenge of the day is greater promotion of the Dairy Industry and its products. There's nothing wrong with the Industry that can't be cured by greater sales of MILK . . . BUTTER . . . CHEESE . . . ICE CREAM . . . EVAPORATED and DRY MILK!

This is the time to ACT WITH ADA IN JUNE by endorsing the American Dairy Association advertising Set-Aside. Every dairy farmer . . . every cooperating plant . . . adds to the "power of the penny" to do the big national advertising job for the Industry and its products.

The cost is small . . . just a penny per pound of butterfat or its equivalent produced in June. Remember . . . . .

JUNE IS ADA SET-ASIDE MONTH

ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
PRAIRIE FARMS CREAMERIES

Auditing Employee Retires Under IAA Pension Program

ANOTHER beneficiary under the IAA employee pension plan will be Fred Foulds of Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association. He retired May 31.

Employed by Auditing since 1935, Foulds' interesting history and personality have won him scores of friends throughout Illinois.

For some time after coming to Auditing, Foulds worked as a field auditor from the Chicago office. Later he served for one year as the district auditor in Bloomington, and in recent years as Peoria district auditor.

During his IAA career, Foulds has audited various accounts in 67 counties and in half of the Farm Bureau offices.

It is interesting to note that the first job held by Foulds was one at a cooperative in England and that he has completed his business career by serving Illinois cooperatives for a period of approximately 15 years.

Foulds will spend the summer with friends in Winnipeg. Beyond that he has no specific plans for his retirement.

Armand LeMay of the Springfield district office has been transferred to Peoria as district auditor for that district.

Good Hog Pasture Is Worth $50 Acre

GOOD hog pasture is worth about $50 an acre because it saves that much money in feed costs.

J. L. Krider, animal scientist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that, compared with dry-lot feeding, one acre of good hog pasture will save almost 900 pounds of protein supplement. At present prices that 900 pounds of supplement is worth around $50.

Krider points out that with good pastures you can save half the protein supplement needed to fatten hogs, and you have no vitamin problem — they're all provided by the pasture and sunlight. Pasture also provides some of the minerals, and you can save about 4 percent on your total feed bill. You can also save one-third of your labor by using good hog pastures.

Krider reports that any good green pasture will give you these advantages. Rye, Ladino clover, alfalfa, alfalfa-bromegrass, clover . . . . any of these which is suited to your land will cut down your total feed costs. These good pastures, carrying 20 pigs per acre, can save you around 900 pounds of protein supplement and put about $50 more profit in your pocket.

Margarine . . .

(*Continued from page* 10)

petition for the small supply of milk would send prices soaring. And the people who needed milk most would suffer.

Charles Cameron, president of the Peoria Milk Producers' Association told members of the committee that the dairy farmer has an investment to protect. An investment bigger than the whole steel industry. Altogether more than 10,000,000 people depend on the dairy industry for a livelihood, Cameron said. Dairy farmers will not sit idly by and see their investment jeopardized by unfair competition from colored margarine. By allowing this unfair competition we also run the risk of having racketeers sell oleomargarine under a butter label.

Those who spoke in favor of repealing the law prohibiting the sale of yellow margarine stressed that it was made from an Illinois product, soybean oil, and that this oil is in distress. The price has decreased from a high of 21 cents to 10½ cents per pound today. One-third of the nation's soybeans are grown in Illinois.

Four women representing civic organizations said the consumer wanted yellow margarine, that its nutritional value was as high as butter, and that low income groups must buy it because of the higher price of butter.

C. B. Simcox of Assumption, who said he represented 1000 soybean growers said butter itself is colored 10 months out of the year.

Hospital . . .

(*Continued from page* 17)

procedure and assist you with applications, etc; (6) The community selects the architect who develops the blueprints in line with the community needs; (7) The State Department of Public Health works with the architect and the organization to make certain that the plans meet the requirements of the federal government as to construction standards. Plans also must be approved by the U. S. Public Health Service; (8) The community must by voluntary subscription, raise funds to meet the local share of the cost of the hospital; (9) Construction of the hospital will be under the supervision of the owner's inspector; and (10) When completed, the hospital will be owned by the community and will be operated by the community without discrimination. It will be just as if you paid for it entirely with your own money. It is required, however, that minimum standards of maintenance and operation be developed by the State Department of Public Health and that hospitals constructed with federal funds meet those standards. This provides protection for the people admitted as patients.

The 65th Illinois General Assembly in 1947 appropriated some state money to aid in hospital construction similar to the money from the Hill-Burton program. Under this state program it was then possible for communities such as Jacksonville to receive both state and federal funds provided total government money did not exceed two-thirds of the total cost of the hospital. While the federal program is established to continue for three more years, the continuation of state money is entirely dependent upon an appropriation made by the 66th General Assembly now in session in Springfield.

"This program is not operated on a first come, first served basis." Says George K. Hendrix, chief division of hospital construction and services Illinois Department of Public Health. "Neither is it a political program where the loudest is heard first. It is a program designed to aid in the construction of hospitals in areas having the greatest need and following a sound state plan which has been approved by the surgeon general of the U. S. Public Health Service.

"This program then encourages the building of hospitals of appropriate size, so located that they are within reasonable reach of all farm people. The relatively small amount of government money prevents the construction of a hospital at every cross-road or every small town, but, it is the aim to provide adequate and safe facilities primarily for the rural people."

Fertilizer . . .

(*Continued from page* 12)

which have been paid out in transportation costs. Due to the industry-wide shortage of plant foods, Illinois Farm Supply Company, in order to secure supplies, has been forced to purchase and ship tonnage from points as far distant as the east coast.

In addition, a close watch can be maintained on quality. Also, grades which are of the higher-analysis type can be made available to farmers. This means greater value received for every dollar spent.

Select farm equipment on the basis of the job to be done and not on the basis of what may be bought the easiest or cheapest.

The peel of the apple is five times as rich in vitamin C as the flesh.

This is a scene from the finals of the Illinois Farm Bureau Safe Driving contest held on a rainy day in November, 1947 during the IAA annual meeting in St. Louis. The state policeman (left) is checking the driver's ability to drive in a zig-zag course past a row of posts set up for that purpose.

Rural Youth

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
Young People's Activities

CAMPING is big business, says Miss Thelma Patterson, a leading authority on camping activities who is assisting the University of Illinois in setting up the University camping program. Camping, she says, should be a part of a total program to meet the needs of the individual. Included in the list of needs are: leadership development, love of outdoor living, responsible community sharing and adjustment, respect for the rights of others, and the ability to take part in specific programs and see them through.

The 1949 Rural Youth state camp is being planned with this in mind. To help prepare leaders and the responsible committee of Rural Youth members who will assist the campers, a pre-camp training program was sponsored by the University over the week-end of May 21 on the grounds of Memorial Camp.

Memorial Camp near Monticello will ring out from July 31 to Aug. 6 with the happy voices of Rural Youthers from all over Illinois. They are entering into a program planned for and by youth in which each camper finds much to meet his needs. We hope that any member of a county Rural Youth group who can plan his summer to include the week of camping at Memorial Camp will realize that he can be a better Rural Youth member and a better citizen by attending.

Rural Youth groups often consider it a good investment in better county organizations if they send one or more leading members to the state camp. Many campers come paying their own way so that they might enjoy the experience of group living outdoors. By whatever method they are privileged to come this year Rural Youthers will have an enjoyable outing.

The IAA has shown considerable interest in the camping program of the University. In addition to financial contributions, the IAA has always shared in actual camping responsibilities by supplying personnel as speakers and counselors.

Skilled Drivers' Program

The IAA skilled drivers' program for Rural Youth is under way again. The driver short course, which is mainly a summer and fall program, is ready. The vacancy in the IAA department of safety has been filled by John Lake. Lake is a graduate of Iowa State with a major in safety. He is ready to serve Rural Youth groups and the skilled drivers' program, as well as to instruct in youth programs of safety.

Counties are now preparing for the activities which will enable the members of our Rural Youth groups to become safe operators of automobiles. The four-unit short course has been revised. It combines various helpful needs which have been included in former issues of "Your Safety." Counties may obtain the desired quantities of the short course by writing either the department of safety or the department of young people's activities. The written examination will be sent only in quantity to county youth leaders.

The facts indicate strongly that the counties which sponsored actual skilled driving contests received the greatest value from the Rural Youth skilled driving activities. Because of this fact we are stipulating that each county wishing to send contestants to district skilled drivers' contests must first of all sponsor actual driving tests in their counties. The report of the county driving test will be certified by the person in the county who is responsible for the Rural Youth program, using an official card supplied by the department of safety.

County News

Cooperatives continue to be of interest to Rural Youth. From the recent Lee county report we quote: "Mr. Hill of the Lee County Service Company was present and he along with Wilbur Ransom and Eddie Bernadin led a discussion on cooperatives. Rural Youthers learned what cooperatives are, how they are managed, and their advantages and disadvantages."

St. Clair county is cooperating in the Rural Youth community service achievement program. They served the Progressive Grange at New Athens by presenting entertainment for this particular Grange's chapter. The program consisted of selections by the quartet, dance demonstrations by the square dance team, and by special piano solos.

Will reports a discussion by the entire Rural Youth group upon the possible activities in which they might engage to further community building through the Rural Youth community service achievement program. Possible projects listed were: Securing a building in which community meetings can be held, providing recreation and entertainment at orphanages and old people's homes, conducting recreational classes, building up picnic area facilities, instruction on keeping farm accounts, promoting a 100 per cent X-ray drive, and helping raise the 4-H camp fund quota. A committee was appointed to investigate these projects and report back their recommendations.

One of the big banquets of the spring season was the Rock Island skyway banquet. Dr. George B. Arbaugh, dean of Augustana College, spoke on "Skyways are Happy Ways".

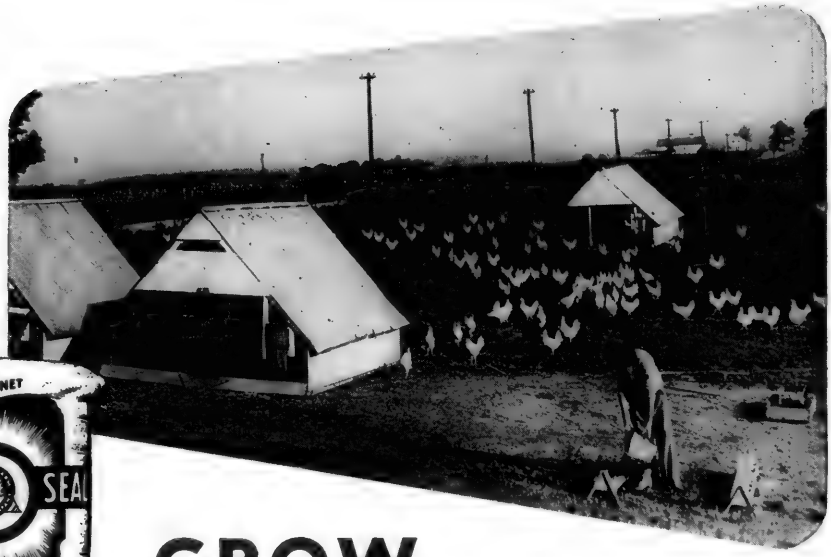
Lake Named IAA Safety Director

JOHN A. Lake, 26, of Athens in Menard county has been employed as director of safety and public health for the Illinois Agricultural Association. He succeeds W. W. Whitlock who resigned to do similar work for the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

John A. Lake

Lake grew up on a farm, attended rural school at Fancy Prairie, and high school at Elkhart. He worked on the home farm until September, 1943 when he joined the army air forces. He spent the next two years before his discharge training in the south.

He was graduated from Iowa State College in March with a degree in general engineering. His major study was safety engineering. Lake is married to the former Lois Sanborn of Madrid, Ia.



GROW STURDY PULLETS *with* BLUE SEAL GROW MASH

Pullets grown out on BLUE SEAL GROW MASH will enter the laying house next fall ready for production. They will be better able to show a good profit during the fall and winter months. And extra eggs will mean extra profits.

From BLUE SEAL GROW MASH your pullets get plenty of the essential amino acids to make a well-balanced, high-quality protein. They also get those essential vitamins, minerals and growth-producing nutrients.

GROW MASH provides the growing pullet with the nutritional factors necessary for rapid growth, early and complete feathering, and high egg production in the laying house. GROW MASH is wholesome, palatable and easily digested.

GROW MASH contains 18 per cent of the highest quality protein. It is available in either meal or pellet form.

BLUE SEAL GROW MASH is fed with scratch grains. Grain should be fed in the amount the growing chicks will clean up.

Provide grit and plenty of water. Feed GROW MASH until the pullets are housed in their laying quarters.

Ask your Blue Seal or Service Brand Feed Salesman

These feeds are distributed by

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

WHY DO WE CALL IT *Life Insurance?*

that it costs so little today, and will mean so much some day, if their loved ones will be cared for as they would have wanted it.

No, rightly speaking, "life" insurance doesn't guarantee a life. It guarantees *many* lives . . the happier lives of the wife and children who have been left behind.

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OTHER SIDE OF THE FENCE

Greener pastures? There aren't any, these days of good farm living. At last our sons are staying on the farm, enjoying their rightful heritage. For in these past few years they've seen agriculture forge ahead with fair prices, a comfortable living, and some of the luxuries that before were always a little beyond reach.

But all this has taken sweat, and planning. Both on the farm, and in places where the state's and nation's policies are formed. It's taken leadership to build a better agriculture. The kind of leadership that has given you, along with 165,000 other Farm Bureau members, a voice for agriculture.

Use your Farm Bureau membership. Use it to work for your own best interests. Let's keep the "pastures greener" on the farming side of the fence.

Illinois
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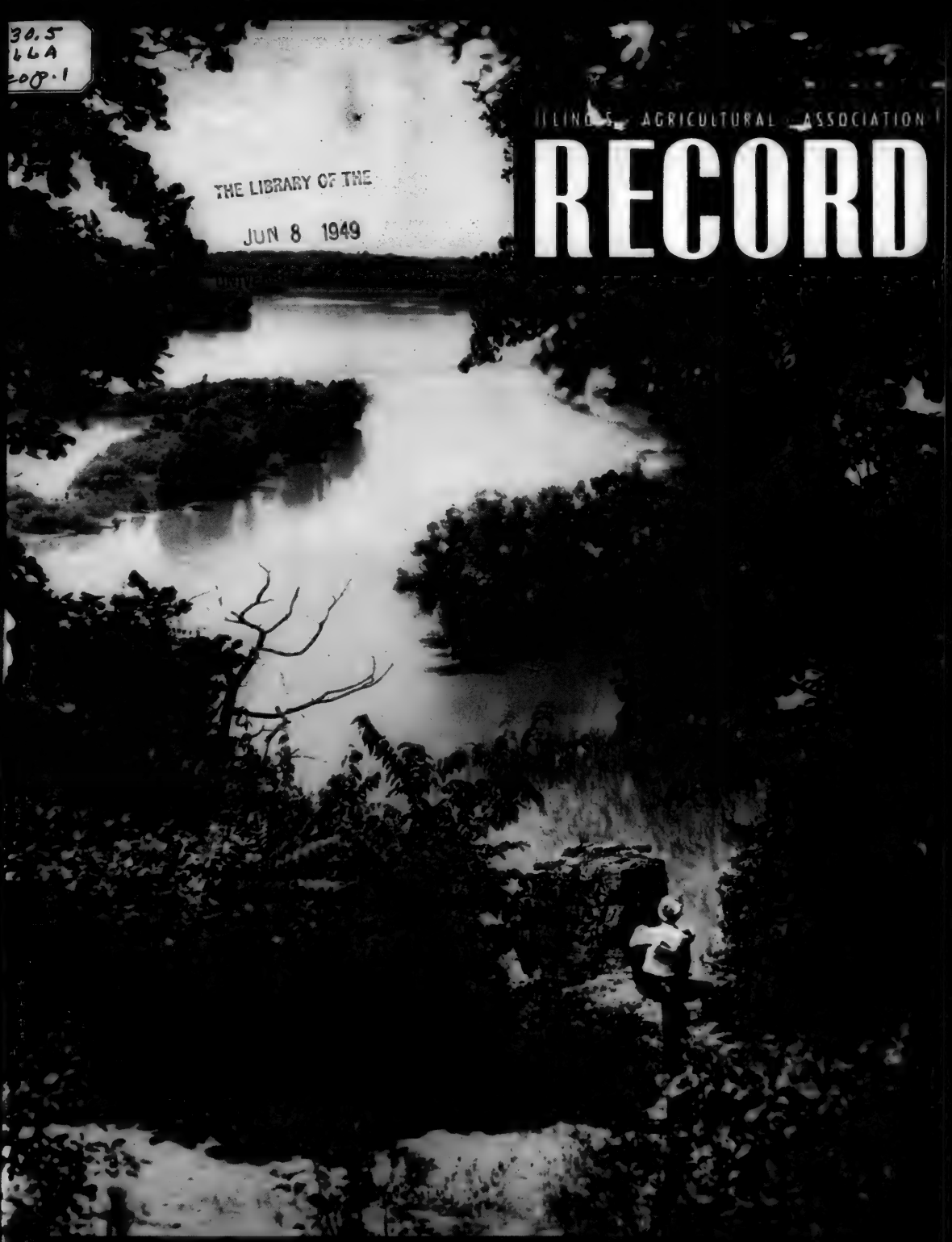

E STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

JULY · 1949 ·

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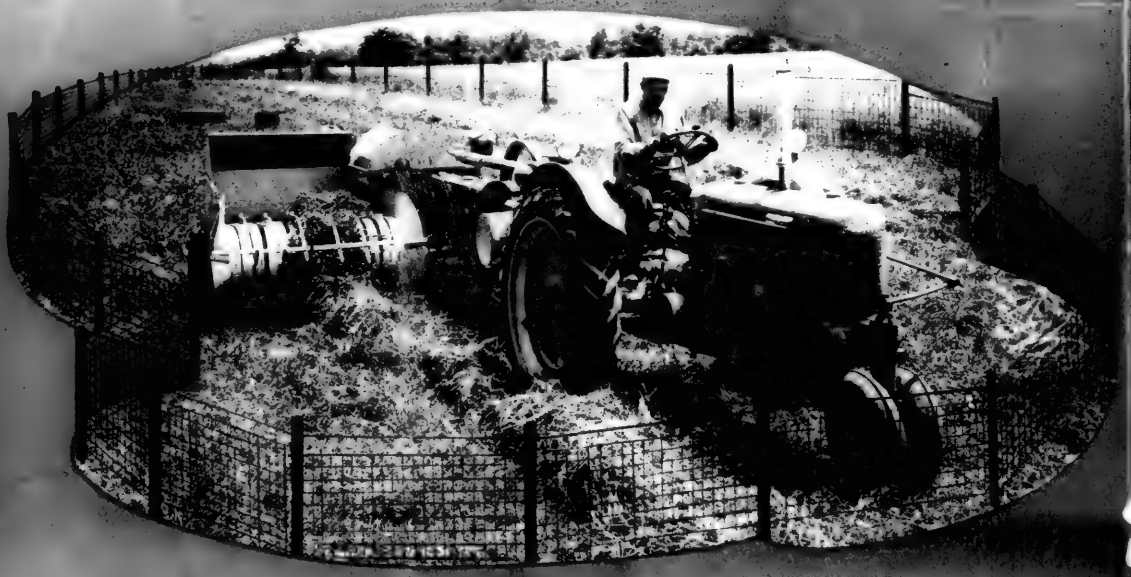
WHY THE GRASS IS NO LONGER GREENER...



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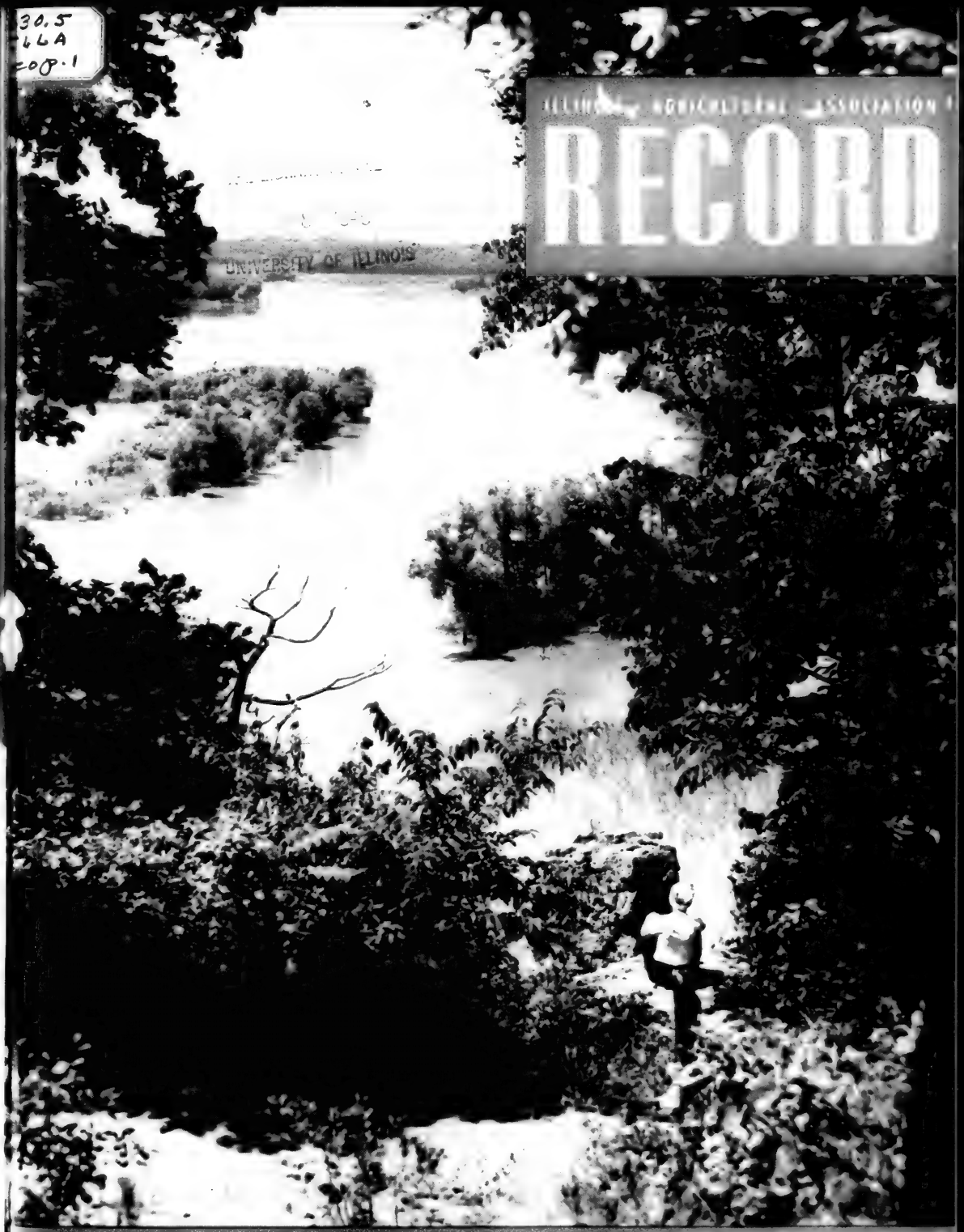

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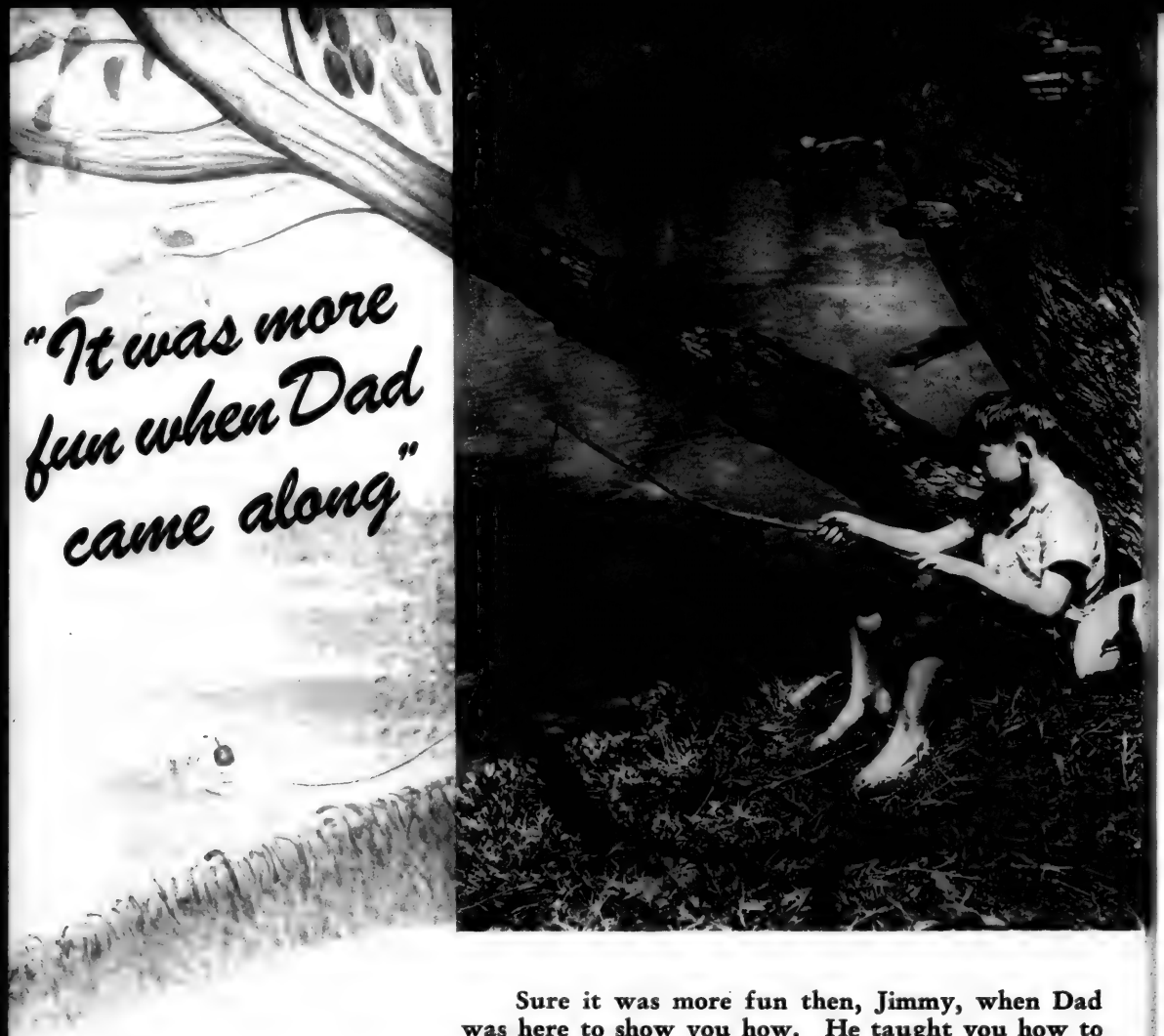

Sure it was more fun then, Jimmy, when Dad was here to show you how. He taught you how to wait past the first nibble . . . showed you how to take a bullhead off the hook without getting "stung." But, Jim, your Dad is still taking care of you in other ways, through Country Life.

You see, his insurance policy with Country Life will let you carry out his plans for you and college. Perhaps even a nest egg to help you get started when it's time for you to think of marriage, and settling down on a place of your own.

For your Dad always used to say that even small farmers could afford to insure their family's future happiness in Country Life. Maybe all the happiness can't be here without him, but you *can* make his plans come true.

Country Life
INSURANCE COMPANY

Volume 27 Number 7 July, 1949

THE RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

To Make THE BEST BETTER

Charles B. Shuman

ILLINOIS farmers are rightfully proud of their farms, their homes, and their own accomplishments, but most of all they are proud of their boys and girls. This pride is most evident at any county 4-H fair as the new generation displays the results of its labor and learning. No other industrial or occupational group in America has developed a youth program to equal agriculture's 4-H, Future Farmer, Future Homemaker, and Rural Youth activities.

THOSE of us who have sometimes been discouraged by the seemingly slow progress toward the general adoption of improved farming methods and better soil conservation practices can certainly take new hope from the results of this great movement. All over Illinois I hear the same story — the young people are leading the way. They are assuming their responsibilities in the farm community as successful farmers, as members of Farm Bureau and cooperative association boards of directors, as leaders in every important activity.

IT is well to remember, however, that the rapid gains of today would have been impossible were it not for the experiences and slower progress of a group of far-sighted leaders who envisioned a new day for farm people — scientists at the College of Agriculture who developed new and better ways of farming, hundreds of men and women who gave their best years of service to the agricultural extension work bringing these new methods to practical farmers. Vocational agriculture intructors, volunteer adult 4-H leaders and public spirited citizens in other occupations promoted the idea of a better agriculture.

HOWEVER, all of this activity might have gone for naught had not farmers themselves taken enough interest to build a powerful organization with which to improve the economic "climate" surrounding agriculture. Without these more favorable economic conditions and the improved attitude of the general public towards agriculture which resulted from the activity of our own organization, the best farm youth would probably have continued to seek their opportunities in the city.

EVERY farmer should be thankful that we can now, with some degree of confidence, encourage our farm young people to look for their opportunities on the farm or in agricultural service — to Make the Best Better!

Charles B. Shuman

President, Illinois Agricultural Association

Open IAA Co-op Terminal Elevator

First barge load of grain moves into Illinois Grain Terminals Company elevator.

This first barge load of corn was shipped from the Prairie Grain Company at Lacon.

Examining the corn in the first shipment are left to right: Homer Curtiss, Terminals president; IAA Field Secretary G. E. Metzger, IAA Grain Marketing Director C. H. Iftner and Howard Stone, Terminals director.

PRAIRIE Grain Company at Lacon enjoyed the distinction of having the first barge load of grain moved into the Illinois Grain Terminals Company's 2½ million bushel elevator on the Calumet River in South Chicago.

The Terminals company took over operation of the former Irondale elevator on June 1. It was a memorable day for cooperative grain marketing and on hand to greet the first shipment were the following persons who are pictured below on the deck of the first barge. Left to right are: Fred Watts, manager, Havana River Grain Company; Howard Stone, president, Havana River Grain; L. L. Colvis, IAA marketing director; Robert Sayre, manager, Irondale elevator; Homer Curtiss, president, Illinois Grain Terminals; G. E. Metzger, IAA field secretary; Sam L. Hassell, manager, Illinois Grain Terminals; Chris Studley, Bureau county, Terminals director; G. H. Iftner, IAA grain marketing director and assistant to manager of Grain Terminals; Carl Pratt, manager of Prairie Grain Company; J. F. Holderman, secretary, Grain Terminals; Chris Diehl, Monroe, Grain Terminals director; Donald Kirkpatrick, IAA legal counsel; George Merker, assistant in IAA legal department; Charles Schmitt, president of Illinois Grain Corporation and member of Terminals board, and Harry Meloy, assistant in IAA legal department.

Not to be outdone by Prairie Grain, Havana River Grain shipped a carload of corn to Terminals. Left to right are IAA Field Secretary G. E. Metzger; Fred Watts, manager, Havana Grain, and Howard Stone, Terminals director.

☆ ☆ ☆

PLAN NOW *for the* Sports Festival

☆ ☆ ☆

NEXT MONTH is Sports Festival time again so let's make it easier for the folks at your county Farm or Home Bureau office this year by signing up now for the events you are going to take part in.

The tenth annual Illinois Farm Sports Festival will be held Thursday and Friday, Aug. 25-26 at the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign. It is a big job for the men and women who are in charge of all details for this great event. You can make it quite a bit simpler for them by signing up at your Farm or Home Bureau office for individual or team play as soon as possible.

The Sports Festival was set up as a two-day period of fun, sportsmanship, and good clean play for Illinois farmers and their families. Unless you and your family take part it has very little value for you. Join the fun and you enjoy yourself and help your county Farm Bureau's final standing.

You don't have to be an expert. Let's take tug o' war for example. All you have to do is organize a tug o' war team. Pull on the rope a little bit and there you have added 80 points to your county total. Yes, you get 80 points just for taking part in the tug o' war contest.

You know how to play checkers, don't you? You know how to pitch horseshoes? You don't have to be an expert there either. You're probably better than a lot of the fellows you'll be playing against. But right off the bat Sports Festival Secretary Roy Johnson will chalk up participation points for your county when you take part. If you win or take second or third place your county will receive additional points.

It is suggested that a number of counties can lend color and excitement to their county fairs by holding their own or district elimination contests for the state Sports Festival. Several counties, like Champaign, Livingston, Iroquois, DeKalb, Kane, and others, hold their own Sports Festival and send the cream of their players to the state Festival.

This year's Sports Festival will be held along the same lines as in previous years. On hand to greet you for the two-day schedule of events which draws 25,000 spectators and 4,500 participants will be an impressive array of radio talent, orchestras, folk and square dancers, and the Illinois Rural Chorus of 300 voices.

The big Thursday night program of music, dancing, and entertainment promises to be better than ever. It is under the chairmanship of I. E. Parett of the IAA and Mary McKee of the University of Illinois. The program includes three separate events — entertainment for those who like to watch, square dancing for those who like it that way, and modern dancing for those who like the waltz and fox trot.

The bowling and volleyball tournaments were played off in late spring to avoid the possibility of hot weather in August.

The Festival gets underway at 9 a.m. Thursday when 150 or more softball teams square off for action. Softball is still the most popular sport, judging by the number of teams entered. Softball will be played by groups of all ages from 4-H'ers to men over 35. The hotly contested games usually draw big crowds.

One of the biggest attractions of the Festival is the finals for the state championship of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League. Excitement is usually at fever pitch, the game is usually very close, and a big league brand of baseball is usually exhibited. Last year Will county defeated DeKalb for the title.

The folk festival, under Chairman E. H. Regnier of the University Extension Service, includes barber shop quartets, song leaders, county choruses, family singers, 4-H choruses, adult singers, junior singers, instrumental groups, novelty and rhythm bands, square dance bands, acrobatic and tap dancers, dialogues, skits, and stunts, and folk and square dancers.

Some of the event chairmen selected include tug o' war, Dick O'Dell, Piatt county; horseshoes, Dr. H. J. Snyder of the College of Agriculture and checkers, Frank Anderson, Ford county, and George Merker, IAA. Anderson is secretary of the Paxton Checker Club. Another member of the club, R. M. Mason, secretary of the Illinois Checker Association, has offered his services.

Trap Shoot — Aug. 12

THE Illinois Farm Bureau Trap and Skeet Shoot will be held Friday, Aug. 12 at the Mather Gun Club near the old airport on route 4 southwest of Springfield.

Like last year it is being held in advance of the Illinois Farm Sports Festival of which it is a part because of a conflict in dates with the All-American national shoot.

Both the trap and skeet shoot will include numerous classes of competition from a two brother team to a father and son or mother and daughter combination. Shooting will start at 8:30 a.m.

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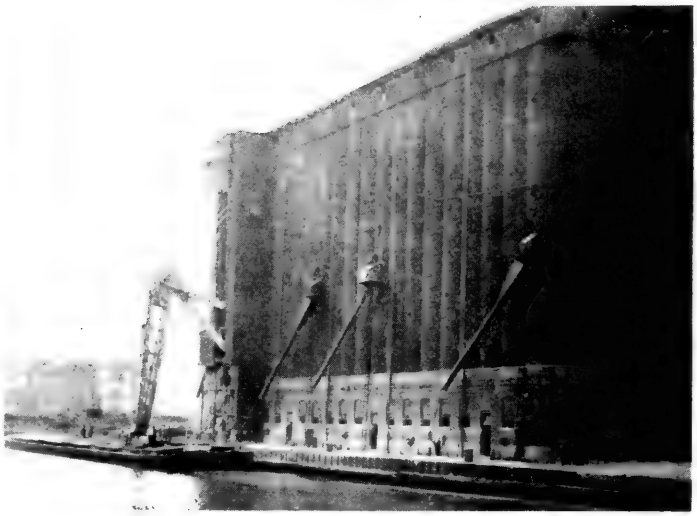

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Warn of Dangers to

'Shackled Agriculture'

Farm Leaders Attack Brannan Plan Before Largest Crowd ever to attend a Midwest Farm Bureau Conference

"LET'S do a better job in Farm Bureau," was the theme of the 23rd annual Midwest Farm Bureau Training School held last month at Custer State Park in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Also keynoting the meeting was the feeling expressed by Farm Bureau leaders that there is danger in depending too much on government to keep agriculture prosperous.

More than 2,300 farmers and farm women, and Farm Bureau organization and information men from 12 Midwestern states were present for the three-day sessions. It was the largest meeting in the history of the training school and more than double last year's attendance at St. Paul.

Sessions were held in the shadow of Mt. Rushmore where the likenesses of Washington, Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Lincoln are carved in the granite mountain-side.

"Farmers," said Ransom Aldrich, president of the Mississippi Farm Bureau and one of the principal speakers, "are too complacent." He suggested that Midwestern farmers in particular take a keener interest in federal legislation. He was of the opinion, however, that this was easier said than done, and that it required strong leadership and an extensive educational program to keep the membership well-informed.

Most of the Farm Bureau speakers were outspoken in their opposition to the Brannan farm plan which proposes to keep market prices high to farmers and food costs low to consumers. Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, administrative director of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau, dismissed the Brannan plan by saying "The only thing they forgot was to pass out tickets for this circus." She compared it with the cheap food, heavy taxation, and circuses which were contributing factors to the downfall of the Roman Empire.

Discussing the Brannan plan, Ray B. Wiser, president of the California Farm Bureau, said: "In no other country are farmers so free. Let us stay clear of the shackles of government. Let us be wary of the dangers that lie in sacrificing opportunity and freedom for imagined security."

Howard Hill, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau, spoke on the importance of good leadership in Farm Bureau. Quality, he said is more important than quantity. Leadership must be capable, optimistic in the belief that the job can be done, and well-informed. But regardless of the quality of leadership, Hill said, it will bog down without the support of the membership. He listed the faults of leadership which cause the greatest havoc to an organization as (1) lack of information (2) complacency, and (3) lethargy. He suggested that the leadership qualities of Farm Bureau women be used to a greater extent.

Hammering away at the importance of keeping the membership informed, Roger Fleming, director of the AFBF Washington office, said that unless farmers know the essential differences between a voluntary farm organization and government farm organizations like PMA, we are headed for trouble.

"Never apologize for Farm Bureau," was the advice of O. D. Brissenden, Illinois Agricultural Association organization director. "It has served the farmer and the nation well. Farm Bureau is of vital importance to farmers," he said "for four reasons: (1) it makes more efficient farmers, (2) develops farm leadership, (3) increases farm bargaining power, and (4) gives the farmer a voice in state and national policies affecting agriculture.

"Membership in Farm Bureau," Brissenden said, "has been easy to get in recent years but the time is at hand when it won't be so easy. So now is the time to get your membership to become a participating membership. Get them to take part in Farm Bureau affairs."

In his address of welcome, the governor of South Dakota, George Mickelson, praised the record of Farm Bureau and advised the farmers of the nation to "keep economic freedom for yourselves and others in our society." He said America needed Farm Bureau and that history has proven that "Farm Bureau is sound."

William P. Sandford, public speaking instructor from St. Louis and former employee of the IAA, demonstrated the technique of selling Farm Bureau membership by several methods.

The training school also included a conference of Midwest Farm Bureau presidents and secretaries which was attended by IAA President Charles B. Shuman and Vice President Floyd Morris.

Illinois county organization directors watch IAA assistant organization director Charles S. Mayfield (left) put up the Illinois exhibit at the Midwest Farm Bureau Training School at Custer, S. D. In front of stair is F. L. Rathbun, Mercer. Left to right, along rail are: Clifford Briggs, Logan; J. C. Hoyt, Tazewell; Jerry Blanchard, Christian; Meredith Johnson, Peoria; and Edward Sutter, Woodford. At back is O. H. Johnson, Montgomery.

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MASTER-LUBE GREASE, with its multi-purpose qualities, gives your farm equipment ONE-GUN greasing service. ONE lubricant replaces FOUR.

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FOR WHEEL BEARINGS: Great physical stability under pressure.

FOR WATER PUMPS: High water resistance. Will not emulsify on prolonged boiling with water.

FOR UNIVERSAL JOINTS: High melting point gives high heat resistance.

FOR CHASSIS: (car or farm equipment) Has high metal adhesion. Will not wipe away.

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1. **GREATER CONVENIENCE**—one pail to open, one gun to fill.
2. **GREATER SAFETY**—less chance of using the wrong grease.
3. **THOROUGHLY TESTED**—used in our own fleet of 28 Heavy Duty Petroleum Transports that haul up to 8000 gallons of fuel per load and operate up to 24 hours per working day.
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Here is the grease you should buy!

Order from your salesman on the Blue & White Truck

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More than 2,300 farmers and farm women, and Farm Bureau organization and information men from 12 Midwestern states were present for the three-day sessions. It was the largest meeting in the history of the training school and more than double last year's attendance at St. Paul.

Sessions were held in the shadow of Mt. Rushmore where the likenesses of Washington, Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Lincoln are carved in the granite mountain-side.

"Farmers," said Ransom Aldrich, president of the Mississippi Farm Bureau and one of the principal speakers, "are too complacent." He suggested that Midwestern farmers in particular take a keener interest in federal legislation. He was of the opinion, however, that this was easier said than done, and that it required strong leadership and an extensive educational program to keep the membership well-informed.

Most of the Farm Bureau speakers were outspoken in their opposition to the Brannan farm plan which proposes to keep market prices high to farmers and food costs low to consumers. Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, administrative director of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau, dismissed the Brannan plan by saying: "The only thing they forgot was to pass out tickets for this circus." She compared it with the cheap food, heavy taxation, and circuses which were contributing factors to the downfall of the Roman Empire.

Discussing the Brannan plan, Ray B. Wiser, president of the California Farm Bureau, said: "In no other country are farmers so free. Let us stay clear of the shackles of government. Let us be wary of the dangers that lie in sacrificing opportunity and freedom for imagined security."

Howard Hill, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau, spoke on the importance of good leadership in Farm Bureau. Quality, he said is more important than quantity. Leadership must be capable, optimistic in the belief that the job can be done, and well-informed. But regardless of the quality of leadership, Hill said, it will bog down without the support of the membership. He listed the faults of leadership which cause the greatest havoc to an organization as (1) lack of information (2) complacency, and (3) lethargy. He suggested that the leadership qualities of Farm Bureau women be used to a greater extent.

Hammering away at the importance of keeping the membership informed, Roger Fleming, director of the AFBF Washington office, said that unless farmers know the essential differences between a voluntary farm organization and government farm organizations like PMA, we are headed for trouble.

"Never apologize for Farm Bureau," was the advice of O. D. Brissenden, Illinois Agricultural Association organization director. "It has served the farmer and the nation well. Farm Bureau is of vital importance to farmers," he said "for four reasons: (1) it makes more efficient farmers, (2) develops farm leadership, (3) increases farm bargaining power, and (4) gives the farmer a voice in state and national policies affecting agriculture.

"Membership in Farm Bureau," Brissenden said, "has been easy to get in recent years but the time is at hand when it won't be so easy. So now is the time to get your membership to become a participating membership. Get them to take part in Farm Bureau affairs."

In his address of welcome, the governor of South Dakota, George Mickelson, praised the record of Farm Bureau and advised the farmers of the nation to "keep economic freedom for yourselves and others in our society." He said America needed Farm Bureau and that history has proven that "Farm Bureau is sound."

William P. Sandford, public speaking instructor from St. Louis and former employee of the IAA, demonstrated the technique of selling Farm Bureau membership by several methods.

The training school also included a conference of Midwest Farm Bureau presidents and secretaries which was attended by IAA President Charles B. Shuman and Vice President Floyd Morris.

Illinois county organization directors watch IAA assistant organization director Charles S. Mayfield (left) put up the Illinois exhibit at the Midwest Farm Bureau Training School at Custer, S. D. In front of stair is F. L. Rathbun, Mercer. Left to right, along rail are: Clifford Briggs, Logan; J. C. Hoyt, Tazewell; Jerry Blanchard, Christian; Meredith Johnson, Peoria; and Edward Sutter, Woodford. At back is O. H. Johnson, Montgomery.

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MASTER-LUBE

FOR SPEED-UP LUBRICATION

MASTER-LUBE GREASE, with its multi-purpose qualities, gives your farm equipment ONE-GUN greasing service. ONE lubricant replaces FOUR.

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FOR WHEEL BEARINGS: Great physical stability under pressure.

FOR WATER PUMPS: High water resistance. Will not emulsify on prolonged boiling with water.

FOR UNIVERSAL JOINTS: High melting point gives high heat resistance.

FOR CHASSIS: car or farm equipment Has high metal adhesion. Will not wipe away.

GIVES YOU THESE ADVANTAGES:

1. **GREATER CONVENIENCE**—one pail to open, one gun to fill.
2. **GREATER SAFETY**—less chance of using the wrong grease.
3. **THOROUGHLY TESTED**—used in our own fleet of 28 Heavy Duty Petroleum Transports that haul up to 8000 gallons of fuel per load and operate up to 24 hours per working day.
4. **LESS INVENTORY**—one pail of grease instead of four. Less storage space required. Less money tied up.

Here is the grease you should buy!

Order from your salesman on the Blue & White Truck

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

Credit Corporation Loans Available on Storage Bins

COMMODITY Credit Corporation will make loans to farmers up to 85 per cent of the cost of new storage bins, according to an announcement made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on June 7.

Interest rate on the loans for building storage will be four per cent, a year and the loan may be paid back in five annual installments, or in a shorter time if the farmer wants to.

On June 1, the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture announced a corn resealing program. Under this program, farmers were offered 10 cents per bushel if they extended their loans on 1948-crop corn to mature July 31, 1950. Deadline on extending loans is Oct. 31, 1949. The same offer applies to corn covered by purchase agreements.

Under the original setup, loans on 1948-crop corn became due on Sept. 1, 1949. The new offer gives farmers the option of paying off loans at that time, delivering the corn to CCC, or, not later than Oct. 31, 1949, extending the loans to mature July 31, 1950.

As of May 1, Illinois farmers had on their farms 44,937,008 bushels of corn under loan and 22,608,354 bushels covered by purchase agreements.

On June 7 the Department of Agriculture also announced that in areas where wheat already has been harvested and where conditions permit outdoor storage, distress loans would be offered to farmers on wheat stored on the ground. Loans would be at 75 per cent of parity and the farmer is supposed to provide permanent storage within 90 days. The borrower will receive the full price support loan when permanent storage is provided.

A group of University of Illinois College of Agriculture students pose in front of the IAA building during a tour of the Chicago offices of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Illinois Farm Supply Company's new towboat, the Illini, with its tow of six barges is shown on its maiden voyage to Kingston Mines from Louisiana. This tow carries about 2½ million gallons of fuel or twice the capacity of the two other IFS towboats combined. The elevator at right is the Havana River Grain Company elevator which is affiliated with the IAA's Illinois Grain Terminals Company.

Erik Smith

French Peterson

IAA Employs Staff Engineer, Ass't Comptroller

TWO recent additions to the staff of of the Illinois Agricultural Association have been announced by Charles B. Shuman, president. They are Erik Smith as staff engineer and French Peterson as assistant comptroller. Both men have excellent records in the business field and bring years of valuable experience to the IAA.

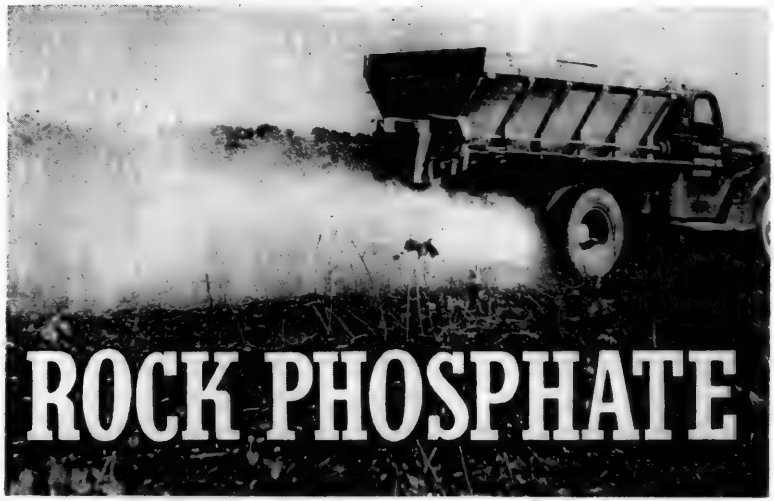
Smith has been working with the Illinois Grain Terminals Company and Illinois Farm Supply Company performing engineering service in connection with the physical properties of these two affiliates since he joined the IAA staff. He received his technical training in civil engineering at Lewis & Armour Institute, now known as Illinois Technological Institute.

Smith has worked for a number of construction companies including E. P. Strandberg Co., Lundoff-Bicknell Co., both of Chicago, and Walter Butler Co., of St. Paul and Washington. Among the building projects he has worked on are the Palmolive Building in Chicago and North Dakota Capitol building. Smith was vice-president of the E. P. Strandberg Co., when it built the present home of the Illinois Agricultural Association at 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago. Smith also was project engineer for the Huntsville Arsenal at Huntsville, Ala., and assistant project engineer for Camp Farragut in Idaho. He is married and has two children.

Peterson is a graduate of the University of Chicago with a degree from the School of Business. He has had more than 20 years of business experience including 11 years with a service company for a large number of operating utility companies. He served two years as comptroller of a steel fabricating and forging works. Peterson also worked in the management consulting field for some years. He is married and has three children. Both Peterson and Smith are living in Chicago.

TO GET THE **YIELD**

IMPROVE THE **FIELD**



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Spreader service makes it possible to have the phosphate applied wherever and whenever you wish.

This service makes it possible to apply phosphate any time it is possible to get into the field without inconvenience to you.

The cost is comparable to what you used to pay for bagged material at the trackside and to which you had to add your haulage and spreading costs.

3 Easy Steps
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1. Have Your Soil Tested to Determine Phosphate Deficiency.
2. Consult Your Farm Advisor for Recommended Application.
3. See Your Local Farm Bureau Service Company Manager or Salesman for Prices, Spread on Your Fields.

Rock Phosphate Also Available In Bagged Form

Field crops that have sufficient Phosphate, will —

- **MATURE FASTER**
- **HAVE GREATER RESISTANCE TO DISEASE**
- **GIVE GREATER YIELDS PER ACRE**

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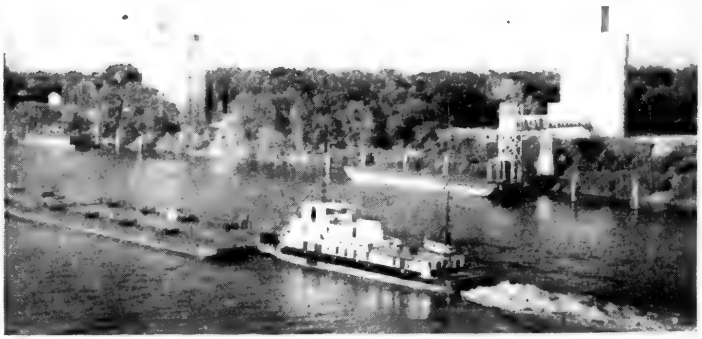

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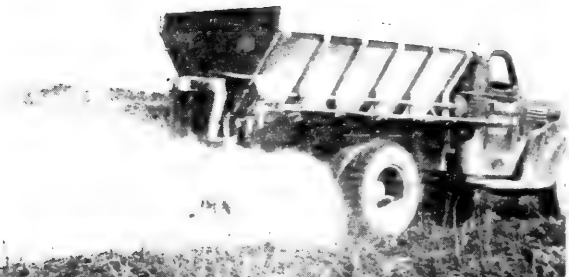

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AFFILIATED WITH

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

YOU CAN STILL Join The FLY-FREE Campaign

ILLINOIS' fly-free campaign is now rolling into high gear as reports from every section of the state indicate that farmers are using large quantities of fly-killing insecticides.

Because the United States Department of Agriculture cautioned against the use of DDT in dairy barns and on dairy cattle last spring, sales of DDT have dropped some over last year.

Sales of fly-killing insecticides are higher than ever, however, according to Illinois Farm Supply Company because of the use of substitutes for DDT on dairy cattle and in dairy barns. DDT should not be used on dairy cattle or in dairy barns. Special insecticides for this purpose are available.

DDT, however, is still the mainstay of the battle against flies. It can be used practically everywhere except where there is a possibility that it might be picked up by dairy cattle and given to humans in milk.

The important thing about this fly-free program is (1) that it wipes out a menace to the health of yourself, your neighbors, and your children, and (2) it is worth an average of about $75 in extra profits to the average farmer through extra production of milk and meat. Cows will give more milk and beef cattle will make faster gains. The common house fly is a known carrier of 20 human diseases.

There is still time to join the fly-free campaign which is under the sponsorship of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, the State Department of Public Health, and the Illinois Natural History Survey.

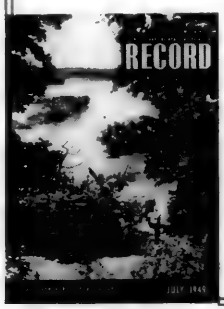
First of all, and most important in the opinion of Insect Specialist H. B. Petty of the Extension Service, is to follow a program of sanitation. Clean up all fly breeding places or spray them heavily with DDT. Haul manure and old straw out to the fields twice a week. Spray inside and outside wherever flies roost. Spray windows, screens, doors, ceilings, and walls. Spray trees under which cattle gather.

Dairy cattle should be sprayed once a week. Beef cattle should be sprayed once a month.

Petty says 75 per cent of a good fly-free program depends on good sanitation. George E. Metzger who has led the campaign for the Illinois Agricultural Association, points out that the rest of the job can be done with about $10 worth of spray materials and a little of your time.

You owe it to the health of your children to join the campaign. You have much to gain, nothing to lose. Let's start now! Clean up those fly breeding places and start squirting that spray gun!

FRONT COVER

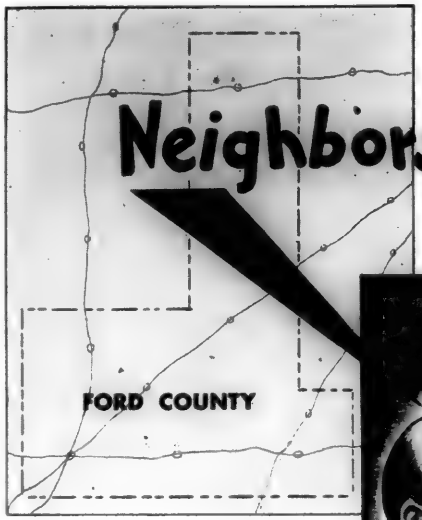


TWENTY-FIFTH in our series of picturesque and historic Illinois scenes is the Mississippi Palisades State Park in Carroll county. Like the Palisades on the Hudson river, this park in northwestern Illinois gets its name from the sheer cliffs which rise precipitously more than 150 feet above the Mississippi River. The rugged land in this area, none too common in Illinois, is considered by many to be the most beautiful countryside in the state. Farmlands can be seen for miles in all directions.

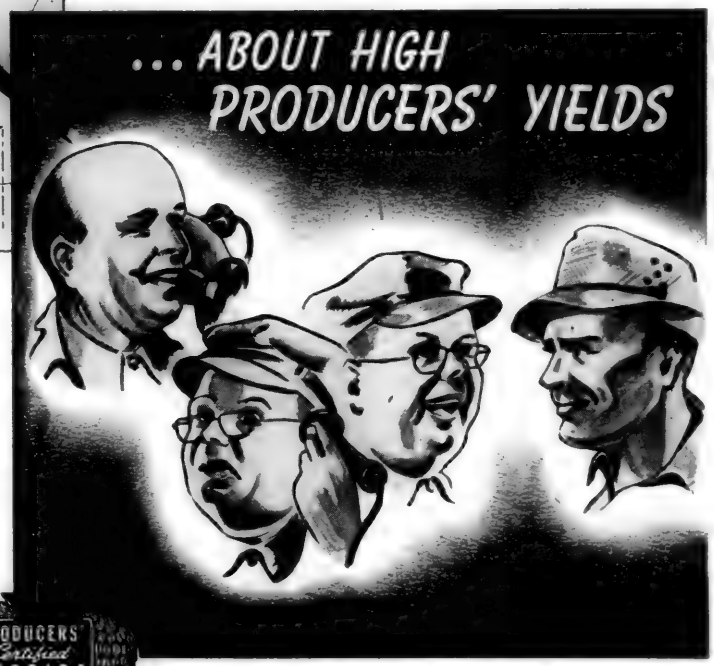
Plan Schools For C.O.D.'s

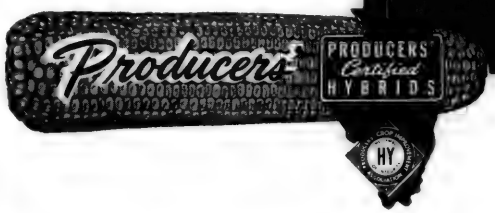
THE techniques involved in selling Farm Bureau to non-members will be studied by county organization directors at three two-day schools next month.

The courses in sales training will be given under the direction of the IAA organization department on Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 1-2 at Mt. Vernon, on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 3-4 at Champaign, and on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 5-6 at Galesburg.



Neighbors Here TALKED...





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PIPER CITY, ILLINOIS
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Dairy Farmer For 60 Years

E. G. Britton Started Career As Grass Farmer Half a Century Ahead of a Modern Trend In Southern Illinois

E. G. Britton (right) shows Pulaski-Alexander Farm Adviser Les Broom the Master Farmer award he received from Prairie Farmer magazine in 1930.

SIXTY years ago a young man of 27 decided to become a dairy farmer. It wasn't something you could decide in a hurry. None of his neighbors were dairy farmers. The roads were bad and the market was uncertain.

But the day E. G. Britton started dairy farming in 1890, he was more than half a century ahead of a modern trend. Today a Pulaski-Alexander farmer switching from crop farming to pasture-dairy farming would get strong encouragement from Farm Adviser Les Broom.

"Some of my neighbors said I couldn't even raise pasture on these hills," Britton chuckled as he looked across his fields. "But about the turn of the century I read in a magazine about alfalfa so I decided to try it. Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, University of Illinois agronomist, heard that I was growing alfalfa and came to the farm in 1903. He said it was as good as any he ever saw. In those days," Britton said, "I averaged about three tons of hay to the acre and cut it three times a year."

Britton had to deliver his milk himself to nearby Mounds. Making the rounds with a milk cart he rang a bell for customers, measured out the milk and poured it in the customer's containers. It sold for a nickel a quart or six quarts for a quarter.

By 1927 when the herd was at its peak of 60 cows milking, Britton was producing 180 gallons a day. Today the milk from 32 producing cows goes to the Prairie Farms Creamery at Carbondale, an IAA affiliate.

Britton has always been a strong believer in farm organization. He belonged to the Illinois Grange and is a charter member of the Pulaski-Alexander Farm Bureau. He also holds one of the original policies issued by Country Life Insurance Company, another IAA affiliate.

About 40 years ago Britton started liming his fields for better alfalfa production. Then he built a pair of silos. A silo in 1909 was an oddity in this neighborhood, he said. He grinned as he recalled how the neighbors came to see what he was doing. "Some of them told me not to waste my corn by putting it in silage. 'If you have to be foolish about it,' " he quoted them as saying, " 'go ahead and put your corn in one of those things, but don't put it in two of them.' "

He already had built a dairy barn on the place which is still in good condition. It is 36 feet wide and 154 feet long with a "T" extension 36 feet wide and 42 feet long. And he got all that for $5,000!

Britton received the Master Farmer award in 1930 from Prairie Farmer. The award was given to Britton as a good farmer, a good neighbor, and a good citizen. When Burridge Butler, late publisher of Prairie Farmer, made the award he jokingly told Britton: "I didn't think these hills could produce a really good farmer. But the book says you're the best so I'll have to admit it."

Like most farm women, 83-year-old Mrs. Britton has had a great deal to do with her husband's success as a farmer. Whenever he couldn't quite recall when he did something around half a century ago, Mrs. Britton supplied the answer. She seemed to know as much about the actual farming operations as Britton did himself.

Mr. Britton has gradually retired from operation of the farm which has grown from the 80 acres he started with to 373 acres now. During the war he worked hard because of the lack of help but in October 1943 a cow knocked him down and broke his leg. Since then he hasn't been able to do very much. A grandson, Miles Hartman, 32, manages the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Britton are shown at their farm home near Mounds in Pulaski county after more than three score years of marriage.

During his long career as a farmer Britton has watched the changes in agriculture with a great deal of interest. He feels that agriculture has come a long way and that with machinery and science it has a great future full of opportunity for young men who are ready to try to improve what already has been done. He cautions, however, that the farmer cannot expect to accomplish much alone but must join with others to make his voice heard where it counts most. We older fellows helped build that organization," he said. "all you young men have to do now is support it. Keep it strong for the young farmers yet to come."

* * *

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

Struck by the beauty of a pair of collies the Cheathams saw in Ohio during their honeymoon they brought them home with them. Here Kenneth plays with them in his yard.

America's Star Farmer of 1948

Illinois Youth's Career Shows That Chief Ingredient Of Success on Show Grounds Is Hard Work and Plenty of It

"I DON'T think they believed it." America's outstanding young farmer laughed heartily as he recalled a visit to his farm by a group of young Future Farmers.

Their instructor had told the FFA boys they were about to visit the farm of Kenneth L. Cheatham, America's Star Farmer of 1948.

"I guess they expected to find everything in tip-top shape," the 19-year-old Bond county youth said, "but they came just after I moved here. Everything was run down. The buildings were badly in need of fixing and the driveway was covered with weeds.

"They looked at me a bit suspiciously when they left," he chuckled. "I guess they wondered if the judges in Kansas City really knew all the facts."

The boys would no doubt be startled at the changes in the farm near Smithsboro if they should visit it a year later because Cheatham appears to thrive best when there is plenty of work to be done. He joined the Bond County Farm Bureau early in his farming career and is a member of his township membership committee.

The youth who brought national renown to Illinois last November at the FFA convention in Kansas City grew up in Greenville and Alton and spent the summers on the farm of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cheatham of near Smithsboro. His parents separated and he went to live with his grandparents about the time he was attending high school. His father now runs a trucking concern at Greenville and his mother lives in Los Angeles.

Kenneth loved farm life and studied vocational agriculture with a great deal of enthusiasm. His first project was a purebred Ohio Improved Chester gilt which he bought with $20 he saved. The gilt farrowed 10 pigs. Five were gilts which he held back to start a purebred herd.

He started a system of records on the dairy herd of 14 Holsteins. Up before five every morning he milked the cows, went to school in Greenville and returned to start the milking again at 5 p.m. He had to give up high school athletics but played at night with an FFA basketball team which lost only three of 18 games played.

Grandad furnished the boy with the incentive he needed, supplying him with feed and occasionally one or two livestock for his work. He went through the four-year high school course in three years. In his sophomore year he bought a Brown Swiss cow and Grandfather Cheatham gave him four grade Holsteins for summer work.

By the end of his high school career when he was 16 years old Ken owned five cows, four heifer calves, and 16 bred gilts, all OIC purebreds. And that's not all. In his sophomore year he rented 40 acres to grow soybeans. Grasshoppers, however, took over and he had a crop failure. Only temporarily discouraged he bought 36 acres, planted 16 to soybeans and 20 to corn. The beans yielded 27 bushels to the acre and sold for $3.21 a bushel. The corn averaged 65 bushels. The land cost $75 an acre. He thinks it's worth $135 now.

In 1946 he decided to go to the Col-

(*Continued on page* 25)

* * *

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA Record

Left: Kenneth Cheatham got his start with one pig and hog raising remains one of his most important activities. Right: The Cheathams look over Lois' chickens.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Britton are shown at their farm home near Mounds in Pulaski county after more than three score years of marriage.

He already had built a dairy barn on the place which is still in good condition. It is 36 feet wide and 154 feet long with a "T" extension 36 feet wide and 42 feet long. And he got all that for $5,000!

Britton received the Master Farmer award in 1930 from Prairie Farmer. The award was given to Britton as a good farmer, a good neighbor, and a good citizen. When Burridge Butler, late publisher of Prairie Farmer, made the award he jokingly told Britton: "I didn't think these hills could produce a really good farmer. But the book says you're the best so I'll have to admit it."

Like most farm women, 83-year-old Mrs. Britton has had a great deal to do with her husband's success as a farmer. Whenever he couldn't quite recall when he did something around half a century ago, Mrs. Britton supplied the answer. She seemed to know as much about the actual farming operations as Britton did himself.

Mr. Britton has gradually retired from operation of the farm which has grown from the 80 acres he started with to 373 acres now. During the war he worked hard because of the lack of help but in October 1943 a cow knocked him down and broke his leg. Since then he hasn't been able to do very much. A grandson, Miles Hartman, 32, manages the farm.

During his long career as a farmer Britton has watched the changes in agriculture with a great deal of interest. He feels that agriculture has come a long way and that with machinery and science it has a great future full of opportunity for young men who are ready to try to improve what already has been done. He cautions, however, that the farmer cannot expect to accomplish much alone but must join with others to make his voice heard where it counts most. We older fellows helped build that organization," he said, "all you young men have to do now is support it. Keep it strong for the young farmers yet to come."

* * *

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA RECORD

Struck by the beauty of a pair of collies the Cheathams saw in Ohio during their honeymoon they brought them home with them. Here Kenneth plays with them in his yard.

America's Star Farmer of 1948

Illinois Youth's Career Shows That Chief Ingredient Of Success on Show Grounds Is Hard Work and Plenty of It

"I DON'T think they believed it." America's outstanding young farmer laughed heartily as he recalled a visit to his farm by a group of young Future Farmers. Their instructor had told the FFA boys they were about to visit the farm of Kenneth L. Cheatham, America's Star Farmer of 1948.

"I guess they expected to find everything in tip-top shape," the 19-year-old Bond county youth said, "but they came just after I moved here. Everything was run down. The buildings were badly in need of fixing and the driveway was covered with weeds.

"They looked at me a bit suspiciously when they left," he chuckled. "I guess they wondered if the judges in Kansas City really knew all the facts."

The boys would no doubt be startled at the changes in the farm near Smithsboro if they should visit it a year later because Cheatham appears to thrive best when there is plenty of work to be done. He joined the Bond County Farm Bureau early in his farming career and is a member of his township membership committee.

The youth who brought national renown to Illinois last November at the FFA convention in Kansas City grew up in Greenville and Alton and spent the summers on the farm of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cheatham of near Smithsboro. His parents separated and he went to live with his grandparents about the time he was attending high school. His father now runs a trucking concern at Greenville and his mother lives in Los Angeles.

Kenneth loved farm life and studied vocational agriculture with a great deal of enthusiasm. His first project was a purebred Ohio Improved Chester gilt which he bought with $20 he saved. The gilt farrowed 10 pigs. Five were gilts which he held back to start a purebred herd.

He started a system of records on the dairy herd of 14 Holsteins. Up before five every morning he milked the cows, went to school in Greenville and returned to start the milking again at 5 p.m. He had to give up high school athletics but played at night with an FFA basketball team which lost only three of 18 games played.

Grandad furnished the boy with the incentive he needed, supplying him with feed and occasionally one or two livestock for his work. He went through the four-year high school course in three years. In his sophomore year he bought a Brown Swiss cow and Grandfather Cheatham gave him four grade Holsteins for summer work.

By the end of his high school career when he was 16 years old Ken owned five cows, four heifer calves, and 16 bred gilts, all OIC purebreds. And that's not all. In his sophomore year he rented 40 acres to grow soybeans. Grasshoppers, however, took over and he had a crop failure. Only temporarily discouraged he bought 36 acres, planted 16 to soybeans and 20 to corn. The beans yielded 27 bushels to the acre and sold for $3.21 a bushel. The corn averaged 65 bushels. The land cost $75 an acre. He thinks it's worth $135 now.

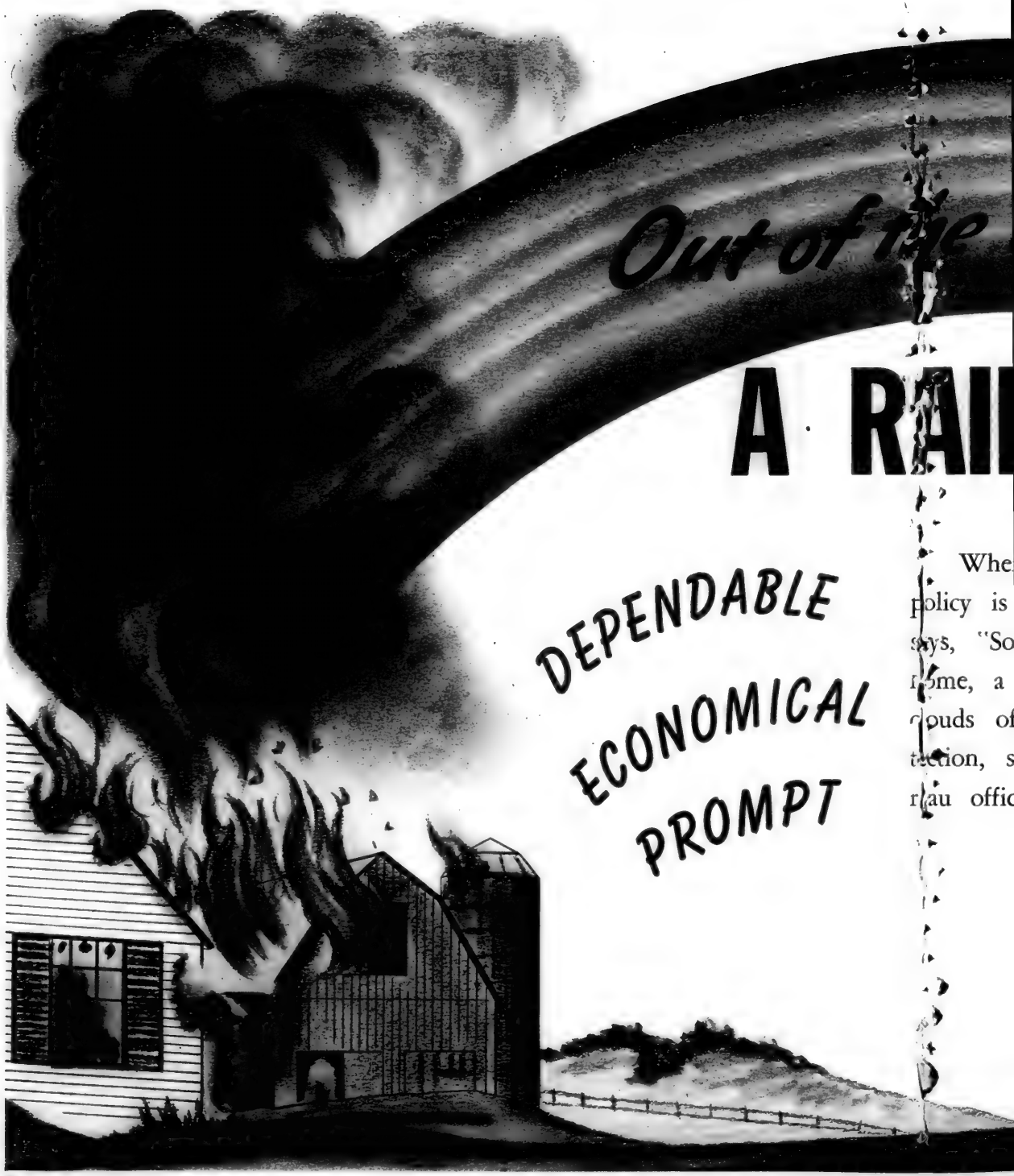
In 1946 he decided to go to the Col

(Continued on page 25)

* * *

By JIM THOMSON
Ass't Editor, IAA Record

Left: Kenneth Cheatham got his start with one pig and hog raising remains one of his most important activities. Right: The Cheathams look over Lois' chickens.


Out of the
A RAI
DEPENDABLE
ECONOMICAL
PROMPT

...the FLAME and ...SMOKE

...RAINBOW FORMS

When dreaded fire strikes, your Country Mutual Fire policy is a friend that puts a hand on your shoulder and says, "Sorry it happened. We'll help build you a new home, a new farmstead." It is a silver lining behind those clouds of smoke. To feel secure with this comforting protection, see your insurance representative in your Farm Bureau office.

COUNTRY *Mutual* FIRE *Company*

Testing plant foods at the East St. Louis fertilizer plant laboratory are James Seymour (left), chemist, and J. L. Barnes, process supervisor.

QUALITY FIRST!

Rigid Quality Controls Are Maintained on All Illinois Farm Supply Company Products By A Chain of Modern Laboratories

QUALITY is the keystone of success. Ask any customer. He'll tell you he buys the same product over and over again because he knows it will be the same fine product it was last week and the week before.

Illinois Farm Supply Company, the Illinois Agricultural Association's largest affiliate, has long known that Illinois farmers demand quality products. By setting up quality control laboratories Illinois Farm Supply has maintained and protected its high quality standards. The rapid expansion and success of Farm Supply in the past several years is proof of the importance of quality control.

Joining the chain of quality control laboratories at Farm Supply processing plants is the laboratory recently installed at the new fertilizer plant in East St. Louis.

This new laboratory is fully equipped with the finest apparatus needed in making accurate analysis tests on material for their nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash content. The men entrusted with this work are trained chemists.

The new lab at East St. Louis is one of five needed for a complete quality control program. The other four are the petroleum testing laboratories of the Pana Refinery, and the Premier Petroleum Company at Fort Worth, Tex., the feed testing laboratory at the Benton mill, and the new feed laboratory being set up at the new Mendota feed mill.

The new quality control program has been reorganized over the past year and has resulted from the need for expanded facilities to keep pace with Farm Supply's research and testing program.

For many years the quality control work on all products distributed by Farm Supply had been done at the Naperville laboratory. The functions of the Naperville laboratory were transferred to the other quality control centers in May.

Illinois Farm Supply Company is engaged in a wide scope of activities. In addition to distribution, purchasing and transportation, the organization is engaged in the manufacturing of feed and plant food, and the refining of petroleum products.

All activities are under capable supervision to provide Illinois Farm Bureau members with the best in service and the highest quality products to assure full value for money spent.

Experienced men are in charge of purchasing all raw materials used in the feed mills, fertilizer plants, and refineries. Experienced buyers also purchase paints, insecticides, weed killers, steel products, tires, and other automotive accessories.

Many Illinois farmers are feeding Blue Seal or Service Brand feeds. Others are using Grow Crop fertilizers on their crops. There is an interesting story of research and quality control behind the development of these products.

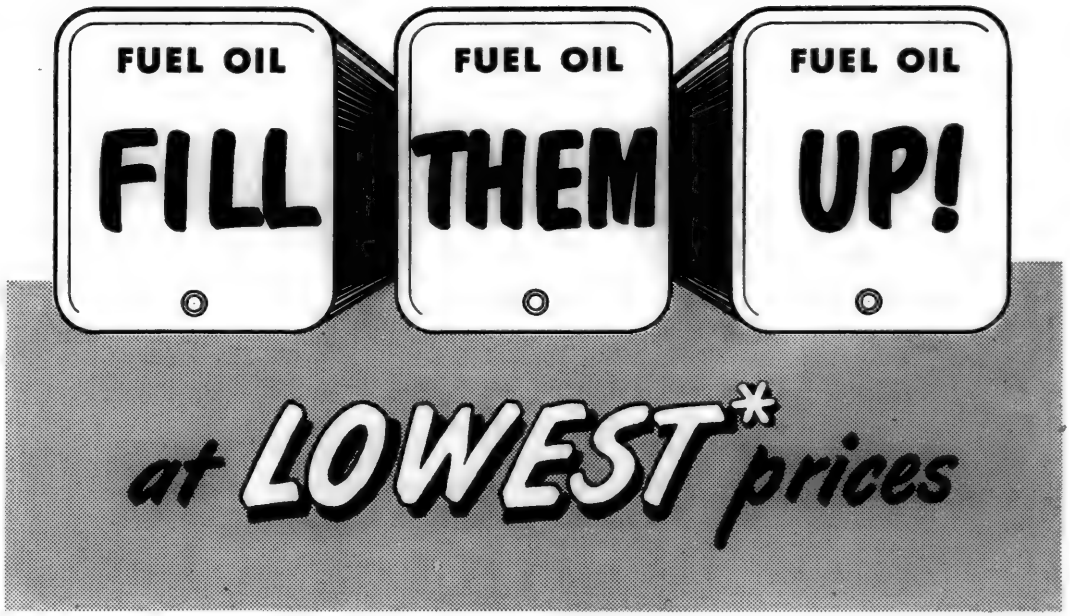
Committees from Illinois Farm Supply operating personnel, with staff members of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, acting in a consulting and advisory capacity, spent several years studying and experimenting with many kinds of ingredients and formulas before it was felt they had the best finished products of their kind. Hundreds of laboratory tests were made on raw materials and on experimental formulas.

From this work, Blue Seal and Service Brand feeds and Grow Crop fertilizers were developed. It was comprehensive, but it's this kind of work which makes it possible for Illinois Farm Supply Company and its member companies to offer the best in feeds and plant foods to Illinois Farmers.

The same program functions in the development of fuels, motor oils, greases, paints, tires, insecticides, and other products.

Thus Illinois Farm Supply Company emphasizes quality products for Illinois Farm Bureau members. This farmers' organization is constantly working towards making better feeds, plant foods, and petroleum products — products which farmers can use with the maximum of pocket-wise economy.

Left: Dale Greenwood runs a protein analysis test on Blue Seal feed at the Benton mill. Center: S. F. Graham (left) and C. Monti (right), petroleum chemists, talk over flash tests on fuels which they are conducting. Man in background is an unidentified laboratory worker. Right: An unidentified technician at the Fort Worth, Tex., laboratory runs through an oil test.



In the very near future, your Farm Bureau Service Company trucksalesman will be calling on you to discuss your heating oil needs for the coming fall and winter. He will suggest filling YOUR FUEL OIL STORAGE NOW and SIGNING A FUEL OIL CONTRACT.

HERE — are some of the things this service will mean to you:

1. Assure you the *lowest price**.
2. Avoid the rush season delay.
3. Ready your heating plant for instant use.
4. Protect you against moisture and corrosion formation in an empty tank.
5. Make delivery service to you more efficient.
6. Assure you of a dependable supply throughout the heating season.
7. Assure you of the highest quality fuel, backed by the reputation and integrity of your organization.

Ask your Blue Seal Trucksalesman

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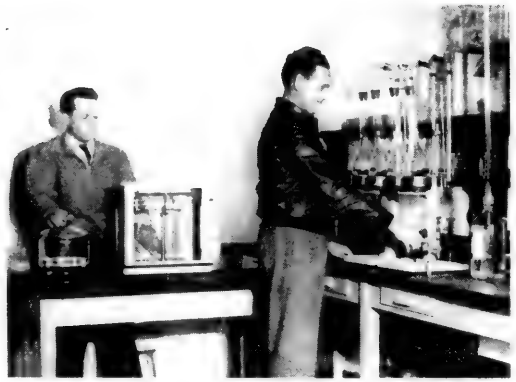
FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES
AFFILIATED WITH
ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

*LOWEST PRICE

Here's how it works

You accept delivery now, or at your earliest convenience. You are charged for the current tank wagon price for fuel oil at time of delivery. Should there be a drop in fuel oil prices between date of delivery and *Sept. 1, 1949*, you will receive the benefit of the *lowest posted price* in that period.



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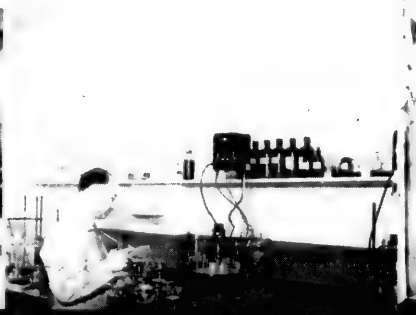

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Make Every Week a Safe Week!

"GOING to try to get that little patch of weeds over yonder mowed before it gets dark. Got to get this mower off, so's I can hook up to the combine and get it going. That back forty of wheat will be ready tomorrow."

How many times have you said this, or heard it said? You rush all day every day during the summer to get what's got to be done, and then try to keep the place from looking like the weeds and termites have taken over. The Mrs. complains because you're always so tired when you get in. You work long hours, but you're making out, in fact, saving a little money, and the corn looks good. You think you're doing pretty good — you are, but . . .

What about that old ladder, with the broken rung you've been aimin' to fix? What about that penny you put in the fuse box and promised yourself to get a new fuse, then forgot about it? What about those 127 different things you are going to fix when it rains? You have lowered your guard, haven't you? You're trusting luck will keep your name off the hospital list.

Can you afford this? Accidents can be prevented. A little prevention is worth all the doctor and hospital bills you can afford, to say nothing of the lost time while you're "out".

The President of the United States has asked you to observe National Farm Safety Week, July 24-30. We ask you and warn you to be especially careful during the coming weeks. MAKE EVERY WEEK A SAFE WEEK.

Illinois Broom Corn is Best

IF YOU talk to certain farmers in Coles county about corn, you'll have to specify what kind of corn you mean. They speak of broom corn and Indian corn.

Many of the older farmers speak of broom corn with a great deal of respect. "It has paid for a good many Coles county farms," they will tell you. Coles at one time was the leading broom corn county in the nation.

J. I. Weddle, Mattoon farmer, who grows broom corn says, "It's still a good cash crop, although last year the Indian corn growers had a little edge on me".

Weddle estimates his crop yielded 300 pounds an acre, selling for at least 20 cents a pound. He grows the White Italian variety.

Growing it differs little from growing Indian corn, Weddle says. Corn is drilled about 90 seeds to a rod on well-prepared seed beds. It is cultivated two or three times like seed corn.

It is cut when the seeds are in the dough by hired crews of men who break the corn over, crossing the stalks from two rows, to form a table. A table is two rows, 80 rods long. The seeds are not saved.

The tassels or brooms are then removed and loaded on a wagon. A cutter can cut an average of four tables a day and is paid $5 a table. It is hard work.

Why have broom corn acreages dropped? "It's a good money crop," Harry Edwards, a Mattoon buyer said recently. "But it's a big labor crop, too. Farmers here have made enough money with Indian corn so they don't bother with broom."

(*Continued on page* 25)

Noble Jackson shows how broom corn is harvested. Stalks are bent, crossed to form "table." Then tassels are cut off.

Brooms are then dried in open shed after seeds are removed. This shed is in Coles county, once broom corn center of nation.

Farm Operater Weddle, right, and Jackson hold "about a dollar's worth" of brooms almost dry enough to bale for market.

FULLY DEVELOPED
PULLETS

=

FULLY DEVELOPED
PROFITS

HIGH EGG PRODUCTION

High egg production in the laying flock depends upon the condition and development of the pullets as they enter the laying period.

Give your pullets every advantage!

1. GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS

Plenty of floor space in well-lighted, well-ventilated, sanitary quarters with easy access to good clean range is a must in good flock management. Provide 3 to 4 square feet of floor space per bird.

2. GOOD FEEDING CONDITIONS

Plenty of feeding space (24 ft. per 100 birds), and sufficient watering space (5 feet per 100 birds), is required to develop healthy, vigorous pullets.

3. GOOD FEED

Farm grains alone do not supply a complete ration for growing pullets. BLUE SEAL and SERVICE BRAND FEEDS contain all necessary ingredients for supplementing farm grains. They have: BALANCED PROTEINS — ALL NECESSARY VITAMINS — ALL NECESSARY MINERALS.

Feed them BLUE SEAL

GROW MASH **POULTRY SUPPLEMENT**

For feeding recommendations,
see your
BLUE SEAL
FEED SALESMAN

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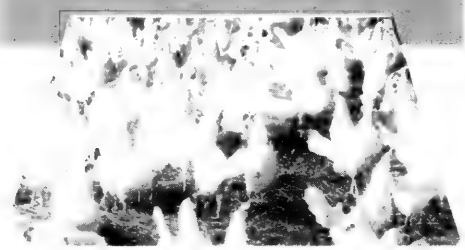

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It Pays to Advertise!

AS YOU drive east on Highway 20 along the approaches to Terrapin Ridge near Elizabeth in Jo Daviess county you see a large outdoor advertising sign.

The sign is painted on the well-kept barn of Adolph Krug, and it doesn't advertise tobacco, tonic, or beer. In big, clear letters it acquaints the motorists with a farmer's organization. It tells the public they are nearing Elizabeth, home office of the Jo Daviess County Farm Bureau.

Folks in that part of the country know the sign well—and speak of the Krug farm as "that one with the Farm Bureau sign on the barn". It has done a good job of acquainting the public with the name of Farm Bureau.

Krug offered the space to the Farm Bureau in Jo Daviess county soon after he moved to the farm in 1936. Adolph believes in the Farm Bureau movement and this was his way of demonstrating his convictions. He accepts no pay for the space.

This is the 25th year Krug has been a Farm Bureau member. He joined in 1924, the year he started farming.

Krug believes in the value of organization and said the turning point for farmers came with the enactment of the AAA in the early '30's. Always a hard working and conscientious farmer, he nevertheless had to give up the farm he had purchased when the depression hit.

"The low point for me came in about 1932 when a dandy 160 pound pig I had shipped was thrown out as worthless because it didn't weigh up to 200 pounds."

The Farm Bureau, he said, through its legislative efforts helped him back on the road to financial recovery.

He purchased the farm he now operates in 1936. It consists of 94 acres. He and his son rent about 80 acres and do custom work for neighbors.

By central Illinois standards, the Krug farm is extremely hilly. Yet by careful management and long rotations Krug is able to maintain a high-producing herd of 20 Brown Swiss dairy cows and feeds out 100-150 hogs each year.

The neat, trim farmstead tells without words the story of a successful and careful farmer, and the sign on Krug's barn shows that he knows it takes more than one man's effort to maintain the farmer's prosperity. He believes in the power of organization.

Prairie Farms Wins Butter Making Prize

J. W. FELSCH, manager of the Prairie Farms Creamery of Bloomington, has been named champion out-of-state buttermaker in the Minnesota Creamery Operators' annual contest at St. Paul.

According to a report received from St. Paul, the Bloomington plant's butter scored 98.76, indicating careful workmanship, accurate attention to details, and skill.

Felsch gave credit to Harry Lash, plant buttermaker, for winning the award. The 20-pound sample entered in the contest was taken from a regular 2000 pound churning of butter turned out by Lash.

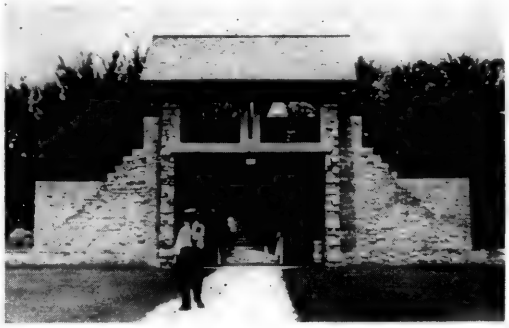
The Bloomington plant during mid-June was producing 10,000 pounds of butter daily, according to Felsch.

Hundreds of livestock men and their families inspected the new marketing facilities of the Henry County Marketing Association on route 81 just east of Cambridge on the opening day May 28.

Ansel Nesbitt, left, manager of the Whiteside Marketing Association, congratulates Manager Emory Gregory of the Henry Association. Both county groups are units of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association which is now operating in 20 counties. The association shows a gain of 33 per cent so far this year over last.

PICTURE OF THE MONTH WINNER

This picture entitled "Sleepy Time" by Mrs. Herschel Gallagher of Georgetown in Vermilion county wins the Farm Bureau Page in Pictures $5 award for the best picture of the month. The picture was taken on the Gallagher farm and is a lucky shot to get two dogs yawning at the same time.



This is a view of the reconstructed gate of old Fort Chartres sent in by Mrs. Virginia M. Carroll of Bluford, Jefferson county. The fort is in Randolph county and was built originally in 1720 by the French and later taken over by the British.

★

Robert Peters is pleased to help operate separator on farm of his aunt, Carrie J. Lutz of Ashkum in Iroquois county.

Farm Bureau Folks In Pictures

Send entries to Picture Editor, IAA Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill. Entries are judged on originality, clearness and interest. If you wish print returned enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope. Avoid shots of persons merely looking at camera. Best picture receives $5. Others published receive $1.

Sharon Stengel of Mt. Pulaski in Logan county gets her dog "Cookie" to sit up politely for a tasty bit of food.

Grace Smith and Frances O'Donnell of Scott county practice for a cookie-making demonstration to be given before their 4-H Club. It was a warm day so they moved outside.

★

Oakley Wise of LaSalle county is shown with one of the black-faced lambs he raises on his farm near Ottawa.

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AS YOU drive east on Highway 20 along the approaches to Terrapin Ridge near Elizabeth in Jo Daviess county you see a large outdoor advertising sign.

The sign is painted on the well-kept barn of Adolph Krug, and it doesn't advertise tobacco, tonic, or beer. In big, clear letters it acquaints the motorists with a farmer's organization. It tells the public they are nearing Elizabeth, home office of the Jo Daviess County Farm Bureau.

Folks in that part of the country know the sign well—and speak of the Krug farm as "that one with the Farm Bureau sign on the barn". It has done a good job of acquainting the public with the name of Farm Bureau.

Krug offered the space to the Farm Bureau in Jo Daviess county soon after he moved to the farm in 1936. Adolph believes in the Farm Bureau movement and this was his way of demonstrating his convictions. He accepts no pay for the space.

This is the 25th year Krug has been a Farm Bureau member. He joined in 1924, the year he started farming.

Krug believes in the value of organization and said the turning point for farmers came with the enactment of the AAA in the early '30's. Always a hard working and conscientious farmer, he nevertheless had to give up the farm he had purchased when the depression hit.

"The low point for me came in about 1932 when a dandy 160 pound pig I had shipped was thrown out as worthless because it didn't weigh up to 200 pounds."

The Farm Bureau, he said, through its legislative efforts helped him back on the road to financial recovery.

He purchased the farm he now operates in 1936. It consists of 94 acres. He and his son rent about 80 acres and do custom work for neighbors.

By central Illinois standards, the Krug farm is extremely hilly. Yet by careful management and long rotations Krug is able to maintain a high-producing herd of 20 Brown Swiss dairy cows and feeds out 100-150 hogs each year.

The neat, trim farmstead tells without words the story of a successful and careful farmer, and the sign on Krug's barn shows that he knows it takes more than one man's effort to maintain the farmer's prosperity. He believes in the power of organization.

Prairie Farms Wins Butter Making Prize

J. W. FELSCH, manager of the Prairie Farms Creamery of Bloomington, has been named champion out-of-state buttermaker in the Minnesota Creamery Operators' annual contest at St. Paul.

According to a report received from St. Paul, the Bloomington plant's butter scored 98.76, indicating careful workmanship, accurate attention to details, and skill.

Felsch gave credit to Harry Lash, plant buttermaker, for winning the award. The 20-pound sample entered in the contest was taken from a regular 2000 pound churning of butter turned out by Lash.

The Bloomington plant during mid-June was producing 10,000 pounds of butter daily, according to Felsch.

Hundreds of livestock men and their families inspected the new marketing facilities of the Henry County Marketing Association on route 81 just east of Cambridge on the opening day May 28.

Ansel Nesbitt, left, manager of the Whiteside Marketing Association, congratulates Manager Emory Gregory of the Henry Association. Both county groups are units of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association which is now operating in 20 counties. The association shows a gain of 33 per cent so far this year over last.

PICTURE OF THE MONTH WINNER

This picture entitled "Sleepy Time" by Mrs. Herschel Gallagher of Georgetown in Vermilion county wins the Farm Bureau Page in Pictures $5 award for the best picture of the month. The picture was taken on the Gallagher farm and is a lucky shot to get two dogs yawning at the same time.

This is a view of the reconstructed gate of old Fort Chartres sent in by Mrs. Virginia M. Carroll of Bluford, Jefferson county. The fort is in Randolph county and was built originally in 1720 by the French and later taken over by the British.

Robert Peters is pleased to help operate separator on farm of his aunt, Carrie J. Lutz of Ashkum in Iroquois county.

Farm Bureau Folks In Pictures

Send entries to Picture Editor, I.A.A. Record, 15 East Otto Street, Chicago 11, Ill. Entries are judged on originality, clearness and interest. If you wish print returned enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope. Avoid shots of persons merely looking at camera. Best picture receives $5. Other published receive $1.

Sharon Stengel of Mt. Pulaski in Logan county gets her dog "Cookie" to sit up politely for a tasty bit of food.

Grace Smith and Frances O'Donnell of Scott county practice for a cookie-making demonstration to be given before their 4-H Club. It was a warm day so they moved outside.

Oakley Wise of LaSalle county is shown with one of the black-faced lambs he raises on his farm near Ottawa.

SAVE 3 WAYS

with

FUTURE ORDERS

MOTOR OILS

ILLINI
Cleaner Motor. Better Piston Seal. Non-corrosion. Anti-sludge and Varnish. Longer Engine Life.

BLUE CIRCLE
Safe Lubrication. A Cleaner Engine. Longer Bearing Life. Sludge and Varnish Protection. Real Economy.

PENN BOND
A 'regular-type' motor oil for those who want a reliable, 100% pure Pennsylvania oil.

I. F. S. HEAVY DUTY
Proven superiority in high-speed Diesel and heavy duty gasoline engines.

GREASES

MASTER-LUBE
A multi-purpose grease of highest quality for Chassis—Wheel Bearings —Universal Joints—Water Pumps.

LUCO-LUBE
A great favorite in general purpose gun greases. Adhesive body stays put on metal surfaces.

ALUMINATE GUN
An aluminum base grease of top quality for chassis and general lubrication.

HARVESTER GUN
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- **PRICE PROTECTION**

  Order now. Delivery when you need it. Take advantage of FUTURE ORDER price protection.

- **DISCOUNTS**

  Discounts at delivery, based on price at time of signing FUTURE ORDER or at time of delivery, whichever is lower. Especially attractive discounts for early delivery.

- **COOPERATIVE SAVINGS**

  Pooled orders make possible large volume purchasing and cash savings. These savings are passed on to you through your cooperative.

PROTECTION

Protect your large investment in farm equipment. Farm Bureau Service Companies have been supplying this protection for nearly a quarter of a century with the highest quality lubricants. Over the past 10 years, nearly 22,000,000 gallons of motor oil and over 24,000,000 pound of grease have helped turn the wheels of farm progress.

See your salesman on the Blue and White truck about a

FUTURE ORDER TODAY

BLUE SEAL

These products are distributed exclusively by

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES
affiliated with
ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

Here are the winners in the judging and type contest held recently at the Dairy Herd Improvement Association testers' conference. Left to right are John Reel, Kane county number 1 tester, second; James Sillars, Montgomery tester, first, and Henry Amidon, Champaign number 1 tester, third. Prairie Farms Creameries contributed toward the awards which were pen and pencil sets.

The land-grant college is so named from the Morrill law of Congress, approved by Abraham Lincoln in 1862.

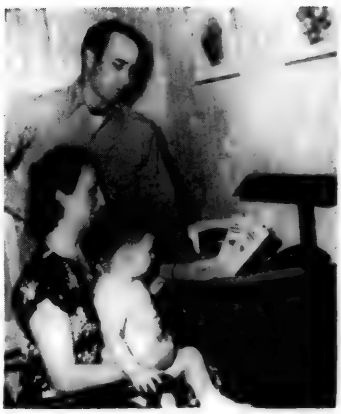
Country Life Insurance Policy Pleases War Bride

MRS. GEORGETTE VAUGHAN took an important step recently in the process of becoming an American when she signed an application for Country Life insurance.

Mrs. Vaughan's policy gives the family of three complete Country Life coverage according to General Agent Clare Grube of Logan county. The Belgian war bride of Everett Vaughan, Logan county farmer, said she wanted to become a complete American when she came to the U. S. Since she had no life insurance in Belgium she adopted an old American custom by taking out the Country Life policy.

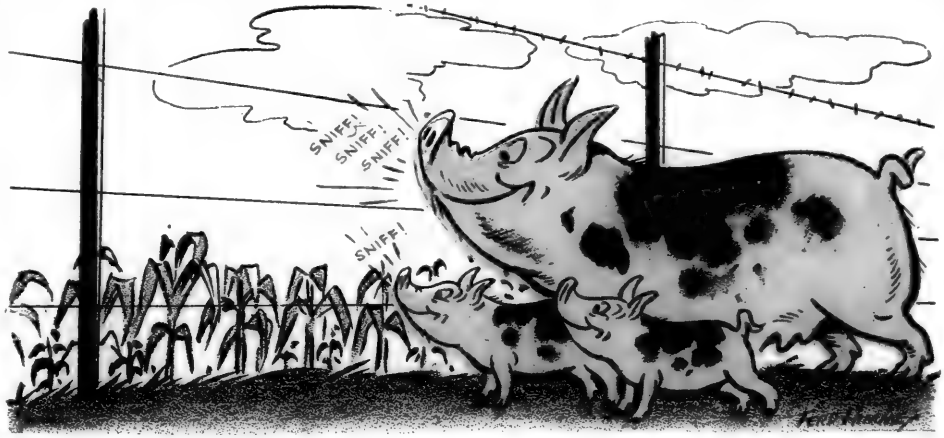
Vaughan met his wife in Ghent during the war. He farms 320 acres and is also covered by IAA fire, hail, and auto insurance. The Vaughans are the parents of a son, Ronald, 2.

The average size of farms in Illinois is 145.4 acres.



The Everett Vaughan family of Logan county becomes a 100 per cent Country Life family with Mrs. Vaughan, a Belgian war bride, signing for a policy. Mrs. Vaughan said women and children are not allowed to carry life insurance in Belgium.

For horses barley should be coarsely ground or crushed, as the grains are too hard and small to be properly masticated.



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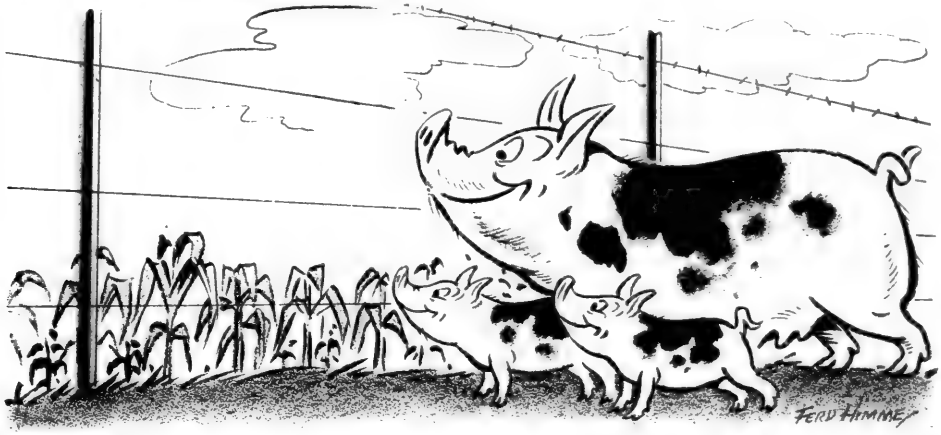

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Young Peoples Activities

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"Why," the young people asked, "do farmers let this process of erosion go on? Why do they keep these square fields? Why do they plow up and down the hills?"

In some areas there was no conscious effort at soil conservation. In some fields farther on there were grass waterways only, with the same square fields and equal disregard of contouring and strip cropping. One feature causing much comment from the young people was a plowed field (not on the contour) having a long hill with a ravine running down through it. In the ravine was a series of dams. Each dam contained water and much silt.

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A frequent occurrence was to come upon deposits of rich soil on the highway pavement. In some spots the shoulders are higher than the pavement because of the deposits from fields and because of the transfer of the silt from the pavement to the roadside by highway workers. Easy to see was the elevation of piled up shifted soil above fences, while below the fence there is a drop of from one to three feet.

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Broom Corn . . .

(*Continued from page* 18)

The broom center has moved west to Baca county, Colorado, Edwards says. Baca county lies in the southeastern part of the state, in the center of the dust bowl.

He says broom corn does well in that drier county since the plants need less moisture than Indian corn. Labor costs are lower, also. He says, however, that Illinois grows the best broom — tough, well bristled, and light green in color.

It looks now like Baca will keep its crown, taken from broom centers like Mattoon. At least as long as they have rain in the dust bowl.

LaRue Sauers, right, assistant manager of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, presents a fine carving set to James Robinson, Tazewell county, winner in hog judging held at the U. of I. College of Agriculture. Presentation was made at the All-Ag banquet at the University May 17.

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(Continued from page 24)

The broom center has moved west to Baca county, Colorado, Edwards says. Baca county lies in the southeastern part of the state, in the center of the dust bowl.

He says broom corn does well in the drier county since the fibers need less moisture than Indian corn. Labor costs are lower, also. He says, however, that Illinois grows the best brooms, tough, well bristled, and light straw in color.

It looks now like Baca will keep its crown, taken from broom centers like Mattoon. At least as long as it doesn't have rain in the skies. Fowl.

LaRue Sauers, right, assistant manager of Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, presents a fine carving set to James Robinson, Tazewell county, winner in hog judging held at the U. of I. College of Agriculture. Presentation was made at the All-Ag banquet at the University May 17.

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Comprehensive coverage is now available upon application. This will apply to pleasure cars less than five years old. Fire, wind and theft will still be available for all vehicles of all ages.

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CHICKEN Every SUNDAY

He's the envy of a million kids in town (though he probably doesn't know it). He's the guy with a pony to ride, and trees to climb, and a dog, and a calf named "Blackie" — and chicken every Sunday if he wants it. Even his blue jeans are the newest thing in styles for city small fry.

It may be a few years before this little fellow realizes how lucky he is. But he will know, for farming with each passing year is becoming a finer, fuller life. That's because you, through your Farm Bureau, are insisting that it must be.

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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RECORD

HE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

AUGUST · 1949 ·

PICTURE OF A WISE FARMER AT *WORK*

A few minutes spent checking your insurance polices may save you thousands of dollars. For today's dollar will buy little more than half the building materials and labor than it bought pre-war. Yet, when farm buildings are destroyed, they must be rebuilt today . . . at today's prices!

Ask the insurance representative in your Farm Bureau office to review your fire coverage. Half insured is not enough!

Volume 27 Number 8 August, 1949

THE RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

An Adequate Diet

By Charles B. Shuman
President, Illinois Agricultural Association

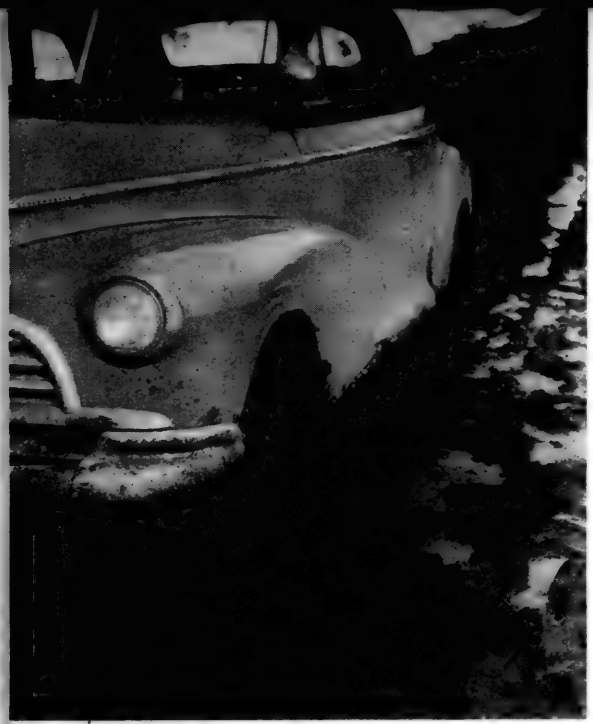
AS DISTRESSING surpluses of food products pile up on our American farms and in government warehouses, it is natural that farmers should once again inquire into the cause of our troubles. Nutritionists tell us that there are countless millions of the world's population who suffer slow starvation from birth to death. Even in our own country there are hundreds of thousands of undernourished. Yet, if total world food production were equally divided among all the people, all of us would be undernourished! What is the answer?

Charles B. Shuman

SECRETARY of Agriculture Brannan has offered one possible solution which is based upon the theory that cheap food will assure an adequate diet. His plan accepts the idea that federal revenue derived from taxes should be used to subsidize the food bills of all citizens. Undoubtedly, cheap food would encourage some parents to provide an adequate diet for their children. However, many of us remember quite vividly the experiences during the depression with WPA and direct relief. Money saved by cheap food was quite often used to purchase liquor, luxury goods, and non-essentials. Actually the American people have purchased a better-balanced diet during the recent inflated price period than during the days of cheap food. Secretary Brannan and the social planners should face the fact that a considerable number of our people will buy non-essentials rather than an adequate diet for themselves and their children.

OUR good friend Ed Babcock of Ithaca, N. Y., has a more practical suggestion. Mr. Babcock points out the fact that if everyone consumed an adequate diet including at least the minimum requirements of animal product foods, it would not be possible to produce a surplus in this country. An annual per capita increase of five pounds in the consumption of animal product foods would eliminate all surplus grain problems. However, Mr. Babcock recognizes that even the power of the federal government is not sufficient to force people to eat better food. He suggests that we follow the slow but more certain plan of an expanded educational program in human nutrition.

A PROGRAM of this kind can be instituted immediately in every Illinois community with the active assistance of all fathers and mothers. It involves placing increased emphasis upon nutrition education in elementary, high school and college courses of study. It would be materially implemented by adequate facilities for the new Department of Nutrition and for the Home Economics Department at the College of Agriculture. Many Illinois farmers can help this program for a better understanding of an adequate diet by encouraging their wives and daughters to participate actively in the program of the local Home Bureau.



We're Back In The Mud

Defeat of Gas Tax Increase Leaves Rural Roads Without State Aid

By PAUL E. MATHIAS, Secretary
Illinois Agricultural Association

THE Illinois Agricultural Association was one of the principal proponents of the bill in the recent session of the legislature to increase the gasoline tax from 3c to 5c per gallon. The Association is convinced that the increased revenues are necessary to rebuild and maintain our Illinois highway system. The Illinois highway system has deteriorated and thousands of miles must be rebuilt or repaired.

The Illinois Highway and Traffic Problems Commission after a detailed study found that of the total of 10,460 miles of state highways, 2,380 miles were in need of immediate improvement and had no effective service life whatever remaining. More than one-half of our present state highway system is deficient.

Of the more than 18,000 miles of county roads, the Commission reported that 11,462 miles, or 62.5 per cent, were in need of immediate improvement and more than three-fourths of the county system is deficient. Of the more than 75,000 miles of local township and road district roads, 44,400 miles were found to be currently deficient and an additional 11,760 miles of these local roads have a remaining service life of from one to ten years.

There are a number of reasons for the deterioration of our highways. More than one-third of our state highways are more than 25 years old. With ordinary use, many of them would be obsolete and in need of reconstruction. However, these roads have been subjected to gross weights far in excess of the maximum weights for which they were designed.

Almost half of our state highway mileage was built at a time when the maximum gross vehicle load was 40,000 pounds. Gross weight limits have been increased to 18,000 pounds per axle and to 72,000 pounds overall. Even with these limits, checks made by the highway authorities indicate that almost one-fourth of the truck and trailer type vehicles have been overloaded. Until recent months no serious, sustained effort has been made to enforce the weight limits. Commercial interests have been permitted to carry gross overloads and to destroy our system of state highways constructed at public expense.

Construction costs are greater too. Due to the general increase in the price level, it would cost from two-thirds to three-fourths more to construct the same type of road today than during the early 1920s. Due to the higher construction standards necessary to carry the much heavier weights, costs are even further increased. Also to provide greater safety, many of the roads are now 22 feet for a double lane pavement rather than the 18 feet or less, in width, of the earlier roads.

Illinois taxpayers must provide the funds necessary to rebuild and maintain our highways. While there is federal aid for highways, the federal aid is not a large percentage of our total need. The Illinois Agricultural Association believes that highway users should in large part provide these state funds. All highway users must contribute. The increased gasoline tax seems to provide a fair apportionment of this cost among highway users.

The Illinois Agricultural Association favored the allocation of gasoline tax funds thus: 37 1/2 percent to the state, 25 percent to counties, 25 percent to cities, and 12 1/2 percent to local roads. The present tax of 3c, of course, is distributed one-third to the state, one-third to the counties, and one-third to the cities.

The state needs substantially increased revenues to provide for the heavy costs of rebuilding, repairing and maintaining the roads and bridges of our primary system. Counties and cities too need additional revenue to meet increased construction costs. Townships and road districts, with 75,853 miles of the 104,634 miles of roads outside cities in the state, certainly are entitled to 12 1/2 per cent of gasoline tax revenues. Local property taxes should provide a portion of the funds for building and maintaining these roads but local property taxes for this purpose are already very heavy. In 1945 the townships and road districts, with approximately only one-fourth the total assessed valuation of the state, levied $11,085,649 for road purposes (they also issued about $6,000,000 in highway bonds). In that year counties with four times greater assessed valuation levied $5,944,296 for road and bridge purposes and cities levied $6,869,101 for streets. Local road and bridge taxes cannot be increased to provide the funds necessary for these roads.

The state should contribute to the cost of building and maintaining local roads. These local roads serve all interests of the state and not merely farm people. The consumer of dairy products, livestock or grain is interested along with the farmer in the rapid and economical transportation of farm products. The public generally and not merely the farmer is interested in roads for school bus and mail routes. The allocation of a portion of the gasoline tax for these roads would provide a permanent source of revenue and make possible a long-range program of improvement of these local roads.

(*Continued on page 25*)

Why We Oppose The Brannan Plan

American Farm Bureau Board Lists Six Reasons and Turns Thumbs Down on 'Trial Run'

THE American Farm Bureau Federation is "vigorously and unanimously opposed to any trial run of the Brannan Farm Plan." This was the announcement made after a recent meeting of the AFBF board of directors.

Stated simply the Brannan plan would maintain high farm prices and at the same time guarantee consumers cheap food. The taxpayers would foot the bill for the difference.

In opposing the Brannan plan, the AFBF board of directors recommended that Congress perfect agricultural legislation already on the books and suggested amendments to the Agricultural Act of 1948. The AFBF board feels that the Agricultural Act of 1948 providing for flexible support prices should be given a chance first.

The AFBF board opposes the Brannan plan for the following reasons:

1. The farmer's only hope for a fair income would depend on government handouts from annual appropriations by Congress.

2. The cost of the program would be staggering. There is no possibility of getting appropriations large enough to pay the cost. There is no good reason why the government should pay part of the grocery bill of every citizen.

3. Price goals of the plan are so high as to assure continous and rigid controls over production and marketing.

4. The plan, which promises high per-unit returns, cheap food, and moderate tax cost, would actually result in low farm prices and high food costs when the inevitable and excessive tax costs are included.

5. The plan discards the fair-exchange concept of parity which has been the basis of farm programs since 1933, and substitutes therefor a new and untried concept which might conceivably result in unsatisfactory farm income as the dislocations of war recede into the past.

6. The unusual procedure employed in creating this plan and presenting it to the public has had the effect of throwing the farm problem into the partisan political arena, a situation which we deplore and condemn.

It is our intention to continue to work aggressively for a farm program which will best serve agriculture regardless of partisan politics. In the future, as in the past, sound farm legislation will depend on the best efforts of both political parties.

At the same time the AFBF board recommended that the Agricultural Act of 1948 be amended to provide:

That the loan rate on cotton, wheat, corn, peanuts, and rice be changed to 75 to 90 per cent of parity whenever marketing quotas and acreage allotments are in effect, instead of 72 to 90 per cent as the law now stands.

And that whenever acreage allotments or marketing quotas are in effect the support schedule for corn, wheat, and rice provide a 90 per cent of parity support for a supply of 102 per cent of normal or less and that this schedule be graduated downward for supplies greater than 102 per cent of normal to a loan rate of 75 per cent of parity when the supply is greater than 130 per cent of normal.

As the Record goes to press debate has started in the House on the farm program. Informed Washington sources predict that the Brannan plan trial run on three commodities will pass the House but will be blocked by the Senate.

Failure of an Experiment

WITH the rise of socialism and communism, and the encroaching inroads of government bureaucracy which many Farm Bureau leaders have watched with concern, it is interesting to read the following excerpts from Governor Bradford's own history of the Plymouth Bay Colony over which he presided. You may draw your own conclusions.

When the Pilgrim Fathers landed they established a communist system. Everyone worked for the common good. But there never seemed to be enough food for all. A vicious circle started. There wasn't enough food so the men were too weak to produce more food so there wasn't enough food and so on.

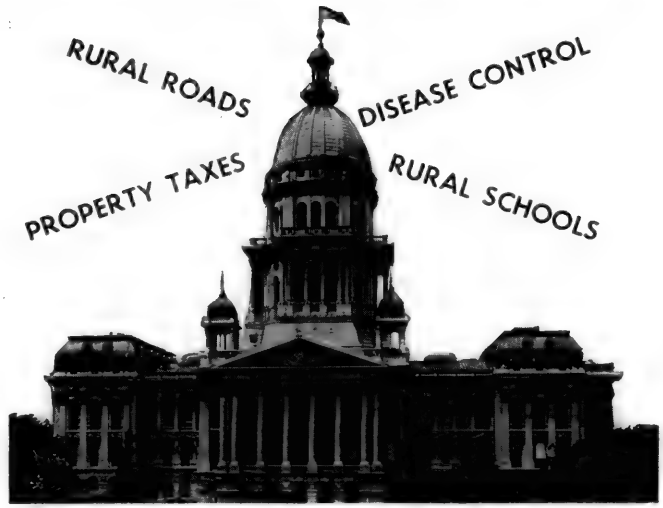
Gov. Bradford decided something had to be done. Following are his own words:

"So the colonists begane to thinke how they might raise as much corne as they could, and obtaine a beter crope than they had done, that they might not still thus languish in miserie." At length (in 1623) after much debate of things, the governor (with the advise of the cheefest amongest them) gave way that they should set corne every man for his owne perticules, and in that regard trust to them selves . . . And so assigned to every family a parcell of land. . . .

"This had very good success; for it made all hands very industrious, so as much more corne was planted than other waise would have bene by any means the governor or any other could use, and saved him a great deall of trouble, and gave farr better contente.

"The women now wente willingly into the feild, and

(*Continued on page 24*)



REPORT

FROM SPRINGFIELD

FARMERS will be interested in the record of the 66th Illinois General Assembly as it applies to agriculture in particular.

The increase in the gasoline tax and increased state aid to schools, two of the most controversial proposals considered by Illinois lawmakers during the recent session, are dealt with in greater detail elsewhere in this issue of the IAA RECORD.

Action on a few of the other important bills affecting farmers are listed below. Many bills relating to taxes, motor vehicles, insurance, schools, drainage, highways and other questions of interest to rural people were considered. The Illinois Agricultural Association took some position on them or submitted amendments which it believed were in the best interests of agriculture.

During the session 1,821 bills were introduced. Of these a reported 829 passed of which 301 were senate bills and 528 House bills. This is more than have been passed at previous sessions. However, many of the bills made only minor changes in existing laws.

This report covers only legislative action. The bills go to the governor for his consideration.

The 66th General Assembly was characterized by more than the usual amount of lethargy and inaction during the early days of the session. Very little was accomplished on legislation action during the first three months. This may have been caused by the change in administration which required some time for reorganization.

Highway Legislation other than the increase in the gas tax: The following bills recommended by the Illinois Highway and Traffic Problems Commission passed.

(a) Authorized the highway department to standardize traffic control devices. (b) Directed that a continuous program for enforcement of truck weight limits be carried on. (c) Limited the height of trucks and buses to 13 1/2 feet. (d) Increased the driver's license fee from 50 cents for three years to $1. (e) Required excess weight on overloaded trucks to be removed and increased penalties for overweight. (f) Authorized the classification of streets and highways and required highway authorities to adopt and publish their program for highway improvement. (g) Clarified the law on consolidation of townships for road purposes. (h) Prohibited the installation of television screens in motor vehicles.

IAA authorities recommended that legislation permitting townships to consolidate for road purposes be carefully considered in many townships. Townships can be consolidated for road administration purposes and districts large enough to be efficient can be set up without loss of local control under this legislation.

School Legislation other than the state aid to schools bill: A number of the recommendations of the governor's commission were adopted. These included:

(a) Permitted school boards which have made their 1948 levy to make a supplemental levy, if necessary, to meet the qualifying rate. (b) Created a commission to study state aid and school reorganization problems. (c) Required the transportation of high school pupils and required that all non-high school territory be abolished by July 1, 1953. (d) Provided that any school district which fails to maintain a school for two consecutive years after June, 1949 be abolished. (e) Required that high schools have a minimum average of 15 students per grade after June 30, 1953. (f) Authorized school districts to carry insurance on their school buses.

Six other bills relating to schools, four of which were opposed by the IAA, were defeated. The four bills opposed by the IAA were one authorizing junior colleges, a second authorizing nursery schools to be paid for with school funds, a third reducing the minimum population requirements for a community unit district from 2,000 to 1,000 and a fourth increasing the requirement from 2,000 to 3,000.

A fifth bill favored by the IAA required petitions for community unit districts to be submitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for his recommendations as to the feasibility of the district and required him to estimate the local tax rates required to carry on the proposed district. It did not pass.

The law with respect to organization of community unit districts was changed to require 200 instead of 100 names on a petition; to require that the names be obtained from at least three fourths of the school districts or parts of districts involved; to require that the territory be compact and contiguous, and to provide for review by the courts of the action of the county superintendent in approving a petition for the calling of an election to organize a community unit district.

Veterinary College—The bill appropriating funds for the University of Illinois Veterinary College building passed. The IAA secured an amendment to this bill making the appropriation from the general fund rather than from the agricultural premium fund.

Home Economics Building—A bill appropriating funds for a home economics building at the University of Illinois failed to pass. The appropriation was not recommended by University authorities and was not in the state administration budget.

Daylight Saving Time—The bill outlawing daylight saving time was not called for passage in the House where it was introduced. The bill was advanced to third reading (passage stage) on May 17 but was not finally acted upon.

4-H Premium Fund—Both houses passed the bill increasing the state contribution from $2.20 to $3.00 per member for boys' club work and from $1.20 to $1.50 per member for girls' club work and removing the maximum limitation per county.

Supervisor of Assessments—The bill providing for the creation of the office of county supervisor of assessments in each county other than Cook and St. Clair passed. Township assessors will be elected as usual. The county supervisor of assessments is to be appointed by the county board. His salary is to be paid by the state. The county supervisor of assessments will equalize assessments between townships and will act as clerk of the board of review. The IAA did not oppose this bill.

Bang's Disease—The bill amending the Bang's disease law licensing laboratories making tests for brucellosis and changing the requirements with reference to importing cattle passed. Under the amendment, female cattle for feeding purposes may be imported and held on the farm for feeding and grazing purposes only under quarantine. If they are sold except for slaughter they are required to be tested in the same way as native cattle. The bill making a similar change in the community sales barn law, failed to pass. The IAA supported these bills.

Oleomargarine—The bill permitting the sale of colored oleomargarine in the state was defeated. The IAA opposed this bill on the grounds that there was not sufficient provision made for identification of oleomargarine.

Milk Pasteurization—The bill requiring the pasteurization of all milk and the bill requiring the pasteurization of all milk other than certified raw milk and Grade A raw milk both were defeated. The IAA proposed certain amendments to these bills which were adopted. After the amendments were adopted the IAA did not oppose them further.

Fur Farming—The bills declaring fur farming to be an agricultural pursuit and making it possible to organize fur marketing cooperative passed. The IAA sponsored these bills.

Front Cover

TWENTY-SIXTH in our series of historic and picturesque covers is a view of the lodge at White Pines State Park in Ogle county. This is one of the most beautiful parks in Illinois (See picture on your Farm Bureau calendar). The park is noted for its southernmost stand of white pine in the Midwest, some of which measure 2 1/2 feet in diameter and stand 100 feet high.

Airplane Insurance—The bill passed requiring airplane pilots causing damage to show proof of financial responsibilities before they may continue to fly. In effect, it should result in most pilots carrying insurance.

Open Season on Foxes—The bill providing a year-around open season on foxes in the southern zone passed. Farmers in the southern zone reported that foxes are numerous and a nuisance. Approval of this bill will give us a year-around open season on foxes throughout the state. The IAA supported this bill.

Fire Protection Districts—Bills were passed to validate the organization of fire protection districts. The validity of these districts had been questioned in court. The IAA supported this legislation.

Hospital Authorities—The bill authorizing the creation of hospital authority districts to provide and maintain hospitals, passed. The IAA proposed certain amendments which were adopted.

Constitutional Convention—The legislature failed to adopt a resolution submitting the question of calling a Constitutional Convention to the voters in 1950. The IAA did not take an active position of this question. The legislature did adopt a resolution submitting a Gateway amendment of the constitution to the voters. This will be voted on in November 1950. The IAA favors the Gateway amendment.

Illinois Farm Adviser Sent on Government Mission to Greece

AMERICANS returning from southeastern Europe and the Middle East often have said there is nothing wrong with agriculture there that a few good American farm advisers couldn't cure. Perhaps it is not quite that simple, but one of our own Illinois farm advisers is now in the process of finding out.

Charles E. Yale

He is Charles E. Yale of Lee County in northern Illinois. Chuck, as he is familiarly known to farmers far and wide, is now in Greece where he was sent by the federal government as an agricultural extension specialist to the Greek government.

Last December, N. E. Christodoulou, director and minister of agriculture in Greece, visited the Lee County Farm Bureau offices at Amboy. He visited several farms and was much impressed by Yale's knowledge of farming and his explanation of the extension program.

When the U. S. informed Greece that it planned to send an agricultural extension specialist to help organize an extension program in Greece, Christodoulou asked Washington to send Farm Adviser Yale. He was given a six months leave of absence from his job and left for Greece the middle of July.

Yale said he hoped to acquaint Greek farmers with American methods in an effort to increase production.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Yale who plans to live in Athens. Yale taught vocational agriculture at Mendota in 1921 and went to Lee county as farm adviser in 1925. The Yales have two sons, Charles Jr., a physicist in Cleveland, and Don, an ensign in the U. S. navy air force stationed at Whidby Island, Wash.

Dedicate Southern 4-H Club Camp

More than 150 persons from many of the 27 Southern Illinois counties served by the camp participate in dedication ceremony in front of dining hall.

Establishment of the Southern Illinois 4-H Club Camp Was a Truly Cooperative Project With City and Rural Groups Working Together as a Well-Matched Team

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS folks have good reason to claim that their newly dedicated 4-H club camp on West Frankfort city lake in Franklin county is the most beautiful in the state. They naturally will receive challenges from other areas where three other Illinois 4-H camps are located, but such counter claims are to be expected.

The Southern Illinois camp which will serve 28 counties in the area is located on a 100-acre site overlooking a fine lake, and it has many natural features which can be developed in a long-term program. For example, jutting into the lake opposite the camp site is a body of land of from 10 to 15 acres called Inspiration Point. Plans call for building a bridge from the camp site over to this point. Of course, such improvements cannot be undertaken until the main essentials of a good camp have been attained.

Modern Dining Hall

A modern dining hall and kitchen 84 feet long and 34 feet wide was completed in time for the first camping period in July. Built on the highest point of the camp site, wide windows of the dining hall permit full view of the lake below. When fully equipped, the building will represent an investment of more than $30,000.

On either side of the dining hall, ample space has been cleared for separate boys and girls camping areas. It is contemplated that at some time in the future, sleeping cabins will be built in these areas to replace tents used at the present time.

Some 200 farm boys and girls enrolled in the first of the four camping periods in July. The camping periods are of four days each.

A Cooperative Project

Establishment of the Southern Illinois 4-H camp was truly a cooperative project with city and rural groups working together as a well-matched team. The Kiwanis, Lions, Veterans Club, Rotary, and Elks clubs of West Frankfort and the Chamber of Commerce gave 25 acres of the land for the camp site, and supplied funds for a well, power line, and roads into the camp. At the dedication ceremony late in June the Chamber of Commerce secretary, Lewis Boner, pledged the support of his group and the service clubs to raise $2,000 more in funds to complete the equipment of the dining hall so that it can be used the year around.

The counties to be served by the camp have been active in fund raising drives with Jackson county leading in the first of July with approximately $5.000. Saline county was another high contributor with $2,200. Approximately $7.742 was received from counties at the dedication ceremonies on June 25.

One of the main ideas behind the camp is to make it one of the best rural area recreation spots in the state. It is contemplated that some day the camp may even be used for agricultural leaders' conferences or any other similar event.

Counties to be served by the camp are: Randolph, Saline, Johnson, Union, Jackson, Pope, Hardin, Clinton, Perry, Wayne, White, Franklin, Williamson, Jefferson, Hamilton, Gallatin, Massac, Pulaski, Alexander, St. Clair, Washington, Monroe, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Wabash, and Edwards.

The Southern Illinois camp is one of the four in the 4-H camping program of Illinois. This program got started in 1946 when Robert Allerton donated 250 acres of land in Piatt county along the Sangamon river. This camp is known as Memorial camp. With this one as a starter, the state was divided into four districts to complete the picture for Illinois.

Trips For All

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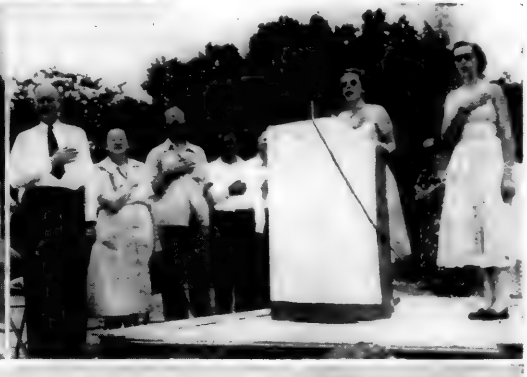
Goal of the Illinois 4-H camping program is to give every 4-H boy and girl in the state an opportunity to attend summer camp. When that goal is reached more than 50,000 Illinois rural young people will have a place to camp each year.

By CRESTON FOSTER
Editor, IAA RECORD

Impressive Ceremonies are Held at West Frankfort

Approximately 100 acres are included in the Southern Illinois 4-H club camp site on Lake West Frankfort, Franklin county. Dining hall and kitchen in foreground was roofed first week in July. This aerial picture gives a panoramic view of the grounds and lake. (West Frankfort American Photo.)

Picture at left shows girl's camping area where cabins eventually will be built. (Bottom left) More than $7,700 in contributions were received for the camp at the dedication ceremonies. (Bottom right) Reciting the 4-H pledge, left to right, are: Frank Mynard, U. of I.; Miss Jeannette Dean, Jackson county home advisor; H. W. Gilbert and W. C. Root, both from U. of I.; Donald Lee, Jefferson farm adviser; Miss Myra Robinson, president, Illinois Home Bureau Federation. At microphone is Mrs. Evelyn Weger, Franklin youth assistant, and at her right is Miss Helen Garrison, Jefferson youth assistant.



Youngsters test out the water from the new dock of the 4-H camp. This will be the swimming and boating area. It is close to the main buildings of the camp. The water is shallow to the end of the dock.

Dedicate Southern 4-H Club Camp

More than 150 persons from many of the 27 Southern Illinois counties served by the camp participate in dedication ceremony in front of dining hall.

Establishment of the Southern Illinois 4-H Club Camp Was a Truly Cooperative Project With City and Rural Groups Working Together as a Well-Matched Team

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS folks have good reason to claim that their newly dedicated 4-H club camp on West Frankfort city lake in Franklin county is the most beautiful in the state. They naturally will receive challenges from other areas where three other Illinois 4-H camps are located, but such counter claims are to be expected.

The Southern Illinois camp which will serve 26 counties in the area is located on a 100-acre site overlooking a fine lake, and it has many natural features which can be developed in a long-term program. For example, jutting into the lake opposite the camp site is a body of land of from 10 to 15 acres called Inspiration Point. Plans call for building a bridge from the camp site over to this point. Of course, such improvements cannot be undertaken until the main essentials of a good camp have been attained.

Modern Dining Hall

A modern dining hall and kitchen 84 feet long and 34 feet wide was completed in time for the first camping period in July. Built on the highest point of the camp site, wide windows of the dining hall permit full view of the lake below. When fully equipped, the building will represent an investment of more than $30,000.

On either side of the dining hall, ample space has been cleared for separate boys and girls camping areas. It is contemplated that at some time in the future, sleeping cabins will be built in these areas to replace tents used at the present time.

Some 200 farm boys and girls enrolled in the first of the four camping periods in July. The camping periods are of four days each.

A Cooperative Project

Establishment of the Southern Illinois 4-H camp was truly a cooperative project with city and rural groups working together as a well-matched team. The Kiwanis, Lions, Veterans Club, Rotary, and Elks clubs of West Frankfort and the Chamber of Commerce gave 25 acres of the land for the camp site, and supplied funds for a well, power line, and roads into the camp. At the dedication ceremony late in June the Chamber of Commerce secretary, Lewis Boner, pledged the support of his group and the service clubs to raise $2,000 more in funds to complete the equipment of the dining hall so that it can be used the year around.

The counties to be served by the camp have been active in fund raising drives with Jackson county leading in the first of July with approximately $5,000. Saline county was another high contributor with $2,200. Approximately $7,712 was received from counties at the dedication ceremonies on June 25.

One of the main ideas behind the camp is to make it one of the best rural area recreation spots in the state. It is contemplated that some day the camp may even be used for agricultural leaders' conferences or any other similar event.

Counties to be served by the camp are: Randolph, Saline, Johnson, Union, Jackson, Pope, Hardin, Clinton, Perry, Wayne, White, Franklin, Williamson, Jefferson, Hamilton, Gallatin, Massac, Pulaski, Alexander, St. Clair, Washington, Monroe, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Wabash, and Edwards.

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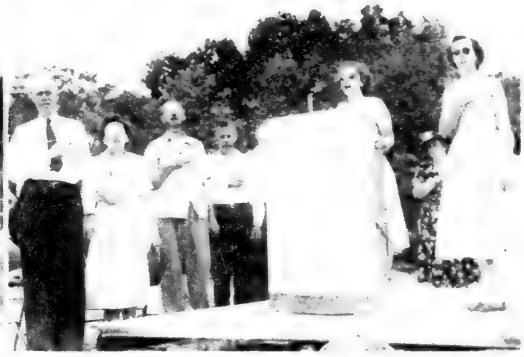

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This is the Month of Illinois' Great Rural SPORTS FESTIVAL

ARE you all set folks! You know this is the month of the 10th annual Illinois Farm Sports Festival. . . . Thursday and Friday, August 25 and 26, to be exact. Again it will be held on the campus of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Make plans now to attend this great rural sports and music pageant. Load up the family in the old car. Bring a picnic basket if you like. Better still, why not plan on taking part in some event? You say your joints creak? Well, how about checkers, hog-calling, or shuffleboard?

There's something for every member of the family, including grandma, and you don't have to strain a ligament. Stop in at the Farm Bureau office the first chance you get and tell them what you want to do.

Every person who enters an event piles up points for his county. Participation points are awarded all entrants.

Then if you win, take second, or third place you get additional points. It's that easy. Get in there now and fight for your county.

The Sports Festival was set up as a two-day period of fun, sportsmanship, and good clean play for Illinois farmers and their families. So let's make it the biggest and best festival on record. Join the fun.

On hand to greet and entertain you during the fun-packed two-day event will be radio stars, orchestras for the big swing and barn dance jamborees, the Illinois Rural Chorus with 300 mixed voices, plus 4,500 rural athletes competing in baseball, softball, track, tug o'war, shuffleboard, swimming, woodchopping, hog-calling, tennis, ping pong, shuffleboard, dart throwing, checkers, 4-H tumbling, 4-H physical fitness, clock golf, chair quoits, dart throwing, and horseshoe pitching. WLS will broadcast the Dinner Bell Hour from the Sports Festival.

Added to this is a dazzling folk festival which will find hundreds competing in such classes as barber shop quartets, song leaders, county choruses, family singers, 4-H choruses, adult singers, junior singers, instrumental groups, novelty and rhythm bands, square dance bands, acrobatic and tap dancers, dialogues, skits and stunts, and folk and square dancers.

This may be the last year that the folk festival will be held in conjunction with the Sports Festival. Starting late next winter it will possibly be held in connection with Farm and Home Week at the University. This move if made will be because it is difficult to perform when the weather is hot.

The big Thursday night program of music, dancing, and entertainment promises to be the best yet according to I. E. Parett of the IAA and Mary McKee of the University, who are in charge of the program. The three-ring event will be held as usual with modern dancing for those who like it that way, square and folk dancing for those who like the graceful dances of years ago, and the program of music and dancing in front of the Auditorium for those who want to sit and watch.

Roy P. Johnson, IAA director of special services, estimates that close to 650 softball teams have been playing preliminary to the Sports Festival finals. Of the 650 teams about 155 will survive district play to compete in the Sports Festival finals.

All of last year's winners will be back to defend their titles this year. They are: St. Clair, Adult county league; DeKalb, all county; Coles, Rural Youth; Vermilion, age 35 and over; Livingston, boys' 4-H; Winnebago, girls' 4-H; and DeKalb, girls' open. Twenty baseball teams will play in district tournaments to earn the right to play at Champaign. The champion Will county team will be on hand to defend their title.

This year 15 of the 16 district tug-o'war finals are being held in connection with county fairs. The 16 winners will compete at Champaign. Following are the districts, county fairs, towns, and dates when they will be or have been held: (1) Winnebago, Rockford, Aug. 11; (2) Kane, Elgin, Aug. 4; (3) Bureau, Princeton, Aug. 4; (4) Henderson, Stronghurst, Aug. 4; (5) Livingston, Pontiac, Aug. 10; (6) Kankakee, Kankakee Aug. 9; (7) Adams, Mendon, Aug. 8; (8) Logan, Lincoln, Aug. 11; (9) Champaign, Urbana, July 25; (10) Madison, Highland, Aug. 6; (11) Fayette, Brownstown, Aug. 5; (12) Edgar, Paris, July 27; (13) Randolph, Sparta, Aug. 4; (14) Wayne, Fairfield, Aug. 9; (15) McLeansboro in

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The amount of profit at market time depends to a great extent upon the kind of feed used.

BETTER CONDITION of the brood sow prior to farrowing

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1. The condition of the sow at farrowing and her performance during lactation.
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LARGER, STRONGER Litters of fast developing pigs

BIG LITTERS REDUCE COSTS		
COST PER LIVE PIG FARROWED	NO. OF PIGS SAVED	COST PER PIG WEANED
$17.92	2	$30.62
8.96	4	15.31
5.97	6	10.21
4.48	8	7.65
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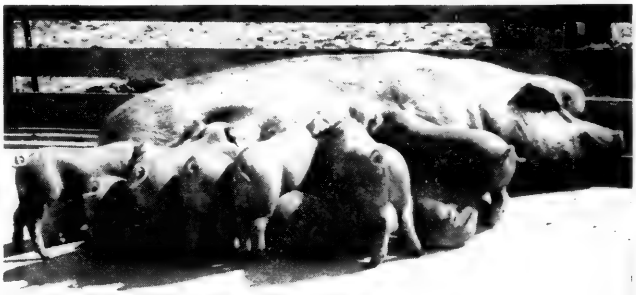

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Southern Grain's New Elevator Does RECORD BUSINESS

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This is the first year of operation for the Company's new elevator structure. Previously the Company used the nearby Illinois Farm Supply Benton mill elevator facilities.

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Serum Association Makes $5,000 Grant to Fight Disease

Money Will be Used in Research By College of Veterinary Medicine

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Name Illinois Star Farmer

State FFA Elects Officers For 1949-50 At Annual Meeting in Champaign

A UNIVERSITY of Illinois College of Agriculture student from Champaign county is the new president of the Illinois Future Farmers of America. He is Robert Herriott who served as secretary-treasurer of the state FFA during the past year. Herriott was vice president of section 13 of the FFA in 1947 and earlier this year was named president of the Champaign county 4-H club federation.

Merle Miller

Election of the Champaign county youth to the presidency of the Illinois FFA came at the closing sessions of the 21st convention of the organization on the U. of I. campus late in June.

James Gifford, Jr., Kane county, a high school junior, was elected state secretary-treasurer and James L. Turner, Boone county, was named state reporter.

Elected to receive the distinctive title of Star State Farmer of Illinois at the convention was Merle Miller of DeWitt county. Miller also took third in the public speaking contest.

Winner of the public speaking contest was Don Swedlund, Knox county, who received the Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson trophy from Roy Yung, state director of agriculture. Swedlund who spoke on "Water—Life Blood of Soils and Men" also received a check for $100 from the national FFA. Second place winner in the speaking contest was Albert Kurz, Lee county.

Honors also were won by FFA members in statewide competition on outstanding projects in six fields. Named best in the state in the following projects were:

Glenn Miller, Champaign county, farm mechanics; Marvin Cummersheimer. Monroe, soil and water conservation: Marvin Eckhoff, Woodford, farm electrification; Charles Lewis, Brown, star dairy farmer; Ivan Pieper, Stephenson, farm fire prevention; and Kenneth Zobrist. Bond, efficient milk production.

Fifteen Illinois FFA members were nominated as candidates for American Farmer Degrees. If accepted by the national organization, the candidates will receive their degrees at the national FFA convention in Kansas City in October. This recognition is the highest open to Future Farmers. It is limited to one in every 1,000 members. Sixteen individuals who have made definite contributions to the Illinois FFA received honorary State Farmer Degrees.

Approximately 300 members from every section of the state received the State Farmer degree.

More than 1,400 attended the convention with delegates representing 446 FFA chapters in the state with a membership of 15,250.

Illinois FFA Honors 31 At 21st Annual Convention

Pictured at right are American Farmer Degree candidates from Illinois. This degree is one of the highest honors a Future Farmer can win. Left to right are: Donald Woods, Edwards county; Willis Barber, Bureau; W. H. St. John, Jr., Macon; J. M. Mollet, Bond; George Lewis, Brown; Gerald Totzlaff, Macoupin; Maurice Soucie, Will; A.R. Henninger, Boone; G. F. Torti, Lee; Roy Brammeier, Washington; J. A. Aggen, Whiteside. Not in the picture are C. R. Kellner, Stephenson; B. E. Mattson, DeKalb; D. A. Morgan, Champaign, and P. A. Nobbe, Monroe. At left are those who received honorary Illinois State Farmer degrees at the 21st convention. Front row, left to right, are M. J. Nicol, Ill. Chain Store Council; I. E. Parett, secretary of general services, Illinois Agricultural Association; R. C. Kamm, National Stock Yards, E. St. Louis; H. T. Wanberg, Ill. Bankers Ass'n.; Roy Yung, state director of agriculture; Cecil Tendick, Jacksonville Courier Journal; back row, M. V. Van Buskirk, Ill. Dairy Manufacturers Ass'n.; R. J. Maurer, Fairbury voc. agric. teacher; Dana Lewis, Brown county farmer; W. H. Dowell, pres., Ill. Ass'n. Vocational Agriculture Teachers; C. L. Mast, Jr., editor, Agricultural Leaders Digest; Dean W. B. Spalding, U. of I. College of Agriculture. Not in picture, Paul Johnson, Editor, Prairie Farmer; Carl Brock, Greenville vocational agriculture teacher; Kendall White, Elgin Courier News.

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James Gifford, Jr., Kane county, a high school junior, was elected state secretary-treasurer and James L. Turner, Boone county, was named state reporter.

Elected to receive the distinctive title of Star State Farmer of Illinois at the convention was Merle Miller of DeWitt county. Miller also took third in the public speaking contest.

Winner of the public speaking contest was Don Swedlund, Knox county, who received the Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson trophy from Roy Yung, state director of agriculture. Swedlund who spoke on "Water—Life Blood of Soils and Men" also received a check for $100 from the national FFA. Second place winner in the speaking contest was Albert Kurz, Lee county.

Honors also were won by FFA members in statewide competition on outstanding projects in six fields. Named best in the state in the following projects were:

Glenn Miller, Champaign county, farm mechanics; Marvin Cummersheimer, Monroe, soil and water conservation; Marvin Eckhoff, Woodford, farm electrification; Charles Lewis, Brown, star dairy farmer; Ivan Pieper, Stephenson, farm fire prevention; and Kenneth Zobrist, Bond, efficient milk production.

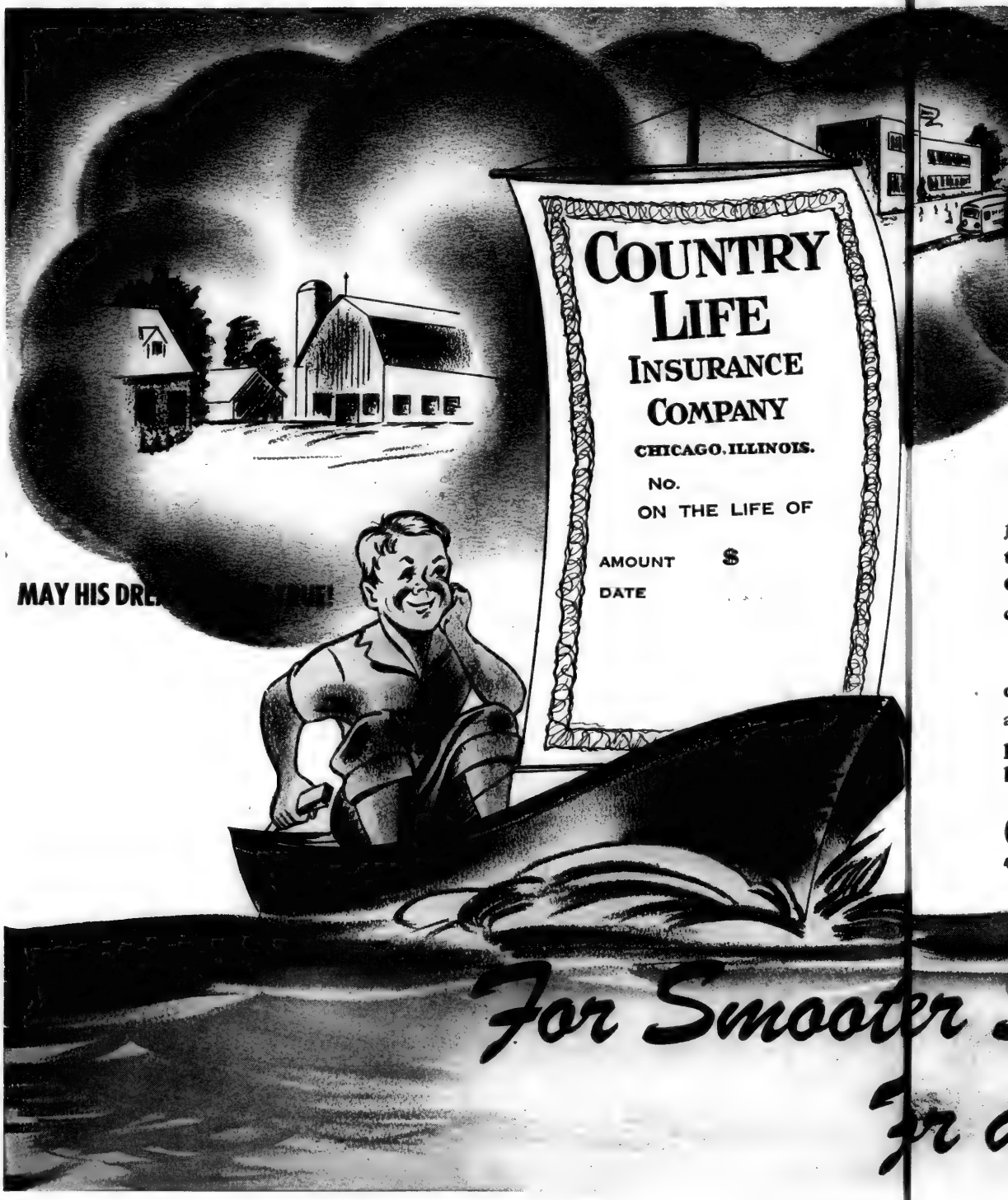
Fifteen Illinois FFA members were nominated as candidates for American Farmer Degrees. If accepted by the national organization, the candidates will receive their degrees at the national FFA convention in Kansas City in October. This recognition is the highest open to Future Farmers. It is limited to one in every 1,000 members. Sixteen individuals who have made definite contributions to the Illinois FFA received honorary State Farmer Degrees.

Approximately 300 members from every section of the state received the State Farmer degree.

More than 1,400 attended the convention with delegates representing 446 FFA chapters in the state with a membership of 15,250.

Illinois FFA Honors 31 At 21st Annual Convention

Pictured at right are American Farmer Degree candidates from Illinois. This degree is one of the highest honors a Future Farmer can win. Left to right are: Donald Woods, Edwards county; Willis Barber, Bureau; W. H. St. John, Jr., Macon; J. M. Mollet, Bond; George Lewis, Brown; Gerald Totzlaff, Macoupin; Maurice Soucie, Will; A.R. Henninger, Boone; G. F. Torti, Lee; Roy Brammeier, Washington; J. A. Aggen, Whiteside. Not in the picture are C. R. Keltner, Stephenson; B. E. Mattson, DeKalb; D. A. Morgan, Champaign, and P. A. Nobbe, Monroe. At left are those who received honorary Illinois State Farmer degrees at the 21st convention. Front row, left to right, are M. J. Nicol, Ill. Chain Store Council; I. E. Parett, secretary of general services, Illinois Agricultural Association; R. C. Kamm, National Stock Yards, E. St. Louis; H. T. Wanberg, Ill. Bankers Ass'n.; Roy Yung, state director of agriculture; Cecil Tendick, Jacksonville Courier Journal; back row, M. V. Van Buskirk, Ill. Dairy Manufacturers Ass'n.; R. J. Maurer, Fairbury voc. agric. teacher; Dana Lewis, Brown county farmer; W. H. Dowell, pres., Ill. Ass'n. Vocational Agriculture Teachers; C. L. Mast, Jr., editor, Agricultural Leaders Digest; Dean W. B. Spalding, U. of I. College of Agriculture. Not in picture, Paul Johnson, Editor, Prairie Farmer; Carl Brock, Greenville vocational agriculture teacher; Kendall White, Elgin Courier News.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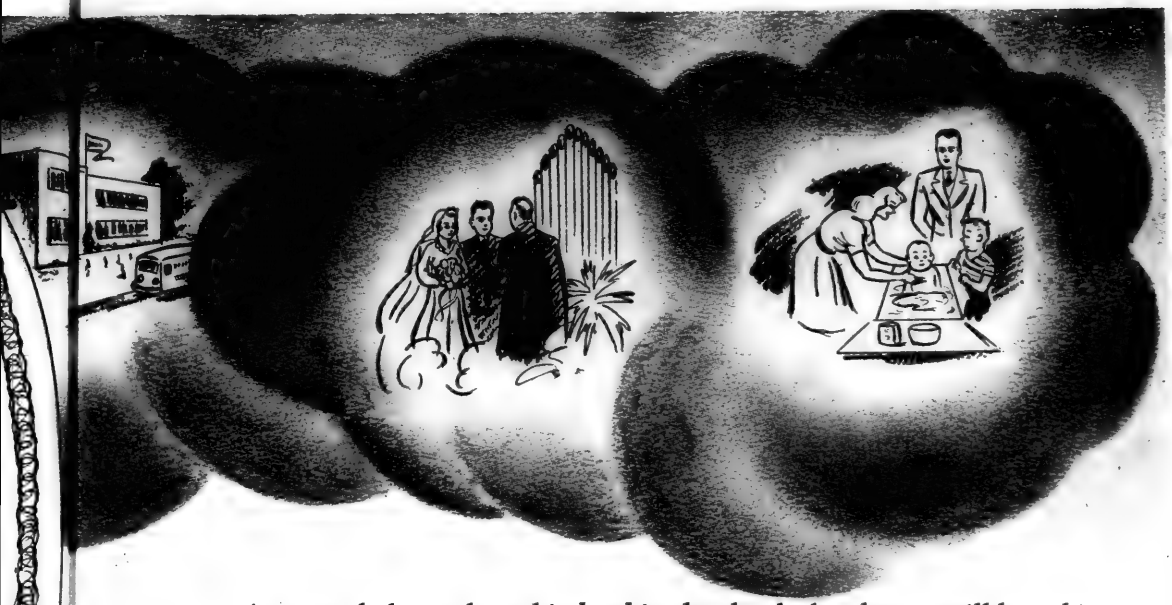

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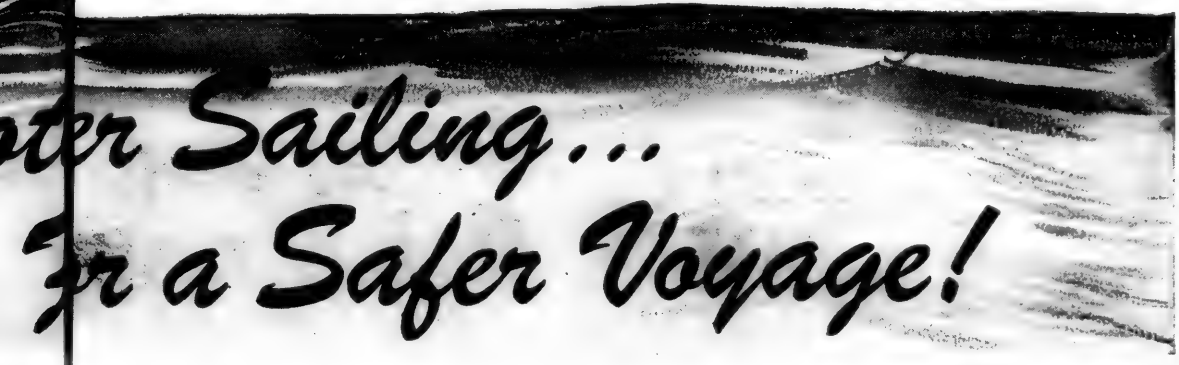

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IAA Is Host To 65 Foreign Farm Leaders

Visit Illinois While on Nation-Wide Tour to Study U.S. Agriculture

IAA board members pause to chat with Roy Yung (left) state director of agriculture, at luncheon for foreign farm leaders. Left to right are: State Director Yung, Albert Webb, Franklin county, 25th district; Mrs. Webb; and T. H. Lloyd, Macoupin, 21st district.

WHEN you put a farmer from New Zealand at a table with a farmer from Illinois it doesn't take them long to start exchanging crop reports. That's about the way you can describe the luncheon the Illinois Agricultural Association gave for 65 delegates from about 20 countries in Chicago late in June. These farmers from foreign countries stopped in Chicago after attending a recent meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers at Guelph, Ontario.

As guests of the American Farm Bureau Federation these farmers who represent farm organizations from various parts of the world were taken on a tour of the United States. In the various areas visited the state Farm Bureaus were in charge of the sight seeing. In Chicago, the tour was planned by Roy Johnson, director of special services for the IAA. It included visits to South Water Market, the stockyards, a packing plant, other points of interest and the luncheon at the Sherman Hotel.

Among the countries represented by the farmers were: United Kingdom, France, Germany, Sweden, New Zealand, India, Netherlands, China, Costa Rica, Switzerland, South Africa, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Kenya, Japan, Southern Rhodesia, Finland, Canada, and Luxembourg.

H. H. Hannam, Ottawa, Canada, newly elected president of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, speaking for the visitors said that real progress has been made during the first two years of the Marshall Plan. Production of the main crops in European countries was already up to pre-war level and in some cases, above it. Complete recovery of the livestock production was delayed only by current difficulties in the purchase of feeding stuffs.

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The Canadian leader warned, however, that the destruction caused by five years of total war is so great that it will take a lot of toil, skill, and brains to put farm and industrial production back in shape. He said that the recovery of European agriculture is vital not only to feed the people of Europe, but also to guarantee farmers, who represent more than one-third of the population, a decent standard of living.

Among the farm leaders at the luncheon for the visitors from foreign countries given by the IAA are left to right, F. E. Morris, IAA vice president; H. H. Hannam, Ottawa, Canada, newly elected president of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers; Charles B. Shuman, IAA president; Allan B. Kline, American Farm Bureau president, and Roy Yung, state director of agriculture.

Martin H. Kennelly, mayor of Chicago, officially welcomes representatives of foreign farm organizations to Chicago.

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Pass New Laws On State Aid For Illinois Schools

Provisions of State Education Laws Continue To Encourage Rural Reorganization

By JOHN K. COX, Director
IAA Rural School Relations

OF the more than 200 school bills introduced in the 66th Illinois General Assembly, none was more carefully watched and by more people than the state aid bills. The original bills, called for $132,000,000 of state aid for the next two years. Budget difficulties made a reduction necessary. The governor's budget allowed $112,000,000 for the distributive fund (money divided among schools according to the number of pupils and need). An additional $23,700,000 was allowed for educating handicapped children, pupil transportation, vocational education, and the school lunch program.

Together state and federal aid to schools would have amounted to about $143,700,000. However, in his second budget message on schools Gov. Adlai Stevenson made it clear that the increased aid for schools depended largely on the raising of new taxes, mainly, by a broadening of the sales tax base.

To encourage school reorganization where previous efforts had failed he asked for a new plan for distributing state aid. He also sought several other pieces of legislation (reported elsewhere in this issue of the RECORD) designed to speed up school reorganization. The administration's ideas were presented in eight bills six of which passed.

But the bills to raise more revenue for schools failed to pass. As a result proposed distributive aid dropped from $112,000,000 to $100,800,000 or 10 per cent. Fixed costs which cannot be changed from year to year, however, makes the drop closer to 12 per cent than 10 per cent. Instead of the 70 per cent increase in state aid expected, the schools will get a 53 per cent increase.

The plan for distribution is as follows:

Flat grants of $7 per high school child and $22 per grade child remain the same. They will be cut 12 per cent in the next biennium or to about $6.16 and $19.36 per pupil respectively.

The equalization guarantees (an attempt to bring poor districts up to the financial level of wealthier districts) of $120 per grade and high school pupil the first year and $160 the second year of the biennium as provided in the act likewise are reduced and will become about $105.60 and $140.80 per pupil respectively when paid at 88 per cent of the full statutory amount.

The $1,400 temporary guarantee per one-room school was to remain the same. But the 12 per cent reduction makes it $1,232. The law requiring 10 pupils in average daily attendance to qualify for state aid went into effect on July 1 of this year. The minimum rises to 12 in 1951 and 15 in 1953.

With the state paying 88 per cent of the $120 per pupil guarantee the first year or $105.60, the 10-pupil school would be entitled to $1,056 on a straight average daily attendance basis. The second year of the biennium with the state paying 88 per cent of the $160 per pupil guarantee or $140.80 per pupil, the 10-pupil one-room school would be entitled to $1,408 on a straight average daily attendance basis or well over the $1,232 guaranteed to the one-room school.

Qualifying rates, provided in House Bill 1065 for the first year of the biennium are 25c and 25c each per $100 valuation for grade and high school districts under the dual system (high school and grade school under separate school boards) and 36c under the unit district system (high school and grade school under the same board). Qualifying rates are minimum tax levies which must be made before a school district is eligible for equalization state aid.

Districts expecting to receive equalization aid and take advantage of the $140 guarantee per pupil the second year of the biennium will be required to levy 40c in the grades, 40c in high school districts under the dual system, and 50c under the unit system.

The amount of state aid is not as much as many people had hoped it would be. Also, the program does require some districts to increase their local levies in order to qualify for equalization aid. It should be remembered, however, that every district in the state has to make the same local effort before receiving state equalization money. It is as fair for one district as for another.

The new state aid program does have some advantages, namely:

1. All additional state money is distributed on an equalization basis or on the basis of need. This feature of state aid distribution is in line with IAA school policy.

2. The $105 guarantee per pupil the first year and the $140 guarantee the second year should help spread educational opportunity throughout the state, in poor as well as more fortunate districts.

3. The difference in qualifying rates between dual (40c + 40c = 80c) and unit districts (50c) should further popularize the latter type of district.

(*Continued on page 25*)

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The listing of a Producers' Hybrid as a "PROVEN HYBRID" in the University of Illinois Yield Tests is your assurance that you take no risk when you plant that higher-producing hybrid. For the U. of I. tests are exhaustive, comprehensive, scientific. The hybrid that carries the "PROVEN HYBRID" listing earns it.

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PRODUCERS' 730 ★ "Yield-proved HYBRID"

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PRODUCERS' 900 ★ "Yield-proved HYBRID"

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THE Yield-proved HYBRID

Tops among the barber shop quartets last year were the Massac Melody Boys with Pianist Anna McWade.

This group of Bureau county folk dancers appears a bit grim as they strut their stuff at last year's festival.

Rural Youth at the SPORTS FESTIVAL

THE big farm Sports Festival Aug. 25-26 will give Rural Youth members a chance to take part in many athletic events. Before the festival, volleyball, bowling, skeet and trap shooting will have been completed. District competition in softball and county competition in folks and square dancing will have been run off in preparation for the final show in Urbana.

Rural Youth Members can also take part in baseball, rifle shooting, horseshoes, hog calling, swimming, chair quoits, clock golf, checkers, dart throwing, tennis, (singles) tug o'war, table tennis, wood chopping, drama features, and various music events on the University campus. In addition to all these activities, various rural youthers will assist in the folk and square dance jamboree and the swing festival to be held on Thursday evening of the Sports Festival.

Outstanding among the attractions for Rural Youth this year will be the folk and square dancing. Probably this will be the last year in which folk and square dancing will be scheduled as a summer activity inasmuch as the executive committee of the Sports Festival recommends that dancing be brought to a climax at Farm and Home Week, which comes between school semesters. The present plan providing opportunity for one square dance team for 4-H, Rural Youth, and open class divisions, sets up the possibility for keen competition on the county level.

University of Illinois Swimming coach Ed Manley teaches a group of young people the fundamentals of beginning swimming at the 4-H Memorial Camp near Monticello.

In order to bring folk and square dancing up to a high level, all groups will want to note especially the points to be used in rating dances as listed on page 18 of the festival rules and regulations. They are:

1. Excellence of performance, such as co-ordination with the music, placing on the stage, degree to which the group dances as a unit.

2. Appeal to the audience—including and interpretation of the dance, and the such points as the show of feelings for enjoyment of the experience of dancing.

3. Appearance on the stage, such as lightness and gracefulness.

Rural Youthers will do well to engage wholeheartedly in the folk festival activities from both the standpoint of participation and of help to others, for in Rural Youth the emphasis is upon personality and leadership development.

* * *

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
IAA Young People's Activities

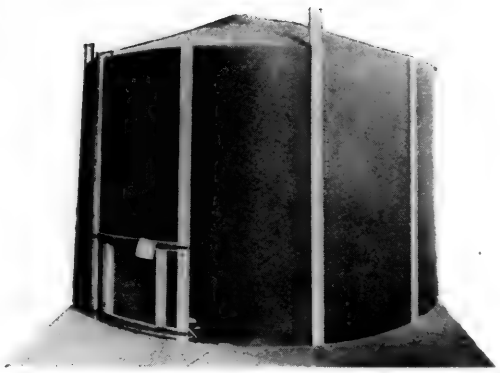
Memorial Camp

Interest, enthusiasm, and participation on the part of 205 active 4-H'ers marked the opening of camp for 4-H at State Memorial Camp near Montecello on July 6. The camp has a good staff of counselors with John Q. Scott as camp manager. Each camp group of 4-H'ers stays four days. Following an impressive flag raising ceremony and a hearty breakfast, activities get under way. Some of these are handicraft, volleyball, hay rack rides, and swimming. Ed Manley, head swimming coach, U. of I., who will be at the camp throughout the summer, takes a personal interest in all the young folks to see that they make progress in learning to swim and enjoy the water.

There is also Ed Bennett, assistant in zoology physiology at the University, just to mention another summer staff member who, among other duties, presides over the tractor-powered hayrack. Bennett's tours over the large Allerton Park with hayrack loads of youngsters

(*Continued on page 25*)

This is a new type grain bin design which uses relatively inexpensive constructional material. It was designed by the U. of I. department of agricultural engineering and has been given limited testing.



Design New Type Grain Storage Bin

Not Counting the Floor, Building Cost is 10 Cents Per Bushel. Two Men Can Build in One Day

WITH prospects of bumper crops this fall, on-the-farm grain storage looms as an important item in the farming business. Corn loans and resealing programs offered by the government also represent additional pressure for adequate farm storage. Government loans are also being offered for the construction of crib facilities for corn, wheat, soybeans and oats. Details on these programs are available at county PMA (formerly AAA) offices.

The University of Illinois College of Agriculture in July announced that its farm building specialists had designed and tested a completely new type of grain storage bin which may be an aid to the storage problem. (See picture).

D. G. Carter, professor of farm structures and designer of the new type bin, says the building cost is less than 10 cents a bushel, not counting the floor. Two men can build the new round bin in one day.

Plans can be secured by writing the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois. The charge is 15 cents for the blue print and instruction sheet.

Carter and his associates used a new laminated type of building material made of wood and paper. This material comes in sheets one-seventh of an inch thick. The sheet has a wood veneer core, glued and covered with a tough asphalt-resin paper.

The new bin is round, 14 feet in diameter and 8 feet high. It has a capacity of 1,000 bushels. The design uses 12 four-foot by eight-foot sheets of the laminated material.

Carter points out that there has been time to run only limited tests on the new bin. However, these tests indicate that it will stand the weight and pressure of stored grain satisfactorily. In these tests, the crib was filled with 1,115 bushels of shelled corn. That is 62,440 pounds and 10 per cent above the rated capacity of the crib. It's about the same load, he said, that would result from storage of soybeans, rye, barley or grain sorghum. The bin was left under test for 112 hours. During this time, the framework was jarred severely to reveal possible weaknesses. There was no damage, and the glued joints remained sound.

Carter says that where the crib is to be used outside, it will be necessary to have a concrete slab or wood floor. A temporary cover can be made from reinforced building paper or a tarpaulin. The plan also shows how to build a permanent roof cover which is more desirable. If the bin can be placed in a crib driveway or machine shed, the farmer can save the cost of building a floor for the crib.

With an estimated cost of less than 10 cents a bushel, farmers might also be interested in it for storing corn they reseal.

Corn growers may reseal their 1948 loan corn or convert purchase agreements into new loans and earn 10 cents per bushel storage payment for keeping the corn another year. Sealed ear corn can be shelled and resealed in less space. To be resealed as shelled corn, the moisture content must not exceed 13.5 per cent. Deadline for resealing is Oct. 31, 1949. Deadline for putting purchase agreement corn under loan is Sept. 30, 1949. The 1949 crop corn will be covered by 90 per cent of parity loans.

On May 30, the government reported that 390,478,653 bushels of 1948 corn had been put under loan or purchase agreements. It reported that the most corn ever before put under price support loans was 302 million bushels in 1939-40. On May 30, Iowa had more than 124 million bushels of 1948 corn under loan as compared with approximately 52 million bushels in Illinois. Illinois, however, had 28 million bushels under purchase agreements as compared with Iowa's 19 million bushels.

National average wheat loan of $1.96 per bushel at the farm for No. 1 grade was announced in July. The 1948 rate was $2.00 per bushel. The given price support price will be operated through loans and purchase agreements based on 90 per cent of July 1 parity price. Parity was $2.17 per bushel as compared with $2.22 for the same date in 1948.

Cook County Farm Bureau Employs Tax Specialist

INCREASINGLY tax conscious, the Cook County Farm Bureau has employed John O'Brien, 29, of Detroit, Mich., as a full-time tax analyst and consultant.

O'Brien will work with tax committees of four or five farmers in each township. He will keep the committees fully informed on all tax matters, help them analyze budgets, and keep them abreast of legal procedures on tax affairs. He will appear at township meetings for the purpose of protecting farm interests and to point out how waste can be eliminated and how the high cost of government can be reduced.

The new tax man attended Wayne University, Detroit, and graduated from Municipal University, Akron, O. He majored in public administration.

DeKalb County Farm Bureau was first to hire a tax expert more than a year ago. Other counties considering the same action are Piatt, Coles and Edgar together, and Marion. Working with the counties in an effort to obtain fairer taxation for farmers is Bert Vandervliet, director of the IAA department of property taxation.

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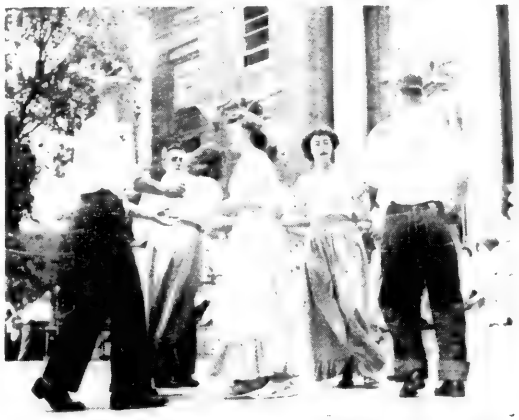


Rural Youth at the SPORTS FESTIVAL

THE big farm Sports Festival Aug. 25-26 will give Rural Youth members a chance to take part in many athletic events. Before the festival, volleyball, bowling, skeet and trap shooting will have been completed. District competition in softball and county competition in folks and square dancing will have been run off in preparation for the final show in Urbana.

Rural Youth Members can also take part in baseball, rifle shooting, horseshoes, hog calling, swimming, chair quoits, clock golf, checkers, dart throwing, tennis, (singles) tug o'war, table tennis, wood chopping, drama features, and various music events on the University campus. In addition to all these activities, various rural youthers will assist in the folk and square dance jamboree and the swing festival to be held on Thursday evening of the Sports Festival.

Outstanding among the attractions for Rural Youth this year will be the folk and square dancing. Probably this will be the last year in which folk and square dancing will be scheduled as a summer activity inasmuch as the executive committee of the Sports Festival recommends that dancing be brought to a climax at Farm and Home Week, which comes between school semesters. The present plan providing opportunity for one square dance team for 4-H, Rural Youth, and open class divisions, sets up the possibility for keen competition on the county level.

University of Illinois Swimming coach Ed Manley teaches a group of young people the fundamentals of beginning swimming at the 4-H Memorial Camp near Monticello.

In order to bring folk and square dancing up to a high level, all groups will want to note especially the points to be used in rating dances as listed on page 18 of the festival rules and regulations. They are:

1. Excellence of performance, such as co-ordination with the music, placing on the stage, degree to which the group dances as a unit.

2. Appeal to the audience—including and interpretation of the dance, and the such points as the show of feelings for enjoyment of the experience of dancing.

3. Appearance on the stage, such as lightness and gracefulness.

Rural Youthers will do well to engage wholeheartedly in the folk festival activities from both the standpoint of participation and of help to others, for in Rural Youth the emphasis is upon personality and leadership development.

* * *

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
IAA Young People's Activities

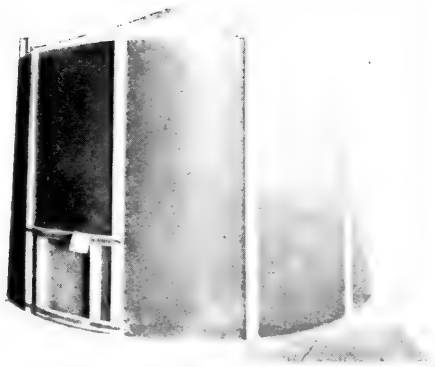
Memorial Camp

Interest, enthusiasm, and participation on the part of 205 active 4-H'ers marked the opening of camp for 4-H at State Memorial Camp near Montecello on July 6. The camp has a good staff of counselors with John Q. Scott as camp manager. Each camp group of 4-H'ers stays four days. Following an impressive flag raising ceremony and a hearty breakfast, activities get under way. Some of these are handicraft, volleyball, hay rack rides, and swimming. Ed Manley, head swimming coach, U. of I., who will be at the camp throughout the summer, takes a personal interest in all the young folks to see that they make progress in learning to swim and enjoy the water.

There is also Ed Bennett, assistant in zoology physiology at the University, just to mention another summer staff member who, among other duties, presides over the tractor-powered hayrack. Bennett's tours over the large Allerton Park with hayrack loads of youngsters

(Continued on page 25)

This is a new type grain bin design which uses relatively inexpensive constructional material. It was designed by the U. of I. department of agricultural engineering and has been given limited testing.



Design New Type Grain Storage Bin

Not Counting the Floor, Building Cost is 10 Cents Per Bushel. Two Men Can Build in One Day

WITH prospects of bumper crops this fall, on-the-farm grain storage looms as an important item in the farming business. Corn loans and resealing programs offered by the government also represent additional pressure for adequate farm storage. Government loans are also being offered for the construction of crib facilities for corn, wheat, soybeans and oats. Details on these programs are available at county PMA (formerly AAA) offices.

The University of Illinois College of Agriculture in July announced that its farm building specialists had designed and tested a completely new type of grain storage bin which may be an aid to the storage problem. (See picture).

D. G. Carter, professor of farm structures and designer of the new type bin, says the building cost is less than 10 cents a bushel, not counting the floor. Two men can build the new round bin in one day.

Plans can be secured by writing the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois. The charge is 15 cents for the blue print and instruction sheet.

Carter and his associates used a new laminated type of building material made of wood and paper. This material comes in sheets one-seventh of an inch thick. The sheet has a wood veneer core, glued and covered with a tough asphalt-resin paper.

The new bin is round, 14 feet in diameter and 8 feet high. It has a capacity of 1,000 bushels. The design uses 12 four-foot by eight-foot sheets of the laminated material.

Carter points out that there has been time to run only limited tests on the new bin. However, these tests indicate that it will stand the weight and pressure of stored grain satisfactorily. In these tests, the crib was filled with 1,115 bushels of shelled corn. That is 62,440 pounds and 10 per cent above the rated capacity of the crib. It's about the same load, he said, that would result from storage of soybeans, rye, barley or grain sorghum. The bin was left under test for 112 hours. During this time, the framework was jarred severely to reveal possible weaknesses. There was no damage, and the glued joints remained sound.

Carter says that where the crib is to be used outside, it will be necessary to have a concrete slab or wood floor. A temporary cover can be made from reinforced building paper or a tarpaulin. The plan also shows how to build a permanent roof cover which is more desirable. If the bin can be placed in a crib driveway or machine shed, the farmer can save the cost of building a floor for the crib.

With an estimated cost of less than 10 cents a bushel, farmers might also be interested in it for storing corn they reseal.

Corn growers may reseal their 1948 loan corn or convert purchase agreements into new loans and earn 10 cents per bushel storage payment for keeping the corn another year. Sealed ear corn can be shelled and resealed in less space. To be resealed as shelled corn, the moisture content must not exceed 13.5 per cent. Deadline for resealing is Oct. 31, 1949. Deadline for putting purchase agreement corn under loan is Sept. 30, 1949. The 1949 crop corn will be covered by 90 per cent of parity loans.

On May 30, the government reported that 390,478,653 bushels of 1948 corn had been put under loan or purchase agreements. It reported that the most corn ever before put under price support loans was 302 million bushels in 1939-40. On May 30, Iowa had more than 124 million bushels of 1948 corn under loan as compared with approximately 52 million bushels in Illinois. Illinois, however, had 28 million bushels under purchase agreements as compared with Iowa's 19 million bushels.

National average wheat loan of $1.96 per bushel at the farm for No. 1 grade was announced in July. The 1948 rate was $2.00 per bushel. The given price support price will be operated through loans and purchase agreements based on 90 per cent of July 1 parity price. Parity was $2.17 per bushel as compared with $2.22 for the same date in 1948.

Cook County Farm Bureau Employs Tax Specialist

INCREASINGLY tax conscious, the Cook County Farm Bureau has employed John O'Brien, 29, of Detroit, Mich., as a full-time tax analyst and consultant.

O'Brien will work with tax committees of four or five farmers in each township. He will keep the committees fully informed on all tax matters, help them analyze budgets, and keep them abreast of legal procedures on tax affairs. He will appear at township meetings for the purpose of protecting farm interests and to point out how waste can be eliminated and how the high cost of government can be reduced.

The new tax man attended Wayne University, Detroit, and graduated from Municipal University, Akron, O. He majored in public administration.

DeKalb County Farm Bureau was first to hire a tax expert more than a year ago. Other counties considering the same action are Piatt, Coles and Edgar together, and Marion. Working with the counties in an effort to obtain fairer taxation for farmers is Bert Vandervliet, director of the IAA department of property taxation.

Sprinkler System Increases Yields

Light Weight Aluminum Pipes Can Be Moved Easily

Ernie Stevens of the Poll-Bar farms of McHenry county shows how easy it is to connect the feeder line to the main line (background) on the irrigation system.

AN improved sprinkler system which gives promise of increasing yields considerably on Illinois farms was demonstrated recently on a farm near Woodstock in McHenry county. One of the most important factors in this new irrigation system is ease of movement or mobility. This is due mainly to the fact that the pipe is made of lightweight aluminum.

The system generally calls for the laying of about a 5-inch main through the field with about 500 feet of three-inch line running out laterally from the main line. This 500-foot line containing the rotating sprinklers is usually all that needs to be moved by being disconnected from the main line and dragged by tractor to another connection on the main line.

Equipment for a 40-acre field, enough to spray a 3 1/2-inch rain in 11 days would cost about $2,800. All of the equipment can be moved to other 40-acre tracts.

The system has a good use in being able to distribute such fertilizers as nitrogen and potash dissolved in water. Mention was made at the demonstration of high yields obtainable from this combination of moisture and water soluble plant foods.

Dr. R. H. Bray, University of Illinois soils nutritionist, said farmers can increase 80 to 90 bushel-an-acre yields of corn to 150 to 180 bushels by using sprinkler irrigation, planting thicker, and adding sufficient nitrogen. The inventor claims that properly used the irrigation system will raise alfalfa yields to five tons to the acre and give 700 pounds of beef off an acre of pasture.

McHenry County Farm Adviser W. H. Tammeus said he thought the system as demonstrated has big possibilities for corn, grass, and legumes.

It is also believed that the system can be used to spray DDT for corn borers and 2-4-D to kill weeds.

The advantage of being easily moved is offset somewhat by the fact that when corn usually needs water most — in late July and August — it has reached a height that makes the movement of a tractor in the field well nigh impossible. To move the pipe laterally, therefore, a 500-foot line would require about a half dozen men to lift it up over the corn to move it to another location. Corn, however, would probably be the only common crop where this disadvantage would occur.

Probably the greatest disadvantage to the whole system is the answer to the question "Where do we get the water?" Unless you have a handy source of water, that is, a lake, river, creek, or underground supply which will yield approximately 200 gallons of water per minute, this system is not for you.

With large sources of water, and the investment of more money the system can be made more extensive, cover more land, and sprinkle more water in a shorter period of time.

Aug. 19 Designated Farmers' Day At 1949 Illinois State Fair

AUGUST 19 has been designated Farmers' Day at the annual Illinois State Fair which opens August 12 in Springfield and closes August 21.

The Illinois Agricultural Association will sponsor the Farm Bureau tent again this year. It will be set up in the same location as it was last year.

Farm Bureau people visiting the Fair are invited to use the facilities of the Farm Bureau tent for resting, eating their picnic lunches or to obtain refreshments.

During Farmers' Day, a number of officials of the Illinois Agricultural Association, including the board of directors, will be on hand to welcome Farm Bureau people.

Fifty-five Illinois farm people will leave Aug. 17 for a 48-day tour of eight European countries — Britain. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France. The group will present concerts in England, Norway, and Sweden.

Improved Pastures Pay Off in Moultrie County

Improved pastures are paying off for two Moultrie county dairymen, and a third has cut his milking time by washing each cow's udder before milking.

That's the word from Blaine Erhardt, dairy herd improvement association tester in Moultrie county. He says that Ralph Emel and Wayne Wilson used rye for early spring pasture, and for summer a permanent pasture of Ladino clover and other legumes and grasses. plus a separate field of Sudan grass. This program has given excellent results.

And Lloyd Sharp has been washing the udders and teats with warm chlorine water just before milking. He found the cows gave their milk down better, and he has done away with stripping after the cows are milked by machine. Sharp has a bucket of chlorine solution and a clean cloth behind the cows when he begins to milk.

J. G. Cash, Illinois College of Agriculture dairyman, says that pasture is the cheapest feed there is. He also recommends the separate-cloth-for-every-cow system for washing udders.

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2. DISCOUNTS
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3 WAYS to SAVE

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ILLINI
Cleaner Motor. Better Piston Seal. Non-corrosion. Anti-sludge and Varnish. Longer Engine Life.

BLUE CIRCLE
Safe Lubrication. A Cleaner Engine. Longer Bearing Life. Sludge and Varnish Protection. Real Economy.

PENN BOND
A 'regular-type' motor oil for those who want a reliable, 100% pure Pennsylvania oil.

I. F. S. HEAVY DUTY
Proven superiority in high-speed Diesel and heavy duty gasoline engines.

GREASES

MASTER-LUBE
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See your salesman on the Blue and White truck

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ILLINOIS FARM SERVICE SUPPLY COMPANY

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Failure of an Experiment

(*Continued from page* 5)

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"The experience that was had in this commone course and condition, tried sundrie years, and that amongst godly and sober men, may well evince the vanitie of that conceite of Platos and other ancients, applauded by some of later times; — that the taking away of propertie, and bringing in communitie into a comone wealth, would make them happy and florishing; as if they were wiser than God. For this communitie (so farr as it was) was found to breed much confusion and discontent, and retard much imployment that would have been to their benefite and comforte.

"For the yong-men that were most able and fitte for labour and service did repine that they should spend their time and streingth to worke for other mens wives and children, with out any recompense.

"And for men's wives to be commanded to doe servise for other men, as dressing their meate, washing their cloaths, etc., they deemed it a kind of slaverie, neither could many husbands well brooke it. . . .

"By this time harvest was come, and instead of famine, now God gave them plentie, and the face of things was changed, to the rejoysing of the harts of many, for which they blessed God. And the effect of their particuler (private) planting was well seene, for all had, one way and other, pretty well to bring the year aboute, and some of the abler sorte and more industrious had to spare, and sell to others, so as any generall wante or famine hath not been amongest them since to this day."

Is Your Fly Control Program Paying Off In Comfort, Profits?

HOW is your fly control program coming along? Your spraying during the past two or three months should be paying off. But don't let down now. Flies breed fast in this hot weather and unless you keep spraying you will continue to be plagued by them.

And don't forget the words of extension Insect Specialist H. B. Petty who says that 90 per cent of a good fly control program is good sanitation. Unless you eliminate fly-breeding wastes spraying isn't going to have too much effect.

If you want the best results, therefore, keep your place cleaned up, spray every building where flies roost, spray under trees where cattle rest. Spray doors and screens. Spray chicken houses and hog houses. The spray solution is cheap. Use plenty of it. Don't slacken now that summer is well under way. Contented animals pay off in larger profits in meat and milk.

COLORFUL PLASTICS

Housekeeping is easier with the new dustproof and waterproof plastic fabrics. Match the curtains with a pretty apron. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, IAA Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

WE'RE BACK IN THE MUD

(*Continued from page 4*)

The Association believed the proposal for increasing the gasoline tax and motor vehicle license fees to be fair. An average motorist, driving 7500 miles per year and getting 15 miles to the gallon of gasoline, would use 500 gallons of gasoline. The additional 2c tax would cost him $10. The additional license fee would have cost $1.50, or a total of $11.50 for the year.

However, the bill failed to pass. There was general agreement on the condition of our highways and the need for additional revenues except that petroleum interests and the trucking industry opposed the increase and argued that highways could be rebuilt from present funds. The state administration did not favor the allocation of 12½ per cent for local roads.

Cities generally opposed the allocation for local roads insisting that cities were entitled to their present percentage of gasoline tax revenues and should have one-third of the total revenues from the increased tax. The Illinois Agricultural Association and representatives of townships pointed out that the 12½% allocation to townships was arrived at as a result of a compromise in the Illinois Highway and Traffic Problems Commission. They could not agree to a further reduction in the allocation for local roads.

As a result of the differences over the allocation together with the general opposition to a tax increase, the bill was defeated. No additional revenues will be available and our Illinois highway system will continue to deteriorate. The state will have very little money available for new construction. Counties and cities must get along with their present revenues.

There will be no state aid for local roads. For the past four years $7,500,000 per year from general funds has been available. A similar appropriation was not made at this session. While this appropriation has been belittled, nevertheless it has been of real aid. The local roads must rely upon local property taxes and the proceeds of local bond issues. The problem will be particularly acute in those areas where schools have been reorganized and state funds are needed in order to provide roads over which the school busses can operate. There is need for state aid for local roads from a permanent source in order that a long-range program for improvement of these roads may be developed. There also is need for reorganization of township road administration on a more efficient basis.

Some of the opposition to the allocation of state funds to townships was on the ground that the money would be wasted and no lasting results would be obtained. Local people must give attention to the problem of obtaining funds for these roads and the problem of securing more uniformly efficient administration.

Candidates for the Illinois Dairy Queen of 1949 pose with Ryland Capron (left), president of the Peoria Milk Producers' and O. H. Ryan, La Salle county, president of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association during finals of state contest held in Peoria July 14. The girls, left to right, are: Carolyn Sears, Vandalia; Pat Stanley, Harvard; Shirley Moberly, Bloomington; Joan Brady, Decatur; Dorothy Davies, La Salle; Donna Waddington, Pana; Joan Amant, Olney; and the winner, June Bostrom, Chicago.

June Bostrom (center) hears the applause of the crowd as she is proclaimed Illinois Dairy Queen for 1949 during state finals in Peoria July 14. Right is last year's queen, Patricia Monroe of Decatur. At left is Announcer Milton Budd.

RURAL YOUTH

(*Continued from page 20*)

give the campers an appreciation of the out-of-doors and the varied plant life of the area.

Campers under the trotter system place the food on the table and remove the dishes at the end of the meal. They lead the singing, preside at group meetings, and put on their own stunt shows; in fact, the whole program is planned to develop self-reliance, citizenship, a love for the out-of doors, and to help the campers discover their own talents.

New Laws Passed

(*Continued from page 18*)

Doubtlessly much of the additional state money will be used to increase teachers' salaries. Gradually, over a period of years, better salaries should attract better talent into the teaching field and enable school districts to retain teachers of ability who would otherwise be attracted to other jobs. Also better salaries should encourage many teachers now on the job to return to summer schools for refresher courses.

However, the main reason for additional state aid is to equalize educational opportunity. Better teachers is an important step toward this goal but only one step. Improved curriculums plus more adequate equipment are other steps toward an equalization of opportunity. School boards should see to it that additional state funds are used to strengthen all phases of their educational program.

A group of Pike County Home Bureau women are dazzled by the famous smorgasbord of the Kungsholm restaurant during their visit to Chicago. Left to right: Miss Emma Hake, Miss Helen Hackman, Home Adviser, Mrs. Ethel Landess, Mrs. Ruth Moore, Mrs. Harry Long, Chairman of Home Bureau, Mrs. John Ellis, Mrs. Roswell Kelley, and Mrs. J. Otis Denison.

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Failure of an Experiment

(Continued from page 5)

tooke their litle-ons with them to set corne, which before would aledg weakness, and inabilitie; whom to have compelled would have bene thought great tiranie and oppression.

"The experience that was had in this commone course and condition, tried sundrie years, and that amongst godly and sober men, may well evince the vanitie of that conceite of Platos and other ancients, applauded by some of later times; — that the taking away of propertie, and bringing in communitie into a comone wealth, would make them happy and florishing; as if they were wiser than God. For this communitie (so farr as it was) was found to breed much confusion and discontent, and retard much imployment that would have been to their benefite and comforte.

"For the yong-men that were most able and fitte for labour and service did repine that they should spend their time and streingth to worke for other mens wives and children, with out any recompense.

"And for men's wives to be commanded to doe servise for other men, as dressing their meate, washing their cloaths, etc., they deemed it a kind of slaverie, neither could many husbands well brooke it. . . .

"By this time harvest was come, and instead of famine, now God gave them plentie, and the face of things was changed, to the rejoysing of the harts of many, for which they blessed God. And the effect of their particuler (private) planting was well seene, for all had, one way and other, pretty well to bring the year aboute, and some of the abler sorte and more industrious had to spare, and sell to others, so as any generall wante or famine hath not been amongest them since to this day."

Is Your Fly Control Program Paying Off In Comfort, Profits?

HOW is your fly control program coming along? Your spraying during the past two or three months should be paying off. But don't let down now. Flies breed fast in this hot weather and unless you keep spraying you will continue to be plagued by them.

And don't forget the words of extension Insect Specialist H. B. Petty who says that 90 per cent of a good fly control program is good sanitation. Unless you eliminate fly-breeding wastes spraying isn't going to have too much effect.

If you want the best results, therefore, keep your place cleaned up, spray every building where flies roost, spray under trees where cattle rest. Spray doors and screens. Spray chicken houses and hog houses. The spray solution is cheap. Use plenty of it. Don't slacken now that summer is well under way. Contented animals pay off in larger profits in meat and milk.

COLORFUL PLASTICS

Housekeeping is easier with the new dustproof and waterproof plastic fabrics. Match the curtains with a pretty apron. For free instructions send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, IAA Record, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

WE'RE BACK IN THE MUD

(Continued from page 4)

The Association believed the proposal for increasing the gasoline tax and motor vehicle license fees to be fair. An average motorist, driving 7500 miles per year and getting 15 miles to the gallon of gasoline, would use 500 gallons of gasoline. The additional 2c tax would cost him $10. The additional license fee would have cost $1.50, or a total of $11.50 for the year.

However, the bill failed to pass. There was general agreement on the condition of our highways and the need for additional revenues except that petroleum interests and the trucking industry opposed the increase and argued that highways could be rebuilt from present funds. The state administration did not favor the allocation of 12½ per cent for local roads.

Cities generally opposed the allocation for local roads insisting that cities were entitled to their present percentage of gasoline tax revenues and should have one-third of the total revenues from the increased tax. The Illinois Agricultural Association and representatives of townships pointed out that the 12½% allocation to townships was arrived at as a result of a compromise in the Illinois Highway and Traffic Problems Commission. They could not agree to a further reduction in the allocation for local roads.

As a result of the differences over the allocation together with the general opposition to a tax increase, the bill was defeated. No additional revenues will be available and our Illinois highway system will continue to deteriorate. The state will have very little money available for new construction. Counties and cities must get along with their present revenues.

There will be no state aid for local roads. For the past four years $7,500,000 per year from general funds has been available. A similar appropriation was not made at this session. While this appropriation has been belittled, nevertheless it has been of real aid. The local roads must rely upon local property taxes and the proceeds of local bond issues. The problem will be particularly acute in those areas where schools have been reorganized and state funds are needed in order to provide roads over which the school busses can operate. There is need for state aid for local roads from a permanent source in order that a long-range program for improvement of these roads may be developed. There also is need for reorganization of township road administration on a more efficient basis. Some of the opposition to the allocation of state funds to townships was on the ground that the money would be wasted and no lasting results would be obtained. Local people must give attention to the problem of obtaining funds for these roads and the problem of securing more uniformly efficient administration.

Candidates for the Illinois Dairy Queen of 1949 pose with Ryland Capron (left), president of the Peoria Milk Producers' and O. H. Ryan, La Salle county, president of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association during finals of state contest held in Peoria July 14. The girls, left to right, are: Carolyn Sears, Vandalia; Pat Stanley, Harvard; Shirley Moberly, Bloomington; Joan Brady, Decatur; Dorothy Davies, La Salle; Donna Waddington, Pana; Joan Amant, Olney; and the winner, June Bostrom, Chicago.

June Bostrom (center) hears the applause of the crowd as she is proclaimed Illinois Dairy Queen for 1949 during state finals in Peoria July 14. Right is last year's queen, Patricia Monroe of Decatur. At left is Announcer Milton Budd.

RURAL YOUTH

(Continued from page 20)

give the campers an appreciation of the out-of-doors and the varied plant life of the area.

Campers under the trotter system place the food on the table and remove the dishes at the end of the meal. They lead the singing, preside at group meetings, and put on their own stunt shows; in fact, the whole program is planned to develop self-reliance, citizenship, a love for the out-of doors, and to help the campers discover their own talents.

New Laws Passed

(Continued from page 18)

Doubtlessly much of the additional state money will be used to increase teachers' salaries. Gradually, over a period of years, better salaries should attract better talent into the teaching field and enable school districts to retain teachers of ability who would otherwise be attracted to other jobs. Also better salaries should encourage many teachers now on the job to return to summer schools for refresher courses.

However, the main reason for additional state aid is to equalize educational opportunity. Better teachers is an important step toward this goal but only one step. Improved curriculums plus more adequate equipment are other steps toward an equalization of opportunity. School boards should see to it that additional state funds are used to strengthen all phases of their educational program.

Watson Heads Prairie Grain; Iftner Made Ass't to Terminals Mgr.

TWO changes in personnel have been announced in connection with the IAA-affiliated grain marketing program. George H. Iftner, IAA director of grain marketing for the past eight years, has been named assistant to the manager of the Illinois Grain Terminals Company.

Ray V. Watson, Mason county farm adviser for the past 13 years, has been appointed manager of the Prairie Grain Company with headquarters at Henry, Ill. Prairie Grain Company is affiliated with Illinois Grain Terminals, an associated company of the IAA. Prairie Grain operates two large sub-terminal river elevators at Hennepin and Lacon.

As director of grain marketing Iftner did a great deal of the groundwork which resulted in the organization of Illinois Grain Terminals. He was born in Pittsfield in Pike county and attended Illinois College for two years then finished at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1922.

Iftner was an assistant in crop production at the University before

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going to Sullivan to teach vocational agriculture. He was Effingham county farm adviser from 1928 to 1933, and in Tazewell county farm adviser from '33 to '41. He organized the first Rural Youth group in the nation at Effingham. He is a member of the Pekin American Legion, Rotary, Masons, Evangelical and Reformed Church, and is a past president of Pekin Kiwanis Club.

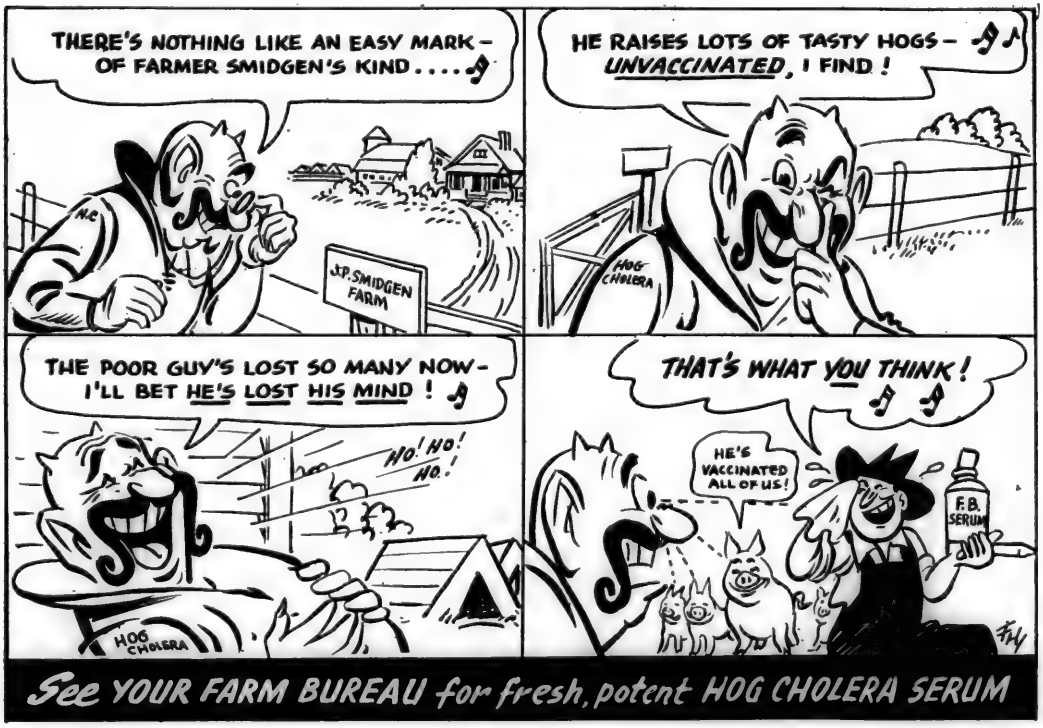
Watson graduated from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in 1920 and farmed near Clinton until 1925. He went to McLean county as assistant farm adviser where he remained until 1929 when he became farm adviser in Grundy county. He left Grundy county in 1936 to become Mason county farm adviser. Watson is a member of the Havana Post of the American Legion, vice president of the Havana Rotary Club and is a member of the official board of the Methodist Church. He has been active in farm youth work for many years.

American Country Life Conference to Be Held Sept. 7, 8, 9

FARM leaders from Illinois have been invited to join the conference of the American Country Life Association meeting Sept. 7, 8, and 9 at Columbus, Ohio. Theme of the meeting is "The Place of the Rural Community in Farm Policy Making."

The meeting will be organized on a workshop basis to discuss 10 phases of rural life—home, church, schools, health, recreation, utilities (power, communication, transportation), farmers' organizations, private services, government agencies, and labor.

President Charles B. Shuman has been asked to preside at one of the sessions and take part in the discussions. Many prominent figures in American public life will be heard during the three-day meeting including Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan.



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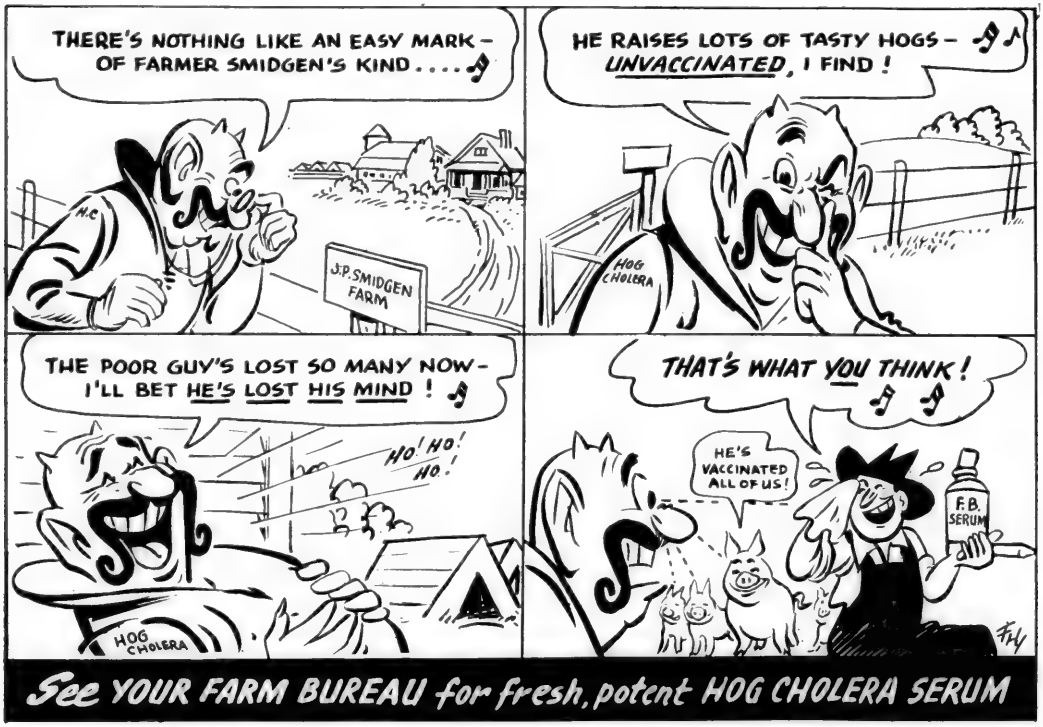

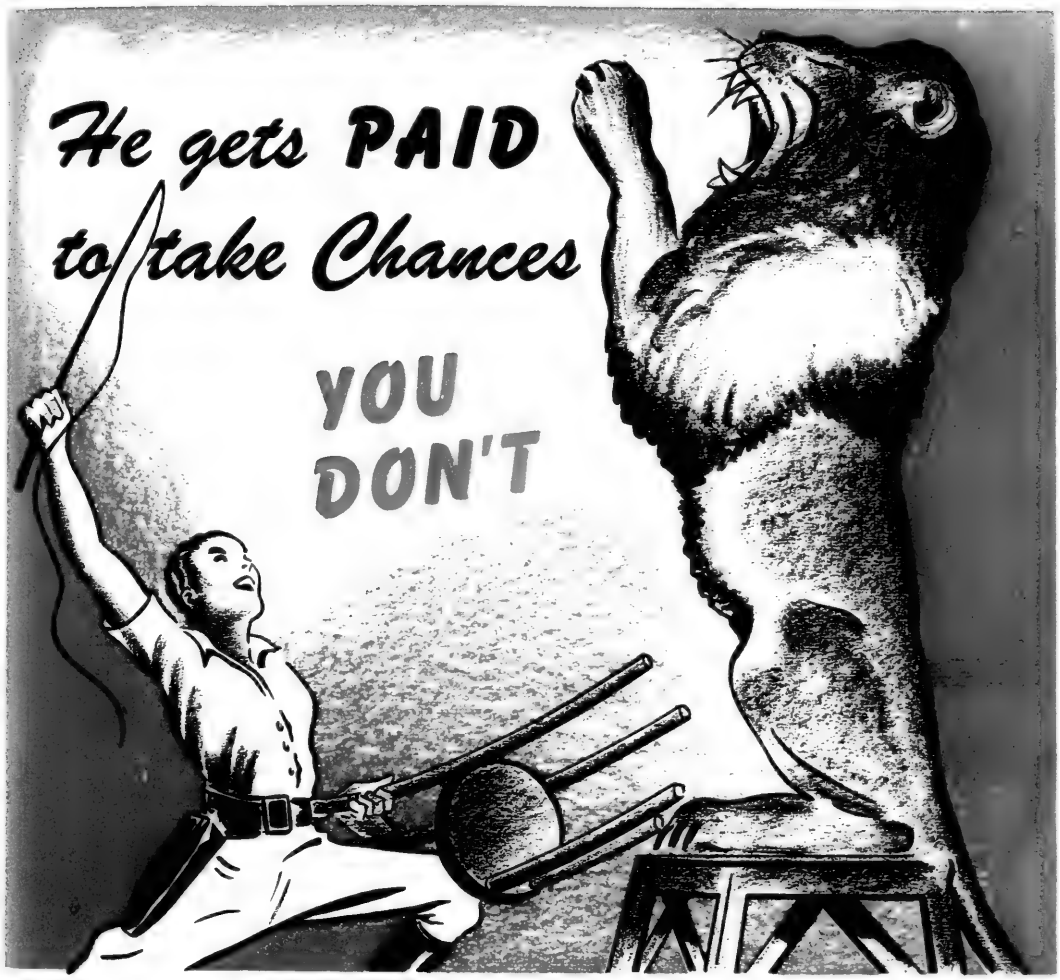

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Higher and higher, gaining more membership strength every day! See that membership peak? Higher than the 165,000 goal set for next September 30! 166,813 progressive farmers banded together for better farming here in Illinois . . . an even greater Agricultural America.

1949
166,813 MEMBERS

19
130,825 MEMBERS

1940
70,453 MEMBERS

1936
64,575 MEMBERS

1933
54,355 MEMBERS

This steady rise of progress is a tribute to every Farm Bureau member. It speaks for your encouragement to young farmers, just starting out, who waste no time in seeking the advantages that come to the farmer who uses his Farm Bureau membership to the fullest extent by active participation. To these men we show our increasing membership, more than doubled since 1940! And we say, "Glad to have you with us to grow as we have grown — in strength, and in deeds."

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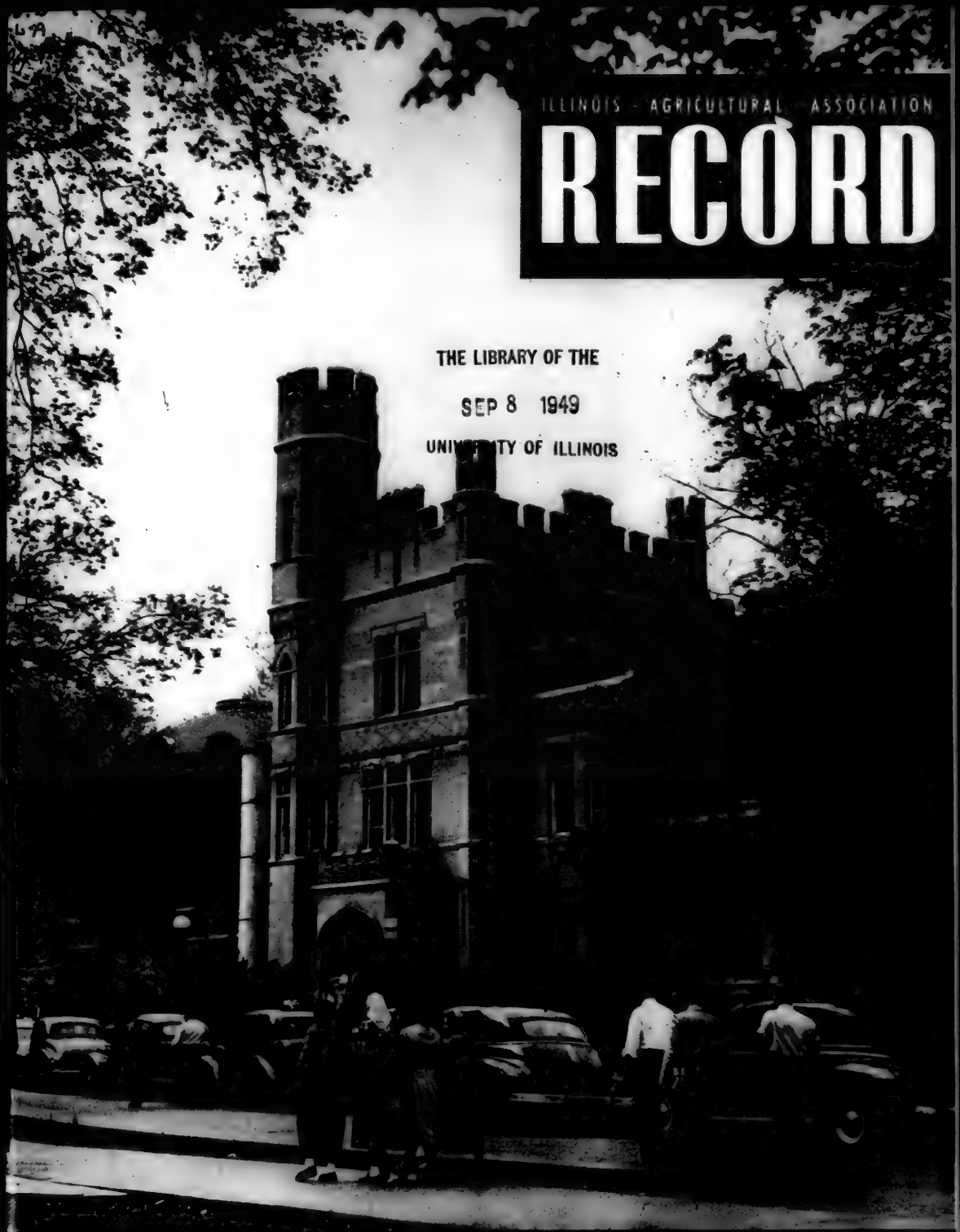

STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

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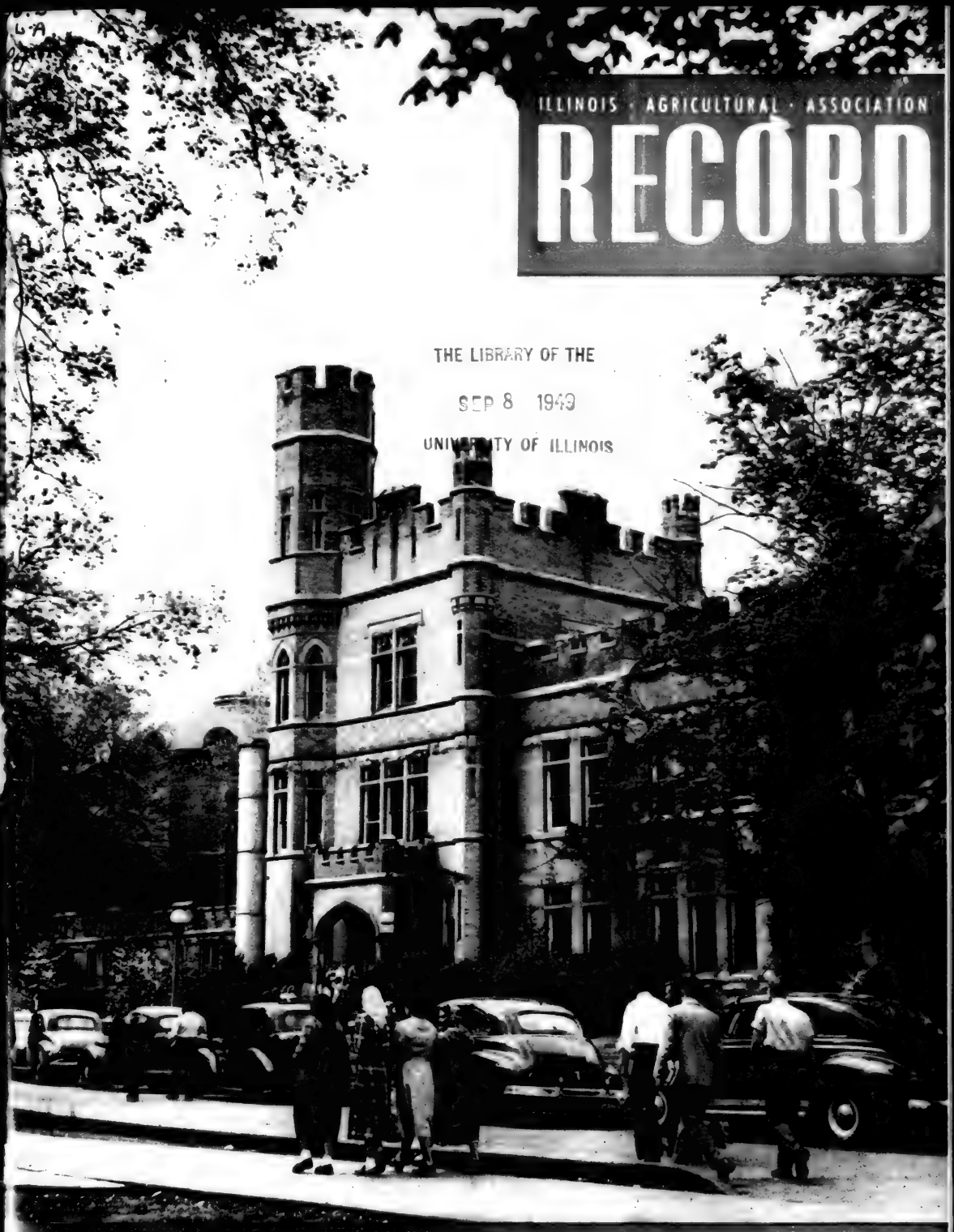

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FINE FUELS FOR FALL FILL-UP

MAGIC ALADDIN GASOLINE

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Chilly fall days will soon be here followed by the cold blasts of winter! How's your fuel oil supply? Winter heating oil tanks should be filled now. Don't be caught with your tanks low on the first frosty night!

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

Our World

ON A RECENT motor trip covering two-third the length of our own wonderfully fertile state of Illinois, we were once again impressed with the size and wealth of the great Midwest. Yet this route which required the greater part of a day by car can be traversed by a modern plane in less than an hour. Breakfast in New York and supper in Los Angeles is a practical reality. Atomic bombs manufactured in America could be carried non-stop to be dumped on Moscow — and vice versa! The childish description "as big as the world" is no longer very impressive. Our world which most of us grew up to consider so huge has been dwarfed by modern transportation.

Charles B. Shuman

WHAT DOES this startling change in size and distance mean to us in the corn belt? Can we continue to isolate ourselves and our thinking from even the most remote corners of the globe? The easy method of ignoring the problems of the rest of the world can no longer succeed if we are realistic.

ILLINOIS farmers are proud of the standard of living which they and their neighbors have attained. Nowhere in the world do the opportunities and living conditions in agriculture compare so favorably with other groups in the nation as they do in America. Some of us were vividly reminded of this fact recently when we acted as host to a group of visiting agricultural leaders from 24 foreign nations. A farmer from central Europe made this brief but vital comparison in explaining the differences in agricultural progress: "You have built a strong farm organization dedicated to equality for agriculture and based upon the principle of self help while we in Europe have placed our sole dependence upon government political charity."

ANOTHER significant comment of our foreign visitors was that if we in America desire peace rather than war, and if we expect to maintain this high standard of living, then we must help the other peoples of the world to improve their conditions. Not primarily by gifts of money and material things, but by assistance in educational programs, improvement in government, the development of independent organizations, and by the sharing of technical knowledge.

OUR WORLD is too small for us to pin our hopes for peace entirely upon isolation. It is essential that we as Midwestern farmers learn to think of foreign nations as neighbors somewhat as our ancestors welcomed a new family to the community. After all, the community of nations is today no farther apart, as measured by traveling time, than were the scattered settlers of a pioneer Illinois community 100 years ago.

Charles B. Shuman

President, Illinois Agricultural Association

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Editorial Office 43 East Ohio St., Chicago 11

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Our World

ON A RECENT motor trip covering two-third the length of our own wonderfully fertile state of Illinois, we were once again impressed with the size and wealth of the great Midwest. Yet this route which required the greater part of a day by car can be traversed by a modern plane in less than an hour. Breakfast in New York and supper in Los Angeles is a practical reality. Atomic bombs manufactured in America could be carried non-stop to be dumped on Moscow — and vice versa! The childish description "as big as the world" is no longer very impressive. Our world which most of us grew up to consider so huge has been dwarfed by modern transportation.

Charles B. Shuman

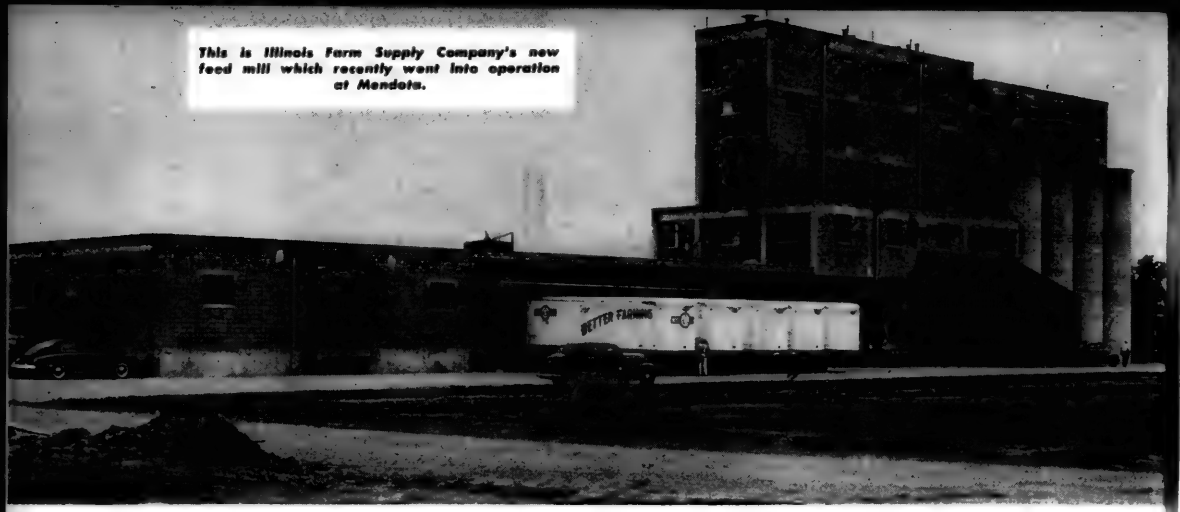
WHAT DOES this startling change in size and distance mean to us in the corn belt? Can we continue to isolate ourselves and our thinking from even the most remote corners of the globe? The easy method of ignoring the problems of the rest of the world can no longer succeed if we are realistic.

ILLINOIS farmers are proud of the standard of living which they and their neighbors have attained. Nowhere in the world do the opportunities and living conditions in agriculture compare so favorably with other groups in the nation as they do in America. Some of us were vividly reminded of this fact recently when we acted as host to a group of visiting agricultural leaders from 24 foreign nations. A farmer from central Europe made this brief but vital comparison in explaining the differences in agricultural progress. "You have built a strong farm organization dedicated to equality for agriculture and based upon the principle of self help while we in Europe have placed our sole dependence upon government political charity."

ANOTHER significant comment of our foreign visitors was that if we in America desire peace rather than war, and if we expect to maintain this high standard of living, then we must help the other peoples of the world to improve their conditions. Not primarily by gifts of money and material things, but by assistance in educational programs, improvement in government, the development of independent organizations, and by the sharing of technical knowledge.

OUR WORLD is too small for us to pin our hopes for peace entirely upon isolation. It is essential that we as Midwestern farmers learn to think of foreign nations as neighbors somewhat as our ancestors welcomed a new family to the community. After all, the community of nations is today no farther apart, as measured by traveling time, than were the scattered settlers of a pioneer Illinois community 100 years ago.

President, Illinois Agricultural Association



This is Illinois Farm Supply Company's new feed mill which recently went into operation at Mendota.

FEED AND..

WORK on Illinois Farm Supply Company's new feed mill at Mendota in La Salle county is now complete. The new mill assures northern Illinois farmers of a plentiful supply of Blue Seal feeds. Illinois Farm Supply Company is an affiliated company of the Illinois Agricultural Association. At full production daily output will average 250 tons. The mill operates on eight-hour shift of 20 men per day.

The Mendota mill is one of the finest and most modern in the state and will produce about 40,000 tons annually of Blue Seal poultry, dairy, and livestock feeds for distribution to member service companies.

The new mill replaces the leased Badenoch mill in Chicago. It is the second feed mill to be built by Illinois farmers with their own money to provide themselves with the best in feed milling operations. The Benton mill of Illinois Farm Supply Company supplies the southern half of the state.

In addition, Blue Seal feeds will continue to be produced at the Hammond, Ind., mill which is operated jointly by Illinois Farm Supply Company and two other Midwestern cooperatives.

J. J. Lanter, Illinois Farm Supply director of procurement, said the Mendota mill was designed to meet the specific needs of Illinois farmers for high-quality feeds.

A leased fleet of 16 new 18-ton trailer transports will be used in delivering feed from mill to the member companies located in the northern half of the state. Each trailer is painted a dazzling white and carries Farm Supply's Blue Seal emblem and the company's motto in red "For Better Farming."

The Mendota mill is under the management of Glen Lines. Construction was started early last winter and cost an estimated $750,000.

New Mendota Mill Assures Farmers Of Plentiful Feed Supply

John Fischer (left) operates the stitching machine which sews the bags and Edward Mohr (right) operates the bagging machinery. This device automatically fills each bag with 100 pounds of Blue Seal Feed.

Illinois Farm Supply Opens Modern Plant

A group of visitors led by Frank Flynn, (wearing sailor straw), Morgan county, a member of the Illinois Farm Supply board of directors, watch the operation of the fertilizer mixing valves which are controlled by air and are semi-automatic.

FERTILIZER

SIX HUNDRED patrons attended open house in early August at Illinois Farm Supply Company's new fertilizer plant at East St. Louis, Illinois. Illinois Farm Supply Company is an affiliate of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The new fertilizer plant was completed recently. At capacity it can produce about 120 tons of superphosphate and 200 tons of mixed fertilizer per eight hour shift. At capacity the bagging machines can sack 750 bags per hour.

Total storage of the mill includes space for approximately 7,200 tons of materials for mixed fertilizers, 7,200 tons of finished materials, and 6,000 tons of superphosphate.

The East St. Louis building is 125 feet by 380 feet and at its highest point is nine stories high. The plant has an additional 3,250 square feet of space for the production of superphosphate by the acidulating process. This involves the action of water and sulphuric acid on raw phosphate rock to produce superphosphate.

Patrons visiting the plant during the open house were shown the various processes of the factory in action by Manager Kenneth D. Wohlford and Plant Superintendent Jesse Barnes.

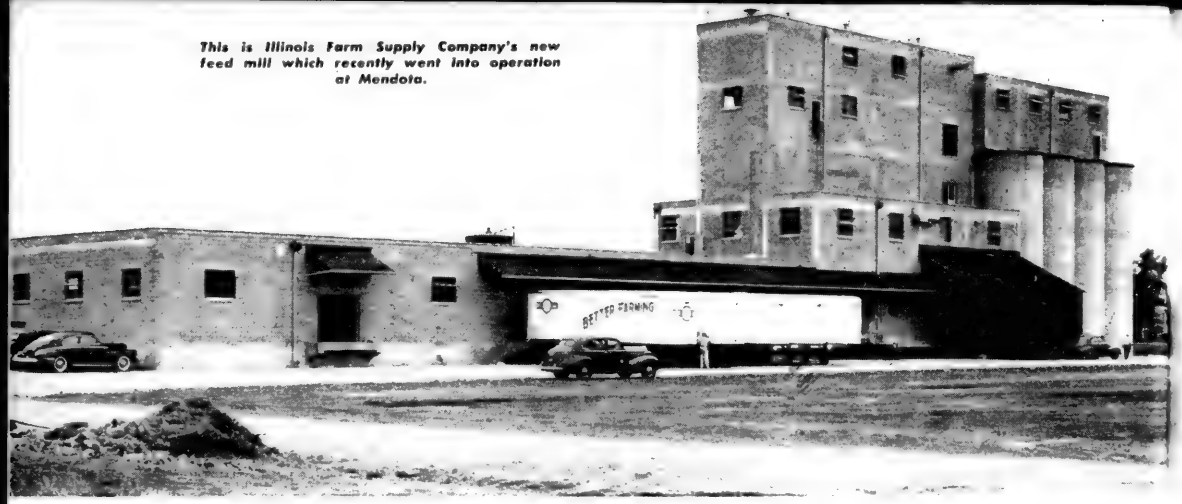
The plant at East St. Louis was built to provide Illinois farmers with the best possible value in fertilizers with a minimum movement of inert materials. The product of the plant is moved by a fleet of trailer trucks with a capacity of 18 tons of material each. The loading dock is built to accommodate nine trucks simultaneously.

The 600 people attending the open house and representing 60 distributor outlets included large delegations from Adams, Macoupin, Montgomery, Menard, Sangamon, and Morgan counties.

The fertilizer plant at East St. Louis is one of the most modern in the country. Installation of labor-saving machinery enables the product to be processed, mixed, and sacked with a minimum of handling.

Much of the machinery is automatic and the modern pneumatic-controlled valves on the mixing bins enable one man to mix a ton of plant food at one time with semi-automatic controls.

Moving along to the bagging department, the visitors watch Joseph Colombara operate the machinery which can sack 25 tons of fertilizer in an hour. Corner of bags facing camera contain a self-sealing sleeve.



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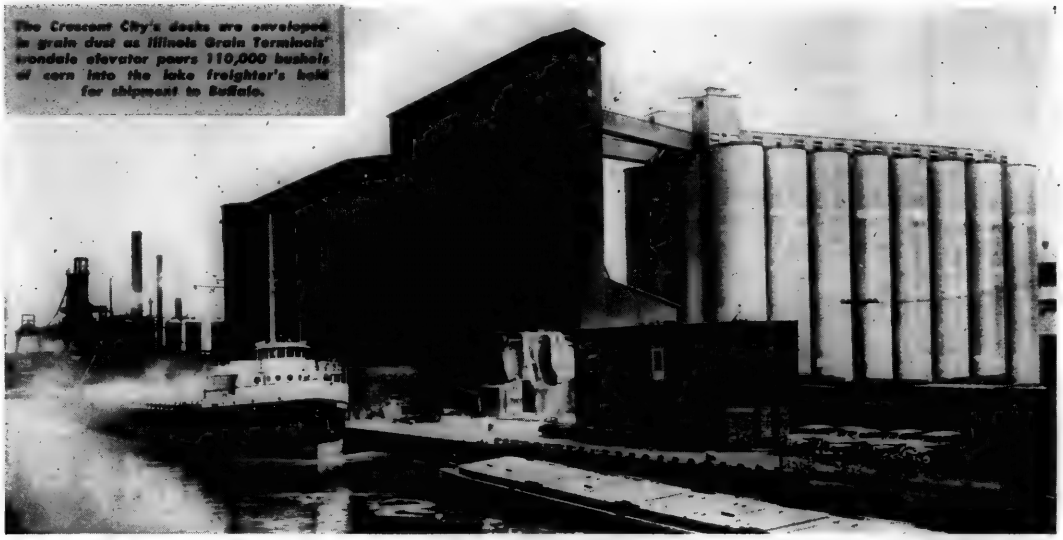


The Crescent City's decks are enveloped in grain dust as Illinois Grain Terminals' Irondale elevator pours 110,000 bushels of corn into the lake freighter's hold for shipment to Buffalo.

Carl Johnson, Marshal-Putnam county (left) and Jim Holderman, Grundy county, members of the Illinois Grain Terminals Company board of directors, watch loading of first grain.

First Shipment

ILLINOIS GRAIN TERMINALS COMPANY has made its first shipment of grain by lake freighter from the company's terminal elevator at 107th street and the Calumet river in South Chicago.

The ship left with 110,000 bushels of number two yellow corn loaded at the 2½ million bushel Irondale elevator and bound for Buffalo, N. Y. It was sold to Leval and Company, Buffalo grain dealers and exporters. Leval and Company indicated that the Illinois grain eventually would be shipped to Belgium.

The 250,000 bushel capacity lake freighter Crescent City also carried 140,000 bushels of wheat loaded at the nearby Calument elevator and consigned to Buffalo. By the time you read this issue of the IAA RECORD, further grain shipments will have been made from the Irondale elevator which is owned and controlled by Illinois farmers.

Illinois Grain Terminals Company is affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association, the State Farm Bureau organization. It bought the Irondale elevator June 1 from the Chicago Grain Corporation, a subsidiary of the Norris Grain Company.

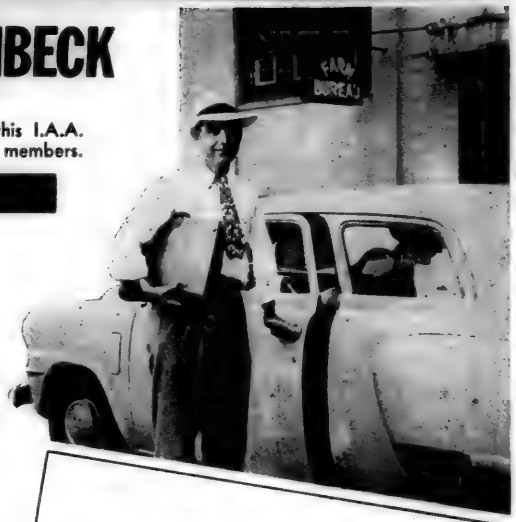
Shipment of the first grain from the Irondale elevator heralds a new era in grain merchandising for Illinois farmers. The Irondale elevator furnishes a terminal outlet for an Illinois network of farmer-owned inland and river sub-terminal elevator companies affiliated with Illinois Grain Terminals Company.

The marketing facilities include 24 county grain companies, 10 local elevators, and sub-terminal elevators on the Illinois river at Havanna, Lacon, and Hennepin, and at Dallas City on the Mississippi river.

A DAY with DICK HORNBECK

GENERAL AGENT, LA SALLE COUNTY

The following notes made Monday, July 11, show this I.A.A. Insurance Counselor's work to be varied, helpful to members.



Monday
July 11, 1949

8 A.M: Started hail adjusters Mosher + Johnson and our Cliff Nilson to clean up last 7 hail claims.

8:15: Member Robert Nuse stopped in to report auto damage; backed into neighbor's car. I completed accident report, authorized repairs.

8:35: Regular weekly agents' training meeting. Group studied new benefits now available to auto policy holders.

9:30: Delivered $15,000 Family Income policy to new member, J. K., which guarantees family security of $74.20 monthly for 20 years. Also took application on his new auto.

10:15: Had discussion with agent Lyman on presentation of a retirement income plan for members.

10:50 Phoned member Carlson that his new fire policy was effective for $30,000 of fire protection as applied for.

10:55: Assisted member B.F. in placing crop hail protection on 100 acres of corn, 50 of beans.

11:15: Dictated all pending correspondence to secretary, Mrs. Mudge.

12:15 P.M. Attended Kiwanis luncheon, meeting.

1:30: Called on member Hepburn to assist in starting small savings program for his two children with Country Life insurance.

2:05: Reappraised buildings and renewed fire policies at Stevenson farm and Beirman farm. Made dated. eve. appointment with Beirman to review all his I.A.A. insurance policies.

3:55: Inspected lightning and wind losses on farm of member Jones.

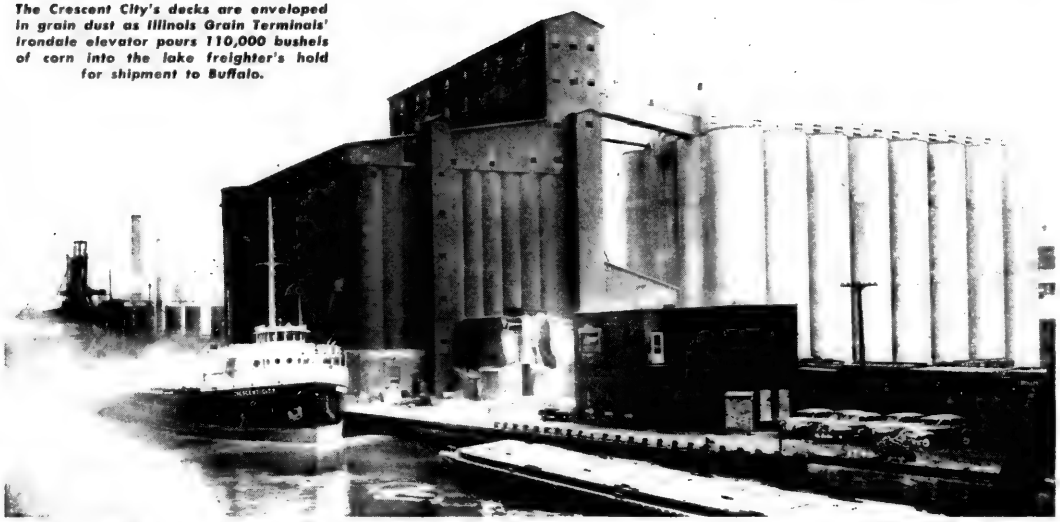
4:00: Stopped at member Rapp's farm. Helped complete F.G. & E.L. labor report. Discussed his liability protection as owner of tractor operating on highway.

5:00: Heading toward home, called at member Frosts to work out a personal accident policy. Noticed gasoline stored too close to his garage; suggested he move it.

6:00: Arrived home. Agent Hungerford phoned to confirm Thurs. eve. appointment with member Smith. Will present estate transfer policy recommendations.

Evening: Wife and I wrote letter to daughter Sherry, away on first vacation.

Dick Hornbeck answers a letter by phone. Dick believes in prompt service, helpful service.



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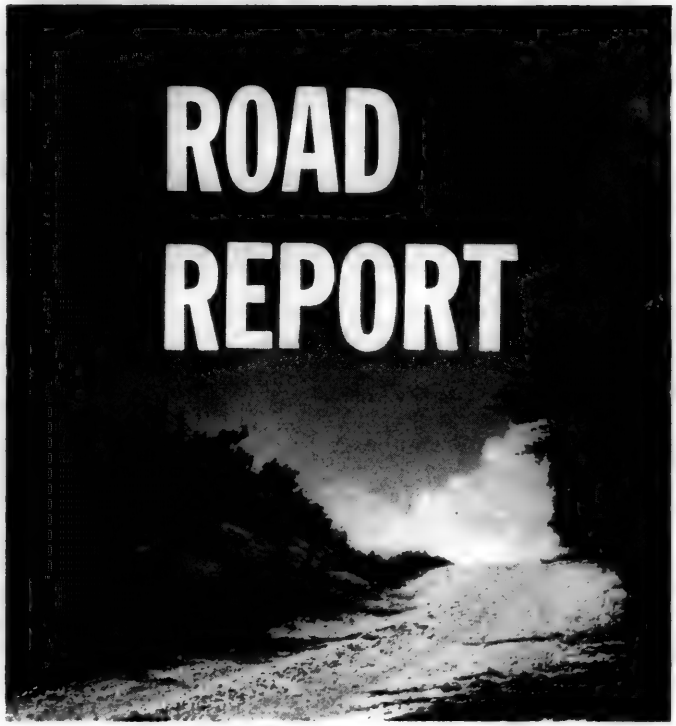

Copies are Available At Your County Farm Bureau NOW

By

CULLEN B. SWEET

Director IAA Department Rural Road Improvement

THE report of the Road Study Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is now available. Copies are now coming off the press and are being sent to county Farm Bureau officers. Additional copies are available to Farm Bureau members on request at your county Farm Bureau office.

Based on facts and their findings, the committee has made recommendations for needed and desirable changes in the administration of rural roads. The committee also suggests how these changes may be brought about. Methods of financing also are considered and recommendations are made.

The report of the IAA Road Study Committee is the work of a group of 20 farmers. One was selected from each of the 15 IAA districts. The remaining five were chosen at large. These 20 men spent more than eight months studying the road problems of Illinois. The first meeting of the committee was held March 29, 1948.

At their first meeting IAA President Charles B. Shuman outlined the purpose of the road committee. He emphasized the need for constructive work in solving the road problems facing the peoples of Illinois. He suggested that they approach the study with an open mind and give serious consideration to all sides of the problem before making recommendations.

Although the committee was interested primarily in farm roads, the solution of the problems pertaining to these roads and their relationship to those of the state and county could be considered only after a study of the problems of each of the other three systems including primary roads (hard roads), county roads, and city streets.

The committee called in and consulted with outstanding highway engineers, highway officials, and prominent leaders qualified by training and experience to present and discuss important phases of road problems.

Farm Bureau members are urged to read and study the report, to familiarize themselves with its findings and recommendations and to discuss the matter with their County Farm Bureau directors. Voting delegates at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association will act upon a road policy which can be aggressively pursued for the benefit of all rural people.

Most Illinois farmers have always considered all-weather roads of paramount importance to the economy of the state. However, hundreds of road districts do not have the money to provide all-weather roads for use by school busses, milk trucks, mail service, farm produce trucks and farm equipment. State aid for farm roads ended June 30, 1949.

For the next two years at least, township and road districts will have to get along with the money raised through local property taxes. The charge has been made that the rank and file of farm people in most counties were not in sympathy with the proposed increase in the gasoline tax even though farm roads would have received continuing and substantial benefit from such increased tax.

If farm people want financial aid for road improvement they are going to have to fight for it. It will not be handed to them. The state highway system is in need of repair and must have more money if Illinois is to have an adequate system of highways. County and township roads also need more funds. Farm people, therefore, are urged to study their present methods of administration and finance to see where economies can be effected to get more road dollars on the road.

Ask at your Farm Bureau office for a copy of the report.

Farm Bureau Knocks Out Brannan Plan

Organized Agriculture Wants Farm Plan With Fewer Controls

FARM Bureau is on the job at Washington. As the result of Farm Bureau action, the U. S. House of Representatives turned down a trial run of the Brannan plan by a thumping vote of 239 to 170. State and national Farm Bureau representatives made it clear to the legislators that organized agriculture favored a farm program with less government control than offered in the Brannan plan.

The vote in the House showed that the majority of representatives from the rural districts did not favor the Brannan plan. The plan had more friends among representatives from the city areas.

Only one Illinois downstate Congressman voted against the Farm Bureau position on this issue and he was from East St. Louis. Recorded vote of Illinois Congressmen on the trial run of the Brannan plan is worthy of the members' study.

As the Record goes to press, the nation's farm program is being debated in Senate committee hearings.

Charles B. Shuman, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, testifying before the Senate subcommittee on the farm program, said "we know of practically no feeling on the part of farmers of Illinois in favor of the ideas incorporated in the Brannan plan."

Referring to the Brannan proposal, Hassil E. Schenck, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau, told the committee: "If you are going to give the farmer a good price and the consumer cheap food, you are going to have to regiment every business engaged in the handling of that food from the time it leaves the farmer's hands until it reaches the ultimate consumer. . ."

The Farm Bureau favors improvement of farm program legislation already on the books.

Farm Bureau opposes the Brannan plan because it feels that the cost of the program would be staggering and farmers would have to depend upon appropriations from Congress in order to get a fair price for agricultural products.

Price goals of the plan are so high that they will lead to continuous and rigid controls over production and marketing.

Farm Bureau also opposes the Brannan plan because it throws out the idea of parity. Organized agriculture fought for many years to achieve this goal of fair exchange in the market place. Parity has come to be accepted by, nonagricultural groups as a fair measuring stick for farm prices. It does not seem logical to abandon it in favor of an untried system.

Farm Bureau does favor modernizing the parity formula, but does not favor changing its basic principle of fair exchange value between the products of the farm and industry.

Farm Bureau also is outspoken in its disapproval of the "unusual procedure employed in creating the Brannan plan and presenting it to the public which has had the effect of throwing the farm problem into the partisan political arena, a situation which we deplore and condemn. . . . In the future as in the past, sound farm legislation will depend on the best efforts of both political parties."

Votes Supporting Farm Bureau Position

Against Brannan Plan

Representative	Dist.	Address
Leo E. Allen	16th	Galena
Leslie C. Arends	17th	Melvin
C. W. Bishop	26th	Carterville
Robt. B. Chiperfield	19th	Canton
Ralph E. Church	13th	Evanston
Richard W. Hoffman	10th	Berwyn
Edward H. Jenison	23rd	Paris
Edgar A. Jonas	12th	Chicago
Rolla C. McMillen	22nd	Decatur
Peter F. Mack	21st	Carlinville
Noah M. Mason	15th	Oglesby
Chauncey W. Reed	14th	Chicago
Sid Simpson	20th	Carrollton
Harold H. Velde	18th	Pekin
Charles W. Vursell	24th	Salem

Votes In Opposition To Farm Bureau Position

For Brannan Plan

Representative	Dist.	Address
James V. Buckley	4th	Lansing
Chester A. Chesney	11th	Chicago
William L. Dawson	1st	Chicago
Thomas S. Gordon	8th	Chicago
Martin Gorski	5th	Chicago
Neil J. Linehan	3rd	Chicago
Thomas J. O'Brien	6th	Chicago
Barratt O'Hara	2nd	Chicago
Melvin Price	25th	E. St. Louis
Adolph J. Sabath	7th	Chicago
Sidney R. Yates	9th	Chicago

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MAKES YOUR FLOCK A LEADER

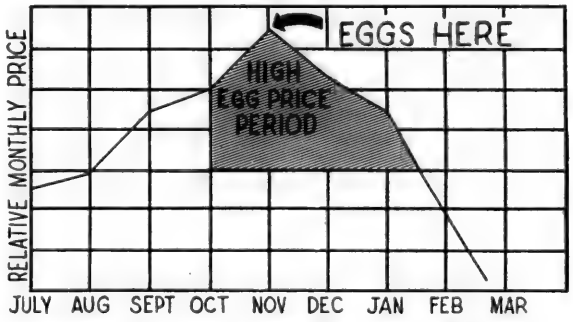
Prompt Paying Pullets

Cash in on egg market
while prices are still high!

BLUE SEAL Poultry Feed speeds egg production

Profitable pullets mature early and go into early egg production. This means more eggs for market while egg prices are up.

A complete, well-balanced ration and proper feeding methods will assure getting this early maturity and production



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For the "mash-grain" feeder:
BLUE SEAL LAY MASH

For the "free-choice" feeder:
BLUE SEAL POULTRY BALANCER

Select the method that fits your feeding program

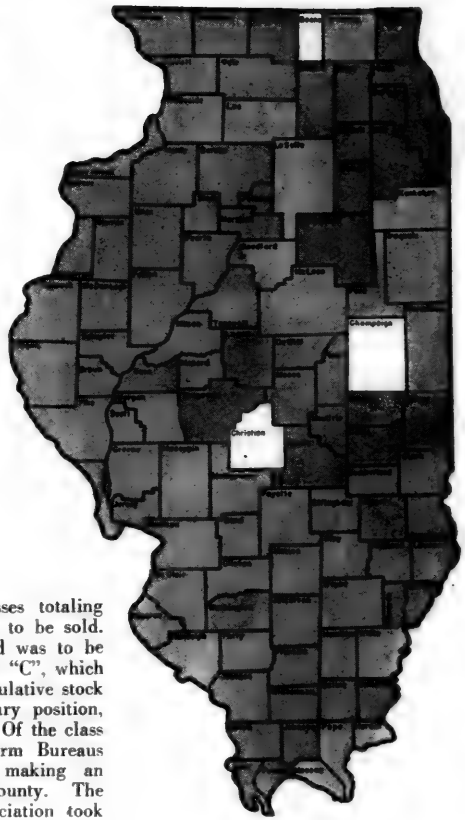
Order Blue Seal Lay Mash or Blue Seal Poultry Balancer today!

BLUE SEAL — ILLINOIS FARM SERVICE SUPPLY COMPANY

These feeds are sold exclusively by

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES
Affiliated with
ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

Counties in red on map at right went over the top by subscribing more than 100 per cent of their quotas in the stock-selling campaign for the Illinois Grain Terminals Company. The three counties in white did not take part in the campaign.



By GEORGE E. METZGER
IAA Field Secretary

TOP the Over

Counties Subscribe Over 2¾ Million Dollars for Illinois Terminals Grain Marketing Program

EARLY IN 1949, the Illinois Agricultural Association board of directors authorized the financing of the Illinois Grain Terminals Company by the sale of class "A" preferred six per cent cumulative stock to individuals.

As is the general policy with all new projects of this nature, the Illinois Agricultural Association and the county Farm Bureaus assumed the responsibility of selling stock in the new company. Stock of all classes totaling $2,750,000 was authorized to be sold.

The class "A" preferred was to be sold to individuals. Class "C", which is also a six per cent cumulative stock but standing in a secondary position, was sold to corporations. Of the class "C" stock, 92 county Farm Bureaus subscribed for $96,600, making an average of $1,050 per county. The Illinois Agricultural Association took

(*Continued on page 26*)

HOW THE COUNTIES FINISHED IN GRAIN TERMINALS STOCK CAMPAIGN

County	Quota	Class "A" Preferred Stock
Adams	$ 30,200	$ 30,000
Bond	8,000	8,300
Boone	23,000	
Brown	3,000	3,400
Bureau	42,000	61,300
Calhoun	2,000	5,100
Carroll	15,000	18,000
Cass	23,000	9,100
Champaign	115,000	
Christian	47,000	
Clark	14,000	16,000
Clay	8,000	9,000
Clinton	14,000	19,900
Coles	30,000	18,500
Cook	28,000	45,800
Crawford	8,000	10,200
Cumberland	8,000	8,300
DeKalb	87,000	73,300
DeWitt	50,000	44,700
Douglas	50,000	27,300
DuPage	21,000	29,500
Edgar	41,000	35,200
Edwards	5,000	8,200
Effingham	12,000	12,700
Fayette	13,000	24,500
Ford	51,000	36,300
Franklin	4,000	4,800
Fulton	17,000	17,400
Gallatin	9,000	8,600
Greene	21,000	21,400
Grundy	41,000	54,900
Hamilton	5,000	100
Hancock	27,000	27,700
Henderson	10,000	10,700
Henry	$ 21,000	$ 28,100
Iroquois	136,000	102,800
Jackson	7,000	14,400
Jasper	12,000	4,200
Jefferson	6,000	7,300
Jersey	8,000	10,900
JoDaviess	12,000	14,400
Johnson	2,000	3,100
Kane	46,000	48,500
Kankakee	75,000	45,900
Kendall	28,000	37,700
Knox	20,000	37,000
Lake	16,000	28,800
LaSalle	100,000	50,000
Lawrence	12,000	6,800
Lee	53,000	36,400
Livingston	88,000	88,300
Logan	64,000	14,200
McDonough	16,000	46,700
McHenry	34,000	7,900
McLean	120,000	90,900
Macon	49,000	26,400
Macoupin	16,000	17,000
Madison	22,000	46,200
Marion	10,000	10,000
Marshall-Putnam	32,000	32,000
Mason	24,000	27,000
Massac	2,000	100
Menard	22,000	23,000
Mercer	14,000	14,600
Monroe	9,000	9,000
Montgomery	22,000	32,600
Morgan	26,000	30,900
Moultrie	23,000	7,700
Ogle	$61,000	$ 64,100
Peoria	29,000	31,600
Perry	5,000	21,100
Piatt	46,000	23,300
Pike	20,000	20,800
Pope-Hardin	3,000	1,500
Pulaski-Alexander	2,000	3,000
Randolph	10,000	11,800
Richland	5,000	2,500
Rock Island	16,000	17,000
St. Clair	14,000	28,000
Saline	9,000	12,700
Sangamon	57,000	2,100
Schuyler	4,000	5,500
Scott	7,000	9,700
Shelby	25,000	20,600
Stark	24,000	17,000
Stephenson	20,000	44,000
Tazewell	62,000	85,200
Union	2,000	5,000
Vermilion	84,000	49,100
Wabash	11,000	17,900
Warren	11,000	11,000
Washington	11,000	5,700
Wayne	8,000	3,700
White	21,000	11,400
Whiteside	56,000	30,900
Will	83,000	130,900
Williamson	2,000	4,500
Winnebago	25,000	25,700
Woodford	47,000	30,200
TOTAL		$2,448,400

This is the architect's conception of what the new Prairie Farms Creamery will look like when completed.

New Creamery

New Plant at Carlyle is 11th of IAA Affiliated Prairie Farms Creameries

PLANS are now well under way for the construction of the new Prairie Farms Creamery at Carlyle in Clinton county. It will be the 11th of the Illinois Agricultural Association's affiliated Prairie Farms Creameries.

The creamery also will serve the surrounding counties of Monroe, St. Clair, Washington, Marion, and Jefferson. A stock selling campaign is now under way in these counties under the direction of Judson P. Mason, IAA director of dairy marketing, to raise $150,000 needed to finance the plant. The stock is five per cent cumulative.

The board of directors of Sanitary Milk Producers, the farmers' cooperative which markets Grade A milk in nearby St. Louis, has approved the move to establish a farmers' creamery in Carlyle. We know of no better way to guarantee a safe market for our product, they explained, than for farmers to have their own plant ready to handle their milk.

The 10 Prairie Farms Creameries produce practically every dairy product available including butter, cheese, condensed milk, ice cream mix, powdered milk, cream, and buttermilk. The Carlyle creamery will start by handling Grade A milk only. Plans call for the further development of the plant to fit the needs of the producers and the community.

The new plant will be modern in design and will be 86 feet wide at the front and 20 feet deep and can be enlarged to more than 300 feet deep if needed.

In layout it will profit from the experience of numerous managers of other Prairie Farms Creameries. Plans were drawn up by Forrest C. Fairchild, manager of the state company. Work will be carried out under the direction of IAA Engineer Erik Smith.

The 10 other Prairie Farms Creameries (top to bottom, see map) are located at Mt. Carroll, Moline, Henry, Galesburg, Bloomington, Champaign, Mt. Sterling, Carlinville, Olney, and Carbondale.

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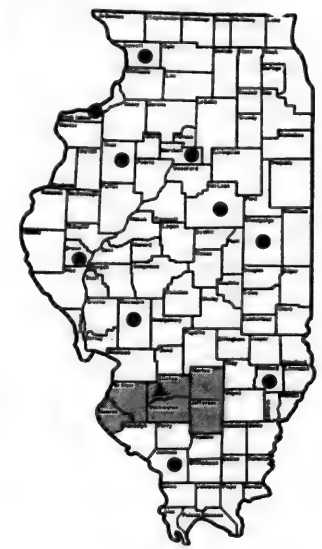

Shaded area on map (above) shows district which will be serviced by the new Prairie Farms Creamery at Carlyle. Triangle shows location of new creamery. Dots show other Prairie Farms Creameries (see story).

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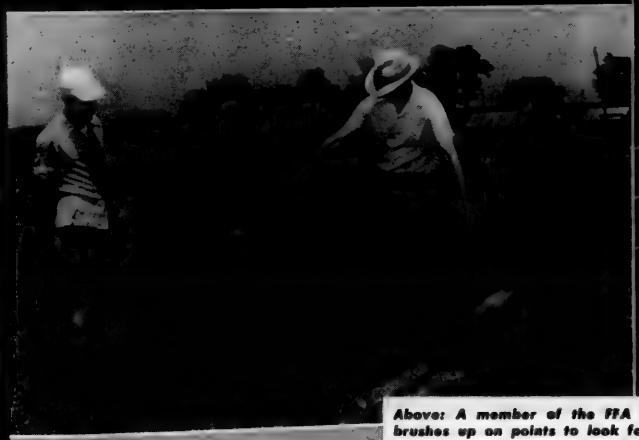
She has done a great deal of research on the effect of diet on adults and on the growth of boys and girls.

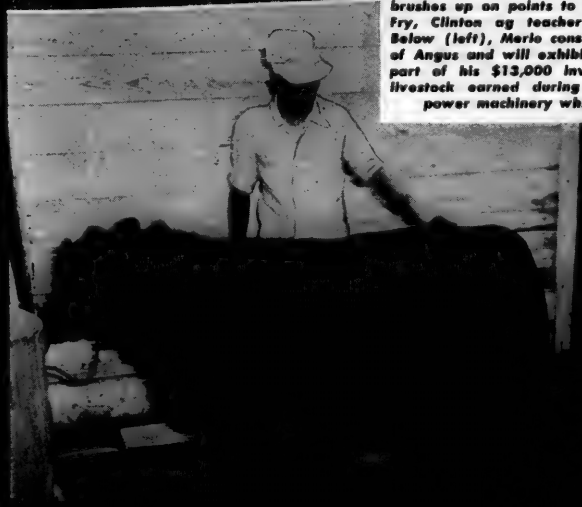
Left: Illinois Star Farmer Merle Miller has kept careful farm records for seven years. Right: He works on a partnership arrangement with his father, Carl Miller (left), helping care for his father's cattle and hogs in return for advice and assistance on his own farming operations. Below: He helps his mother beautify the farm grounds by planting flowers

STAR FARMER...

Sees bright future in Agriculture



Above: A member of the FFA stock judging team, Merle brushes up on points to look for under guidance of Clyde Fry, Clinton ag teacher and Merle's coach in judging. Below (left), Merle considers this the best of his 30 head of Angus and will exhibit it at shows this season; (right) part of his $13,000 investment in farm equipment and livestock earned during his seven years farming is in power machinery which he takes excellent care of.



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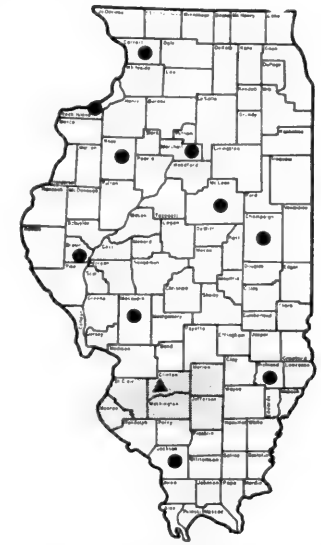

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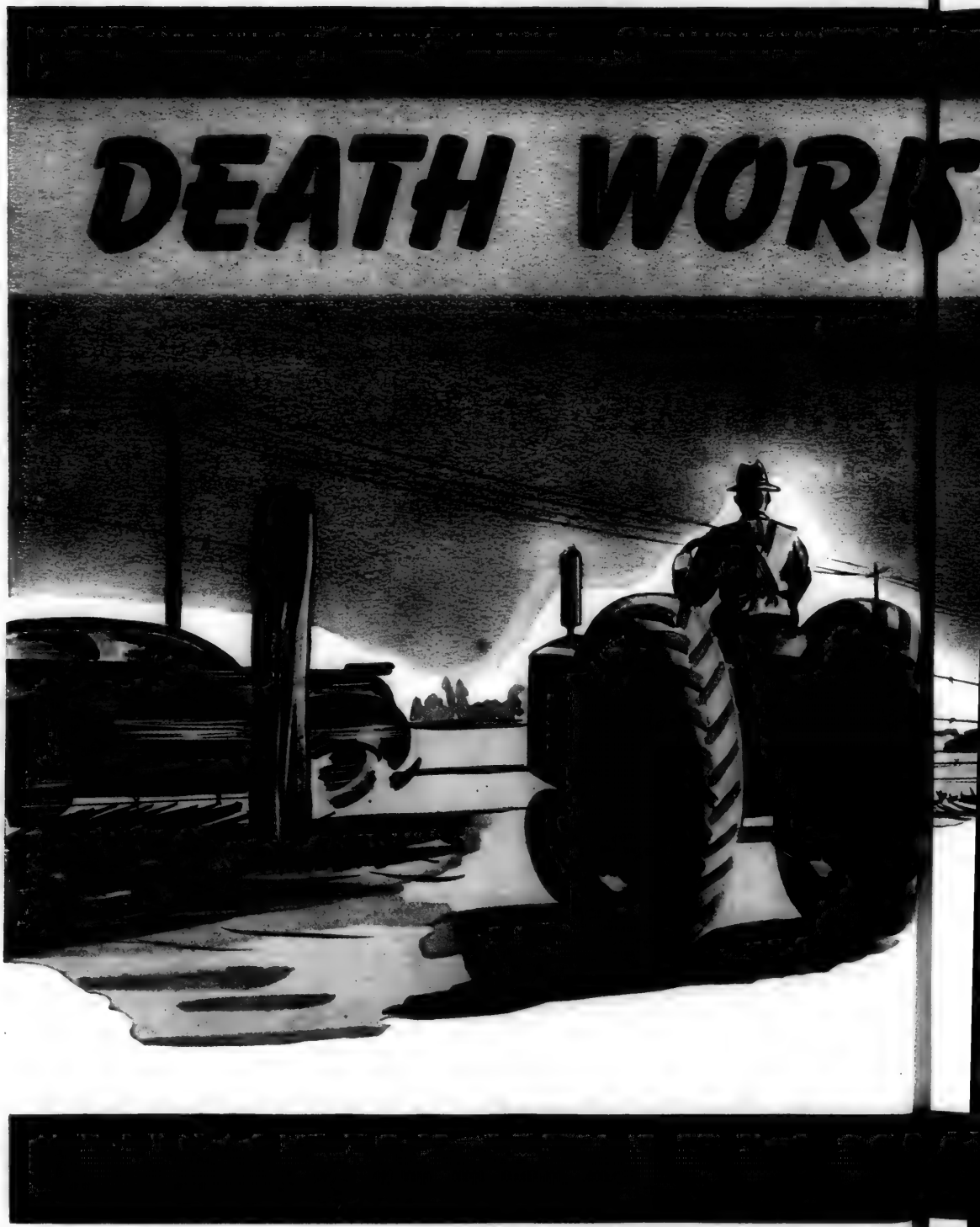
DEATH WORK

RS OVERTIME

AFFIC ACCIDENTS

SUDDEN DEATH punches no time clock! At the end of your day, he's right there waiting — in the crossfire of speeding highway traffic. 90 PER CENT of all tractor highway accidents are caused by collision! This results in a higher proportion of deaths and injuries than occur in automobiles.

WATCH IT — for yourself and your hired man. Look behind to guard against rear end collisions (responsible for 36% of tractor highway accidents). Stay off the highway at night! See that your driver is old enough to handle a tractor.

WATCH IT — by adequate insurance protection in Country Mutual Casualty. A Farmers General and Employers Liability policy will help you play it safe against any liability that might arise from your farming operation. It costs so little to back precaution with the RIGHT insurance protection.

Good for Wheat

Application gets Action!

Drill in fertilizer with seed at planting time. Drilling places the plant food within easy reach of the germinating grain. Small grains quickly assimilate the large quantities of available phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen contained in these fertilizers and readily convert these essential elements into greater yields of better grain.

BLUE SEAL GROW CROP

MIXTURES

3 - 12 - 12
0 - 15 - 15
5 - 15 - 10
3 - 9 - 18

Wheat farmers welcome the splendid response of wheat to fertilizers. Approximately 80% of the wheat growers in Illinois now apply fertilizer.

Farmers get super wheat with superphosphates—

Many farmers use only phosphates to boost wheat yields. Wheat gives a greater response to phosphate than any other single element.

Super and triple superphosphate applied at seeding time in the row give increases even though rock phosphate has previously been applied.

High analysis mixed fertilizers—

Blue Seal Grow Crop plant food is made in the popular grades of high analysis mixed fertilizers. It has proven superiority over lower grade mixed goods. Grow Crop plant food is available in combinations to fit most soil requirements.

Distributed by **FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES**
affiliated with
ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

(Left) Henry Linder, left, sausage maker from the Shenandoah Valley Packing Company, shows Lauren L. Fosse, Williamson County Co-op Locker Service sausage maker, how to pack sausages. Linder was loaned to the FCA by his company to aid in research on sausage making. (Right) Fosse displays a rack of sausage links ready for the smoke house.

Wonderful Sausage

Williamson Locker Company Shows How It Is Done

By CRESTON FOSTER
Editor, IAA RECORD

MAKING quality sausage is like baking a blue ribbon cake for the county fair — a lot depends on the recipe and how you follow it. And making quality sausage may prove to be an important factor in the profit and loss sheets for a locker plant with processing facilities. That's why there is considerable interest in the sausage making project being carried on by the Williamson County Cooperative Locker Service at Marion.

So far one of the main things discovered in the project is that the plant can turn out fine sausage of a dozen different varieties. Some of the fortunate folks who have had a sample of the product say that they have never tasted such wonderful sausage. Careful records are being kept of all the operations involved so that accurate cost figures will be available. With these figures it will be easy to tell whether quality sausage making is profitable. Early indications are that it is.

Quality sausage making is expected to result in three major benefits for the Williamson plant and other lockers with processing equipment: (1) furnish a profitable outlet for edible by-products of locker processing; (2) keep labor and machinery operating during periods that might otherwise be slack; (3) give a wider outlet for livestock products of the area served by the plant.

Locker managers have found that during the summer months, neither labor nor processing facilities are fully used in processing locker patrons' products.

If the locker plant is to stay in the black, ways must be found to keep busy. The processing department of a locker plant cannot depend on the locker rentals to keep it out of the red.

Most processing departments also have a capacity far greater than is needed to handle the year around run of locker patrons' needs. The manufacture of sausage products can be carried on during slack summer months when these products are at their demand peak.

Farm Credit Administration furnished a sausage maker to set up the project in the Marion plant and teach the techniques of the business. Managers from other plants also have had a chance to observe the operations.

Sausage made at the Marion plant will be marketed under the famous Prairie Farms label, and will adhere to the same high quality standards as apply to the Creameries' dairy products. It is anticipated that the Prairie Farms statewide network of creameries may be used as part of a marketing setup for the sausage.

The processing and packaging of sausage at the Marion plant will also be watched with interest because it may furnish some facts on the wider use of locker plants in the marketing of fresh and cured meats. A large percentage of cooperative locker plants in Illinois have slaughter facilities which can be used more efficiently if the sale of meat products is increased.

You can see that the Marion plant is pioneering for the other cooperative locker plants in Illinois in this particular field of meat processing. Credit is due the directors and others who have invested time, money and effort in the Williamson County Cooperative Locker Service plant and facilities.

Last month new honors came to the Williamson plant when it received an award of merit for being one of the outstanding plants in the state. The award was made by the Locker Management magazine. To be eligible for the magazine award, a plant must have the highest standards of sanitation, must maintain proper locker temperatures, must handle all meats properly and furnish a real service to the people of the community. Manager Romeo Garavaglia proudly framed the award certificate and hung it in the plant lobby.

Insect Specialist Suggests Fumigation of Wheat

FUMIGATE your farm-stored oats and wheat within six weeks after you harvest it to insure your grain against insect damage is the advice of insect specialist H. B. Petty of the College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey. Petty says insects can cause more damage than most farmers realize.

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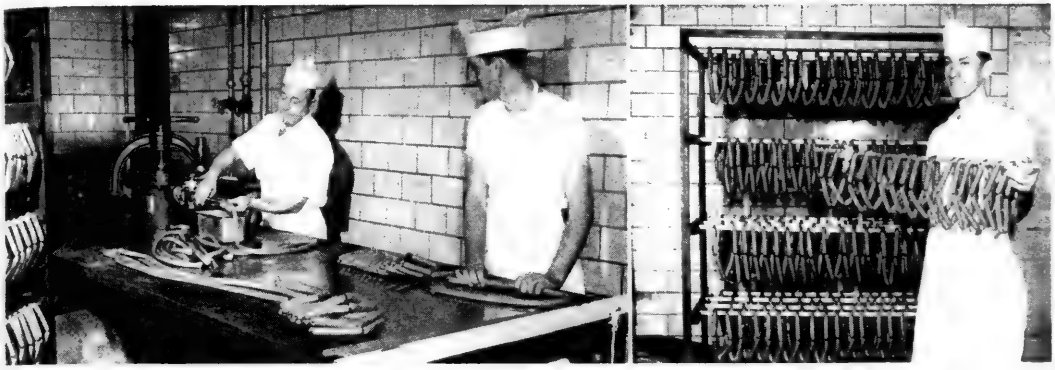

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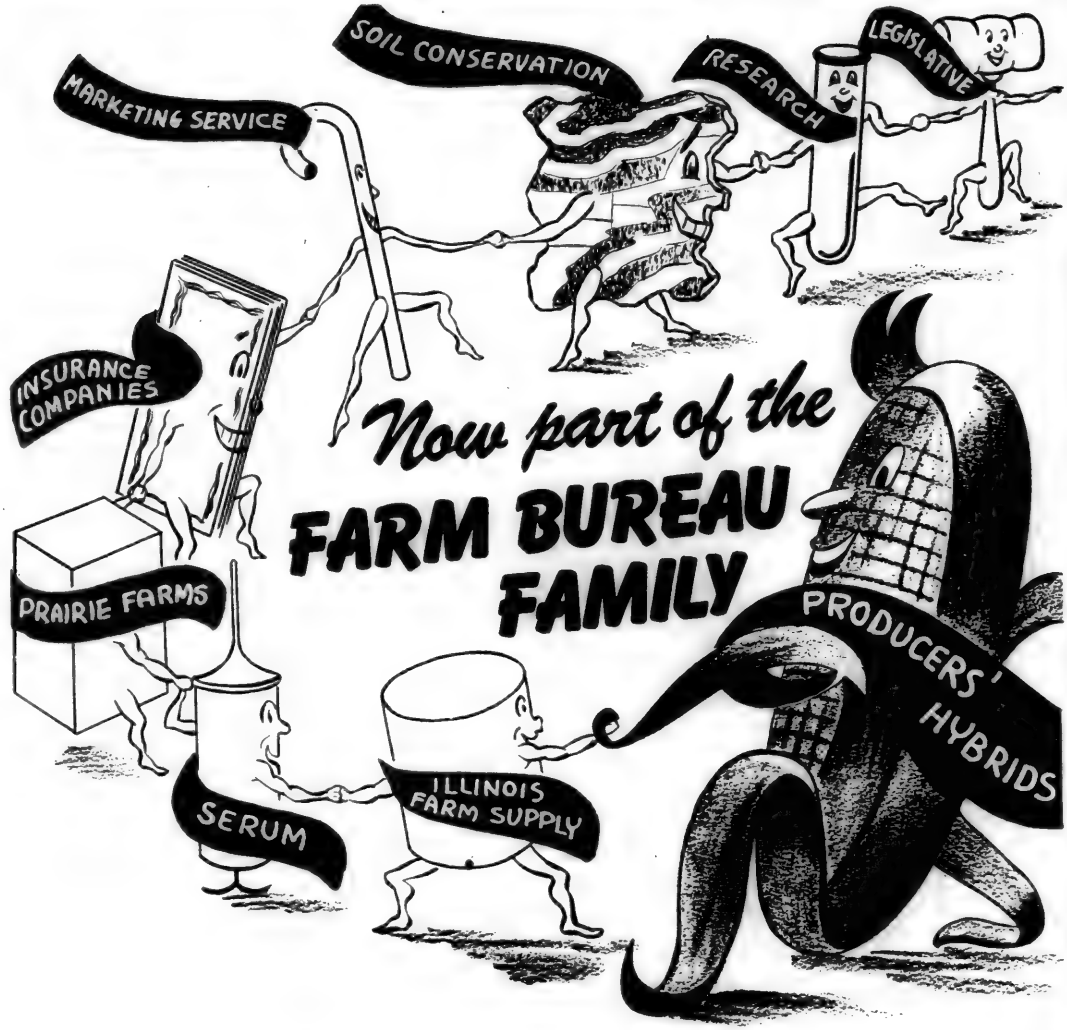

Like "Blue Seal", "Prairie Farms", "Country Life", and other famous Farm Bureau names, PRODUCERS' HYBRIDS are now part of the Farm Bureau family. And like these other famous products, PRODUCERS' HYBRIDS offer you something *extra*. That something *extra* is HIGHER YIELD.

Producers' Hybrids are the famous YIELD-PROVED hybrids, proven three-ways . . . in Producers' testing plots, on farms throughout Illinois, listed as "Proven Hybrids" by the University of Illinois. Plant Producers' with the same confidence that you use all other Farm Bureau products.

PRODUCERS' SEED COMPANY
PIPER CITY, ILLINOIS
Blackhawk Division, Polo, Illinois — Vermilion Valley Division, Fairbury, Illinois

LETTERS
To The Editor

Last May two Germans, Hans Burbach and Otto von Feury, spent several days studying Illinois Agriculture. They visited the offices of the Illinois Agricultural Association, several County Farm Bureaus, and the University of Illinois. Below is a letter received from Herr Burbach by Roy Johnson, IAA secretary of special services.

TWO WEEKS ago tomorrow, July 23, Baron von Feury and I arrived at Bremerhaven after a very pleasant return trip and in compliance with a request of the Military Government I have just completed a detailed report on the many experiences gained during our trip through the United States. This has kept me rather busy until now.

You may feel that a rather long time has passed since we left your office on May 11 after completing the first stage of our Farm Bureau trip. I have, however, not yet forgotten the days we spent in Illinois and I want to take this opportunity to thank you most kindly for the wonderful way in which we were taken care of by the Illinois Agricultural Association, County Farm Bureaus, and the University of Illinois.

It certainly has been a great experience for us and if there is one thing I do regret, it is only the fact that I don't see any way to write to each of your associates in your Chicago office as well as in the various County Farm Bureau offices individually to express to all of them how deeply their kind assistance has been appreciated. If you have any way of conveying my sincere gratitude to them, I should be very thankful.

Front Cover

THE OLD SCIENCE building at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale is the 27th in our series of historic and scenic Illinois pictures. The building is unique in that it was built in 1896 during Gov. Altgeld's administration and like most of the university construction of that era was designed after a Rhineland castle which the Illinois governor had admired on a trip to Germany. It was the second building on the campus and is used now largely for the study of biology. It was built at a cost of $46,000.

F.B. SERUM SHIELDS

YOUR GROWING PIGS

There is no better protection against hog cholera than tried and proven Farm Bureau Serum. Illinois' smartest hog raisers have used it successfully for years.

ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION

Left: As a community service project a fireplace is built at the Monticello camp for future campers. Right: The balloon race held at the swimming pool was one of main activities on tournament day.

Rural Youth at '49 STATE CAMP

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
Young Peoples Activities

ILLINOIS Rural Youth members and leaders are on the lookout for ways of giving definiteness and direction to county and statewide activities, and to methods of gearing programs to the needs of farm youth.

In the first place, goals are necessary. A study of the desires, needs, and activities of Illinois Rural Youth in 1945 by the IAA State Committee of Young People revealed the necessity for six objectives in the Illinois Rural Youth program: (1) Citizenship training, (2) Leadership development, (3) Training in cooperation, (4) Rural life appreciation, (5) Better human relations, and (6) Solution of vocational problems.

In many counties, programs are planned around these goals. Often reference is made in the county organizations to these six goals toward which members are working. They are stated on the green purse-size Rural Youth membership card. Definite emphasis has been given to some of these specific goals in the youth conferences of the IAA annual meeting.

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Supply Co. Moves

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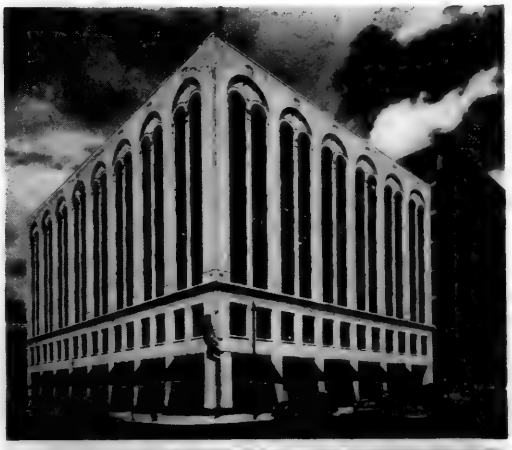
The move takes the largest IAA-affiliated company from 608 South Dearborn street to 100 East Ohio street. Illinois Farm Supply offices are now just one block from the Illinois Agricultural Association offices at 43 East Ohio street.

When the IAA moved to 43 East Ohio two years ago it was intended that Illinois Farm Supply would follow shortly. Since then, however, growth of other IAA-affiliated cooperatives as well as Illinois Farm Supply expansion has made it impossible to house Farm Supply in the IAA building. Farm Supply now has more than 150 employees.

Farmers visiting in Chicago are cordially invited to visit the new offices of Illinois Farm Supply Company as well as the IAA building nearby.



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See Higher Milk Prices Through Rest of 1949

ILLINOIS farmers can expect to receive higher prices for milk during the balance of 1949 than during recent months, according to J. P. Mason, director of dairy marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Higher support prices announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for butter and non-fat dry milk solids and the new support price announced for cheese will strengthen prices paid for milk used for manufacturing purposes. About half of the Illinois milk production is intended for such outlets, Mason says.

Producers supplying fluid milk markets will also receive increased prices and are planning their fall and winter production to take care of the needs of the market during the short supply season. The higher manufactured milk prices are reflected to fluid milk producers through pricing formulas which use dairy product prices as a base.

Producers supplying the St. Louis area received an additional price increase with their August milk checks as a result of a recent amendment made to the federal milk marketing order in effect there.

The Rockford and Freeport milk markets were made subject to a federal milk marketing order Aug. 1. The order provides classes of milk and establishes minimum prices to be paid producers. The order was made effective at the request of producers as the only means of obtaining proper prices for milk and guaranteeing the market a sufficient supply.

Left: As a community service project a fireplace is built at the Monticello camp for future campers. Right: The balloon race held at the swimming pool was one of main activities on tournament day.

Rural Youth at '49 STATE CAMP

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
Young Peoples Activities

ILLINOIS Rural Youth members and leaders are on the lookout for ways of giving definiteness and direction to county and statewide activities, and to methods of gearing programs to the needs of farm youth.

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This is the Decatur warehouse recently taken over by Producers' Seed Company for use by its small seeds division.

Producers' Buys Small Seeds Warehouse

PRODUCERS' Seed Company, an associated company of the Illinois Agricultural Association, has bought a modern plant in Decatur as a central warehouse for distribution of small seeds to serve the needs of Illinois Farm Bureau members.

Additional distribution points for small seeds will be at the company's plants at Piper City in Ford county. Polo in Ogle county, and Fairbury in Livingston county.

Purchase of the central plant at Decatur means that Farm Bureau's small seed program, long sought by the membership, will soon be in operation. It is expected that Producers' Seed will be ready to distribute small seed processed in its own plant by December. The Producers' will try to accommodate member companies this fall by locating possible seed sources in case such assistance is needed.

Distributors in this statewide small seed program will be Farm Bureau-type cooperatives operating in the county and designated by the County Farm Bureau board of directors.

The small seeds program will require a capital fund of $275,000 to be raised through the sale of six per cent cumulative first preferred stock, par value $10, of the Producers' Seed Company.

The plant purchased at Decatur was completed by the Monsanto Chemical Company in July of 1948. Changes in the manufacturing field made the plant available for sale.

Heading up the Producers' small seed program is one of the outstanding specialists in the field. He is Evart Vander Meulen, a native of Michigan who established a fine record of research work on the staff of Michigan State College from which he was graduated in 1939 and where he received his master's degree in 1943.

In 1944, Vander Meulen was employed by the Corneli Seed Company, St. Louis. He had charge of establishing corn and vegetable growing stations in Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma and later was transferred to the field seed department in charge of buying crop seeds at the source of production. He also had charge of the field seed research department.

Vander Meulen joined the Producers' staff on May 1, 1949. He already has established contacts in the producing areas for the purchase of seed that has to be imported into the state.

What About PRICES?

WHAT will cattle and hog prices be in 1950? Will the general economic situation be favorable for farmers? Will the sources of feeder cattle be plentiful? Will the prices of feeder stock be right? How are available feed supplies shaping up?

These and a host of other questions will be answered during the annual Feed and Livestock Outlook meetings being held throughout the state this month.

Speakers will include men connected with the principal livestock marketing agencies and agricultural economists and livestock men from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Programs have been arranged by the above in cooperation with the livestock marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association and county farm advisers.

All livestock farmers are invited to attend. A general discussion period will follow each meeting and farmers will be encouraged to ask questions relating to the livestock industry.

Following are the dates and places of outlook meetings scheduled for September:

(1) Kane, Washington, McHenry, Clay.
(2) DeKalb, St. Clair, DuPage, Effingham.
(6) Stark, Scott, Henderson.
(7) Peoria, Morgan, Mercer.
(8) McLean, Cass, Warren, Schuyler, Kankakee.
(9) Fulton, Menard, Sangamon, Brown, Iroquois.
(12) Tazewell, Winnebago.
(13) Mason, Stephenson.
(14) Logan, Jo Daviess, Jersey, Wabash.
(15) Knox, Carroll, Bond, Pike, White.
(16) Woodford, Ogle, Montgomery, Adams, Lawrence.
(19) Crawford, Macoupin, Lee.
(20) Jasper, Christian, Whiteside.
(21) Moultrie, Shelby, Rock Island.

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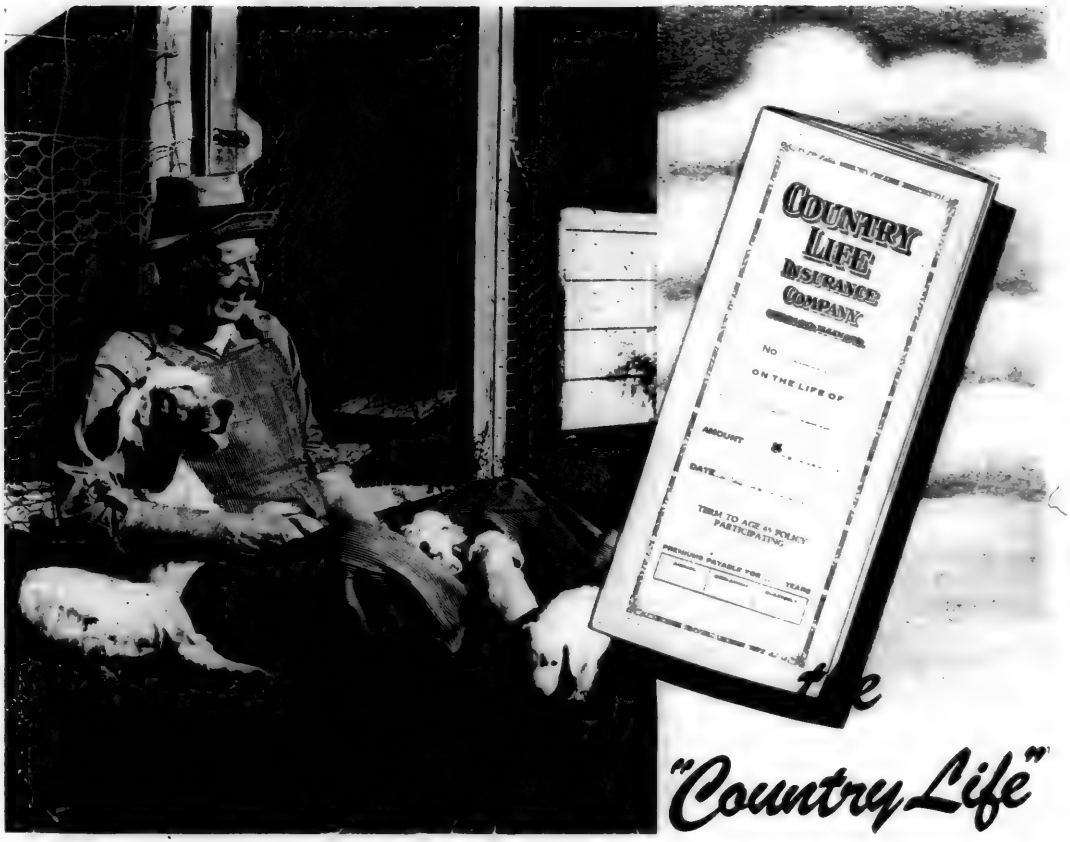

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Hold Your Soil With Terraces

Morgan County Terracer Says Illinois Farmers With Sloping Land Eventually Will Have to Terrace

By JIM THOMSON
Asst. Editor, IAA RECORD

Terrace on which Warren Brockhouse (right) stands lies lower on sloping field than spot where Farm Adviser Ed Garlich (left) stands.

"UNLESS they lengthen their grass rotation, farmers on land with a two per cent slope or more will eventually have to accept terracing." This is the opinion of a Morgan county farmer who has been terracing since 1936.

"Farmers on sloping land will build terraces," says Warren Brockhouse of near Concord, "if for no other reason than that terracing means higher fertility and higher yields." Brockhouse speaks as a man whose corn averages 90-100 bushels to the acre.

Warren and his brother Vancil operate two farms together. One is 420 acres and the other 495 acres.

The Brockhouse brothers and their father, Alfred, decided to try terracing 13 years ago when they read about it in extension bulletins from the College of Agriculture.

"The home farm," Warren said "had four to six per cent slopes, washing was getting pretty bad, and ditching was developing. We felt that something had to be done. About that time Dad got to know a lot of the boys at a neighboring Civilian Conservation Camp. He visited the camp a number of times and learned that terracing was a very important part of soil conservation."

Starting with some road equipment we smoothed over the ditching and built several terraces without technical assistance then seeded the terraced fields to grass to bind the soil. The job paid off. Washing stopped and ditching practically disappeared. The terraces were arranged to slow runoff to a trickle.

Brockhouse emphasizes the importance of slowing down water runoff. On the home farm he has two large concrete spillways which hold back the water. He plans to build more later on the smaller farm where some of the water drops 16-18 feet to a creek bed. Brockhouse has slackened the torrent of water which often pours down the hill by making sediment boxes and silting basins in the higher ground.

From their father the Brockhouse brothers learned early the value of feeding the soil. Father Brockhouse was applying limestone and later phosphate more than 30 years ago.

Warren says any farmer can set up a practical soil conservation, soil building-crop rotation scheme of his own. He lists his own program thus: (1) terracing, (2) contour plowing and planting, (3) supplementary conservation such as grass waterways, silting basins, and spillways, (4) more extensive grass farming, (5) sensible crop rotation, (6) and proper application of plant foods.

Brockhouse bought 112 acres several years ago for $1,600. Most of it was rough land with timber, creek bluff, and creek bottom. He has applied limestone and phosphate and sown it in grasses. His favorites are brome grass with alfalfa or brome grass with timothy. Most of it will remain in grass. Land that is not too rough will be sown to grass four years then cropped (corn or oats) the fifth year.

They try to feed 250 beef cattle and 250 hogs on the two farms each year. Most of the grassland is used for grazing and all of the 15,000 bushels of corn raised is fed. They take care to keep hogs off rolling ground as much as possible because of the danger of erosion. Warren says: "We even watch our wagon tracks and cow paths across fields for beginnings of ditching."

Brockhouse thinks average corn yields in Illinois should be at least 100 bushels to the acre. But he admits that it requires good farming practices. Even the farmer who is short of money can do a good job of building up his soil, he says, and it sometimes takes a lot of hard work. But he still must spend money for plant foods. I would advise him to invest in limestone first, then as he can afford it, buy rock phosphate, and finally, commercial fertilizers.

The important thing to remember, Brockhouse believes, is that soil conservation pays off in dollars and cents and you are able to leave a better farm to your sons. Warren has two sons, Brooks, 23, and John, 18. Brooks works on the farm and accepts most of the changes made by his father and grandfather as commonplace and good farming. John is a student at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

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A strong exponent of all the tricks of soil conservation, Warren Brockhouse (left) shows Morgan County Farm Adviser Ed Garlich one of his concrete spillways.

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This picture wasn't hard to take but it has an original touch which earns Mrs. Sam Gocken of Ogle county the $5 Picture of the Month Award. It was taken of her three kittens watching birds through the window.

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Karen Ann Marshall, daughter of the Edward H. Marshalls of La Salle county, can hardly wait to sample her second birthday cake as she spurns spoon to dig in with her fingers.

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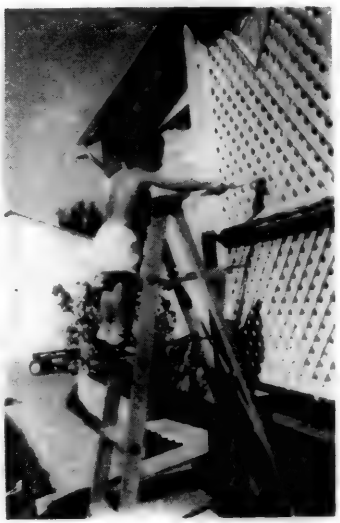

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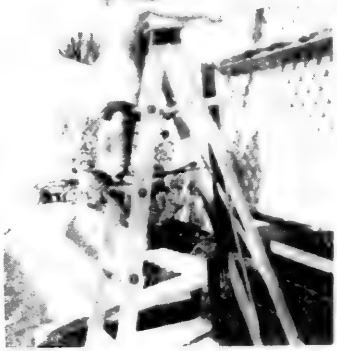

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Tommy Brennan, grandson of the Alfred Berbaums of Champaign county, becomes another welcome hand on the farm as he wields the paint brush as a two-year-old.

Two Illinois men are among the 1949 officers of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents and are shown at a recent meeting in Washington. Left to right: (front) Hoar, Colo.; Keller, Mo.; Logan, Fla.; Carter, Pa.; Stirling, N. M.; and Ed Bay, Sangamon (Ill.) farm adviser; (back) Young, S. D.; Williams, O.; Roberts, Mont.; Keller, Md.; Babbitt, N. J.; Truman W. May, Madison (Ill.) farm adviser; Bralley, Tex.; and S. C. Bohannan, Ky.

OVER THE TOP

(*Continued from page* 11)

$100,000 worth of this stock. Elevator companies and other organizations have taken $126,400. The balance, or a total of $2,448,500 of class "A" preferred stock, was sold to individuals.

Two counties, namely, Champaign and Christian, did not endorse the program or authorize the sale of stock in those counties. Boone County Farm Bureau board of directors through proper action did endorse the program, but when it came to the sale of stock, through resolution of their board of directors, laid the whole matter on the table. Three counties, therefore, did not participate in the stock selling campaign.

Every county Farm Bureau board in the state was visited by a representative of the Illinois Agricultural Association on this project. After the county Farm Bureau had endorsed the project, they usually designated the county organization director or some other individual in the county to be responsible for stock sales. Much credit must be given the paid personnel in the cooperating counties for putting over this stock sales campaign.

Several counties succeeded in raising their entire quota by mail and a number of these counties were counties with sizeable quotas. In other counties the letter apparently had no pulling power and it had to be done by solicitation.

Credit should also be given to the following men, representing the Illinois Agricultural Association, for the work in supervising and directing this campaign, and particularly for their good work in carrying it to the county Farm Bureaus: O. D. Brissenden, C. S. Mayfield, L. B. Hornbeck, J. C. Howlett, H. B. Claar, W. B. Peterson, G. H. Iftner, L. L. Colvis, Carl Johnson, Carl Robinson, D. E. Kuntz, J. C. Moore.

Sixty-five county Farm Bureaus exceeded their quotas. The total stock subscription in these 65 counties over and above their quotas is $401,800.

The accompanying map shows distinctly the counties that made or exceeded their quotas. The counties that did not make or exceed their quotas in most instances purchased very substantial amounts of stock in the company.

The accompanying table sets forth the quotas assigned to the counties and the amount of class "A" preferred stock purchased in each of the counties. These quotas were arrived at by multiplying the number of bushels of grain marketed in a year's time in each of the counties by one cent a bushel. Some adjustments were made upward in some of the heavy livestock counties that market very little grain.

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Illinois Grain Terminals Company started operations on June 1 in the elevator that was taken over from the Norris Grain Company. The amount of grain handled in June was 1,254,476 bushels, and in July nearly 2,000,000.

RURAL YOUTH

(*Continued from page* 20)

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What About Prices?

(*Continued from page* 22)

(22) Grundy, Douglas, Clinton, Henry, Monroe.
(23) Livingston, Coles, Greene, Bureau, Randolph.
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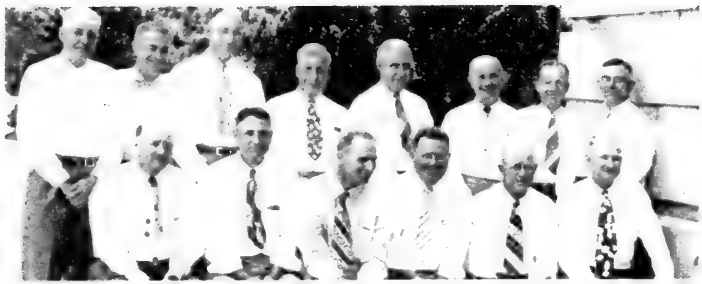
(29) Edgar, Macon, Williamson, Franklin, Hancock.
(30) Ford, Hamilton, Jefferson, McDonough.

Randolph County Farm Bureau folks point with pride to this fine new home on the south edge of Sparta which houses most of the county's agricultural offices. It is 40 feet by 92 feet and has a full basement.

...be sure to let him in!

He will be visiting your farm — maybe next week, maybe next month, maybe next year. Whenever he comes, welcome him and all his scientific gadgets. For he is going to help you guard against fire hazards by checking your heating plant, your wiring, dangers from spontaneous combustion. It's all part of our new, free service to Country Fire policy holders, with Mr. Helpful's specialized knowledge and equipment at YOUR service for even greater fire protection. Be sure to heed his suggestions. He may save you thousands of dollars in potential fire loss.

COUNTRY *Mutual* **FIRE** *Company*



Two Illinois men are among the 1949 officers of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents and are shown at a recent meeting in Washington. Left to right: (front) Hoar, Colo.; Keller, Mo.; Logan, Fla.; Carter, Pa.; Stirling, N. M.; and Ed Bay, Sangamon (Ill.) farm adviser; (back) Young, S. D.; Williams, O.; Roberts, Mont.; Keller, Md.; Babbitt, N. J.; Truman W. May, Madison (Ill.) farm adviser; Bralley, Tex.; and S. C. Bohannan, Ky.

OVER THE TOP

(*Continued from page 11*)

$100,000 worth of this stock. Elevator companies and other organizations have taken $126,400. The balance, or a total of $2,448,500 of class "A" preferred stock, was sold to individuals.

Two counties, namely, Champaign and Christian, did not endorse the program or authorize the sale of stock in those counties. Boone County Farm Bureau board of directors through proper action did endorse the program, but when it came to the sale of stock, through resolution of their board of directors, laid the whole matter on the table. Three counties, therefore, did not participate in the stock selling campaign.

Every county Farm Bureau board in the state was visited by a representative of the Illinois Agricultural Association on this project. After the county Farm Bureau had endorsed the project, they usually designated the county organization director or some other individual in the county to be responsible for stock sales. Much credit must be given the paid personnel in the cooperating counties for putting over this stock sales campaign.

Several counties succeeded in raising their entire quota by mail and a number of these counties were counties with sizeable quotas. In other counties the letter apparently had no pulling power and it had to be done by solicitation.

Credit should also be given to the following men, representing the Illinois Agricultural Association, for the work in supervising and directing this campaign, and particularly for their good work in carrying it to the county Farm Bureaus: O. D. Brissenden, C. S. Mayfield, L. B. Hornbeck, J. C. Howlett, H. B. Claar, W. B. Peterson, G. H. Iftner, L. L. Colvis, Carl Johnson, Carl Robinson, D. F. Kuntz, J. C. Moore.

Sixty-five county Farm Bureaus exceeded their quotas. The total stock subscription in these 65 counties over and above their quotas is $101,300.

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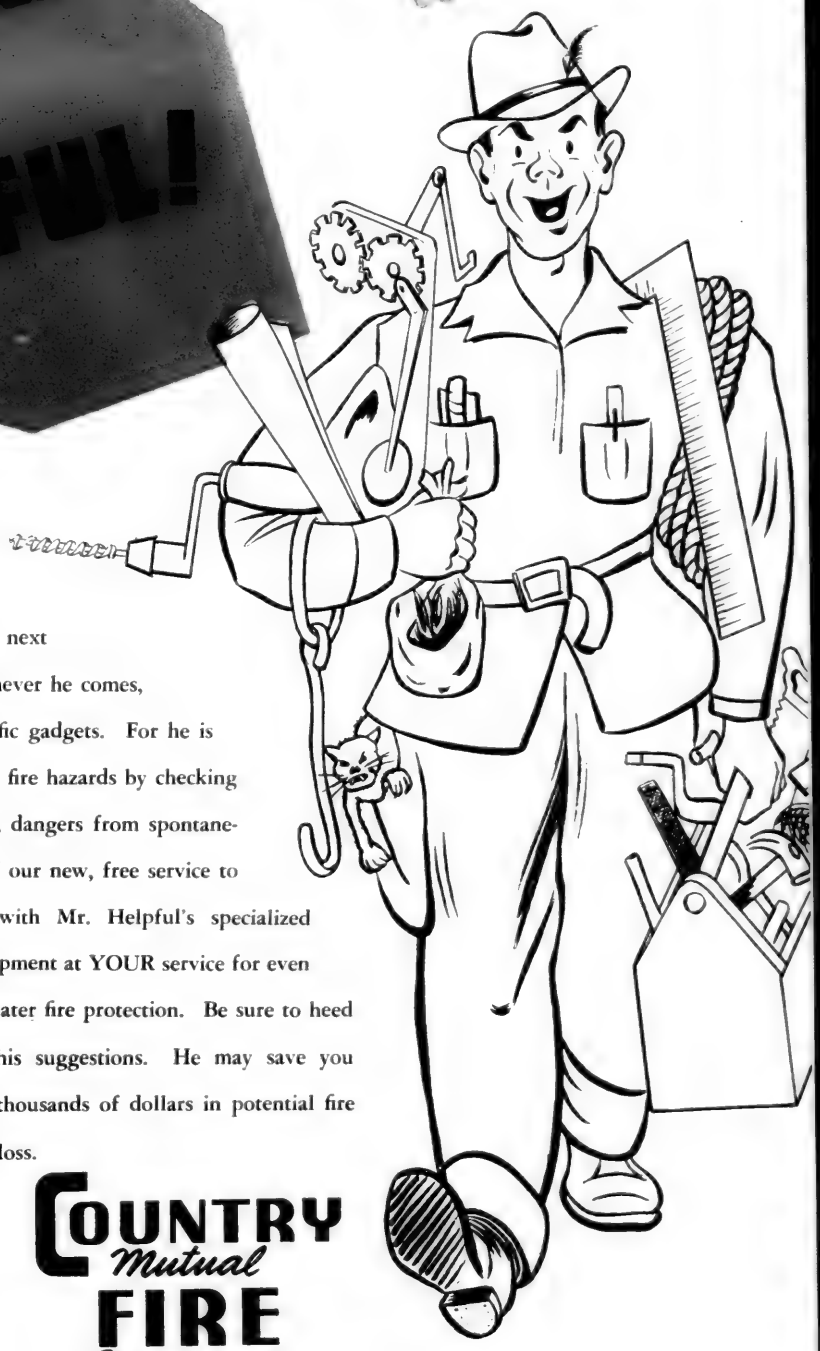
HERE COMES MR. HELPFUL!



He will be visiting your farm — maybe next week, maybe next month, maybe next year. Whenever he comes, welcome him and all his scientific gadgets. For he is going to help you guard against fire hazards by checking your heating plant, your wiring, dangers from spontaneous combustion. It's all part of our new, free service to Country Fire policy holders, with Mr. Helpful's specialized knowledge and equipment at YOUR service for even greater fire protection. Be sure to heed his suggestions. He may save you thousands of dollars in potential fire loss.

COUNTRY *Mutual* **FIRE** *Company*

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He m... ung in years, this ... ours. But at he... been well s... od farming ...aps his 4-H work, ...jects have surprised you with his "know-

But don't forget he has watched you in the progressive methods fostered by YOUR active membership in Farm Bureau. When the time comes, he will be truly ready to follow in your Farm Bureau footsteps. His voice, along with 166,000 others, will be heeded in the forging of a better agricultural America. For your "old" hand will be a wise hand in Farm Bureau's better farming principles from the first day he takes over the reins of responsibility.

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ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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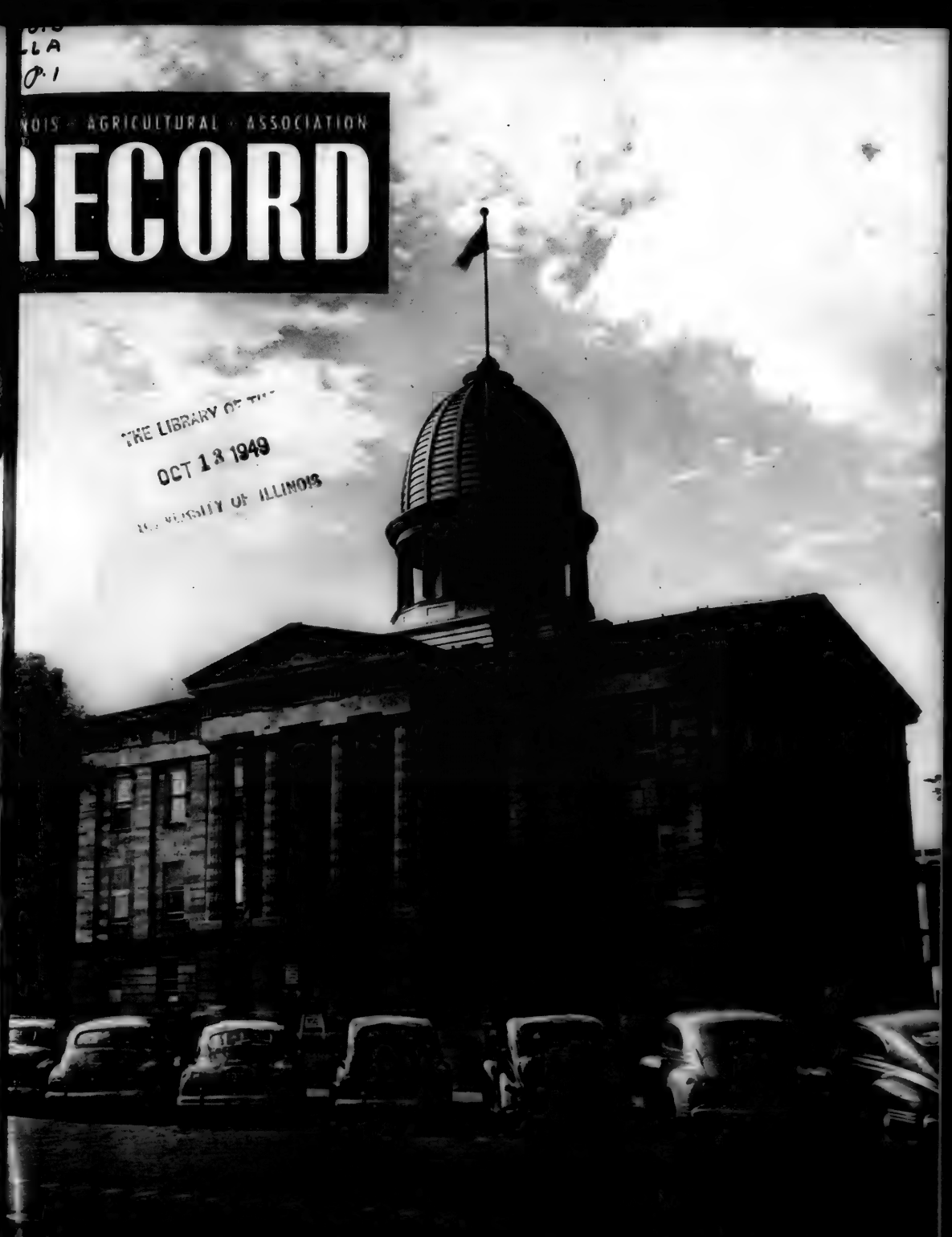

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STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

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Young Farmer, "OLD" Hand..

He may be young in years, this boy of yours. But at heart he has been well steeped in good farming practices. Perhaps his 4-H work, his F.F.A. projects have surprised you with his "know-how." But don't forget he has watched you in the progressive methods fostered by YOUR active membership in Farm Bureau. When the time comes, he will be truly ready to follow in your Farm Bureau footsteps. His voice, along with 166,000 others, will be heeded in the forging of a better agricultural America. For your "old" hand will be a wise hand in Farm Bureau's better farming principles from the first day he takes over the reins of responsibility.

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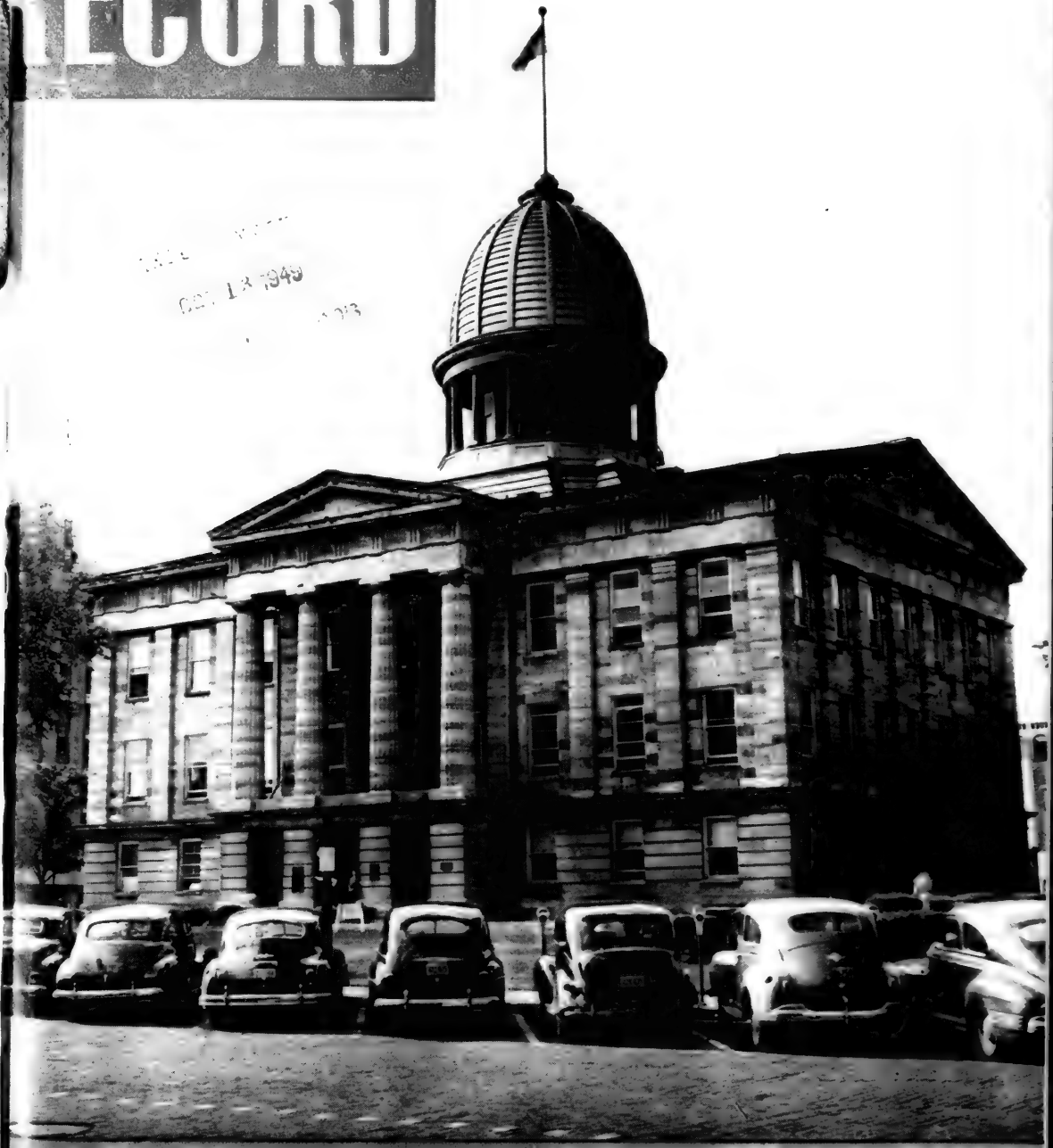

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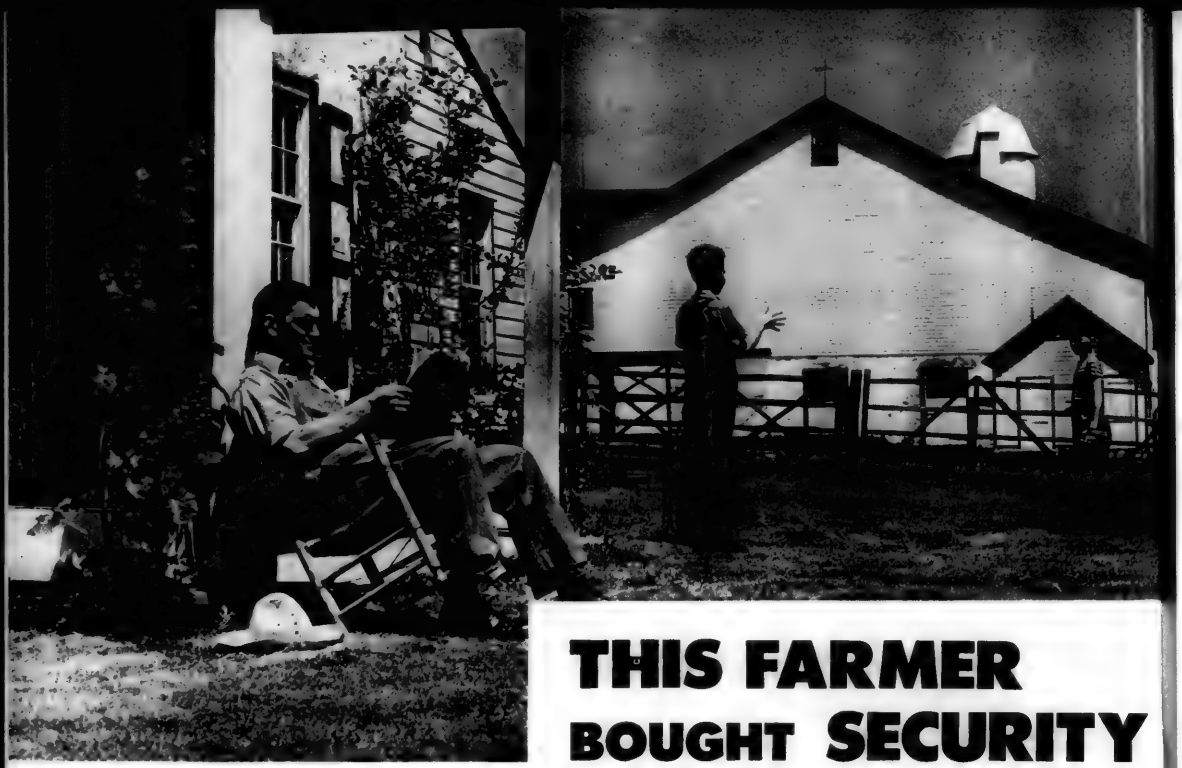

THIS FARMER BOUGHT SECURITY

. . . FOR A FEW CENTS A DAY

At sunset it's nice to plump yourself down on a comfy chair in the yard. . .do nothing but enjoy your family, your home. Times like this you feel good about things, knowing that those about you are safe and free from want. You think of your small Country Life investment some years back, and how it will always take care of them, even if something should happen to you.

Just a few cents a day, that's all it's been. But, if needed, how that low-cost insurance policy would be returned many, many times over — to care for them all, and to keep their home SAFE, their future years provided.

For those of you who can't face the coming years with full peace of mind, DO something about it now. Stop in at Farm Bureau next trip to town. Talk it over with your Country Life representative. Let him explain how really inexpensive it is to be SURE.

Country Life
INSURANCE COMPANY

Volume 27 Number 10 October, 1949

THE RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

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Editorial Office 43 East Ohio, Chicago 11

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

What Do You Think?

By Charles B. Shuman
President, Illinois Agricultural Association

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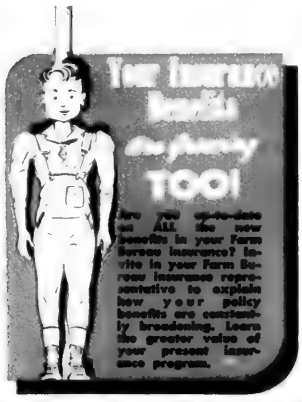

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What do you think? I would be glad to hear from you.

You've got to be a daredevil to drive a car across a bridge like this, yet Illinois has hundreds that are about as bad as this.

IS THIS THE ANSWER TO

The ROAD Problem?

IAA Road Study Committee Presents Recommendations For Approval of Voting Delegates at Annual Meeting

THE Illinois Agricultural Association Road Study Committee has recommended that Illinois rural roads be consolidated into a county unit system.

The report of the IAA Road Study Committee recently published, is subject to the approval of the voting delegates to the IAA annual meeting in Chicago, Nov. 14-17.

Under the Road Committee plan, for example, a county like La Salle with 37 separate township road districts would be reduced to one county road district.

The IAA Road Committee recommendations, contained in the report, came after a year's study of Illinois' deplorable rural road conditions by 25 farmers. These men represent every section of the state.

The report suggested further that before there is any consolidation, the people be given a chance to vote on the county unit district.

"More than half of the 48 states," the report says, "have permanently abolished districts smaller than a county. The record in these states shows greater mileage of roads built, more effective maintenance, and more road dollars going on the actual roads.

In criticizing the present system of road administration, the report emphasizes that Illinois has a confusing amount of over-organization in its road system. "This over-organization," it says, "is responsible for much of the expensiveness of highway service in Illinois road districts and the inadequacy of the service in many respects, in many localities.

"Highway commissioners are allowed to spend large sums of money sometimes without the proper understanding of what work should be done and how best to do it. . . Expensive pieces of equipment are bought and used only a few days each year. Labor is ineffectively employed and directed. The wrong materials, or those which have not been tested are used in many instances. Also, poor methods of repair, construction and maintenance are often followed. The results are a waste of tax money.

"There is a decided lack of any coordinated highway plan embracing all systems for the state as a whole. There is a great need for the financial planning of highway work on all levels.

The committee emphasized, however, that there were a number of highway commissioners who were doing a good job with the funds and equipment available.

"Rural people in Illinois," the report continues, "want better farm-to-highway roads. They want roads that are passable every month of the year. They want them maintained and properly supervised. They want the roads they need and are willing to pay a reasonable price for them. They feel they are receiving very little for their dollar in many localities."

The report points out that the greatest problem facing practically all road administration units is the lack of sufficient revenue. Increased costs of labor, materials and equipment have made the job more difficult.

"Since users of the highways benefit most from them, the Road Committee believes that an increase in the motor fuel tax would be the most equitable method for raising additional revenue. Revenue from vehicle registrations and motor fuel tax has not increased at the same pace as road costs. The average cost of this tax per vehicle is less than $30 a year. Only six states have an average as low.

"It is evident," the report continues, "that a majority of the road districts are at present unable to furnish road service consistent with the demands of the road users. Local property taxes do not yield sufficient income. Increasing the road and bridge tax rate will produce but meager additional income in districts with low assessed valuations."

It is the opinion of the committee as contained in the report, copies of which can be obtained at all Illinois county Farm Bureaus, that the following benefits would be derived from the county unit road system:

(1) Main feeder roads would be built continuous where

needed, not observing township lines. (2) Bridges would be more adequately financed by the county, whereas the cost of the construction of a bridge might be a crushing load for a township. (3) Adequate equipment could be operated from strategic locations in the county for both construction and maintenance the year around, instead of but a few days or weeks each year by the township.

(4) Trained men, efficient in their fields of operations, paid adequate salaries, would be given employment as administrators and operators. (5) Contracts could be awarded for much larger units and costs be reduced thereby. (6) There would be unity of construction and maintenance of all secondary roads through the county.

(7) All roads would be more equally financed because of the larger tax base. (8) Adequate buildings for housing and repair of equipment could be built. (9) There would be less division of authority.

Summarizing its recommendations, the report of the IAA Road Study Committee says: "The citizens of Illinois want good roads. The citizens of each county and road district should study their road problems and agree as to their needs. Basic control of the road systems should remain in the hands of the people living on them. Additional revenue is necessary.

"Present surveys and observations," the summary continues, "indicate that many county and local road district bridges are in need of reconstruction or major repairs. At least a part of this work should be paid for by highway-user revenue. Township road districts and road districts in commission governed counties should receive state grants for roads and bridges on a permanent long-range basis. Any future state grants made to counties or road districts should be allocated on the basis of mileage. Any future state assistance should be allocated to road districts in such a manner as to encourage road district organization for greater efficiency.

"The present motor fuel tax, collected from highway users, should be increased three cents on each gallon. Additional revenue from this increase in tax should be allocated as follows: ½ cent to the state division of highways for primary road purposes; ½ cent to cities; ½ cent to counties; 1 cent to road districts; ½ cent to be used for replacement or road district bridges.

The territory administered by a single unit of the highway organization should be large enough to produce a sufficient amount of work to justify the full-time employment of competent personnel; to warrant the expenditure of money for the purchase of adequate machinery; and be able to give road service on an economical basis.

Serious consideration should be given by each county to the reorganization of existing road districts into single county unit districts in charge of a county road board. Legislation should be enacted permitting counties to form county unit road districts by referendum. Present axle and gross weight limits should be rigidly enforced.

A system of weighing stations strategically located should be set up to aid enforcement of the gross weight regulations. It is urged that the University of Illinois and the state division of highways institute an adequate program of research on the problems of materials, design, construction, and maintenance of secondary farm-to market roads.

Members of the IAA Road Study Committee are: K. T. Smith, Greenfield, chairman; Homer Curtiss, Stockton, co-chairman; Lyman Bunting, Ellery; Lane Clapsaddle, Earlville; Guy Gee, Forrest; Edwin Gumm, Galesburg; Mark Harry, Humbolt; Ronald Holt, Galva; Emory Irwin, Petersburg; Erwin Isenberg, Alhambra; Herbert R. Kiltz, Woodstock; Ray B. Litchfield, Toluca; Quay Matthews, Alvin; Virgil Milner, Fairfield; Floyd E. Morris, Buffalo; Ed Niehaus, Butler; Loyd Pickard, Thompsonville; George Reigle, Oblong; Robert Schubert, Mt. Carroll; and S. S. Stetson, Reynolds.

The top and bottom pictures below illustrate the dangers of cars meeting on bottleneck roads and bridges. Center picture shows how hazardous a bad bridge can be to the children who have to cross it 360 times a year on their way to and from school.

You've got to be a daredevil to drive a car across a bridge like this, yet Illinois has hundreds that are about as bad as this.

IS THIS THE ANSWER TO

The ROAD Problem?

IAA Road Study Committee Presents Recommendations For Approval of Voting Delegates at Annual Meeting

THE Illinois Agricultural Association Road Study Committee has recommended that Illinois rural roads be consolidated into a county unit system.

The report of the IAA Road Study Committee recently published, is subject to the approval of the voting delegates to the IAA annual meeting in Chicago, Nov. 14-17.

Under the Road Committee plan, for example, a county like La Salle with 37 separate township road districts would be reduced to one county road district.

The IAA Road Committee recommendations, contained in the report, came after a year's study of Illinois' deplorable rural road conditions by 25 farmers. These men represent every section of the state.

The report suggested further that before there is any consolidation, the people be given a chance to vote on the county unit district.

"More than half of the 48 states," the report says, "have permanently abolished districts smaller than a county. The record in these states shows greater mileage of roads built, more effective maintenance, and more road dollars going on the actual roads.

In criticizing the present system of road administration, the report emphasizes that Illinois has a confusing amount of over-organization in its road system. "This over-organization," it says, "is responsible for much of the expensiveness of highway service in Illinois road districts and the inadequacy of the service in many respects, in many localities.

"Highway commissioners are allowed to spend large sums of money sometimes without the proper understanding of what work should be done and how best to do it. . . Expensive pieces of equipment are bought and used only a few days each year. Labor is ineffectively employed and directed. The wrong materials, or those which have not been tested are used in many instances. Also, poor methods of repair, construction and maintenance are often followed. The results are a waste of tax money.

"There is a decided lack of any coordinated highway plan embracing all systems for the state as a whole. There is a great need for the financial planning of highway work on all levels.

The committee emphasized, however, that there were a number of highway commissioners who were doing a good job with the funds and equipment available.

"Rural people in Illinois," the report continues, "want better farm-to-highway roads. They want roads that are passable every month of the year. They want them maintained and properly supervised. They want the roads they need and are willing to pay a reasonable price for them. They feel they are receiving very little for their dollar in many localities."

The report points out that the greatest problem facing practically all road administration units is the lack of sufficient revenue. Increased costs of labor, materials and equipment have made the job more difficult.

"Since users of the highways benefit most from them, the Road Committee believes that an increase in the motor fuel tax would be the most equitable method for raising additional revenue. Revenue from vehicle registrations and motor fuel tax has not increased at the same pace as road costs. The average cost of this tax per vehicle is less than $30 a year. Only six states have an average as low.

"It is evident," the report continues, "that a majority of the road districts are at present unable to furnish road service consistent with the demands of the road users. Local property taxes do not yield sufficient income. Increasing the road and bridge tax rate will produce but meager additional income in districts with low assessed valuations."

It is the opinion of the committee as contained in the report, copies of which can be obtained at all Illinois county Farm Bureaus, that the following benefits would be derived from the county unit road system:

(1) Main feeder roads would be built continuous where

needed, not observing township lines. (2) Bridges would be more adequately financed by the county, whereas the cost of the construction of a bridge might be a crushing load for a township. (3) Adequate equipment could be operated from strategic locations in the county for both construction and maintenance the year around, instead of but a few days or weeks each year by the township.

(4) Trained men, efficient in their fields of operations, paid adequate salaries, would be given employment as administrators and operators. (5) Contracts could be awarded for much larger units and costs be reduced thereby. (6) There would be unity of construction and maintenance of all secondary roads through the county.

(7) All roads would be more equally financed because of the larger tax base. (8) Adequate buildings for housing and repair of equipment could be built. (9) There would be less division of authority.

Summarizing its recommendations, the report of the IAA Road Study Committee says: "The citizens of Illinois want good roads. The citizens of each county and road district should study their road problems and agree as to their needs. Basic control of the road systems should remain in the hands of the people living on them. Additional revenue is necessary.

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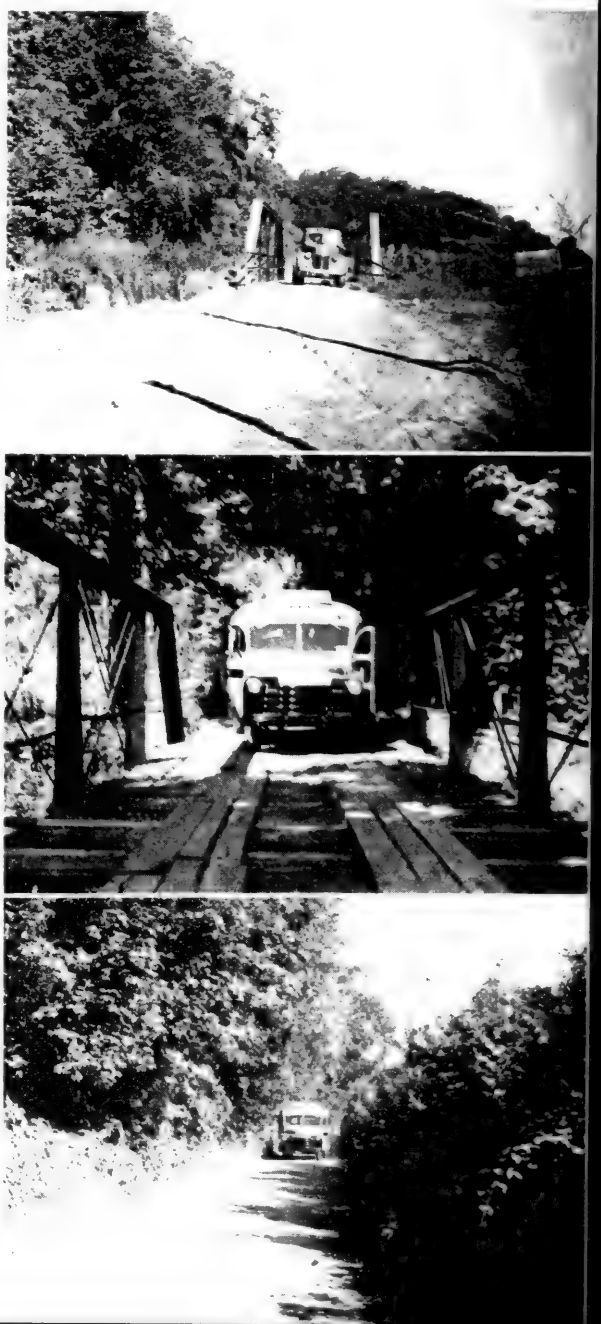

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PLAN NOW TO ATTEND IAA

ANNUAL MEETING

Romeo Short

WHAT does Illinois Farm Bureau leadership think of the Brannan Plan? the Anderson Plan? the Aiken Plan? What effect will all these plans have on Illinois farmers? What is going to happen to the prices of grain and livestock?

You can expect to hear the answers to most of these questions by attending the 35th annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association to be held Nov. 14-17 at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

You will hear discussions of national issues by prominent speakers, talks on specific farm problems, and discussions of programs and projects being sponsored by the IAA to help solve local rural problems. An example will by the IAA Road Study Committee Report discussed on page 4 and 5 of this issue of the RECORD. The recommendation in this report will be up for discusion and approval by the voting delegates to the IAA annual meeting.

A review of the year's activities of the IAA and its affiliated companies with their financial reports will be presented during the sessions by company managers and department heads. And a summary of the year's progress will be made in the report of President Charles B. Shuman.

More than 5,000 farmers registered for last year's convention which also was held in Chicago.

The first two days of the convention will be devoted to conferences, Rural Youth activities, and the annual meetings of the IAA-affiliated cooperatives. The third and fourth days will be devoted to the general session of the Illinois Agricultural Association and to farm problem conferences.

The closing hours of the convention will be concerned with the election of a president, vice president, and half the IAA board of directors.

Finals of the state Rural Youth Talk Fest will be held during the IAA annual meeting. A champion will be selected to represent Illinois at the American Farm Bureau Convention in Chicago in December. Finals of the state Rural Youth skilled drivers' contest also will be held in connection with the IAA annual meeting. More than 500 Rural Youthers are expected for the youth sessions.

Among the men who have been invited to address the convention are Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois.

Among the speakers who are scheduled to speak are Romeo Short, 54, president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau and vice president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Short is a rice, cotton, and livestock farmer in Lee county, Arkansas. He has been president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau since 1936 and a member of the American board since 1937.

He was born in Illinois, reared in Iowa, and has been a resident of Arkansas since 1920. He farmed briefly in Canada following his graduation from Iowa State College before enlisting in the army as a private in World War I. He is one of Arkansas's leading rice growers and now owns 2,600 acres of land, of which 700 acres is usually in rice, 250 acres in cotton and the balance in pasture and feed crops. He maintains a herd of about 300 cows and feeds about 700 to 800 beef cattle. He has one child, Romeo Jr.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Association will be held in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on the 16th day of November, 1949, at 9:30 o'clock A.M. for the following purposes:

To receive, consider and if approved, to ratify and confirm the reports of the officers and the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and officers in furtherance of the matters therein set forth since the last annual meeting of members of the Association;

To approve, ratify and confirm the several purchases heretofore made by this Association of stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein;

To secure consent and authorization to acquire on behalf of the Association by purchase certain stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein;

To elect seven (7) members of the Board of Directors to serve for a term of two years;

To elect a President and Vice-President who shall also serve as directors, for a term of one year;

To consider and act upon such proposed amendments of the Articles of Incorporation or of the By-Laws of Illinois Agricultural Association as may be properly submitted;

For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Paul E. Mathias, Secretary

Front Cover

THE 28th in our series of historic and picturesque Illinois scenes is the Sangamon county court house at Springfield. This building was started in 1837 and served as Illinois' fifth state capitol building until it became too small in the 1860's and was sold to Sangamon county for $200,000. Sangamon county raised the building and built the ground floor under it.

that never stops burning

Right now, as you read, this farm fire is raging somewhere across the country! Every minute of every day sees a barn, a farm home, reduced to ashes. With luck, perhaps it's just a "few thousand dollars loss." . . . If you can't afford risking that YOU may be next, take a few minutes' time next trip to town. Drop in at Farm Bureau to see your Country Mutual Fire representative. A few minutes' chat, a few cents a day invested in an inexpensive Country Mutual Fire insurance policy, may save YOU thousands of dollars!

Let's Cut RED TAPE

Commission Report Shows How To Do It

IF YOU had a $5,000 debt on your farm 20 years ago and operated your business like the government, you would now have a mortgage of $60,500 on it. This may sound pretty high, but it's based on the fact that in the last 20 years the federal debt has grown from 16.9 billion dollars to 215.5 billion dollars.

Here's some other facts to explain your high taxes. The cost of operating the government has jumped from $4 billion to $42 billion. The number of employees in the executive branch of the federal government has climbed from 600,000 to 2,100,000.

It costs the post office 2½ cents to print and deliver a penny postcard.

It takes more than $10 worth of paper work to complete a governmental purchase order—yet half the 3 million items purchased yearly by the civilian agencies are for less than $10.

These figures are taken from the Hoover commission report. This study of our government was begun in July, 1947, when Congress unanimously created the commission. Six Democrats and six Republicans comprised the commission and former president Herbert Hoover was named chairman at the suggestion of President Truman.

Some 300 outstanding citizens served on 24 committees studying the major problems of government. After working from 10 to 14 months they brought back more than 2,000,000 words of facts, figures and analysis.

The commission then shaped its report to Congress in which it pointed out that: "The nation is paying heavily for a lack of order, a lack of clear lines of authority and responsibility, and a lack of effective organization in the executive branch. The commission's report recommended reforms to provide efficiency, economy and good government.

Legislation has been passed by Congress to put some of the commission's recommendations into effect, but much more needs to be done. If all of the recommendations were put into effect that the commission says are necessary, it is estimated that three billion dollars per year would be saved.

You as an American interested in better government can do your part in seeing to it that the commission report is kept alive and not buried by passing time and lack of interest. Farm Bureau members and leaders can promote an understanding of the recommendations of the commission.

A National Citizens' Committee for the Commission report was set up on June 12, 1949, to help in the educational program so necessary to the success of the commission's report. Leaders representing agriculture, business, churches, education, labor, the professions, veterans' and women's organizations are on the committee. An Illinois Citizens' Committee also has been set up and includes representatives of all civic-minded groups of the state. If you want more literature and information on the commision's report, it can be secured by writing the Illinois Committee for Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government, 79 West Monroe Street, Chicago 3, Ill.

Estimate Milk Subsidy Under Brannan Program At $1½ Billion Per Year

AN ILLINOIS College of Agriculture economist presents figures to show that the Brannan farm plan would cost each family almost $70 a year more in taxes for milk alone.

R. W. Bartlett claims that the government subsidy per family for milk would amount to $61.32. With an estimated 10 per cent added for administration cost, the total cost — just for milk — would be $67.45. And only about one-twelfth of national farm income comes from dairying. Bartlett says consumers would pay this bill in larger taxes.

Here's how he figures the $67.45: If a family bought three quarts of milk a day at 15 cents a quart — the price Brannan suggested — the cost would be 45 cents a day, or $164.25 a year.

With no subsidy, and at the average 1948 price of 20.6 cents a quart, the three quarts a day would cost 61.8 cents, or $225.57 a year. The government would pay dairy farmers the difference, or $61.32. Administration costs would boost the cost to $67.45 . . . . . per family, that is.

Bartlett estimates that the Brannan plan applied to milk alone would cost $1,484,000,000 every year.

Yardsticks For a Sound Co-op

IAA President Shuman Lists: 1. Need; 2. Sufficient Capital 3. Good Management; 4. Adaptability; and 5. Fit in with General Farm Organization

Keynote speakers at the American Institute of Cooperation are shown here left to right: Ezra T. Benson, member, Council of Twelve, Church of Jesus Christ, Salt Lake City; IAA president Charles B. Shuman and Dr. Karl D. Butler, retiring president of the American Institute of Cooperation.

FIVE yardsticks for measuring the soundness of farmer-owned co-operatives were outlined by Charles B. Shuman, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, in late August before the American Institute of Cooperation at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

In his address entitled "Building for the Future," he pointed out that quite generally the farmer's idea of the functions and objectives of a cooperative are quite different from the ideas of social reformers and idealists who look upon the cooperative movement as a means to some end. Most farmers, he said, consider their co-ops as essential farm tools with a completely useful function.

"The first test," President Shuman said, "that I would apply to a cooperative or privately-owned business is whether or not there is a real and continuing need for the services offered. This survey must be factual and realistic and not based on what farmers should want but rather on the services for which they are willing to pay.

"Strict application of this test," he said, "will not hamper the future expansion of farmer cooperatives as there remains an abundance of areas and fields of activity where existing monopolistic practices provide a real need for cooperative action."

His second point posed the question: "Has an adequate capital structure been provided?" In other words, is the co-op properly financed? "During recent years of constantly increasing price levels," he continued, "it has been easy to neglect financial planning. With the return of more uncertain economic conditions, it will be suicidal for any co-operative to neglect this fundamental of good business."

President Shuman pointed out that the farmers in Illinois have long believed that the soundest cooperatives were financed by farmers themselves from their own funds through purchase of preferred stock. "A cooperative," he said, "that builds its financial structure solely or even largely upon earned or 'loyalty' capital may easily spend more time and money in its membership relations efforts than the added interest cost to an organization with greater ownership loyalty."

His third safeguard pointed to the importance of a strong, experienced, progressive management. "The future progress of cooperatives will depend to a great extent upon the placing of proper emphasis on two fundamentals of good management by boards of directors and administrators. First, the cooperative exists only to serve the membership and not for the benefit of any employee and secondly, continuation of an employee in a position to which he is not suited is not in the self interest of the individual concerned."

His fourth principle called for management sensitive and adaptable to changing conditions and needs. Among the valuable aids to good management with which our cooperative leaders are becoming familiar, Shuman said, include retirement plans, personnel departments, job evaluation and description, internal auditing, uniform accounting and controls, business engineering surveys, job efficiency tests, and functional organization charts.

"Like a new farm tractor," he said, "the successful cooperative of the future will need constant repair, modernization, and alteration. Membership use and patronage will continue at a satisfactory level only if the cooperative continues to improve service and anticipates the needs of its patrons.

"My fifth yardstick for measuring the fitness of a cooperative to build into the future is somewhat apart from the more tangible business factors previously discussed. While not yet generally recognized, it is my conviction that the most successful farmer cooperatives of the future will be parts of a coordinated pattern for a better agriculture rather than a special interest or commodity group tending to split into segments.

"More and more, agriculture is becoming a minority group in our nation. We cannot afford to stand alone in small commodity or sectional groups. As big government grows bigger and as labor and business groups organize more solidly it becomes increasingly important that agriculture speak with one strong voice. Farmers will certainly insist that their cooperative business organizations be closely coordinated with their general farm organization.

"Perhaps these few examples will suffice to illustrate that building for the future is not alone a matter of exact formula. The future of our farmer cooperatives will more and more depend upon the quality of our leadership. We can no longer depend solely upon the momentum of idealism and evangelism. Our continued progress will be earned by building on men and ideas plus loyalty. I am certain that with a properly trained leadership insisting upon maintaining the ideal of service to farm people our cooperatives will grow and prosper through the application of sound business principles by men who are not afraid of new ideas."

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Get Ready- WINTER IS COMING!

Our snow man warns that it's time to get your cars and tractors ready to meet the cold wintery blasts of the next few months.

Have your Blue Seal service station man or trucksalesman check over your equipment. He will make recommendations for "winter-proofing" your car, truck or tractor.

WINTER CHANGEOVER RECOMMENDATIONS

COOLING SYSTEM

WINTERMASTER Blue Seal Wintermaster anti-freeze is a medium priced methanol-type anti-freeze of excellent quality. It contains a rust inhibitor and an evaporation retardant.

PERMA-TYPE Blue Seal Perma-Type anti-freeze is a superior ethylene glycol anti-freeze which will not boil away. One fill lasts all winter. It is non-corrosive and contains rust inhibitors.

IGNITION SYSTEM

BLUE CIRCLE BATTERIES For dependable service and plenty of power for cold weather starts, the new Blue Circle battery is unsurpassed. See page 35 for full details.

EDISON SPARK PLUGS Edison plugs are engineered to deliver the hottest spark on the coldest days. Exclusive features include the albanite insulator and the sealed-in gasket.

LUBRICATION

OIL FILTER Filter should be checked, and if dirty, a new Blue Seal Oil Filter Cartridge should replace the old one.

CHASSIS Proper chassis lubrication is extremely important, as moisture from snow and ice can soon damage unprotected surfaces. Blue Seal winter greases are designed for Illinois winters and assure good cold weather lubrication.

CRANKCASE Avoid hard starting by using your service company's winter oils. Illini and Blue Circle are available in winter grades and are your guarantee of good winter lubrication.

TRANSMISSION Winter grade transmission oils should be used to reduce strain on gears and other transmission parts. Either No. 7 Transmission or "M"-Lube can be furnished in winter weights.

DIFFERENTIAL Change differential oils to remove foreign particles which normally accumulate during summer months. These lighter weight oils also reduce strains on moving parts.

See your Blue Seal Truck Salesman or Service Station Man

THESE PRODUCTS ARE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

AFFILIATED WITH

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO

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FORESEE
Good Prices
In 1950

By
JIM
THOMSON
Ass't Editor,
IAA RECORD

THERE'S still money in the feeding business. So say a number of men experienced in the ups and downs of the livestock markets.

And they are optimistic about the future. Few would predict what will happen beyond six months from now, but for the next six months the general opinion was that prices would hold steady.

The general outlook for cattle feeders was presented throughout the state last month in the annual series of fall outlook meetings sponsored by the College of Agriculture, Illinois Agricultural Association, Producer Agencies, and County Farm Bureaus.

At the meeting at Aledo in Mercer county Walter Howe of the Chicago Producers Commission Association said: "There is still a lot of apprehension among cattle men but the facts show that there needn't be. We are a nation of meat eaters. Demand for meat is still heavy and the nation's economy is still healthy. As long as people have money to spend they are going to buy plenty of meat."

Reasons for the optimism were set forth by Harry Russell of the College of Agriculture as follows:

1. The liquidation of business inventories is about finished.
2. There appears to be no foreseeable decline in the capital expenditure program of business.
3. Private and public construction programs are at record highs and are expected to continue.
4. Government spending will remain high into the foreseeable future with inflationary trends.
5. Savings in the hands of the people are high and will act as a cushion at the first signs of deflation and unemployment.
6. Consumer incomes are still relatively high. People have the buying power for a generous meat diet.

Offsetting these favorable price factors, Russell pointed out that the nation is carrying an all-time record supply of corn in storage and has a tremendous wheat carryover. This factor is further aggravated by bumper crops of both wheat and corn this year. The fall pig crop will be 15 per cent higher than a year ago and the export rate on corn and other grains may not be maintained at the high levels of the past several years.

Speaking on feed supplies, Russell said there probably would be little change in the supplies and prices of protein supplements from last year. He recommended that farmers cut their protein feed costs by pasturing pigs on ladino clover.

Both Howe and Russell pointed out that farmers were missing a good bet in not feeding more lambs. "Sheep are going to be all right for the next several years." Russell said.

"We cattlemen," Howe added, "Feel that lamb feeding is a good proposition. More lamb is being consumed in the Midwest than ever before. But before you go into lamb feeding be sure you know what you are doing. Not everyone can feed and sell lambs profitably."

Speaking as a representative of the IAA-affiliated Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, C. W. Mitchell pointed out that present storage stocks of lard and pork are at record lows. Earlier farrowing, he said, has leveled off the marketing period and hogs are now being marketed at lighter weights.

"With continued good judgement in hog marketing," he said, "there is no reason why prices of hogs should drop to support levels. I would advise you to market your hogs when they are ready even if it means more often."

Offering a suggestion which may or may not meet the approval of hog farmers, considering the tremendous stocks of corn on hand, Russell recommended that farmers raise the same number of pigs in 1950 as they have in 1949. "Don't govern your pig crop by the amount of feed available," Russell said.

Howe said that with feeding profitable there was a tremendous demand for light stock feeder cattle, both calves and yearlings, with a supply to draw from about the same as last year.

In conclusion he told farmers to look for several months of profitable prices, but, he said, be cautious and stay in the field you like best. If you keep switching from one field to another you may come to grief.

Our snow man warns that it's time to get your cars and tractors ready to meet the cold wintery blasts of the next few months.

Have your Blue Seal service station man or trucksalesman check over your equipment. He will make recommendations for "winter-proofing" your car, truck or tractor.

WINTER CHANGEOVER RECOMMENDATIONS

COOLING SYSTEM

Blue Seal Wintermaster anti-freeze is a medium priced methanol-type anti-freeze of excellent quality. It contains a rust inhibitor and an evaporation retardant.

Blue Seal Perma-Type anti-freeze is a superior ethylene glycol anti-freeze which will not boil away. One fill lasts all winter. It is non-corrosive and contains rust inhibitors.

IGNITION SYSTEM

For dependable service and plenty of power for cold weather starts, the new Blue Circle battery is unsurpassed. See page 35 for full details.

Edison plugs are engineered to deliver the hottest spark on the coldest days. Exclusive features include the albanite insulator and the sealed-in gasket.

LUBRICATION

Filter should be checked, and if dirty, a new Blue Seal Oil Filter Cartridge should replace the old one.

Proper chassis lubrication is extremely important, as moisture from snow and ice can soon damage unprotected surfaces. Blue Seal winter greases are designed for Illinois winters and assure good cold weather lubrication.

Avoid hard starting by using your service company's winter oils. Illini and Blue Circle are available in winter grades and are your guarantee of good winter lubrication.

Winter grade transmission oils should be used to reduce strain on gears and other transmission parts. Either No. 7 Transmission or "M"-Lube can be furnished in winter weights.

Change differential oils to remove foreign particles which normally accumulate during summer months. These lighter weight oils also reduce strains on moving parts.

See your Blue Seal Truck Salesman or Service Station Man

FARMERS COOPERATIVES
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT CHICAGO

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ICE CREAM every day

Remember How Long You Used to Have To Turn The Crank on the Home Freezer to Get Ice Cream. You Don't Have To Do That In Central Illinois

THERE'S a yellow Prairie Farms Creamery truck that the young farm citizenry of central Illinois watch with particular interest. It looks just about like the other Prairie Farms trucks, but the contents are something a little different. This truck operates out of the Prairie Farms Creamery of Bloomington, and the driver in addition to picking up cream and selling butter, sells ice cream in three delicious flavors.

The Bloomington plant is trying out this ice cream delivery service to see whether or not it is practical. The truck, equipped with a deep freeze compartment, alternates over all of the routes of the Bloomington plant. It travels the creamery routes in McLean, DeWitt, Logan, Macon, Grundy, LaSalle, Livingston and part of Kendall county. The ice cream is loaded into the deep freeze compartment in half gallon and gallon cartons which bear the familiar Prairie Farms emblem.

So far the experiment has met with great success. Now that so many farmers have electric refrigerators and deep freezers in their homes, ice cream has come to be a regular item on the dinner menu. The farm youngster doesn't have to wait until the folks go to town to enjoy an ice cream cone. Mom can dip into a gallon or half-gallon Prairie Farms ice cream carton and put a double dipper of ice cream into the youngster's favorite type cone. The cones are readily available at the grocery store.

So far the Prairie Farms Creamery of Bloomington is making ice cream in three flavors — vanilla, strawberry and chocolate. These three flavors are carried in Mitchell's truck. The ice cream keeps in top condition in the deep freezer compartment so that it is delivered to the farm in the same shape as if it were delivered over a store counter.

Mrs. Richard Gardner who lives with her husband and two daughters, Betty Jane, two, and Mary Ellen, four and one-half years old, on a farm one and one-half miles north of Wapella in DeWitt county, says that they use from one-half to a gallon of ice cream per week.

"Our family, with the exception of my husband, really likes ice cream," Mrs. Gardner said.

Other Prairie Farms plants making ice cream are Mt. Sterling, Carlinville, and Henry. Whether or not these plants will add ice cream delivery service depends upon demand from the patrons.

Betty Jane Gardner, left photo, has a firm grip on a half gallon of Prairie Farms strawberry ice cream as she greets an old friend, Ralph Bronning, former route driver and now fieldman. Right: You don't have to go to town to get ice cream say Mary Ellen and Betty Jane.

Presidents of county Farm Bureaus named by districts who form a committee studying Farm Bureau financing are shown at their second meeting in the Illinois Agricultural Association offices in Chicago. Front row, left to right: Lawrence Todt, Montgomery county, district 21; Frank Loucks, Will, district one to 11, chairman; W. H. Beaumon, Johnson, 24; Lloyd Berryman, Jo Daviess, 13; George Bauer, Bond, 22, and Parke Kerbaugh, McLean, 17. Back row, Oliver Rasmussen, Iroquois, 18; W. F. Whipple, LaSalle, 12; W. R. Suhling, Calhoun, 20; Clarence McCauley, Jefferson, 23; George Attig, Mercer, 14; Russell Hayes, Randolph, 25; Charles A. Haller, Peoria, 16; R. H. Gantz, Piatt, 19. John M. Lock, Fulton, 15, was not present for the picture.

Fire Hazard Greater
ON THE FARM

IF YOU live in a farmhouse, you are in greater danger of being killed by fire than you would be if you lived in a city, according to the National Fire Prevention Association, sponsor of Fire Protection Week, Oct. 9-15.

Twelve per cent more persons lost their lives in rural area dwelling fires than in similar fires in urban areas. For children the percentage difference is 2½ times as great as for persons of all ages, the NFPA says. Thirty per cent more children died in rural dwelling fires.

In computing the percentages, no allowance was made for the fact that the urban population of the United States is approximately one-fourth larger than the rural population. On this basis it would appear that the person living on a farm or in a small town is in even greater danger.

About 11,000 persons were killed in fires last year and in addition there were many who died later as a result of burns or injury to the lungs. For this reason it is important that farm people be concerned about the removal of fire hazards.

Following are some suggestions for rural fire prevention: (1) Clean stovepipes and flues annually. (2) Protect walls from overheating by stoves and ranges. (3) Get rid of flammable rubbish, old papers, magazines, worn-out clothes, broken furniture, and boxes.

(4) Keep oily rags in metal containers to avoid spontaneous ignition. (5) Repair defective electrical appliances and replace frayed cords. Fuses should always be used and should be of the size recommended for adequate protection. (6) Don't smoke in bed or in barns and don't discard lighted cigarettes or matches. (7) Safeguard and label any supply of gasoline or kerosene that may be kept on the premises.

(8) Have fire extinguishers in handy conspicuous places and be sure everybody knows how to use them. (9) Have a ladder sufficiently long to reach the roofs of all buildings and keep it always in the same place so it will be available at instant notice. (10) Hooks or wires should be provided in barns and other buildings on which lanterns may be hung. (11) Cover flammable wood shingles with fire-resistant roofing.

According to a NFPA spokesman, the biggest fault is not that people don't know what to do to prevent fires but simply that they don't do it. If all common, easily understood fire hazards were eliminated, the number of farm fires could be reduced as much as 90 per cent.

THIS COULD HAPPEN TO YOU

It's important to know what to do to prevent fires on your farm but it is far more important to do it. Observe Fire Protection Week, Oct. 9-15.

Illinois had queens of all sorts and descriptions this summer from corn to sauerkraut. Here's the pumpkin queen and her court at the Eureka festival in late September. She is Clarabelle Garber. The court from left to right: Annette Hartter, Peggy Ulrich, Virginia Sutter, and Dolores Krumholz.

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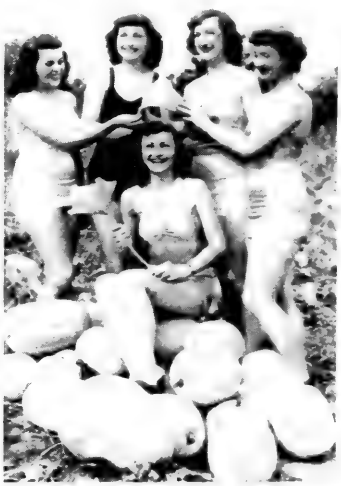

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By **JOHN K. COX**, *Director*
IAA Rural School Relations

IAA School Progress Report

ILLINOIS RURAL SCHOOL REFORM FOLLOWS PATTERN LAID DOWN BY IAA SCHOOL COMMITTEE

MANY of the recommendations of the IAA School Report of 1944 are now law. IAA school policy has, in fact, been the leading factor in school reorganization legislation.

To show how IAA School Report recommendations have been written into law we shall quote recommendations from the Report, then point out the legislation in which the intent of these recommendations is carried out.

1. "The IAA School Committee urges people of every rural community to study their school problems." Page 51.

The School Survey Act of 1945 provided for this local study.

2. "State aid for transporting pupils should be increased by raising the maximum annual allowance from the present $15 per pupil to $20." Page 63.

Legislation passed in 1945 raised the amount per pupil from $15 to $20.

3. "Reorganization of rural highway administration. . . . . is much needed in Illinois." Page 30.

Legislation passed in 1947 and amended in 1949 provided a way to make some progress in reorganizing inefficient township road districts.

4. (a) Grade Schools

". . . . state aid should not be used to subsidize and continue in existence small, inefficient schools. The minimum average daily attendance needed to qualify an elementary school for state aid should be gradually increased. (The present law passed previous to 1945 but postponed to 1945 will require a minimum of seven after 1945.) This should be increased to 10 in 1949 and eventually raised to 15." Page 64.

The seven pupil law became effective in 1945. In 1947 an A.D.A. (average daily attendance) law was passed requiring grade schools before receiving state aid to have 10 pupils in A.D.A. by June 30, 1949, 12 by June 30, 1951 and 15 by June 30, 1953.

(b) High Schools

"High schools having an average daily attendance of less than 10 per grade should not be eligible for state aid after a short period. This minimum figure should be increased to 15 within a few years and raised to 20 in not more than 10 years (1954)." Page 64.

Legislation was adopted in 1947 to become effective after June 30, 1951 that would require high schools to have an average of nine pupils in A.D.A. per grade before making a claim for state aid. House Bill 1072 passed in 1949 requires high schools to have an average of 15 pupils per grade after June 30, 1953, before receiving state aid.

5. "Positive steps should be taken to prevent further divisions of 12-grade districts and to encourage the organization of new ones."

The Community Unit Act was passed in 1947 and amended and improved in 1949, thus providing a simple method of creating a 12-grade unit in place of dual system districts. Also, the unit district was popularized in the 1945 session of the General Assembly by being allowed a lower qualifying rate (37½c) for equalization state aid as compared to the qualifying rate (25c + 25c = 50c) required of dual system districts. The legislature in 1949 went still further in H.B. 1065, the state aid bill, by allowing the unit district a qualifying rate of 50c as compared to 40c for both grade and high school or a total of 80c.

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The amount of state aid appropriated by the General Assembly for the biennium beginning July 1, 1943 was $33,000,000. This figure was increased to $44,000,000 in 1945, $65,000,000 in 1947 and $100,300,000 in 1949.

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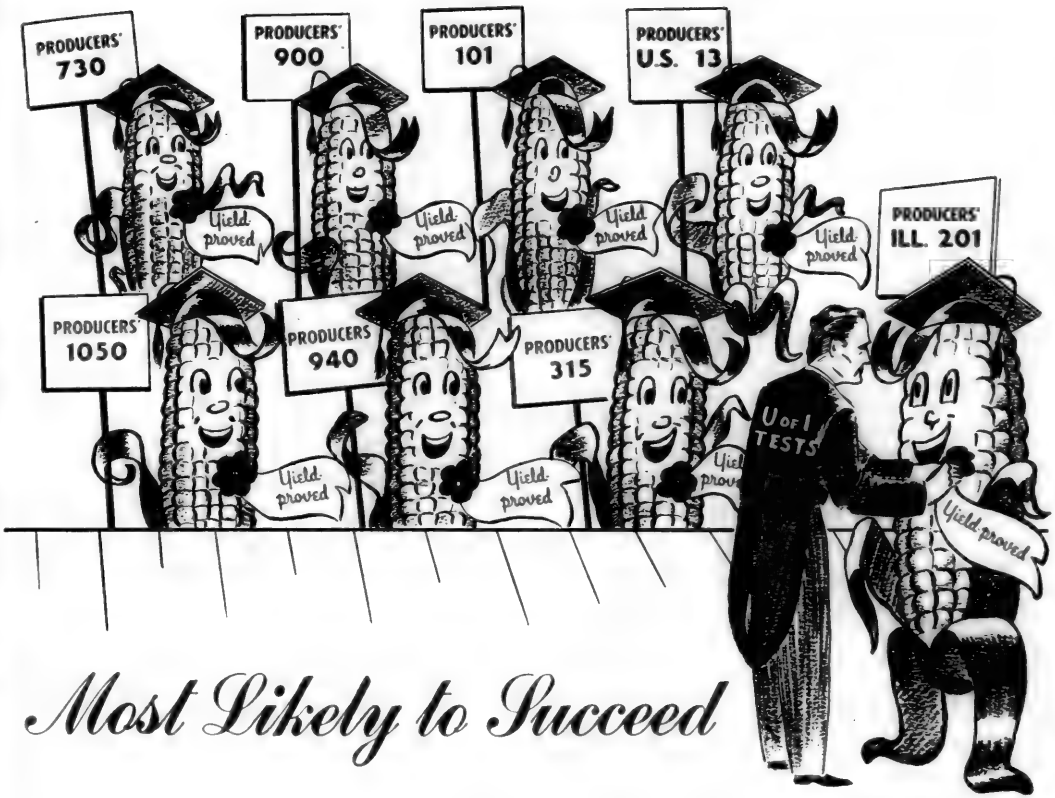
8. "Legislation should be enacted requiring all new high school districts, except these created by the consolidation of two or more previously existing districts, to include a population of at least 2000 persons and to have an assessed valuation of at least $1,500,000." Page 37.

The $1,500,000 assessed valuation when property was assessed at one-third its full value on the average would be comparable to $4,500,000 now. The law now requires a minimum of $6,000,000 assessed valuation (full value)

(*Continued on page* 30)



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To be in the "Top Ten" of the University of Illinois three year tests, a hybrid must "pass" a series of thorough and competitive tests. That's why one of the many Producers' Hybrids that has passed the University of Illinois tests with flying colors is very truly the hybrid "most likely to succeed" on your farm. See your Producers' Hybrids representative today.

PRODUCERS' SEED COMPANY

PIPER CITY, ILLINOIS

Blackhawk Division, Polo, Ill. **Vermilion Valley Division, Fairbury, Ill.**

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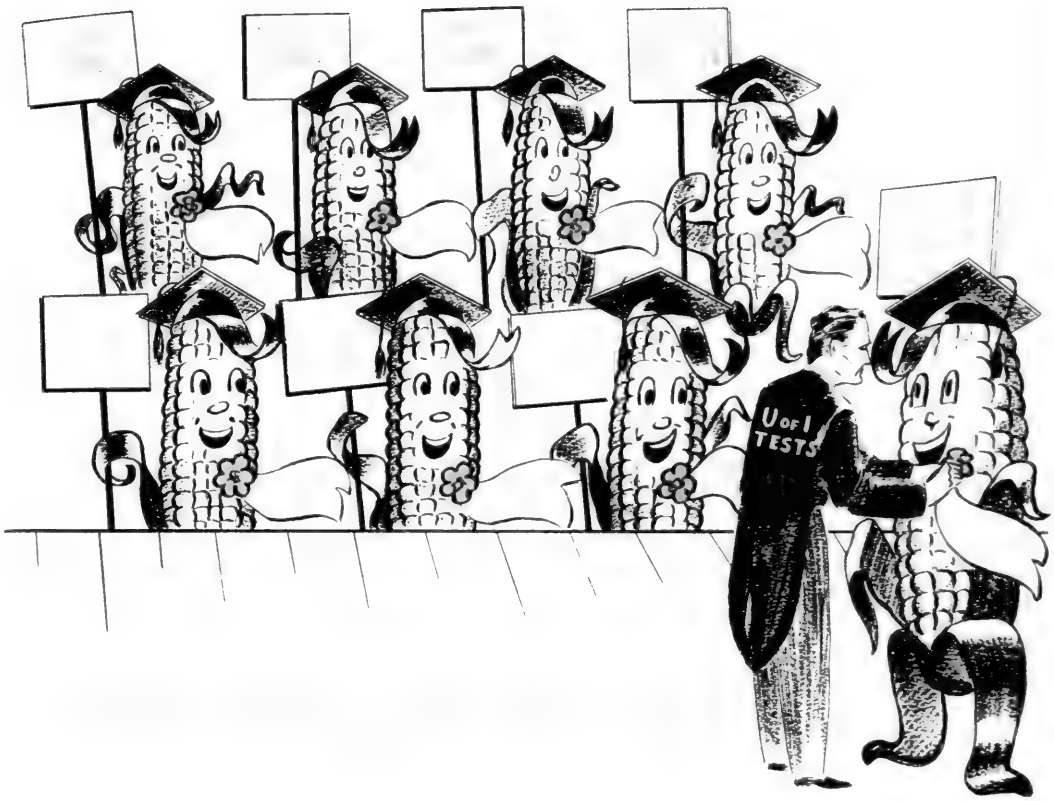
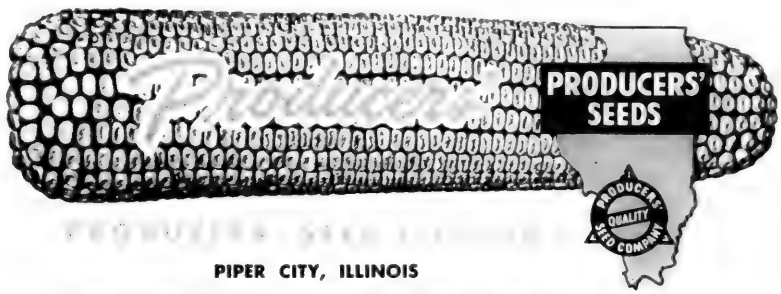
8. "Legislation should be enacted requiring all new high school districts, except these created by the consolidation of two or more previously existing districts, to include a population of at least 2000 persons and to have an assessed valuation of at least $1,500,000." Page 37.

The $1,500,000 assessed valuation when property was assessed at one-third its full value on the average would be comparable to $4,500,000 now. The law now requires a minimum of $6,000,000 assessed valuation (full value)

(*Continued on page 30*)



To be in the "Top Ten" of the University of Illinois three year tests, a hybrid must "pass" a series of thorough and competitive tests. That's why one of the many Producers' Hybrids that has passed the University of Illinois tests with flying colors is very truly the hybrid "most likely to succeed" on your farm. See your Producers' Hybrids representative today.



PIPER CITY, ILLINOIS

Blackhawk Division, Polo, Ill. Vermilion Valley Division, Fairbury, Ill.

Will Co. Wins '49 Sports Festival

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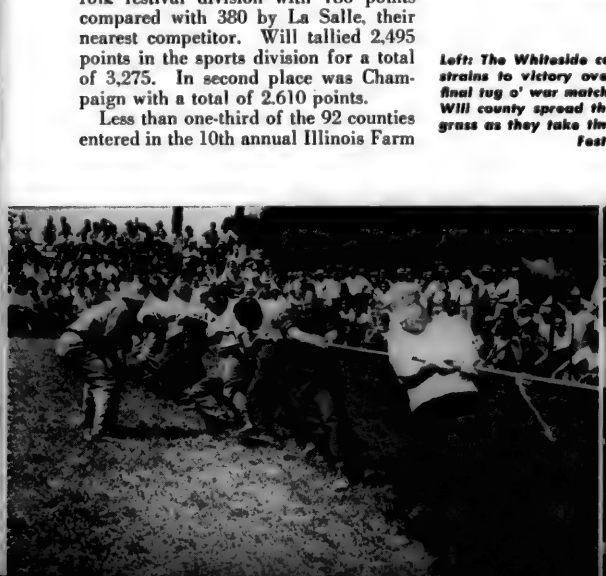

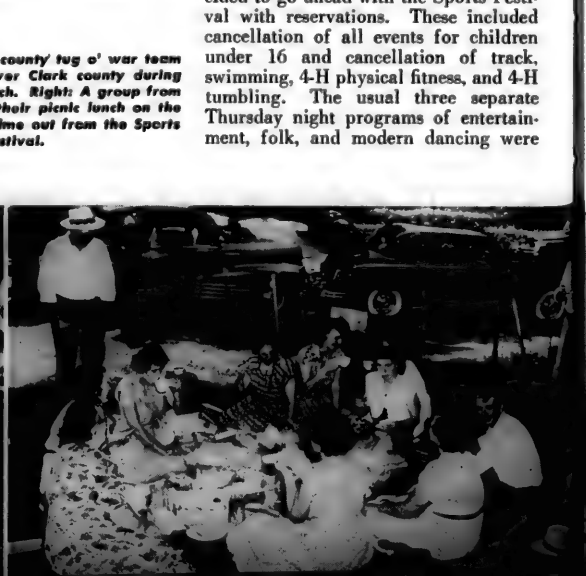

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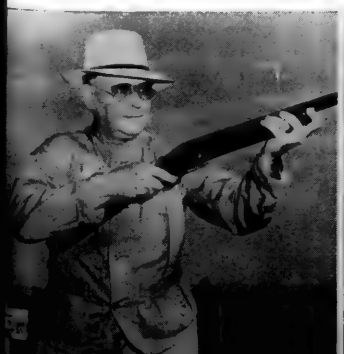

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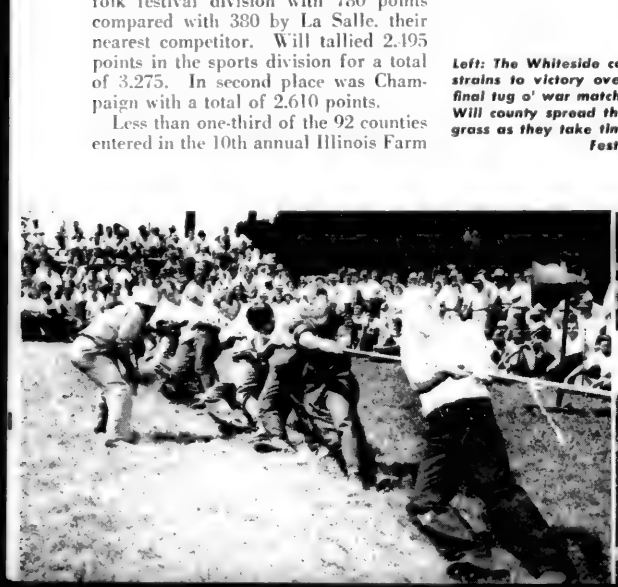

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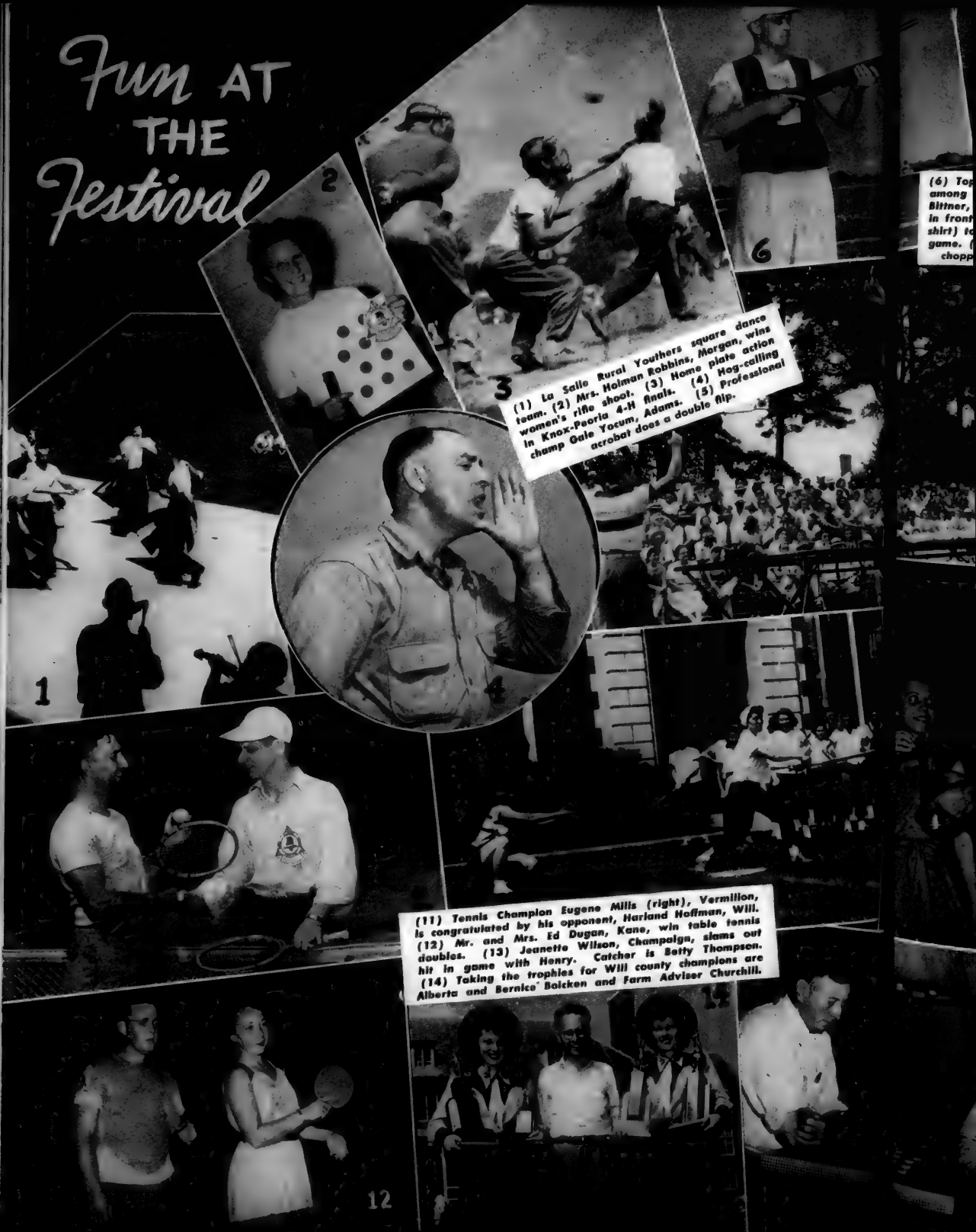

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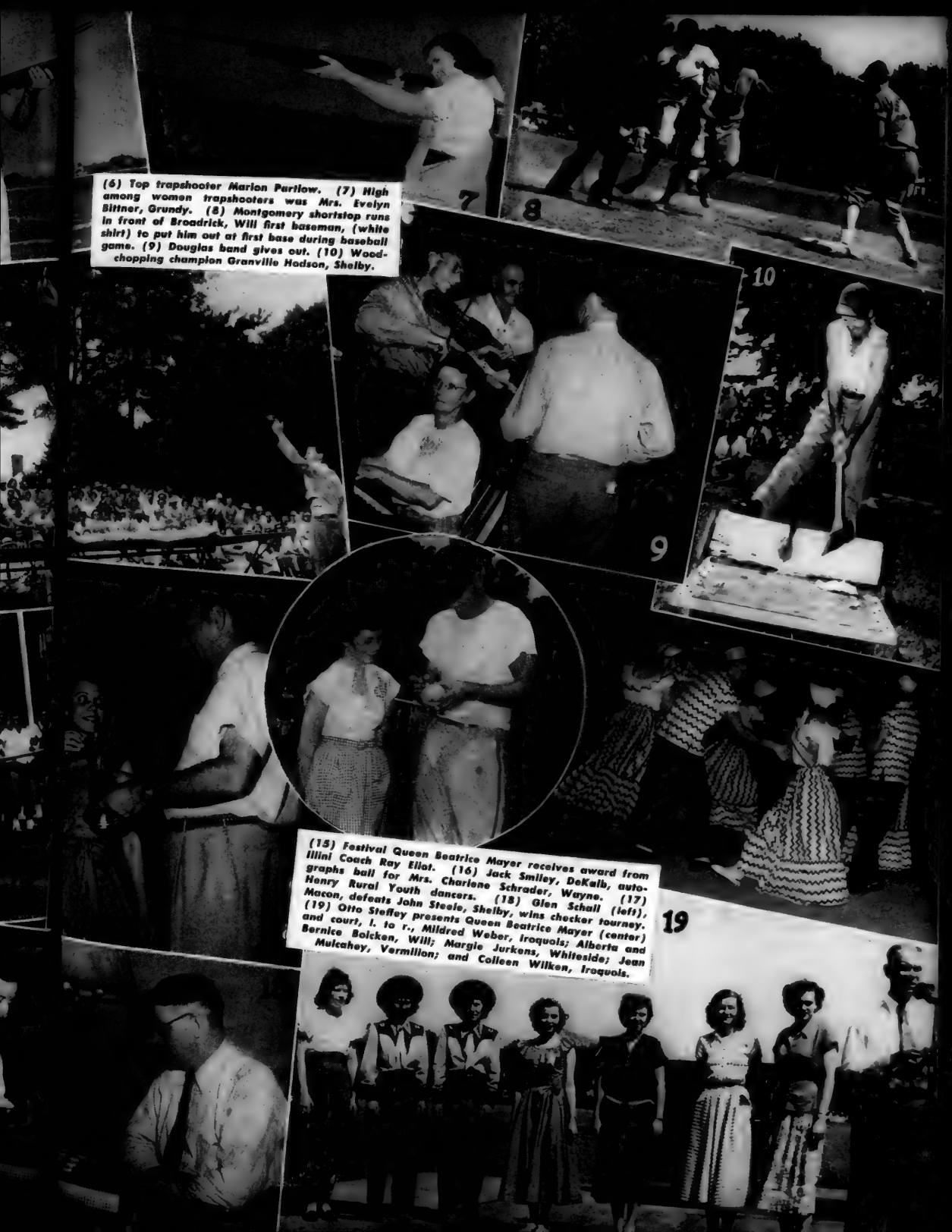

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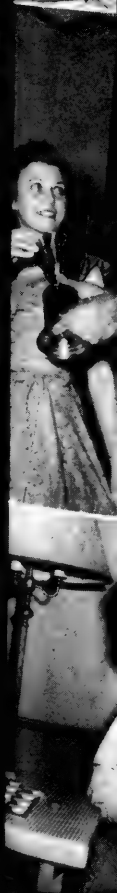

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Will Blasts Peoria 13-4 For State Baseball Title

WILL county blasted Peoria county 13 to 4 to win their second successive Farm Bureau Baseball Championship during the finals held at the Sports Festival Aug. 26.

Manager Bob Seeley's Joliet-area team has won six of the last seven Farm Bureau baseball titles. Will defeated Montgomery in the opener 8-2, and ripped through Tazewell, 17-2, in the semi-finals before going on to the title.

The game with Peoria was featured by the hitting of McHugh, Drecksler, and McQuarrie and the steady pitching of Honsbruch. Hurler Horsbruch fanned 11 Peorians and issued only three passes. Catcher Shaw and Fielder Allen hit well for the losers but ragged fielding and tired pitching set the stage for the rout. Box score:

Box Score

WILL COUNTY

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
McHugh, lf	5	2	4	0	0	0
Seehausen, 2b	6	1	0	4	1	0
McEvilley, 3b	5	2	2	1	1	1
Stoeven, cf	5	1	0	0	1	0
Broadrick, 1b	4	2	1	10	1	0
Palmer, rf	5	3	2	0	0	0
Drecksler, ss	5	1	3	0	3	0
McQuarrie, c	5	1	3	12	1	1
Honsbruch, p	4	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	44	13	15	27	12	2

PEORIA COUNTY

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Symonds, rf, ss	5	0	1	0	0	0
Stephenson, 3b, p	5	0	0	1	2	0
Slane, 1b	4	0	1	13	0	0
Cahill, ss	1	0	0	1	3	1
T. Gillis, rf	1	1	0	0	0	0
Johnson, rf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Allen, cf	4	1	3	2	1	0
Heinz, lf	4	0	0	3	0	0
E. Shaw, 2b	4	0	0	4	1	0
L. Shaw, c	4	0	3	2	0	4
R. Gillis, p.	1	1	0	0	2	2
Grunloh, p, 3b	2	0	0	1	4	2
Totals	35	4	8	27	13	9

2 base hits — McEvilley; Struck out — by Honsbruch 11; by Stephenson 1; Bases on balls — Grunloh 2; Honsbruch 3; Umpires — Dexter and Kimbrell.

Score by innings:				
Will	014	131	021	13
Peoria	001	200	010	4

Left: Tops in the shuffleboard tournament were Howard Elliott (left), DeKalb, men's singles champion, and Mr. and Mrs. Erik Rediger of Kankakee. Right: Eighty-one-year-old Charlie Carrier, former Macon organization director, puts on baseball cap and is ready for action. O. D. Brissenden (left) and Burl Hornbeck (right) said they had to hold Charlie down to keep him from romping all over the baseball field.

Summaries of Festival Results

BASEBALL

Final: Will 13, Peoria 4. Consolation: No Game

BOWLING

Open Class Men's Team — 1st, Macoupin; 2nd, DeKalb; 3rd, Ogle; 4th, Schuyler; 5th, St. Clair.

Open Class Men's Singles — 1st, Linn Eaton, Schuyler; 2nd, Stark; 3rd, Macoupin; 4th, Bureau; 5th, Grundy.

Open Class Women's Team — 1st, Mason; 2nd, Moultrie; 3rd, Ogle; 4th, Will; 5th, Henry.

Open Class Women's Singles — 1st, Shirley Faxon, DeKalb; 2nd, St. Clair; 3rd, Will; 4th, Knox; 5th, Ogle.

Rural Youth Boys' Team — 1st, Ogle; 2nd, Rock Island; 3rd, Kendall; 4th, DeWitt; 5th, Mason.

Rural Youth Girls' Team — 1st, Ogle; 2nd, Warren; 3rd, Madison; 4th, Fayette; 5th, Henry.

(Continued on next page)

Mrs. Doris Bickers, Henry County, tosses the chair quoits while the spectators watch her technique closely. She placed second.

Mrs. Roscoe Smith (left), Kane county, won in women's shuffle board. Runnerup was Mrs. Lucille Alderson, Will.

This is a general view of one of the traps during the Sports Festival Trap and Skeet Shoot which was held Aug. 12 in Springfield.

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McEvilley, 3b	5	2	2	1	1	1
Stoeven, cf	5	1	0	0	1	0
Broadrick, 1b	4	2	1	10	1	0
Palmer, rf	5	3	2	0	0	0
Drecksler, ss	5.	1	3	0	3	0
McQuarrie, c	5	1	3	12	1	1
Honsbruch, p	4	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	44	13	15	27	12	2

PEORIA COUNTY

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Symonds, rf, ss	5	0	1	0	0	0
Stephenson, 3b, p	5	0	0	1	2	0
Slane, 1b	4	0	1	13	0	0
Cahill, ss	1	0	0	1	3	1
T. Gillis, rf	1	1	0	0	0	0
Johnson, rf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Allen, cf	4	1	3	2	1	0
Heinz, lf	4	0	0	3	0	0
E. Shaw, 2b	4	0	0	4	1	0
L. Shaw, c	4	0	3	2	0	4
R. Gillis, p.	1	1	0	0	2	2
Grunloh, p, 3b	2	0	0	1	4	2
Totals	35	4	8	27	13	9

2 base hits — McEvilley; Struck out — by Honsbruch 11; by Stephenson 1; Bases on balls — Grunloh 2; Honsbruch 3; Umpires — Dexter and Kimbrell.

Score by innings:

Will	014	131	021	13
Peoria	001	200	010	4

Left: Tops in the shuffleboard tournament were Howard Elliott (left), DeKalb, men's singles champion, and Mr. and Mrs. Erik Rediger of Kankakee. Right: Eighty-one-year-old Charlie Carrier, former Macon organization director, puts on baseball cap and is ready for action. O. D. Brissenden (left) and Burl Hornbeck (right) said they had to hold Charlie down to keep him from romping all over the baseball field.

Summaries of Festival Results

BASEBALL

Final: Will 13, Peoria 4. Consolation: No Game

BOWLING

Open Class Men's Team — 1st, Macoupin; 2nd, Dekalb; 3rd, Ogle; 4th, Schuyler, 5tn, St. Clair.

Open Class Men's Singles — 1st, Linn Eaton, Schuyler; 2nd, Stark; 3rd, Macoupin; 4th, Bureau; 5th, Grundy

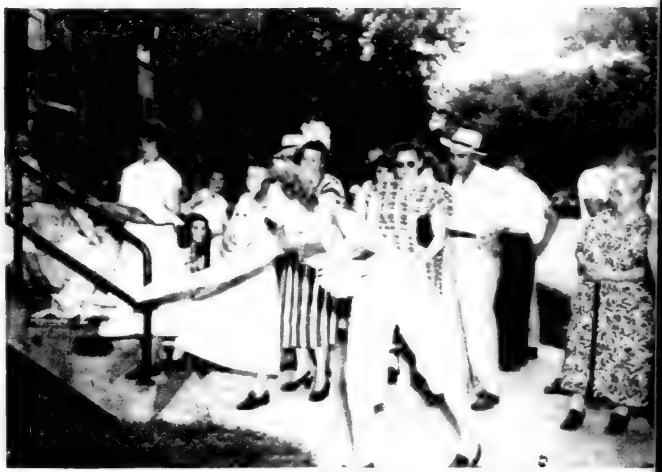
Open Class Women's Team — 1st, Mason; 2nd, Moultrie; 3rd, Ogle; 4th, Will; 5th, Henry.

Open Class Women's Singles — 1st, Shirley Faxon, DeKalb; 2nd, St. Clair; 3rd, Will; 4th, Knox; 5th, Ogle.

Rural Youth Boys' Team — 1st, Ogle, 2nd Rock Island; 3rd, Kendall; 4th, DeWitt; 5th, Mason.

Rural Youth Girls' Team — 1st, Ogle; 2nd, Warren; 3rd, Madison; 4th, Fayette; 5th, Henry.

(*Continued on next page*)



Mrs. Doris Bickers, Henry County, tosses the chair quoits while the spectators watch her technique closely. She placed second.

Mrs. Roscoe Smith (left), Kane county, won in women's shuffle board. Runnerup was Mrs. Lucille Alderson, Will.

This is a general view of one of the traps during the Sports Festival Trap and Skeet Shoot which was held Aug. 12 in Springfield.

How the Counties Finished in the Sports Festival

DISTRICT I

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total Points
Carroll	130	925	1055
Ogle		985	985
Winnebago		665	665
Lee		635	635
Stephenson	80	440	520
Jo Daviess		120	120

DISTRICT II

DeKalb		2175	2175
Kane	200	1315	1515
DuPage		575	575
Boone		360	360
McHenry		275	275
Cook		120	120
Lake		120	120

DISTRICT III

Whiteside	250	1615	1865
Henry	200	1545	1745
Bureau	100	820	920
Rock Island	110	780	890
Stark		705	705
Mercer		640	640

DISTRICT IV

Henderson	110	655	765
McDonough	110	600	710
Knox	90	805	895
Warren		555	555
Hancock		335	335
Fulton		120	120

DISTRICT V

McLean	80	1640	1720
Peoria		1390	1390
Woodford		1115	1115
Livingston		940	940
LaSalle	380	365	745
Mar.-Put.		730	730

DISTRICT VI

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total Points
Will	780	2495	3275
Iroquois	110	1595	1705
Grundy		1080	1080
Kendall	80	860	940
Kankakee	80	555	635
Ford		430	430

DISTRICT VII

Adams	120	1445	1565
Schuyler		760	760
Brown		595	595
Pike		505	505
Morgan		365	365
Scott		325	325

DISTRICT VIII

Sangamon	310	1905	2215
Mason		1070	1070
Tazewell	55	945	1000
Logan		675	675
Menard		175	175
Cass			

DISTRICT IX

Champaign	200	2410	2610
Vermilion	80	1625	1705
Moultrie	80	600	680
Douglas	70	405	475
Piatt		290	290
DeWitt		270	270

DISTRICT X

Bond	305	1635	1940
Madison		960	960
Macoupin		745	745
Greene		210	210
Calhoun			
Jersey			

DISTRICT XI

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total Points
Fayette	100	1370	1470
Effingham	100	1190	1290
Christian		870	870
Montgomery		415	415
Shelby		395	395
Macon		305	305

DISTRICT XII

Coles	120	685	805
Edgar	30	620	650
Jasper		365	365
Crawford		340	340
Clark		320	320
Cumberland		120	120

DISTRICT XIII

Randolph		1270	1270
St. Clair	130	1115	1245
Clinton	110	575	685
Washington		385	385
Perry		365	365
Monroe		100	100

DISTRICT XIV

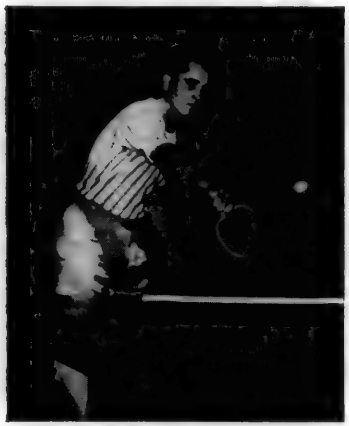
Clay		380	380
Wayne		340	340
Edwards		200	200
Lawrence		120	120
Marion		120	120
Richland		120	120
Wabash		120	120

DISTRICT XV

Franklin		455	455
Hamilton		320	320
Gallatin		240	240
Jefferson		200	200
Saline		200	200
White		120	120

DISTRICT XVI

Jackson		340	340
Johnson		200	200
Pulaski-Alexander			
Massac			
Pope-Hardin			
Union			
Williamson			



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Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League Champions: Will — Back row: R. Fitzer, C. Bormet, W. McQuarrie, M. Broadrick, K. Jacobs, G. Honsbruch, O. Lawrence, R. McHugh. Second row: R. McEvilly, Jay Smith, R. Seeley, D. Seehausen, R. Stoeven, R. Irwin. First row: C. Weber, E. Gallagher, B. Palmer, W. Harryluk, V. Drecksler, D. Miller. Front: D. Smith, batboy; T. Riley, score keeper. Will county won the title in '34, '39, '40, '41, '46, and '48.

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Rural Youth Mixed Doubles — 1st, Kenneth Cramm and Virginia Neff, Adams; 2nd, Woodford; 3rd, Ogle; 4th, Bond; 5th, Fayette.

CHAIR QUOITS

Open Class Men's Singles — 1st, E. A. Rediger, McLean; 2nd, Ray Woodworth, Whiteside; 3rd, Merton Garbelman, DeKalb.
Open Class Women's Singles — 1st, Mrs. Roscoe Smith, Kane; 2nd, Miss Emily Borms, Will; 3rd, Pearl Spesord, Vermilion.
Mixed Doubles — 1st, Maxine Cook, Bond — George Bauer, Bond; 2nd, Mrs. Ed School, McLean — E. A. Rediger, McLean; 3rd, Mrs. Chas. Niner, Champaign — Hugh Conerty, Champaign.

(*Continued on page* 28)

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5 ADVANTAGES:

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Whether prices go up or down, you get the lowest price in effect at time of booking or date of delivery.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT

In addition to this low price, you get a special discount if you place your order for motor oil or grease before October 31st.

GUARANTEED QUALITY

Your Farm Bureau Organization stands back of its products. The Illinois Farm Supply Company maintains quality control laboratories which continually test these products to see that they measure up to our high standard of quality.

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SPECIAL ORDER FEATURES:

BLUE CIRCLE MOTOR OIL

Safe lubrication. A cleaner engine. Longer bearing life. Sludge and varnish protection. Real economy.

ILLINI MOTOR OIL

Keeps a clean motor clean longer. Better piston seal. Non-corrosive. Anti-sludge and varnish. Longer engine life.

BLUE SEAL GREASES

Here is a line of grease tailored to fit farm needs. Special greases for special machines and parts of machines.

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How the Counties Doubled in the Sports Festival

DISTRICT I

County	Folk Festival Division	Sports Division	Total Points
Carroll	130	925	1055
Ogle		985	985
Winnebago		665	665
Lee		635	635
Stephenson	80	440	520
Jo Daviess		120	120

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DeKalb		2175	2175
Kane	200	1315	1515
DuPage		575	575
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Rock Island	110	780	890
Stark		705	705
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DISTRICT IV

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Knox	90	605	695
Warren		555	555
Hancock		335	335
Fulton		120	120

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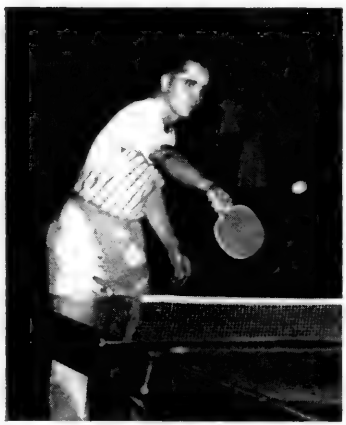
Pulaski-Alexander			
Massac			
Pope-Hardin			
Union			
Williamson			



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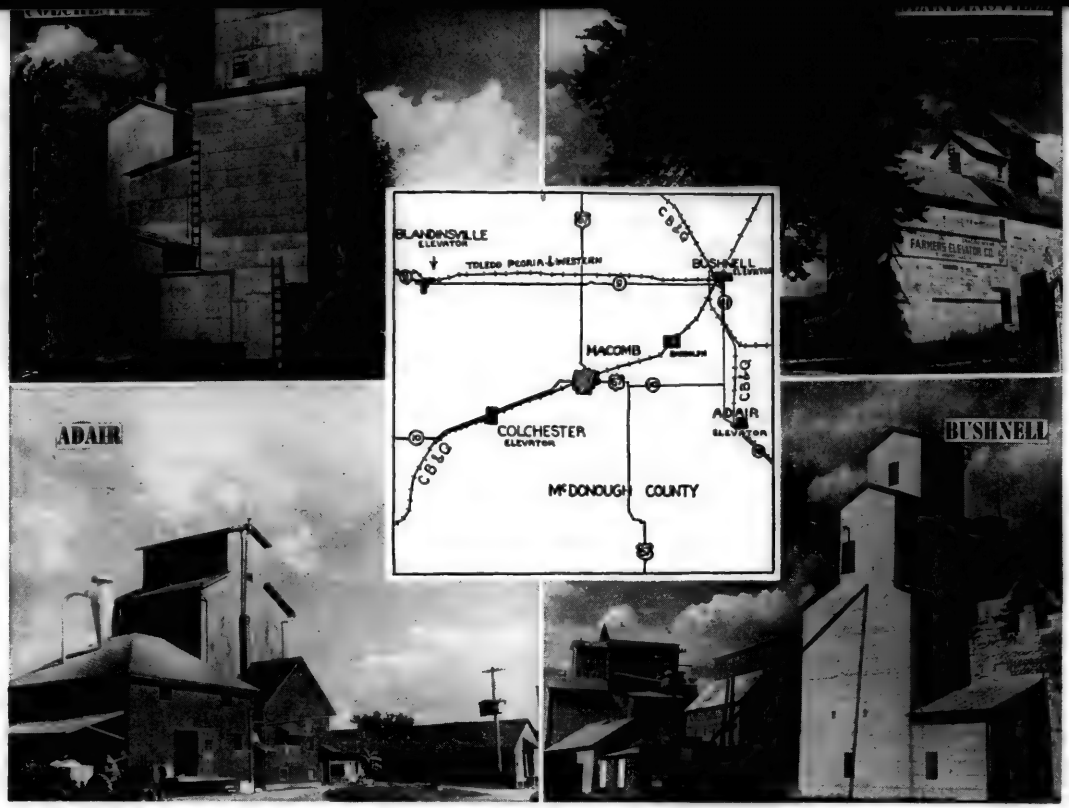


COUNTY-WIDE SERVICE

Here Is A Modern Cooperative Elevator and Feed Distribution Program That Can Serve Every Farmer In The County.

WOULD you be interested in getting better prices for your grain and also in buying quality feeds at lower cost? Sounds like a good deal, doesn't it? It's the kind of a deal that patrons of the McDonough County Grain and Milling Company are enjoying through their county-wide cooperative grain marketing and feed distribution setup.

A farmer in McDonough county can market his grain at any one of four elevators — whichever one is conveniently located for him. He can have feed hauled to his place from any one of the elevators. If he needs some extra corn, it will be delivered to his farm for five cents per bushel trucking charge. He can get his corn shelled, grain ground, and feed mixed at the elevators. If he needs coal, that will be trucked to his farm.

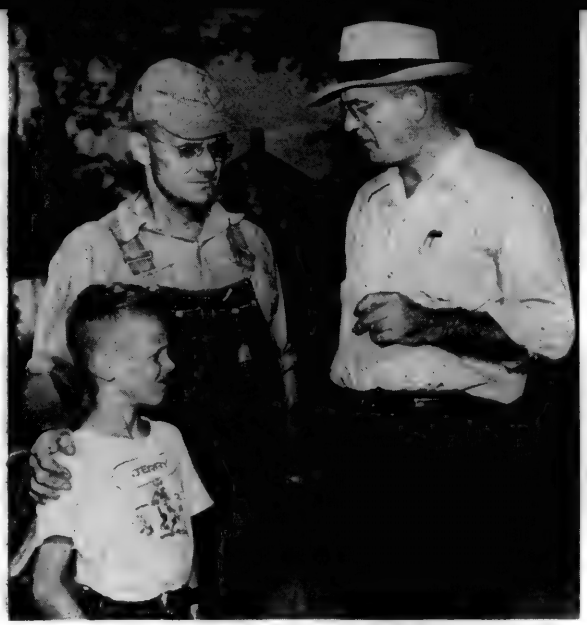
High quality Service Brand feeds are available to McDonough county farmers through their own cooperative. These are manufactured at the Bushnell mill, main headquarters of the McDonough Grain and Milling Company. An operating elevator and a storage elevator are also located there.

Service Brand is a locally and economically manufactured feed using Blue Seal pre-mixes and locally grown grains. Some freight costs are saved through this local manufacturing program. (A number of similar county grain companies are distributing Blue Seal feeds and performing a similar service to their members.) In addition Blue Seal pellet feeds which are manufactured by the Illinois Farm Supply Company's new mill at Mendota are also available. Rigid specifications of quality and manufacture setup by the Farm Supply Company must be met when the Service Brand label is used.

Thus the patrons of the McDonough cooperative enjoy the advantages of a statewide feed program that was designed for just such benefits to Farm Bureau members.

Patrons of the cooperative also benefit by the new state-wide grain merchandising program as a portion of their grain is trucked to the Havana River Grain Company. In this way, McDonough county farmers share in the favorable waterway freight rates. This part of the program will be of increasing importance as the river operating companies secure more barges. This year about 50,000 bushels or approximately one-fourth of the wheat delivered to the McDonough cooperative was

By CRESTON FOSTER
Editor, IAA RECORD



Leo Walter, above, president of the McDonough Grain and Milling Company, and his son listen to Arch Elam, manager of the company, who stopped by the Walter farm at the end of day's business.

The map of Illinois at the right shows the favorable position of the McDonough cooperative between the two river elevator companies.

trucked to the Havana River Grain elevator. This meant a three-cent per bushel advantage over the local bid on wheat. Eventually some of the cooperative's grain will move to the Western Illinois Grain Company elevator at Dallas City on the Mississippi.

The McDonough grain cooperative's experiences prove the wisdom of river operations since modern trucking makes it profitable to move grain from a wide area surrounding the river elevators. The McDonough cooperative's elevators are also well located as far as rail transportation is concerned, as shown by the map on the opposite page.

As Leo Walter, president of the McDonough Grain and Milling Company says, "We have just begun to enjoy our benefits. We have all the facilities now and have just had one year's use of them. Lots of our farmers don't realize yet what a great thing we have here in McDonough county. They will only realize that as they have a chance to use the services of our cooperative."

This is the first year of complete operation of all four elevators in the McDonough cooperative. In the beginning, five years ago, operations were limited to the Bushnell plant and elevator. Then in September and December of 1948. elevators were purchased at Blandinsville, Colchester, and Adair. Thus the leaders achieved their goal of having four points within the county where members could market their grain cooperatively and also where Service Brand feeds could be distributed. Stock was sold to finance this program. In addition the Bushnell mill was modernized in 1948 to meet Service Brand requirements, new trucks and equipment were purchased and a new office and scales installed at Bushnell.

At present, the Colchester elevator is being modernized, warehouse expanded and new sheller equipment installed.

In addition to all the benefits to members, the county-wide setup of the McDonough cooperative makes for real operating efficiency. For example, the heavy duty trucks used for hauling grain to the river elevators, are also used for hauling feed corn or merchandise to farms, or to bring corn into the four elevators of the cooperative. In the same way, the county-wide setup makes it possible to shift workers from one elevator to another or from one operation to another wherever the labor need is greatest.

The cooperative has a fleet of four heavy duty trucks for hauling feed to patrons; five large grain trucks; two coal trucks and two pickup trucks.

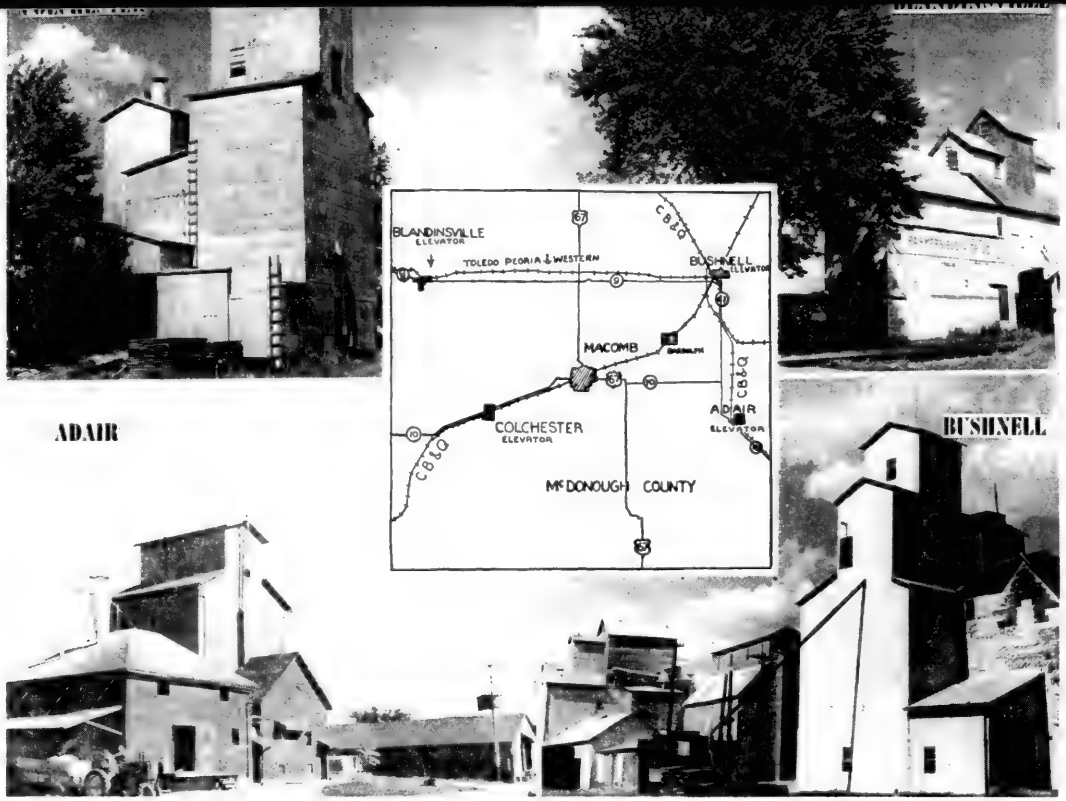
Officers and directors of the McDonough Grain and Milling Company include Mr. Walter who is also secretary of the Farm Bureau and secretary of the Havana River Company; Ryal Keithley, vice-president, Macomb; Ernest B. Combs, secretary, Bushnell; J. D. Murphy, treasurer, Bushnell; Ralph Wilson, Industry; Marion Herzog, Blandinsville; Grover Swigart, Macomb; B. H. Swedell, Adair; and Orville Cuba, Colchester.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Country Mutual Casualty Company will be held in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 15th day of November, 1949, at 1:00 P.M. to receive, consider and if approved, confirm and ratify the reports of the officers and of the Board of Directors of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1948; to elect directors for the coming year and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Otto Steffey, Secretary



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Editor, IAA RECORD

Leo Walter, above, president of the McDonough Grain and Milling Company, and his son listen to Arch Elam, manager of the company, who stopped by the Walter farm at the end of day's business.

The map of Illinois at the right shows the favorable position of the McDonough cooperative between the two river elevator companies.

trucked to the Havana River Grain elevator. This meant a three-cent per bushel advantage over the local bid on wheat. Eventually some of the cooperative's grain will move to the Western Illinois Grain Company elevator at Dallas City on the Mississippi.

The McDonough grain cooperative's experiences prove the wisdom of river operations since modern trucking makes it profitable to move grain from a wide area surrounding the river elevators. The McDonough cooperative's elevators are also well located as far as rail transportation is concerned, as shown by the map on the opposite page.

As Leo Walter, president of the McDonough Grain and Milling Company says, "We have just begun to enjoy our benefits. We have all the facilities now and have just had one year's use of them. Lots of our farmers don't realize yet what a great thing we have here in McDonough county. They will only realize that as they have a chance to use the services of our cooperative."

This is the first year of complete operation of all four elevators in the McDonough cooperative. In the beginning, five years ago, operations were limited to the Bushnell plant and elevator. Then in September and December of 1948, elevators were purchased at Blandinsville, Colchester, and Adair. Thus the leaders achieved their goal of having four points within the county where members could market their grain cooperatively and also where Service Brand feeds could be distributed. Stock was sold to finance this program. In addition the Bushnell mill was modernized in 1948 to meet Service Brand requirements, new trucks and equipment were purchased and a new office and scales installed at Bushnell.

At present, the Colchester elevator is being modernized, warehouse expanded and new sheller equipment installed.

In addition to all the benefits to members, the county-wide setup of the McDonough cooperative makes for real operating efficiency. For example, the heavy duty trucks used for hauling grain to the river elevators, are also used for hauling feed corn or merchandise to farms, or to bring corn into the four elevators of the cooperative. In the same way, the county-wide setup makes it possible to shift workers from one elevator to another or from one operation to another wherever the labor need is greatest.

The cooperative has a fleet of four heavy duty trucks for hauling feed to patrons; five large grain trucks; two coal trucks and two pickup trucks.

Officers and directors of the McDonough Grain and Milling Company include Mr. Walter who is also secretary of the Farm Bureau and secretary of the Havana River Company; Ryal Keithley, vice-president, Macomb; Ernest B. Combs, secretary, Bushnell; J. D. Murphy, treasurer, Bushnell; Ralph Wilson, Industry; Marion Herzog, Blandinsville; Grover Swigart, Macomb; B. H. Swedell, Adair; and Orville Cuba, Colchester.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Country Mutual Casualty Company will be held in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 15th day of November, 1949, at 1:00 P.M. to receive, consider and if approved, confirm and ratify the reports of the officers and of the Board of Directors of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1948; to elect directors for the coming year and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Otto Steffey, Secretary

Pausing for refreshments at the Farm Bureau tent during the Illinois State Fair were Montgomery Rural Youthers (left to right): Polly Rebhun, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sorrells, and Olen Wornsing.

Rural Youth in ACTION

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
IAA Young Peoples Activities

DISTRICT Talk Fest and Skilled Driver programs are rapidly moving toward a climax. On Oct. 17, activities will get under way and be completed at Galesburg Nov. 2. The schedule with driving in the afternoon and speech activities in the evening will be as follows:

Oct. 17, Louisville, public school gymnasium; Oct. 18, Marion, Carnegie library; Oct. 21, Carlyle, high school auditorium; Oct. 24, Bloomington, Farm Bureau auditorium; Oct. 25, Jacksonville, Farm Bureau auditorium; Oct. 27, Oregon, high school auditorium; Oct. 28, Yorkville, Farm Bureau office; Nov. 1, Champaign, Farm Bureau office; and Nov. 2, Galesburg, Farm Bureau office.

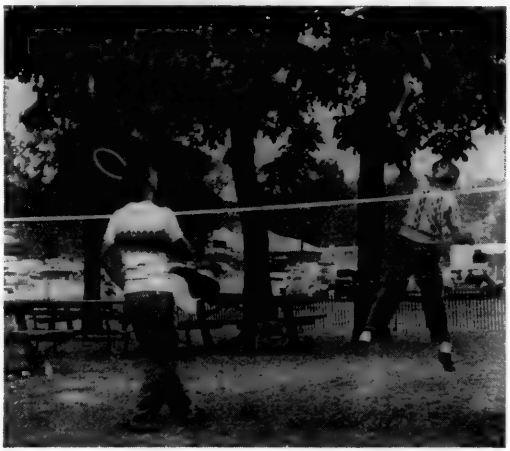
Here are two action programs with definite appeal for young people of Rural Youth age. Both are a challenge to the best efforts of participants. Both require practice. Both produce results in the growth of the individual. From the standpoint of public interest, both programs are of vital importance. The skillful operator of a motor vehicle is a blessing to the motoring public. The high death record over the Labor Day week-end resulted mostly from reckless operation of automobiles on the highway.

Rural Youthers taking part in highway safety programs of any nature will further the cause of public safety, also our Illinois communities need leaders who can speak well for the factors which make for better community development.

Speaking of action programs, possibly Rural Youth groups should be thinking again of livestock tours on a county and district basis. With the new program in the marketing of livestock, and the continued growth and interest in the cooperative locker service, it is possible for Rural Youthers to increase their knowledge in the production and processing of meat through a closer contact with the whole program. The tours would be made attractive and helpful for both young men and women from the social and technical sides. Leaders in the field of marketing and cold storage have given assurance of cooperation in furthering this growing and interesting side of agriculture and homemaking for Rural Youthers. Suggestions for launching such a program for Rural Youth will be welcome in the office of Young People's Activities.

Merle Miller, Star Farmer from DeWitt county, believes in positive action for young farmers. Recently elected Star Farmer, he is highly deserving of the honor as pointed out in the September issue of the IAA RECORD. The keeping of careful farm records for several years, his partnership arrangement with his father, and his cooperation with his mother in beautifying home grounds is only part of Merle's program of activity.

Last year he was rated the best talker in the Talk Fest at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association. At that time Merle, at the age of 16, was too young to take part in the national meet held in connection with the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation. When he becomes 18 years of age he will again be permitted to participate in the Talk Fest with the possibility of going on to the national meet. It is possible that he would have won the national meet in 1948 had the national rules coincided with the rules of his county. Our congratulations go to Merle Miller for his outstanding achievements in homebuilding, in actual farming, his speech attainments, and general ability. Ability alone is not enough. Faithful application to responsibilities and earnest endeavor in the programs that are in harmony with interests are needed also. Here is a Rural Youther who is not afraid of hard work. His wide range of interest plus participation have made possible his attainments which have brought to him the honor of Star Farmer.



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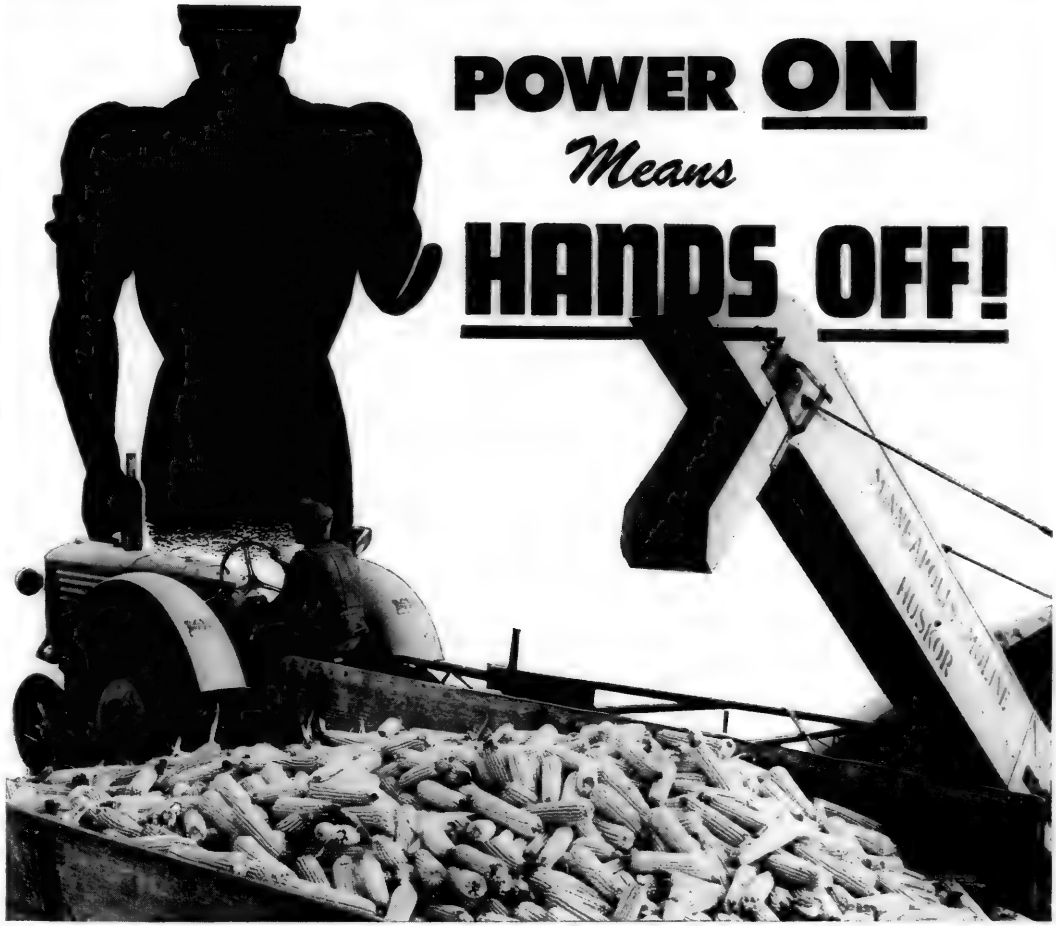

When machinery is *running*, it's *hands off* . . . or *hands off!* This fall make safety first your first rule. It's better to lose a *minute* than to lose a *hand*. And another important safety tip: Dont' start the corn picking season without liability insurance. Stop at your Farm Bureau office today. Let your Country Mutual Casualty representative explain how a Farmers General and Employer's Liability policy provides vitally needed liability protection at minimum cost.

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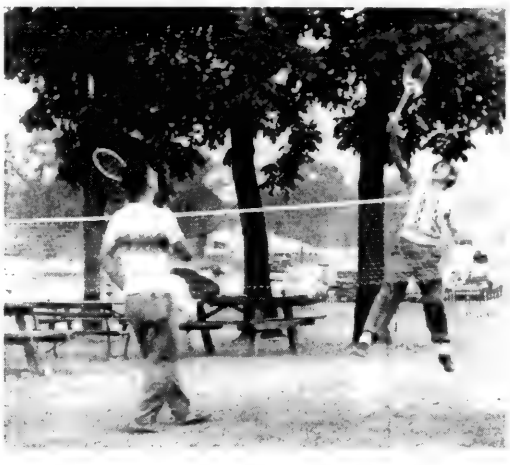

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COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

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Top right: Adult County League Softball Champions. St. Clair — Back row: W. Muskopf, E. Krupp, B. Baltz, B. Becker, J. Holdener, R. Baltz, O. Koerber, F. Stahl, B. Seib. Front: R. Vogel, W. Miller, C. Mueth, F. Schneider, H. Lang, L. Vogel. St. Clair won the title in '40, '41, and '48.

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(*Continued from page* 21)

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Women's Singles — 1st, Mrs. Roscoe Smith, Kane; 2nd, Mrs. Lucille Alderson, Will; 3rd, Mrs. John Percival, Effingham.
Mixed Doubles — 1st, Mr. & Mrs. E. Rediger, McLean; 2nd, Betty Phillips, Kenneth Cook, DeKalb; 3rd, Lucille Alderson, Bill McMahon, Will.

SOFTBALL

Adult County League — Final: St. Clair 15, Marshall-Putnam 0.
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"A" Team — 1st, Kankakee; 2nd, Will; 3rd, Grundy; 4th, Henry; 5th, Henderson.
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BOTH loans and purchase agreements will be available for the new corn crop, according to announcements from the Illinois Production and Marketing Administration. Rates will be 90 per cent of parity as of Oct. 1, and probably will be somewhat below the $1.44 a bushel, the 1948 national average.

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SCHOOL REPORT

(*Continued from page* 14)

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9. "Where non-high territory in any county has been reduced to less than 10 per cent of the entire area of the county, the non-high school board and the county superintendent of schools should allocate the territory to existing or new high school districts, subject to the approval of the superintendent of public instruction. Page 65.

H.B. 1070 passed in 1949 provides that all non-high districts shall be abolished prior to July 1, 1953.

10. "Legislation should be enacted providing that in all instances where public transportation is not available, elementary pupils living more than two miles from school, and all high school pupils living more than three miles from school should be transported at district and state expense." Page 30.

After non-high territory is abolished high school pupils shall be transported if no high school is established in such territory that was formerly non-high. No new high school can be established there if its population base is smaller than 2,000.

11. "The closing of some schools and the transporting of the pupils to a neighboring district is an emergency and temporary arrangement. More permanent arrangements must be made." Page 54.

H.B. 1071 passed in 1949 provides that any school district that failed to maintain a public school for two consecutive years after June 30, 1949 shall be dissolved and attached to adjoining districts.

12. "Under the present law providing for 'Community Consolidated Districts', in cases where the reorganization involves both incorporated and unincorporated areas, separate votes are required in each area and the organization of the new larger district can proceed only if the votes are favorable in both areas." Page 58.

Both the School Survey Act of 1945 and the Community Unit Act of 1947 provide for a separate vote in rural and urban territories.

13. "Teachers and teaching, especially in the rural elementary schools, should be much more carefully supervised. Each county should have from one to three rural school supervisors." Page 62-63.

Legislation adopted in 1945 provided for the appointment by the county superintendent of schools of one rural school supervisor in each county. In view of the rather rapid and widespread progress of reorganization, many of these supervisors are no longer needed and their jobs may be discontinued.

14. "Every effort should be made to secure and retain the very best of teachers for rural schools. Teachers' salaries should be increased substantially." Page 63.

Increased state aid has enabled all districts to pay better salaries, which over a period of years should attract and retain better teacher talent and enable many teachers now on the job

(*Continued on page* 34)

Don't Let

HOG CHOLERA

Swallow Your Profits!

Hog cholera gets a bumper crop of unvaccinated pigs every year from farmers who take a chance.

For a few cents a head you can get the world's best protection for your investment — FARM BUREAU HOG CHOLERA SERUM! It's available at all times at your Farm Bureau.

Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association

DUROC BREEDER WINS with BLUE SEAL FEED

Produces a Ton Litter of Breeding Stock in 149 Days!

Purebred Duroc-Jersey swine breeder Sherman A. Vance and sons, of Carthage, Illinois, have achieved an outstanding record with Blue Seal Swine Feeds.

They produced a ton litter of breeding stock in 149 days.

On March 23, a litter of 12 pigs was farrowed by one of Vance's purebred Duroc sows. Ten pigs were saved and raised.

The litter was shown at the recent Illinois State Fair and placed high in the judging against stiff competition. The pigs were sold at auction the same evening for $1,600.00.

From the very beginning, the pigs did well on their ration of Blue Seal Swine Supplement, farm grains and other feeds fed by Vance. At 56 days the litter weighed in at 471 pounds. This greatly exceeded the 320 lb. minimum requirement for a Production Record litter.

At 149 days, the 10 pigs weighed a total of 2,020 pounds—*a ton litter in less than 5 months.*

Mr. Vance is a Fieldman for the "Hog Breeder" magazine. He has had many years' experience in raising and showing pigs. He attributes his success principally to good management, good breeding and good feeding practices.

He is to be congratulated on his achievement over the years in producing champion hogs.

Extra profits are in store for Illinois hog men when they follow the Blue Seal Swine Feeding system.

See your Blue Seal Feed Salesman for feeding suggestions.

BLUE SEAL HOG FEEDS

Blue Seal Hog Feeds are high in quality. They have the pound-producing ability to put faster and cheaper gains on your swine. Their use has helped thousands of Illinois hog feeders reduce their cost of production and increase their profits from hogs. Blue Seal Feed starts the pigs out right—and keeps them gaining at a rapid pace to market weight.

Pig and Sow Supplement

Contains 35% protein. Fed with farm grains to sows during the reproduction and nursing period and to pigs up to 75 lbs. in weight. Pig and Sow Supplement will help you wean large, healthy litters at a low cost per pig.

Hog Supplement

For feeding growing-fattening hogs from 75 lbs. to market weight in drylot. When fed with farm grains maximum production at high profits over feed costs is assured. Hog Supplement contains 40% highest quality protein. Available as meal or pellets.

Pig Meal

A complete and balanced ration for creep-fed pigs. Contains 22% highest quality proteins. Contains the energy, minerals and vitamins needed in the critical growing period of young pigs.

Pasture Supplement

Will give low production costs on good pasture. Contains 42% protein. When self-fed with farm grains forms the ideal pasture feeding program. Pigs make faster and more economical gains.

Ask your Blue Seal or Service Brand Salesman

These feeds are sold exclusively by

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

Affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO

(*Continued from page 14*)

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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO

NEWS and VIEWS

Illinois Farmers Tour Europe

English Folks Say Visitors Don't Look Like Farmers. Think That They Resemble Movie Stars. "A Lot of Clark Gables."

THE 50 Illinois farm men and women who went on a six-week tour of north western Europe created quite a stir in the nation's press because of the good impression they made on the people of England.

The tour was under the guidance of Dr. D. E. Lindstrom of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and was offered primarily for Illinois rural chorus, music, drama, and folk arts participants and their friends.

The tour left Chicago the middle of August and was scheduled for one week in England, one week in Denmark, and one week in Sweden. The Illinois folks visited model and typical farms, chatted with agricultural officials and farmers, and attended and put on concerts, festivals, and folk dances.

Here is what The Associated Press story from Little Gaddesen, England, said about the visit of the Illinois farmers there:

Fifty Illinois farmers here to study English country life are drawing a lot of study from the English.

Their business suits and general grooming don't fit the English idea of straw-chewing, overalled hayseeds. They have caused a bigger stir than a whole brood of three-legged chicks.

"I've never seen any farmers like these," chuckled Steve Oakins, 70-year-old retired village postmaster. "A lot of Clark Gables, that's what they are."

Margaret Somersby chimed in: "They all look like film stars."

"Sure, I guess we guys on the land like our clothes to fit well," laughed Fred Zimmerman, a sun-tanned, 200-pound farmer from San Jose, Ill.

His outfit included a nylon shirt with socks to match, a blue silk tie with red squares and yellow ships sailing all over it, a gold ring and a gold tiepin.

The Americans, on a five-week tour of Europe, pitched into an old-fashioned farmers' feed in the lamplit school hall —homemade sausage rolls, jam tarts, tomato juice, beer and cider.

Later, it was just like a county fair back home. There were American square dances and the British version, called the Roger de Coverley. Mrs. Mary Milligan of Urbana, Ill., led a song fest.

Ralph Allen who farms 200 acres at Delavan, Ill., said, "Already we are finding out your farming problems—Shortage of labor, of food for your workers and of land suitable for cultivation."

"I have a 640-acre farm back home," broke in Mrs. Laura Barbick, "and I run it with four men. Over here I was shown a farm of the same size which took 13 men to run it, but I guess that we are helped back home by having so much machinery."

NEAT FELT BAG

Big but not bulky that's the stylish handbag. You can make this one in beautiful new felt colors. For free instructions enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, The Record, Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Lightning rods protect buildings only when the connections and ground wires are in good order, say University of Illinois agricultural engineers.

Left: Patricia Hoehn, Mason county, gets her Ayrshire calf ready for the 4-H contests at the Illinois State Fair. Right: A clown band invades the IAA-Farm Bureau courtesy tent during the Illinois State Fair in Springfield.

for HOMEMAKERS

PICTURE ARRANGEMENT

Four large floral prints and four smaller fruit prints artistically grouped above the couch make an attractive arrangement. A large framed mirror above the credenza is a good contrast for the wallpaper and adds depth to the room.

Draperies For Your Home

New Leaflet from University of Illinois Tells How To Make Best Use of Shades and Draperies. Write For A Copy.

THE attractiveness of your home depends largely on the way you treat the windows. What shades or draperies you choose and how you use them calls for thought and planning, says Miss Dorothy Iwig, home furnishings specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Before you decide on the treatment, study the situation thoroughly. What effect do you wish to accomplish? What do you want the windows to do for your home—outside and inside? Shades, draperies, and other devices can provide privacy, hide ugly views, regulate light, soften the lines in the wood trim, and even correct windows that are badly proportioned. It depends how they are used.

The best window treatment depends, first of all, on the size, shape and arrangement of the windows. If the window is very narrow, it may be necessary to leave every bit of it unobstructed in order to provide sunlight and a feeling of spaciousness. If the span of glass is so large that the room lacks a friendly atmosphere, you'll want to make it look smaller.

There is also the problem of height to consider. Is there a pleasing relation between the height of the window and the height of the ceiling? Or is the window so short that it appears chopped off, or so tall that it appears lanky?

The University of Illinois leaflet, "Window Treatment," will help you solve window problems. Ask your county home adviser for a copy, or write to University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois.

About 18 per cent of the nation's population is now in rural areas, whereas 95 per cent of the population was rural 150 years ago.

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St. Clair County Studies Health Plans

ST. CLAIR county got off with their fall program with a series of six district meetings in September at which Miss Marjorie Tabor of Collinsville, director of home economics extension activities in the county, discussed "The Pro and Cons of the Proposed Federal Compulsory Health Insurance Program," and Mrs. Norman Stites, president of Caseville, and Mrs. Henry Dietz, vice president of Mascoutah reported on the state citizenship and legislative conference held during the summer at Jacksonville.

A sewing machine attachment clinic at Belleville is scheduled for Oct. 21, and a sewing machine clinic for Nov. 7. A bus trip to Pere Marquette park was scheduled for Sept. 29 and to the 4-H Memorial Camp at Monticello on Oct. 8.

Better Silks Back

Silks are back again with better dyes, more elegance and beauty than last year. Most silks are printed for spring sewing but there are some solid colors in crepes, shantungs and taffetas. More and more synthetic fabrics are appearing with special properties of sheerness, long wear, crush resistance, flame resistance and many other helpful features.

Soybean straw that is plowed under will just about maintain the organic matter and the nitrogen content of the soil.

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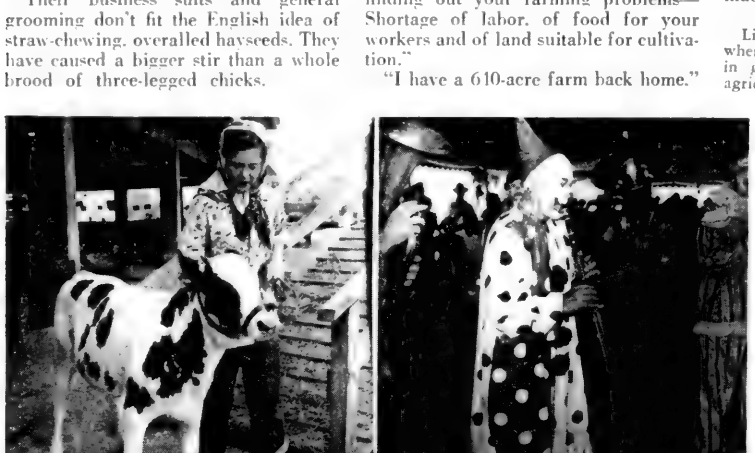

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Festival Results

(*Continued from page* 28)

CHECKERS

1st, Glenn Schall, Macon; 2nd, John Steele, Shelby; 3rd, Wm. Goff, Sangamon.

CLOCK GOLF

Open Class Men's Singles — 1st, Howard Elliott, DeKalb; 2nd, Bob Tuchel, Champaign; 3rd, Bob Sommers, Champaign.
Open Class Women's Singles — 1st, Mrs. Charles Minor, Champaign; 2nd, Mrs. Doris Bickers, Henry; 3rd, Mrs. Pete Sanders, Bond.
Mixed Doubles — 1st, Jeanette Wilson, Bill Hanks, Champaign; 2nd, Sue Sykes, Clayton Cobb, Whiteside; 3rd, Doris Bickers, Henry — Wayne Dolk, Henry.

DART THROWING

Men's Singles — 1st, Howard Trone, Schuyler; 2nd, George Bauer, Bond; 3rd, M. Garbelman, DeKalb.
Women's Singles — 1st, Mrs. Charles Rhoden, Edgar; 2nd, Mrs. Ruby Van Artsdale, DeKalb; 3rd, Mrs. Nellie Cripe, Bond.
Mixed Doubles — 1st, Ruby Van Artsdale, M. Garbleman, DeKalb; 2nd, George Bauer, Nellie Cripe, Bond; 3rd, Doris Bickers, Ray Johnson, Henry.

FOLK FESTIVAL — Only those with A ratings listed.

Rural Youth Square Dance — Henry, St. Clair, Adams, Fayette, Rock Island, Sangamon, LaSalle, and Bureau.
Open Class Square Dance — Henry, LaSalle, Champaign, and Coles.
4-H Square Dance — Effingham County.
Square Dance Bands — LaSalle, and Douglas.
Square Dance Callers — Ray Alderson, Will; Ray Leach, LaSalle; George Bauer, Bond; Don McClay, Kane; Bill Grammet, St. Clair; Anthony Droster, Whiteside; and John Smith, Will.
Stunt and Skit — Whiteside County, (Skit).
Vocal Features — Barber Shop Quartette, Iroquois.
Adult Vocal Group — Sharp Trio, Iroquois; Trio, Carroll.

HOG CALLING

1st, Gale Yocum, Adams; 2nd; Mrs. William Goff, Sangamon; 3rd, John Stanley, Edgar.

HORSESHOES

Men's Singles — 1st, Earl Bomke, Sangamon; 2nd, Leslie Long, Whiteside; 3rd, Alfred Terry, Grundy.
Women's Singles —, 1st, Mrs. Ruby Van Artsdale, DeKalb; 2nd, Mrs. Dan McFarland, Adams; 3rd, Mrs. Roscoe Smith, Kane.
Women's Doubles — 1st, Mrs. H. J. Eikhorst, Mrs. J. H. Irle, Champaign; 2nd, Mary Lewis, Mrs. Virginia Dierking, DeKalb; 3rd, D. Holder, JoAnn Nice, Rock Island.

RIFLE SHOOTING

Men's Singles — 1st, Paul Norfleet, Morgan; 2nd, Wilbur Withrow, Sangamon; 3rd, Robert Baird, Champaign.
Women's Singles — 1st, Mrs. Holman Robbins, Morgan; 2nd, Mrs. Virginia Baird, Champaign; 3rd, Mrs. Robert Foster, Morgan.
Men's Teams — 1st, DeKalb; 2nd, Sangamon; 3rd, Morgan.

SKEET SHOOT

Team — 1st, Crawford; 2nd, McLean; 3rd, Shelby; 4th, Kankakee; 5th, Logan.
Individual-Men — 1st, Carl Cufuade, McLean; 2nd, Lewis Hout, Crawford; 3rd, Marvin Snyder, Logan; 4th, George Potts, McLean; 5th, R. J Ford, Mason; 6th, Virl Welch, Shelby.
Individual-Women — 1st, Carolyn Colliflower, Crawford; 2nd, Evelyn Bittner, Grundy.
Junior — 1st, Hugh Van Voorst, Kankakee; 2nd, Jack Tietge, McLean; 3rd, Joe Marble, Vermilion.
Brother and Brother — 1st, U. Tendick and J. E. Tendick, Logan; 2nd, Harry and Elmer Dannewitz, DeKalb; 3rd, Harold and Harvey Johnson, Montgomery.
Husband and Wife — 1st, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Colliflower, Crawford.
Father and Son — 1st, J. S. and R. J. Ford, Macon; 2nd, G. and H. Van Voorst, Kankakee; 3rd, M. and J. Tietge, McLean.
Two-Man Team — 1st, Carl Cufuade and George Potts, McLean; 2nd, Crawford; 3rd, Peoria; 4th, Macon; 5th, Shelby; 6th, Logan.
Old Timer — 1st, Urian Tendrick, Logan; 2nd, Orville Haugh, DeKalb.

TABLE TENNIS

Men's Singles — 1st, Ed Dugan, Kane; 2nd, Dale Woodworth, Whiteside; 3rd, Lloyd Marcott, Bond.
Women's Singles — 1st, Joyce Sommers, Henry; 2nd, Pat Staser, Clay; 3rd, Jean Neese, DeKalb.
Mixed Doubles — 1st, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Dugan, Kane; 2nd, Jean Neese and Kenneth Cook, DeKalb; 3rd, Eleanor Kopelman, Bill Krapf, Will.

TENNIS

1st, Eugene Mills, Vermilion; 2nd, Harland Hoffman, Will; 3rd, Charles Lawrence, Vermilion.

TUG O' WAR

1st, Whiteside; 2nd, Clark; 3rd, Pike.

VOLLEY BALL

1st, Will; 2nd, Mason; 3rd, Champaign.

WOODCHOPPING

1st, Granville Hodson, Shelby; 2nd, Clifford Rauch, Clay; 3rd, Duane Voreis, DeKalb.

Farm Bureau Members, 35 years and over Softball Champions. Peoria — Back row: D. Miller, B. McCluggage, L. Crouch, L. Capron, H. Greenfield. Front: A. Whitaker, L. Coyle, M. Greenfield, P. Wagner. Not in picture: L. Hoffman, H. Doubet. Peoria county won the title in '37.

All County Softball Champions. DeKalb — Back row: J. Smiley, J. Mosher, L. Doner, J. Worden, D. Ritter, R. Challand, W. Tompkins, R. Will. Front: B. Stahl, J. Voss, B. Challand, A. Dannewitz, J. Bruenig, B. Anderson. DeKalb county won the title in '40, '41, '46, '47, and '48.

Top crackshot in the men's rifle shoot was Paul Norfleet, Morgan county.

School Report

(*Continued from page* 30)

and previously handicapped by financial difficulties to take refresher courses.

15. "Two-teacher schools have a marked educational advantage over one-teacher schools. Likewise eight-room schools, with an appropriate building, etc., have some substantial advantages over smaller schools, and are preferred by many educators and by a substantial number of farm people." Page 63.

The fact that the number of school districts, by far the greater percentage of which are one-room school districts, have decreased during the past four years by approximately 6,000 and been replaced by larger districts is indication enough that legislation has successfully brought much of the above IAA recommendation to realization.

It is remarkable that the school legislation during this period has in the main so closely reflected the policy of the IAA as expressed in the IAA School Report of 1944. The 34 farmer members of the IAA School Committee should be commended for their ability to visualize so clearly the needs of Illinois schools and to recommend such widely approved steps designed to bring about reorganization.

IT'S NEW

The Magic Power-packed

BLUE CIRCLE BATTERY

NOW **A COMPLETE LINE OF BATTERIES FOR ALL TRACTORS, TRUCKS AND CARS, AVAILABLE IN CHOICE OF AMPERE-HOUR OUTPUT.**

- **CONSTRUCTION FEATURES:**
  - Plates full height and full thickness
  - Power packed with high-grade active materials
  - Valve seal liquid level control
  - Lead seal post construction
  - Experienced workmanship
- **CASE CONSTRUCTION**
  - Modern design
  - Resistance to electrolyte absorption
  - Greater strength and durability
- **FIBRE GLASS INSULATION**
  - Quicker starts in cold weather
  - More power
  - Positive protection against "shorts"
  - Longer life for plates
- **GUARANTEED**
  - Guaranteed long service life

PASSENGER CARS

The new Blue Circle line of batteries makes available a battery to fit every motorist's need. This new line provides a selection of multiple plates-per-cell construction that is best suited to the service need in very car. This selection also provides a battery within the range of every pocketbook.

TRUCKS

The new Blue Circle line of batteries includes a selection of sturdy commercial truck batteries to fit the need of the light farm pickup or the heavy duty grain and livestock truck.

TRACTORS

Practically all modern tractors are equipped with self starter, lights, and other electrical equipment. Because of the extreme heat and severe shock that tractor batteries are subjected to, this power unit must be carefully constructed. These factors were taken into consideration in building Blue Circle batteries for farm tractors. There is a size and capacity available for all popular makes of tractor.

Ask to see the new Blue Circle Batteries

BLUE CIRCLE

BLUE CIRCLE BATTERIES ARE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

AFFILIATED WITH

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO

Festival Results

(*Continued from page 28*)

CHECKERS

1st, Glenn Schall, Macon; 2nd, John Steele, Shelby; 3rd, Wm. Golf, Sangamon.

CLOCK GOLF

Open Class Men's Singles — 1st, Howard Elliott, DeKalb; 2nd, Bob Tuchel, Champaign; 3rd, Bob Sommers, Champaign.
Open Class Women's Singles — 1st, Mrs. Charles Minor, Champaign; 2nd, Mrs. Doris Bickers, Henry; 3rd, Mrs. Pete Sanders, Bond.
Mixed Doubles — 1st, Jeanette Wilson, Bill Hanks, Champaign; 2nd, Sue Sykes, Clayton Cobb, Whiteside; 3rd, Doris Bickers, Henry — Wayne Dolk, Henry.

DART THROWING

Men's Singles — 1st, Howard Trone, Schuyler; 2nd, George Bauer, Bond; 3rd, M. Gansemann, DeKalb.
Women's Singles — 1st, Mrs. Charles Rhoden Edgar; 2nd, Mrs. Ruby Van Artsdale, DeKalb; 3rd, Mrs. Nellie Cripe, Bond.
Mixed Doubles — 1st, Ruby Van Artsdale, M. Garbleman, DeKalb; 2nd, George Bauer, Nellie Cripe, Bond; 3rd, Doris Bickers, Ray Jamison, Henry.

FOLK FESTIVAL — Only those with A ratings listed.

Rural Youth Square Dance — Henry St. Clair Adams, Fayette, Rock Island, Sangamon, LaSalle, Champaign, and Coles.
Open Class Square Dance — Henry, LaSalle, Champaign, and Coles.
4-H Square Dance — Effingham County.
Square Dance Bands — LaSalle and Douglas.
Square Dance Callers — Ray Anderson, Will; Ray Lutz, LaSalle; George Bauer, Bond; Don Miller, Knox; Bill Grimmett, St. Clair; Antonio Lucio, Whiteside; and Leon Smith, Will.
Stunt and Skit — Whiteside County, First.
Vocal Features — Barber Shop Quartette, Peoria.
Adult Vocal Group — Sharp Trio, Iroquois; Trio, Adams.

HOG CALLING

1st, Glen Yocum, Adams; 2nd, Mrs. William Goff, Champaign; 3rd, John Stanley, Edgar.

HORSESHOES

Men's Singles — 1st, Earl Pomke, Sangamon; 2nd, Ben Lewis, Whiteside; 3rd, Albert Lutz, Grundy.
Women's Singles — 1st, Mrs. Ruby Van Artsdale, DeKalb; 2nd, Mrs. Dan McFarland, Adams; 3rd, Mrs. Roy Smith, Kane.
Women's Doubles — 1st, Mrs. H. J. Ekhorn, Mrs. [illegible], Champaign; 2nd, Mary Lew, Mrs. Virginia, Dunking, DeKalb; 3rd, [illegible] Hoffer, JoAnn [illegible], Rock Island.

RIFLE SHOOTING

Men's Singles — 1st, Paul Norfleet, Morgan; 2nd, Wilbur Withrow, Sangamon; 3rd, Robert Baird, Champaign.
Women's Singles — 1st, Mrs. Holman Robbins, Morgan; 2nd, Mrs. Virginia Baird, Champaign; 3rd, Mrs. Robert Foster, Morgan.
Men's Teams — 1st, DeKalb; 2nd, Sangamon; 3rd, Morgan.

SKEET SHOOT

Team — 1st, Crawford; 2nd, McLean; 3rd, Shelby; 4th, Kankakee; 5th, Logan.
Individual-Men — 1st, Carl Cufuade, McLean; 2nd, Lewis Hout, Crawford; 3rd, Marvin Snyder, Logan; 4th, George Potts, McLean; 5th, R. J. Ford, Macon; 6th, Vin Welch, Shelby.
Individual-Women — 1st, Carolyn Colliflower, Crawford; 2nd, Evelyn Bittner, Grundy.
Junior — 1st, Hugh Van Voorst, Kankakee; 2nd, Jack Twige, McLean; 3rd, Joe Marble, Vermilion.
Brother and Brother — 1st, U. Tendick and J. E. Tendick, Logan; 2nd, Harry and Elmer Dannewitz, DeKalb; 3rd, Harold and Harvey Johnson, Montgomery.
Husband and Wife — 1st, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Colliflower, Crawford.
Father and Son — 1st, J. S. and R. J. Ford, Macon; 2nd, G. and H. Van Voorst, Kankakee; 3rd, M. and J. Tietge, McLean.
Two-Man Team — 1st, Carl Cufuade and George Potts, McLean; 2nd, Crawford; 3rd, Peoria; 4th, Macon; 5th, Shelby; 6th, Logan.
Old Timer — 1st, Urigh Tendrick, Logan; 2nd, Orville Haugh, DeKalb.

TABLE TENNIS

Men's Singles — 1st, Ed Dugan, Kane; 2nd, Dale Woodworth, Whiteside; 3rd, Lloyd Marcott, Bond.
Women's Singles — 1st, Joyce Sommers, Henry; 2nd, Pat Staser, Clay; 3rd, Jean Neese, DeKalb.
Mixed Doubles — 1st, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Dugan, Kane; 2nd, Jean Neese and Kenneth Cook, DeKalb; 3rd, Eleanor Kopelman, Bill Krapf, Will.

TENNIS

1st, Eugene Mills, Vermilion; 2nd, Harland Hoffman, Will; 3rd, Charles Lawrence, Vermilion.

TUG O' WAR

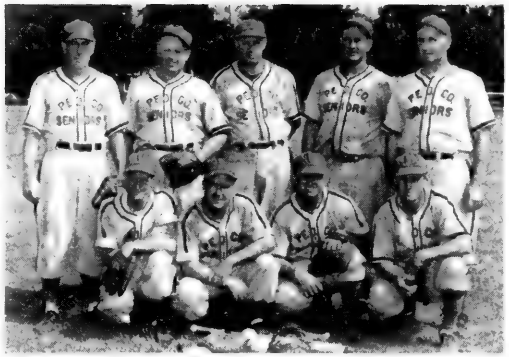
1st, Whiteside; 2nd, Clark; 3rd, Pike.

VOLLEY BALL

1st, Will; 2nd, Mason; 3rd, Champaign.

WOODCHOPPING

1st, Granville Hodson, Shelby; 2nd, Clifford Rauch, Clay; 3rd, Duane Voreis, DeKalb.



Farm Bureau Members, 35 years and over Softball Champions. Peoria — Back row: D. Miller, B. McCluggage, L. Crouch, L. Capron, H. Greenfield. Front: A. Whitaker, L. Coyle, M. Greenfield, P. Wagner. Not in picture: L. Hoffman, H. Doubet. Peoria county won the title in '37.

All County Softball Champions. DeKalb — Back row: J. Smiley, J. Mosher, L. Doner, J. Worden, D. Ritter, R. Challand, W. Tompkins, R. Will. Front: B. Stahl, J. Voss, B. Challand, A. Dannewitz, J. Bruenig, B. Anderson. DeKalb county won the title in '40, '41, '46, '47, and '48.

Top crackshot in the men's rifle shoot was Paul Norfleet, Morgan county.

School Report

(*Continued from page 30*)

and previously handicapped by financial difficulties to take refresher courses.

15. "Two-teacher schools have a marked educational advantage over one-teacher schools. Likewise eight-room schools, with an appropriate building, etc., have some substantial advantages over smaller schools, and are preferred by many educators and by a substantial number of farm people." Page 63.

The fact that the number of school districts, by far the greater percentage of which are one-room school districts, have decreased during the past four years by approximately 6,000 and been replaced by larger districts is indication enough that legislation has successfully brought much of the above IAA recommendation to realization.

It is remarkable that the school legislation during this period has in the main so closely reflected the policy of the IAA as expressed in the IAA School Report of 1944. The 34 farmer members should be commended for their ability to visualize so clearly the needs of Illinois schools and to recommend such widely approved steps designed to bring about reorganization.

IT'S NEW

The

Magic Power-packed

BLUE CIRCLE BATTERY

NOW **A COMPLETE LINE OF BATTERIES FOR ALL TRACTORS, TRUCKS AND CARS, AVAILABLE IN CHOICE OF AMPERE-HOUR OUTPUT.**

- **CONSTRUCTION FEATURES:**
  - Plates full height and full thickness
  - Power packed with high-grade active materials
  - Valve seal liquid level control
  - Lead seal post construction
  - Experienced workmanship
- **CASE CONSTRUCTION**
  - Modern design
  - Resistance to electrolyte absorption
  - Greater strength and durability
- **FIBRE GLASS INSULATION**
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BLUE CIRCLE

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He Knows Where He is Going, Too!

Small fry with big ideas, that's you, Jimmy. Headed west, are you? (As far west as the pasture gate, and then you'll begin to miss Mother's ginger cookies, apple pies.) Wait till you're a little older; then nothing could tear you away from the best life in the world.

Take Dad, now. He knows where he is going, too, but it's toward improving the farm, putting to work all the new ideas introduced to him at Farm Bureau. He's saved enough — through better management, cooperative buying and selling, lower insurance rates — to put up the new barn this fall . . . a new silo next spring.

Illinois
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
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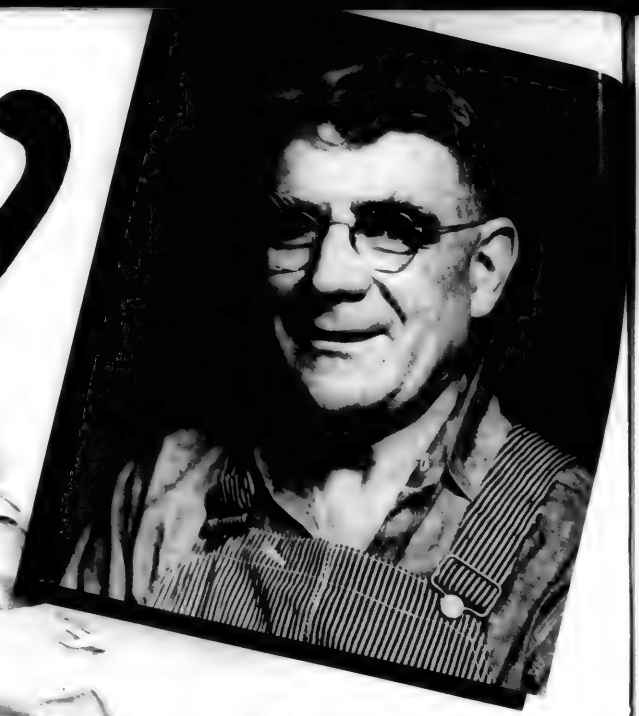

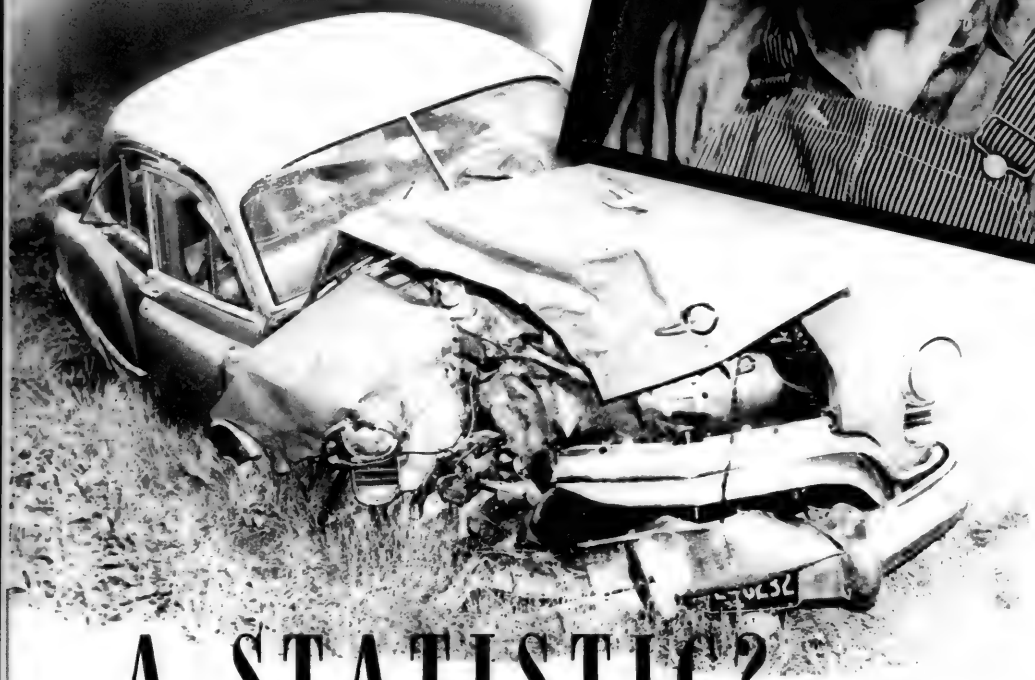

A STATISTIC?

You and every other Farm Bureau member are a better risk for auto insurance than the average policy holder. That makes YOU a statistic, but a good, healthy, LIVE one! Your safer driving habits are paying off with Country Mutual Casualty Company's lower rates to Farm Bureau members.

Drive CAREFULLY, and continue to take advantage of being a "live" statistic, a better risk. Check with the Country Mutual Casualty representative at your Farm Bureau office to be sure you're fully protected at these low cost insurance rates.

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Volume 27 Number 11 November, 1949

THE RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

Unanswered Questions

By Charles B. Shuman
President, Illinois Agricultural Association

A FEW MONTHS AGO many people, in advocating abundant production, said that agriculture's problem was not one of surplus but rather of under consumption. Today consumers are using farm products at near-record levels. Yet we are faced with dangerous accumulations of practically every major crop. Corn, wheat, cotton, hogs, potatoes, eggs, apples, citrus fruit, vegetables — these and many others are in trouble. Where are the folks who predicted that population growth had caught up with our productive capacity and that the days of surpluses were over?

Charles B. Shuman

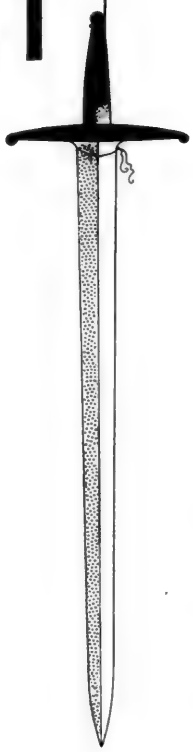
This complex puzzle seems to have no easy solution. Government storage programs only postpone the day of reckoning — crops produced must be either used or become a burdensome surplus. Prospects are not good for any great increase in consumption at home or abroad. As distasteful as it is to farmers, reduced production now seems to be the only alternative. The recent debate in Congress was not concerned with whether there should be a farm program but rather how much responsibility government should assume in maintaining prices and controlling production. After reading several of Secretary of Agriculture Brannan's addresses as presented to labor groups it might be interesting to ask a few unanswered questions.

CAN ILLINOIS FARMERS be classified solely as laborers or are they also business men? Are we interested in a political union with organized labor? If, under the Brannan plan, the price of wheat were reduced to 10 cents per bushel would city consumers be satisfied with a one cent reduction in the price of a loaf of bread, or would they demand that government take over all processing and distribution to secure further price cuts? After becoming accustomed to low food prices would the public again be willing to pay a fair price if the scheme should fail or be abandoned because of increased taxes? Would labor groups who support the Brannan plan be willing to accept lower wages in a free labor market and depend upon the federal government for a subsidy to bring them up to a living wage?

WOULD SECRETARY BRANNAN'S guaranteed high income plan encourage efficiency in agriculture? Who would decide which farmers were to be retired and who would approve their replacements? What would be the effect on land prices of a rush into agriculture by those desiring a government assured income? If increased taxation is necessary to assure high level agricultural income, would not consumer groups feel justified in demanding that farm income in excess of the support level be recovered through special taxes on farmers? Finally, will taxpayers be willing to add extra billions to their present heavy tax load?

IF THESE QUESTIONS seem complicated and confusing it may indicate that Secretary Brannan's plan is not as simple as it has been portrayed. What is the answer to our dilemma? It will pay you to attend the annual meeting of your state organization in Chicago Nov. 14-17. Perhaps you can help us find an answer.

WHAT is the ANSWER?



The Dilemma of Farm Surpluses

You May Find Out by Attending Your IAA Annual Meeting in Chicago, November 14-17

LIKE the Sword of Damocles which hung over a king's head suspended by a single thread, a great sword is poised over the heads of American farmers. It is labeled "surplus."

What are farmers going to do about it? Yes, farmers. Not bureaucrats. Your state Farm Bureau leaders want to know what YOU think. You will have a chance to tell them at the Illinois Agricultural Association annual meeting to be held Nov. 14, 15, 16, and 17 at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago.

Your Farm Bureau leaders are faced with a dilemma. It is the problem of surplus. Surplus corn, surplus hogs, surplus wheat, surplus cattle, surplus fruits, and vegetables. If farmers don't decide what they want done, bureaucrats will.

Already a half dozen farm plans are on the fire. . . . the Brannan plan, the Anderson plan, the Aiken plan. What effect will all these plans have on Illinois farmers? What is going to happen to the prices of grain and livestock in 1950? What are the answers? Come to the annual meeting in Chicago this month. Perhaps you can find out.

You will hear discussions of national issues by prominent speakers, talks on specific farm problems and discussions of programs and projects being sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Two of the principal speakers will be Illinois' Governor Adlai Stevenson and Romeo Short, vice president of the American Farm Bureau Federation and former president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau. Gov. Stevenson will address a general session Wednesday evening. Short will speak Thursday morning.

More than 5,000 farmers are expected for the four-day sessions which will review the year's activities of the IAA and its affiliated companies. Their financial reports will be presented by company managers and a summary of the year's progress will be made in the president's annual address by Charles B. Shuman.

An example of the projects that will come up for discussion and approval is the IAA Road Study Committee Report. This report was made recently by the IAA Road Study Committee. It points out the defects in the Illinois road system and recommends what should be done about it.

The same high class program of entertainment as last year is being planned for the Tuesday night session by Roy P. Johnson, IAA director of special services. This year two performances of the entertainment will be given—one starting at 6:30 p.m. and the other at 8:30 p.m. Voting delegates will attend the second show. Tickets will be used for admission to each performance and Johnson advises everyone to be sure to obtain tickets, when he registers, to the performance he plans to attend.

The first two days of the annual meeting will be devoted to conferences, Rural Youth activities, and the annual meetings of the IAA-affiliated cooperatives. The third and fourth days will be devoted to the general sessions of the Illinois Agricultural Association and to conference meetings on subjects of importance to Illinois farmers.

Conferences will be held on national legislation, schools, roads, soils, marketing, safety, and taxation.

The closing hours of the convention

Illinois Agricultural Association Annual Meeting Program

Monday, November 14

A.M.
10:00 President and Farm Advisers' Conference
12:00 President and Farm Advisers' Luncheon

P.M.
3:30 Presidents' Conference
4:00 Illinois Milk Producers' Supply Company
Illinois Livestock Producers' Association
6:00 Illinois Producers' Seed Company Caucuses
6:30 Illinois Milk Producers' Association
Illinois Grain Corporation
7:00 Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association
Illinois Co-operative Locker
Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association
Illinois Producers' Seed Company
Rural Youth
Resolutions Committee

Tuesday, November 15

A.M.
9:30 Resolutions Committee
Illinois Agricultural Holding Company
Rural Youth Talk Fest
Illinois Wool Marketing Association
Illinois Milk Producers'
Home Bureau Federation
Illinois Farm Supply Company
Country Mutual Fire Company

P.M.
1:00 Country Mutual Casualty Company
Prairie Farms Creameries
Illinois Home Bureau Federation
Illinois Grain Terminals
Illinois Livestock Marketing Association
Rural Youth
Illinois Farm Supply Company
3:00 Country Life Insurance Co.
6:30 Delegates Dinner
Entertainment (1st Show)
8:30 Entertainment (2nd Show)
8:30 Rural Youth Mixer

Wednesday, November 16

A.M.
9:15 IAA Annual Meeting

P.M.
1:30 (a) Organization-Information Conference
(b) National Legislation
(c) Schools
(d) Roads
(e) Soils
(f) Marketing
4:00 District Conferences and Caucuses
6:00 Officers' Dinner
7:30 General Session

Thursday, November 17

A.M.
9:15 General Session
12:00 Directors' Luncheon
P.M.
1:15 General Session

Convention Speaker

Gov. *Adlai Stevenson*

will be devoted to the election of a president and a vice president and the election of half the membership of the IAA board of directors.

Finals of the Rural Youth State Talk Fest and finals of the Rural Youth Safe Drivers' contest will be held during the annual meeting. Winner of the Rural Youth Talk Fest will present his three-minute speech during a general session of the convention. The winner of the Talk Fest also will represent Illinois in the national Talk Fest to be held in connection with the American Farm Bureau Federation annual convention in Chicago in December. More than 500 Rural Youthers are expected to attend the youth sessions during The IAA annual meeting.

Home Bureau Federation women will meet Tuesday morning in the Crystal room for their annual women's conference.

Two companies which will be meeting at the IAA annual convention for the first time are Illinois Producers' Seed Company and the recently organized Illinois Livestock Producers' Association.

Add Key Men to Terminals Staff

TWO key men have been added to the staff of Illinois Grain Terminals Company, the IAA-grain marketing affiliate. They are Albert E. Leger, 45, assistant to the manager (Sam Hassell), and Roger E. Sayre, 30, assistant superintendent in charge of trucked grain at the Irondale terminal elevator on Chicago's south side.

A. E. Leger

R. E. Sayre

Leger comes from the Soy Flour Association where he was president. Before going to Soy Flour he was employed as a marketing specialist by the Commodity Credit Corporation in Chicago. He has had several years experience buying and selling grain.

Sayre was graduated from Loyola university in 1940. During summer vacations he worked part time at the Irondale elevator and performed the duties of spoutman, drierman, millwright's assistant, and scaleman. He served overseas with the army during the war and was discharged as a first lieutenant.

ILLINOIS LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
To Shareholders and Members of ILLINOIS LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders and members of Illinois Livestock Producers Association will be held in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 14th day of November, 1949 at 4:00 o'clock P.M., to receive and act upon the reports of the officers and Board of Directors for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1949, to elect directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such further and other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, this 10th day of October, 1949.

ILLINOIS LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
M. Ray Ihrig, Secretary.

The sidewalk is jammed at the close of the annual fall Farm Bureau Leaders' Conference at the Knights of Columbus building in Springfield.

IAA Opposes 1-Cent Gas Tax

FARM BUREAU LEADERS MEETING IN SPRINGFIELD EXPRESS OPPOSITION TO MOVING AFBF CHICAGO OFFICE

By JIM THOMSON
Asst. Editor, IAA Record

THERE's nothing in the proposed one-cent gasoline tax boost for Illinois that can benefit rural roads, Farm Bureau men attending the recent annual fall Farm Bureau leaders' conference in Springfield were advised by officers of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The proposed one-cent gasoline tax collections would go entirely to finance the primary or hard road system.

IAA Secretary Paul Mathias pointed out that if a one-cent increase in the Illinois gasoline tax proposed by a Chicago group is passed, there will be no further increase in the tax for a long time and thus no gas tax funds for rural roads.

Mathias said that the people who are backing the one-cent gas tax increase are principally the same people who have opposed spending any gas tax revenue on rural roads.

"We may as well face the facts," IAA President Charles B. Shuman said. "None of the organizations pushing the one-cent gasoline tax increase recognize that rural roads are part of the state road system. We had better be careful or we will be traded out of our shirts on this road deal."

Mathias suggested that farmers let their state legislators know how they feel on the road question. He urged them to back the administration's efforts to curb the overloading of trucks.

A review of the IAA Road Study Committee report on the Illinois road situation was presented by I. E. Parett, IAA secretary of general services. Parett suggested that Farm Bureau people study the report carefully, particularly if they are voting delegates to the IAA annual meeting in Chicago in November. He also urged voting delegates, after reading the report, to discuss it with as many of their neighbors as possible. This, Parett said, would enable the voting delegate to bring a more representative attitude of the Farm Bureau people in his area to the IAA annual meeting.

Speaking on the proposed plan to move the American Farm Bureau Federation office from Chicago to Washington, President Shuman said: "Historically the AFBF office has been in Chicago, in the Midwest area where more than half of the membership is located. Convenience of the AFBF office to the IAA offices is entirely beside the point. If we moved the Chicago office to Washington we would lose much of our prestige.

"There is good reason for locating the American Farm Bureau office in the Midwest even though not necessarily in Chicago." President Shuman called for a show of hands favoring the proposal to move the AFBF offices to Washington. No hands went up.

L. L. Colvis, IAA secretary of marketing, and George E. Metzger, IAA secretary of organization and information, reported on the progress of stock-selling campaigns to raise money for Producers' Seed Company, the new Prairie Farms Creamery at Carlyle, besides other Prairie Farms Creameries, and eight to 10 locker companies affiliated with the Illinois Cooperative Locker Service Company.

Colvis reported that Jasper, Williamson, and Will counties were first to oversubscribe their stock quotas in the money raising campaign for the small-seeds program of Producers' Seed Company.

IAA Director Homer Curtiss, Jo Daviess county, president of Illinois Grain

Homer Curtiss (center), IAA director for the district in the northwestern corner of Illinois discusses a date for a district Farm Bureau meeting with men from his district.

Terminals Company, thanked everyone who had a hand in the success of the campaign which raised $2,750,000 from the sale of stock to finance the company.

A word of caution was spoken on the further expansion of the physical plants of the IAA affiliated companies by President Shuman. "I would strongly advise that further expansion be curbed at this time," he said. "We need to assimilate the expansion that has already been made."

IAA Director Otto Steffey asked for a show of sentiment among Farm Bureau leaders as to whether the Sports Festival should be continued. Steffey said the Sports Festival had grown to great proportions and that it was fulfilling the purpose for which it was started — to get farmers to play together, to get more young people interested in Farm Bureau and to promote leadership qualities.

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LETTERS....

I NOTICED that one of your pictures in the article "The Road Problem" in the October issue of the IAA Record showed a school bus with the door on the driver's side. I ride the school bus every day and I have never seen a bus with the door on the driver's side.

I find good information in your publication and read about every story in your magazine.

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You're a keen observer, Dennis. Maybe we could say it was an English bus. Actually the photograph was printed in reverse..... Editor.

Two Chicago newspapermen (wearing hats) interview the Whiteside County Farm Bureau tug o' war team a few minutes after they had jerked a Chicago railroad worker team clear across the stage of the "Wheels a Rollin'" pageant during closing week of the Railroad Fair in Chicago. When the Whiteside huskies, weighing 1,-875 pounds, started dragging the railroad men across the stage, one railroader yelled "Hey, leave us in Chicago!"

The sidewalk is jammed at the close of the annual fall Farm Bureau Leaders' Conference at the Knights of Columbus building in Springfield.

IAA Opposes 1-Cent Gas Tax

FARM BUREAU LEADERS MEETING IN SPRINGFIELD EXPRESS OPPOSITION TO MOVING AFBF CHICAGO OFFICE

By JIM THOMSON
Asst. Editor, IAA Record

THERE's nothing in the proposed one-cent gasoline tax boost for Illinois that can benefit rural roads, Farm Bureau men attending the recent annual fall Farm Bureau leaders' conference in Springfield were advised by officers of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The proposed one-cent gasoline tax collections would go entirely to finance the primary or hard road system.

IAA Secretary Paul Mathias pointed out that if a one-cent increase in the Illinois gasoline tax proposed by a Chicago group is passed, there will be no further increase in the tax for a long time and thus no gas tax funds for rural roads.

Mathias said that the people who are backing the one-cent gas tax increase are principally the same people who have opposed spending any gas tax revenue on rural roads.

"We may as well face the facts," IAA President Charles B. Shuman said. "None of the organizations pushing the one-cent gasoline tax increase recognize that rural roads are part of the state road system. We had better be careful or we will be traded out of our shirts on this road deal."

Mathias suggested that farmers let their state legislators know how they feel on the road question. He urged them to back the administration's efforts to curb the overloading of trucks.

A review of the IAA Road Study Committee report on the Illinois road situation was presented by I. E. Parett, IAA secretary of general services. Parett suggested that Farm Bureau people study the report carefully, particularly if they are voting delegates to the IAA annual meeting in Chicago in November. He also urged voting delegates, after reading the report, to discuss it with as many of their neighbors as possible. This, Parett said, would enable the voting delegate to bring a more representative attitude of the Farm Bureau people in his area to the IAA annual meeting.

Speaking on the proposed plan to move the American Farm Bureau Federation office from Chicago to Washington, President Shuman said: "Historically the AFBF office has been in Chicago, in the Midwest area where more than half of the membership is located. Convenience of the AFBF office to the IAA offices is entirely beside the point. If we moved the Chicago office to Washington we would lose much of our prestige.

"There is good reason for locating the American Farm Bureau office in the Midwest even though not necessarily in Chicago." President Shuman called for a show of hands favoring the proposal to move the AFBF offices to Washington. No hands went up.

L. L. Colvis, IAA secretary of marketing, and George E. Metzger, IAA secretary of organization and information, reported on the progress of stock-selling campaigns to raise money for Producers' Seed Company, the new Prairie Farms Creamery at Carlyle, besides other Prairie Farms Creameries, and eight to 10 locker companies affiliated with the Illinois Cooperative Locker Service Company.

Colvis reported that Jasper, Williamson, and Will counties were first to oversubscribe their stock quotas in the money raising campaign for the small-seeds program of Producers' Seed Company.

IAA Director Homer Curtiss, Jo Daviess county, president of Illinois Grain

Homer Curtiss (center), IAA director for the district in the northwestern corner of Illinois discusses a date for a district Farm Bureau meeting with men from his district.

Terminals Company, thanked everyone who had a hand in the success of the campaign which raised $2,750,000 from the sale of stock to finance the company.

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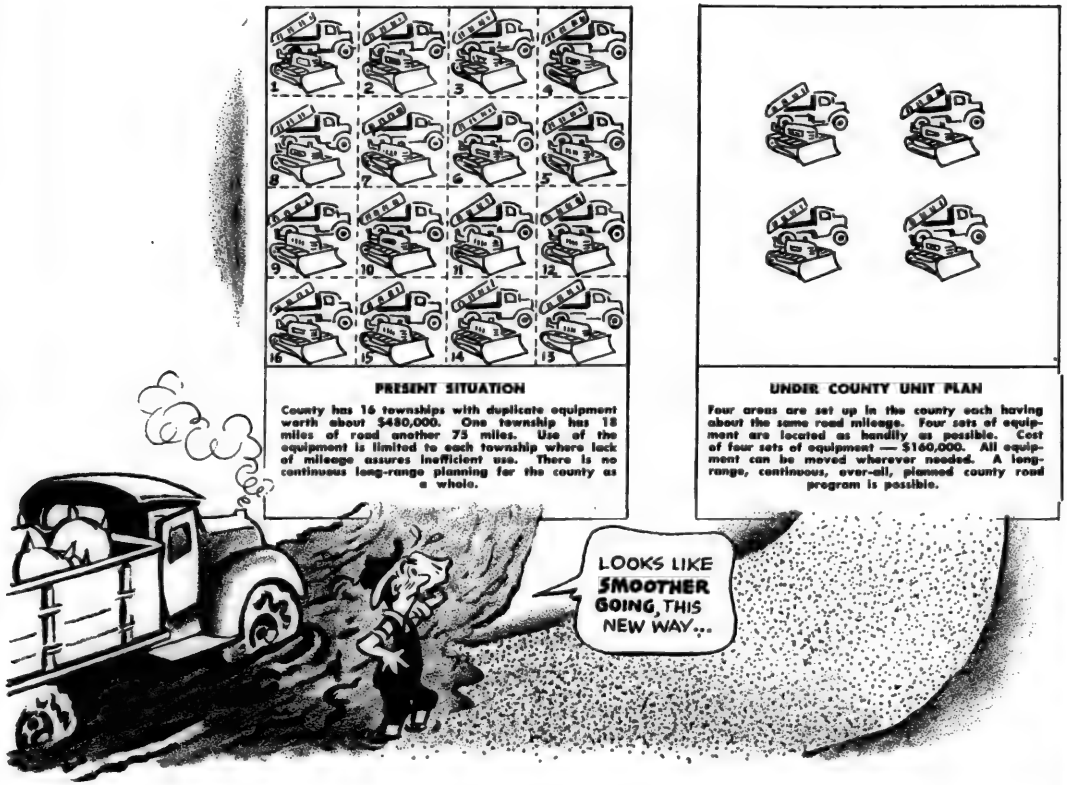


Better Roads Demand Changes

IAA REPORT RECOMMENDS CONSOLIDATION OF RURAL ROAD DISTRICTS FOR EFFICIENCY, ECONOMY

By CULLEN B. SWEET, Director
IAA Rural Road Improvement

THE ILLINOIS Agricultural Association Road Study Committee has recommended two methods by which farm people can get more dollars on the roads to provide all-weather year-around surfaces on farm roads.

The automobile has been with us for more than 40 years and trucks and buses for more than 30 years. Yet we, in Illinois, are still trying to provide road surfaces for year-around travel for these vehicles with horse and wagon methods. We are still in the mud. With more than one-fourth of the total rural road mileage (20,000 miles) unimproved earth and more than half of the gravel surfaced roads (47,500 miles) in need of resurfacing Illinois faces a serious problem in providing year around travel surface for 60 per cent of the total road mileage of the state.

Providing all-weather surfaces for rural roads is a problem of the people living on these roads and must be done solely through local property taxes now that aid from the state has ceased. Farm roads received $30,000,000 in aid from the state from July 1945 to June 30, 1949. Many miles of roads were resurfaced and surfaced with this money. Maintenance of these roads must be carried out by the local township or road district having such roads, and in addition to this must continue other improvements on roads and bridges.

For a solution to the problem the IAA Road Committee recommends that Illinois farmers help get themselves out of the mud through reorganization of the present township and road districts into larger units of administration. They recommend the formation of county unit road districts by referendum.

Based upon facts and figures the committee states that through the elimination of duplication of equipment, elimination of inefficient personnel and general reduction in overhead expense more miles of road can be built and more effective maintenance can be obtained with the same money than under the present condition.

For illustration, a county having 16 townships, that under present condi-

tions require 16 separate sets of road building and maintenance equipment, could do better work with four sets of equipment that are strategically located. With an average cost of $30,000 the 16 sets of road equipment represent an outlay of $480,000. Almost half a million dollars. With only four sets of equipment to do a better job a saving of $300,000 could be effected. Enough to gravel 100 miles of road. And these roads would be continuous for township lines would not have to be observed. Also, as much road building equipment as needed in an area, could be had from the four sets owned by the county unit.

Under the present situation it is almost out of the question for each township or road district to own all of the pieces of equipment needed to build a road. In many counties even the county highway department doesn't own the needed equipment, and even if it did they do not like to discriminate in renting the equipment to townships or road district commissioners. Moreover, there is a lack of unified planning for long-range highway construction and maintenance. There is too much division of thought and action as well as authority in the present situation.

Other economies that could be obtained under county unit road districts are these:

1. Trained men, efficient in their fields of operations, paid adequate salaries would be given employment as administrators and operators of this adequate equipment that would be used for both construction and maintenance the year around instead of but a few weeks each year.

2. Contracts could be awarded for much larger jobs and costs be reduced.

3. All roads would be more equally financed because of the wider tax base.

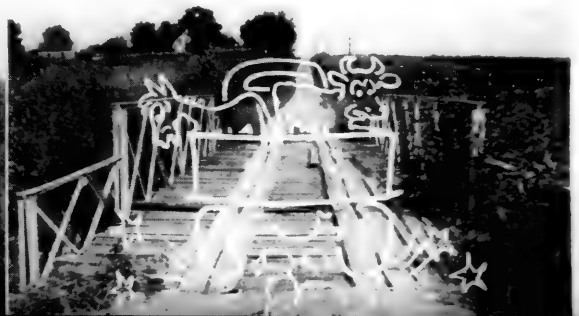
4. Adequate buildings for housing and repair of equipment could be built instead of letting the equipment rest in a fence corner to rust for long periods of time.

But even with all of the economies effected under reorganization it is very doubtful that the entire job of having all of the highways all-weather roads can be done. In a later issue of the RECORD the need for additional funds will be discussed.

Left: This is a state aid road in Pike county that is impassable many days in the year and forces trucks, school buses, and grocery trucks to travel a route of 27 to 30 miles to get 10 miles. This is the main road between the county seat and a town of 500 population. Photo was made in July.

Bottom left: This is a township road in Fayette county of unimproved earth that is impassable several months of the year. It probably looked its best when this photo was taken in August.

Bottom right: This bridge is on a main travelled township road in Menard county used by school buses, mail carriers, livestock and grain trucks as well as passenger autos. Photo was made in August, 1949.



Drop in Farm Prices Not Expected With Currency Devaluation

CURRENCY devaluation by about 25 countries may not reduce prices of Illinois farm products so much as some persons had feared. Actually, there seems to be much more worry than is needed.

This estimate came today from E. J. Working, Illinois College of Agriculture economist.

By devaluating their currency Britain and about 25 other devaluating countries hope to export more of their own goods and import less from other countries. Wool is the only Illinois farm product which is imported, and it is likely to be much affected by devaluation. We also sell fairly large amounts of Illinois lard, soybean oil, and wheat in foreign markets. Devaluation may cut our foreign sales of these products.

However, Working thinks our exports of manufactured goods will suffer more. The reason—devaluing countries have already cut their imports of needed farm products almost to the limit.

Our own government price support program and Economic Cooperation Administration funds should also help hold prices of farm exports up.

Working says nothing in devaluation is going to reduce the buying power of ECA American dollars. ECA funds stop in 1952, but until then they should help to keep the volume of our farm exports large.

Here's a brief look at what may happen to prices of Illinois farm products because of devaluation:

Beef and pork: little if any price change. We don't need an export market for these meats because we eat all we produce right here at home.

Lard: foreign demand will probably drop off slightly. We export about 10 percent of our lard, but that share varies widely from year to year.

Soybean oil: situation like lard. Exports may drop, but industrial demand for soybean oil is strong in this country.

Food Prices Down?

FARM PRICES ARE!

By FRANK M. ATCHLEY
IAA Director of Research

HOW much is ammonium nitrate this year, Mr. Supplier?"

"Seventy-two dollars a ton."

"It is! Well, guess I'll have to have it anyway. Better send me about three tons. By the way, what are peach baskets going to cost us this year?"

"We'll have to get $3.36 a dozen, Mr. Farmer. Seems high, doesn't it, but that's the price."

(Time passes. It is now harvest time.)

"Hello, is this the Blizzard Peach Packing Company?"

"Yes."

"This is Mr. Farmer. How much are you paying for peaches this morning?"

"Hale-Havens, $1.25 and Rochesters, $1."

"Well, I guess I can't afford to pick 'em for that. My spray and labor have been so high this year that I couldn't make ends meet at that price."

"That's all we can pay. Sorry."

Conversations similar to those above might be carried on almost any year, whether Mr. Farmer was an orchardist or a corn-hog farmer. Whether the farmer is raising peaches, pigs, or pumpkins, the story is much the same. He asks the price of the things he has to buy, and pays what is asked. When he gets ready to sell his product, he asks how much they are paying and gets the price the other man quotes.

Doing business in a market where somebody else sets all the prices makes it easy to see why farmers demand some degree of price protection. Some people think that fixed price supports would be the best thing for the farmer. Others think that flexible supports, designed to prevent the collapse of farm prices, would be preferable. Furthermore, there are many cases where properly operated farm cooperatives can do a great deal to change the market system in which a farmer sells his produce.

It is common knowledge that some producers in this country have dumped large quantities of their produce in the ocean rather than sell it at a price they considered too low. Perhaps that is the extreme. It seems too bad to destroy food when "half the people in the world go to bed hungry every night." Perhaps there are other less drastic means by which cooperatives can help determine prices of things farmers sell.

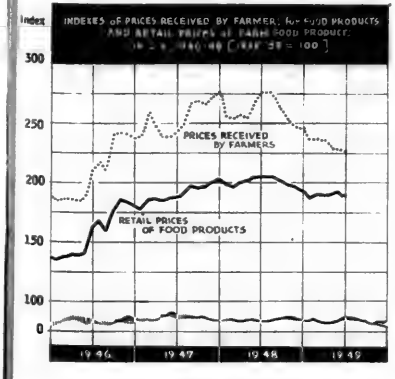
We hear a great deal of conversation these days both on the street corner and in the halls of Congress about why

prices of food do not go down when the prices of things farmers sell go down. One of the recent publications from the USDA shows that the farm value of the corn in a box of corn flakes went down 47 per cent from July 1948 to July 1949. During the same period, the price of corn flakes went up two per cent.

During that period of time, the price of livestock the farmer sold went down 24 per cent while the retail price of meat Mr. U. S. Citizen bought went down only 15 per cent. Such things as these are hard to explain to the consumers of this country, whether they be well-paid executives or hard-working laboring men. (See chart.)

The government publication indicated that the farm value in July 1949 was only 48 per cent of the retail price of the food in what we normally describe as the "market basket." That means that the farmer only gets 48 cents out of each dollar the consumer pays for food. What happens to the other 52 cents? It goes to pay the trucking company, the jobber, the railroad, the wholesaler, the retailer, and last, but not least, the tax collector. What basic part of our society gets that 52 cents? It is primarily labor — the truck driver, the section hand, the brakeman, the warehouseman, the grocery clerk. They all get their share. Do their wages go down when prices of farm products go down? Certainly not. In fact, during the past few months, considerable effort has been made to increase their wages, while farm prices have continued to decline.

Two prominent executives of large food processing companies recently testified before a Congressional committee that higher labor costs, not profits, were largely responsible for the difference between the prices housewives pay for their food products and what the farmer receives for his produce. Farmers' prices remain flexible — Labor's prices remain relatively inflexible.



Retail cost of the "market basket" in July was down 10 per cent from the level reached in July 1948. During that 12-month period, the declines in retail prices averaged between 13 and 18 per cent in the meats, dairy, and miscellaneous-products groups. The declines were only between two and three per cent for the bakery and cereal products and all — fruit — and — vegetable products groups. Data are not available on retail prices since July, but weekly price indexes indicate that the downward trend has continued.

During the period from pre-war (1935-39) to December 1948, when the retail cost of the market basket was rising, the farm value increased nearly twice as fast as did marketing margins. (See table.) In this period, farmers received $202 and marketing agencies $121 of the $323 increase in the retail cost. As a result, the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar increased 11 cents — from 40 to 51 cents.

Marketing charges in July 1949 were about the same as they were in July 1948. They totaled $332 in July 1949, compared with $333 the year before. These charges for assembling, processing, transporting, and distributing farm food products declined three per cent from June to July of this year. In June 1949, marketing charges were at a record high of $343. Marketing charges were $22 *higher* in July 1949 than they were in December 1947. Farm product values were $64 *lower* in July 1949 than they were in December 1947. This is just another indication of why retail food prices have gone down less than farm prices during the past 18 months.

Total retail cost of all foods currently consumed by a family of three is roughly 50 per cent higher than the retail cost of the market basket. The market basket does not include imported foods, fishery products, or other foods of foreign or non-farm origin. It does not include the value of food consumed in the households of farms where it was produced. It merely measures the cost at current prices of the average amount of food purchased by a three-person family in the period 1935-39. It does not allow for the fact that per capita food consumption is now about 15 per cent above the 1935-39 level.

A publication of one of the labor unions came across my desk recently which included several charts and signs. On one of these signs, it said, "Pork up! Hogs down! Why???" There was a chart that indicated farmers' income was going down fast. Still another chart indicated that meat-packing wages were too low. One might wonder if the writer realized what was causing a major part of the increase in pork prices.

(Continued on page 30)

Herman W. Danforth, First IAA President, Dies

Association's Early Leader Saw Organization Which He Helped To Organize Grow From A Membership of 4,000 to 167,000. His Death Recalls Beginnings of Farm Bureau in Illinois.

Herman W. Danforth, the Illinois Agricultural Association's first president who died recently, is shown as he registered for the IAA annual meeting last November at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago. Registering him is Grace Powell of the IAA.

HERMAN W. DANFORTH, first president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, died Oct. 8 after a short illness in Danforth, the Iroquois county community founded by his family. He was 77 at the time of his death.

Mr. Danforth, in addition to serving as the first president of the IAA in 1916, had a great deal to do with organizing the state Farm Bureau. At first the IAA was not a direct membership organization as it is today, but a federation of county Farm Bureaus. It was Mr. Danforth, who was then president of the Tazewell County Farm Bureau, and E. T. Robbins, Tazewell farm adviser, who promoted the setting up of a federation of the county Farm Bureaus in Illinois.

Mr. Danforth served as temporary chairman when 20 of the 22 organized counties met at a preliminary session on Jan. 26, 1916 in the Old Agricultural Building, University of Illinois, to form a state federation of Farm Bureaus.

At this preliminary meeting Mr. Danforth was named to a committee of five to work out a plan for organization. The committee decided that the name of the new organization was to be the Illinois Agricultural Association. Its object was to be "the improvement of agriculture." Its membership was to consist of several agricultural associations and membership fees for each county were to be $100 a year.

It was on March 15, 1916, when delegates from 17 counties met in Ottawa, La Salle county, to put the finishing touches on the new federation and elect Mr. Danforth as the first IAA president. On June 19, 1916, the IAA held a special meeting in Urbana to launch its infant legislative program. Over the signature of President Danforth, a letter was sent to "influential senators" at Washington urging passage of a grain grading bill then being considered. In his letter, Mr. Danforth told the senators that "the Illinois Agricultural Association is a federation of county Farm Bureaus in the state of Illinois having a total membership of about 4,000 of the most up-to-date and progressive farmers throughout central Illinois." Mr. Danforth lived to see that membership grow to 167,000.

After completing a year as president of the IAA, Mr. Danforth was named the first president of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, and John W. Kirkton, Livingston county, was named to succeed the retiring IAA president. Mr. Danforth served as Land Bank president for five and one-half years, resigning in 1922 to join the Real Estate Mortgage Trust Company of St. Louis as vice president. This organization was later absorbed by the Franklin American Trust Company and Mr. Danforth continued with the company until his retirement in 1936 when he returned to Danforth. Mr. Danforth was elected to a two-year term on the IAA board in 1936 to represent the 18th district which comprises Kankakee, Iroquois, Vermilion, Edgar, Clark and Cumberland counties.

Mr. Danforth first entered cooperative and farm organization endeavors in 1907 when he took over the operation of his father's farms. He helped organize the farmers' elevator at Danforth, served as its president and later was elected president of the National Farmers Grain Dealers Association. In the latter position he was called upon many times to defend the farmers' rights. Mr. Danforth used to recall in interviews that in the early days "he went to the mat with the Board of Trade," in representing the producer. He also appeared many times before the Interstate Commerce Commission as a witness to protest proposed increases in freight rates on grain.

In 1913 Mr. Danforth helped to organize the Tazewell County Farm Bureau, was its first president, and served in that capacity for seven years. It is interesting to note that the name Farm Bureau was first used in the United States when Tazewell county farmers set up their organization on June 1, 1913. Eventually the other counties that had organized under the names of soil and crop improvement associations, better farming associations, etc., changed their names to county Farm Bureaus. Tazewell was the eighth county Farm Bureau to be organized in Illinois.

Mr. Danforth's family can rightly be called early settlers of the state. Mr. Danforth's grandfather, Asa, came to Washington in Tazewell county in 1852. The grandfather saw an advertisement offering swampland in Iroquois county, bought 27,000 acres under contract, put in ditches and drained it. The community of Danforth was established in Iroquois county and Mr. Danforth was born there in 1872. Mr. Danforth's father and family left Danforth in 1884 and went to Washington in Tazewell county. Mr. Danforth was graduated from high school in Washington and attended the University of Illinois. He later transferred to the University of Michigan where he was graduated from the school of law in 1899. He was a member of the track team at Michigan and attended the Olympics meet at Paris in 1900. Following graduation, Mr. Danforth practiced law in Peoria for eight years and then returned to manage the home farm because of his father's illness. He took short courses at the University of Illinois to increase his knowledge of farming and continued to operate the farms until 1917 when he went to St. Louis with the Federal Land Bank.

Mr. Danforth leaves his widow, two daughters and one son. Funeral services were held Oct. 10 in the Danforth Community Hall. Among the representatives from the Illinois Agricultural Association at the services were Paul E. Mathias, secretary, and Floyd E. Morris, vice president.

Map shows districting for representation on Illinois Livestock Producers' Association board of directors. Added to the eight directors on the board from the eight districts on map are representatives from each of the associated producer agencies shown as dots on map.

Producers' Livestock Manager Named

Eugene V. Stadel, Jo Daviess Farm Adviser, To Head Association Six Livestock Marketing Co-ops

EUGENE V. STADEL, Jo Daviess county farm adviser, has been hired as manager of the Illinois Livestock Producers' Association, newly organized affiliate of the Illinois Agricultural Association set-up to coordinate cooperative livestock marketing in Illinois. Stadel is scheduled to take over his new job Dec. 1, with headquarters in Chicago.

Annual meeting of the Illinois Livestock Producers' Association will be held at 4 p.m. Monday, Nov. 14 in the Hotel Sherman in conjunction with the annual meetings of the Illinois Agricultural Association and Associated Companies. L. L. Colvis, secretary of marketing for the IAA, will be the main speaker on the Producers' program.

The Livestock Producers' Association will work closely with Illinois' six livestock marketing cooperatives to achieve three objectives: (1) strengthen present marketing cooperatives; (2) establish additional markets or agencies where needed or where desirable, and (3) co-ordinate selling.

The five cooperative agencies and their representatives on the Producers' Association board are: Chicago Producers' Commission Association, Carl M. Johnson, DeKalb county; Peoria Producers' Commission Association, M. F. Holmes, Peoria; Springfield Producers' Livestock Commission Co., Scott Irwin, Sangamon; and Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, Ray Ihrig, Adams; Bushnell Producers' Commission Company, Henry L. Combs, McDonough. Otto Steffey, Henderson county, is the IAA representative on the board.

Eight other board members are elected from eight districts in which the state is divided for representation purposes and are as follows: district 1, William Temple, La Salle county; district 2, Frank P. Norrish, Whiteside; district 3, Robert Armstrong, McDonough; district 4, L. E. Mathers, Mason; district 5, Lester E. Martin, Morgan; district 6, Clark E. Wise, Champaign; district 7, vacancy caused by death of J. P. Redman, Alexander; district 8, Marion A. Fry, Shelby.

E. V. Stadel

Officers are: Johnson, president; Armstrong, vice-president; Ihrig, secretary, and A. F. Schuck, Cook county, treasurer. W. J. Nevermann, DuPage, is assistant treasurer, and C. C. Chapelle, Cook, comptroller.

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Sweet clover is a vigorously growing plant but is sensitive to shortages of fertility elements in soils.

Herman W. Danforth, First IAA President, Dies

Association's Early Leader Saw Organization Which He Helped To Organize Grow From A Membership of 4,000 to 167,000. His Death Recalls Beginnings of Farm Bureau in Illinois.

Herman W. Danforth, the Illinois Agricultural Association's first president who died recently, is shown as he registered for the IAA annual meeting last November at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago. Registering him is Grace Powell of the IAA.

HERMAN W. DANFORTH, first president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, died Oct. 8 after a short illness in Danforth, the Iroquois county community founded by his family. He was 77 at the time of his death.

Mr. Danforth, in addition to serving as the first president of the IAA in 1916, had a great deal to do with organizing the state Farm Bureau. At first the IAA was not a direct membership organization as it is today, but a federation of county Farm Bureaus. It was Mr. Danforth, who was then president of the Tazewell County Farm Bureau, and E. T. Robbins, Tazewell farm adviser, who promoted the setting up of a federation of the county Farm Bureaus in Illinois.

Mr. Danforth served as temporary chairman when 20 of the 22 organized counties met at a preliminary session on Jan. 26, 1916 in the Old Agricultural Building, University of Illinois, to form a state federation of Farm Bureaus.

At this preliminary meeting Mr. Danforth was named to a committee of five to work out a plan for organization. The committee decided that the name of the new organization was to be the Illinois Agricultural Association. Its object was to be "the improvement of agriculture." Its membership was to consist of several agricultural associations and membership fees for each county were to be $100 a year.

It was on March 15, 1916, when delegates from 17 counties met in Ottawa, La Salle county, to put the finishing touches on the new federation and elect Mr. Danforth as the first IAA president. On June 19, 1916, the IAA held a special meeting in Urbana to launch its infant legislative program. Over the signature of President Danforth, a letter was sent to "influential senators" at Washington urging passage of a grain grading bill then being considered. In his letter, Mr. Danforth told the senators that "the Illinois Agricultural Association is a federation of county Farm Bureaus in the state of Illinois having a total membership of about 4,000 of the most up-to-date and progressive farmers throughout central Illinois." Mr. Danforth lived to see that membership grow to 167,000.

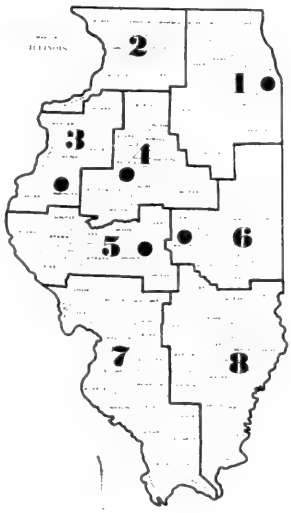
After completing a year as president of the IAA, Mr. Danforth was named the first president of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, and John W. Kirkton, Livingston county, was named to succeed the retiring IAA president. Mr. Danforth served as Land Bank president for five and one-half years, resigning in 1922 to join the Real Estate Mortgage Trust Company of St. Louis as vice president. This organization was later absorbed by the Franklin American Trust Company and Mr. Danforth continued with the company until his retirement in 1936 when he returned to Danforth. Mr. Danforth was elected to a two-year term on the IAA board in 1936 to represent the 13th district which comprises Kankakee, Iroquois, Vermilion, Edgar, Clark and Cumberland counties.

Mr. Danforth first entered cooperative and farm organization endeavors in 1907 when he took over the operation of his father's farms. He helped organize the farmers' elevator at Danforth, served as its president and later was elected president of the National Farmers Grain Dealers Association. In the latter position he was called upon many times to defend the farmers' rights. Mr. Danforth used to recall in interviews that in the early days "he went to the mat with the Board of Trade," in representing the producer. He also appeared many times before the Interstate Commerce Commission as a witness to protest proposed increases in freight rates on grain.

In 1913 Mr. Danforth helped to organize the Tazewell County Farm Bureau, was its first president, and served in that capacity for seven years. It is interesting to note that the name Farm Bureau was first used in the United States when Tazewell county farmers set up their organization on June 1, 1913. Eventually the other counties that had organized under the names of soil and crop improvement associations, better farming associations, etc., changed their names to county Farm Bureaus. Tazewell was the eighth county Farm Bureau to be organized in Illinois.

Mr. Danforth's family can rightly be called early settlers of the state. Mr. Danforth's grandfather, Asa, came to Washington in Tazewell county in 1852. The grandfather saw an advertisement offering swampland in Iroquois county, bought 27,000 acres under contract, put in ditches and drained it. The community of Danforth was established in Iroquois county and Mr. Danforth was born there in 1872. Mr. Danforth's father and family left Danforth in 1884 and went to Washington in Tazewell county. Mr. Danforth was graduated from high school in Washington and attended the University of Illinois. He later transferred to the University of Michigan where he was graduated from the school of law in 1899. He was a member of the track team at Michigan and attended the Olympics meet at Paris in 1900. Following graduation, Mr. Danforth practiced law in Peoria for eight years and then returned to manage the home farm because of his father's illness. He took short courses at the University of Illinois to increase his knowledge of farming and continued to operate the farms until 1917 when he went to St. Louis with the Federal Land Bank.

Mr. Danforth leaves his widow, two daughters and one son. Funeral services were held Oct. 10 in the Danforth Community Hall. Among the representatives from the Illinois Agricultural Association at the services were Paul E. Mathias, secretary, and Floyd E. Morris, vice president.



Map shows districting for representation on Illinois Livestock Producers' Association board of directors. Added to the eight directors on the board from the eight districts on map are representatives from each of the associated producer agencies shown as dots on map.

Producers' Livestock Manager Named

Eugene V. Stadel, Jo Daviess Farm Adviser, To Head Association Six Livestock Marketing Co-ops

EUGENE V. STADEL, Jo Daviess county farm adviser, has been hired as manager of the Illinois Livestock Producers' Association, newly organized affiliate of the Illinois Agricultural Association set-up to coordinate cooperative livestock marketing in Illinois. Stadel is scheduled to take over his new job Dec. 1, with headquarters in Chicago.

Annual meeting of the Illinois Livestock Producers' Association will be held at 4 p.m. Monday, Nov. 14 in the Hotel Sherman in conjunction with the annual meetings of the Illinois Agricultural Association and Associated Companies. L. L. Colvis, secretary of marketing for the IAA, will be the main speaker on the Producers' program.

The Livestock Producers' Association will work closely with Illinois' six livestock marketing cooperatives to achieve three objectives: (1) strengthen present marketing cooperatives; (2) establish additional markets or agencies where needed or where desirable, and (3) co-ordinate selling.

The five cooperative agencies and their representatives on the Producers' Association board are: Chicago Producers' Commission Association, Carl M. Johnson, DeKalb county; Peoria Producers' Commission Association, M. F. Holmes, Peoria; Springfield Producers' Livestock Commission Co., Scott Irwin, Sangamon; and Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, Ray Ihrig, Adams; Bushnell Producers' Commission Company, Henry L. Combs, McDonough. Otto Steffey, Henderson county, is the IAA representative on the board.

Eight other board members are elected from eight districts in which the state is divided for representation purposes and are as follows: district 1, William Temple, La Salle county; district 2, Frank P. Norrish, Whiteside; district 3, Robert Armstrong, McDonough; district 4, L. E. Mathers, Mason; district 5, Lester E. Martin, Morgan; district 6, Clark E. Wise, Champaign; district 7, vacancy caused by death of J. P. Redman, Alexander; district 8, Marion A. Fry, Shelby.

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Win National Honors

12-Illinois Young Men Awarded The American Farmer FFA Degree

ILLINOIS youth brought new honors to the state last month as they took awards at the 22nd annual convention of the Future Farmers of America in Kansas City, Mo.

Marvin Gummersheimer, 19, from Waterloo, Monroe county, walked away with the FFA's first national award for soil and water management. He received $250 cash award for first place. Marvin was graduated from Waterloo high school last spring after completing four years of vocational agriculture study and membership in FFA. He has adopted many soil conservation and improvement practices on the 114 acre home farm, including terracing 15 acres, placing a grass spillway at the end of the terraces, building a concrete spillway and a farm pond.

This young Monroe county farmer reclaimed six acres of wasteland into profitable pasture and woodlot, eradicated five acres of Johnson grass, uses 24-D to kill weeds in pasture and roadways, and since 1941 has planted 3,000 locust trees, 500 loblolly pines and 500 shortleaf pines. He systematically gathers and tests soil samples on the home farm and 25 tons of fertilizer have been applied as the result of these tests.

Marvin won local chapter and sectional honors in the FFA public speaking contest with a soil conservation topic in which he said, "To leave a farm less productive than you found it is a crime against humanity."

Marvin R. Eckhoff, 18, Benson, Woodford county, is the second Illinois youth to win honors at Kansas City. He was named regional winner in the FFA 1949 farm electrification contest. Marvin, who lives with his parents on a 160-acre farm, was graduated last spring from Benson high school where he completed four years of vocational agriculture and membership in FFA, and was treasurer of his senior class. His electrical work has included wiring a brooder, installing lights in the machine shed so repair work could be done at night and in the winter, rewiring the barn including the installation of three-way switches for convenience, installing a pole light in the chicken yard, building an electric pig brooder, an electric fence, and an electric water heater for chickens.

Eckhoff has been using an electric welder for the past three years and did all the wiring for two houses built by his father. He has repaired electric motors and appliances. His supervised farming program includes 50 head of hogs, eight sheep, one beef animal, 20 acres of corn, 20 acres of oats, 10 acres of soybeans and 400 poultry.

Marvin Eckhoff

Official Illinois delegates to the national FFA convention were George Lewis, Hersman, Brown county, and Robert Herriott, Champaign, Champaign county.

Two Illinois FFA chapters were among the 34 out of the nation's 7,250 local chapters receiving gold emblem awards at Kansas City. They were the Lanark chapter, Carroll county, and Fairbury chapter, Livingston county. Awards are made on the basis of community service, leadership activities, cooperative activities, etc.

Illinois youth receiving the American Farmer degree, highest degree of the organization, were: Bertil Mattson, Sandwich, DeKalb county; J. M. Mollet, Greenville, Bond; Paul A. Nobbe, Waterloo, Monroe; W. H. St. John, Maroa, Macon; Maurice Soucie, Peotone, Will; Gerald E. Tetzlaff, Carlinville, Macoupin; George F. Torti, Dixon, Lee; James A. Aggen, Morrison, Whiteside; Roy Brammeier, Venedy, Washington; A. R. Henninger, Kirkland, DeKalb; Carl R. Keltner, Pearl City, Stephenson, and George J. Lewis, Mt. Sterling, Brown.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
PRODUCERS SEED COMPANY

To Shareholders and Members of Producers Seed Company:

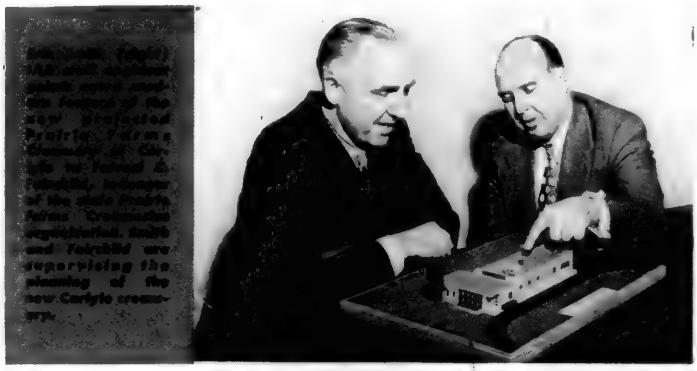
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders and members of Producers Seed Company will be held on Monday, the 14th day of November, 1949, at the hour of 7:00 P.M. in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, to elect directors for the succeeding year; To receive and if approved, confirm the report of the Board of Directors and Officers of the Association for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949; to consider and if approved, ratify and confirm all of the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the shareholders and members of the Association; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Frank L. Simpson, Secretary

Former IAA Staffer Joins Illinois Grain

HARRISON FAHRNKOPF, Champaign county, director of grain marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association from 1928 to 1940, has been hired as assistant to the manager of Illinois Grain Corporation.

Fahrnkopf will work out of the Champaign office of the Illinois Grain Corporation and will be engaged primarily in membership acquisition, according to Howard McWard, Grain Corporation manager.



Believe your EARS

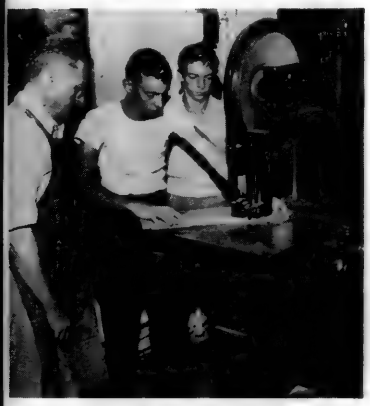
YIELD BETTER

One important "ear mark" of a great hybrid is that it gets talked about. And farmers throughout Illinois are TALKING ABOUT Producers' Hybrids, and their big Producers' YIELDS. That's why Producers' Hybrids have quickly become an important hybrid in Illinois. Next spring plant Producers' Hybrids on your own farm. They are YIELD-PROVED, according to University of Illinois yield tests.

PRODUCERS' SEED COMPANY
PIPER CITY, ILLINOIS
Blackhawk Division, Polo, Illinois — Vermilion Valley Division, Fairbury, Illinois

Amid pleasant surroundings, good equipment, rural children have a chance to take part in a modern educational program.

Ag instructor Robert Rohlfing (left) discusses a field of lespedeza with his vocational agriculture class at Paxton high school.



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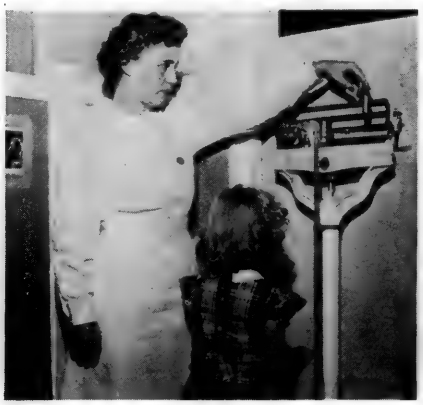
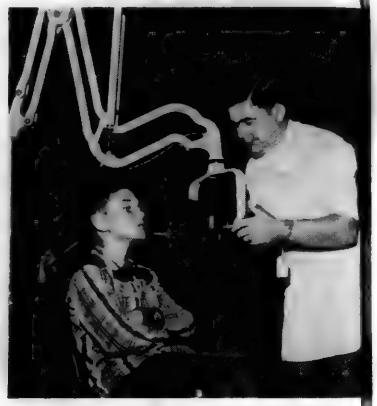


Nurse Mary Gilkerson checks weights of children periodically. Here she checks Jeanie Thompson.



A farm boy, Morris Weaver, who once attended rural school, has teeth X-rayed by Morris Swan, state technician.

Does the Unit District Work?

HERE IS WHAT'S HAPPENING AT PAXTON

By JIM THOMSON,
Ass't Editor, IAA Record

THE 12-grade unit district school system is being tried out by the Paxton community. The unit district system unites high school and grade schools as one system. The 12 grades have one school board and one responsible administrator.

How is it working? Do the teachers like it? Do the children like it? Does it do as much for the pupil as the one-room school district of yesterday? What does it cost? Does the parent get a better educational system for his tax dollar?

It is too early to give a conclusive report on the Paxton community 12-grade school system. This is only its first year of operation. But it isn't hard to answer with conviction some of the above questions.

In the first place, it can be said that in general the teachers are enthusiastic about the new system. They like its efficiency and concern for the individual pupil.

Do the kids like it? Just ask them. Shirley Carlson, 14, 10th grade, said she likes the new system better. "There are more opportunities and I like the movies, sports, and music. I am with more kids my own age." Jerry Johnson, 13, who spent his first six years in a one-room school, said it was a lot nicer going to a consolidated school. His face lit up as he explained that he had never realized he was missing such things as industrial arts, field trips, music, and physical education.

Of the dozen or so farm children spoken to, none preferred the one-room school. The youngsters noticed mainly the things they enjoyed such as vocational agriculture, football, glee club, movies, and home economics.

But other factors they did not mention may be of considerable importance to the parent. One is the fact that with consolidation a system of health records has been set up which will keep tab on the child from the first through the 12th grades. A full time nurse keeps the health records and examines the children. Dental X-rays are also taken periodically by a state technician and are checked by the school nurse. She also gives each pupil eye and ear tests.

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attention of Asst. Supt. J. H. Quick, a teacher skilled in conducting aptitude, intelligence, and readiness tests. From these tests he tries to adjust Johnny to his playmates and his studies. If the child is difficult to handle he will call in a state psychiatrist for further examination but only with the consent of the parents.

Before we go any further perhaps we should have a little more background information on the Paxton area schools. When farmers in the surrounding area started the move for consolidation the original area comprised 13 school districts. In 1947 the 13 districts were reduced to five and in the same year these were reduced to three districts which formed a doughnut-shaped area surrounding Paxton as the hole. In 1948 Paxton became part of the consolidated district which surrounded it.

Paxton had much to offer. It was centrally located with paved roads leading to it from four directions. It had a modern high school plant and grade schools which could take care of part of the overflow from the country.

In its first stages, with still a number of kinks to iron out, here is how the district physical plant is organized: Three primary schools are centrally located to take care of rural children in grades one to four inclusive; the two-room grade school at Clarence takes children up to seventh grade; from the seventh through the 12th grades the rural children attend school in Paxton. Another primary school, grades 1-4, is in Paxton for city children and some rural children.

The district comprises about 120 square miles. According to Superintendent E. H. Schroth the school population of the area is about 800. Of this number about 270 are in the rural areas and 530 in town. High school enrollment is about 250.

It might appear to the reader that these programs, which include so many things the rural child never had before, must be costly. Such things as music, woodworking, metalworking, vocational agriculture, field trips, hot lunches, health supervision, speech correction, personality adjustment supervision, intelligence and aptitude tests, home economics, glee club, athletics and physical education programs, movies, etc., cost money. But the wonderful thing about consolidation is that the added efficiency makes these things cost far less than you might imagine. In other words, under the old one-room school district the taxpayer was paying for a lot of these services as far as tax payments were concerned. Yet his children never got the benefits.

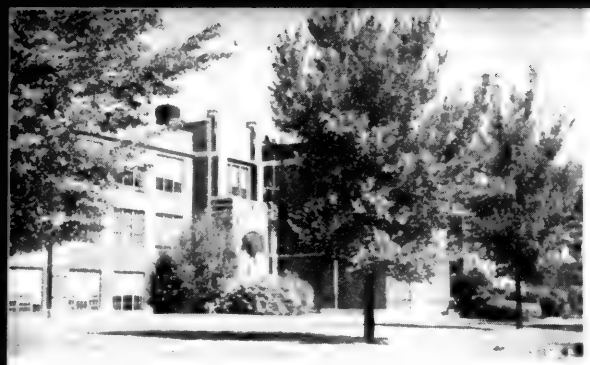
How do we figure that? Well, let's take the tax rate. Before the start of the unit district, it was 96 cents for rural schools and $1.11 per $100 assessed valuation for city schools. Today after consolidation it is 96 cents in both town and country. Farm children will have the advantage of numerous modern educational programs at no increase in the tax rate!

Ass't Supt. Quick estimates that the per student cost of the unit district before final consolidation was about $130 for 1948-49, and that the per capita cost for 1949-50 will be $133. This latter figure includes about $20,000 in back bills assumed by the new unit district.

Quick pointed out that the Blake school east of Paxton, a typical one-room rural school, had a per pupil cost of

(*Continued on page* 34)

***Bottom:** Girls learn the fundamentals of homemaking in home economics class. Second from bottom: Speech correction teacher Mrs. Janet Parker drills Bobbie Werling and Barbara Jensen before a mirror with the words in view.*



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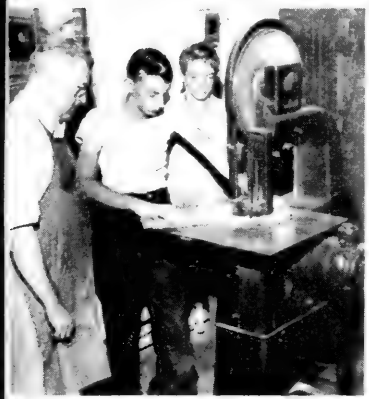

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How do we figure that? Well, let's take the tax rate. Before the start of the unit district, it was 96 cents for rural schools and $1.11 per $100 assessed valuation for city schools. Today after consolidation it is 96 cents in both town and country. Farm children will have the advantage of numerous modern educational programs at no increase in the tax rate!

Ass't Supt. Quick estimates that the per student cost of the unit district before final consolidation was about $130 for 1948-49, and that the per capita cost for 1949-50 will be $133. This latter figure includes about $20,000 in back bills assumed by the new unit district.

Quick pointed out that the Blake school east of Paxton, a typical one-room rural school, had a per pupil cost of

(*Continued on page* 34)

***Bottom:** Girls learn the fundamentals of homemaking in home economics class. Second from bottom: Speech correction teacher Mrs. Janet Parker drills Bobbie Werling and Barbara Jensen before a mirror with the words in view.*

Pictures above show the old Equity elevator when it was purchased by the Bond County Service Company in 1948. View at right shows how it looked after a little fixing and a few coats of paint.

Success Story

Bond County Service Company Attracts More Farmers for Higher Brand of Service

This is how the office looked when the Bond County Service Company bought the place.

This is how the office looked after the Bond County Service Company worked it over.

Shown during a visit to the Bond County Service Company elevator is Farm Advisor George Perisho (right) and elevator manager Spencer Johnstone.

YOU'VE often heard it said, "You've got to spend money to make money." You've also got to spend money to give your patrons better service. That's what the Bond County Service Company has done. Increased patronage has been the payoff.

On March 1, 1945 the Bond County Service Company bought the old Equity elevator. It had grain storage for 10,000 bushels. Cost of the elevator, scale house, fertilizer shed, corn crib, warehouse, two trucks, inventory, and land totaled $19,921.60.

The board of directors spent an additional $38,000 to modernize the old elevator. The total investment is now $53,000.

Better service to patrons usually means more business. What has been the result? Let's look at the business picture in 1945 when the elevator was bought. In that year sales amounted to $329,202.31. Total grain purchased amounted to 165,691 bushels. By 1948 dollar sales had leaped to $950,201.80 and grain purchased was up to 185,580 bushels.

For 1949 sales were expected to top the million dollar mark for the first time. For the first 10 months this year dollar sales were $979,660 and grain purchased stood at 281,672 bushels.

The greater amount of business means higher patronage refunds to Farm Bureau patrons. One of the important factors in the Bond county success story is the attitude of board and management. Under Manager Spencer Johnstone this attitude is contained in the belief that better buildings and better machinery alone won't do the job.

Manager Johnstone feels that the Bond County Service Company should look and act like a successful business enterprise thus giving the patron the confident feeling that he is trading with an established concern. The premises are kept neat and clean and the employees are encouraged to be courteous at all times.

It cannot be denied, however, that better equipment means better service. In 1946 and 1947 a grinder with a 50 h.p. motor was installed and a one-ton feed mill. A sewing machine was added to sew sacks of Service Brand feed and a Friedman calculator was purchased for the elevator office.

A year ago work was started on the elevator expansion work which added two Korok silos 16x40 feet which made 13,000 bushels of additional storage space available. New hoists, legs and conveyors also were added. A new corn sheller was purchased and the unloading of grain has been speeded up from 1400 bushels per hour to 3600 bushels per hour. Other incidentals have been added, such as a corn cracker, to expand the service program.

They say "It pays to advertise," and just as important "It pays to deliver the goods and the services." By following this simple fact the Bond County Service Company has grown and prospered. By continuing to follow this philosophy of sales and service, the company is assured of a successful future.

2 GREAT POULTRY FEEDS TO INCREASE YOUR LAYING HOUSE PROFITS

Get more eggs from your laying flock with high quality

BLUE SEAL FEEDS

Getting better-than-average egg production is no trick at all with Blue Seal Poultry Feeds. And no wonder — with plenty of vitamins — proteins — minerals — fats — and energy producing nutrients — Blue Seal feeds help your hens lay better by providing more than ample amounts of those important ingredients that make eggs! And more eggs means more laying house profits both now and in the months to come.

For the "mash-grain" feeder, we have Blue Seal Lay Mash. For the "free-choice" feeder, we have Blue Seal Poultry Balancer. Select the feed which fits your feeding program.

see your

BLUE SEAL FEED SALESMAN

Take Advantage of

DIRECT-TO-THE-FARM SERVICE

These feeds are distributed by

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

AFFILIATED WITH

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY, CHICAGO

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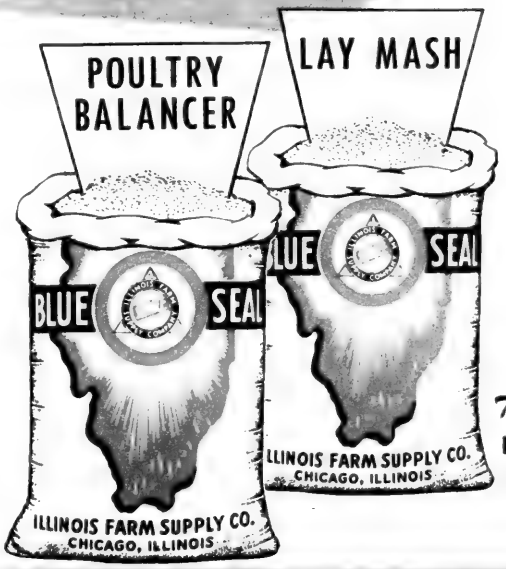

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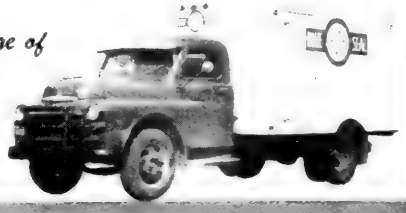

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Better Corn Possible

Too Many Fields in Midwest Cornbelt Go on Hunger Strike That in Time Cuts Yields and Profits

YES, we are making more corn than ever. In the face of such facts you will be shocked at my contention that at least two-thirds of the corn fields of the corn belt failed to perform according to the high standard we have set for them.

By July 4th and knee-high time most corn fields in the Midwest looked beautiful and were far ahead of schedule. Many fields were beginning to show tassels. Hunger signs could hardly be found, the color was perfect. Over most of the corn belt the rainfall was as good or better than normal. Suddenly, about the last week in July many fields began to show a slight paling in the green color — this was the first sign of nitrogen starvation. By Aug. 20 the nitrogen hunger signs were wide-spread. Many corn fields were beginning to show white husks and dented kernels the last week in August. This was shutting down the factory too soon. Another point, these nitrogen plants probably made a lower protein content corn.

Too many of our corn fields put on a hunger strike that cut the yield. The nitrogen shortage that occurred in August in so many of these fields forced the corn into premature ripening. We forced corn under such conditions to ripen in the hottest weather of our summer. This was bad.

Hot weather increases the rate at which sugars burn up in plants, a process called respiration. Sugars were therefore excessively lost by this burning process rather than packed into the ear as starch to make deep kernels and higher yields.

The unusually warm June put life into the soil micro-organisms. They went to work early and loosened up a lot of available nitrogen tied up in the soil organic matter. This does not happen as long as the soil is cold. Crops starve for nitrogen in early spring while the soil is still cold even though there will be a lot of nitrates available later in the season. The warm soil and high available biologic nitrogen in early June of the 1949 season kicked the corn off to a mighty vigorous start. The corn became ambitious and made a big plant. However, in too many fields these ambitious young corn plants found the cupboard running empty too soon. There was not enough organic matter in the soil to rot down throughout the summer and give enough nitrogen to carry on through to a successful finish.

Many fields showed nitrogen hunger even though a considerable quantity of organic matter had been turned under. This was especially true where the stand was thick. Farmers have learned that a thick stand means more corn when there is plenty plant food. With thick stands, extra nitrogen in addition to that supplied by the organic matter proved the soundness of the two working together.

Again I emphasize that it took the minerals of phosphorus, potash, calcium, magnesium, and certain trace elements to build the crops of legumes that made most of the organic matter. I emphasize again that the whole array of sound conservation practices and management are needed, but let's not overlook why some of these corn fields failed to meet the test.

Briefly these observations seem to boil down to the following conclusions:

1. Have a large supply of decomposing organic matter in the soil as the number one back-log for success. (Practice rotations and fertilization that make an abundant residual supply of organic matter).

2. Use available nitrogen in the starter row fertilizer to give the corn a sure-fire push off in spite of cool and wet weather.

3. It looks like a highly prolific (more than one ear per stalk) corn with a longer pollen season should have some advantages on soils of high fertility. (More research is needed to prove this point to be right or wrong).

4. Plant thick enough to assure a big capacity for production.

5. In addition to the minerals supplied through other crops fertilized in the rotation and in the starter fertilizer, be sure extra nitrogen is supplied either

By GEORGE D. SCARSETH
Director of Research
American Farm Research Association

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A. RECORD

Queen of the Festival Clarabelle Garber rides with her court in a float built by Robert Faubel, Tazewell County Farm Bureau member. Festival visitors were estimated at 50,000.

Goodfield Grade School District 140 won first prize for this Cinderella float in the school class of floats. More than 50 floats and 15 school bands were in the two mile parade.

Suzanne Potts, 10, whose father has printed the Woodford County Farm Bureau Review for 30 years, won first prize for the best carved pumpkin face at the Eureka Pumpkin Festival.

EUREKA

PUMPKIN FESTIVAL

Robert Faubel, left, five times winner of the grade prize for his Festival floats, shakes hands with Roscoe Jeck, parade committee co-chairman.

Oral D. Munson, 12, La Salle county, with 45-pound pie.

Carved pumpkin faces form huge yellow oval.

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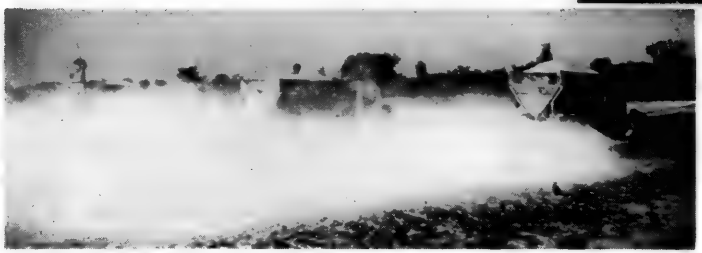
How to BUY *LIMESTONE*

By ROGER E. GISH, Director
IAA Soil Conservation Activities



There Is No State Law Requiring The Producers And Sellers Of Limestone To State Quality Of Material But Quarry Tests Are Available At Your Farm Adviser's Office.

CLAUDE Barlow rested a foot on the fence as he waited for his neighbor, Jim Britt, to drive his tractor on out to the end of the field. "Let 'er cool a minute, Jim, I want to ask you something. My alfalfa and clover are not looking so good this year. Do you suppose I need some more limestone?"

"Well," said Jim, "I've noticed on soil maps that the soil types on your farm and mine are similar, so they would likely require about the same treatment. But I was sure I needed limestone last fall because I had soil tests made to tell me how much I needed."

"I was talking to Will Haulit," said Claude, "and he said he hauls from the Truckers' Pit Quarry over in the corner of the county. I've heard that the quarry price at the Shipping Point Quarry is cheaper but the freight costs to get it here eats you up."

"It all depends on relative cost on the quality you get," replied Jim. "Limestone costing a little bit more might be worth the difference. I understand there is a lot of difference in limestone."

And Jim is absolutely right. There is a lot of difference in limestone sold in the state. When you buy a bag of fertilizer, the analysis is on the bag and the contents are guaranteed by law. There is a lot of difference in fertilizers, as for example, a 4-16-16 is obviously worth much more than a 2-12-6, but at least you are not buying a "pig in a poke" with the analysis in plain sight on the bag. Illinois has no limestone law, and producers and sellers are not required by law to state the quality of the material.

Among other things, the director of the IAA department of soil conservation activities visits quarries and takes samples of limestone offered to farmers. Sampling is done at the quarry where the material is divided and a portion left for the operator to have check tests made if he desires. Information on calcium carbonate equivalent, fineness of grinding, price, amount produced and location of each quarry is passed on to the farm advisers in the trade area surrounding a given quarry.

There were 94 quarries visited during the last several months. The calcium carbonate equivalent of material produced varied from 72 to 80 for a few quarries, while several quarries' material tested 100 or better. Six quarries had a test of 105 per cent calcium carbonate equivalent. The question often arises as to how a material can test more than 100 per cent. This is possible with a rather pure stone high in magnesium.

Magnesium is lighter by weight than calcium but neutralizes as much acid per carbonate unit. Thus, a high magnesium stone may test more than 100 per cent based on the C.C.E. of a calcium limestone. The lower testing material is suitable for correcting soil acidity. However, it is obvious that material testing 72, for example, would not be as valuable as material testing 105 C.C.E. One-half as much again would have to be applied to the soil to obtain the same neutralizing value. The average calcium carbonate equivalent of limestone offered was 93.7.

Fineness of grinding varies from 62 for two quarries to 100 per cent through an eight mesh screen on one quarry visited. The average fineness of grinding was 81.6 per cent through an eight mesh screen which has eight openings to the linear inch, or 64 openings per square inch. The requirement for agricultural limestone in Illinois is that it have a calcium carbonate equivalent of at least 80 and that at least 80 per cent pass an eight mesh screen to qualify for full PMA payment.

(Continued on page 30)

Any farmer abhors devastation like this. But when fire does destroy his dairy barn, his prize dairy cattle, he CAN be thankful for his small investment in Country Mutual Fire insurance. He can collect AT ONCE, start to build AT ONCE, with calm plans for the future.

Are YOU sufficiently protected? If there's any doubt, stop in at your Farm Bureau office. Go over your fire insurance program with the Country Mutual Fire representative. Be SURE you're adequately protected from losses like this!

Photo, courtesy National Safety Council

COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY

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Photo, courtesy National Safety Council

COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY

Clinton Rural Youth float committee and trophy received for best float in county-wide Black and White Show. Reading from left to right — Back row, Edward Ackmann, Wilbert Hermsmeyer, George Sohn, Jack Vahlkamp, Casper Richter, and Youth Assistant Laverne A. Jenne. Front row, Willene Vahlkamp, Betty Jenne, Rosemary Vahlkamp, Dolores Kampwerth, Milford Conrad, Jane Richter, Marjorie Sohn, and Youth Assistant Esther Schuchmann.

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
Young People's Activities

Rural Youth Plans for ACTION

THE stronger Rural Youth groups of Illinois plan definitely and well in advance the educational programs for monthly meetings.

Real education in a Rural Youth group is not a passive influence. It must be planned with opportunity for participation by the members. Pertinent facts must be pursued. Individuals and committees must be given responsibilities for certain parts of the program. This procedure brings interest to the learning process and makes Rural Youth worthwhile.

In developing a sound educational program the following factors must be considered: (1) It must grow out of the needs and interests of the group. (2) It must be based upon the aims of the group. (3) It must embrace the activities of the five basic standing committees of education, recreation, community service, publicity, and membership and hospitality.

It is understood that the educational program is more than the educational features. When the five basic activities as outlined by the standing committees is pursured, all who take part in any one of them is broadening his educational experiences. A summer activity of Clinton county serves as an example of an interesting project which possessed educational values. Clinton took part in a community parade, presenting its major activities in a float with the theme "Steering for Better Education, Recreation, and Community Service."

Here was a program which the county was proud to portray. The project had educational values from various angles: (1) It caused the group to think definitely about what it had to offer other young people and to the community. (2) It led to the planning of an effective medium to tell the major emphases of the organization — the float being that medium. (3) It provided opportunity for the members to work together. (4) Certain publicity had to be considered in advance. (5) There were recreational elements realized in sponsoring the float.

However important as these projects or the committee work involved in the standing committees may be from an educational standpoint, it is the educational feature itself that counts most. Marshall-Putnam recently prepared an attractive program booklet covering meeting plans for the six months from Oct. '49 to March '50. The introductory paragraph in the booklet says, "The program planning committee has used the committee system in providing for plans for each Rural Youth meeting and in addition has selected the educational feature for each meeting." Marshall-Putnam realizes that a sound program of educational features is necessary to satisfy the needs and interests of farm youth who now or soon will become members of its group. The themes to be followed are: October — Talk Fest with competitive games, November — Our plan for an ideal Rural Youth meeting (to be outlined by small discussion groups), December — Understanding your local farm organizations, January — Annual meeting, February — Behind the scenes in radio, March — Ideal Rural Youth program as selected at the November meeting.

This group begins with the educational features as the basic need of the young people and is building recreational and other aspects of the program around this need. Worthy of mention is the climaxing of the six months' series with a projection of additional educational programs beyond the March 1950 meeting from the actual plans of the membership as drawn up in small discussion groups in the November, 1949, meeting. Here is Rural Youth in action! Here is a process of finding the desires of the membership. The group is servicing itself. It is solving its own problems.

Throughout the state there is great need for Rural Youth to be on the alert in planning its entire county program with special emphasis upon the educational features of its regular meetings. One of the purposes of Rural Youth is to take care of the educational needs of young farm men and women who are out of school and unmarried.

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Miss Lola Reab's cat paws guitar strings and wonders where the sweet music comes from. This picture scores heavily on originality and wins the $5 picture of the month award. Miss Reab's home is in Macon county.

Farm Bureau Folks in Pictures

William Pritchett Jr., of Edgar county took this picture at home of early corn on infra-red film.

With Halloween in the offing, here is a timely picture of the daughters of the Frank Joys of Bond county ready for the occasion.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Pictures for the Farm Bureau Folks in Pictures page should be addressed to Picture Editor, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 45 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois. Entries are judged on originality, clearness, and interest. Please do not send negatives. Avoid shots of persons merely looking at the camera. Best picture receives $5, others published, $1. If you want photographs returned enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Jimmy Hedrick of Edwards county does a smart thing on a hot summer day — takes a dip in the clear cool water of a backyard trough.

Cynthia Glenn, Winnebago county, whispers a big secret to her cousin, Phyllis Lorraine Stralow, during visit to farm in Whiteside county.

Mrs. June McLuckie, Grundy county, sends along this picture of a neighbor boy on a Fourth of July float depicting Abraham Lincoln.

Clinton Rural Youth float committee and trophy received for best float in county-wide Black and White Show. Reading from left to right — Back row, Edward Ackmann, Wilbert Hermsmeyer, George Sohn, Jack Vahlkamp, Casper Richter, and Youth Assistant Laverne A. Jenne. Front row, Willene Vahlkamp, Betty Jenne, Rosemary Vahlkamp, Dolores Kampwerth, Milford Conrad, Jane Richter, Marjorie Sohn, and Youth Assistant Esther Schuchmann.

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
Young People's Activities

Rural Youth Plans for ACTION

THE stronger Rural Youth groups of Illinois plan definitely and well in advance the educational programs for monthly meetings.

Real education in a Rural Youth group is not a passive influence. It must be planned with opportunity for participation by the members. Pertinent facts must be pursued. Individuals and committees must be given responsibilities for certain parts of the program. This procedure brings interest to the learning process and makes Rural Youth worthwhile.

In developing a sound educational program the following factors must be considered: (1) It must grow out of the needs and interests of the group. (2) It must be based upon the aims of the group. (3) It must embrace the activities of the five basic standing committees of education, recreation, community service, publicity, and membership and hospitality.

It is understood that the educational program is more than the educational features. When the five basic activities as outlined by the standing committees is pursued, all who take part in any one of them is broadening his educational experiences. A summer activity of Clinton county serves as an example of an interesting project which possessed educational values. Clinton took part in a community parade, presenting its major activities in a float with the theme "Steering for Better Education, Recreation, and Community Service."

Here was a program which the county was proud to portray. The project had educational values from various angles: (1) It caused the group to think definitely about what it had to offer other young people and to the community. (2) It led to the planning of an effective medium to tell the major emphases of the organization — the float being that medium. (3) It provided opportunity for the members to work together. (4) Certain publicity had to be considered in advance. (5) There were recreational elements realized in sponsoring the float.

However important as these projects or the committee work involved in the standing committees may be from an educational standpoint, it is the educational feature itself that counts most. Marshall-Putnam recently prepared an attractive program booklet covering meeting plans for the six months from Oct. '49 to March '50. The introductory paragraph in the booklet says, "The program planning committee has used the committee system in providing for plans for each Rural Youth meeting and in addition has selected the educational feature for each meeting." Marshall-Putnam realizes that a sound program of educational features is necessary to satisfy the needs and interests of farm youth who now or soon will become members of its group. The themes to be followed are: October — Talk Fest with competitive games. November — Our plan for an ideal Rural Youth meeting (to be outlined by small discussion groups). December — Understanding your local farm organizations. January — Annual meeting. February — Behind the scenes in radio. March — Ideal Rural Youth program as selected at the November meeting.

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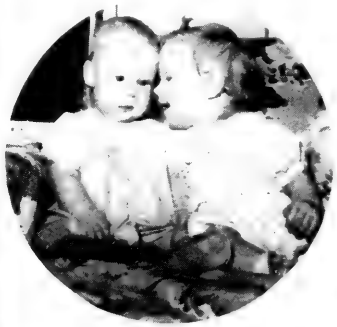

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Top right photo shows a tree planting machine used to plant multiflora rose. Below is a view from the speaker's platform of the crowd at the Grundy field day climaxing Soil Conservation Week.

Selling Conservation

Grundy County Folks Get Story of Soil Care From Church Pulpits, Theaters, Clubs and Schools.

IN GRUNDY COUNTY they figure that folks can't know too much about soil conservation. That's why this year they enlarged their program and had a soil conservation week instead of just one day. And all the important people in the county got behind the idea and really put it over. Starting on a Sunday, church-goers throughout the county heard a sermon on "Stewardship of the Land." The county board of supervisors made it official by declaring the week of Sept. 25 as "Soil Conservation Week in Grundy County."

All city and town grade and high schools, both public and parochial, held assembly programs on soil conservation. All theaters gave a three-day run to "The Flood," a motion picture telling of the importance of soil conservation to urban people.

Five civic organizations held "farmer nights" in which a member brought a farmer as guest. Businessmen of the community of Morris sponsored a corn festival with $300 in awards for the best ears of corn. The contest was set up so that the closing date was at the end of the soil conservation week. The businessmen reminded contestants that it took good soil care to produce top crops.

All in all, the Grundy County Soil Conservation district directors got the cooperation of 25 groups in sponsoring the week's program.

Not a small part of the program was the participation of pupils from 44 county schools in a theme writing contest on the topic, "Why Each Farmer Should Practice Soil Conservation on His Farm." With the cooperation of Miss Anna Ondesco, the afternoon of soil conservation field day was declared a holiday and presentation of purple ribbons to five of the top essay writers was made during the program. Presiding at the award ceremony attended by 450 school children were James F. Holderman, Farm Bureau president. and M. E. Tascher, farm adviser. Blue ribbons were given to each of the winners in the 44 schools.

The field day was held on a rented farm in keeping with the Grundy program to emphasize the benefits of soil conservation to both renters and landowners. As farmers and school children toured the farm they were shown the response of alfalfa to phosphate and to potash. These materials had been applied to the alfalfa only a few weeks before, but it was easy to tell where they were applied.

A contour line had been marked out across the alfalfa field to show how plowing would be done in the spring when the alfalfa is plowed under for corn.

Ben Muirhead, extension agricultural engineer, pointed to the use of surface drainage to carry water out of low places and grass waterways to lead the water down to the drainage ditch which had been shaped for maximum capacity and use.

Much interest was shown in a tree planting machine which is pulled by a tractor at the pace of a moderate walk. One man on the machine placed multiflora rose plants about 14 inches apart.

The machine completed the setting operation by opening a furrow before the plant and closing the soil immediately afterward. Planting of the multiflora rose was made on a listing on the contour. The land on the slope above the contour line is to be left in cultivation and land below is to be used as permanent pasture after about two years. By that time the rose will have grown to make a fence capable of turning livestock and offering cover and runway for wildlife.

Speakers on the field day program included Arlo F. Benzman, local soil conservation farm planner; Dennis Manning, chairman of the Grundy County Soil Conservation district directors; Frank Purnell, extension soil conservationist, and Dr. F. C. Bauer, U. of I. agronomist. Dr. Bauer said that maintenance of organic matter, proper soil structure, water holding capacity, aeration and prevention of soil compaction are best attained with legumes in rotation. Use of legumes that stand over more than one year and then plowed under was recommended as best.

Said Farm Adviser Tascher at the conclusion of the week. "We had two objectives in this week. First, we wanted to reach a large number with the importance of soil conservation, and second, encourage soil conservation teaching in the schools. We tried to use as many organizations and individuals as possible to give them a part in the program. I only hope some of the techniques we used may be useful to others."

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Paul E. Mathias, Secretary

Honor Illinois Adviser's At National Meeting

EDWIN BAY, Sangamon county farm adviser, has been named vice-president of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, and three other Illinois farm advisers have been cited for special recognition.

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Marion Adviser Retires

ILLINOIS' oldest farm adviser on point of service, Fred J. Blackburn, retired Oct. 1 after 31 consecutive years as Marion County Farm Adviser.

Blackburn went to Marion county in 1918. He was graduated from the College of Agriculture in 1914. He worked for the University and farmed on his own before becoming Marion county farm adviser. Blackburn said he had no plans as yet for the future.

SMART FARMERS

Insure Their Investment

in buildings, and other property. They insure their growing crops. Smart farmers also protect their investment in HOGS, by vaccinating with

FARM BUREAU ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM.

Early vaccination means lower cost . . .

DO IT NOW!

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ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION

ILLINOIS *Defeats* IOWA, 2—0

ILLINOIS Farm Bureau Baseball League 1949 champions, Will county, took the Illinois-Iowa interstate title in two straight wins in a series played at Manhattan, Ill., in late September. Both games were won by a 4 to 3 score with the first game going 11 innings. Both games were well played with good sportsmanship being exhibited by the players. An outstanding job of fielding was turned in by Seehausen of Will county and the pitching was good on both sides.

The first game, played on a Saturday, drew 360 paid admissions and the second game on Sunday drew 750. Manager Bob Seely of Will county did a real promotion job with placards, street banners, etc., advertising the game.

Iowa was represented by its championship team from Palo Alto county.

In another interstate series with Iowa, Carroll county's Rural Youth softball team which won the state division title at the Sports Festival won three games from Kossuth county on Oct. 1 and 2. The first game was played at Whittemore, Ia., with Carroll topping the Iowa nine 10 to 2. In the second game at Wesley, Carroll took a 6 to 0 victory, and in the third win for Carroll county at Algona the second was 7 to 1.

DeKalb county's 4-H softball team split a double header with Butler county in Iowa on the weekend of Sept. 24, but did not stay for a playoff game. DeKalb thought the third game would make their departure time too late.

Following are the box scores on the baseball interstate series with Iowa:

First Game

Will County (Illinois)

	AB	R	H	C	E
McHugh, lf	5	0	1	0	0
Seehausen, 2b	4	2	0	8	0
McEvilley, 3b	4	2	2	3	0
Stoeven, cf	5	0	0	2	0
Broadrick, 1b	5	0	2	11	2
Palmer, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Drecksler, ss	4	0	1	3	1
Bormet, c	4	0	1	14	0
Honsbruch, p	3	0	0	4	1
Totals	38	4	7	48	4

Palo Alto County (Iowa)

	AB	R	H	C	E
Compton, 2b	3	0	0	5	0
E. Eckert, 3b	6	0	0	3	0
Johnston, ss	6	1	0	3	0
Stafford, 1b	5	1	3	11	0
Frederick, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Bleuer, lf	5	0	0	5	0
Fogarty, cf	2	0	0	0	0
Merrill, cf	0	0	0	1	0
Shriner, ph	1	0	0	0	0
Barber, c	5	0	0	10	1
R. Eckert, p	4	0	1	4	0
Totals	41	3	6	43	1

Shriner batted for Fogarty in 8th.

Will County	100	002	000 01—4
Palo Alto County	000	300	000 00—3

Summary: 2 base hits—Drecksler, McEvilley, Broadrick, Stafford; Sacrifice hits—Honsbruch; Stolen bases—Seehausen 2, Frederick, Fogarty; Struck out by Honsbruch 9, by Eckert 8; Base on balls off Honsbruch 6, Eckert 2; Left on bases—Will County 5, Palo Alto County 13. Earned runs—Will County 3, Palo Alto County 0.

Second Game

Will County (Illinois)

	AB	R	H	C	E
McHugh, lf	2	1	0	3	1
Seehausen, 2b	4	1	2	8	0
McEvilley, 3b	4	0	0	1	0
Stoeven, cf	3	1	0	1	0
Broadrick, 1b	4	0	2	11	0
Palmer, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Drecksler, ss	4	0	1	8	0
McQuarrie, c	4	0	0	8	0
Smith, p	4	1	1	2	0
Totals	32	4	6	44	1

Palo Alto County (Iowa)

	AB	R	H	C	E
Compton, 2b	4	0	0	9	0
E. Eckert, 3b	1	0	0	4	0
Johnston, ss	4	0	0	4	0
Stafford, 1b	4	1	2	14	0
Frederick, rf	3	0	0	1	0
R. Eckert, ph	1	0	0	0	0
Merrill, cf	4	1	2	1	0
Bleuer, lf	3	1	0	3	0
Barber, c	3	0	1	5	1
Shriner, p	3	0	1	3	0
Totals	30	3	6	44	1

R. Eckert batted for Frederick in 9th.

Will County	100	120	000—4
Palo Alto County	020	001	000—3

Summary: 3 base hit—Stafford; Doubleplays—Johnston to Compton to Stafford; Wild Pitch—Shriner 3; Stolen bases—Seehausen; Struck out by Smith 4, by Shriner 6; Base on balls—off Smith 4; off Shriner 5; left on base Will County 6; Palo Alto County 5; Earned runs, Will county 4, Palo Alto County 2.

ILLINOIS FARM LEADER DIES

JOHN S. BUMGARNER, prominent member of Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau, and a member of the Illinois Agricultural Association economic study committee, died Sept. 15. He was a former member of the Illinois state AAA committee starting in 1936. In 1941 he went to Washington as assistant to the director of the loan division of the north central region for the AAA. Shortly after the end of the second World War he returned to his farm in McNabb.

Mr. Bumgarner had always taken an active interest in farm problems and programs and made a worthwhile contribution to their solution and operation because of his sound judgment. His service on the IAA economic study committee was greatly appreciated by the Farm Bureau leadership.

Mr. Bumgarner was an organizer and president of the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau, director of the Marshall-Putnam Oil Company, member of the board of directors of the Farmers State Bank and McNabb Grain Company. He also was a director of the John Swaney High School. He was 69 at the time of his death.

BETTER CORN....

(Continued from page 20)

plowed under or sidedressed. (Plowing under has proven advantageous in cases of minor drouths. Sidedressed nitrogen is very efficient with plenty of rain).

6. Don't let the corn ripen too early while the weather is still hot. This occurs too often when corn starves from nutrients, especially nitrogen. (There is some observation, still not proven by adequate research, that the leaf disease Helminthosporium will be less damaging when the potash supply is adequate.)

7. Make use of a full season by having your corn remain active as long as you dare to risk escaping the frost line.

B. F. Kent, farm forester, Charleston, Coles county, and J. O. Howell, Crawford county farmer, select trees which are ready for harvesting.

Timber Farming

A Properly Managed Wood Lot Will Grow Timber Faster and More Profitably Than Mother Nature

By B. F. KENT
District Farm Forester, Charleston

POOR and destructive cutting practices are followed on 85 per cent of the farm woodlands in Illinois. Seventy per cent of the private forests are managed so that limited or no means of reproduction is left on land when timber is cut. If this condition continues, returns from our timberlands will not pay the taxes.

A properly managed forest or woodland will grow better timber faster than Mother Nature will grow it unassisted. This is done by selecting the kind of trees best adapted to the soil and climatic conditions and by growing the maximum number of desirable trees on an area to produce the largest volume of usable or merchantable products and still not cause stagnation.

An example of what a farmer can do with good woodland management is to be found on the Dick Noble farm of 180 acres located four miles south of Charleston in Coles county. Sixty acres of the farm is in timber and is fenced to keep out livestock. The timberland in general is rough, cut by many deep ravines with steep hillsides. The trees, mostly of the oak and hickory groups, are of average size with the average tree being 14 inches in diameter and will cut out 21 lineal feet of saw logs. The average tree will reach maturity of 18 inches diameter in about 70 years.

Here is Noble's experience in cutting timber from his lot after he had secured advice from the farm forester in his district. For equipment he had two rubber tired wagons, a tractor, block and tackle, saws and axes. His man power included himself, a hired man and a neighbor with whom Noble exchanges work. Work usually started about 8:30 in the morning after the chores had been done and continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Two weeks were spent logging and hauling; also, one-fourth mile of fence was rebuilt during this same period.

The results of the two weeks' work were: 4,140 feet of lumber cut, 103 fence posts and 20 short cords of firewood were harvested. The tractor pulling two rubber tired wagons hauled the logs 10 miles to the saw mill. The lumber was sawed for $2 per 100 board feet.

The lumber was used for the frame of a barn which Noble rebuilt. Now if Noble had purchased the 4,140 feet of lumber at a local mill it would have cost him $310.50. The fence posts would have cost him $46.35. And he would have had to pay $60 for the firewood. These items total $416.85. Now let's take off the expenses. The sawing bill was $83, labor, $100, and tractor expense, $50, making a total of $233 of expenses. Taking $233 from the $416.85 retail price of the materials secured in the logging operation leaves a net income of $183.85 for two weeks' work.

How long can Noble continue to cut off his lot at this rate? A growth study was made on the 60 acres of timber and showed that each acre is producing 151 board feet per year. Eighty per cent of this can be harvested each year without depleting the stand. Twenty per cent is left to guard against insects, disease and breakage. This will make a total of 7,248 board feet as the annual growth which Noble can harvest from his timberland.

In short, Noble can continue to cut forever at his present rate of 4,655 board feet which includes 4,140 of lumber and 515 feet of fence posts. Very little of the firewood was cut from good growing trees. It was cut mainly from tops, defective and dead trees.

Many farmers are taking advantage of the chance to save money by doing their own cutting and logging and having the logs sawed into lumber for farm use. Each year the average farm will use 900 feet of wood for maintenance, new buildings and fence posts. Those farmers who have the rough land are growing their own wood, thereby saving money. With farm prices leveling off, more and more farmers are looking for ways to save or make money. Working in the timber is one way of doing this.

The district farm foresters, located in nine districts of the state, are anxious to help the woodlot owner manage his timber to increase his production of wood or wood products. If you do not know where to locate your district farm forester, consult your county farm adviser and he will get his address.

1949 Pig Crop Larger

THE total pig crop this year is 15 percent larger than for 1948, but total pork supplies are expected to be only about 10 percent larger. The reason is that so far this season hogs are going to market at lighter weights.

This report comes from E. J. Working, economist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

ILLINOIS *Defeats* IOWA, 2—0

ILLINOIS Farm Bureau Baseball League 1949 champions, Will county, took the Illinois-Iowa interstate title in two straight wins in a series played at Manhattan, Ill., in late September. Both games were won by a 4 to 3 score with the first game going 11 innings. Both games were well played with good sportsmanship being exhibited by the players. An outstanding job of fielding was turned in by Seehausen of Will county and the pitching was good on both sides.

The first game, played on a Saturday, drew 360 paid admissions and the second game on Sunday drew 750. Manager Bob Seely of Will county did a real promotion job with placards, street banners, etc., advertising the game.

Iowa was represented by its championship team from Palo Alto county.

In another interstate series with Iowa, Carroll county's Rural Youth softball team which won the state division title at the Sports Festival won three games from Kossuth county on Oct. 1 and 2. The first game was played at Whittemore, Ia., with Carroll topping the Iowa nine 10 to 2. In the second game at Wesley, Carroll took a 6 to 0 victory, and in the third win for Carroll county at Algona the second was 7 to 1.

DeKalb county's 4-H softball team split a double header with Butler county in Iowa on the weekend of Sept. 24, but did not stay for a playoff game. DeKalb thought the third game would make their departure time too late.

Following are the box scores on the baseball interstate series with Iowa:

First Game

Will County (Illinois)

	AB	R	H	C	E
McHugh, lf	5	0	1	0	0
Seehausen, 2b	4	2	0	8	0
McEvilley, 3b	4	2	2	3	0
Stoeven, cf	5	0	0	2	0
Broadrick, 1b	5	0	2	11	2
Palmer, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Dreckslер, ss	4	0	1	3	1
Bormet, c	4	0	1	14	0
Honsbruch, p	3	0	0	4	1
Totals	38	4	7	48	4

Palo Alto County (Iowa)

	AB	R	H	C	E
Compton, 2b	3	0	0	5	0
E. Eckert, 3b	6	0	0	3	0
Johnston, ss	6	1	0	3	0
Stafford, 1b	5	1	3	11	0
Frederick, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Bleuer, lf	5	0	0	5	0
Fogarty, cf	2	0	0	0	0
Merrill, cf	0	0	0	1	0
Shriner, ph	1	0	0	0	0
Barber, c	5	0	0	10	1
R. Eckert, p	4	0	1	4	0
Totals	41	3	6	43	1

Shriner batted for Fogarty in 8th.

Will County	100	002	000	01—4
Palo Alto County	000	300	000	00—3

Summary: 2 base hits—Dreckslер, McEvilley, Broadrick, Stafford; Sacrifice hits—Honsbruch; Stolen bases—Seehausen 2, Frederick, Fogarty; Struck out by Honsbruch 9, by Eckert 8; Base on balls off Honsbruch 6, Eckert 2; Left on bases—Will County 5, Palo Alto County 13. Earned runs—Will County 3, Palo Alto County 0.

Second Game

Will County (Illinois)

	AB	R	H	C	E
McHugh, lf	2	1	0	3	1
Seehausen, 2b	4	1	2	8	0
McEvilley, 3b	4	0	0	1	0
Stoeven, cf	3	1	0	1	0
Broadrick, 1b	4	0	2	11	0
Palmer, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Dreckslер, ss	4	0	1	8	0
McQuarrie, c	4	0	0	8	0
Smith, p	4	1	1	2	0
Totals	32	4	6	44	1

Palo Alto County (Iowa)

	AB	R	H	C	E
Compton, 2b	4	0	0	9	0
E. Eckert, 3b	1	0	0	4	0
Johnston, ss	4	0	0	4	0
Stafford, 1b	4	1	2	14	0
Frederick, rf	3	0	0	1	0
R. Eckert, ph	1	0	0	0	0
Merrill, cf	4	1	2	1	0
Bleuer, lf	3	1	0	3	0
Barber, c	3	0	1	5	1
Shriner, p	3	0	1	3	0
Totals	30	3	6	44	1

R. Eckert batted for Frederick in 9th.

Will County	100	120	000	—4
Palo Alto County	020	001	000	—3

Summary: 3 base hit—Stafford; Doubleplays—Johnston to Compton to Stafford; Wild Pitch—Shriner 3; Stolen bases—Seehausen; Struck out by Smith 4, by Shriner 6; Base on balls—off Smith 4; off Shriner 5; left on base Will County 6; Palo Alto County 5; Earned runs, Will county 4, Palo Alto County 2.

ILLINOIS FARM LEADER DIES

JOHN S. BUMGARNER, prominent member of Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau, and a member of the Illinois Agricultural Association economic study committee, died Sept. 15. He was a former member of the Illinois state AAA committee starting in 1936. In 1941 he went to Washington as assistant to the director of the loan division of the north central region for the AAA. Shortly after the end of the second World War he returned to his farm in McNabb.

Mr. Bumgarner had always taken an active interest in farm problems and programs and made a worthwhile contribution to their solution and operation because of his sound judgment. His service on the IAA economic study committee was greatly appreciated by the Farm Bureau leadership.

Mr. Bumgarner was an organizer and president of the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau, director of the Marshall-Putnam Oil Company, member of the board of directors of the Farmers State Bank and McNabb Grain Company. He also was a director of the John Swaney High School. He was 69 at the time of his death.

BETTER CORN....

(Continued from page 20)

plowed under or sidedressed. (Plowing under has proven advantageous in cases of minor drouths. Sidedressed nitrogen is very efficient with plenty of rain).

6. Don't let the corn ripen too early while the weather is still hot. This occurs too often when corn starves from nutrients, especially nitrogen. (There is some observation, still not proven by adequate research, that the leaf disease Helminthosporium will be less damaging when the potash supply is adequate.)

7. Make use of a full season by having your corn remain active as long as you dare to risk escaping the frost line.

B. F. Kent, farm forester, Charleston, Coles county, and J. O. Howell, Crawford county farmer, select trees which are ready for harvesting.

Timber Farming

A Properly Managed Wood Lot Will Grow Timber Faster and More Profitably Than Mother Nature

By B. F. KENT
District Farm Forester, Charleston

POOR and destructive cutting practices are followed on 85 per cent of the farm woodlands in Illinois. Seventy per cent of the private forests are managed so that limited or no means of reproduction is left on land when timber is cut. If this condition continues, returns from our timberlands will not pay the taxes.

A properly managed forest or woodland will grow better timber faster than Mother Nature will grow it unassisted. This is done by selecting the kind of trees best adapted to the soil and climatic conditions and by growing the maximum number of desirable trees on an area to produce the largest volume of usable or merchantable products and still not cause stagnation.

An example of what a farmer can do with good woodland management is to be found on the Dick Noble farm of 130 acres located four miles south of Charleston in Coles county. Sixty acres of the farm is in timber and is fenced to keep out livestock. The timberland in general is rough, cut by many deep ravines with steep hillsides. The trees, mostly of the oak and hickory groups, are of average size with the average tree being 14 inches in diameter and will cut out 21 lineal feet of saw logs. The average tree will reach maturity of 18 inches diameter in about 70 years.

Here is Noble's experience in cutting timber from his lot after he had secured advice from the farm forester in his district. For equipment he had two rubber tired wagons, a tractor, block and tackle, saws and axes. His man power included himself, a hired man and a neighbor with whom Noble exchanges work. Work usually started about 8:30 in the morning after the chores had been done and continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Two weeks were spent logging and hauling; also, one-fourth mile of fence was rebuilt during this same period.

The results of the two weeks' work were: 4,140 feet of lumber cut, 103 fence posts and 20 short cords of firewood were harvested. The tractor pulling two rubber tired wagons hauled the logs 10 miles to the saw mill. The lumber was sawed for $2 per 100 board feet.

The lumber was used for the frame of a barn which Noble rebuilt. Now if Noble had purchased the 4,140 feet of lumber at a local mill it would have cost him $310.50. The fence posts would have cost him $16.35. And he would have had to pay $60 for the firewood. These items total $116.35. Now let's take off the expenses. The sawing bill was $83, labor, $100, and tractor expense, $50, making a total of $233 of expenses. Taking $233 from the $116.35 retail price of the materials secured in the logging operation leaves a net income of $133.35 for two weeks' work.

How long can Noble continue to cut off his lot at this rate? A growth study was made on the 60 acres of timber and showed that each acre is producing 151 board feet per year. Eighty per cent of this can be harvested each year without depleting the stand. Twenty per cent is left to guard against insects, disease and breakage. This will make a total of 7,248 board feet as the annual growth which Noble can harvest from his timberland.

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This report comes from E. J. Working, economist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Food Prices Down? Farm Prices Are!

(Continued from page 11)

There have been several studies made recently, by the bureau of agricultural economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and others, to indicate the portion of the retail food dollar that the farmer receives. One study indicated that a box of Delicious apples from the state of Washington sold in Chicago at retail for $5.13 during the 1947-48 season, returned the farmer $1.36. The difference was distributed as follows: Costs at the shipping point, $1.21; freight, 73 cents; auction, nine cents; wholesaler and retailer, $1.74. In other words, the farmer got 26 cents of the retail apple dollar, and the marketing system received the other 74 cents.

Another similar study showed that the Florida orange grower received 16 cents of the retail dollar for oranges sold in the spring of 1948 in Chicago. Other studies have indicated that when you pay 41 cents for a pound of pork (not center-cut pork chops), the farmer receives only 27 cents. When you pay 69 cents for a pound of butter, the farmer's share is only 49 cents. When you pay eight cents for a pound of white flour, the farmer gets only four cents.

These are further indications of the need for educating the consumers of the American market basket. The man who spends all of his time tilling the soil receives less than half of the consumer's food dollar. Why should the farmer, whether he be a producer of peaches, apples, corn, meat, or milk, be charged as being the sole contributor to the high cost of food?

Annual rate of retail cost of a "market basket" for a family of 3, and its division between farmers and marketing agencies for different periods of time with comparisons.

	Retail cost	Farm value	Marketing margin	Farmer's share of consumer's food dollar
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(cents)
1935-39 avg.	340	137	203	40
Dec. 1947	683	373	310	55
July 1948	708	375	333	53
Dec. 1948	663	339	324	51
July 1949	641	309	332	48
Changes:				
1935-39 avg. to Dec. 1948	+323	+202	+121	+11
June 1946 to Dec. 1948	+183	+ 85	+ 98	— 2
July 1948 to Dec. 1948	— 45	— 36	— 9	— 2
Dec. 1947 to Dec. 1948	— 20	— 34	+ 14	— 4
July 1948 to July 1949	— 67	— 66	— 1	— 5

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA.

How To Buy Limestone

(Continued from page 22)

Also the calcium carbonate equivalent or the percentage passing an eight mesh screen must be enough higher than 80 that a multiplication of these two factors will give at least .72. The material from a few quarries tested less than 80 per cent calcium carbonate equivalent. Several quarries are shown to offer material coarser than 80 per cent through an eight mesh screen. When the calcium carbonate equivalent and fineness of grinding for each quarry were multiplied together twenty-four quarries were below the .72 required. Most quarry operators expressed a willingness to correct deficiencies when they were brought to their attention, and subsequent samples usually showed an improvement. Multiplication of these two factors is a good numerical indicator of limestone quality.

The average CCE times fineness of the ninety-four quarries was 76.5. Fifty-seven is the lowest shown and ninety-four the highest. The highest possible would have beeen 105, had the highest testing material been ground to a fineness of 100 per cent through an eight mesh screen.

The standards of agricultural limestone in Illinois are much lower than in some other states which, for example, require a much finer grinding. However, the 80 per cent through an eight mesh screen and to include the fine material of grinding gives a lot of fine material which soon reacts with the soil acid. The somewhat coarser fragments allowed give a lasting quality which fits in with the Illinois system of permanent soil fertility. Application need not be made so often. On the other hand, particles much larger than an eight mesh size offer little surface exposure and are thus very slow in effectiveness. Pebble size limestone will probably last longer than the farmer. and he will likely "be pushing up daisies" before this size material will be pushing up his legumes.

Quarry price is not an indication of the quality of limestone. Prices vary from quarry to quarry because of the difference in production costs. Quarry prices range from one dollar to $2.40 per ton. Dirt overburden and other problems of production govern the price.

Investment in limestone returns greater profits than in any other fertilizer materials, however. Money spent for limestone can bring the best returns only if properly used. Several steps should be followed in the application of agricultural limestone:

1. Make soil tests. Soil tests will show not only how much limestone is needed but also need for phosphorus and potassium. The slogan "limestone is not enough" applies to many areas of the state. Good crop growth is obtained in many areas only if phosphorus or potash or both are also applied in addition to limestone.

2. Use limestone ahead of legumes. Plow under the legumes for cash or row crops.

3. Investigate the quality of limestone and use the most economical material. quality considered.

4. Request weight tickets on limestone spread. Experienced truckers say that a person can easily miss the weight of a truckload by 1,000 to 2,000 pounds when estimate is made on the volume on the truck rather than weighing.

5. Demand a good spreading job. Farmers have experienced gaps in the growth of legumes because spreading was uneven.

Only by buying on quality, demanding a good job of spreading, applying limestone and other materials in proper amounts according to soil tests, and using these materials in good rotations will the farmer get most returns from money spent for limestone and fertilizer materials.

ANNOUNCING

A NEW PRE-SEASON

GROW CROP PLANT FOOD

DELIVERY PROGRAM

WHO

Your Farm Bureau-type Grow Crop plant food distributor offers a new pre-season fertilizer delivery program which will be of interest to every Illinois farmer.

WHEN

This new pre-season delivery program becomes effective on December 1, 1949, and extends through February, 1950.

WHAT

By taking early delivery of Grow Crop plant foods, Illinois Farm Bureau members can save money on liberal pre-season discounts. Also, an ample supply of high-analysis grades can be had — without delay.

WHY

Pre-season orders and delivery help your Illinois Farm Supply Company plant at E. St. Louis maintain steady operation throughout the winter as well as spring months — they avoid late spring "rush" periods which boost production costs — and which may make it impossible to meet your plant food needs on time.

Regular operations without a "rush" — mean more savings and more Grow Crop higher analysis plant foods for you and all our Farm Bureau member patrons.

ADVANTAGES:

- **PRE-SEASON DISCOUNT**
  A liberal pre-season discount will be made on every ton of Grow Crop plant food delivered to your farm during December, January and February.
- **PRICE PROTECTION**
  Every purchase of Grow Crop plant foods delivered to the farm during December, January and February will be protected against price drops. If the price does drop you will receive the benefit of any lower price.
- **GUARANTEED CONDITION**
  Your Grow Crop distributor stands behind the physical condition of these plant foods. Properly manufactured — properly cured — Grow Crop plant foods are packed in heavy asphalt-lined bags to insure free-flowing whenever the bag is opened.

Ask your Blue Seal Salesman

USE OUR "DIRECT-TO-THE-FARM" SERVICE

This announcement is in behalf of the

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

affiliated with

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

NEWS and VIEWS

Inspect Your Electric Cords For Fire Hazards Before It Is Too Late

HAVE you checked your electric cords lately? Are they in perfect condition—an asset to your home? Or are they frayed and loose, inviting fire or serious shock?

It's a good time to check for such hazards in the home, advises Miss Gladys Ward, home management specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. One in ten fires of known causes is of electrical origin.

Some safety rules to follow to prevent fires and home accidents are:

Keep a cord away from heat and water. Don't run cords under rugs; they'll get unnecessary wear and trip people. Wear may make them dangerous.

Never handle a cord with wet hands. Handle a wet cord only with a thick pad of dry cloth.

Put cords away free from kinks, knots, or sharp bends, Miss Ward says. Store them in a clean, dry and cool place. If you put cords in a drawer, be sure there's nothing in the drawer to cut the cord covering.

Be sure to employ a skilled electrician to repair or extend wiring when this is necessary. Do not use improper fuses. An overload of current may heat the wire to the point of starting a fire. Be sure your fuses are of correct amperage for the circuits—15 amperes usually are right.

MASCULINE FAVORITE

He'll like the three symmetric cables, the trim fit of this hand-knit sweater. Canary yellow or white yarn in a medium weight is a good choice. For free instructions on how to make this sweater in sizes 38, 40 and 42, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, The Record, Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Veteran Physician Advises Rural Practice

YOUNG doctors are advised to spend a few years of their lives in rural areas by Dr. John Peter Johnson of Varna who was recently honored by his patients and friends with a party on his 75th birthday recently. Dr. Johnson is the only physician in the village of 500.

Many communities such as Varna are in real need of medical men to serve them in future years, he warned. A few years spent in small communities, he advised offer valuable experience to young doctors not gained so readily in larger places. Dr. Johnson was born in Sweden, came to the United States in 1893, and didn't become a doctor till he was nearly 40.

HOT MATS IN CHINTZ

Oval and round pieces of ready-quilted chintz make excellent mats for tucking under hot dishes and appliances. For added attraction, applique them with contrasting fabric cut-outs. For free instructions, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, The Record, Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

More Than 8,000 Youth of Illinois Attend Summer Camps in '49

MORE than 8,000 Illinois 4-H'ers and Rural Youthers attended one of their own summer camps this year.

F. H. Mynard, state 4-H extension specialist, reports that about 4,200 young folks enjoyed one-week outings at the four district camps. The others attended county, day, and local camps.

About 1,600 young people attended Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see, the northern Illinois district camp, near Kankakee. State 4-H Memorial camp near Monticello took care of 1,200 youth from east-central Illinois.

The western district camp at Lake Jacksonville had about 800 campers, while the southern district camp at Lake West Frankfort had 600. This is the first year in which these two camps have been used.

Mynard says that more than $200,000 has been raised to date in the 10-year drive for $1,000,000 to develop these four district camps for rural youngsters.

More Farmers Keeping Farm Account Records

THE simplified Illinois farm record book for keeping farm accounts is going over with a bang with young men.

George Whitman, farm management specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, reported today that high school vocational agriculture teachers and instructors of GI on-the-farm trainees ordered more than 5,000 copies of the record book in the last two weeks of September alone.

Whitman estimates that at least 10,000 young farmers will be using the record book this school year to keep records of their own farm business.

The simplified Illinois farm record book can be used in making up your income tax report, as a basis for getting credit, and in studying your farm business. Ask your farm adviser at the County Farm Bureau about this account book.

for HOMEMAKERS

Recommend Cooking Time Of One-Half Hour Per Pound for all Pork Cuts

PORK is plentiful these November days and it is a good, nutritious food. Whether your choice is roast, steak, or chops, check the cooking time carefully.

Miss Grace Armstrong, nutritionist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reminds us that all pork—regardless of cut—should be cooked to the well-done stage. A small percentage of hogs contain the parasite which causes trichinosis if the pork is not cooked well. Thorough cooking makes these parasites harmless—just as pasteurization kills harmful bacteria in milk.

One-half hour of cooking time per pound of pork is a good allowance for hams and other large cuts of pork. To check for doneness, make a small incision next to the bone and also in the thicker part of the meat. Fresh pork cooked to the well-done stage is grayish in color—not pink.

HAND-KNITS

One prettily flared skirt, two separate toppers, and your youngster is well ahead with her wardrobe. This three-piece knitwear features a candy-stripe jacket which buttons up the front to a pointed collar. All three pieces knit up quickly in worsted floss. For free instructions in sizes 8, 10, and 12, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, The Record, Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

CROCHET GLOVES

You can make these attractive gloves yourself with some pearl cotton and a crochet hook. Choose a pretty pastel that will complement your suits and dark dresses. For free instructions, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, The Record, Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

This is the Season for Taffy Apples; Here is Good Recipe

EVER make taffy apples? They rate high with the younger set, and they are easy to make. Once the taffy or syrup is ready, they can be turned out by the dozen, and quickly. Not-too-young children will enjoy lending a hand.

Select firm ripe apples that are not too large. Be sure they are free from imperfections. Wash and stem and run a wooden skewer into the center of each. Metal skewers tend to discolor the apple and give it an off-flavor.

To prepare the syrup or taffy, combine 1 cup granulated sugar, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon lemon juice or vinegar, and ½ cup hot water. Mix thoroughly and boil to 290° F., or until it cracks when tested in cold water.

Place the syrup over boiling water to keep it hot and to prevent hardening. A double boiler is a good utensil to use. Dip the apples in the syrup, coating each one thoroughly. Stand them on wax paper to cool.

Now is Time to Check Your Winter Coat Says Extension Adviser

CHECK your winter coat now to see if the lining needs to be replaced. It is easy to reline it yourself if you take time to do careful work, say clothing specialists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Use the old lining as a pattern for making the new one. Before you rip out the old lining, use thread or chalk to mark notches on sleeves and armholes to be matched when setting in the new lining. Also, mark points on the sleeve lining where elbow fullness begins and ends.

Now you're set to rip out the old lining. Be careful not to cut, tear or stretch it at the seams. Mark all the darts. Press the best sleeve and front, and the whole back.

Lay out the lining pieces in a space 39 inches wide to estimate the yardage needed. Allow for a 1-inch pleat down center back. Usually twice the coat length plus the sleeve length is ample for a straight coat. However, it is safest to measure from the old lining for exact yardage.

Complete directions and illustrations for doing the relining job are included in the bulletin, "Put a New Lining in Your Old Coat." Ask your home adviser for it, or write to the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana.

STORING APPLES

Store Apples Carefully, says Miss Grace Armstrong, nutritionist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. They keep their crisp quality longer in a cool, moist place. Too warm a temperature will make them mealy and soft.

Keep small quantities in the refrigerator. Store boxes and baskets and other wholesale-sized containers in a cool, well-ventilated cellar or on a sheltered back porch. The cooler the storage place, the better, so long as the temperature does not go below 32° F.

NEWS and VIEWS

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YOUNG doctors are advised to spend a few years of their lives in rural areas by Dr. John Peter Johnson of Varna who was recently honored by his patients and friends with a party on his 75th birthday recently. Dr. Johnson is the only physician in the village of 500.

Many communities such as Varna are in real need of medical men to serve them in future years, he warned. A few years spent in small communities, he advised offer valuable experience to young doctors not gained so readily in larger places. Dr. Johnson was born in Sweden, came to the United States in 1893, and didn't become a doctor till he was nearly 10.

HOT MATS IN CHINTZ

Oval and round pieces of ready-quilted chintz make excellent mats for tucking under hot dishes and appliances. For added attraction, applique them with contrasting fabric cut-outs. For free instructions, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, The Record, Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

More Than 8,000 Youth of Illinois Attend Summer Camps in '49

MORE than 8,000 Illinois 4-H'ers and Rural Youthers attended one of their own summer camps this year.

F. H. Mynard, state 4-H extension specialist, reports that about 4,200 young folks enjoyed one-week outings at the four district camps. The others attended county, day, and local camps.

About 1,600 young people attended Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see, the northern Illinois district camp, near Kankakee. State 4-H Memorial camp near Monticello took care of 1,200 youth from east-central Illinois.

The western district camp at Lake Jacksonville had about 800 campers, while the southern district camp at Lake West Frankfort had 600. This is the first year in which these two camps have been used.

Mynard says that more than $200,000 has been raised to date in the 10-year drive for $1,000,000 to develop these four district camps for rural youngsters.

More Farmers Keeping Farm Account Records

THE simplified Illinois farm record book for keeping farm accounts is going over with a bang with young men.

George Whitman, farm management specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, reported today that high school vocational agriculture teachers and instructors of GI on-the-farm trainees ordered more than 5,000 copies of the record book in the last two weeks of September alone.

Whitman estimates that at least 10,000 young farmers will be using the record book this school year to keep records of their own farm business.

The simplified Illinois farm record book can be used in making up your income tax report, as a basis for getting credit, and in studying your farm business. Ask your farm adviser at the County Farm Bureau about this account book.

for HOMEMAKERS

Recommend Cooking Time Of One-Half Hour Per Pound for all Pork Cuts

PORK is plentiful these November days and it is a good, nutritious food. Whether your choice is roast, steak, or chops, check the cooking time carefully.

Miss Grace Armstrong, nutritionist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reminds us that all pork—regardless of cut—should be cooked to the well-done stage. A small percentage of hogs contain the parasite which causes trichinosis if the pork is not cooked well. Thorough cooking makes these parasites harmless—just as pasteurization kills harmful bacteria in milk.

One-half hour of cooking time per pound of pork is a good allowance for hams and other large cuts of pork. To check for doneness, make a small incision next to the bone and also in the thicker part of the meat. Fresh pork cooked to the well-done stage is grayish in color—not pink.

HAND-KNITS

One prettily flared skirt, two separate toppers, and your youngster is well ahead with her wardrobe. This three-piece knitwear features a candy-stripe jacket which buttons up the front to a pointed collar. All three pieces knit up quickly in worsted floss. For free instructions in sizes 8, 10, and 12, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, The Record, Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

CROCHET GLOVES

You can make these attractive gloves yourself with some pearl cotton and a crochet hook. Choose a pretty pastel that will complement your suits and dark dresses. For free instructions, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, The Record, Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

This is the Season for Taffy Apples; Here is Good Recipe

EVER make taffy apples? They rate high with the younger set, and they are easy to make. Once the taffy or syrup is ready, they can be turned out by the dozen, and quickly. Not-too-young children will enjoy lending a hand.

Select firm ripe apples that are not too large. Be sure they are free from imperfections. Wash and stem and run a wooden skewer into the center of each. Metal skewers tend to discolor the apple and give it an off-flavor.

To prepare the syrup or taffy, combine 1 cup granulated sugar, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon lemon juice or vinegar, and ½ cup hot water. Mix thoroughly and boil to 290° F., or until it cracks when tested in cold water.

Place the syrup over boiling water to keep it hot and to prevent hardening. A double boiler is a good utensil to use. Dip the apples in the syrup, coating each one thoroughly. Stand them on wax paper to cool.

Now is Time to Check Your Winter Coat Says Extension Adviser

CHECK your winter coat now to see if the lining needs to be replaced. It is easy to reline it yourself if you take time to do careful work, say clothing specialists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Use the old lining as a pattern for making the new one. Before you rip out the old lining, use thread or chalk to mark notches on sleeves and armholes to be matched when setting in the new lining. Also, mark points on the sleeve lining where elbow fullness begins and ends.

Now you're set to rip out the old lining. Be careful not to cut, tear or stretch it at the seams. Mark all the darts. Press the best sleeve and front, and the whole back.

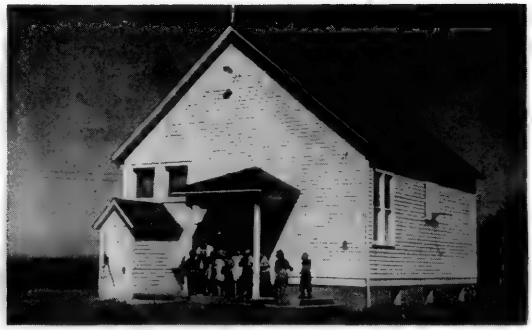
Lay out the lining pieces in a space 39 inches wide to estimate the yardage needed. Allow for a 1-inch pleat down center back. Usually twice the coat length plus the sleeve length is ample for a straight coat. However, it is safest to measure from the old lining for exact yardage.

Complete directions and illustrations for doing the relining job are included in the bulletin, "Put a New Lining in Your Old Coat." Ask your home adviser for it, or write to the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana.

STORING APPLES

Store Apples Carefully, says Miss Grace Armstrong, nutritionist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. They keep their crisp quality longer in a cool, moist place. Too warm a temperature will make them mealy and soft.

Keep small quantities in the refrigerator. Store boxes and baskets and other wholesale-sized containers in a cool, well-ventilated cellar or on a sheltered back porch. The cooler the storage place, the better, so long as the temperature does not go below 32°.



Left: One of the abandoned one-room schools in the Paxton unit district. Right: The Hall school, one of the one-room schools in the district being used by the first four grades. It has been modernized.

Does the Unit District Work?

(Continued from page 17)

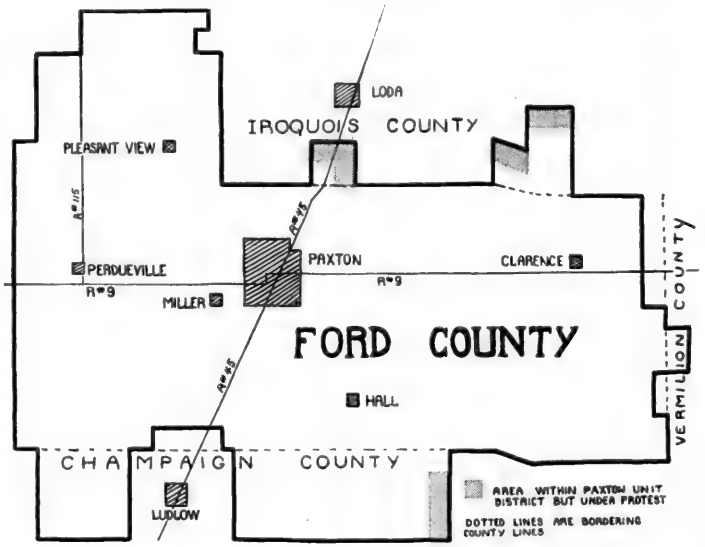
$395.56. The Blake school district is now part of the new Paxton unit district.

But with the union of grade and high school under one admistration, more high school programs can be extended downward with very little jurisdictional trouble. The transition, therefore, from grade to high school will be much smoother for the pupil than it has been in the past. The nurse examines both grade school and high school pupils alike. She visits the outlying rural grade schools regularly. The physical education instructor does likewise and helps organize sports programs in the lower grades that were not possible before. Grade school pupils take part in the band work that was formerly limited to high school students.

To show how the lower grade satellite schools in the country benefit, each has had a remodeling and redecorating job. All have indoor lavatories and telephones. If a child takes sick, a call to the school office in Paxton will bring the school nurse with little loss of time. With a school car she can drive the sick child home in a few minutes.

By consolidating the school system, these one-room satellite schools also benefit from the fact that a janitor-bus driver can be shared. The Paxton unit is fortunate in having a dependable driver-janitor, Floyd Shunk, who works full time. Out in the country he makes visits to the schools, makes minor repairs to schoolhouse and playground equipment, paints, moves furniture, and cleans and polishes floors. In cold weather he banks school fires on Sunday nights so the schoolroom will be warm for teacher and children on Monday morning. Shunk also does light maintenance on school buses.

You don't have to be an expert on



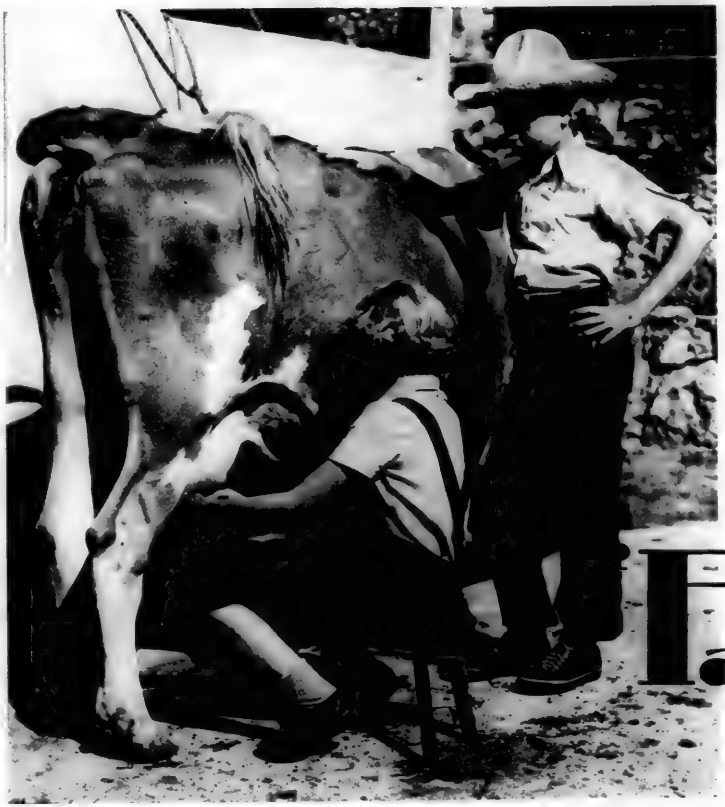
schools to see the improvements. Many in the village of Clarence were opposed to the idea at first of consolidating with the neighboring school districts. They were skeptical about the proposed advantages. When the advantages became obvious to the parents of Clarence schoolchildren, they insisted that their children be included too.

Under the unit district system at Paxton farmers have much to say about school policy. Five of the seven school board members are farmers and two others who live in Paxton are owners of farms.

What can we conclude from the Paxton experiment thus far? In the first place it has the warm endorsement of both students and teachers. Second, it is superior to the former system because it offers, to rural children in particular, a wide range of modern school subjects and outside activities. It gives them a better chance to develop character, sportsmanship, and sociability through wider contacts with children of their own age. And it gives the handicapped child a better opportunity to adjust his handicaps and attitudes to everyday life with his classmates.

Finally, through efficient use of time, teachers, materials, and the school plant, the 12-grade unit at Paxton is able to offer much more at about the same cost. To a tax-conscious public this last point is by no means the least.

These three points are certain to carry a great deal of weight in the development of the 12-grade unit district throughout Illinois. Enough, we might say, to predict the eventual elimination of the dual system (grade and high schools separate) of school administration throughout most of the state.



Facts of LIFE"

...and LIFE INSURANCE

How these youngsters love to help make the wheels go 'round. And how GROWN-UP they feel when they start to milk! Yes, Dad knows how helpless they would be to carry on without him. But that's HIS secret! He and his Country Life Insurance representative took care of that years ago with a strong Country Life Insurance program. Should Dad be taken, these youngsters will be well provided for.

Dad never misses the few dollars his Country Life Insurance costs. Nor does he ever know the fears, the uncertainties some of us have whose families aren't protected by life insurance.

We suggest you see your local insurance service representative or call the Country Life office at your county Farm Bureau, for appointment.

Country Life
INSURANCE
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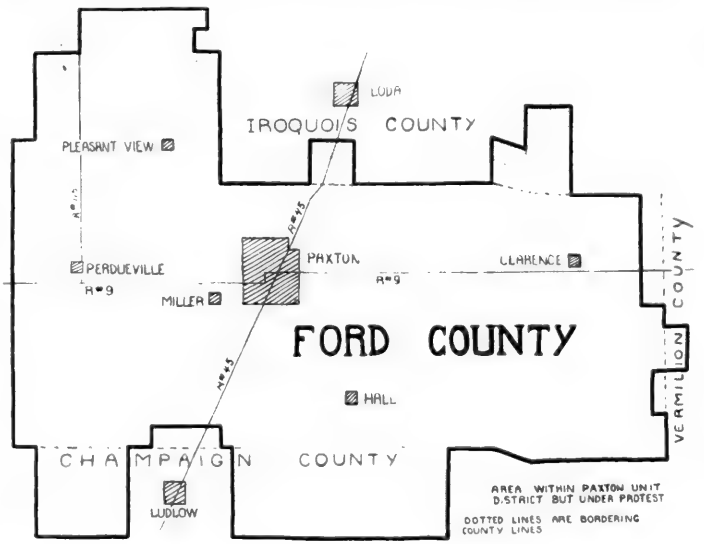

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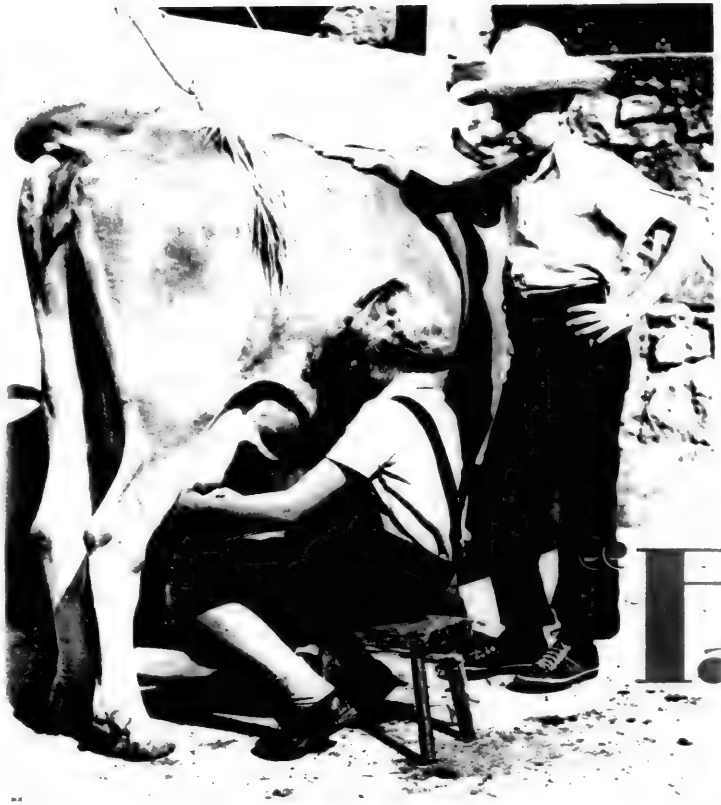

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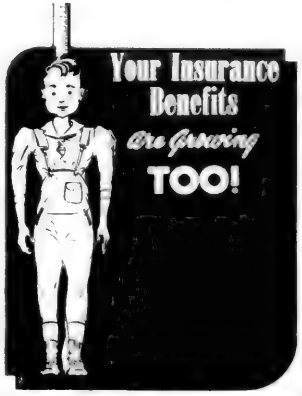

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Good? You bet he'll be; something to be REALLY thankful for. Like the Pilgrims on the first Thanksgiving, you'll celebrate with a festive table loaded down with good things to eat. Like the first Thanksgiving, too, you will give thanks for the land that made this good year possible. For the bumper crops that paid for the new tractor, put money in the bank. And if you're counting all your blessings, you will give a silent thanks for Farm Bureau and the many benefits it has brought in broadened opportunities in a stronger agricultural America.

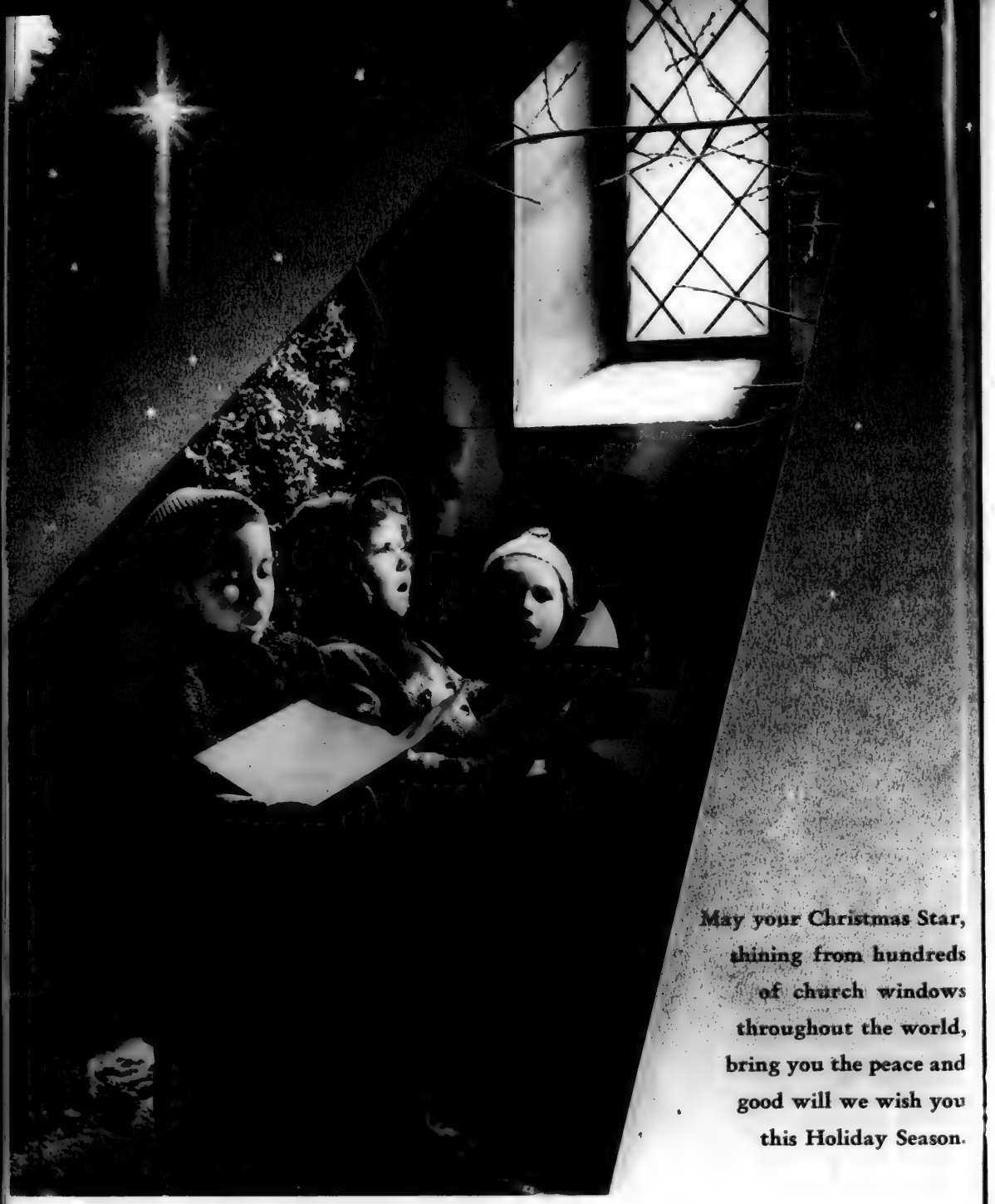
Illinois
AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION
AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

ILLINOIS · AGRICULTURAL · ASSOCIATION

RECORD

HE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

DECEMBER · 1949 ·



May your Christmas Star, shining from hundreds of church windows throughout the world, bring you the peace and good will we wish you this Holiday Season.

COUNTRY MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY

Volume 27 Number 12 December, 1949

THE RECORD

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU PUBLICATION

Security vs Opportunity

ONE OF OUR BOYS has a purebred dairy heifer as a 4-H project. He has done everything possible to provide for her security. She has a warm stall, plenty of feed and water, and even a life insurance policy, yet she is not satisfied as evidenced by her habit of crawling through the fence. She prefers the opportunity for companionship, for new experiences, for greener pastures to all of the comforts and security that loving hands can provide.

Charles B. Shuman

OUR ancestors who fought in the Revolutionary War to secure their independence from England were somewhat like that heifer. England offered the colonies supervision and security. The authors of the Declaration of Independence had nothing to offer their followers except freedom and opportunity. Fortunately the American colonies chose the more hazardous route and the greatness of this nation is largely based upon our constant search for ever broader opportunities.

WITH ALL OF THIS history to guide us it is rather surprising to hear the present clamor for more and more security. Have we forgotten that the two are not compatible — that we cannot have a maximum of both security and opportunity? If we wish to preserve America as the land of opportunity, we must not insist on a program of security from the cradle to the grave. However, I believe there is some middle ground. Certainly there is need for the protection by government of those who through no fault of their own are unable to continue to exist without assistance.

THERE ARE DANGERS involved when we turn to government for security for those other than the helpless. If government is to provide security it must be given the power to supervise. How else could we be assured of equality of treatment? If we really prefer complete security we must be ready to accept a new philosophy of government — the theory that the state owes its citizens a guaranteed income. From this theory it might be assumed that no one should be penalized for failure and that nobody should benefit by success.

I AM SURE that most farmers are like that 4-H Club heifer. They would favor the use of security programs as a protection against dire need but would prefer the freedom that can only come with opportunity.

Charles B. Shuman

President,
Illinois Agricultural Association

Sen. Scott Lucas, U. S. Senate majority leader, hears testimony on farm program from Allan B. Kline, president, American Farm Bureau Federation, at Senate committee hearing in Washington.

By
CRESTON FOSTER
Editor, IAA RECORD

START NEW FARM PROGRAM JAN. 1

NEW FARM PLAN PROBABLY WILL HAVE FAR-REACHING EFFECT ON ILLINOIS PRODUCERS

A NEW farm program goes into operation on Jan. 1, 1950, which probably will have a far-reaching effect on the operations of Illinois producers during the months ahead.

It appears quite likely that corn acreage allotments will be in force in 1950. Farmers are being asked to report the acreage of all principal crops grown in the past three seasons. The report forms which are to be turned in to PMA (formerly AAA) committees asks for acreage planted to both soil building and soil-depleting crops.

The new farm program provides for price supports of 90 per cent of parity for the six basic crops, including corn and wheat, provided acreage allotments or marketing quotas are in effect in 1950. If a vote is taken on marketing quotas and producers turn them down, the support level to those who stay within their acreage allotments will be only 50 per cent.

There is considerable difference between acreage allotments and quotas. If marketing quotas are voted in 1950 on corn, it will mean that producers will be given a quota on how many bushels of these crops they can sell based on acreage allotments and yields. There has never been a marketing quota on corn, and a wheat quota was voted only twice in Illinois. The Secretary of Agriculture is given until Feb. 1, 1950 to determine whether or not marketing quotas will be needed on the 1950 corn crop. If he decides they are needed, then an election would have to be held among producers to tell whether or not corn growers would approve marketing quotas.

Acreage seeded to wheat this fall is being measured by PMA committeemen to determine if producers are within their 1950 acreage allotments. To get wheat support loans and purchase agreements, producers have to stay within their acreage allotments.

The new farm program, known as the 1949 Agricultural Act, was passed by Congress in October and signed by President Truman in November. It shows the results of many months of debate, hearings and testimony. It is a compromise farm program and there are several points on which the Illinois Agricultural Association and Farm Bureau representatives voiced opposition when they appeared in person to testify during Congressional Committee hearings in Washington.

The IAA objected to the continuation of high price support levels in 1950 on basic crops because they are likely to necessitate drastic controls on farm production. Objection also was raised to the provision permitting the alternate use of parity formulas depending on which results in the highest support level.

The IAA and Farm Bureau won a partial victory in that the flexible support principle is included in the new farm program to go into full effect by 1952.

In commenting on the new farm program, IAA President Charles B. Shuman said credit was due the senior senator for Illinois, Scott W. Lucas for his fight to represent the Farm Bureau position in the debates in Congress. Senator Lucas as majority leader in the Senate, together with Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, were largely responsible for keeping the farm program out of partisan politics. It was also through their efforts together with effective support from midwestern members of Congress that the principle of the flexible price supports was preserved.

The IAA has consistently opposed rigid high support proposals which would require a completely government administered agriculture. While the recent compromise agricultural legislation does not, in the opinion of the IAA, improve the agricultural program, it should serve as a basis for settling the argument between those who want flexible support prices and those who desire rigidly administered prices.

A group of certain non-basic commodities are given price supports under the new farm program. Levels are to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture within maximums and minimums set out in the law.

Shorn and pulled wool is to be supported at 60 to 90 per cent of parity as the Secretary determines necessary to result in an annual production of 360 million pounds.

Whole milk, butterfat, and the products of these commodities have a support of 75 to 90 per cent of parity.

The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to use either the old or the modernized parity, whichever gives the higher level, in figuring supports on the basic crops, such as corn and wheat.

On a number of commodities which are not included among the basic crops and not among the non-basic crops mentioned in the new law, there are no minimum price supports provided, and supports can be all the way from zero to 90 per cent of parity.

Under the farm program in effect this year, the minimum support is 90 per cent for hogs, chickens and eggs. The government has promised to support hogs at 90 per cent until March 31, 1950.

Nehru Visits Illinois Farms

Indian Prime Minister is Greatly Impressed by Our High Production

A LEADER greatly interested in farming and farm people. That's how three Kendall County Farm Bureau members described Jawaharlal Nehru, prime minister of India, after he recently made an inspection tour of their farms.

Accompanying Nehru were his sister, Mme. Vijaya Pandit, ambassador to the United States, and his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The trip took them along the Fox River valley near Yorkville and Oswego to the farms of Albert Mighell, William Smith and Glen Peterson.

The ruler of 330 million Indians made the tour to view modern farming practices that might help Hindu farmers grow enough food for the people in a land that often knows famine.

A comparison of farming methods here and in India also was a topic of discussion between the prime minister and his Kendall county farm hosts.

On seeing the Hereford yearlings in the Mighell barn lot, the Indian premier said: "If an Indian farmer fed one steer the produce of his farm, he would have nothing left at the end of the year for his family to eat except the beef from the steer."

Other comments on differences in the farm life of the two regions pointed out by Nehru were:

"Much corn is raised in India, but most of it is eaten by the people. They are vegetarians not only because of religious beliefs, but also because the land will not support both livestock and the huge population.

"Corn in India is short and the kernels are more like blisters than the kernels on Illinois corn.

"The average farm in India contains only one or two acres.

"Manure is used as fuel, so it can't be applied back to the land."

Mme. Pandit showed another difference in corn production when she said that most of the work of planting, cultivating and husking is still done by hand in India. Corn yield is much higher here than there, she declared.

The corn supply is low in India, Mme. Pandit stated, because the state of Pakistan, biggest corn growing area, is now separated from India.

Some of the things about Illinois farm life that impressed Nehru were the surplus grain storage, the number of acres in a farm and the amount of livestock and food that one farm produced.

He said India had a great need for farm machinery but farmers couldn't afford it. Improved varieties and hybrids in grain would greatly benefit Indian food production, according to Nehru. He stated he thought introduction of artificial insemination would help in some areas of his country.

He was surprised that farmers lived right on their farms instead of in town. The activities of 4-H clubs and FFA groups drew favorable comment from the Indian leader.

Nehru was impressed with the school bus that picked up the farm children and took them to school. Methods of controlling the corn borer also drew his careful attention.

During the tour, farmers from neighboring areas joined the group showing the Hindu leader around the three farms. They noted his keen interest in modern farm machinery.

(Continued on page 23)

Kendall County Farm Bureau member W. A. Smith has the pleasure of a visit to his farm by Jawaharlal Nehru, the prime minister of India, during his visit to the Midwest in late October. Woman in center is Mrs. Ole Erickson.

The prime minister of India, his sister and daughter pose in an informal family group with the Albert Mighell family during visit to Kendall county. Back, left to right: Nehru, Mrs. Mighell, Mrs. Vijaya Pandit, Nehru's sister; Mr. Mighell. Front: Ada Mighell, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Nehru's daughter; Ellen Mighell, and Albert Mighell.

A Kendall county farm boy, Keith Peterson, shows the prime minister of India part of an ear of Illinois corn which the prime minister admired for its large kernels. At the boy's left is Mme. Pandit, Prime Minister Nehru's sister and ambassador to the U.S. from India.

Sun Times Photo

Sen. Scott Lucas, U. S. Senate majority leader, hears testimony on farm program from Allan B. Kline, president, American Farm Bureau Federation, at Senate committee hearing in Washington.

By
CRESTON FOSTER
Editor, IAA RECORD

START NEW FARM PROGRAM JAN. 1

NEW FARM PLAN PROBABLY WILL HAVE FAR-REACHING EFFECT ON ILLINOIS PRODUCERS

A NEW farm program goes into operation on Jan. 1, 1950, which probably will have a far-reaching effect on the operations of Illinois producers during the months ahead.

It appears quite likely that corn acreage allotments will be in force in 1950. Farmers are being asked to report the acreage of all principal crops grown in the past three seasons. The report forms which are to be turned in to PMA (formerly AAA) committees asks for acreage planted to both soil building and soil-depleting crops.

The new farm program provides for price supports of 90 per cent of parity for the six basic crops, including corn and wheat, provided acreage allotments or marketing quotas are in effect in 1950. If a vote is taken on marketing quotas and producers turn them down, the support level to those who stay within their acreage allotments will be only 50 per cent.

There is considerable difference between acreage allotments and quotas. If marketing quotas are voted in 1950 on corn, it will mean that producers will be given a quota on how many bushels of these crops they can sell based on acreage allotments and yields. There has never been a marketing quota on corn, and a wheat quota was voted only twice in Illinois. The Secretary of Agriculture is given until Feb. 1, 1950 to determine whether or not marketing quotas will be needed on the 1950 corn crop. If he decides they are needed, then an election would have to be held among producers to tell whether or not corn growers would approve marketing quotas.

Acreage seeded to wheat this fall is being measured by PMA committeemen to determine if producers are within their 1950 acreage allotments. To get wheat support loans and purchase agreements, producers have to stay within their acreage allotments.

The new farm program, known as the 1949 Agricultural Act, was passed by Congress in October and signed by President Truman in November. It shows the results of many months of debate, hearings and testimony. It is a compromise farm program and there are several points on which the Illinois Agricultural Association and Farm Bureau representatives voiced opposition when they appeared in person to testify during Congressional Committee hearings in Washington.

The IAA objected to the continuation of high price support levels in 1950 on basic crops because they are likely to necessitate drastic controls on farm production. Objection also was raised to the provision permitting the alternate use of parity formulas depending on which results in the highest support level.

The IAA and Farm Bureau won a partial victory in that the flexible support principle is included in the new farm program to go into full effect by 1952.

In commenting on the new farm program, IAA President Charles B. Shuman said credit was due the senior senator for Illinois, Scott W. Lucas for his fight to represent the Farm Bureau position in the debates in Congress. Senator Lucas as majority leader in the Senate, together with Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, were largely responsible for keeping the farm program out of partisan politics. It was also through their efforts together with effective support from midwestern members of Congress that the principle of the flexible price supports was preserved.

The IAA has consistently opposed rigid high support proposals which would require a completely government administered agriculture. While the recent compromise agricultural legislation does not, in the opinion of the IAA, improve the agricultural program, it should serve as a basis for settling the argument between those who want flexible support prices and those who desire rigidly administered prices.

A group of certain non-basic commodities are given price supports under the new farm program. Levels are to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture within maximums and minimums set out in the law.

Shorn and pulled wool is to be supported at 60 to 90 per cent of parity as the Secretary determines necessary to result in an annual production of 360 million pounds.

Whole milk, butterfat, and the products of these commodities have a support of 75 to 90 per cent of parity.

The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to use either the old or the modernized parity, whichever gives the higher level, in figuring supports on the basic crops, such as corn and wheat.

On a number of commodities which are not included among the basic crops and not among the non-basic crops mentioned in the new law, there are no minimum price supports provided, and supports can be all the way from zero to 90 per cent of parity.

Under the farm program in effect this year, the minimum support is 90 per cent for hogs, chickens and eggs. The government has promised to support hogs at 90 per cent until March 31, 1950.

Nehru Visits Illinois Farms

Indian Prime Minister is Greatly Impressed by Our High Production

A LEADER greatly interested in farming and farm people. That's how three Kendall County Farm Bureau members described Jawaharlal Nehru, prime minister of India, after he recently made an inspection tour of their farms.

Accompanying Nehru were his sister, Mme. Vijaya Pandit, ambassador to the United States, and his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The trip took them along the Fox River valley near Yorkville and Oswego to the farms of Albert Mighell, William Smith and Glen Peterson.

The ruler of 330 million Indians made the tour to view modern farming practices that might help Hindu farmers grow enough food for the people in a land that often knows famine.

A comparison of farming methods here and in India also was a topic of discussion between the prime minister and his Kendall county farm hosts.

On seeing the Hereford yearlings in the Mighell barn lot, the Indian premier said: "If an Indian farmer fed one steer the produce of his farm, he would have nothing left at the end of the year for his family to eat except the beef from the steer."

Other comments on differences in the farm life of the two regions pointed out by Nehru were:

"Much corn is raised in India, but most of it is eaten by the people. They are vegetarians not only because of religious beliefs, but also because the land will not support both livestock and the huge population.

"Corn in India is short and the kernels are more like blisters than the kernels on Illinois corn.

"The average farm in India contains only one or two acres.

"Manure is used as fuel, so it can't be applied back to the land."

Mme. Pandit showed another difference in corn production when she said that most of the work of planting, cultivating and husking is still done by hand in India. Corn yield is much higher here than there, she declared.

The corn supply is low in India, Mme. Pandit stated, because the state of Pakistan, biggest corn growing area, is now separated from India.

Some of the things about Illinois farm life that impressed Nehru were the surplus grain storage, the number of acres in a farm and the amount of livestock and food that one farm produced.

He said India had a great need for farm machinery but farmers couldn't afford it. Improved varieties and hybrids in grain would greatly benefit Indian food production, according to Nehru. He stated he thought introduction of artificial insemination would help in some areas of his country.

He was surprised that farmers lived right on their farms instead of in town. The activities of 4-H clubs and FFA groups drew favorable comment from the Indian leader.

Nehru was impressed with the school bus that picked up the farm children and took them to school. Methods of controlling the corn borer also drew his careful attention.

During the tour, farmers from neighboring areas joined the group showing the Hindu leader around the three farms. They noted his keen interest in modern farm machinery.

(Continued on page 23)

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Sun Times Photo

Are You STARVING Your CATTLE?

CALVES and yearlings do not do as well in corn-belt feed lots as they did 10-30 years ago. They gain slower because "the quality of the grain is not what it was 20 years ago. I definitely think a cow can stand at a corn crib on some corn-belt farms and slowly starve to death."

These claims highlighted the 21st Cattle Feeders' Day in late October at the Illinois College of Agriculture. The speaker was C. E. Johnson, former Iroquois county, Illinois, farm adviser and cattle feeder who now is growing feeder calves in Colorado. He spoke on "What the Rancher and Corn-Belt Feeder Have in Common."

More than 1,500 cattle men also heard R. W. Grieser, Chicago Producers' Commission declare that prolonged strikes in steel and coal would hurt fat cattle prices. But when the strikes are settled, the immediate future for well-fed cattle prices will be bright.

And the importance of low-cost, high-protein pastures in a steer feeding program was emphasized in reports by R. R. Snapp, head of beef cattle work at the college, and R. J. Webb, superintendent of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station in southern Illinois.

A. F. Grandt, agronomist, reported on college tests in pasturing steers on strip-mine "spoil banks" which had been reseeded, and Fred Francis explained the amount of feed needed to finish choice heifer calves to good, choice, and prime carcass finish.

Johnson called on his audience to "be crusaders in the movement" back to a grassland-livestock type of farming.

"Soil mining can't go on forever," he asserted, "and you cattle feeders know it. You stockmen are going to have to lead and show the way back to soil building or your entire agriculture is going to suffer.

"My records as a feeder in Iroquois county, Illinois, disclosed that it took over 14 per cent more corn to put on 100 pounds of beef in 1946 than in 1936," Johnson declared. "Assume that it took only seven per cent more. A seven per cent decline in 10 years is a lot in terms of the life of a county, state, or nation. That would be 70 per cent in 100 years.

"I bought 40,000 to 60,000 bushels of corn a year. It all came from grain farmers, as livestock men had none to sell. Iroquois county is a surplus grain area. The average farmer does not feed any livestock and so doesn't produce any manure. The same is true of many Illinois counties. True, you use fertilizers, a little clover, but in general your luck has about run out on raising quality feeds on 'farmed-out' land.

"I tried to protect myself by buying corn from limed, phosphated, and clovered land. There just wasn't enough corn available from this sort of land. I finally decided I was too old to do anything about it and moved. Truly it was a deciding factor in my leaving Illinois.

"I may be old-fashioned but, coming back after three years, the thing I notice most is the number of farms that have no livestock. Many farms with no fences can't even care for a milk cow. All the experimental evidence to the contrary, no substitute has been found for manure as a soil builder, and soil is basic."

Johnson claimed that manure was largely responsible for consistent yields of 100 to 125 bushels of corn an acre in northern Colorado and the Arkansas valley. Four tons of alfalfa an acre is common.

True, they irrigate, Johnson admitted, but their grain is off alfalfa sod that has had manure, tons of it to the acre. The grain is high in protein and minerals. Good feeders are making gains of nearly three pounds a day on their cattle, he said.

In presenting the "Beef Cattle Outlook," Grieser felt that despite the threat of strikes, "we have a very good slaughter cattle market now, and the prospects seem to point to another profitable year for the better-than-average cattle feeder."

The veteran Chicago cattle buyer noted that the rate of national income now is high, and general business conditions for the coming year are by far the chief factor that will govern cattle prices because the supply will not change much. He said that if the big strikes were settled soon, there would be a good prospect of making a profit this year in short-feeding two-year-old steers and yearling heifers."

In his report, R. R. Snapp explained one test in which 60 steers made 68 per cent of their 490-pound gain during a 12-month feeding period on pasture and roughage.

"Our gains in the 1948-49 feeding trial were the cheapest we've ever been able to make during three tests of this feeding system," Snapp said. "The estimated feed cost per 100 pounds of gain was only $16.55."

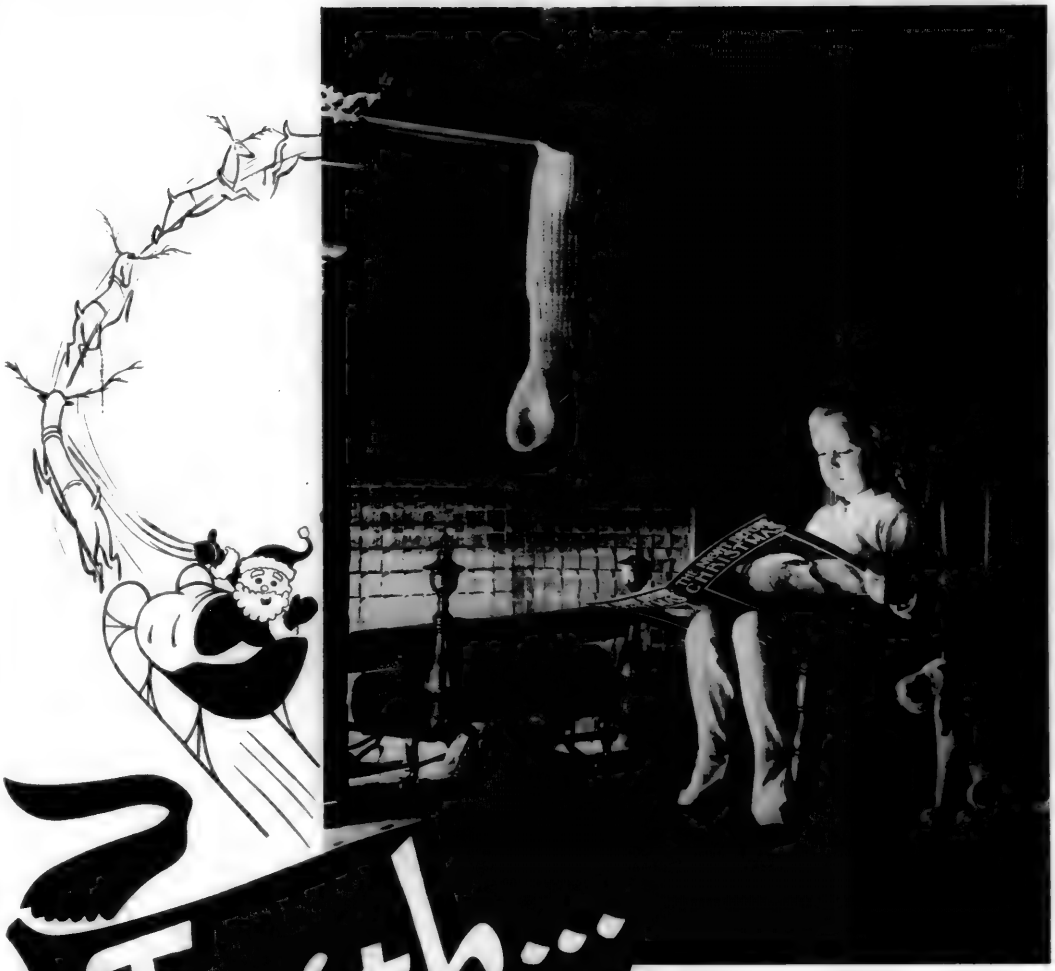
Webb explained the strong and weak points of eight different methods of handling cattle that were tested at Dixon Springs Station.

Grandt reported that steers gained almost as well on stripmine "spoil banks" that had been reseeded to legume-grass pasture as similar steers grazing on native bluegrass or improved pasture.

Francis' report showed that it does not pay to finish heifer calves to any higher carcass finish than their starting live grade, because the cost of gain is too high.

Champaign News Gazette Photo

What the cattle get to eat determines to a great extent the quality of the beef they will deliver over the butcher's counter. This difference was shown in a display at the Cattle Feeders' Day program at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.



Faith...

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STARVING

Your

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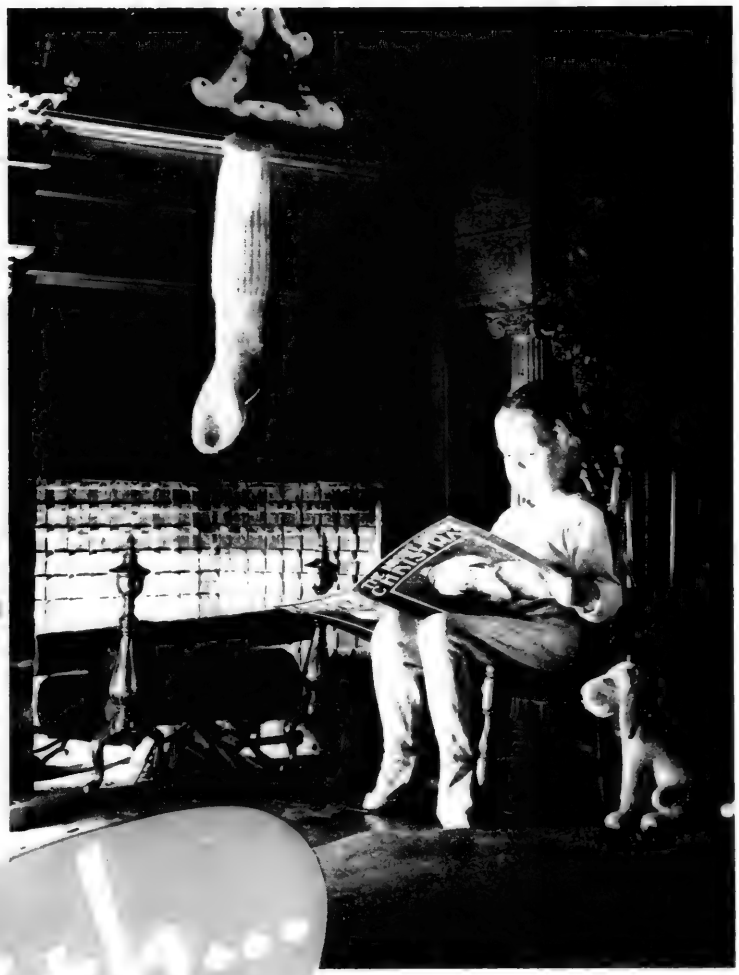

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Why not try

GRASSLAND FARMING?

A steep slope tied down with an excellent pasture of ladino clover and timothy is examined by Punk Anderson and Donald Davis. USDA Photo

By EVART VANDER MEULEN
Director, Field Service Division, Producers Seed Co.

"TURN TO GRASSLAND FARMING NOW"!! It is a way of farming in which level fields are used for cultivated crops in rotation with productive forages. Rolling fields are kept in grass as long as possible. "Washing" hillsides are held in grass all the time, and the steepest slopes are left permanently in protecting woods.

E. Vander Meulen

Grassland farming is a well balanced system of farming. Its success depends upon having an abundance of economically produced and effectively used hay and pasture forage. This calls for sound cropping and soil conserving practice, planned to avoid waste of fertility by erosion, leaching and excessive plowing. It aims not only to maintain the fertility of the soil, but to increase and improve it.

Grass in the concept of grassland farming is not limited to the grasses; it embraces also their common associates of the legume family — the clovers, lespedeza, alfalfa, and many others.

Good legumes and grasses mean good farming. Little head-way can be made in real soil improvement and conservation, or efficient dairy and live-stock production, without adequate acreage of high yielding and high quality legumes and legumes-grass mixtures.

Except for a few areas in the state a large percentage of farms fall far short in both acreage and yield of legumes and grasses. For the past decade we have been taxing our soils to the utmost and beyond the danger point. Illinois farmers should look to the future and consider again the land and its management — this time as never before in terms of grass. For around grass, farmers can organize general crop production so as to promote effective practices that lead to permanency in agriculture.

Grassland farming by its very nature must be planned with a long time program. It needs increased acreage of superior and well adapted forage crops. These should be combined when necessary with proper soil and water conserving practices. Grassland farming in Illinois is a way of farming whereby:

More land is in grass most of the time, some land is in grass all of the time.

More consideration is given to increased production and seeding of high quality forage, harvested at the right time and with a minimum of loss. This will require increased acreage of improved pasture and hay fields.

Cultivated crops are restricted to the less erodable soils and are planted less frequently in rotation.

Corn and grain when used in rotations will be more productive because of the soil saving and soil improving effects of preceding crops of productive forages.

Good farming practices are continuously followed. These include longer rotations, manuring, liming, fertilizing, strip cropping, terracing, contour plowing and cultivation, and drainage where necessary. In such a program, forage, whether used for pasture, hay, grass silage, or soil improvement, is worthy of culture on good land.

A reserve of organic matter will be built and maintained in the "soil bank" against the day when more intensive production of cultivating crops may be necessary.

Research workers and nature have given us improved varieties of grasses and legumes. These varieties have a definite place in our grassland farming, with a particular feature of being more productive, or more cold or heat-resistant, or more disease-resistant, or more tolerant to less fertile soils, or more compatible with a companion crop. We will innumerate only a few that have been given to us in the past decade.

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Brome grass (southern strains), Auchenbach, Lincoln, Fischer and *Elsberry* — Strains well adapted to the entire state of Illinois having the following advantages over the northern domestic or Canadian strains: (1) more resistance to summer heat, especially in seedling stage, (2) spread more rapidly, (3) start growth earlier in the spring, (4) yield more forage, (5) more drought resistant.

Ladino Clover — A giant form of White Dutch adapted to the more fertile, moisture holding soils of the state. It has proven to be an excellent pasture legume and used principally with grasses.

(Continued on page 22)

Left to right: W. G. Kammlade, newly-appointed associate director of Extension Service in agriculture and home economics; Mrs. Spitler; and J. C. Spitler, former associate director who retired this fall after 32 years of service.

J. C. Spitler, (center) is congratulated on his retirement after 32 years with the Extension Service by H. P. Rusk, (left) dean of the College of Agriculture, and H. C. Wheeler, farm adviser in Lawrence country for 29 years.

Tribute to Spitler

Dean Rusk, Farm and Home Advisers, Other Extension Service People Acclaim J. C. Spitler's 32 Years Of Devotion to Farm Folks of Illinois

"IT'S BEEN a real privilege to work with all you Extension folks over the years, and I only hope I can continue to be of service as long as the good Lord will let me."

With these words, J. C. Spitler, retiring associate director of the University of Illinois Extension Service in agriculture and home economics, sat down. More than 400 farm and home advisers and other extension workers rose in standing tribute and applauded for several minutes the man who was ending 32 years of service to Illinois farm folks.

This incident climaxed the Recognition banquet for "J. C." last October at the Illini Union building on the University campus at Urbana. If there had been room, some 200 more friends of his would have attended the dinner which was held during the annual fall extension conference so all farm and home advisers could join in tribute to "J. C."

Earlier in the evening warm words of appreciation had come from H. P. Rusk, dean of the College of Agriculture, speaking for the college; H. N. Myers, DeWitt county farm adviser and president of the Farm Advisers' Association, speaking for that group; and Mrs. Hazel Adams, McDonough county home adviser and president of the Home Advisers' Association, speaking for that group.

And J. D. Bilsborrow, assistant state leader of Farm Advisers, speaking "For Everyone," had presented "J. C." with a bound volume of more than 200 testimonial letters from his friends all over the country.

C. S. Tenley, representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, also had given the retiring associate director a bronze lapel pin representing 20 years of service and a certificate signed by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan.

In commenting on "J. C.'s" work, Dean Rusk said: "No other man has served the Extension Service in Illinois in so many different capacities for so many years as has J. C. Spitler. And his influence has steadily grown over this long period of service.

"I could say many complimentary things about Spitler as a man, as a citizen, and as an administrator and colleague. But to my mind, no more sincere expression of respect and approval of Spitler's service would be possible than the widespread and friendly interest that has been taken in the selection of his successor.

"Among the varying expressions of interest which came from all over the country, the unsolicited comments of three men — one a college dean on the Pacific coast, one a former extension director in the midwest, and a third an important official in Washington, D. C. — constitute an unusual tribute to Spitler and to all who have been associated with him in this Service.

"What two of these men said in almost identical language, and the third said in substance, can be paraphrased as follows:

" 'The Illinois Extension Service stands for something not quite matched by any other state.'

" '. . . It has shown independence in handling its problems approached by only a few other states.'

" '. . . It has stood for sound principles regardless of pressures.'

" '. . . It has its sincere and wholehearted admirers, distrustful admirers, and severe critics. But we need in this country a strong exponent of the Illinois system. We hope,' they said, 'that Spitler's successor will be a man capable of giving the Illinois Extension Service the strong leadership it has always had.'

"Mr. Spitler, we are eager to maintain the high standards of service and the enviable reputation established by the Extension Service during your long period of duty; and we are glad that your successor is one of the many capable men who had had an opportunity to see and participate in the work under your guidance. Though you have been relieved of active duty, we are not ready to grant you a complete release. On the official University rolls you are carried with the title of emeritus, but on the unofficial rolls you have the title of senior consultant. The agriculture of the state and nation still has need for

(Continued on page 23)

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Alta and Kentucky 31 Fescue — Improved strains of tall fescue adapted to a wide diversity of soil and climatic conditions. An excellent pasture grass for use with legumes such as ladino clover, lespedeza and others. Recommended principally for the southern half of the state on land where they are not able to grow brome grass successfully.

Brome grass (southern strains), Auchenbach, Lincoln, Fischer and *Elsberry* — Strains well adapted to the entire state of Illinois having the following advantages over the northern domestic or Canadian strains: (1) more resistance to summer heat, especially in seedling stage, (2) spread more rapidly, (3) start growth earlier in the spring, (4) yield more forage, (5) more drought resistant.

Ladino Clover — A giant form of White Dutch adapted to the more fertile, moisture holding soils of the state. It has proven to be an excellent pasture legume and used principally with grasses.

(Continued on page 22)

Left to right: W. G. Kammlade, newly-appointed associate director of Extension Service in agriculture and home economics; Mrs. Spitler; and J. C. Spitler, former associate director who retired this fall after 32 years of service.

J. C. Spitler, (center) is congratulated on his retirement after 32 years with the Extension Service by H. P. Rusk, (left) dean of the College of Agriculture, and H. C. Wheeler, from adviser in Lawrence country for 29 years.

Tribute to Spitler

Dean Rusk, Farm and Home Advisers, Other Extension Service People Acclaim J. C. Spitler's 32 Years Of Devotion to Farm Folks of Illinois

"IT'S BEEN a real privilege to work with all you Extension folks over the years, and I only hope I can continue to be of service as long as the good Lord will let me."

With these words, J. C. Spitler, retiring associate director of the University of Illinois Extension Service in agriculture and home economics, sat down. More than 400 farm and home advisers and other extension workers rose in standing tribute and applauded for several minutes the man who was ending 32 years of service to Illinois farm folks.

This incident climaxed the Recognition banquet for "J. C." last October at the Illini Union building on the University campus at Urbana. If there had been room, some 200 more friends of his would have attended the dinner which was held during the annual fall extension conference so all farm and home advisers could join in tribute to "J. C."

Earlier in the evening warm words of appreciation had come from H. P. Rusk, dean of the College of Agriculture, speaking for the college; H. N. Myers, DeWitt county farm adviser and president of the Farm Advisers' Association, speaking for that group; and Mrs. Hazel Adams, McDonough county home adviser and president of the Home Advisers' Association, speaking for that group.

And J. D. Bilsborrow, assistant state leader of Farm Advisers, speaking "For Everyone," had presented "J. C." with a bound volume of more than 200 testimonial letters from his friends all over the country.

C. S. Tenley, representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, also had given the retiring associate director a bronze lapel pin representing 20 years of service and a certificate signed by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan.

In commenting on "J. C.'s" work, Dean Rusk said: "No other man has served the Extension Service in Illinois in so many different capacities for so many years as has J. C. Spitler. And his influence has steadily grown over this long period of service.

"I could say many complimentary things about Spitler as a man, as a citizen, and as an administrator and colleague. But to my mind, no more sincere expression of respect and approval of Spitler's service would be possible than the widespread and friendly interest that has been taken in the selection of his successor.

"Among the varying expressions of interest which came from all over the country, the unsolicited comments of three men — one a college dean on the Pacific coast, one a former extension director in the midwest, and a third an important official in Washington, D. C — constitute an unusual tribute to Spitler and to all who have been associated with him in this Service.

"What two of these men said in almost identical language, and the third said in substance, can be paraphrased as follows:

"'The Illinois Extension Service stands for something not quite matched by any other state.'

"'. . . It has shown independence in handling its problems approached by only a few other states.'

"'. . . It has stood for sound principles regardless of pressures.'

"'. . . It has its sincere and wholehearted admirers, distrustful admirers, and severe critics. But we need in this country a strong exponent of the Illinois system. We hope,' they said, 'that Spitler's successor will be a man capable of giving the Illinois Extension Service the strong leadership it has always had.'

"Mr. Spitler, we are eager to maintain the high standards of service and the enviable reputation established by the Extension Service during your long period of duty; and we are glad that your successor is one of the many capable men who had had an opportunity to see and participate in the work under your guidance. Though you have been relieved of active duty, we are not ready to grant you a complete release. On the official University rolls you are carried with the title of emeritus, but on the unofficial rolls you have the title of senior consultant. The agriculture of the state and nation still has need for

(Continued on page 23)

Front Cover

RURAL Illinois can be just as beautiful in the winter as in the other seasons of the year. Particularly in the woodland after a new fallen snow. Our cover scene this month was taken in a northern Illinois woods after a fresh snowfall.

It is the 30th in our series of cover pictures of historic and picturesque Illinois.

AFBF CONVENTION

Top Speakers to be Heard at Chicago Meeting Dec. 13-15 Include Eric Johnston, Paul Hoffman, Sen. Clinton Anderson, Allan Kline and Mme. Vijaya Pandit

A PROGRAM featuring nationally prominent leaders has been arranged for the 31st annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation Dec. 13-15 in Chicago. Headquarters for the convention will be in the Hotel Stevens.

A full airing of national farm policy and other issues, a speaking program made up of top authorities in many fields, adoption of policy resolutions, and election of officers and directors will provide the highlights of the convention.

Among the guest speakers will be Paul G. Hoffman, administrator, Economic Cooperation Administration, and Eric Johnston, president, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.

Others who will address the convention delegates are: Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, former Secretary of Agriculture (D., New Mexico), Rep. Christian A. Herter (R., Mass.), Rep. Mike Moroney (D., Okla.), and Rep. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.).

President Allan B. Kline of the AFBF will give his adress the morning of Dec. 13 following the annual report of Wilfred Shaw, secretary of the AFBF.

Another of the featured speakers will be George H. Wilson, member of the AFBF board of directors from California. Wilson will tell the convention about his recent 'round-the-world "Town Meeting" tour.

Additional speakers will appear at the convention to discuss topics of interest to farm people.

The closing business session of the convention Dec. 15 will be devoted to the adoption of resolutions and the election of officers and directors.

Eric Johnston

Paul Hoffman

The 15th annual convention of the Associated Women Dec. 11-12 will precede the AFBF meetings. One of the principal speakers to address the Associated Women will be Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, the ambassador of India, who will speak on "India and the United States" the evening of Dec. 12.

The dinner for voting delegates of the Associated Women will be held at 6:30 p.m. Dec. 11 in the South Ball Room of the Stevens.

The Rural Youth meeting will open Dec. 12 and also scheduled for the same day are conferences on fruit and vegetables, poultry, livestock, tax and legislative problems, organization and other subjects.

Mrs. Raymond Sayre, national president of the Associated Women, will make her keynote address Monday morning and a business session will be held that afternoon to elect officers and board members and to plan a program for 1950.

Brown County Youth is Elected FFA President

AN ILLINOIS farm boy has been elected national president of the Future Farmers of America.

He is George Lewis, 19, of Mt. Sterling in Brown county. Lewis was voted to the top FFA post at the organization's 22nd annual convention held in Kansas City. He succeeds Doyle Connor of Starke, Fla.

George is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Dana Lewis who farm near Hersman. His father is a member of the Brown County Farm Bureau.

Election to the national presidency climaxes a brilliant FFA career for Lewis, who has also won the Illinois State Star Farmer award, recognizing him as tops of the state's more than 14,000 Future Farmers.

He has been president of his state, sectional and local FFA organizations. Last year Lewis placed fourth in the national speaking contest and has won state and regional speaking contest honors.

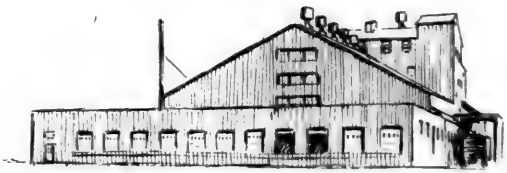
He is a freshman in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture but will leave school for a year in order to fulfill his duties as a national FFA officer.

He was graduated from Mt. Sterling high school in 1948. Lewis is farming in one-third partnership with his father on 120 acres and holds 50 per cent interest with his brother in herds of registered Guernsey cows and registered Hampshire hogs. George is the sixth of nine children in the Lewis family.

NEW FFA PRESIDENT

George Lewis (right), of Mt. Sterling in Brown county, newly-elected national FFA president, receives gavel from Doyle Connor, Starke, Fla., retiring president.

YOUR Opportunity to buy PLANT FOOD for LESS!



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GROW CROP PLANT FOOD PRE-SEASON DELIVERY PROGRAM

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This new pre-season delivery program became effective on December 1, 1949, and extends through February, 1950.

By taking early delivery of Grow Crop plant foods, Illinois Farm Bureau members can save money on these pre-season discounts. Also, an ample supply of high-analysis grades can be had — without delay.

Pre-season orders and delivery help your Illinois Farm Supply Company plant at E. St. Louis maintain steady operation throughout the winter as well as spring months — they avoid late spring "rush" periods which boost production costs — and which may make it impossible to meet your plant food needs on time.

Regular operations without a "rush" — mean more savings and more Grow Crop higher analysis plant foods for you and all our Farm Bureau member patrons.

YOU ARE SURE OF QUALITY MATERIAL

Grow Crop plant foods are manufactured at our Hartsdale plant near Chicago and at our new East St. Louis fertilizer plant. Every step in their manufacture is under the strict supervision of Illinois Farm Supply Company trained personnel. Blue Seal Grow Crop plant foods are of the highest quality and merit the confidence of every Illinois Farm Bureau member.

A TRIPLE GUARANTEE

1 PRE-SEASON DISCOUNT

A pre-season discount will be allowed on every ton of Blue Seal Grow Crop plant foods delivered to your farm during the months of December, January and February.

Ask your Blue Seal Salesman for full particulars.

2 GUARANTEED CONDITION

We guarantee the physical condition of Grow Crop plant foods if properly stored on your farm. Our plant foods will remain in good condition—they are properly manufactured—properly cured—and are packed into heavy asphalt-lined bags.

3 PRICE PROTECTION

By taking delivery NOW, you are fully protected against any change in price—either up or down during January, February and March. If the price goes up, your price will be that in effect on the day the order is placed. If price goes down during this period, you will receive the benefit of the lower price.

HERE'S HOW

Determine your spring crop needs for Grow-Crop fertilizers NOW. Place your order with your Blue Seal Salesman. Ask him to deliver your Grow-Crop plant foods during December, January or February. However, to receive the advantages of our three-way guarantee you agree to accept delivery of your Grow-Crop plant foods during this three month period.

This announcement is in behalf of the

FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES

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FARM BUREAU-TYPE COOPERATIVES
ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

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More than 500 came from far and near to hear reports. Here are Ella Robbins and son, Charles Mitchell of Vandalia.

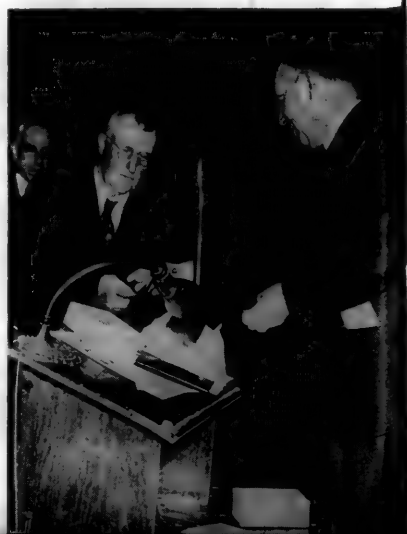
County Farm Bureau

ANNUAL MEETING

IAA President Charles B. Shuman, guest speaker, chats with Farm Adviser J. B. Turner while General Insurance Agent O. C. Miller waits to ask a question.

IAA Assistant Organization Director Charles Mayfield chats between sessions with two 15-year members, R. H. Kelly and President W. C. Buzzard.

Radio Station WLS entertainers at the Fayette meeting were Mary Jane Johnson, Jimmy James and Tom Corwine.



Harry Clear, IAA district organization director, hands out a recognition pin to one of the 15-year members, W. F. McFarland.

Three IAA Men Get New Assignments; Hire Field Editor

R. Van Cleve

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J. L. Pidcock

Cecil Musser

NEW assignments for three men are the results of recent changes in the staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association and its associated companies. In addition, the IAA publicity department has announced it has hired a new field editor for The RECORD.

J. L. Pidcock, manager of Illinois Cooperative Locker Service, has been named director of the newly-created department of locker service.

Sam F. Russell, IAA director of livestock marketing, has taken over the additional duty of managing the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association, an IAA affiliated company.

New director of grain marketing is Cecil F. Musser, who formerly managed the Serum Association.

Russell Van Cleve, 27, Yorkville, has been added to the IAA staff as publicity assistant and field editor of The RECORD.

Pidcock will continue as manager of the Locker Company but will spend about two-thirds of his time on his new duties.

He started work as head of the new department on Oct. 1, just two years after being employed as manager of the Locker Company, an associated company of the IAA.

Pidcock came to the Locker Company post from the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association. He was graduated from the University of Kentucky and served as farm adviser in that state.

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He attended the University of Illinois for three and one-half years but left there before being graduated to enter the air forces. He served as a pilot for three years during the recent war.

He is married and the father of one son, Roger, 2.

The OUTLOOK for '50

as seen by Government Economists

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BAE's forecast was outlined last month by Harold F. Breimyer, agricultural economic statistician, at an outlook conference in Washington. Here are some points made by Breimyer:

"The seasonal decline in hog prices now under way may be a little more than the long-time average of 18 per cent, but it may not be as great as would usually be expected from the 15 per cent increase in last spring's pig crop. . . . Early and lighweight marketings and the manner in which cold storage holdings have been handled have tended to cushion the price decline for hogs.

"Usual price relations would indicate that a 10 per cent larger output of pork through much of 1950 would result in a somewhat greater precentage drop in prices of hogs. . . . The hog-corn ratio is expected to be above average during a large part of the year. . . . Slaughter weights of hogs have been lighter than a year ago and are expected to continue lighter by a few pounds next year.

More Beef Foreseen

"During 1949, cattle numbers are probably being increased by about one million. . . . Cows and calves in particular are being held back and the increase in numbers promises more beef in the future. About as much beef will be produced next year as in 1949 and a larger part than usual will again be of the better quality produced from grain-fed cattle.

"Since supplies of beef are expected to be about the same, the year-average prices of beef and cattle in 1950 are not likely to be greatly different in 1949. . . . A small drop is likely because of the larger supply of pork and a possible slow decline in incomes of consumers.

Sheep and Wool

"Sheepmen may rebuild their herds somewhat next year. As a result, slaughter may be even smaller than this year and lambs are likely to remain high in comparison with prices of other meat animals. . . . Prices of wool received by producers as well as market prices are likely to average somewhat lower in 1950 than this year."

Feed Outlook

With another big feed supply available, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics anticipates that farmers will continue feeding their livestock fairly liberally during the coming year even though livestock-feed price ratios may not be quite so favorable as during the 1948-49 season.

This was pointed out by Malcolm Clough of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Said Clough:

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This is part of the crowd which turned out to do honor to King Corn during celebration in Carmi in White County. Parade and celebration were done in frontier style. Machine in foreground is childrens' ferris wheel.

Ag Teacher Ernest Johnson dresses up like a dandy of the old West. Girl he is squiring is Miss Jean York of the Carmi bank.

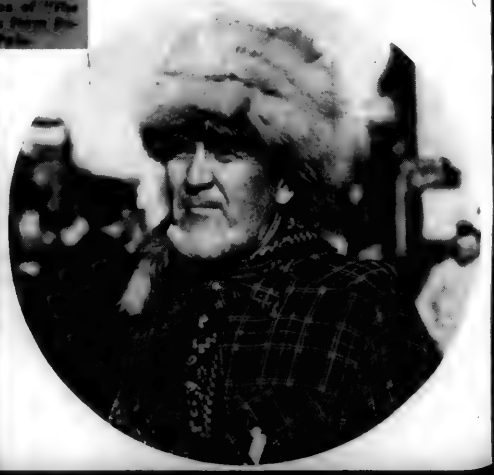
CORN DAY at Carmi

The Chief Justice (Home Advisor Pearl C. Pittman), left, passes the time of day with a paleface in outlandish modern dress (Farm Bureau President Buck Williams).

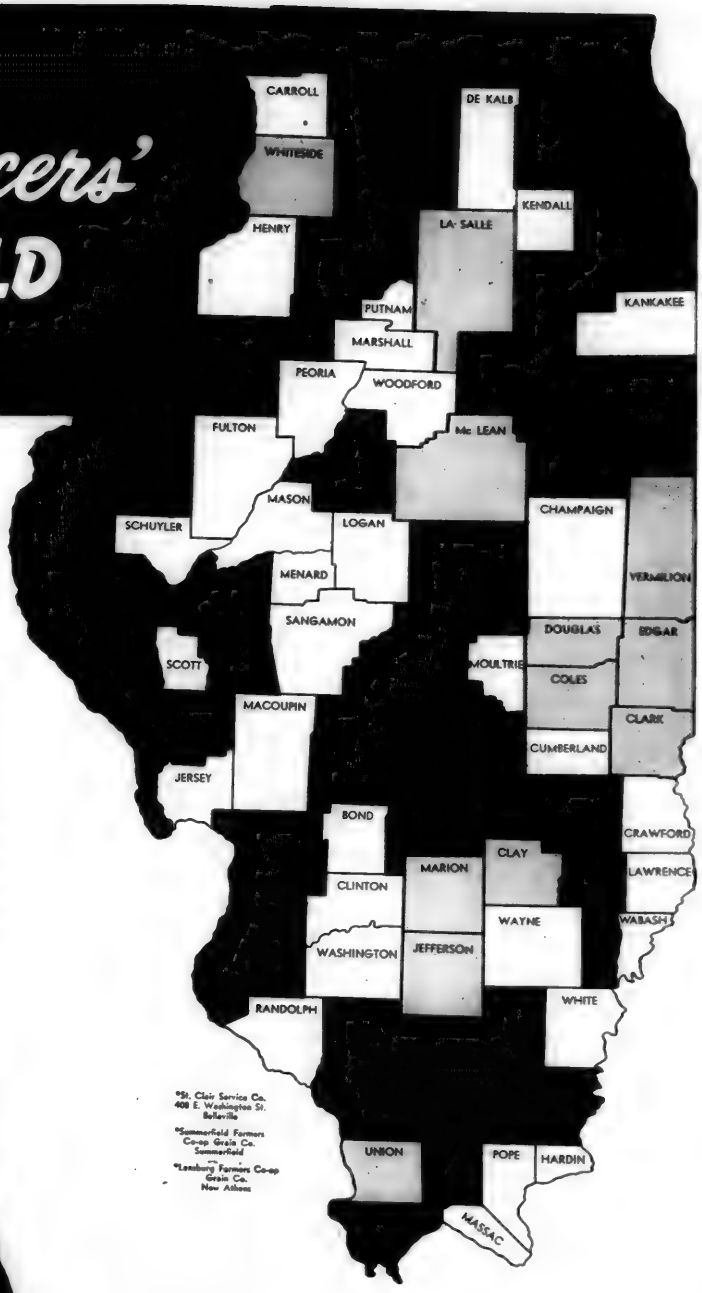
Dressed as an old time desperado or maybe a sheriff (we're not sure), IAA General Agent of Insurance J. E. Stine holds his gun in readiness while he jokes with Home Adviser Clara Mann Bass.

Having a wonderful time at the Corn Day celebration are left to right: Jesse Lee, Kiwanis president; Rural Youther Mary Shaver; Rural Youther Frances Winter; and Paul McCland, chairman of Corn Day.

The fellow with the shaggy wool gear and who looks like he stepped out of the pages of "The Last of the Mohicans" is from Bonnie Camp near Pe...



Producers' FIELD SEEDS,



*St. Clair Service Co.
408 E. Washington St.
Belleville

*Summerfield Farmers
Co-op Grain Co.
Summerfield

*Leesburg Farmers Co-op
Grain Co.
New Athens

HERE'S WHERE TO GET THEM

NOW, the name "PRODUCERS" on a bag, is your guide to the finest FIELD SEEDS, too, as well as hybrid corn. Buy your Producers' Seeds from your nearest distributor—shown on this map. Counties in dark red have a local distributor. Counties in light red cooperated fully and approved the plan, but have not as yet appointed a distributor. Place your seed requirements now and be assured of getting the finest quality — the kind of seed you want.

PRODUCERS' SEED COMPANY

PIPER CITY — ILLINOIS

FIELD SEED DIVISION — DECATUR, ILLINOIS

This is part of the crowd which turned out to do honor to King Corn during celebration in Carmi in White County. Parade and celebration were done in frontier style. Machine in foreground is childrens' ferris wheel.

Ag Teacher Ernest Johnson dresses up like a dandy of the old West. Girl he is squiring is Miss Jean York of the Carmi bank.

Big Chief Sqanto (Farm Adviser Paul C. Pittman), left, passes the time of day with a paleface in outlandish modern dress (Farm Bureau President Ralph Williams).

at Carmi

Dressed as an old time desperado or maybe a sheriff (we're not sure), IAA General Agent of Insurance J. E. Stine holds his gun in readiness while he jokes with Home Adviser Clara Mann Bass.

Having a wonderful time at the Corn Day celebration are left to right: Jesse Lee, Kiwanis president; Rural Youther Mary Shaver; Rural Youther Frances Winter; and Paul McClend, chairman of Corn Day.

The fellow with the bushy headgear and who looks like he stepped out of the pages of "The Last of the Mohicans" is Farm Bureau farmer Ulis Pyle.

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In Edgar county, a representative of Rural Youth sits in with the Farm Bureau board of directors to familiarize young farm leaders with Farm Bureau business procedure. Rural Youther shown here is Rural Youth President Phillip Dickenson (wearing checkered shirt).

By ELLSWORTH D. LYON, Director
IAA Young Peoples Activities

Rural Youth Goal is Good Citizenship

THE American Farm Bureau Federation, the nation's largest farm organization with nearly 1 1/2 million members, will hold its annual meeting in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 11-15. Representatives from 46 states and Puerto Rico will assemble for the serious purpose of finding solutions to the problems of agriculture.

Rural Youth Day activities will consist of an important conference, the annual National Talk Meet, and an evening mixer on Dec. 12. Rural Youthers will assemble from 15 states to make new friends and meet the old, present new committee members who will plan programs for the coming year, and discuss the relationships of farm youth to democratic government.

Rural Youthers will be privileged to attend some of the sessions of Associated Women on Sunday and Monday, and the general sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Those attending the convention will hear many outstanding leaders speak. Among them will be Mrs. Raymond Sayre, president, Associated Women of AFBF and Country Women of the World; Mrs. Charles Sewell, administrative director of Associated Women; Dr. Mrs. Isabel Morgan Mountain, scientist in the poliomyelitis center of Johns Hopkins University; Vijay Lakchmi Pandit, ambassador of India to U. S.; Allan B. Kline, president of AFBF; Senator Clinton Anderson, New Mexico; and Paul Hoffman, ECA head, and Eric Johnston, president, Motion Picture Association.

Rural Youthers of Illinois should take advantage of this opportunity to come in contact with leaders of such high ability. Each county organization would do well to send at least one member to represent it at this big national meeting. There will be much emphasis upon good citizenship on the place of young adults in making their country more democratic.

Much good material may be obtained from the many discussions for educational programs at home. Stimulation and information received at our AFBF annual meeting will challenge all Rural Youth members present to become more adult and will influence action at home.

One of the main goals of Rural Youth is understanding and solving problems on the local level. A number of county Farm Bureau and cooperative boards assist their young people to grow in knowledge of local problems and solutions by inviting representatives from Rural Youth to become ex officio members.

One of the adult leaders of Edgar county reports that the Rural Youth representative has attended the board meetings faithfully since the early fall of '48. This representative highlights the Rural Youth meetings by informing the Rural Youth group monthly of the previous Farm Bureau board meeting holding back information of a confidential nature.

There is no doubt that local and possibly even state and national leaders are being trained by these contacts to take the place of trained adults. Farm Bureau boards now taking this personal interest in the young men of their counties will soon be repaid by informed and competent leadership. Rural Youth members and groups appreciate such confidence and personal interest and are eager to prepare themselves for state leadership.

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The statewide programs of the talk fest, skilled drivers, camping, Farm and Home Week, and the fall conference have all proven their value in influencing the growth of personality as expressed in leadership ability.

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Rural Youthers, do you want growth of personality? If so, then go into action in your county. Look toward the wider experiences but focus them upon home problems.

Did Driver Melvin Reinders, Ogle county, stop car in given distance? Sgt. F. E. Piper and Rolf Vogen, Ogle, check.

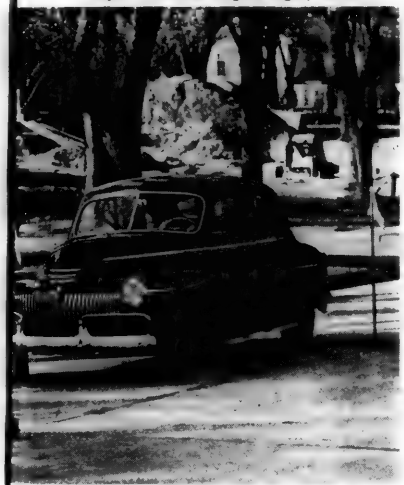
Sgt. F. E. Piper, left, and Sgt. Joe Simon flank Bob Walton, Bureau, district winner, and Millard Wells, Whiteside, second.

LEARNING *to Drive* *Safely*

Photographed here at the Oregon district competition are most of the tests in the skill section of the Rural Youth Skilled Drivers contest.

In addition to the skill tests, contestants are also checked on performance which includes proper hand signals, stopping and starting on hills, recognition of road signs and knowledge of traffic and highway laws.

Wonder how the oldsters would do on these tests?



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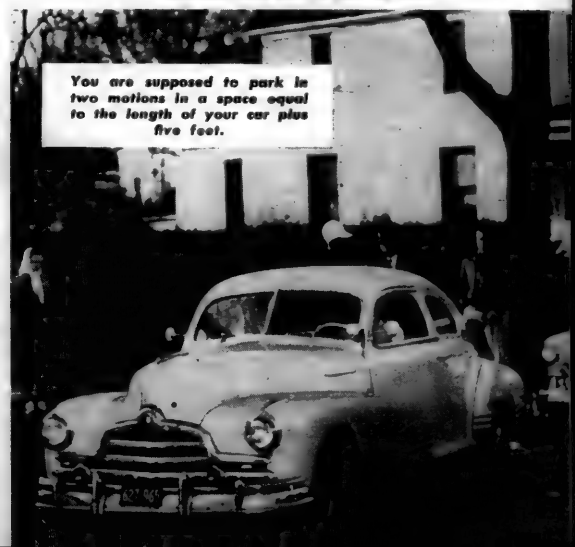

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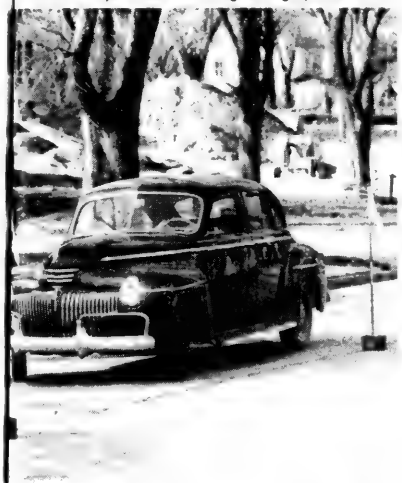

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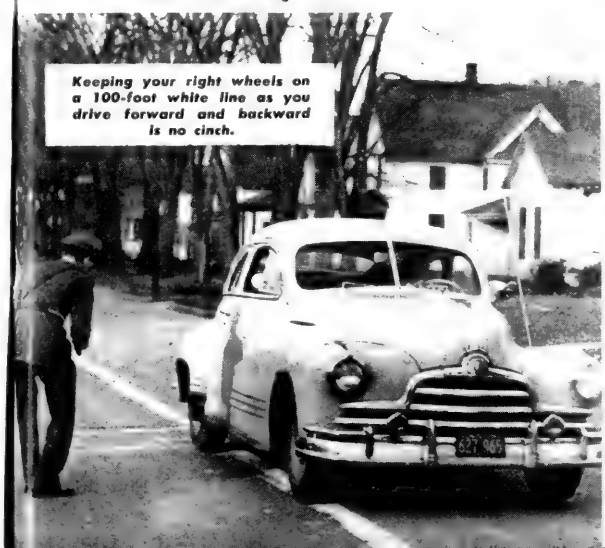

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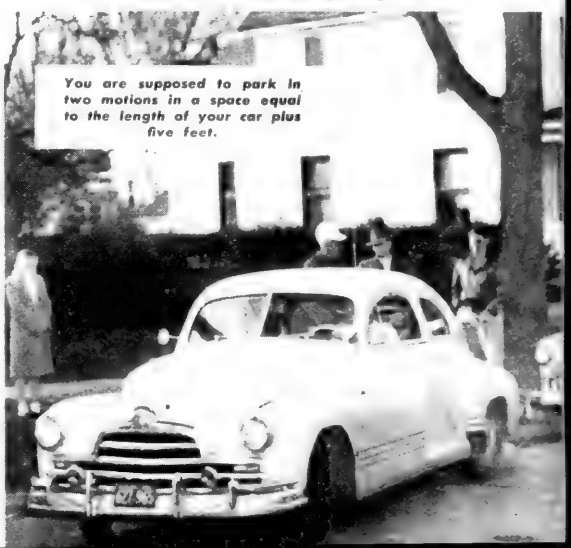

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You'd hate to meet this broad truck on a narrow country road if you valued your life. Yet roads this narrow are common through-

Crossing a weak bridge like this makes you hold your breath and heave a sigh of relief once you have crossed without

More Money Needed For Roads

FINDINGS BY IAA ROAD COMMITTEE SUBSTANTIATE NEED FOR MORE FUNDS

THE IAA Road Study Committee in its investigation and study of rural road problems found many facts and figures to substantiate its recommendation that more money must be raised if Illinois is to have an adequate system of all-weather highways.

The committee consulted with outstanding highway engineers, highway officials, and men qualified by training and experience to present important phases of the highway system. Township commissioners and men from the University of Illinois College of Engineering, State Highway Department, and County Highway Departments appeared before the group.

Although members of the study group were interested primarily in rural roads, the solution of problems pertaining to these roads and their relationship to those of the state, the county, and the city streets, could be considered only after a study of the problems facing each of the other parts of the entire highway system. Because they believe that the economy of the state depends to a great extent upon a complete system of highways.

According to the Illinois State Highway Commission total mileage of the highway system is 124,185 miles. Mileage of each division with the number of miles deficient for present needs is as follows: the primary or hard road system contains 12,239 miles of which 6,231 miles are deficient now; the state-aid or county system has 18,321 miles with 14,163 miles deficient; the rural road system contains 75,853 miles with 56,160 miles deficient and of this mileage 19,621 miles are unimproved earth; the city street system consists of 17,772 miles with 11,205 miles deficient.

The cost of correcting the total deficiencies of the entire system is estimated to be $6,892,261,638. This huge sum is given not as an amount which is thought can be raised but to point out the fact that a sizeable task is ahead of the people of Illinois if they are to have adequate highway transportation in the years ahead.

Since the major solution of the road problems lies in lack of sufficient revenue, the IAA Road Committee suggested that some of the money needed on the roads could be had through economies. One suggestion included consolidation of existing road districts into larger units by referendum upon petition. But even with the greatest economy thus effected, more money would have to be raised to get the job done. The Road Committee was of the opinion that the most equitable method of raising the additional funds was by increasing the tax on gasoline because this money would come from those who used the roads and would receive the greatest benefits therefrom. In view of the large amount of deficient highways and the cost thereof, the committee believes that it will be necessary to raise the state gasoline tax to get the job done.

The present tax of three cents per gallon on gasoline produced a net of over $51,000,000 in 1948. This sum is allocated to three parts of the highway system with the primary or hard road system receiving one-third, the county or state-aid system one-third, and the city or municipal street system one-third. The rural road system receives no part of the present tax. It did receive appropriations totaling $30,000,000 over a four year period, July 1945 to June 1949.

Money raised from present taxes is not adequate to meet demands made upon the roads. Road construction, reconstruction or resurfacing, and maintenance is a continuous process. A highway begins to deteriorate immediately after construction through the use that is made of it. Heavy traffic means faster deterioration. Traffic is on the increase on all parts of the highway system.

These facts convinced the Road Study Committee that it would take a higher

(Continued on page 22)

By CULLEN B. SWEET, Director
IAA Rural Road Improvement

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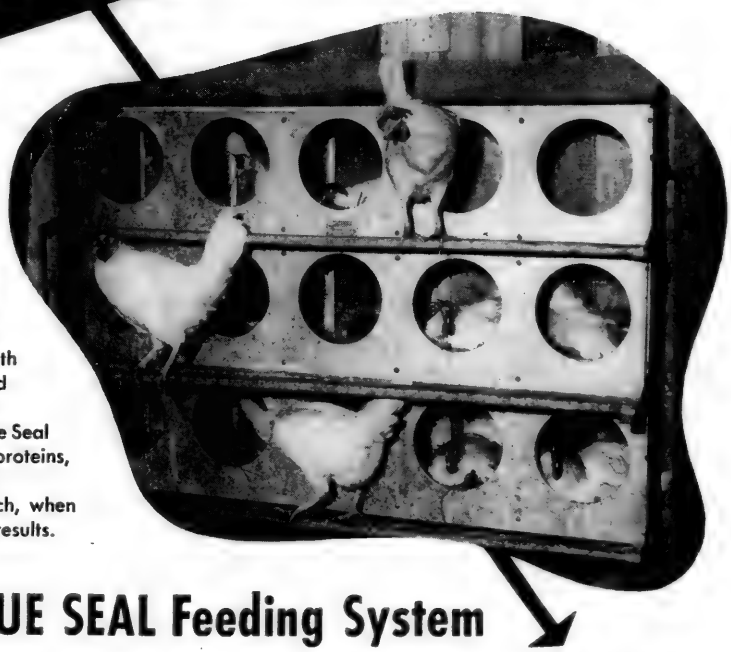
FOR MORE WINTER EGGS

Feed BLUE SEAL FEEDS



High egg production during the winter-time is highly desirable. More eggs per hen means more profit from the laying flock. And it's easy to maintain high egg production with our high-quality, farm tested and proved Blue Seal Poultry Feeds. Fed with home grown grains, Blue Seal feeds provide all of the needed proteins, vitamins and minerals for a well-balanced ration—a ration which, when fed day after day, will produce results.

Follow the BLUE SEAL Feeding System

POULTRY BALANCER

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These feeds are also available in some counties as SERVICE BRAND Feed

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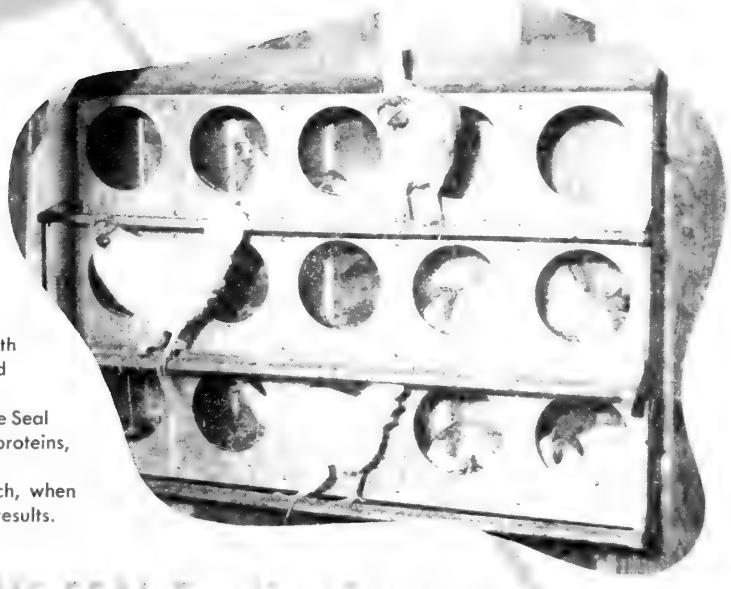

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IAA Luncheon Opens Campaign To Promote Pork

IN AN effort to boost the sale of pork and help to keep hog prices above the government support level, the Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored a pork campaign luncheon Nov. 1 in Chicago attended by representatives of the packers, chain and independent groceries, meat retailers and distributors, newspapers and radio stations. Also represented at the meeting were the Illinois Chamber of Commerce and Illinois Chain Store Council, National Live Stock Producers Association, National Live Stock and Meat Board and American Meat Institute.

Charles B. Shuman, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, addressing the luncheon said that the livestock producers of the state are asking the cooperation of the meat industry to push the sale of pork.

Shuman pointed out that farmers are worried about the hog price outlook and were concerned about the recent drops in the market. He pointed out that if prices drop too drastically, hog numbers will be reduced and in 18 months to two years there will be a scarcity. Such a scarcity, he said, will mean higher prices to the consumer. Therefore, Shuman said, it is in the interests of the consumer and producer if prices and production can be stabilized.

Shuman said that producers were endeavoring to do their part to avoid market gluts through a more orderly marketing of lighter weight hogs.

The IAA leader indicated that farmers prefer to produce abundantly and a fair price rather than to depend upon government for supports. He said that the government's experience in the support programs on eggs and potatoes had not been too successful.

As the IAA RECORD went to press plans were announced by four County Farm Bureaus to hold pork promotional luncheons for their respective areas. Cooperating in these four luncheons will be local units of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce and Illinois Chain Store Council. Producers, retailers, meat dealers, and all segments of the meat industry for the areas will be invited to attend the luncheons.

Tentative dates for the four luncheons are Winnebago County Farm Bureau, Rockford, Dec. 5; Knox County Farm Bureau, Galesburg, Dec. 6; Peoria County Farm Bureau, Peoria, Dec. 7, and McLean County Farm Bureau, Bloomington, Dec. 8.

These are the Morrow plots which have been under constant cultivation for the past 74 years and under close scrutiny since that time. They are shown looking north from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Morrow Plots Give Different Result This Year

FOR THE first time in 74 years corn yields on the Morrow plots at the Illinois College of Agriculture turned out differently than expected this year.

The surprise came when the plot with a three-year rotation of corn-oats-clover treated with manure, lime and phosphate didn't produce the most corn. The plot with the best corn — 107 bushels an acre — was the one with corn-oats rotation and the same soil treatment.

The corn-oats-clover plot, leading producer until this year, grew 104-bushel corn during '49.

That's the report of F. C. Bauer, head of soil experiment work at the college. The Morrow plots are the oldest soil experiment field in America.

Two reasons were given for the lower yield on the treated corn-oats-clover plot. One was an insect, the grape colapsis, that feeds on corn roots in early summer and stunts the plant. The other was stalk rot.

Three rotations are used on the Morrow plots: continuous corn, corn-oats and corn-oats-clover. Each plot is divided equally and one half gets manure, lime and phosphate while the other half is left untreated. All six plots were planted in corn this year.

L. B. Miller, agronomist who checks yield data, reported the following 1949 yields: continuous corn without treatment, 20 bushels an acre; continuous corn with treatment, 64 bushels; corn-

(Continued on page 22)

LETTERS....

SINCE LAST summer, when you so generously sent me all available copies of the IAA RECORD in the series of historical and picturesque scenes in Illinois, I have made an effort to secure No. 3, April 1947, and No. 4, May 1947, which are the only copies missing.

A notice was inserted in the Farm Bureau page of our county newspaper, the Mt. Vernon Register-News which has a large circulation, to which no response was received.

Early in the fall I attended a series of DAR Division meetings from Harvey to Carmi at which I requested members of our society who reside in agricultural communities to try to locate these copies, but evidently they have been unsuccessful as no information has come to me.

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Farm Bureau Folks in Pictures

PICTURE OF THE MONTH

LeRoy Steinkamp of Washington county wins the Picture of the Month $5 award for this picture of Eugene Wehmeyer giving his old jalopy a new paint job. This picture has human interest, clarity, and interesting action.

Alvin and Roger Bengston, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Bengston, Henry county, watch a train ferry at Mackinaw City, Mich., while on vacation with their parents. They were seeing a ship of this kind for the first time.

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Three on a horse—two are having a wonderful time but the third wants no part of a cowgirl role. They are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Burnette Isham of Grundy county. Left to right are Lela, Gene, and Diann.

IAA Luncheon Opens Campaign To Promote Pork

IN AN effort to boost the sale of pork and help to keep hog prices above the government support level, the Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored a pork campaign luncheon Nov. 1 in Chicago attended by representatives of the packers, chain and independent groceries, meat retailers and distributors, newspapers and radio stations. Also represented at the meeting were the Illinois Chamber of Commerce and Illinois Chain Store Council, National Live Stock Producers Association, National Live Stock and Meat Board and American Meat Institute.

Charles B. Shuman, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, addressing the luncheon said that the livestock producers of the state are asking the cooperation of the meat industry to push the sale of pork.

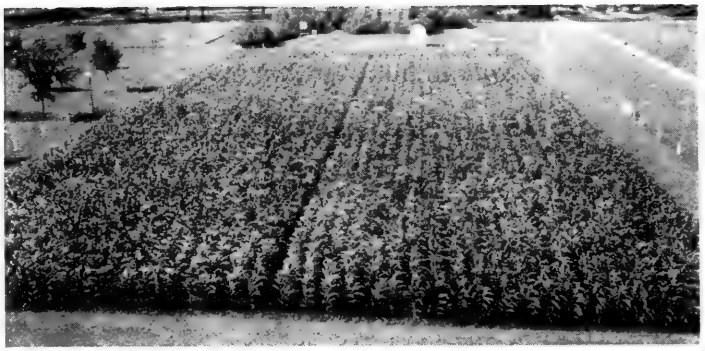
Shuman pointed out that farmers are worried about the hog price outlook and were concerned about the recent drops in the market. He pointed out that if prices drop too drastically, hog numbers will be reduced and in 18 months to two years there will be a scarcity. Such a scarcity, he said, will mean higher prices to the consumer. Therefore, Shuman said, it is in the interests of the consumer and producer if prices and production can be stabilized.

Shuman said that producers were endeavoring to do their part to avoid market gluts through a more orderly marketing of lighter weight hogs.

The IAA leader indicated that farmers prefer to produce abundantly and a fair price rather than to depend upon government for supports. He said that the government's experience in the support programs on eggs and potatoes had not been too successful.

As the IAA RECORD went to press plans were announced by four County Farm Bureaus to hold pork promotional luncheons for their respective areas. Cooperating in these four luncheons will be local units of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce and Illinois Chain Store Council. Producers, retailers, meat dealers, and all segments of the meat industry for the areas will be invited to attend the luncheons.

Tentative dates for the four luncheons are Winnebago County Farm Bureau, Rockford, Dec. 5; Knox County Farm Bureau, Galesburg, Dec. 6; Peoria County Farm Bureau, Peoria, Dec. 7, and McLean County Farm Bureau, Bloomington, Dec. 8.



These are the Morrow plots which have been under constant cultivation for the past 74 years and under close scrutiny since that time. They are shown looking north from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Morrow Plots Give Different Result This Year

FOR THE first time in 74 years corn yields on the Morrow plots at the Illinois College of Agriculture turned out differently than expected this year.

The surprise came when the plot with a three-year rotation of corn-oats-clover treated with manure, lime and phosphate didn't produce the most corn. The plot with the best corn — 107 bushels an acre — was the one with corn-oats rotation and the same soil treatment.

The corn-oats-clover plot, leading producer until this year, grew 101-bushel corn during '49.

That's the report of F. C. Bauer, head of soil experiment work at the college. The Morrow plots are the oldest soil experiment field in America.

Two reasons were given for the lower yield on the treated corn-oats-clover plot. One was an insect, the grape colapsis, that feeds on corn roots in early summer and stunts the plant. The other was stalk rot.

Three rotations are used on the Morrow plots: continuous corn, corn-oats and corn-oats-clover. Each plot is divided equally and one half gets manure, lime and phosphate while the other half is left untreated. All six plots were planted in corn this year.

L. B. Miller, agronomist who checks yield data, reported the following 1949 yields: continuous corn without treatment, 20 bushels an acre; continuous corn with treatment, 64 bushels; corn-

(Continued on page 22)

LETTERS....

SINCE LAST summer, when you so generously sent me all available copies of the IAA RECORD in the series of historical and picturesque scenes in Illinois, I have made an effort to secure No. 3, April 1947, and No. 4, May 1947, which are the only copies missing.

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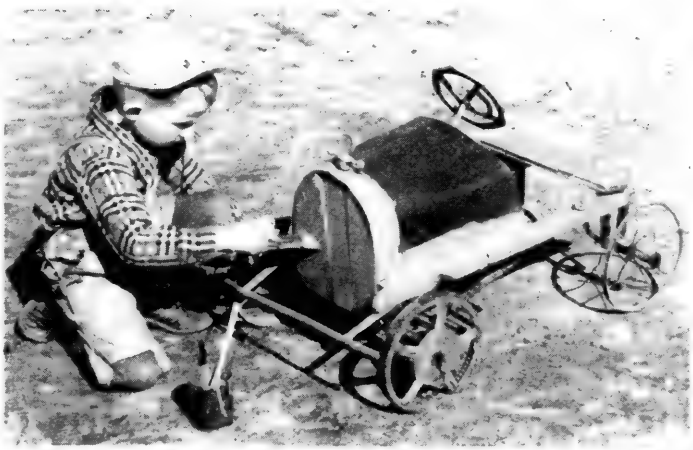

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Feeding Outlook For Next Year

(Continued from page 13)

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"Supplies of oilseed cake and meal probably will again be near the record, and a little more animal protein feed is in prospect. The total supply of high-protein feed is expected to be a little larger than in 1948-49, although it may be a little smaller in relation to the increasing livestock numbers. Smaller supplies of wheat millfeed are in prospect, as less wheat is being milled into flour for export."

In prospect for 1950-51, he said, are: (1) Corn acreage allotments for the first time since the beginning of the war, (2) probably smaller corn production, especially if the 1950 season is more nearly normal, and (3) loans on 1950 corn again set at 90 per cent of parity.

Why Not Try Grass Farming?

(Continued from page 8)

Birdsfoot Trefoil — A perennial legume which will grow on land too poor for alfalfa. This plant will undoubtedly find excellent use as a permanent pasture legume in Illinois as soon as enough seed is available.

Kenland Red Clover — A recent introduction from Kentucky having greater resistance to southern anthracnose than Cumberland. Recommended for southern Illinois where southern anthracnose is likely to occur.

Midland Red Clover — Particularly adapted to the northern half of the state. Grows vigorously, is winter hardy and has some resistance to northern anthracnose.

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Buffalo Alfalfa — A selection from Kansas common which is bacteria wilt resistant. It is well suited for growing where Kansas common is adapted.

Ranger Alfalfa — A synthetic variety highly resistant to bacteria wilt and primarily recommended for the northern part of the state.

The University of Illinois Extension Service in agriculture is launching an extensive legume-grass program in each county with the main objective of having Illinois farmers grow more and better legumes and grasses on their farms. It is a sound, permanent agricultural program which requires the cooperation of everyone in the state.

Edwin Bay, Sangamon county farm adviser, left, is the new vice-president of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents. Center is Rex Carter, Uniontown, Pa., new president, with J. H. Logan, Clearwater, Fla., past president.

More Money Needed For Illinois Roads

(Continued from page 18)

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The estimated cost of conditioning the entire highway system was $6 3/4 billion over a 20 year period. It would take 10 years with a six cent gas tax to produce $1 1/4 billion. The present three cent tax is definitely inadequate to provide the funds with which to do the job that present traffic demands. We must determine whether or not we want all-weather roads and if we do, then we must pay for them. Either that or else get along with the present road conditions which no doubt will get worse instead of better.

We don't want to go backward so we must go forward. To do this we can effect greater economy through reorganization of township and road districts into larger units of administration and when that doesn't produce the needed funds, we will need to find other sources of revenue either in the form of a tax on gasoline or increase property taxes. Think it over.

Farm people should be aware of the fact that there are groups of people who are interested in particular divisions or parts of the highway system. These groups know that there is a definite need for more money for use on these roads and are selling the idea to other groups.

Farm roads are a part of the highway system and play an important role in the economy of the state. These roads should receive their just share of the tax on gasoline to help condition them for their part in the economy. Farm people will need to present a united front in their efforts to secure their share of any additional tax or funds levied for road use. These additional funds must be long-range and continuous and not merely stop-gap measures if the highway problems are to be solved with satisfaction.

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(Continued from page 20)

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Records kept at the experimental field show a wide variation in yield between the various plots over several years. The all-time average for the plot with continuous corn without treatment is 20 bushels. The long-time yield from the corn-oats-clover plot with the soil treatment is 72 bushels, or more than three and a half times as high. Other yields vary in between these two extremes. Second highest average has been produced on the corn-oats plot with treatment. Yield here has averaged 65 bushels an acre.

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NEHRU VISITS ILLINOIS FARMS

(Continued from page 5)

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ACCLAIM WORK OF J. C. SPITLER

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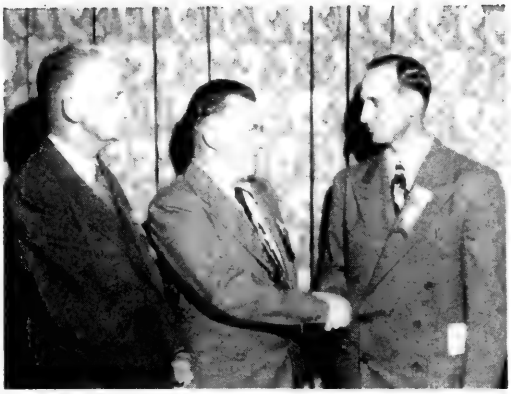

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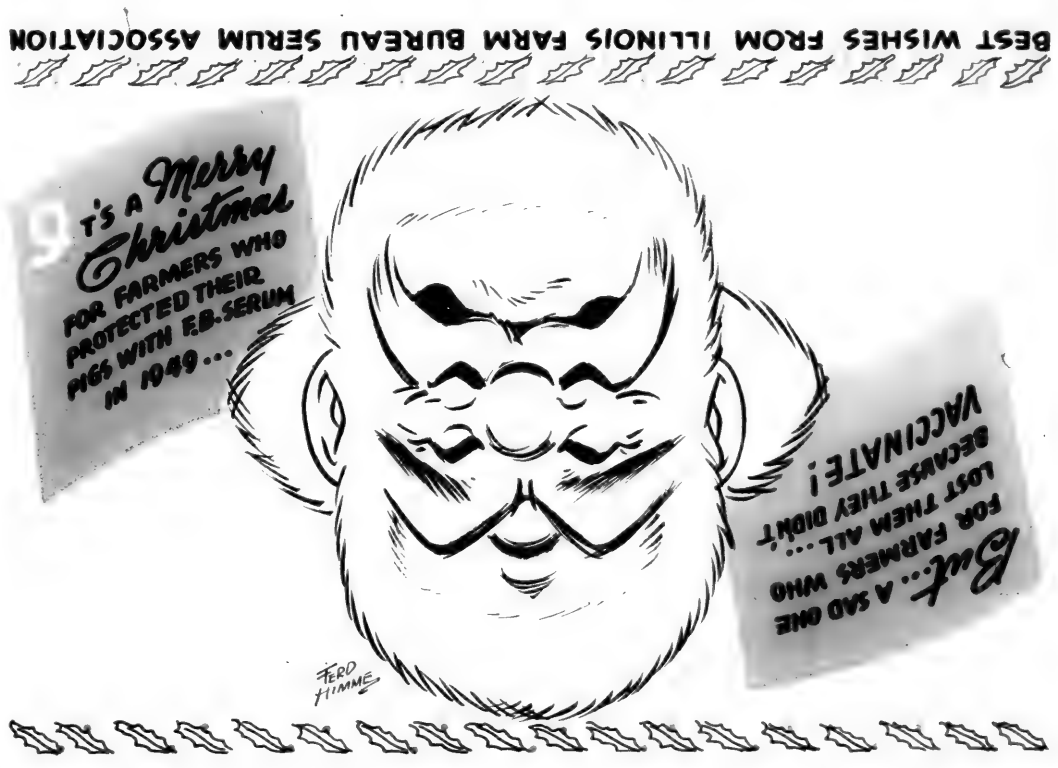

NEWS and VIEWS

Some of the group of 86 Kendall County Home Bureau women who spent a day in Chicago recently are shown having lunch in the cafeteria of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company which they visited.

Associated Women Will Hear Indian Ambassador to U. S. Deliver Address During AFBF Convention

THE 15th annual convention of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be held Dec. 11-12 in conjunction with the American Farm Bureau Federation annual meeting at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago.

One of the principal speakers to address the Associated Women will be Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, the Ambassador of India. She will speak on "India and the United States" the evening of Dec. 12.

Wool Clothing is Best When it is Steam Pressed

WOOL IS at its best when steam-pressed. says Miss Helen Zwolanek. clothing specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. A steam iron speeds the job and makes it easier to do. but an ordinary iron can be used satisfactorily.

Use two press cloths, one of wool material and the other of firm cotton or linen. Old fabrics can be used to good advantage, so take stock before you buy new materials.

Spread the wool press cloth over the wrong side of the material you are pressing. Over this lay the second cloth — cotton or linen. Dampen the second cloth with warm water. Set the iron down squarely on the top press cloth, lift it, set it down again, and repeat until you have pressed over the cloth.

After you have pressed over the material, remove both press cloths. Beat out the steam left in the wool, using the palms of your hands. Do not press all of the moisture out of the wool, or it will become shiny and limp looking. Hang the pressed garment carefully to dry. Do not wear it until it is completely dry.

CARDIGAN FOR HIM AND HER

Here is a set of matching cardigans you might want to make this winter. For free instructions, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, The Record, Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Kendall County Women Spend Delightful Day on A Planned Tour of Chicago

EIGHTY-SIX Kendall County Home Bureau women spent a long but delightful day in Chicago Oct. 18. Their busses pulled up at the Board of Trade at 10 a.m., for a complete tour and explanation of the grain trading facilities.

Then they learned that the apparent complexities of a huge banking institute like the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company are only the simple operations of their small home-town banks multiplied many, many times.

After touring the Stevens Hotel, the ladies decided their housekeeping problems are molehills compared to the mountainous task of keeping the world's largest hotel in livable order.

The next stop was the IAA home office, where they discussed current agricultural problems with President Charles B. Shuman.

The party dined on smorgasbord at Little Bit of Sweden, and climaxed the day with the stage-musical "Kiss Me, Kate."

Miss Marbry Fay, the Home Bureau adviser, and Roy Johnson, IAA director of special services, planned the holiday for the Kendall county women.

Check Books, Pamphlets If You Plan to Remodel

ARE YOU making plans for remodeling your house? Or even thinking of small repair jobs you want to do this winter?

Check pamphlets and books for information, and make the entire plan before you start the repair or remodeling work. "You'll avoid trouble and bigger problems later on if you do," says Miss Catherine M. Sullivan, home management specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Your farm and home advisers have bulletins and other information that can give you help with your building or remodeling jobs. Ask your adviser for suggestions and ideas before you bump into a difficult problem.

for HOMEMAKERS

FAVORITE RECIPES

DATE CAKE

FOR THE Christmas holidays you need a special recipe file, and this Date Cake should have a place of honor in this file. It is simple to make and yet perfect for holiday entertaining. Another excellent attribute of this cake is that it is equally good when served hot or cold. First serve it hot for the final touch of a festive dinner, and as a sauce to accompany it, we suggest lemon sauce. The next day, if you have any cake left (which we doubt) let it be a complement to coffee or tea. In any event, once you have date cake, you will find that it will become a regular order for your cake box.

Date Cake

2 eggs
1 cup sugar
¼ cup milk
3 cups Kellogg's Rice Krispies
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup chopped nutmeats
1 cup chopped dates

Beat eggs, add sugar and milk. Roll rice cereal into fine crumbs and mix with baking powder, nutmeats and dates. Add to first mixture. Pour into greased pan. Bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) about 40 minutes. Serve hot or cold with whipped cream or sauce. Yield: 9 servings (8x8-inch pan).

APPLE FRITTERS

A TASTY and economical dish, the result of two plentifuls — apples and lard — can serve as dessert or meat-mate for your supper tonight.

Apple fritters — serve them piping hot with meat, or sprinkled with powdered sugar for dessert.

Miss Grace Armstrong, nutritionist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, suggests that you use deep-fat frying often when lard is so easy on the budget. And apples are rolling into Illinois markets in huge amounts — team them up for tonight's supper.

Apple Fritters

2 large tart apples
1 c. sifted flour
1 t. baking powder
1/2 t. salt
2 T. sugar
1 egg, slightly beaten
1/2 c. milk
1 T. shortening, melted

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Combine egg, milk, and shortening; stir into dry ingredients. Pare, core, and cut apples crosswise into 1/4 inch slices, or cut into eighths. Dip each piece in batter and fry in deep fat (370°F.) for 3 to 4 minutes, or until golden brown. Drain on unglazed paper. Yield: 6 portions.

You can use the batter for other fruits — just increase the milk to three-fourths cup.

Strain the fat in a jar, keep it refrigerated, and use it over again, Miss Armstrong says.

PARTY SWEATER BLOUSE

Here's a dress-up sweater with figure flattery for everyone—a front-buttoned style with smooth short sleeves. Knitted of fine white wool and trimmed with floral motifs and pearl or jewel buttons. The sprays of blue morning glories and lime green leaves are knitted into each front. For free instructions, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, The Record, Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

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Don't Set Up Any Fire Hazards This Christmas

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DON'T buy toys for your children which use alcohol, kerosene or gasoline to make them go.

DON'T place electrical trains around base of tree.

DON'T leave the tree lights burning when you are away from the house.

DON'T use candles.

DO inspect your wiring before attaching lights to Christmas tree.

DO be sure that all electrical toys you buy have the Underwriters' Laboratories Inc. markers on them.

DO be sure you have plenty of ashtrays around your house so stray ashes or cigarettes won't cause a fire.

DO use non-inflammable decorations on your tree.

DO call the fire department immediately upon detecting fire.

DO have emergency equipment easily available for controlling small fires.

Pruning of fruit trees should be done primarily to increase the bearing of quality fruit and to keep the tree in a healthy, vigorous state of growth.

NEWS and VIEWS

Some of the group of 86 Kendall County Home Bureau women who spent a day in Chicago recently are shown having lunch in the cafeteria of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company which they visited.

Associated Women Will Hear Indian Ambassador to U. S. Deliver Address During AFBF Convention

THE 15th annual convention of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be held Dec. 11-12 in conjunction with the American Farm Bureau Federation annual meeting at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago.

One of the principal speakers to address the Associated Women will be Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, the Ambassador of India. She will speak on "India and the United States" the evening of Dec. 12.

Wool Clothing is Best When it is Steam Pressed

WOOL IS at its best when steam-pressed, says Miss Helen Zwolanek, clothing specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. A steam iron speeds the job and makes it easier to do, but an ordinary iron can be used satisfactorily.

Use two press cloths, one of wool material and the other of firm cotton or linen. Old fabrics can be used to good advantage, so take stock before you buy new materials.

Spread the wool press cloth over the wrong side of the material you are pressing. Over this lay the second cloth — cotton or linen. Dampen the second cloth with warm water. Set the iron down squarely on the top press cloth, lift it, set it down again, and repeat until you have pressed over the cloth.

After you have pressed over the material, remove both press cloths. Beat out the steam left in the wool, using the palms of your hands. Do not press all of the moisture out of the wool, or it will become shiny and limp looking. Hang the pressed garment carefully to dry. Do not wear it until it is completely dry.

CARDIGAN FOR HIM AND HER

Here is a set of matching cardigans you might want to make this winter. For free instructions, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Editor, The Record, Illinois Agricultural Association, 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Kendall County Women Spend Delightful Day on A Planned Tour of Chicago

EIGHTY-SIX Kendall County Home Bureau women spent a long but delightful day in Chicago Oct. 18. Their busses pulled up at the Board of Trade at 10 a.m., for a complete tour and explanation of the grain trading facilities.

Then they learned that the apparent complexities of a huge banking institute like the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company are only the simple operations of their small home-town banks multiplied many, many times.

After touring the Stevens Hotel, the ladies decided their housekeeping problems are molehills compared to the mountainous task of keeping the world's largest hotel in livable order.

The next stop was the IAA home office, where they discussed current agricultural problems with President Charles B. Shuman.

The party dined on smorgasbord at Little Bit of Sweden, and climaxed the day with the stage-musical "Kiss Me, Kate."

Miss Marbry Fay, the Home Bureau adviser, and Roy Johnson, IAA director of special services, planned the holiday for the Kendall county women.

Check Books, Pamphlets If You Plan to Remodel

ARE YOU making plans for remodeling your house? Or even thinking of small repair jobs you want to do this winter?

Check pamphlets and books for information, and make the entire plan before you start the repair or remodeling work. "You'll avoid trouble and bigger problems later on if you do," says Miss Catherine M. Sullivan, home management specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Your farm and home advisers have bulletins and other information that can give you help with your building or remodeling jobs. Ask your adviser for suggestions and ideas before you bump into a difficult problem.

for HOMEMAKERS

FAVORITE RECIPES

DATE CAKE

FOR THE Christmas holidays you need a special recipe file, and this Date Cake should have a place of honor in this file. It is simple to make and yet perfect for holiday entertaining. Another excellent attribute of this cake is that it is equally good when served hot or cold. First serve it hot for the final touch of a festive dinner, and as a sauce to accompany it, we suggest lemon sauce. The next day, if you have any cake left (which we doubt) let it be a complement to coffee or tea. In any event, once you have date cake, you will find that it will become a regular order for your cake box.

Date Cake

2 eggs
1 cup sugar
¼ cup milk
3 cups Kellogg's Rice Krispies
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup chopped nutmeats
1 cup chopped dates

Beat eggs, add sugar and milk. Roll rice cereal into fine crumbs and mix with baking powder, nutmeats and dates. Add to first mixture. Pour into greased pan. Bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) about 40 minutes. Serve hot or cold with whipped cream or sauce. Yield: 9 servings (8x8-inch pan).

APPLE FRITTERS

A TASTY and economical dish, the result of two plentifuls — apples and lard — can serve as dessert or meat-mate for your supper tonight.

Apple fritters — serve them piping hot with meat, or sprinkled with powdered sugar for dessert.

Miss Grace Armstrong, nutritionist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, suggests that you use deep-fat frying often when lard is so easy on the budget. And apples are rolling into Illinois markets in huge amounts — team them up for tonight's supper.

Apple Fritters

2 large tart apples
1 c. sifted flour
1 t. baking powder
1/2 t. salt
2 T. sugar
1 egg, slightly beaten
1/2 c. milk
1 T. shortening, melted

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Combine egg, milk, and shortening; stir into dry ingredients. Pare, core, and cut apples crosswise into 1/4 inch slices, or cut into eighths. Dip each piece in batter and fry in deep fat (370° F.) for 3 to 4 minutes, or until golden brown. Drain on unglazed paper. Yield: 6 portions.

You can use the batter for other fruits — just increase the milk to three-fourths cup.

Strain the fat in a jar, keep it refrigerated, and use it over again, Miss Armstrong says.

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"NOT AN *INSURANCE WORRY* IN THE WORLD"

— SAYS YOUR TYPICAL FARM BUREAU MEMBER

"Since we are talking about insurance, I'll say it sure pays me to be a Farm Bureau Member. I really did appreciate having our Farm Bureau Insurance Man go over my policies and fix them up for me the way they ought to be. Now I don't have an insurance worry in the world. I like that low cost, too."

Jim is a typical policy holder with Country Mutual Fire, Country Life and Country Mutual Casualty. He's a good farmer with sound ideas on investment. He is *sure* of the present and the future. Are you?

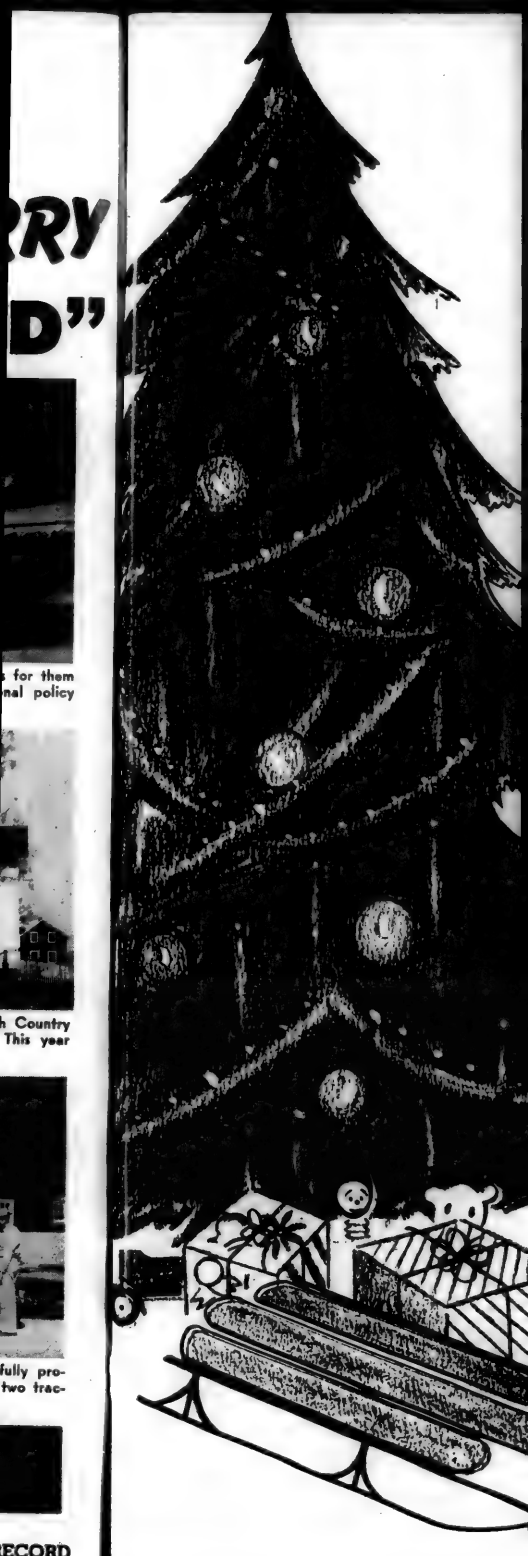
LIFE Jim's proud of his family. He backs up his hopes for them with eight Country Life policies including an Educational policy for his little girl, Nancy.

FIRE $20,000 fire and extended coverage insurance with Country Mutual Fire protects Jim's home and farm buildings. This year he had $6,400 crop hail insurance, too.

LIABILITY Fully aware of farm accident risks, Jim maintains employers liability insurance which protects his profits from costly damage suits up to $15,000 and $30,000.

AUTO The new 1949 Buick and the pick-up truck are fully protected by Country Mutual Casualty auto insurance. His two tractors are insured against fire, windstorm and lightning.

FARM BUREAU INSURANCE SERVICE
43 EAST OHIO STREET, CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS



led THIS HIGH

you'll promise me to be a care-

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Merry Christmas

FROM

COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY CO.

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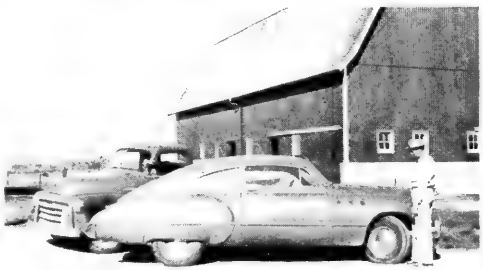

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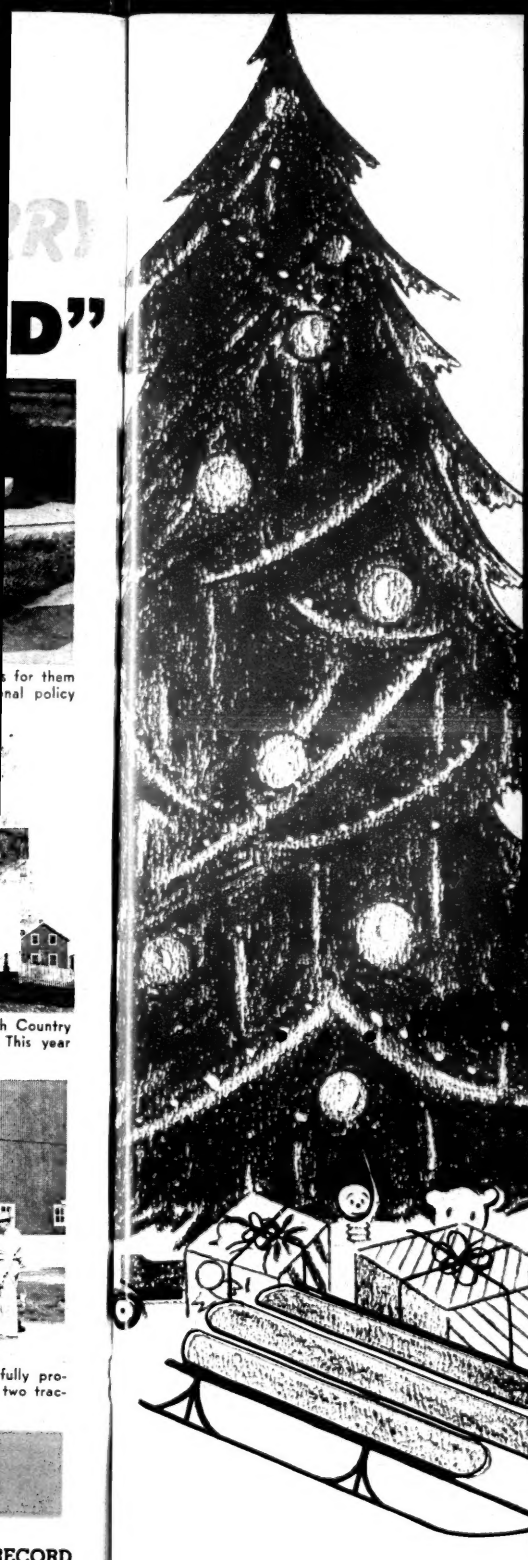

led THIS HIGH

you'll promise me to be a care-
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Merry Christmas
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COUNTRY MUTUAL CASUALTY CO.

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Urbana, Ill.
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Wishing you all the joys of a good, old fashioned Country Christmas

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AND 99 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

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